



DEESME

National schemes for energy efficiency in SMEs

Deliverable 2.2 - Workshop reports

Public report

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DEESME has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement no. 892235.



Project information

Project Title	Developing national schemes for energy efficiency in SMEs
Project Acronym	DEESME
Project Number	892235
Project coordinator	IEECP, Ivana Rogulj – ivana@ieecp.org
Project dates	September 2020 – August 2023



Deliverable information

Nature: Final version public

Version: 1.0

Delivery date: 04.08.2022

Rev.	Written by	Date	Checked by	Date
0.1	Fraunhofer ISI	11.07.2022		
0.2	KAPE	04.08.2022	IEECP	08.08.2022.



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About

Improving energy efficiency is the most cost-effective way to reduce energy-related emissions, improve economic competitiveness and increase energy security. In the European Union, several pieces of legislation aimed at guiding states and companies, regardless of their size, on ways to improve their energy efficiency: one of them is the Energy Efficiency Directive, establishing a common framework of measures and requirements with the goal to remove market barriers and promote a more efficient use of energy in supply and demand. Article 8 of the Directive offers ways to achieve this, requiring Member States to promote and facilitate the implementation of energy audits and energy management systems. The audits are compulsory for large companies and recommended for small and medium enterprises (SMEs). National authorities should encourage both to implement the resulting recommendations.

Member States have all chosen different approaches to transpose the requirements into national laws and to support companies (trainings, websites, helplines and funding support schemes). SMEs have less workforce, technical and financial capacity to perform energy audits, and therefore rarely do so: making them aware of the multiple benefits that can derive from improving their energy efficiency and accompany them in the energy transition, with knowledge and funding from both the public and private sectors, is key. That is what DEESME, a Horizon 2020-funded project (September 2020 – September 2023), aims at.

DEESME enables companies, especially SMEs to manage the energy transition by taking profit of multiple benefits from energy management and audit approaches and provides national authorities with guidelines and recommendations to empower their schemes under article 8, using the multiple benefits' approach.

The project identifies and shares good practices from national schemes, EU projects, and other initiatives with national authorities and support them in developing more effective schemes dealing with energy audits and energy management systems. It assists SMEs to develop and test the technical DEESME solutions by organizing information and training initiatives, realising energy audits, and implementing energy management systems starting from international standard and adding the multiple benefits energy efficiency approach.

The project is built on a consortium of academics, research organisations, consultancies and government offices from Belgium, Bulgaria, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Poland, namely: IEECP (NL, coordinator), FIRE (IT), SOGESCA (IT), Fraunhofer ISI (DE), CLEOPA (DE), SEDA (BG), ECQ (BG), KAPE (PL), EEIP (BE).

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Executive Summary

This document is a report from two workshops carried out as part of WP2 in the DEESME project. It contains a description of both events along with their programs, structures and participants. The document includes the conclusions of both workshops.

The first event entitled "Overcoming Challenges in Art. 8 EED Implementation" aimed to discuss challenges and good practices for the effective implementation of Article 8 of the EED. The participants of the meeting were NA and institutions supporting the implementation of Article 8 of the EED aimed at energy audits and implementation of energy management systems by enterprises. The workshop resulted in the participants identifying the main challenges arising from the implementation of Article 8 of the EED and identifying the best ways to overcome them.

The second workshop entitled "Anticipating changes in energy audit obligations" focused on presenting the results of WP2 activities in the DEESME project and discussing the challenges expected from the proposed changes to Article 8 (recast Art 11) of the EED. Among others, the following were discussed: introduction of energy thresholds, mandatory quality checks and publication of audit results in enterprise's annual report. The workshop was attended by representatives of NA, research institutions and think tanks. The result of the workshop were reflections and ideas of the participants related to changes in the EED that bring considerable challenges for both policy makers and companies.



1. Background

WP2 focusses on enabling national authorities (NA) to enhance the uptake of energy audits and the exploitation of energy management activities and to support them to improve the perceived quality by companies.

The EU MS are required to ensure that large companies carry out energy audits or implement energy management systems and subsequently they should encourage SMEs to do the same. Implementation challenges are similar across the MS and include identifying and encouraging relevant companies and monitoring the implementation of the audits.

There are various ways to deal with these challenges in individual MS and some are more advanced than others. The aim of T2.1 is to involve NA and/or their implementing agencies that are in need to enhance the encouragement of companies to implement energy audits and/or energy management systems. To ensure effective action and to increase its positive effects, an initial need assessment (D2.1) and two workshops (D.2.2) with the involved NA are organised. In this way, there is the opportunity for NA to share their needs, experiences and discuss possible action based on experience gathered in other MS. In addition, advice based on results from T2.2 and T2.3 are provided. The workshops allow collecting feedback and actively discussing with NAs other project actions findings.



2. Workshop I

2.1. Aim & target group

On 20th April 2021 the workshop entitled "Overcoming Challenges in Art. 8 EED Implementation" was organised online via the Microsoft Teams platform. It was attended by 34 Participants from 16 EU countries representing national authorities and institutions supporting implementation of Art. 8 EED.

The aim of the workshop was to discuss challenges and good practices for the effective implementation of Art. 8 EED policies targeting energy audits and energy management systems (EMS) implementation by companies. The workshop presented examples of real-life cases from different countries, which are a response to the challenges related to the implementation of Art. 8 EED.

The workshop touched on topics related to Art. 8 EED, including policy design/redesign, monitoring and evaluation of policy and financial programmes' results, implementation of support mechanisms to increase the uptake of energy efficiency audits and measures in the SMEs sector.




2.2. Structure and preparation

Figure 1. Invitation for the 1st workshop

Save the date

20.04.2021




The **DEESME consortium** team has the pleasure to invite you to an online policy workshop entitled "*Overcoming Challenges in Art. 8 EED Implementation*", which will be hosted on **20th April 2021 via the Microsoft Teams platform**. The aim of the workshop is to discuss challenges and good practices for the effective implementation of Art. 8 EED policies targeting energy audits and energy management systems (EMS) implementation by companies. The workshop will cover wide range of topics related to Art. 8 EED including policy design/redesign, monitoring and evaluation of policy and financial programmes' results, implementation of support mechanisms to increase the uptake of energy efficiency audits and measures in the SMEs sector.


Agenda:

- 9.15 Connection time
- 9.30 Welcome, introduction of the DEESME project
- 9.50 10 challenges identified in EU countries concerning the implementation of Art. 8 EED with practical examples from Poland and Bulgaria
- 10.20 Coffee break
- 10.30 Good practices presentation and interactive session on overcoming challenges in the implementation of Art. 8 EED
- 12.00 Summary of the results of the discussion sessions
- 12.15 End of webinar

Please, confirm your participation by submitting the following registration form: <https://tinyurl.com/57cxkkep>.



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The workshop began with a presentation of the DEESME project and the participating partners. The main objectives of the project were presented, on achieving the objective of “Guiding SMEs and national authorities through the energy transition by taking profit of multiple benefits and energy management approaches”. The target group of the project and the methodology of activities were also indicated.

The presentation highlighted the innovativeness of the project, including, inter alia, a two-way approach addressed to both national authorities and SMEs, for whom the most important barriers to energy efficiency for them were identified.

The main part of the workshop was divided into two sections:

- Challenges identified with examples from Poland and Bulgaria
- and good practices to overcome the challenges ahead.

Section 1. Challenges

The challenges and needs presented in this section in the implementation of Article 8 of the EED have been divided into two parts:

Challenges for non-SMEs:

- Limited resources for transposition
- Identification of obligated companies
- Ensuring compliance
- Quality of audits
- Compromise between reporting effort and monitoring
- Enhancing the uptake of measures

Challenges for SMEs:

- Creation support mechanisms
- Limited available resources
- Guiding SMEs to participation
- Raising awareness on opportunities

Each challenge has been described in detail and highlights the main challenges that national authorities have to face in connection with the implementation of Article 8 of the EED, i.e. Audit obligation for non-SME, Encouragement for SMEs and Non-energy benefits.

Example of Poland

Poland identified "Establishing support programmes specifically targeting SMEs" as the biggest challenge, in connection with, among others, low awareness of the SMEs regarding energy efficiency issues and lack of interest or time of SMEs to engage in energy efficiency.

In the presentation, Poland presented technical support for the promotion of energy audits and energy efficiency investments in SMEs in Poland, divided into 4 stages of activities, including: analysis of the SME sector, analysis of the financial instruments targeting SMEs in EU, elaboration of tools for SMEs, knowledge sharing. Along with the description of individual stages, Poland presented the results of its surveys and presented further steps.



Example of a Bulgaria

After presenting the regulatory background existing in Bulgaria related to mandatory energy audits, auditors' public register, certification and monitoring, Bulgaria identified two biggest challenges: 2. Identification of obligated companies and 7. Creation support mechanisms/Encouragement of SMEs. A proposed solution has also been prepared for both challenges.

Section 2. Practices for overcoming challenges

This section began with a presentation of current practices and examples.

Each challenge was described and then presented the solutions used so far, helping to overcome the challenge, including:

Challenges for non-SMEs:

1. Limited resources for transposition – current practices: information material (guidelines, FAQs); quality checks. Example: FAQs in Ireland, Bulgaria and France.
2. Identification of obligated companies – current practices: definition generally based on the EC recommendation regarding the SME definition (2003/361/EC); using an existing public database and a purchased database to identify companies; reaching companies by reminders or notifications. Examples: handling with partner and linked enterprises in France (every French business is registered with a SIRET code); active identification of obliged companies in Estonia.
3. Ensuring compliance – current practices: active or passive approach of the submission of the EA; reminder or fines as sanction mechanisms. Example: process in case of non-compliance in Denmark.
4. Quality of audits – current practices: requirements for certification, auditor specialization, list with certified auditors and European cooperation to guarantee quality of auditors, basic validation, spot checks of quality to guarantee quality control of reports and templates, guidelines and legal requirements to clarify the procedures. Examples: regular trainings, detailed guideline in Ireland.
5. Compromise between reporting effort and monitoring – current practices: determining the form and content of submission, preparing submission support in form of guidelines and templates, determining a submitter. Examples: online portals for submission in Germany and Austria.
6. Enhancing the uptake of measures – current practices: provide obligation of implementation, provide financial incentives and prepare information e.g. by hotline, campaigns, workshops or homepage or tool informing about financial schemes. Examples: mandatory implementation of EE measures in Italy, Netherlands and Portugal.

Challenges for SMEs:

7. Creation support mechanisms – examples: funding schemes and support, mandatory audits.
8. Limited available resources – current practices: networking with key actors e.g. Chambers of Commerce and financial institutions; simplify the access to information via e.g. accessible websites, helpdesks, newsletters; preparing events e.g. online seminars.
9. Guiding SMEs to participation – current practices: guidelines for funding, lean application process, several information support, energy efficiency networks. Example: online Funding guide (Förderwegweiser) in Germany.
10. Raising awareness on opportunities – current practices: providing individualized insights e.g. interactive websites, sharing success stories and minimizing research effort e.g. cross-referencing on opportunities. Examples: information websites.



At the end of the presentation, the multiple benefits approach in the project and its advantages were presented. It was noted that this approach affects the i.a. reduction of pollutant emissions into the air and reduces the waste of e.g. water or heat. In addition, it allows improving working conditions, including improving air quality and reducing noise levels. Thanks to this approach, facility reliability, product quality or worker morale will also be improved. The need for engineering inspections, operating and cooling requirements, process cycle times and the need for personal protective equipment will be reduced.

The presentations were followed by an interactive group discussion session.

2.3. Results & dissemination

The group sessions started by answering the question "What additional challenges do you consider important?" using the Mentimeter tool.

Figure 2. Mentimeter tool: What additional challenges do you consider important?



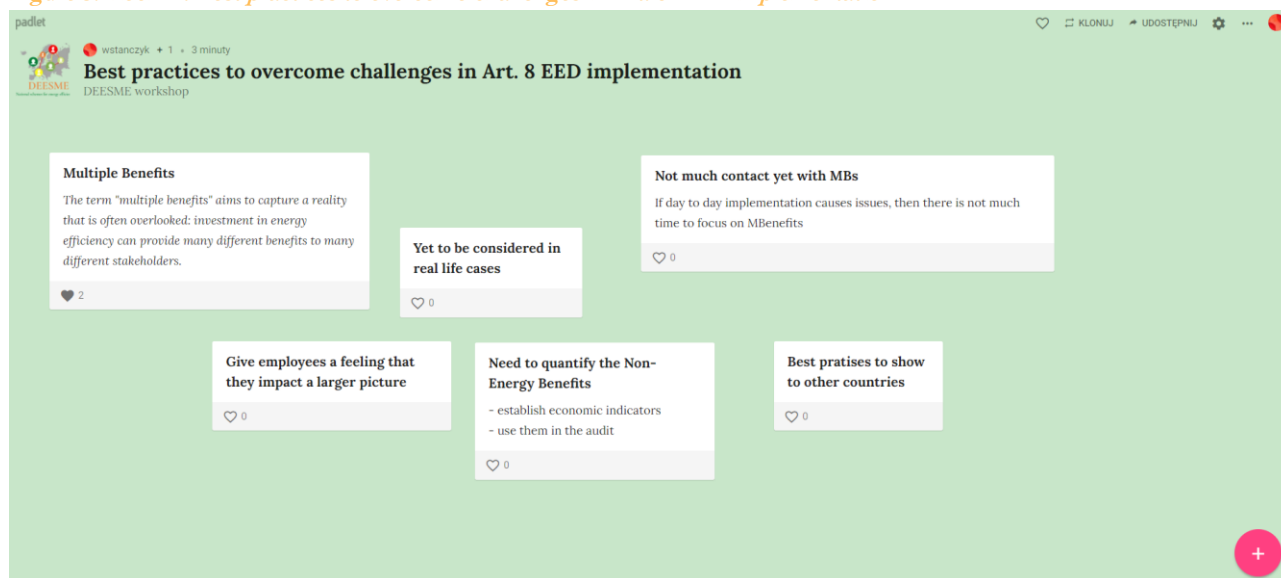
Then, after the introduction to the interactive part, the participants of the meeting were divided into 3 rooms, in which they were to answer the question: what the best practices are to overcome challenges in Art. 8 EED implementation. The following results were obtained.

Room 1

The first group said it was important to show companies more real-life cases and spread them to different countries. According to the participants, it is also important to emphasize the importance of multiple benefits in investing in energy efficiency, including non-energy ones. Employees should also be supported to feel that they are part of a major change in the energy transition.



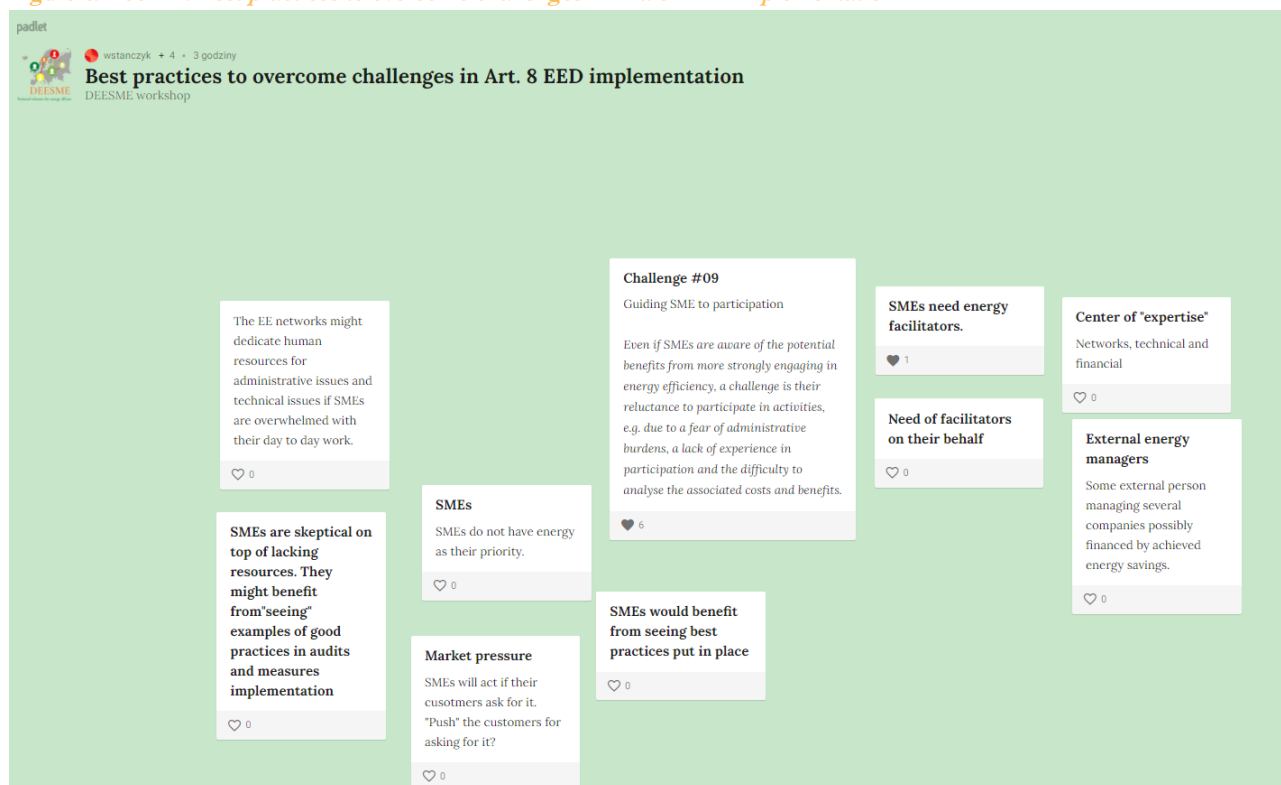
Figure 3. Room 1: Best practices to overcome challenges in Art. 8 EED implementation



The group working in room 2 also stressed the importance of real life cases. This group drew attention mainly to the challenge #09 Guiding SME to participation, emphasizing that for SMEs energy is not a priority and that SMEs need more support in taking action for energy efficiency. They need energy facilitators; technical and financial networks; and external energy managers. In addition, the importance of customers in the process of taking action in the field of energy was emphasized. They may start requiring companies to pay attention to energy-saving activities.



Figure 4. Room 2: Best practices to overcome challenges in Art. 8 EED implementation



3rd group indicated ways to overcome the two most important challenges in its opinion, i.e. challenge #02 Identification of obligated companies and challenge #06 Enhancing the uptake of measures. According to the participants, the first indicated challenge can be overcome through the use of commercial register, active communication with branch organizations and providing companies information with the trade register and the statistics.

According to the participants, overcoming the second indicated challenge will be possible thanks to voluntary agreements and various grants.



Figure 5. Room 3: Best practices to overcome challenges in Art. 8 EED implementation

padlet

wstanczyk + 4 • 3 godziny

Best practices to overcome challenges in Art. 8 EED implementation

DEESME workshop

Challenge #02

Identification of obligated companies

The energy-audit obligation applies to "non-SMEs" only. The distinction between SMEs and non-SMEs is clear from a theoretical perspective. However, the challenge is that in practice, determining the actually criteria which determine the status of particular companies is challenging due to unavailable and/or distributed information.

♥ 6

France: commercial register

♥ 0

BG: Active communication

with the Industry sector and the branch organizations

♥ 0

Estonia

Statistics office also collect energy consumption information, but to get the information to audit (pre-filled) - challenge.

Riina (ET)

depend on the Comission requirements - building up the IT system - takes just time and cost if the company is in EST register. Challenge - if the company is onther member state register. we dont have info.

♥ 0

Finland: Trade register and Statistics Finland

They provide company information and numbers of employees and financial figures.

♥ 0

Challenge #06

Enhancing the uptake of measures

Energy audits and energy management systems help companies to understand potential energy efficiency measures. However, a practical challenge is that the implementation of the recommended measures could be enhanced.

♥ 4

Finland

Business Finland grants energy subsidies for the implementation of energy saving measures.

♥ 0

Finland

Voluntary energy efficiency agreements for both non-SMEs and SMEs.

♥ 0

Slovakia: voluntary agreements

♥ 0

BG

Grant support for EE measures (both SMEs and non-SMEs)

♥ 0

Estonia

Grants for resourse audits and investment (both SME and non-SME) - for industry . Audit is obligataroy to get investment grant

♥ 0



3. Workshop II

3.1. Aim & target group

The second workshop took place on June 10th 2022 at the Summer Study on Energy Efficiency of the European Council for an Energy Efficient Economy (eceee) in Hyères, France.¹ The eceee Summer Study is the major EU event for policy makers and researchers working in the field of energy efficiency. The 2022 edition was an in-person event and covered all sectors (including industry).

The DEESME event, titled "Anticipating changes in energy audit obligations" targeted national authorities, industry actors, and researchers. Its aim was to inform about the WP2 findings of the DEESME project, to receive feedbacks, and to discuss the changes that are expected from the proposed recast of Article 8 of the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED) on Energy Audits and Energy Management Systems (Article 11 according to the most recent proposal for the recast²).

The workshop focused on the energy audit obligation and the proposals to move away from the established SME/non-SME differentiation to discern obligated companies by energy consumption thresholds. While this and other changes can facilitate the future enforcement of the EED by National Authorities in the Member States, the DEESME team set out to anticipate and discuss potential challenges and pragmatic solutions for Member States due to these modified requirements, with a special focus on the following topics:

- Introduction of energy thresholds,
- Mandatory quality checks,
- Publication of audit results in enterprise's annual report.

3.2. Structure and preparation

The event was jointly organised by Fraunhofer ISI, IEECP and FIRE as a one-hour informal session at the eceee summer study 2022. An invitation was distributed to conference participants via the conference app and a leaflet (Figure 6). In preparation for the event, business cards with a barcode to the DEESME guideline document were created (see Figure 7 a)) and handed out to participants during the event.

¹ <https://www.eceee.org/summerstudy/programme/>

² <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52021PC0558>



Figure 6 Invitation to the event via a) the conference app, and b) a leaflet.

The recast of the energy audit obligation (Art. 8 EED): New challenges ahead for the Member States

In its proposal for the recast of the EED of last July, the European Commission suggested several changes to the energy audit obligation for companies. Most notably, the proposal moves away from the ever-challenging SME/non-SME differentiation to discern obligated companies by energy consumption thresholds. While this and other changes may facilitate the future enforcement of the EED by National Authorities in the Member States, the devil may be in the detail.

In this informal, we want to anticipate and discuss potential challenges and pragmatic solutions for the Member States due to the modified requirements.

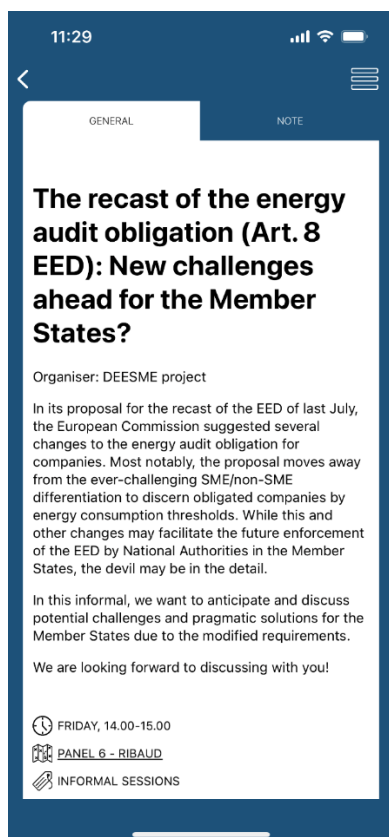
We are looking forward to discussing with you!

This informal session is organized by the DEESME project.



DEESME has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research innovation programme under grant agreement No 892235.

b)



a)



Thematically, the one-hour workshop was divided into two parts, first presentations from members of the DEESME consortium and then an interactive World Café for participants to exchange ideas (see **Annex A: Agenda for workshop I**

Start time	Duration	End time	What	Means
Connection time				
09:15	00:15	09:30	* Technical assistance	Slide: Welcome page with housekeeping rules
Welcome, introduction of the DEESME project				
09:30	00:10	09:40	** Housekeeping ** Menti ice-breaker about ice-breaker (country of origin, ...?) ** Overview of the workshop	Presentation slides Overview of participants (menti)
09:40	00:10	09:50	** Introduction to the DEESME project	
10 challenges identified in EU countries concerning the implementation of Art. 8 EED with practical examples from Poland and Bulgaria				
09:50	00:20	10:10	* Overview of 10 challenges	Slides
10:10	00:05	10:15	* 10 challenges identified: Poland	Slides
10:15	00:05	10:20	* 10 challenges identified: Bulgaria	Slides
10:20	00:05	10:25	* Questions and answers?	
Coffee break				
10:25	00:05	10:30	* Technical assistance	Slide: Coffee break slide with time Coffee break: any challenges not mentioned as break-
Good practices presentation on overcoming challenges in the implementation of Art. 8 EED				
10:30	00:40	11:10	* Overview of current practice relating to the challenges ** Introduction ** Questions of understanding (no discussion!)	Slides
11:10	00:05	11:15	* Introduce break-out and sort participants into break-out rooms	
Interactive session on overcoming challenges in the implementation of Art. 8 EED (2 parallel sessions)				
11:15	00:05	11:20	* Choose two challenges that you judge the most important or that you would like to discuss about?	Lead: Organize menti.com
11:20	00:18	11:38	* Best practice collection to best overcome challenge 1	padlet session 1
11:38	00:02	11:40	* Vote on the potentially best solutions for challenge 1 (2 votes per participant)	padlet session 2
11:40	00:18	11:58	* Best practice collection to best overcome challenge 2	padlet session 3
11:58	00:02	12:00	* Vote on the potentially best solutions for challenge 2(2 votes per participant)	
Summary of the results of the discussion sessions				
12:00	00:05	12:05	* Report of each session	Summary slides
12:05	00:05	12:10	* Further steps and outlook on the DEESME project * Meeting conclusion	Slides

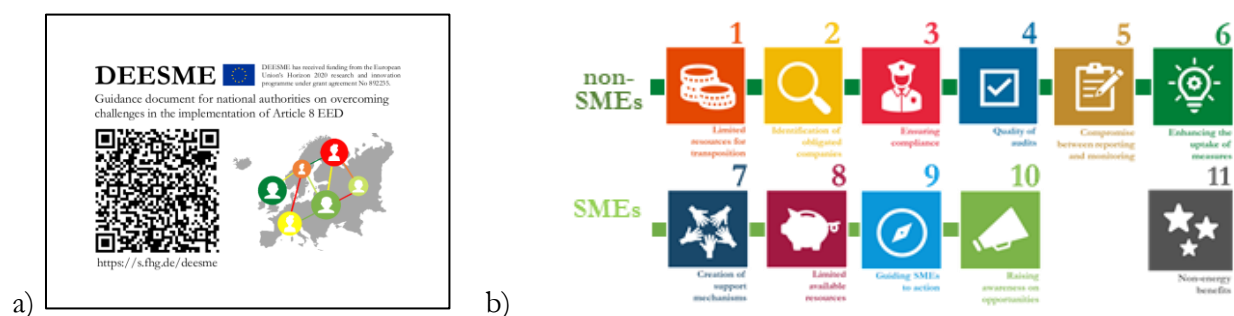
Annex B: Agenda for workshop II for detailed information on the structure).

Presentations

After the introduction to the project, members of the DEESME consortium presented the interactive DEESME guideline for national authorities to overcome challenges in the implementation of Article 8 EED (Figure 7 b), introduced the proposed recast of the EED and highlighted the main changes to the former Article 8.



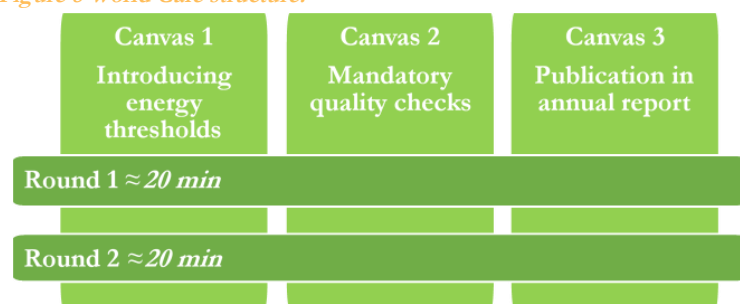
Figure 7 a) DEESME business card with a link to the guideline document, b) Identified challenges for the implementation of Article 8 EED within WP2.



World Café

During the World Café, participants could choose two out of three topics to discuss for each 20 minutes about the implications that the proposed changes to the EED could have on companies and national authorities (Figure 8). Each session was moderated by members from the DEESME consortium, who guided the discussion and documented the main results. To increase the widths of ideas and avoid conformity bias, in the beginning of the World Café participants were given time to individually write down their thoughts on the introduced challenges. Only then were they asked to split up and share their ideas with the other participants.

Figure 8 World Café structure.



3.3. Results & dissemination

A total of 12 external participants joined the event, from a variety of EU countries and including actors working at the European Commission, national authorities, in particular from the European Energy Network, research institutions and think tanks.

During the presentations (Figure 9 a) and b)) IEECP welcomed the participants and introduced the DEESME project, Fraunhofer ISI presented the DEESME generic guideline, and FIRE explained the forthcoming changes to the EED.



Figure 9 Pictures from the first part of the DEESME workshop II, a) IEECP introduction to the DEESME project, b) Fraunhofer ISI presentation of the generic guideline, c) and d) discussion during the World Café.



During the World Café the DEESME project partners from Fraunhofer ISI, IEECP and FIRE led the three discussion topics on the introduction of energy thresholds, mandatory quality checks, and publication of audit results in enterprise's annual report (Figure 9 b) and c)).

Topic I: Introduction of energy thresholds

The introduction of energy thresholds to determine obligated companies instead of using company size was the starting point for exchanging on how to identify relevant companies. Prior works in DEESME covered the identification of companies according to the current version of Art. 8 EED, i.e. by their SME/non-SME status, in its guideline document. While this identification came along with various challenges, the identification of obligated companies based on their energy consumption may also entail challenges. This is mainly due to a lack of information about the energy consumption of individual enterprises and about company structures in various countries, especially in the case of cross-border activities. Ideas to address this ranged from diversifying the data sources (e.g. by using national statistical reporting, or production statistics), utilising data from previous energy audits as a source or have all enterprises report their consumption themselves to the national authorities. Furthermore, it was noted that "energy consumption" needs to be clearly defined in the regulation to avoid different interpretations by Member States. The exchanged also touched on the question of whether implementing measures from the audits should be made mandatory within the recast. It was pointed out that in the current situation, where auditors are paid by the enterprises; this approach might encourage audits that only identify few

or easy to accomplish energy efficiency measures. A suggestion was also made to increase the implementation rate was identified by going beyond economic merits and emphasize the multiple benefits of energy efficiency. The written inputs of participants are displayed in Figure 10.

Figure 10 Notes from the participant's discussion on the introduction of energy thresholds.



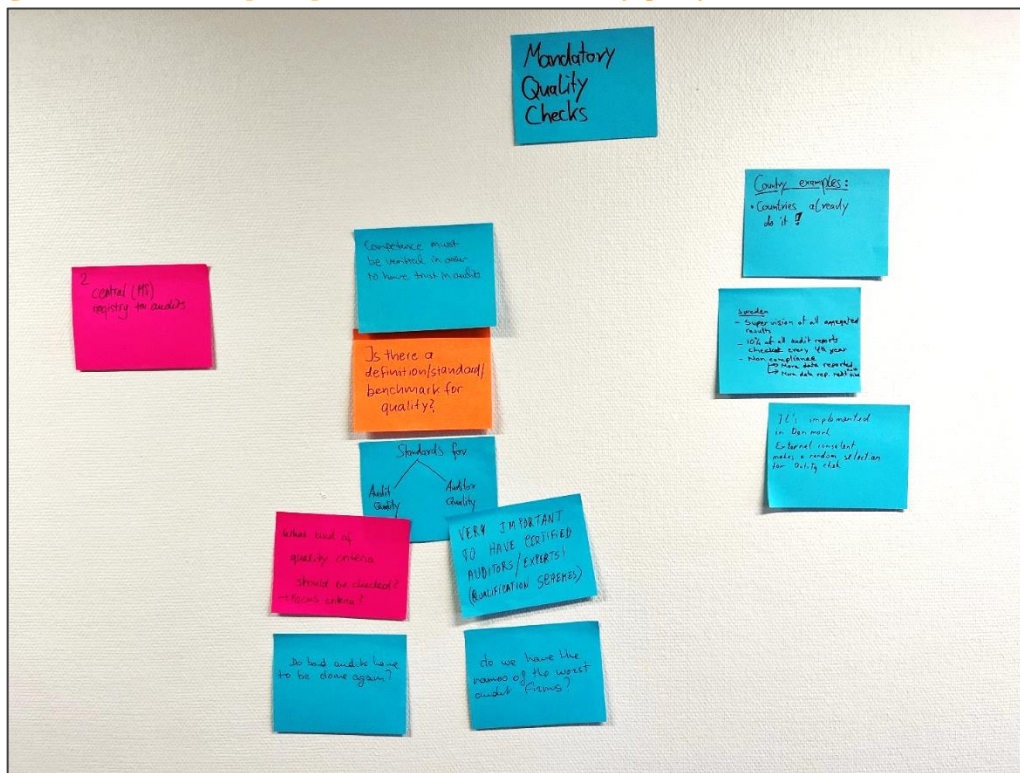
Topic II: Mandatory quality checks

Mandatory quality checks, which earlier solely meant the checks of the auditors, include the checks of the quality of the audits itself in the proposed recast of the EED. Participants emphasized the importance of this measure, since the competence of audits must be verified for companies to trust them". To implement this, there is a need for standards or quality benchmarks. A crucial question for countries was identified as to which penalties to put on non-sufficient energy audits. It was suggested, that the list of auditors could be published to increase transparency.

Examples from member states showed that several countries (e.g. Denmark and Sweden) already conduct basic validity checks on all submitted energy audits. Deeper quality checks are then conducted on a smaller percentage of the audits. The written inputs of participants are displayed in Figure 11.



Figure 11 Notes from the participant's discussion on mandatory quality checks.

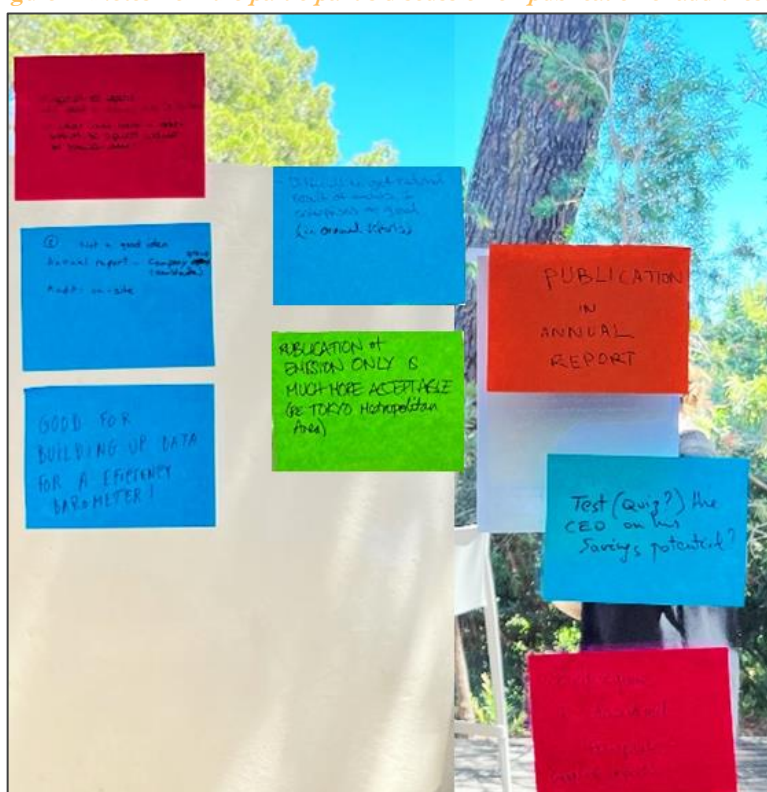


Topic III: Publication in enterprise's annual report

The publication of the audit report in the enterprise's annual report, meaning connecting the results of the audit to the business results, was also a discussion point. DEESME already developed a model on how to integrate energy audit as part of the business strategy. Participants had divided opinions on the usefulness of this measure, and pointed to the practical challenge of how to deal with multinational companies. Those companies normally publish their annual report on the global company level, while energy audits are conducted independently on each site of the enterprise. One suggestion included to only publishing information on the emissions and not the whole audit results since this seemed more practical. The written inputs of participants are displayed in Figure 12.

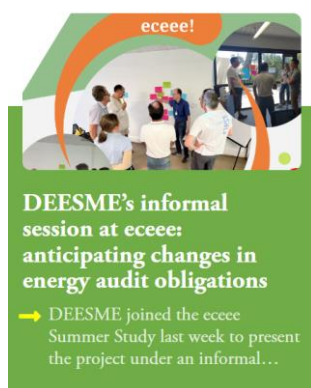


Figure 12 Notes from the participant's discussion on publication of audit results in enterprise's annual report.



After the event, a newsletter article was published on the project website³ (Figure 13) and distributed via E-Mail, Twitter, and LinkedIn.

Figure 13 Newsletter about workshop II on the DEESME website.



³ <https://www.deesme.eu/deesmes-informal-session-at-eceee-anticipating-changes-in-energy-audit-obligations/>



4. Conclusions

The workshops allowed spreading information about the project and its activities among the target audience. They were a great opportunity to exchange information with NA, policy makers and researches and to seek inspiration on further activities. These events allowed us to reach the right target groups instead of a broader audience.

At both events, DEESME's innovative approach was presented and the challenges identified in the project that await both NA and policy makers, as well as entrepreneurs. The workshops were also the source of many solutions proposed by the participants as ways to overcome individual challenges related to the implementation of Article 8 of the EED.

The workshop entitled "Overcoming Challenges in Art. 8 EED Implementation" enabled the participants to learn about many real life cases related to activities contributing to overcoming the challenges identified in the DEESME project.

The interactive part of the meeting selected the most important and best ways to overcome individual challenges by e.g.:

- Sharing more real life cases;
- Drawing attention to the importance of multiple benefits;
- Emphasising the importance of SME's participation in the energy transition;
- Supporting SMEs to the widest possible extent, e.g. offering various ways of financing, such as grants;
- Collecting data on companies through e.g. trade register.

The second workshop entitled "Anticipating changes in energy audit obligations" brought a lot of conclusions and ideas related to the changes resulting from the recast of Art. 8 of the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED) on Energy Audits and Energy Management Systems.

The interactive part of the meeting on three individual topics contributed to the consultation of participants on specific measures and to indicate possible suggestions for their improvement. The discussion on three main topics resulted in the following suggestions:

- To overcome the challenge of the lack of information on the energy consumption of individual companies and on the structures of enterprises in different countries, especially in the case of cross-border activities, it is proposed e.g. to diversify data sources (e.g. through the use of national statistical reporting or production statistics), to use data from previous energy audits as a source or to mandate that all enterprises report their consumption themselves national authorities and noted that "energy consumption" must be clearly defined in the Regulation.
- To encourage companies to introduce measures resulting from energy audits, the numerous benefits of energy efficiency should be highlighted.



- To increase the confidence of companies in audits, the competence of auditors should be verified, which will be possible after setting standards or quality indicators. In addition, the publication of auditor lists has been proposed as a good idea to increase transparency.
- To increase the practicality of publishing an audit report, the company's annual report proposes to publish only information on emissions and not all audit results, which are a problem for multinational companies

Annex A: Agenda for workshop I

Start time	Duration	End time	What	Means
Connection time				
09:15	00:15	09:30	* Technical assistance	Slide: Welcome page with housekeeping rules
Welcome, introduction of the DEESME project				
09:30	00:10	09:40	** Housekeeping	Presentation slides
			** Menti ice-breaker about ice-breaker (country of origin, ...?)	Overview of participants (menti)
			** Overview of the workshop	
09:40	00:10	09:50	** Introduction to the DEESME project	
10 challenges identified in EU countries concerning the implementation of Art. 8 EED with practical examples from Poland and Bulgaria				
09:50	00:20	10:10	* Overview of 10 challenges	Slides
10:10	00:05	10:15	* 10 challenges identified: Poland	Slides
10:15	00:05	10:20	* 10 challenges identified: Bulgaria	Slides
10:20	00:05	10:25	* Questions and answers?	
Coffee break				
10:25	00:05	10:30	* Technical assistance	Slide: Coffee break slide with time Coffee break: any challenges not mentioned as break-
Good practices presentation on overcoming challenges in the implementation of Art. 8 EED				
10:30	00:40	11:10	* Overview of current practice relating to the challenges ** Introduction ** Questions of understanding (no discussion!)	Slides
11:10	00:05	11:15	* Introduce break-out and sort participants into break-out rooms	
Interactive session on overcoming challenges in the implementation of Art. 8 EED (2 parallel sessions)				
11:15	00:05	11:20	* Choose two challenges that you judge the most important or that you would like to discuss about?	Lead: Organize menti.com
11:20	00:18	11:38	* Best practice collection to best overcome challenge 1	padlet session 1
11:38	00:02	11:40	* Vote on the potentially best solutions for challenge 1 (2 votes per participant)	padlet session 2
11:40	00:18	11:58	* Best practice collection to best overcome challenge 2	padlet session 3
11:58	00:02	12:00	* Vote on the potentially best solutions for challenge 2 (2 votes per participant)	
Summary of the results of the discussion sessions				
12:00	00:05	12:05	* Report of each session	Summary slides
12:05	00:05	12:10	* Further steps and outlook on the DEESME project * Meeting conclusion	Slides

Annex B: Agenda for workshop II

Item	Start	End	Duration	What?	Material needed
Introduction					
#1	00:00	00:05		00:05 Welcome to the informal and intro to the DEESME project	pptx, beamer
#2	00:05	00:13		00:08 Overview of the DEESME generic guideline	pptx, beamer
#3	00:13	00:16		00:03 Forthcoming changes to the EED	pptx, beamer
#4	00:16	00:18		00:02 Introduction to World Cafe and setup	pptx, beamer
"World Café on forthcoming changes to the EED, resulting challenges and potential solutions"					
Case 1: World cafe - More than 12 participants: group splits up into 3 subgroups					
#a1			Canvas 1 (2 rounds - participants move on after about 20 min)	Topics in parallel: Topic 1: Introducing the energy thresholds -- Welcome (brief) -- Participants prepare cards on challenges and solution (about 3 min) -- Presentation and discussion of the input cards (remaining time)	Pens; Post-Its; Canvas; Surface for Canvas
#a2			Canvas 2 (2 rounds - participants move on after about 20 min)	Topics in parallel: Topic 2: Quality checks -- Welcome and wrap-up of previous items (moderator) (max. 2 min) -- Participants discuss challenges and solutions and add card or moderator writes the cards	As canvas 1
#a3			Canvas 3 (2 rounds - participants move on after about 20 min)	Topics in parallel: Topic 3: Publication in enterprise's annual report -- Welcome and wrap-up of previous items (moderator) (max. 2 min) -- Participants discuss challenges and solutions and add card or moderator writes the cards	As canvas 1
#a4	00:53	00:58		00:05 Summary by topic (1-2 min per Canvas)	Completed canvas
"World Café on forthcoming changes to the EED, resulting challenges and potential solutions"					
Case 2: World cafe - Up to 12 participants: one common group					
#b1	00:18	00:19		00:01 Participants vote for preferred two topics among the three	
#b2	00:19	00:39		00:20 Topics in parallel: Topic 1 in the group -- Welcome (brief) -- Participants prepare cards on challenges and solution (about 3 min) -- Presentation and discussion of the input cards (remaining time)	Pens; Post-Its; Canvas; Surface for Canvas
#b3	00:39	00:58		00:19 Topics in parallel: Topic 2 in the group -- Participants prepare cards on challenges and solution (about 3 min) -- Presentation and discussion of the input cards (remaining time)	As canvas 1
Conclusion					
#5	00:58	01:00		00:02 Thank you + invitation to fill in information to get summary of Workshop + goodbye	



Annex C: Presentation slides of Workshop II

Informal about to start at 14:00 CET



DEESME


National schemes for energy efficiency in SMEs



DEESME

National schemes for energy efficiency in SMEs

10 June 2022



DEESME has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 892235.

Agenda

INTRODUCTION	Welcome and introduction to the DEESME project	Ivana Rogulj (IEECP)
	Overview of the DEESME generic guideline	Robin Barkhausen (Fraunhofer ISI)
	Forthcoming changes to the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED)	Dario di Santo (FIRE)
WORLD CAFE	Interactive World Café on forthcoming changes to the EED, resulting challenges and potential solutions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussions per topic 	Simon Hirzel, Antoine Durand, Robin Barkhausen (Fraunhofer ISI)
CLOSING	Plenum summary on results and conclusion	



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Guiding SMEs and national authorities through the energy transition by taking profit of multiple benefits and energy management approaches



Ivana Rogulj, IEECP

10/06/2022

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Meet the DEESME partners



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SMEs and energy efficiency



DEESME objectives



Enabling companies to manage the energy transition by taking profit of multiple benefits and energy management approaches.



Supporting the development and the implementation of EU policies on energy efficiency in the framework of article 8 of the EED beyond the project by providing national authorities with guidelines proposals and recommendations on how to strengthen the national schemes.



Enhancing the adoption of the DEESME approach by National Authorities beyond the project timeline through the implementation of institutionalization activities.



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Overview of the DEESME generic guideline

Robin Barkhausen, Fraunhofer ISI
10 June 2022

Article 8 Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU)

Article 8

Energy audits and energy management systems

1. Member States shall promote the availability to all final customers of high quality energy audits which are cost-effective and:
 - (a) carried out in an independent manner by **qualified and/or accredited experts** according to qualification criteria; or
 - (b) implemented and supervised by independent authorities under national legislation.

The energy audits referred to in the first subparagraph may be carried out by in-house experts or energy auditors provided that the Member State concerned has put in place a scheme to assure and check their quality, including, if appropriate, an annual random selection of at least a statistically significant percentage of all the energy audits they carry out.

For the purpose of guaranteeing the high quality of the energy audits and energy management systems, Member States shall establish transparent and non-discriminatory **minimum criteria for energy audits** based on Annex VI.

Energy audits shall not include clauses preventing the findings of the audit from being transferred to any qualified/accredited energy service provider, on condition that the customer does not object.

2. Member States shall develop programmes to **encourage SMEs to undergo energy audits** and the subsequent implementation of the recommendations from these audits.

On the basis of transparent and non-discriminatory criteria and without prejudice to Union State aid law, Member States may set up support schemes for SMEs, including if they have concluded voluntary agreements, to cover costs of an energy audit and of the implementation of highly cost-effective recommendations from the energy audits, if the proposed measures are implemented.

Member States shall bring to the attention of SMEs, including through their respective representative intermediary organisations, concrete examples of how energy management systems could help their businesses. The Commission shall assist Member States by supporting the exchange of best practices in this domain.

3. Member States shall also develop programmes to raise awareness among households about the benefits of such audits through appropriate advice services.

Member States shall encourage training programmes for the qualification of energy auditors in order to facilitate sufficient availability of experts.

4. Member States shall ensure that enterprises that are not SMEs are subject to an energy audit carried out in an independent and cost-effective manner by qualified and/or accredited experts or implemented and supervised by independent authorities under national legislation **by 5 December 2015 and at least every four years from the date of the previous energy audit**.

5. Energy audits shall be considered as fulfilling the requirements of paragraph 4 when they are carried out in an independent manner, on the basis of minimum criteria based on Annex VI, and implemented under voluntary agreements concluded between organisations of stakeholders and an appointed body and supervised by the Member State concerned, or other bodies to which the competent authorities have delegated the responsibility concerned, or by the Commission.

Access of market participants offering energy services shall be based on transparent and non-discriminatory criteria.

6. Enterprises that are not SMEs and that are implementing an energy or environmental management system - certified by an independent body according to the relevant European or International Standards - shall be exempted from the requirements of paragraph 4, provided that Member States ensure that the management systems concerned includes an energy audit on the basis of the minimum criteria based on Annex VI.

7. Energy audits may stand alone or be part of a broader environmental audit. Member States may require that an assessment of the technical and economic feasibility of connection to an existing or planned district heating or cooling network shall be part of the energy audit.

Without prejudice to Union State aid law, Member States may implement incentive and support schemes for the implementation of recommendations from energy audits and similar measures.

“minimum criteria
for energy audits”

“encourage SMEs to
undergo energy audits”

“not SMEs are subject to an energy
audit [...] at least every four years”

“carried out [...] by qualified experts”

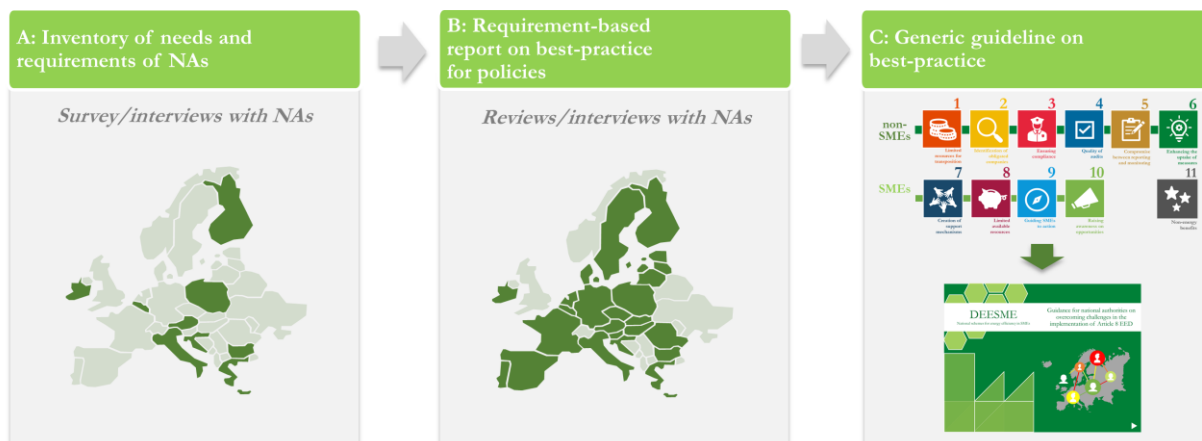
Link to the EED (2012/27/EU):

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1399375464230&uri=CELEX:32012L0027>



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Challenges of National Authorities in EED Art. 8 implementation



Reports available at <https://www.deesme.eu/knowledge-hub/>

Tour through the guideline document



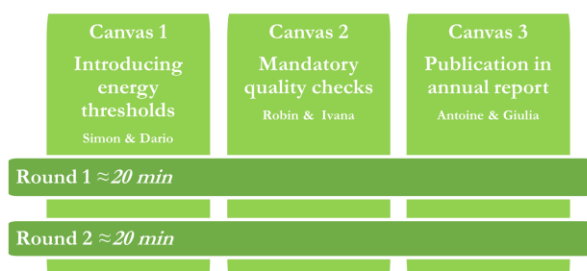
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World Café on forthcoming changes to the EED, resulting challenges and potential solutions

Simon Hirzel, Antoine Durand, Robin Barkhausen
Fraunhofer ISI
10 June 2022

World Café setup

Goal: Exchange on challenges from the recast and develop solution strategies



What to do in the World Café?

1. Introduction by moderator
2. Note your ideas about challenges and solutions on post-its
Note: Only one item per post-it
Make it readable
Keep it short and simple
3. Exchange and discussion in the group
Move after the round to a second canvas (select it on your own).



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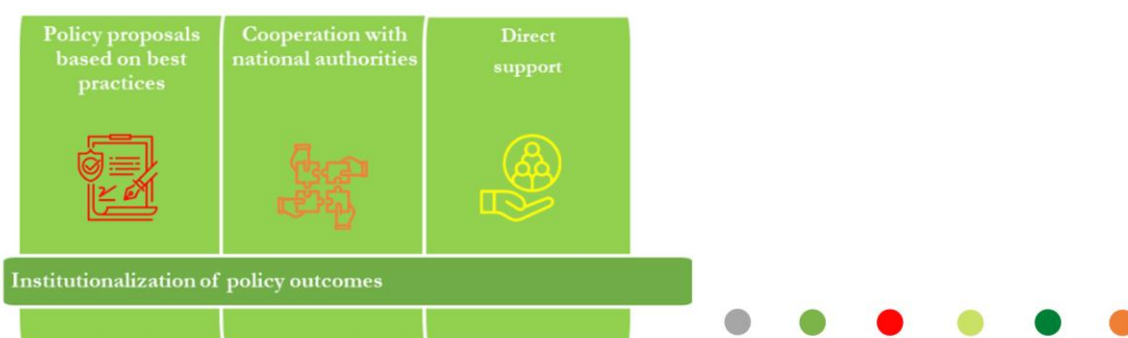


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World Café: Wrap-up & Conclusions

Simon Hirzel, Antoine Durand, Robin Barkhausen
Fraunhofer ISI
10 June 2022

Next steps



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