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ENERGY EFFICIENCY
DIRECTIVE

CA EED - Core Theme 6

CA EPBD meeting in Dubrovnik – outcomes

Co-ordinated approaches to training and accreditation of experts
(EPBD recast Article 17 and EED Article 16)

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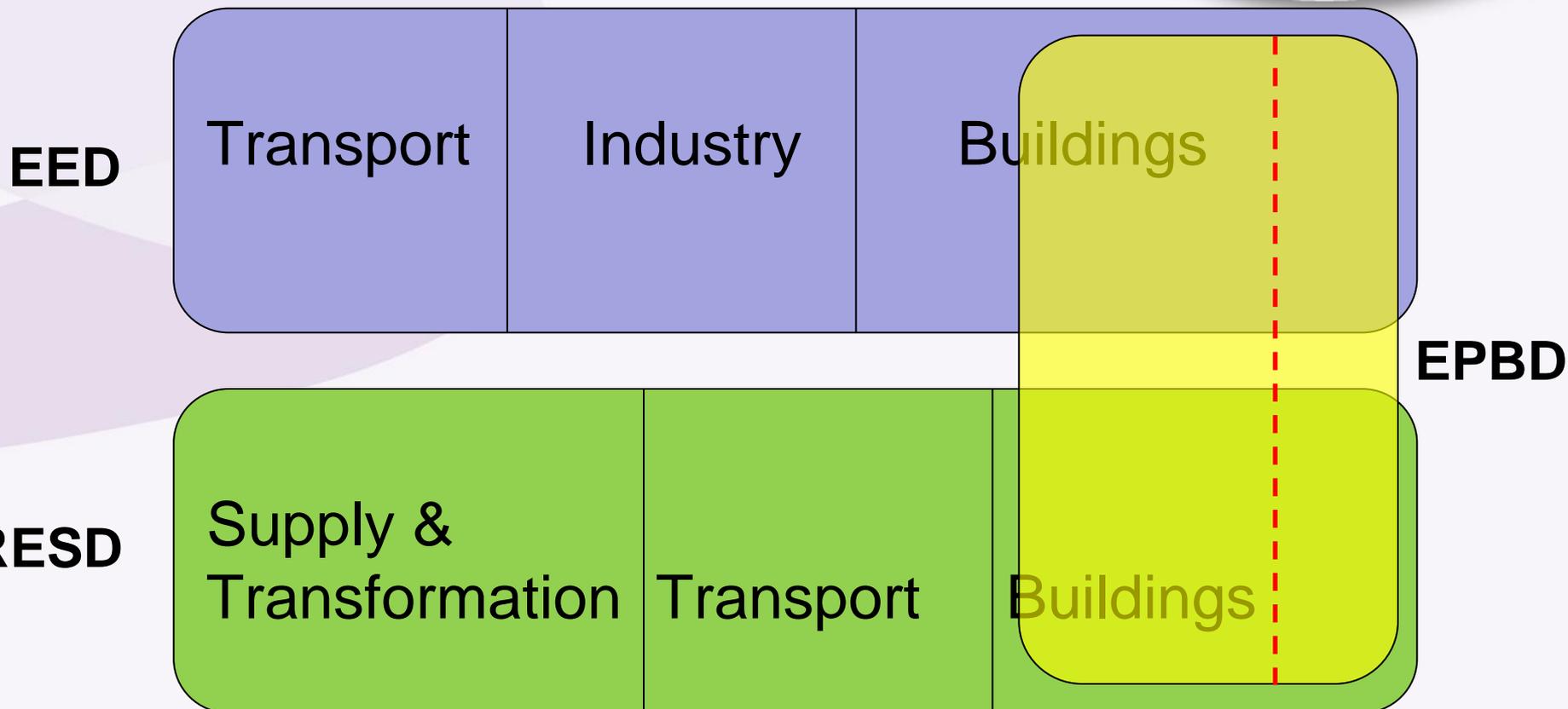
Milan, 17 October, 2014



Three directives



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Source: SEAI / CA EPBD III

EPBD Article 17: Independent experts



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*Member States shall ensure that the energy performance certification of buildings and the inspection of heating systems and air-conditioning systems are carried out in an independent manner by **qualified and/or accredited experts**, whether operating in a self-employed capacity or employed by public bodies or private enterprises.*

Experts shall be accredited taking into account their competence.

*Member States shall make **available to the public information on training and accreditations.***

*Member States shall ensure that either regularly updated **lists of qualified and/or accredited experts** or regularly updated lists of **accredited companies** which offer the services of such experts **are made available to the public.***

EED Article 16: Availability of qualification, accreditation and certification schemes



1. Where a Member State considers that the national level of technical competence, objectivity and reliability is insufficient, it shall ensure that, by 31 December 2014, certification and/or accreditation schemes and/or equivalent qualification schemes, including, where necessary, suitable training programmes, become or are available **for providers** of energy services, energy audits, energy managers and installers of energy-related building elements as defined in Article 2(9) of Directive 2010/31/EU.

2. **Member States** shall ensure that the schemes referred to in paragraph 1 provide transparency to consumers, are reliable and contribute to national energy efficiency objectives.

3. **Member States** shall make **publicly available the certification and/or accreditation schemes or equivalent qualification schemes** referred to in paragraph 1 and shall cooperate among themselves and with the Commission on comparisons between, and recognition of, the schemes.

Member States shall take appropriate measures **to make consumers aware of the availability of** qualification and/or certification **schemes** in accordance with Article 18(1).

Presentations and their content



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Focus: Experiences with co-ordinated approach

Slovakia

– comparison between EP certification and energy audit schemes regarding the legal basis, methodology, education and training of experts in Slovakia

Croatia

- one act as the basis for the selection of accredited training institutions for different technologies and areas in accordance with EPBD, EED and RESD

UK

– splitting of implementation of directives and competencies between different ministries and issue of incompatibility of schemes

Learned from MS



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- Different ministries are responsible for EPBD and EED
- Different training schemes for experts, auditors and inspectors
- Different persons are providing energy certification, regular inspection and auditing; it could be the same person if he passes the exam and meets the requirements
- In some MS there is effort to prepare modulare education/trainings

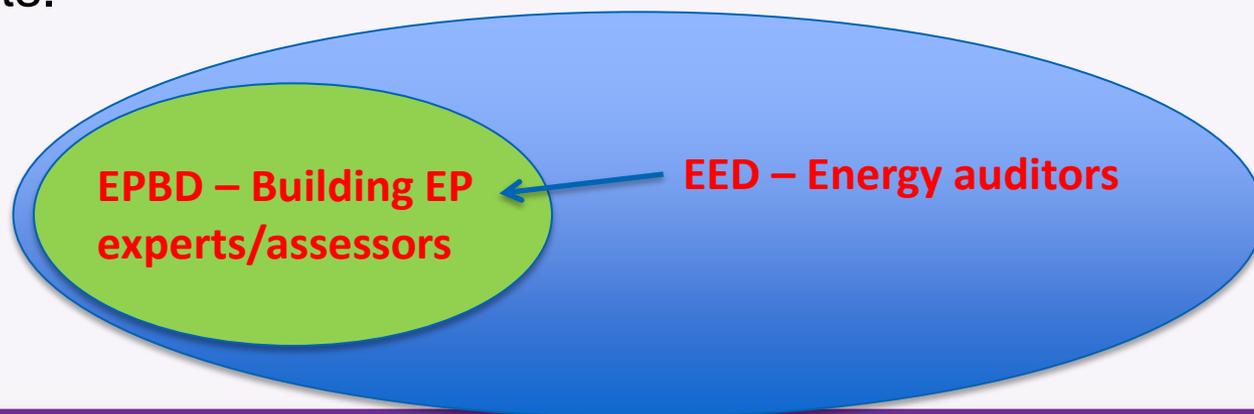
Discussion outcomes



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1 What co-ordination synergies are achievable between the two Directives?

Content should be modular since EPBD is a subset of EED. That also means that programs should have the same basis but should differ in details. This conclusion results in the suggestion that energy auditors could possibly work out the EPCs, but the EPC assessors cannot work out the energy audits.





2 What are the key challenges / barriers to co-ordination?

In terms of content the ***main barriers are currently the quality of accredited institutions and also individual assessors.*** From the process point of view, the biggest barrier is a conflict of interests and the fact that ***EPC assessors are certified by a public compulsory procedure, while energy auditors are under voluntary schemes, and a dialogue is almost impossible.*** Regarding the key challenges, the most important ones identified were the facts that ***EED auditors can use the EP certificates as a part of the auditing process,*** lack of national experiences with energy audits (e.g. of industrial projects) and last but not least, cost of EPC and the consequences, what could result in a situation where the owner has got no money for executing the EPC recommendations.



3 What are the key contributors / success factors / ideas to tackling those challenges / barriers?

Main contributors to tackling barriers:

- a clear definition of what curriculum or expertise is needed for each task/activity,
- a definition of required skills according to EQVET and standardization of these skills,
- a modular approach and exchange of best practice examples.

Process related aspects - key contributors:

- one person should be accredited for both, and professional organizations can cover all areas.

Application:

- that the role of an official management entities is needed for setting both, individual rules as well as rules for cross-border cooperation.

Thank you for your attention



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Questions?

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