









Energy Efficiency in the Italian productive sectors: audits, benchmarking, research

Focus on the EED Article 8 implementation

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Summary

- The EED Art. 8 implementation in Italy
- Highlights on ENEA's methodologies and tools
- Data analysis National Program for Electric System Research
- The LEAPto11 initiative



ENERGY AUDIT OBLIGATION

In Italy, according to Art. 8 of Lgs. D. 102/14, two categories of enterprises have been targeted as obliged to carry out energy audits on their production sites, firstly by the 5th of December 2015, and then at least every four years:

- Large Enterprises
- Energy Intensive Enterprises.

An organization qualifies as **Large enterprise** if it shows:

1.A number of employees ≥ 250 and an annual turnover > € 50 million and an annual budget > € 43 million or

2.A number of employees ≥ 250 and an annual turnover > € 50 million or

3.A number of employees ≥ 250 and an annual budget > € 43 million

Energy Intensive Enterprises are the ones with high energy consumptions (> 1GWh Electricity) applying for tax relief on part of the purchased energy. All the energy-intensive enterprises are registered on the list of «Cassa per i servizi energetici ed ambientali» (Governmental Agency).

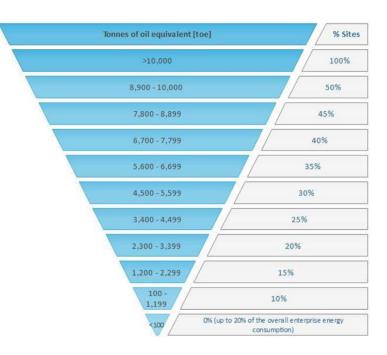
Policy implementation and management of the scheme:

- Ministry of Environment and Energy Security (<u>MASE</u>)
- Italian National Energy Agency (<u>ENEA</u>)



HIGHLIGHTS ITALIAN ENERGY AUDIT SCHEME

- 1. Clustering multi-site EAs → Sampling of most representative sites by consumption classes (including associated companies). The Italian methodology has been included in the new version of EN 16247/1-2-3-4 (Part 3, Annex D).
- 2. Obligation for a **monitoring** system/strategy
- 3. Mandatory EA for Energy Intensive Enterprises **LE & SMEs** (Electric consumption >1 GWh)
- 4. Simplified procedure for **ISO 50001**
- 5. EAs quality ensured by **certified** Auditors and ESCOs
- High engagement of users / associations –
 Events, information and training
- 7. Checks, verifications and penalties





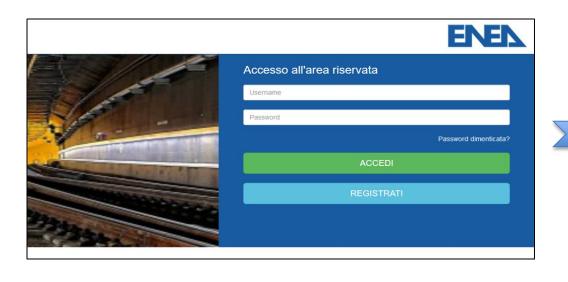
Verification process and penalties

- Obliged Enterprises that will not carry out a compliant energy audit are subject to financial penalties.
- The penalty does not exempt enterprises from carrying out audit(s) that must be submitted to ENEA within six months.
- ENEA supports the Ministry in identifying companies that have not fulfilled the obligation. ENEA also checks the compliance of energy audits with the provisions of Annex VI EED.
- ENEA checks/verifies:
 - 3% of the energy audits carried out by external auditors;
 - 100% of the energy audits carried out by enterprises' internal auditors.



Audit 102 – ENEA Energy Audits Database

https://audit102.enea.it/

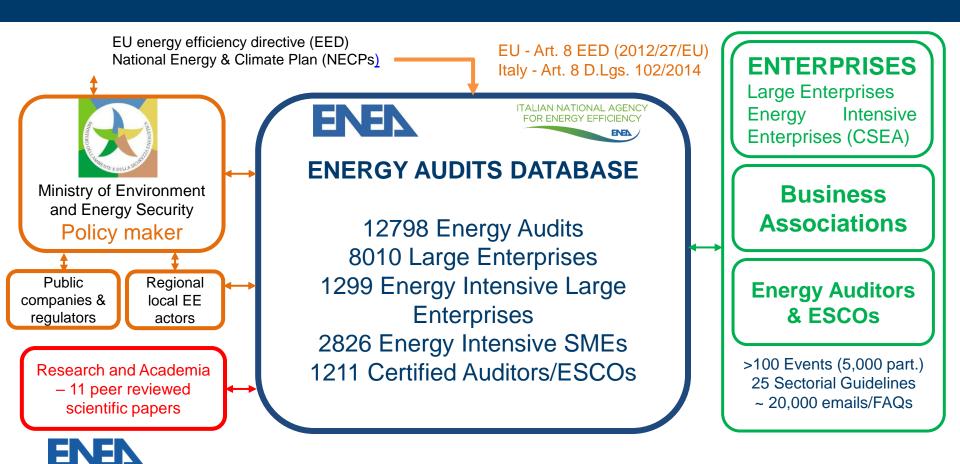


Audit 102: EA Italian database

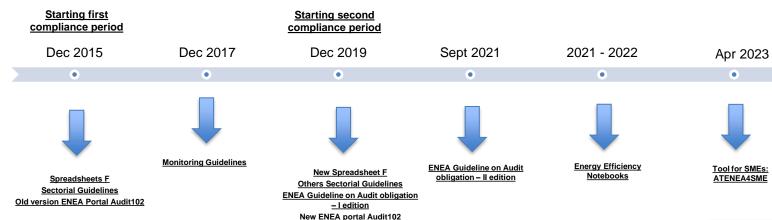
- > 8000 enterprises registered
- 1280 ESCO/EGE registered
- More than 40,000 EAs uploaded



ENERGY AUDIT ECOSYSTEM – Results 2019-2022



Energy audits: ENEA's tools











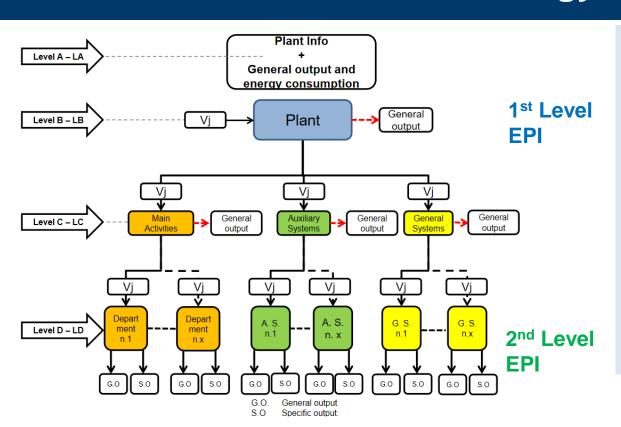


ATENEA4SME





Data from an Energy Audit



Available info for First level benchmark

- General Info: sectoral and geographical
- Size, certifications and monitoring
- Production (or equivalent)
- Energy final consumption
- Distribution uses: main, auxiliary and general
- EPIAs implemented and identified (planned)

Second level benchmark

 Sectoral models, processes and BAT analysis





Approach for analysing EPIAs

STARTING POINT: Implemented and planned EPIAs collected in the web portal Audit 102 (https://audit102.enea.it/)

METHODOLOGICAL STEPS

- 1. Defining intervention areas
- 2. Identifying indicators
- 3. Computing indicators' variables
- 4. Cleaning and integration of the database

OBJECTIVES

- Getting to a systematised analysis of implemented and planned EPIAs included in the EA database
- Replicability of the approach in time and for NACE codes
- Monitoring of achieved and potential savings
- Providing useful insights to practitioners and policy makers





- Annual report to the Ministry of Environment and Energy Security
- Analysis of 18 4-digits NACE codes for obligation period 2019
- Data on EPIAs included in six Sectoral Guidelines
- Data on EPIAs used also in working groups with sectoral associations





Building up industry KPIs

1. Energy final use vs Production

- Data cleaning and homogenization
- Linear regression $En[MJ] = a \cdot Prod[FU] + b$

300000 400000 500000

ANNUAL PRODUCTION (F.U.

- Statistical analysis (α, p-value, R²...)
- 381 ISIC-4 sectors (4 energy carriers)

• Normal distribution (CI = 95%)

2. Energy Performance Index

• Analytical physical model $SEC_{model} (MJ/FU) = a + \frac{b}{Pr \ od \ [FU]}$

3. Simplified EPIs

- EPI [MJ/FU] = mean value ± standard deviation
- EPI = f (tecnologies, production range,...)

High	σ ≤ 20%
Medium	20 < σ ≤ 60%
Low	60 < σ ≤ 100%
N/A	σ >100%

Bruni, G.; De Santis, A.; Herce, C.; Leto, L.; Martini, C.; Martini, F.; Salvio, M.; Tocchetti, F.A.; Toro, C. (2021) From Energy Audit to Energy Performance Indicators (EnPI): A Methodology to Characterize Productive Sectors. The Italian Cement Industry Case Study. Energies 2021, 14, 8436. https://doi.org/10.3390/en14248436



MJ tot=9627207 + 28.84*X R²0,519: F(1,16)=17,29, PValue=0,0007

35000000

30000000

25000000

20000000

15000000

10000000

5000000

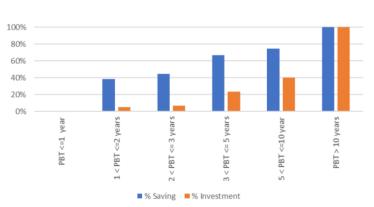
mp

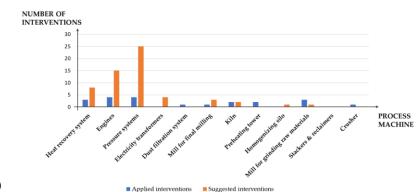
Energy performance improvement actions (EPIAs)

Analysis of Implemented and Identified EPIAs

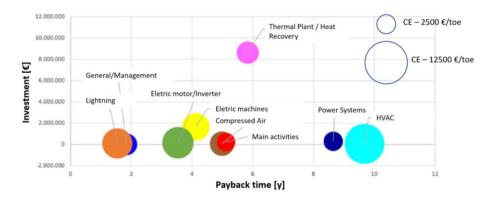
- Analysis of Best Technologies
- Savings and Payback time
- Market trends of identified EPIAs
- Cost Effectiveness (€/toe) indicator

Important information for policy makers (incentives) and market stakeholders (ESCOs)











Linking Energy Audit and EnMS Policies towards new EED article 11

Project data	
Reference	LIFE22-CET-LEAPto11/101121013
Start Date	01/02/2024
End Date	31/01/2027
Total Eligible Budget	1,775,291 €
EU Contribution	1,686,526 €
Consortium	10 National Energy Agencies + Communication Partner
National Energy Agencies	ADENE, CRES, DENA, EIHP, ENEA, EWA, LEA, SEAI, SIEA, RVO
Countries	Portugal, Greece, Germany, Croatia, Italy, Lithuania, Ireland, Slovakia, Netherlands, Malta, Belgium (Revolve)



Goals:

- Improving the effectiveness of National programmes under EED article 8 and new article 11 for a better data management and KPI production
- Supporting Agencies, policy makers and business actors (business associations, networks), auditors and National Agencies during the art.11 transposition with data-driven and knowledge based high-level policy advice
- Spreading the culture, use and implementation of Standards and Protocols to increase the uptake of the energy efficiency measures recommended in audits and Energy Management Systems (EnMS).



https://leapto11.eu







Linking Energy Audit and EnMS Policies towards new EED article 11

Article 11 (EED Recast) Energy management systems and energy audits

- 1. Member States shall ensure that enterprises with an average annual consumption higher than 85 TJ of energy over the previous three years, taking all energy carriers together, implement an **energy management system**. The energy management system shall be certified by an independent body, in accordance with the relevant European or international standards.
- 2. Member States shall ensure that enterprises with an average annual consumption higher than 10 TJ of energy over the previous three years, taking all energy carriers together, which do not implement an energy management system are subject to an **energy audit**.

Source: Recast EED

Challenges with the transposition of the new EED

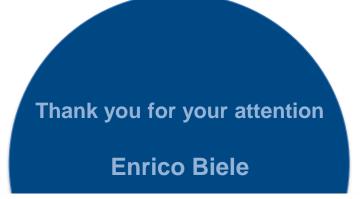


Source: LEAPto11



































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