

### Details on national observatories

Meetings organised by

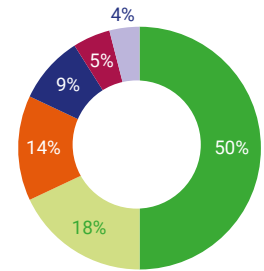
**The Center For Renewable Energy Sources (CRES)**

Date	Type	Mode	Participants
12th July 2022	Meeting	Hybrid	12
26th June 2023	Meeting	Live	10

Total number of participants: **22**

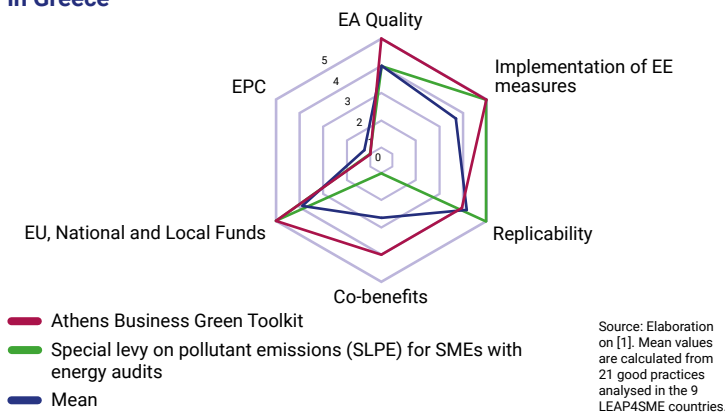
#### Type of participants

- Policy makers and funding bodies
- ESCOs and Energy Experts
- Energy agencies
- Business associations
- Academia and research
- Business

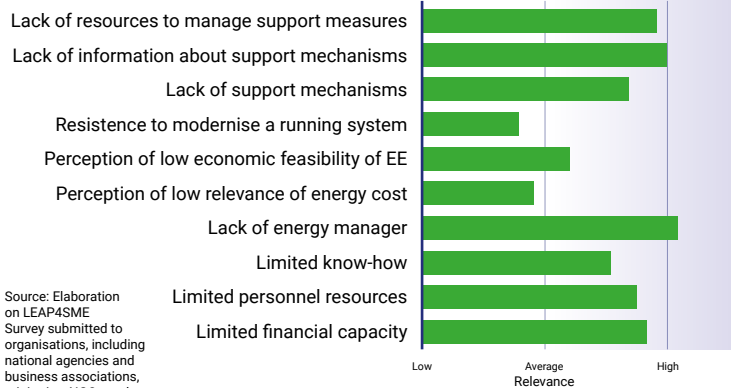


### Background from policy assessment and surveys

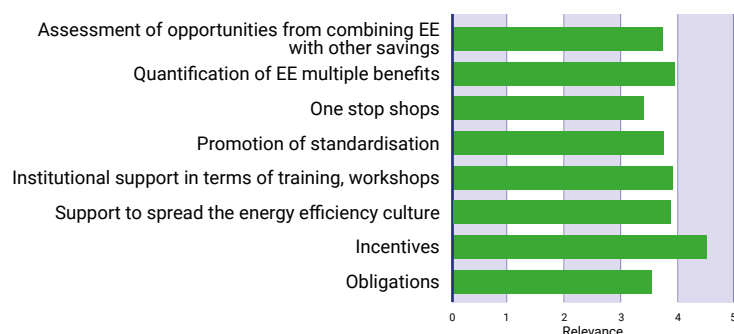
#### Evaluation of good practices in energy audit supporting programs in Greece



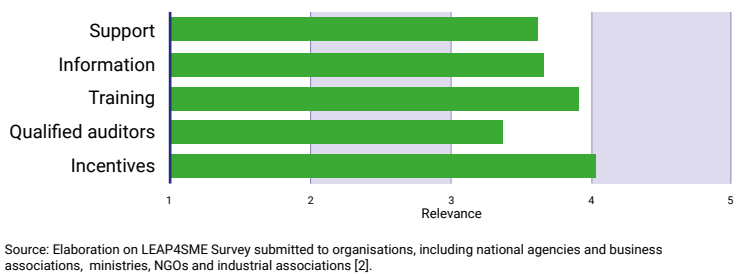
#### Energy Audits: Most relevant barriers for SMEs



#### Measures to increase the implementation of energy audit recommendations for SMEs



#### Energy Audits: Most relevant needs for SMEs



### Observatories' main features

#### Main topics

- Energy audit programs for SMEs
- Barriers for SMEs
- Energy inspection vs Energy audit

#### Organisational tips and challenges

- Difficulty for in-person participation during the working hours for SMEs
- Involvement of business association and municipalities could help in promoting the event and disseminating its results

[1] LEAP4SME Deliverable D3.3 Collection of good practices  
 [2] LEAP4SME Deliverable D3.2 Report on the characterisation of SMEs to steer an effective development policy



## Key recommendations

### From SMEs and business associations

- **Consumption threshold:** Given the relevant rise of energy costs in recent years, enterprises have chosen many different ways to be able to compensate for this (change in the energy mix, installation of RES, energy communities). The higher costs increase the motivation of firms in developing energy audits.
- **Policy framework:** In order for SMEs to adopt energy efficiency measures, government bodies need to establish an enabling framework aimed at providing technical assistance and targeted information. Indeed, monitoring consumption is essential for a more effective planning of interventions.
- **Financial constraints:** Better adaptation of European programs to the Greek reality would be useful, in terms of better information for interested parties and higher economic resources to support SMEs' own contribution.

### Shared with other stakeholders (policy makers, funding bodies, academics, etc)

- **Tailoring:** Creation of specialised programs specifically designed for micro and small enterprises that aims, respectively, at the energy upgrade of the building infrastructure and the renewal of mechanical equipment with the withdrawal of high consumption / low efficiency machines.
- **Awareness:** Enterprises are not aware of benefits associated with energy efficiency.
- **Skills:** Lack of technical expertise in energy audits actually limits the effectiveness of existing programs.
- **Standardisation:** creation of a customer credit rating scale with indicators, also accepted by banks, in order to facilitate the funding process.

