

ITALIAN NATIONAL AGENCY
FOR ENERGY EFFICIENCY



ONLINE WORKSHOP

Capacitating Energy Efficiency in Small Alpine Enterprises
Results from the CAESAR project

Italian and european policy landscape for Energy Efficiency in SMEs

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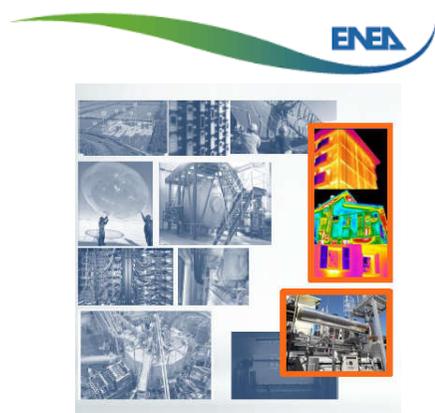
ENEA

Italian National Agency for New Technologies,
Energy and Sustainable Economic Development



ENEA – National Agency for Energy Efficiency (DUEE): activities for EE in SMEs

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Energy Efficiency Department of ENEA is the Italian National Agency for Energy Efficiency

DUEE offers technical and scientific support to companies, supports the public administration in the preparation, implementation and control of national energy policies, and promotes training and information campaigns for the dissemination of energy efficiency culture.

Ongoing activities for EE in SMEs



LEAP4SME aims to support member states in establishing or improving effective policies for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to undergo energy audits and implement cost-effective, recommended energy-saving measures

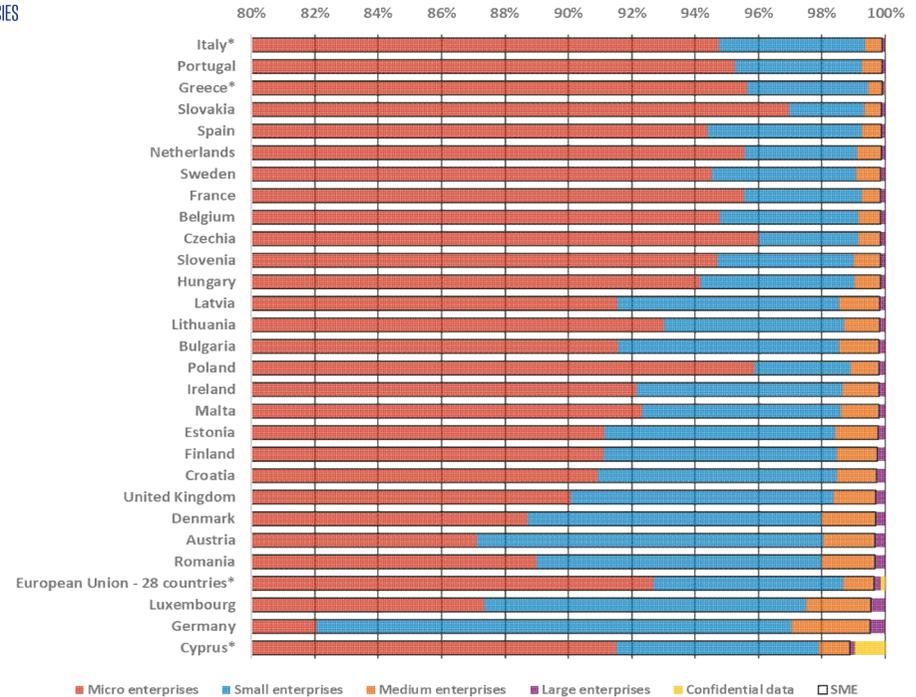
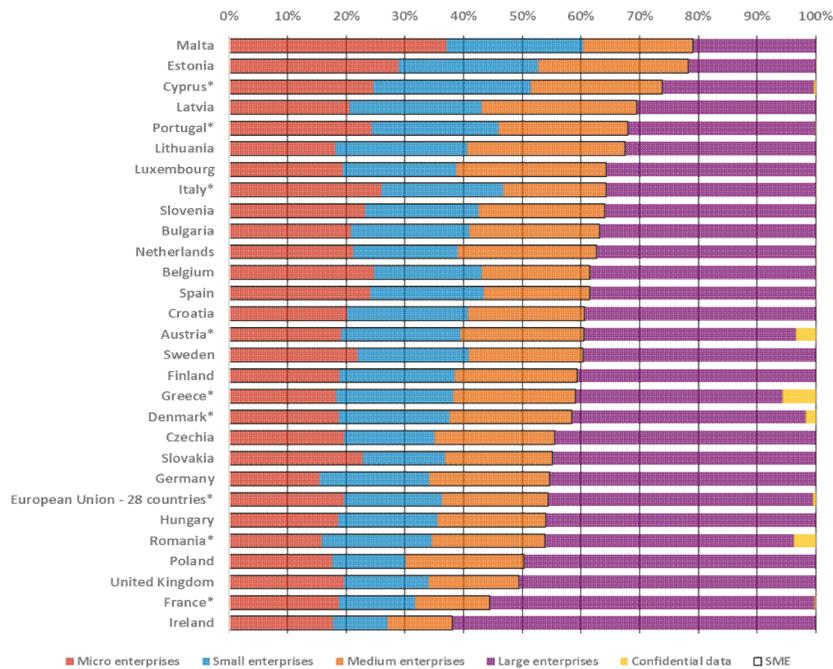
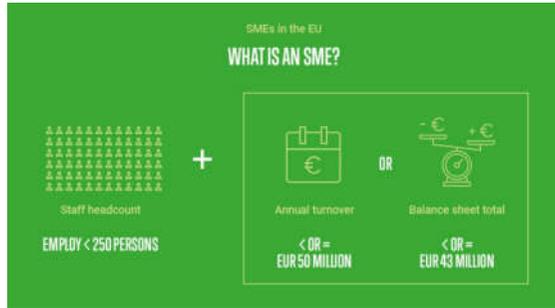
- ✓ ENEA is in charge of the development of the **annual awareness and assistance program for SMEs for the execution of energy audits and for the implementation of energy efficiency interventions.**

The program includes :

- ✓ Organization of a training / information and awareness campaign on energy efficiency for SMEs.
- ✓ Development of tools and documentation for EAs and EE for SMEs



The role of SMEs in Europe



Share of micro, small, medium and large enterprises related to the total number of enterprises in EU member states

Share of value added at factor cost in micro, small, medium and large enterprises in EU member states

Source: LEAP4SME Mapping SMEs in Europe, <https://leap4sme.eu/resources/>

EU and National Energy Efficiency policies for SMEs

EE policy is set at both EU and national (and sub-national) levels.

The majority of policy either covers organisations of all sizes, or focuses on larger organisations.

EU policy sets efficiency requirements for organisations of all sizes.

- ✓ **Ecodesign Directive - 2009/125/EC:** product efficiency standards and labelling for lighting, appliances, boilers, motors and other end-use equipment;
- ✓ **Energy Performance of Buildings Directive - 2010/31/EU:** minimum efficiency standards for new buildings and building energy labelling

EED 2012/27/EU sets binding national EE targets up to 2020 and energy audits obligation for high energy users (Art. 8).

In 2018, as part of the '**Clean energy for all Europeans package**', the new amending **Directive on Energy Efficiency 2018/2002** was agreed to update the policy framework to 2030 and beyond.

The key element of the amended directive is a headline energy efficiency target for 2030 of at least 32.5%.

EU and National Energy Efficiency policies for SMEs

Article 8 of the **Energy Efficiency Directive (EED)** includes a requirement for Member States to **develop programmes for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)** that encourage them to undertake energy audits and implement the identified energy efficiency measures.

Engaging with SMEs and assisting them to improve their energy efficiency is, therefore, critical to achieving the **European Union's energy efficiency targets of 32.5% by 2030**.

Key Principles:



Prioritise energy efficiency and develop a power sector based largely on renewable sources



Secure and affordable EU energy supply



Fully integrated, interconnected and digitalised EU energy market

EU Climate Action & Green Deal

EU Support Schemes and funding programmes for Energy Efficiency in SMEs

Name of policy/support	Description	2021-2027 Budget [billions €]
	<p>The fund aims to reduce economic and social disparity between EU countries and promote sustainable development. The fund supports energy-related projects that benefit the environment for example by reducing greenhouse gas emissions, increasing the use of renewable energy or improving energy efficiency</p>	48
	<p>The European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) aims to reduce economic and social disparity between the EU's regions.</p>	226
	<p>Around €5,9 billion goes towards energy research and innovation projects in the EU's Horizon 2020 programme. These projects aim at the creation and improvement of clean energy technologies, such as smart energy networks, tidal power, and energy storage.</p>	86 + 5.41 from NGEU
	<p>The Recovery and Resilience Facility is the centrepiece of NextGenerationEU, a temporary recovery instrument to raise funds to help repair the immediate economic and social damage brought about by the coronavirus pandemic. It is also closely aligned with the Commission's priorities ensuring in the long-term a sustainable and inclusive recovery that promotes the green and digital transitions.</p>	723.82 from NGEU (337.97 in grants and 385.85 in loans)
	<p>Promoted by CDP, EIB and Deutsche Bank in cooperation with the European Commission, the fund promotes investment in energy saving initiatives and in the development of alternative energy sources.</p>	200 million € cumulative invested capital
	<p>The European Investment Bank (EIB) helps finance energy projects by providing companies with loans and other financial instruments. The EIB also provides advice and expertise on administration and project development.</p>	n.a.

Support Schemes and funding programmes for Energy Efficiency in SMEs in Italy

Name of policy/support	Description	Target of policy instrument
Tax regulation mechanism - ECOBONUS	This scheme allows a tax credit for renovations and energy saving in building upgrading (including installation of RES technologies).	large enterprises, SMEs, households
White Certificates or Energy Efficiency Shares (WhC)	WhC's are tradable shares which certify energy saving achievement in final use, through activities and projects to improve the energy efficiency. Certificates can be generated by energy managers implementing savings measures in industry, thus creating incentives for putting energy management systems in place.	large enterprises, SMEs, households, public sector
Renewable Energy for Heating & Cooling Support Scheme	Support mechanism for energy efficiency interventions and the production of thermal energy from renewable sources.	large enterprises, SMEs (all sectors), public sector, households
Regional calls and tenders under the ERDF	Regional calls to promote energy efficiency in enterprises (the majority being SMEs) including undertaking energy audits.	SMEs (all sectors)
National Fund for Energy Efficiency	Provides loans and financing options to public authorities and businesses for measures that help meet the national energy efficiency targets	large enterprises, SMEs (all sectors), public sector

Other supporting measures: <https://www.mise.gov.it/index.php/it/incentivi>

Conclusions

Designing policy to increase energy efficiency in SMEs is a major challenge.

In order to create effective policy, governments would ideally know where, why and how much energy is used by SMEs.

They would also understand how decisions regarding energy are made by SMEs, so that the right policy instruments and policy mix could be adopted.

Identified priorities:

- ✓ **Mapping SME energy consumption**
- ✓ **Understanding how SMEs make energy-related decisions**
- ✓ **Dissemination of energy efficiency opportunities for SMEs**

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