



INTAS

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Industrial and tertiary product Testing and Application of Standard



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TRANSFORMERS



FANS



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INTAS PROJECT FINAL CONFERENCE

Effective market surveillance for ecodesign:
focus on large industrial products

12 February 2019, Brussels



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-- PROCEEDINGS --

February 2019



INDUSTRIAL AND TERTIARY
PRODUCT TESTING AND
APPLICATION OF STANDARDS



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SUMMARY

On 12 February 2019, the Final Conference of the EU-funded project INTAS (INDustrial and Tertiary Product Testing and Application of Standards) took place at the L42 Business Centre in Brussels. The event, organised by ECOS and moderated by Martin Watson, gathered 75 attendants from diverse organisations: European Commission, Market Surveillance Authorities (MSAs); Industry Associations; Consultancies, NGOs, etc. The discussions were very lively.

The event was dedicated to **effective market surveillance for Ecodesign, with a focus on large industrial products**. Market Surveillance Authorities (MSAs) and market actors face difficulties in establishing and verifying compliance with energy performance requirements under the Ecodesign Directive. This is especially true for large, industrial, customised products, which are unsuitable for testing in laboratories, costly to transport, and for which there is an overall lack of testing expertise and resources.

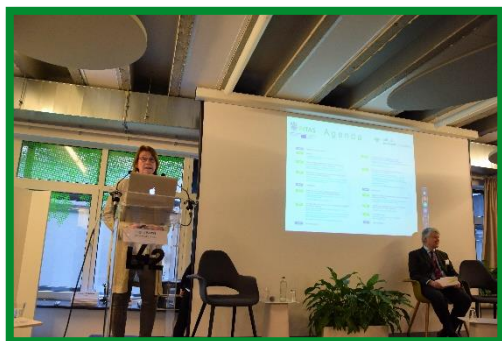
INTAS project partners presented the results of the project, which aims at supporting European Market Surveillance Authorities in delivering compliance with Ecodesign requirements for large industrial products. They shared the project **methodology and policy recommendations for a better market surveillance of both power transformers and industrial fans**, which can to a large extent be applied to other large industrial products.

You can see the conference programme [here](#), while the photo gallery is available [here](#). The two reports launched on the conference day are available here: [methodology](#) and [summary of findings](#).





MINUTES



9:15 - Welcome

Ingrid Weiss (Head of Unit, Smart Cities and Networks, WIP Renewable Energies) welcomed the participants at the event and introduced the INTAS project and the moderator. Ingrid's slides [here](#).

9:30 - Towards a better market surveillance for large industrial products: introduction to the INTAS project

Oronzo Dalosis (Project Advisor, Executive Agency for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (EASME), European Commission) explained the importance of product policy, and in particular Ecodesign and Energy Labelling. These tools are recognised by 85% of Europeans.



Mr Dalosis explained why the European Commission was interested in funding projects such as INTAS. INTAS struck a nice balance of MSA participation, testing exercises and focus on industrial products. It was also a useful project in feeding useful information to the policy discussions for e.g. motors, fans and transformers.



9:45 - State of play: challenges and benefits of improving market surveillance for industrial products

The moderator introduced **Tomas Jezdinsky (Market Research Consultant, European Copper Institute)** and **Bram Soenen (Scientific Advisor, Belgian Federal Public Service Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment)**

Tomas Jezdinsky provided an overview of the challenges surrounding market surveillance of large industrial products. He reflected on the INTAS National Focal



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Point approach, and explained how the stakeholder input was integrated in the project activities. Tomas's slides [here](#).

Bram Soenen provided an overview of the benefits that a better market surveillance of large industrial products would bring about (economic, environmental, social). Bram's slides [here](#).

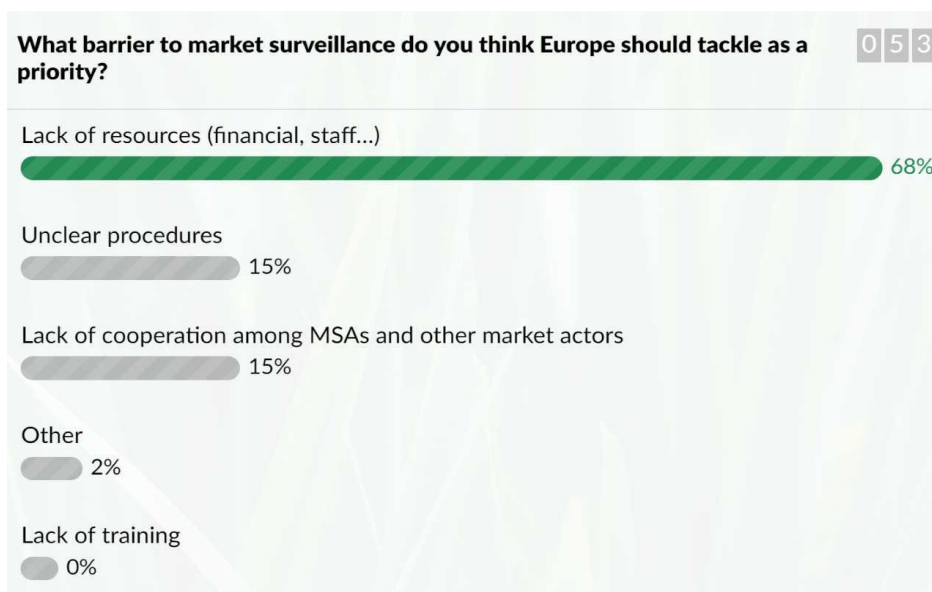
After the presentations, the moderator introduced a sli.do question:

What barrier to market surveillance do you think Europe should tackle as a priority?

- Lack of resources (financial, staff...)
- Lack of training
- Unclear procedures
- Lack of cooperation among MSAs and other market actors
- Other

SEND

53 participants voted:





The moderator then asked some of the participants to explain the reasons behind their votes. Then he asked Tomas and Bram to comment on the public's opinions. There was a lively debate about not only lack of resources (most voted answer), but also many other issues: third party conformity assessment, the political will of member states to conduct market surveillance, and the lack of technical skills within Market Surveillance Authorities (MSAs).

10:30 - Coffee Break

11:00 - Focus on industrial fans: methodology and policy recommendations for effective market surveillance

The moderator introduced **Christian Holm Christiansen (Senior Specialist, Energy and Climate, Danish Technological Institute)** and **Francisco Zuloaga (In-house Consultant, ECOS)**.

Christian Holm Christiansen presented the INTAS methodology for fans. Christian's slides [here](#).

Francisco Zuloaga presented the INTAS policy recommendations for fans. Francisco's slides [here](#).



11:30 - Solutions lab: how to enhance market surveillance of industrial fans? Panel discussion

The moderator presented the panelists:

- **Ronald Piers de Raveschoot (Policy Officer, DG ENER, European Commission)**
- **Karsten Witt (European Ventilation Industry Association - EVIA)**
- **Christian Holm Christiansen (Senior Specialist, Energy and Climate, Danish Technological Institute)**





- **Bram Soenen (Scientific Advisor, Belgian Federal Public Service Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment)**



The moderator also presented the format of the session: he would ask each of the four questions to be discussed to two of the panelists at the time. After getting their reaction, he would ask the public for their opinion and moderate the debate.

- **Question 1: (Christian and Karsten):** *When asked about obstacles to improving market surveillance, a large number of national stakeholders responded “lack of expertise”, “lack of interest” or “lack of clear procedures”. What can be done in your opinion to address these obstacles?*

- **Question 2: (Bram & Ronald):** *How can the collaboration between MSAs be improved? What role should the Commission play, if any?*
- **Question 3: (Bram & Karsten):** *It is not easy for market surveillance authorities to know when a fan will be sold or installed. Would the mandatory notification that INTAS proposes be an option to help the authorities?*
- **Question 4: (Christian & Ronald):** *There is a need to revise the Fans Ecodesign Regulation to explicitly allow different testing options to be used for compliance verification. Is this aspect being discussed within the revision of the Ecodesign Fans Regulation? Would such changes help MSAs?*

Panelists and the public engaged in a lively discussion, with statements and opinions not confined to one question at the time. The main outcomes of the panel discussion were:



- **The main reason for low compliance with Ecodesign regulation is that market actors do not know or understand the requirements in the regulation.** As initial steps for improving compliance, MSAs should: build capacity among its own staff (via trainings, and exchange with other MSAs); research the market (who is buying or selling fans in my country?); and create awareness among national market actors.
- Better cooperation among different market actors will ensure that limited financial and human resources for market surveillance are used to their full potential. **There was a strong consensus that a European market surveillance task force for industrial fans, with a dedicated budget, where MSAs coordinate efforts and improve their knowledge, would very much help improve**



market surveillance and compliance of Ecodesign for large fans. Karsten Witt (EVIA) expressed full support for the idea of a Task Force of MSAs with expert support, which would conduct training for MSAs and undertake verification actions across Europe. The task force should build on previous experience (H2020 projects on market surveillance, ADCO group on Ecodesign and Energy Labelling) and future proposals (e.g. the upcoming proposal for Compliance and Verification in the Goods Package). He said EVIA would be delighted to join such a Task Force (or

Centre of Expertise, in his own words).

- **A mandatory notification from the manufacturer of large fans to the MSA** of country where the fan will be put into service allows the MSA to plan and conduct verification procedures that are not disruptive and costly to the manufacturer and its client. While Karsten Witt stated the doubts on a notification that would cover all fans, they agreed that a more systematic uploading of relevant information in a database would be beneficial for market surveillance.
- **MSAs need legal certainty that the different testing options** described in the INTAS methodology (testing at a manufacturer's; witness testing of Factory Acceptance Tests (FATs); scale-model testing, part-load and other calculations and extrapolations; in-situ testing) **can be used to enforce Ecodesign requirements.** The Ecodesign Fans regulation should, therefore, explicitly mention these options. In addition, **standards that support the use of such verification options need to be developed as soon as possible.** MSAs have not been able to perform verification testing because no harmonised standards are available, not even transitional methods. **Transitional methods should be published in the Official Journal as fast as possible.** Mr Piers de Raveschoot informed that the revised fans regulation was undergoing the impact assessment phase. Some of the testing options above (e.g. scale testing) were being evaluated in the impact assessment. He also mentioned that some of the INTAS outcomes have already been integrated in the motors regulation to facilitate market surveillance: e.g. for newly regulated motors between 375 and 1000 kW: verification at the premises of the manufacturers, with the MSA using its own equipment; witness testing of Factory Acceptance Tests (FATs); requirement to notify authorities when FATs are planned.





12:30 - Lunch

13:30 - Focus on transformers: methodology and policy recommendations for effective market surveillance



The moderator introduced **Sonia Martin (Manager, Energy Efficiency Area, Foundation for the Promotion of Industrial Innovation - FFII-LCOE)** and **Nerea Ruiz Fuente (Programme Manager, ECOS)**.

Sonia Martin presented the INTAS methodology for transformers. Sonia's slides [here](#).

Nerea Ruiz presented the INTAS policy recommendations for transformers. Nerea's slides [here](#).

14:00 - Solutions lab: how to enhance market surveillance of transformers?

Panel discussion

Similarly to the fans sessions in the morning, the moderator presented the panelists:

- **César Santos Gil (Policy Officer, DG GROW, European Commission)**
- **Michel Sacotte (T&D Europe)**
- **Milena Presutto (Senior Researcher, Energy Efficiency Department, Italian National Agency for New Technologies, Energy and Sustainable Economic Development - ENEA)**
- **Rafael Guirado (International Business Director, Foundation for the Promotion of Industrial Innovation - FFII-LCOE)**



The moderator also presented the format of the session: he would ask each of the four questions to be discussed to two of the panelists. After getting their reaction, he would ask the public for their opinion and moderate the debate.



- **Question 1 (Milena & Cesar):** *How can the collaboration between MSAs be improved? What role should the Commission play, if any?*
- **Question 2 (Cesar & Rafael):** *The current Ecodesign regulation for transformers already allows verification at the premises of manufacturers. Will the revised Regulation include further improvements such as witness testing? Will such changes help MSAs?*
- **Question 3 (Rafael & Michel):** *MSAs rely on harmonised standards for their testing. In your opinion, what is needed to improve the current test standards and what needs to be mandated by the Commission in the near future?*
- **Question 4 (Milena & Michel):** We have heard that it is not easy for market surveillance authorities to know when a transformer will be sold or installed. Would the mandatory notification proposed by INTAS help the authorities?



Panelists and the public engaged in a lively discussion, with statements and opinions not confined to one question at the time. The main outcomes of the panel discussion, which somewhat mirrored the morning discussions on fans, were:

- One of the reasons for low compliance with Ecodesign regulation is that market actors are not aware or do not properly understand the requirements in the regulation. As initial steps for improving compliance, **MSAs should: build capacity** among its own staff (via trainings, and exchange with other MSAs); **conduct market intelligence** (who is buying or selling transformers in my country?); and **create awareness** among market actors.
- **Better cooperation among different market actors** will ensure that limited financial and human resources for market surveillance are used to their full potential. This should be done via: 1) a European market surveillance task force on transformers, with a dedicated budget, comprising mainly MSAs to better coordinate activities across the EU and ensure consistent enforcement; 2) voluntary agreements between MSAs and national bodies (end-users, customs, manufacturers, etc.) to exchange information. Milena argued that “better coordination of existing cooperation”, rather than “more collaboration” was needed. As already reflected in the morning session by Ronald, César explained the role that the European Commission already plays in improving cooperation between MSAs: facilitation (e.g. ADCO); FAQs; funding through projects (e.g. H2020). He also stressed that market surveillance competences at national level and EC’s at EU level should be complementary.



- **We also need to address the issue of limited means that MSAs have of knowing if a product has been placed on the market in time to conduct verification testing. A mandatory notification** from the manufacturer of transformers to the MSA where the transformer will be put into service will allow the MSA to plan and conduct verification procedures that are not disruptive and costly to the manufacturer and client.
- MSAs need **legal certainty** that the different testing options described in the INTAS methodology can be used to enforce Ecodesign requirements. While the current Ecodesign Regulation for transformers already allows verification at the premises of manufacturers, the future Regulation should explicitly mention other options, such as witness testing of Factory Acceptance Tests (FATs); **and standards that support** the use of such verification options need to be developed as soon as possible. César informed that the revised regulation was voted on 15 January and that the adoption of the text is expected before the summer. On the INTAS outcomes he informed that the amended regulation will include several aspects: article on circumvention; definitions for witness testing and FATs; explicit mention of MSA powers to conduct witness testing of FATs; and a mandatory notification from the manufacturer to the MSA but only to cover the regulatory concessions. Michel indicated that the method for in-situ testing needs to be redefined due to the current inaccuracy, and he explained that CLC/TC 14 is working on a technical report on compliance guidance.

15:00 - Coffee break

15:30 - Outlook for the future: European plans for market surveillance and the Goods Package

The moderator introduced **Hans Ingels (Head of Unit, Single Market Policy, Mutual Recognition and Surveillance, DG GROW, European Commission)**.

Hans Ingels provided an overview of the Goods Package, and in particular the proposal for Market Surveillance and Compliance. Hans's slides [here](#).



Participants asked questions to Mr Ingels on the next steps: formal adoption of the text, application of the provisions; and financing by the single market programme. One interesting additional point that came up during discussion is that despite MSAs having been reluctant to collaborate with industry until now, the new package foresees joint activities to identify non-compliance.



15:50 - Towards a more effective market surveillance for all large industrial products: INTAS conclusions



Paul Waide (Director, Waide Strategic Efficiency) summarised the main conclusions of the INTAS project. Paul's slides [here](#).

16:10 - Concluding Remarks

Ingrid Weiss thanked the audience for their presence; the European Commission for support; all speakers for their contribution; and Martin for the moderation. She expressed the willingness of INTAS partners to discuss project results with interested parties, even beyond the end of the project.

Nerea Ruiz thanked the audience on behalf of the ECOS team. She also thanked the ECOS team for the organisation of the event. Finally, she invited the participants to toast to the end of a successful project.





ANNEX I: PROGRAMME

8:45	Registration & welcome coffee
9:15	Welcome Ingrid Weiss , Head of Unit, Smart Cities and Networks, WIP Renewable Energies
9:30	Towards a better market surveillance for large industrial products: introduction to the INTAS project Oronzo Daloso , Project Advisor, Executive Agency for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (EASME), European Commission
9:45	State of play: challenges and benefits of improving market surveillance for industrial products Tomas Jezdinsky , Market Research Consultant, European Copper Institute Bram Soenen , Scientific Advisor, Belgian Federal Public Service Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment
10:30	Coffee break
11:00	Focus on industrial fans: methodology and policy recommendations for effective market surveillance Christian Holm Christiansen , Senior Specialist, Energy and Climate, Danish Technical Institute Francisco Zuloaga , In-house Consultant, ECOS
11:30	Solutions lab: how to enhance market surveillance of industrial fans? Panel discussion Christian Holm Christiansen , Senior Specialist, Energy and Climate, Danish Technical Institute Ronald Piers de Raveschoot , Policy Officer, DG ENER, European Commission Bram Soenen , Scientific Advisor, Belgian Federal Public Service Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment Karsten Witt , European Ventilation Industry Association (EVIA)
12:30	Networking lunch



13:30

Focus on transformers: methodology and policy recommendations for effective market surveillance

Sonia Martin, Manager, Energy Efficiency Area, Foundation for the Promotion of Industrial Innovation (FFII-LCOE)

Nerea Ruiz Fuente, Programme Manager, ECOS

14:00

Solutions lab: how to enhance market surveillance of transformers? Panel discussion

Rafael Guirado, International Business Director, Foundation for the Promotion of Industrial Innovation (FFII-LCOE)

Milena Presutto, Senior Researcher, Energy Efficiency Department, Italian National Agency for New Technologies, Energy and Sustainable Economic Development (ENEA)

Michel Sacotte, T&D Europe

César Santos Gil, Policy Officer, DG GROW, European Commission

15:00

Coffee break

15:30

Outlook for the future: European plans for market surveillance and the Goods Package

Hans Ingels, Head of Unit, Single Market Policy, Mutual Recognition and Surveillance, DG GROW, European Commission

15:50

Towards a more effective market surveillance for all large industrial products: INTAS conclusions

Paul Waide, Director, Waide Strategic Efficiency

16:10

Concluding remarks

Ingrid Weiss, Head of Unit, Smart Cities and Networks, WIP Renewable Energies

16:30

End of conference



More information
about the INTAS project activities
and all of its results
are published on:

www.INTAS-testing.eu

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