# **Overview of national observatories** Slovakia

### **Details on national observatories**

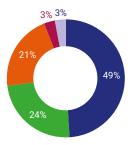
#### Meetings organised by

#### The Slovak Innovation and Energy Agency (SIEA)

| Date           | Туре    | Mode                              | Participants |
|----------------|---------|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| 29th June 2022 | Meeting | Hybrid                            | 27           |
| 15th May 2023  | Meeting | Hybrid                            | 16           |
| 22nd May 2023  | Meeting | Hybrid                            | 88           |
|                | То      | Total number of participants: 131 |              |

#### Type of participants



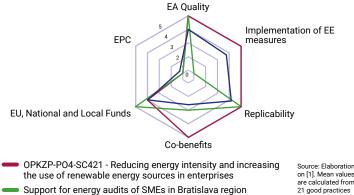


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### Background from policy assessment and surveys

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

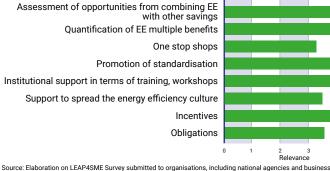


Mean

on [1]. Mean values are calculated from 21 good practices analysed in the 9 LEAP4SME countries.

Relevance

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



associations, ministries, NGOs and industrial associations [2].

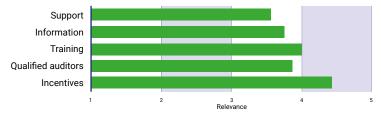
#### **Energy Audits: Most relevant barriers for SMEs**

Lack of resources to manage support measures Lack of information about support mechanisms Lack of support mechanisms Resistence to modernise a running system Perception of low economic feasibility of EE Perception of low relevance of energy cost Lack of energy manager Limited know-how Limited personnel resources Limited financial capacity



Source: Elaboration on LEAP4SME Survey submitted to organisations, including national agencies and business associations, ministries, NGOs and industrial associations [2]

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



Source: Elaboration on LEAP4SME Survey submitted to organisations, including national agencies and business associations, ministries, NGOs and industrial associations [2].

### **Observatories' main features**

#### **Main topics**

- Overview of official policies for energy efficiency and energy audits
- Barriers to energy audits and energy efficiency in SMEs
- Case studies for energy efficiency in SMEs

#### Organisational tips and challenges

- Difficulties in engaging SMEs
- Involvement of business associations in promoting the event and disseminating its results
- Participants need to see concrete facts, case studies, numbers
- Inviting external experienced speakers might help .

## Key recommendations

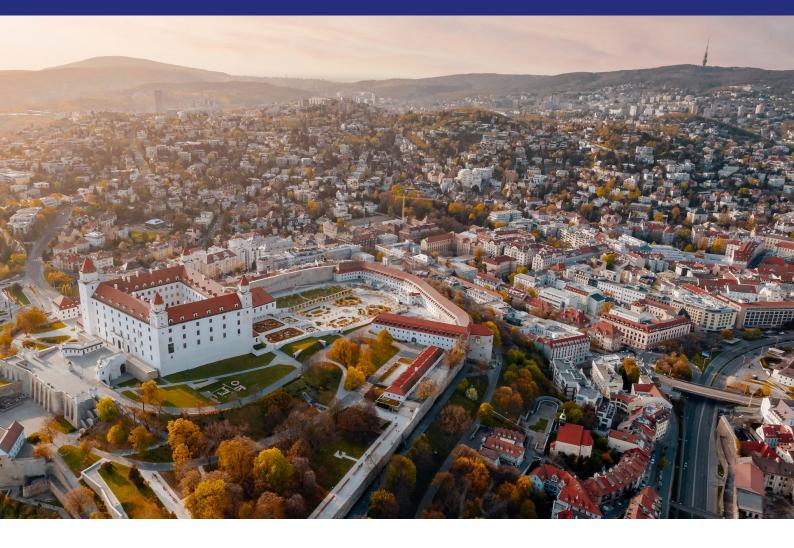
#### From SMEs and business associations

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- Awareness: The promotion and implementation of systematic and comprehensive solutions in enterprises should be an important topic, and special attention should be paid to model energy solutions for SMEs to give a clear idea of what an energy audit is and what the implementation of measures entails.
- **Tailoring**: The energy efficiency in SMEs mechanisms should be based on sectoral approaches (with a focus on manufacturing) more than on general programmes. Interest in audits would increase if they were included as an eligible cost in support schemes.
- **Financial constraints**: For all types of SMEs, the financial capacity of the enterprise is an important barrier. For medium-sized enterprises, the long payback period of the measures is also a significant constraint, with a timeframe of more than 5 years being out of their interest.

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

- **Skills**: The main challenge in increasing energy efficiency in SMEs is promoting a culture of energy efficiency. Hence, continuous training and formation is necessary.
- Monitoring: Energy consumption is rarely monitored by SMEs and hence additional support measures, specifically targeted to monitoring, could be useful to increase the adoption of monitoring systems and then the knowledge of firms' own consumption profiles.
- Audit quality: The quality of the energy audit and implemented measures should be increased, for example by inspections by the state authority, and it should be assessed to what extent a compulsory professional examination could be a guarantee of the quality of the contractor's work.





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