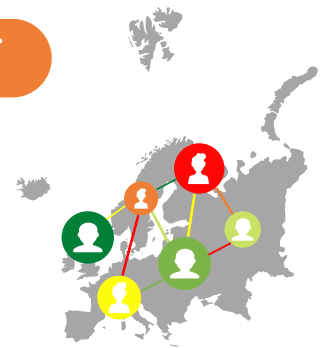


# Policy challenges with the implementation of

## Article 11 of the Energy Efficiency Directive

### and audits in companies



**DEESME**

National schemes for energy efficiency in SMEs

DEESME's latest workshop gathered national authorities, policy makers, chambers and associations of companies to discuss the policy challenges since the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED) recast. This meant assembling effective policies for energy audits but also experience sharing between countries on the challenges and potential solutions.

### What the recast of the EED means for companies

The most intensive companies will be obliged to integrate Energy Management systems (EMS) and energy audits every 4 years

24 000 out of 174 000 companies will be subject to Energy Management Systems

Member States can implement energy audit centres (for SMEs and micro enterprises) to provide audits and support schemes for SMEs

#### Member States have to provide programmes that include:

Support to SMEs in quantifying multiple benefits of energy efficiency measures

Develop energy efficiency roadmaps

Develop energy efficiency networks for SMES

#### Additional criteria for energy audits:

Identify energy efficiency measures to decrease energy consumption

Identify cost effective use or production of renewable energy



# Effective policies for energy audits

## Factors influencing the quality of audits

Qualification of auditors

Frequency and depth of audit quality checks

Content and structural requirements of audit reports



## Requirements for companies across Europe



Ireland developed an elaborate 64-page interactive PDF document that guides auditors and companies through the process of conducting an energy audit and reporting the results.



The Netherlands requires companies that spend more than 50 000 kWh of electricity or 25 000 m<sup>3</sup> of natural gas to implement energy-saving measures with a payback time of 5 years or fewer under the Environmental Management Activities Decree. The regulation was implemented outside of the energy audit obligation.



In Germany, auditors are now required to attend regular trainings, where they must notify the national agency BAFA (EDL-G Article 8). Every two years, auditors will be required to complete 16 units of training (each 45 minutes) relevant to energy audits.



## Observations and recommendations

The development of support systems is essential for SMEs. SMEs can be encouraged to conduct energy audits and adopt energy efficiency measures through a variety of support methods that are based on financial incentives or educational tools



SMEs face limitations in resources as well, which is why it's critical to guide them towards the implementation of energy management systems or audits



This process can be supported by passive facilitation e.g., by establishing lean application processes for funding schemes, or active facilitation e.g., by establishing peer networks or by offering individual consulting services



## Experience and feedback from Poland

### 2019 Survey results from SMEs contacted by KAPE

#### Manufacturing sector

#### Other sectors

**15%**  
of companies  
performed an energy  
audit in the last 5  
years

**11%**  
of companies  
performed an energy  
audit in the last 5  
years

**35%**  
of companies  
indicated that there  
is potential for  
energy reduction

**30%**  
of companies  
indicated that there  
is potential for  
energy reduction



**37% of companies believe that investing in reducing energy consumption can be profitable**

**44% of companies don't believe that reducing energy consumption can be profitable**

### Challenges identified by KAPE

SMEs are more convinced by the economic aspect of energy savings than by the environmental aspect.



After the pandemic, SMEs focus more on maintenance activities than energy efficiency measures.



SMEs have very limited time to take additional actions – the message to get their interest should be clear and specific.



### Solutions identified by KAPE

Identify obliged companies, taking into account market developments.



Improve the quality of energy audits to better reflect the cost-effectiveness of operations.



Coordinate support mechanisms provided by different institutions and establish national mechanisms for SMEs.



Raise awareness on the multiple benefits of energy efficiency.



## Experience and feedback from Italy

### Italian data on SMEs in 2022

99%  
of Italian companies  
are SMEs

64%  
of overall value  
added in the Italian  
'non-financial  
business economy' is  
generated by SMEs

13% -29%  
is the estimated  
share of energy  
consumption on GIC  
in Italy

30%  
of companies  
indicated that there  
is potential for  
energy reduction



### The Italian energy efficiency national awareness plan for SMEs

**2022-2023 Plan:** Training / information campaigns on energy efficiency for SMEs + support tools for SMEs

**2023-2024 Plan:** Continuation of training/information campaigns + Dissemination to stakeholders on tools for SMEs

### Recommendations from policy makers

Increasing awareness on energy consumption, energy audits and energy management systems are key tools.



Networking among SMEs could help exploit energy efficiency opportunities.



Cultural barriers should be taken into account as many SMEs lack confidence in auditors and energy service companies.



### Recommendations from SMEs

Energy efficiency policies must be on a permanent, stable and predictable regulatory framework.



Easing administrative burdens is key to improve implementation of energy efficiency measures by SMEs.



Incentives should be based on individual cases in order to fix specific energy savings for each company.



## Experience and feedback from Bulgaria

### Main challenges identified by SEDA

#### Challenges for SMEs

**Support mechanisms**  
Challenge of creating informational and financial instruments to boost SMEs to go through audits

**Guiding to act**  
Challenge of implementing passive facilitation for SMEs to use energy efficiency measures

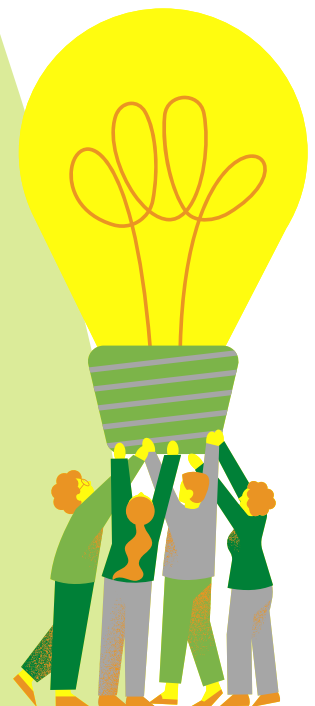
**Raising awareness**  
Challenge of providing SMEs with tailor made insights

#### Challenges for non-SMEs

**Identification of obligated companies**  
Challenge of identifying companies through databases or self declaration

**Ensuring compliance**  
Challenge of ensuring that all SMEs carry out an audit

**Enhancing the uptake of measures**  
Challenge of using informational instruments to enhance uptake



### Main solutions identified by SEDA

#### Solutions for SMEs

**Support mechanisms**  
Design an adequate financial support system

**Guiding to act**  
Provide a clear overview of available support schemes and simplify the application process

**Raising awareness**  
Use informational trainings and campaigns

#### Solutions for non-SMEs

**Identification of obligated companies**  
Assist in self declarations on database-oriented approach

**Ensuring compliance**  
Underline the added value of audits

**Enhancing the uptake of measures**  
Use informational instruments to enhance uptake of measures

Go through DEESME's tools to guide National Authorities

Report on: "Identifying and customizing suitable policies for energy efficiency"