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the Intelligent Energy Europe Programme
of the European Union



CONCERTED ACTION
ENERGY EFFICIENCY
DIRECTIVE

Core Theme 5

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Energy audit obligation I



March 2013

- Already existing obligation schemes for energy audit and/or implementation of efficiency measures and/or voluntary agreements for energy audit or management systems,
- Set up an obligation scheme according to EED art. 8 is a complex task for all, even with an existing scheme in place,
- A list of obliged subject would be very useful,
- Importance of availability of enough qualified audit providers, audit guidelines/handbook and templates (maybe ready to be uploaded on web platform),
- Annex VI, life cycle cost analysis was the least consider of the requirements, simple payback is more diffused, but can't be used when talk about financing,
- Harmonisation of audit contents according to the EED could be beneficial,
- Most MSs are still thinking.

Energy audit obligation II



October 2013

- Disclosure: sign of audit by board/director, some public data (e.g. three efficiency measures),
- Role of energy audit for heat maps (art. 14) and vice versa,
- Energy audit can be "friendly" (energy audit in branch network),
- Use of energy audit data: quality of audit, effectiveness of the scheme, database on efficiency measures, sectorial benchmark and guidelines.

March 2014

- Voluntary agreements, check during permissions process, fines can stimulate compliance,
- EN 16247 + Annex VI may not be enough, guidelines are often needed,
- Huge diversity in all the aspects of audit obligation, this can be an issue for multinationals,
- Qualification of audit providers may be more shared among MSs,
- In few cases there is the mutual recognition of auditors,
- Can we refer to existing practice for international aviation and shipping?
- Everyone wants to know more about what other MS are doing.

Energy audit obligation III



March 2014 - continuation

- Sensible interpretation of the EED text is needed in the transposition,
- Considering a minimum threshold of consumption can be beneficial,

March 2015

- A number of differences exist among MSs, starting with the definition of enterprises in scope, often requiring some flexibility. A consumption threshold may simplify the issue,
- Proportionality, and sufficiently representativeness and cost effectiveness concepts are interpreted differently,
- A more standardised approach would be beneficial for the multinationals,
- International issues – as aviation and maritime transport - could need a Commission guideline involving further discussion to share it,
- Each MS is still struggling to find its optimum balance between the short term burden and medium-long term advantages of energy auditing.

Actions for SMEs



October 2013

- Energy audit programs for SMEs: market qualification (providers and audit providers), subsidy (for audit and/or measures?), evaluation of results.

March 2015

- Initiatives at national or local level,
- Specific technical standard for SMEs (DK),
- Subsidies 40%-75% for audit and implementation of measures, savings 5%-60%,
- Positive to involve facilitator, sector organisation or local assistance,
- SMEs very different (size and sector matter), difficult to reach (in different ways) , have scarce resources. -> simplify as much as possible the bureaucracy, no one-size-fit-all measure,
- Simplified and supported management systems are promising, also in connection with tools. Leading to certification is an added value,
- Energy efficiency networks and simplified management systems seem to have up to 50-100% higher energy efficiency implementation rates.

Split incentive



- Owner tenant issue, for buildings it is considered and perceived as a barrier.
- It is often present between owners and tenants in residential and private buildings and among owners in residential buildings, less or not in other circumstances,
- Measures to tackle split incentives are already in place in over 60% of the Member States. Can be regulatory/legislative (also comprehending guarantee funds, incentives and partially ESCO and energy performance contracting) and other support measures such as tools, model contracts, etc.
- Interesting examples are:
 - The green lease (a collaborative owner-tenant approach to save resources and money) for the non-residential sector,
 - Enhanced building performance certificate (for the retail sector), with separated suggestions for landlord and tenant.
- It is an issue also present for the energy audit obligation. Separate suggested measures could be an interesting approach.

List of providers (services, audits, measures, etc.)



- Considered very helpful by customers to understand what the market offers and the appropriate providers (track record and/or are qualified and/or certified) to get in touch with,
- Mandatory + voluntary criteria,
- Filtering/searching not always present (depend on resources and target users),
- Presence in a list is often compulsory for providers who want to take part in support or incentive schemes,
- Should be periodically updated,
- In the same MS can exist market based and controlled lists,
- In some cases there are customer satisfactory surveys, but there are no examples of structured feedback mechanisms.

Handling of complaints on energy services



Now we know where the word “ombudsman” come from



Key findings

- There is need for a faster and cheaper way to solve complaints,
- Clauses regarding complaints should be present in the model contract,
- Association/Chambers can have a role,
- A first step is a dialogue between senior members of each party,
- Mediator/arbiter can be a role for facilitators.

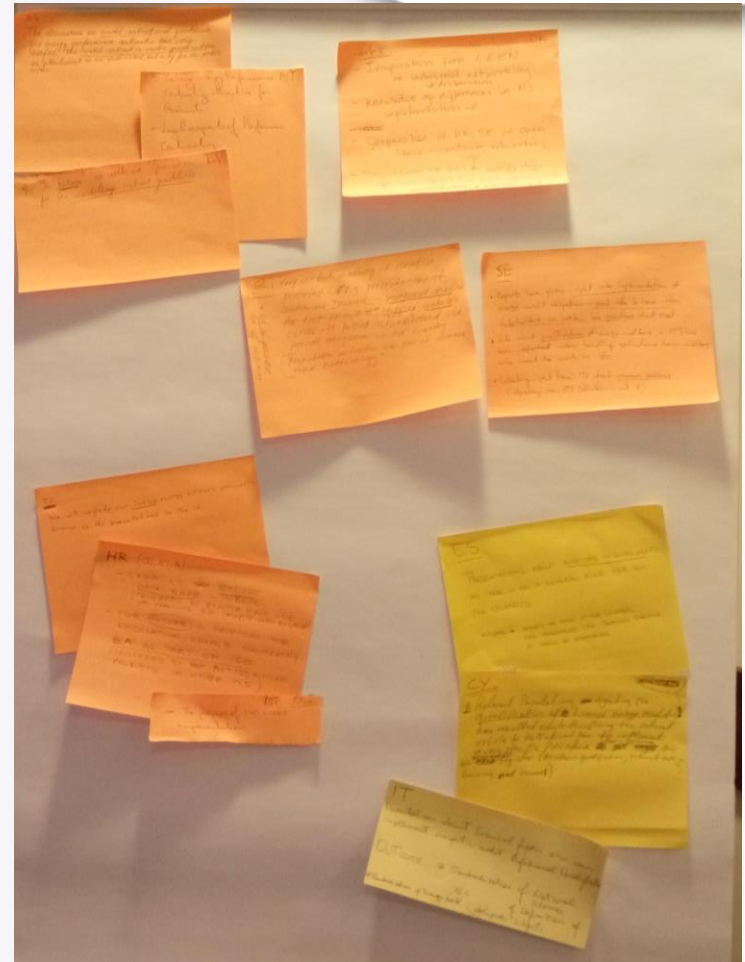
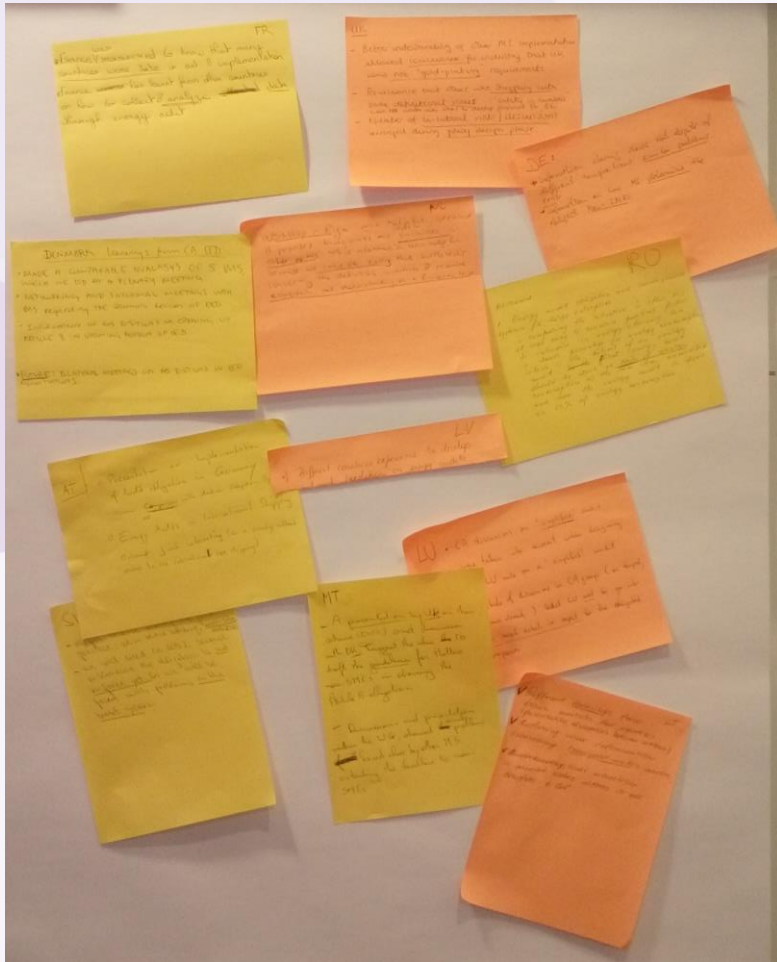
Good practice

- More levels of dispute resolutions in model contract (IE)

Concrete learnings from the CA



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WG 5.8 Energy audit results



Potential alignments

- Requirement of energy audit providers on an EU-level also for mutual recognition,
- A common EU-temple for companies to fulfil with basic information needed for the energy audit,
- An alignment of the energy scope, since member states have different scopes.

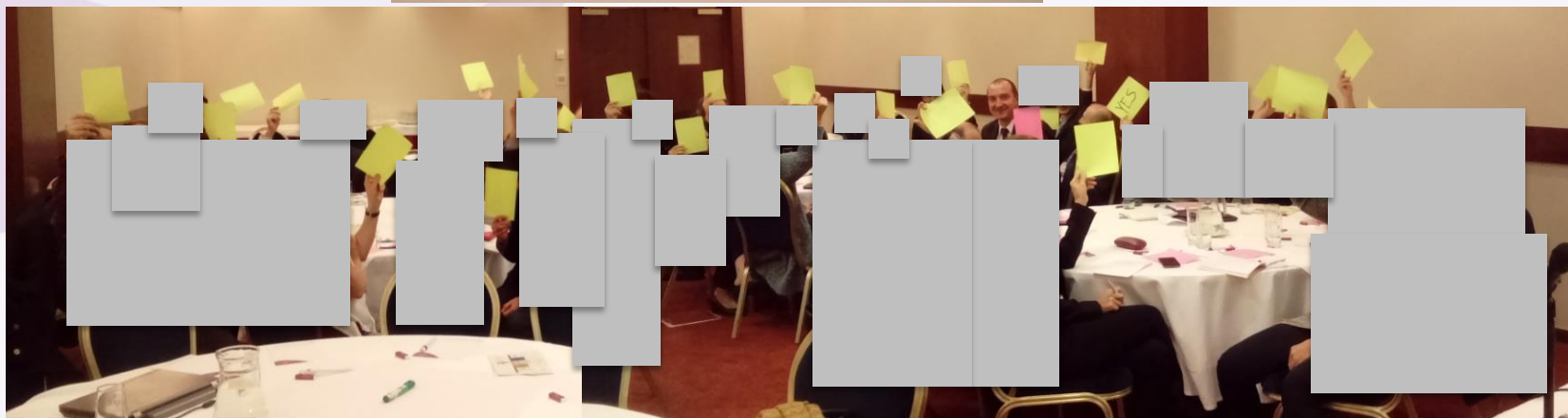
Remaining issues

- Review the enterprises in scope (article 8 and/or guidance note):
 - Exclusions,
 - Consumptions,
 - Multinationals.

Review article 8 ?



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WG 5.8 Energy audit results



For the future round of energy audit

- An alignment of the definition regarding multinational non-SMEs,
- Non-SME definition and focus on energy consumption (target group),
- New approach for coordinating of collecting audits for multinationals,
- Improve quality of audits (e.g. checklists),
- Solution for planning, e.g. spreading collection of energy audits.

Thank you for your attention



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