



# INTAS

## INTAS Project 6<sup>th</sup> Half-yearly progress summary: November 2018 – March 2019

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**Project coordinator: WIP**



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Project acronym: INTAS

Project full name:

Industrial and Tertiary Product Testing and Application of Standards



Co-funded by the Horizon 2020 programme  
of the European Union

TRANSFORMERS



FANS



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# Executive Summary

The Industrial and Tertiary Product Testing and Application of Standards (INTAS) project is funded by the EU's Horizon 2020 programme and aims to provide technical and cooperative support and capacity building activities to Market Surveillance Authorities (MSAs) concerned with the enforcement of Ecodesign Directive requirements for very large products. The need for INTAS arises from the difficulty that MSAs and market actors face in establishing and verifying compliance with energy performance requirements for large industrial products subject to requirements under the Ecodesign Directive. It is specifically focused on transformers and industrial fans.

The project aims to:

- support European Member State MSAs to deliver Ecodesign compliance for transformers and large fans
- support industry to fully understand their obligations under the Ecodesign Directive and to deliver compliance in a manner that will be broadly accepted by MSAs
- foster a common European approach to the delivery and verification of compliance for these products.

The project started in March 2016 and concluded in March 2019. It involves 16 European partners, among which 11 are national MSAs or cooperating organisations and the remainder are technical partners.

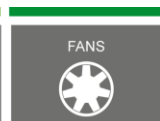
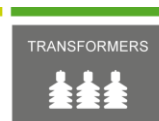
This document is the sixth and final half-yearly status report of the INTAS project. It is intended to provide external stakeholders with a summary of the project and progress made by the project consortium within the sixth six-monthly period of the project and to summarise the final outcomes.

Within the sixth six-monthly project period the project partners have:

- Held the final project conference in Brussels
- Held a face to face working meeting in Brussels and several teleconferences.
- Continued to foster contacts with key EU market surveillance processes and related projects including presenting the latest findings to the members of the Ecodesign ADCO
- Finalised the project technical work (Work Package 4) on the evaluation of the INTAS Ecodesign compliance assessment methodology, including:
  - Conducting a practical evaluation of the complete INTAS market surveillance methodology for industrial fans and drafting the final version (Task 4.1)
  - Conducting a practical evaluation of the complete INTAS market surveillance methodology for industrial power transformers and drafting the final version (Task 4.2)



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- Conducting an evaluation of the costs, benefits and new methods of testing, and common issues found in large product testing (Task 4.3)
- Developing policy recommendations for future regulation of large and industrial products (Task 4.4)
- Completed Work Package 5 – on MSA collaboration and strategic capacity building, including:
  - Task 5.1 – Awareness raising among MSAs and facilitation of information exchange
  - Task 5.2 – Strategic capacity building and awareness raising at the pan-European level
  - Task 5.3: Collation of outputs and final reports
- Completed Work Package 6 – on MSA collaboration and strategic capacity building, including:
  - Task 6.4 – Final reports translated (if appropriate) and printed
  - Task 6.5 – Coordination of final conference

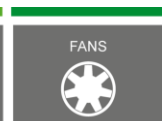
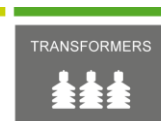
With the completion of this work the INTAS project has successfully finished all the tasks it set out to do and met all of its objectives.

The evaluations of the draft INTAS methodologies for fans and power transformers conducted by a set of MSAs in Work Package 4 largely confirmed the viability of the proposed methodologies as developed in the earlier Work Package 3 and therefore only minor refinements were implemented in the final versions. It also clearly identified the challenges which are faced which led to the issuance of the final INTAS policy recommendations to ameliorate the difficulties in conducting effective market surveillance for large industrial products and specifically fans and power transformers.

The biggest issues to be overcome are:

- Establishment of an effective system of notification so that MSA's are informed of when a large industrial product is placed on the market in time to be able to conduct market surveillance actions including conformity verification, in a manner that is least costly and disruptive to the market
- Establishment of viable conformity verification pathways that cover the full range of products and not just smaller products – this is a particularly acute issue for large industrial fans (due to a lack of available 3<sup>rd</sup> party testing facilities capable of testing such fans at full load) and very large power transformers (due to the practical problems of sending such transformers to 3<sup>rd</sup> party testing facilities)

Strategies have been advanced that address both of these issues and were reported in the final deliverables for work package 4.



In addition, the cost-benefits indicates that the conduct of Ecodesign market surveillance for these products is cost-effective when the costs of the market surveillance action are compared to the value of the energy savings.

The Task 5.2 work shows that very substantial energy savings could be expected from more effective Ecodesign market surveillance of large industrial products and that without such surveillance the large majority of the benefits projected in the regulatory impact assessments might be lost. The analysis also shows that with an annual investment of ~€16 million for Ecodesign market surveillance of industrial products that savings worth more than a 1000 times the cost of the investment could be expected.

## Final project conference

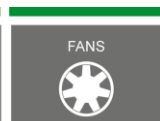
The dissemination and communication activities of Task 6 included the staging of a final public project conference. This was held in Brussels on February 12<sup>th</sup> 2019. The event was well attended by MSAs, the fan and transformer industries, all project partners and representatives from across the European Commission, it was also broadcast as a live webinar.



The programme and presentations are available on – [final conference](#). The final public project deliverables are also available at <http://www.intas-testing.eu/project-documents>

## Project description, participants and advisory board

Details of the INTAS project workplan, participants and advisory board are reported in Appendix A.



# 1. Project progress: November 2018 – March 2019

## 1.1 Progress with Work Package 1: Management and coordination

### 1.1.1 Project meetings

Following the 5th Technical Progress meeting held in on 29-30<sup>th</sup> October, 2018 in Rome a sixth and final meeting was held on 13<sup>th</sup> February in Brussels. This meeting focused on the findings from Work Package 5 (including the impact estimates) and Work Package 6 on communication and dissemination as well as on the conclusions and wrap-up of the project.

## 1.2 Progress with Work Package 2: Landscape of testing avenues

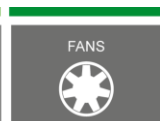
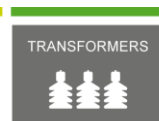
Work Package 2 was the first technical task to get underway. The activities were described in detail in the 2<sup>nd</sup> 6-monthly report and the work package deliverables were completed in the 3<sup>rd</sup> 6-monthly period.

The following public deliverables are available on the project website:

- Database and report on EN/IEC/ISO technical standards - [Report \(ZIP file\)](#), with spreadsheets)
- Database and report on EN/IEC/ISO technical standards - [Annex A: Power transformers](#)
- Database and report on EN/IEC/ISO technical standards - [Annex B: Large fans](#)
- Worldwide and EU current practices in market surveillance (D2.6 WP 2.5) - [INTAS / ENEA report](#)

In addition, the following confidential deliverables have been produced for the use of the project consortium:

- Data base of EU laboratories
- Report on laboratory selection process
- Report on accreditation possibilities
- Report on commercial practices.



### 1.3 Progress with Work Package 3: Defining an effective compliance framework for MSAs and manufacturers

Work Package 3 establishes the elements to define an effective market surveillance approach for large industrial fans and large transformers and builds strongly on the work undertaken in WP 2. It began in December 2016 and concluded in April 2018. The activities were described in detail in the 4<sup>th</sup> 6-monthly report and the work package deliverables were completed in the same period.

The following public deliverables from Work Package 3 are available on the project website:

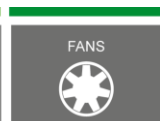
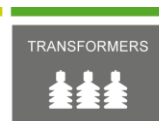
- Analysis and report on other applicable regulations on fans - [ECD report](#)
- Analysis and report on other applicable regulations on transformers - [ECD report](#)
- Best practice and experiences of both MSAs and industry regarding testing of fans - [WSE report](#)
- Best practice and experiences of both MSAs and industry regarding testing of transformers - [WSE report](#)
- Report about the screening techniques available for product/supplier targeting - [WSE report](#)
- Graphical flow chart of the methodological process, taking into account all tasks - [ECOS document](#)

In addition, the following confidential deliverables have been produced for the use of the project consortium:

- Report on information and additional requirements related to inspection of fans
- Report on information and additional requirements related to inspection of transformers
- Report on Evaluation of products in each testing type and unit category.

### 1.4 Progress with Work Package 4: Evaluation of compliance assessment methodology

The aim of Work Package 4 was to conduct a practical evaluation of the theoretical assessment methodology that was developed in Work Packages 2 and 3 with the intention of deriving any lessons needed to refine the methodology and translate the findings into core recommendations for both policy makers and national authorities. It began in February 2018 and concluded in November 2018. The activities were described in detail in the 5<sup>th</sup> 6-monthly report and the work package deliverables were completed just afterwards.



The pilot testing and stakeholder feedback concluded that the proposed methodologies were fully applicable and addressed the elements necessary for a successful verification of conformity.

The following public deliverables from Work Package 4 are available on the project website:

- Practical evaluation and complete methodology on fans - [DTI report](#)
- Practical evaluation and complete methodology on transformers – [FFII-LCOE report](#)
- Evaluation of costs, benefits and new methods of testing, and common issues found in large product testing - [WSE report](#)
- Policy recommendations for future regulation on large and industrial products - [ECOS report](#)

## 1.5 Progress with Work Package 5: MSA collaboration and strategic capacity building

### 1.5.1 Summary of approach to the activities to be conducted

Work Package 5 comprises three main activities:

- Task 5.1 – Awareness raising among MSAs and facilitation of information exchange
- Task 5.2 – Strategic capacity building and awareness raising at the pan-European level
- Task 5.3: Collation of outputs and final reports

### 1.5.2 Progress with task activities and deliverables

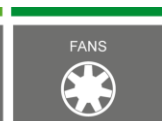
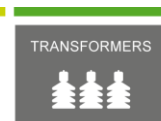
#### 1.5.2.1 Task 5.1 – Awareness raising among MSAs and facilitation of information exchange

Engagement of MSAs through the ADCO, with both Paul Waide (WSE) and Teemu Hartikainen (TUKES) as contact points, has continued to be fruitful. Continuing this process INTAS was granted a slot to present its findings to the Malta meeting of the ADCO on November 21st 2019. Paul Waide presented the findings of the project and there was a valuable discussion of the issues and implications for Ecodesign surveillance of large industrial products.

In addition, the project has shared findings of all the work packages, including those concerned with the development of methodologies, conformity verification testing, costs and benefits and pilot project testing the proposed methodologies with all the MSAs engaged in the project.

#### 1.5.2.2 Task 5.2: Strategic capacity building and awareness raising at the pan-European level

This task considers the broader macro-economic cost-benefits from MSA conformity verification actions for power transformers and large industrial fans and related capacity building needs. It addresses the value proposition from effective market surveillance for these products and aims to contextualise it so that resource





allocation questions and decisions are better informed. It also considers the cross and inter-ministerial connections that are necessary to support more optimised decision making in this field.

The aim is to develop strategically important and informative communication literature that will help support the dissemination and utilisation of the project findings, and to utilise this literature to underline the importance of adequate funding for market surveillance activities.

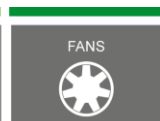
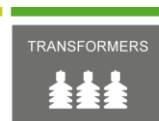
In general, it is recognised that MSAs are currently insufficiently funded to conduct adequate product energy performance market surveillance for many product types and as a result energy is being wasted that might otherwise be saved cost-effectively due to insufficient deterrence. The Task 5.2 report compiles evidence and conducts analysis that reveals the scale of the value proposition from greater investment in product energy performance market surveillance and presents the findings in terms that are intended to support decision making for national energy strategies and public budgetary resource allocations.

Specifically, it involved:

- gathering data and conducting analysis to determine the scale of the benefits and costs from greater investment in product energy performance market surveillance
- contextualisation of the information to help place it within European national energy planning and market surveillance frameworks
- the creation of a master document (the D5.2 report) that outlines EU-level energy and resource losses, whose results can then be easily adapted by national member states to highlight their national situations
- the development of awareness raising materials, within Appendix A, wherein the data that has been gathered and conceptualised is summarised in a short document that clearly outlines the key motivations behind increasing resources for market surveillance.

As the major part of this the Task 5.2 work analysed the anticipated impacts of the Ecodesign regulations for industrial products (industrial fans, power transformers, electric motors, water pumps and air compressors), presented scenarios of how the beneficial impacts might be diminished as a function on the average level of non-compliance in the absence of sustained market surveillance; and estimated the costs and benefits that would be expected from sustaining market surveillance with a cost of ~€4 million per year per industrial product group across the EU as a whole. The work was completed in March 2019 and found that without investment in effective market surveillance it can be anticipated that a majority of the Ecodesign regulatory benefits estimated in the EU's regulatory impact assessments would not be achieved. However, with a very modest investment in sustained market surveillance it is estimated that most of the expected benefits would be delivered.

Under a central non-compliance scenario where it is assumed that due to inadequate market surveillance that average product energy performance is 10% below the Ecodesign regulatory limits for industrial products some 27 TWh of electricity savings would be lost by 2020, 115 by 2030 and 128 by 2050. These have an estimated value of €4 billion in 2020, €25 billion in 2030 and €62 billion in 2050. In addition, due to a non-level playing field industry would invest less in making their products Ecodesign compliant which would



lower expected industry revenues by €485 million in 2020, €938 million in 2030 and €1576 million in 2050. This would also result in lower levels of industrial employment (the large majority of which would have been in the EU) by an estimated 13 thousand jobs in 2020, 21 thousand in 2030 and 33 thousand in 2050.

**Table 1. Estimated (negative) impacts from non-compliance with Ecodesign regulations for industrial products under a central 10% non-compliance scenario**

	Energy losses	Extra Emissions	Extra energy bills	Lost industry revenue	Jobs not created
Product group	TWh	MtCO <sub>2</sub>	€bn	€mn	Thousands
Power transformers	9.2	3.1	2.0	392	7.8
Industrial fans	15.9	5.4	3.5	292	5.6
Motors	68.3	23.2	15.0	76	4.6
Other industrial products	21.1	7.2	4.6	178	3.0
<b>All</b>	<b>114.5</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>21.0</b>
All (per 10 million people)	2.22	0.76	0.49	18.2	0.41

By contrast, it is estimated were an EU-wide annual investment of ~ €4 million to be made in Ecodesign market surveillance per major industrial product group it would deliver between 45 and 84% of these otherwise lost benefits depending on the time horizon (see Table 2 for estimated impacts in 2030). The estimated societal benefit cost ratios rise from ~50 to ~2600 per year over the time horizon of the analysis, making this action one of the most efficient means of delivering value to society from government policy measures and programmes. The analysis also shows how split incentives in government budgetary resource allocation processes currently hinders and disadvantages effective Ecodesign market surveillance and puts forward some suggestions on how this could be remedied.

**Table 2. Estimated benefits in 2030 from a €4m per product group annual investment in market surveillance for industrial products**

	Energy savings	Avoided Emissions	Energy bill savings	Extra industry revenue	Jobs created
Product group	TWh	MtCO <sub>2</sub>	€bn	€mn	Thousands
Power transformers	7.8	2.6	1.7	330	6.5
Industrial fans	13.4	4.5	2.9	245	4.7
Motors	57.4	19.5	12.6	64	3.9
Other industrial products	17.7	6.0	3.9	149	2.5
<b>All</b>	<b>96.2</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>17.7</b>
All (per 10 million people)	1.87	0.64	0.41	15.3	0.34

### 1.5.2.3 Task 5.3: Collation of outputs and final reports

This task culminates in the deliverables D5.3 “*Report on the overall methodology for the targeting and compliance verification for fans and transformers*”. It builds upon the findings of the preceding work, and most notably the deliverables:

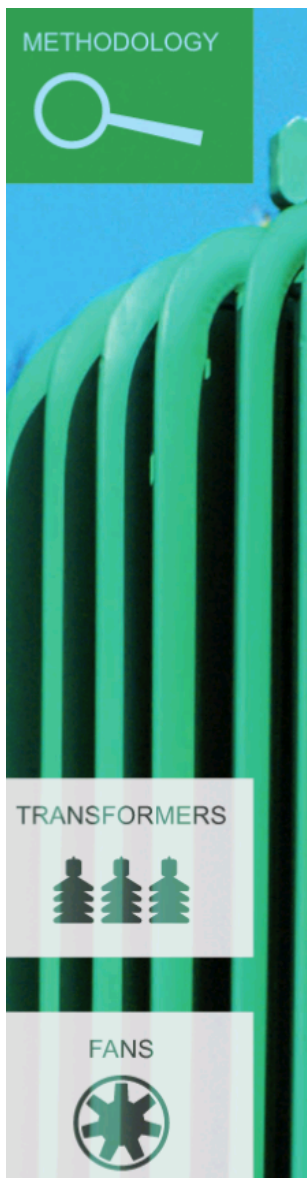
- D4.1 on Final Methodology on market surveillance of large fans
- D4.2 on Final Methodology on market surveillance of transformers, and
- D4.4 on the INTAS policy recommendations.

In addition, it is also directly informed by the deliverables:

- D3.6: Best practice and experiences of both MSAs and industry regarding testing of fans
- D3.7: Best practice and experiences of both MSAs and industry regarding testing of transformers
- D3.8: Screening methodologies to target products for compliance verification.

The D5.3 report presents the overall methodology for the targeting and compliance verification of fans and transformers as developed under the INTAS project. In so doing it sets out best practice

under current circumstances but also looks forward to the options to improve on this in the future following further regulatory refinement complemented by additional technical and standardisation work. Although authored by WSE it included substantial input from ECOS and SEVEN on graphic design and layout that has created a highly accessible and high-quality publication. Hard copies were distributed to participants at the INTAS conference.



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APPLICATION OF STANDARDS

## Overall methodology for the targeting and compliance verification of fans and transformers

Lead author of this document: WSE  
Project coordinator: WIP

Horizon 2020 programme  
Project acronym: INTAS  
Project full name: Industrial and tertiary product Testing  
and Application of Standards



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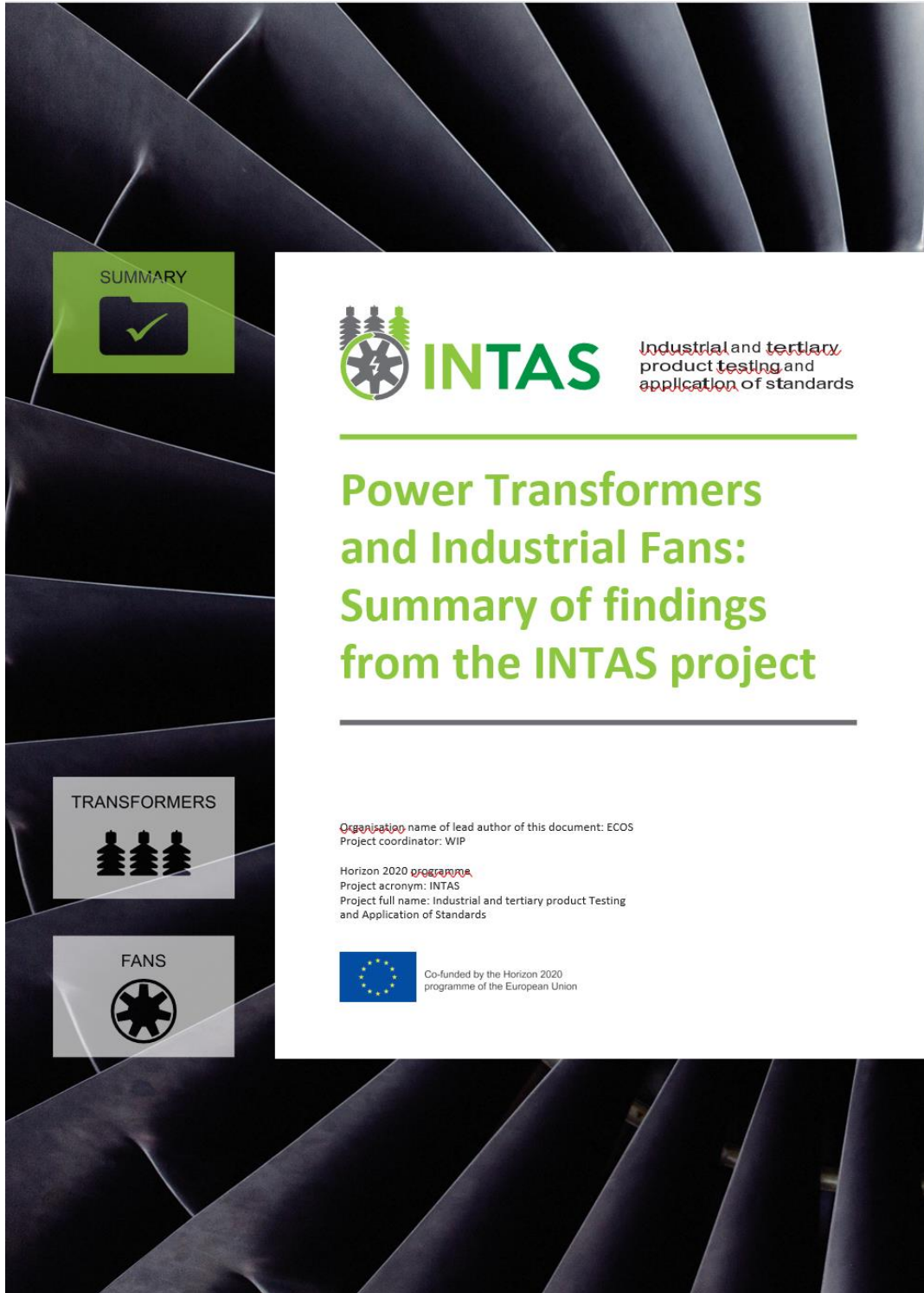
TRANSFORMERS



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Additionally, the D5.4 report prepared by ECOS summarises the whole project findings for fans and transformers as developed under the INTAS project.



The following public deliverables from Work Package 5 are available on the project website:

- D5.1: electronic leaflet/report - Project summary- [English](#) and for other languages versions ( [Czech](#), [Danish](#), [Dutch](#), [French](#), [German](#), [Polish](#) & [Romanian](#)) and the half-yearly reports:
  - -1<sup>st</sup> half-yearly report [WSE report](#)
  - -2<sup>nd</sup> half-yearly report [WSE report](#)
  - -3<sup>rd</sup> half-yearly report [WSE report](#)
  - -4<sup>th</sup> half-yearly report [WSE report](#)
  - -5<sup>th</sup> half-yearly report [WSE report](#)
  - -6<sup>th</sup> half-yearly report [WSE report](#)
- D5.2 Strategic capacity building and awareness raising at the pan-European level - [WSE report](#)
- D5.3 The overall methodology for the targeting and compliance verification of fans and transformers - [WSE report](#)
- D5.4 Power Transformers and Industrial Fans: Summary of findings from the INTAS project - [ECOS report](#)

## 1.6 Progress with Work Package 6: Dissemination and Communication

Work Package 6 comprises a number of dissemination and communication activities. The full website, FAQs and visual identity of the project (i.e. logo, project leaflet, templates, etc.) have been completed to a high standard and are currently in use throughout the many areas of work within the project.

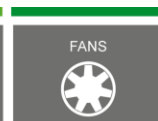
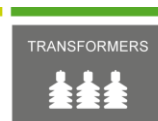
### 1.6.1 Progress with task activities and deliverables

#### 1.6.1.1 Task 6.1

The collection of the interested parties (e.g. stakeholders at national level and stakeholders with a pan-European area of influence) materialised in the form of a stakeholder database, and even though this was initially completed in June 2016, it continues to be regularly updated to mirror the new interests in the project.

#### 1.6.1.2 Task 6.2

The database of minutes from project meetings and national focal point meetings has been finalised



### 1.6.1.3 Task 6.3: National focal point meetings

Five project partners, FFII-LCOE, ENEA, AEA, DGEG and ANRE, organised a 3rd National Focal Point meeting - beyond the requirements in the Grant Agreement - to properly inform their national stakeholders about the final project findings. The nature of these final meetings was mainly informative and the organisation was decided by the national focal points on a voluntary basis.

### 1.6.1.4 Task 6.4: Dissemination of final outcomes and methodologies (Final Conference)

Work Package 6 foresees the dissemination of final outcomes and methodologies towards the end of the project, and for this purpose, a final conference was organised in Brussels. It took place in Brussels, on the 12<sup>th</sup> of February 2018 and was a public event open to all interested parties. The conference was also livestreamed as a webinar to enable a broader range of participants than were able to attend directly.

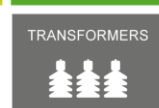
A large number of attendees from MSAs, the fan industry, the transformer industry and other interested sectors participated in the conference, which was organised by ECOS. The programme and presentations are available on – [final conference](#). Printed copies of the key Project Summary and Final methodology documents were distributed to participants.

### 1.6.1.5 Task 6.5: International events

Task 6.5 foresees INTAS' participation at international events. These latest of these events was reported in the 5th six-monthly project report.

### 1.6.1.6 Task 6.6: Project website & other communications materials

With the conclusion of the project all the public project deliverables are available in the documents section of the main project website: <http://www.intas-testing.eu/project-documents>



# Appendix A: Introduction to the INTAS project

## Project description

The INTAS project comprises six work packages as set out below.

### Work Package 1 – Management and coordination

Lead = WIP, Contributing parties = all project partners (see Section 2.2).

The main objectives of the management and coordination are the following:

- 1) Efficient management and co-ordination of the project ensuring progress in line with the budget and the schedule of milestones and deliverables.
- 2) Risk management and overall strategic project guidance.
- 3) Building and maintaining effective communication channels within the consortium.

The work package deliverables:

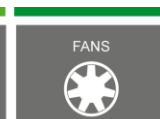
- D1.1 Minutes of 7 project meetings
- D1.2 Internal communication platform
- D1.3 First progress report.

### Work Package 2 – Landscape of testing avenues

Lead = ECD, Contributing parties = WIP, ECOS, ECI, WSE, AEA, BHTC, SEVEN, DTI, TUKES, FEWE, DGEG, ANRE, FFII-LCOE, ENEA, ASAE (see Section 2.2).

This work package aims to analyse in depth the existing testing avenues in Europe and the rest of the world, and to explore test standards, facilities, procedures and methods already in place to help, including:

- 1) EU (and worldwide) MSAs to set up a sustainable and effective market verification of energy performance compliance and information requirements for large products with a specific focus on power transformers and fans.
- 2) EU (and worldwide) standardisation bodies to amend actual standards for energy performance compliance and information requirements for large products with a specific focus on power transformers and fans.





- 3) EC to enhance Eco-design policy measures on energy performance of large products with a specific focus on power transformers and fans.

This work package also aims to define a common approach at European level with respect to MSA methods and convergence in testing approaches as well as exploiting synergies by mutualizing the means of testing at EU scale.

The work package deliverables (with delivery dates in brackets) are as follows:

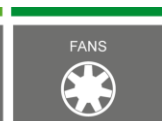
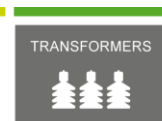
- D2.1 Database and report on EN/IEC/ISO technical standards and National laws/decrees of interest for testing energy performances of A and B product groups separately (October 2016)
- D2.2 Database (non-exhaustive) about test labs suitable for energy performance test of A and B product groups providing for each lab and each product range for in lab testing & in-situ testing (February 2017)
- D2.3 Report for A and B product groups on (February 2017)
- D2.4 Report on accreditation possibilities for labs/procedures (if any) for A and B product groups (February 2017)
- D2.5 Report for A and B product groups on the degree of compliance which is likely to be produced through normal commercial practices including specifically (February 2017)
- D2.6 Report on worldwide and EU practices/plans on energy performance market verification including, for A and B product groups (February 2017).

### **Work Package 3 – Defining an effective compliance framework for MSAs and manufacturers**

Lead = AEA, Contributing parties = WIP, ECOS, ECI, ECD, WSE, BHTC, SEVEN, DTI, TUKES, FEWE, DGEG, ANRE, FFII-LCOE, ENEA, ASAE (see Section 2.2).

The overall objective of this work package is to clearly define the process and methodology by which market surveillance authorities (MSAs) can identify, select, and evaluate large, industrial products. The work package is divided into interconnected Tasks that are each essential for effective testing and evaluation of compliance. These Tasks form a workflow that simplifies and streamlines market surveillance activities. These Tasks can generally be categorised as:

- Identification and classification of product types, and the related document requirements (Task 3.1).
- Evaluation and testing – the best strategy based on product classification (Task 3.2).
- Links with other legislation – can other legislation be enforced simultaneously to further reduce costs? Assessment of Member State and EU-level legislation (Task 3.3).



- Building collaboration with MSAs and manufacturers – understanding how and when fans and transformers are produced, particularly looking how customised and unique products are procured and delivered (Task 3.4).
- Derivation of screening methodologies for targeting products for compliance assessment (Task 3.5).

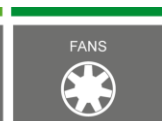
A further Task, Task 3.6, works throughout the project to ensure the availability and accessibility of manufacturing and laboratory facilities. Several manufacturers have expressed an interest in working with the project a priori willing to provide further data and input and opening their facilities to allow for on-site/in-situ testing. The role of Task 3.6 is to formalise and agree on specific terms and dates for such activities to take place. In terms of the project's overall objectives, this WP will:

- Help MSA's to develop an effective compliance framework based on the documentation and analysis of available information and including MSA cooperative activities.
- Produce guidelines to help industry deliver compliance and help manufacturers to establish compliance assessment strategies that minimise disruption of market entry.
- Derive alternative compliance measures for very large products (or others unviable to test).

Finally, this work package aims to foster a common approach at European level, which addresses MSA methods and tests convergence as well as synergies by mutualizing the means of testing at EU scale. The overall methodology will be expressed in a graphical work-flow diagram that highlights the importance of each step of market surveillance actions.

The work package deliverables (with delivery date in brackets) are as follows:

- D3.1 Report including template checklist on information and additional requirements related to inspection of fans (April 2017)
- D3.2 Report including template checklist on information and additional requirements related to inspection of Transformers (April 2017)
- D3.3 Evaluation of products in each testing type and unit category (January 2018)
- D3.4 Analysis and report on other applicable regulations, including at the national level, to be considered when undertaking inspection on fans (January 2018)
- D3.5 Analysis and report on other applicable regulations, including at the national level, to be considered when undertaking inspection on transformers (January 2018)
- D3.6 Report highlighting the best practice and experiences of both MSAs and industry regarding testing of fans (February 2018)



- D3.7 Report highlighting the best practice and experiences of both MSAs and industry regarding testing of transformers (February 2018)
- D3.8 Report about the screening techniques available for product/supplier targeting (January 2018)
- D3.9 Graphical flow chart of the methodological process, taking into account all Tasks within WP3 (February 2018).

#### **Work Package 4 – Evaluation of compliance assessment methodology**

Lead = ECOS, Contributing parties = WIP, ECI, ECD, WSE, AEA, BHTC, SEVEn, DTI, TUKES, FEWE, DGEG, ANRE, FFII-LCOE, ENEA, ASAE (see Section 2.2).

The theoretical compliance assessment methodology at this stage will have been planned and tested in practice in accordance with the tasks and deliverables of work packages 2 and 3. It is vital at this stage to analyse the results of this assessment and ensure that the proposed methodology is valid and reliable, particularly in accordance with the regulations. In addition, it is necessary to help clarify all the options and trade-offs that could be applied in a practical approach (such as for example screening techniques for products targeting) to compliance assessment in order to support the most effective allocation of MSA resources. Further, it is at this stage that the second national focal point meeting (details of which are outlined in WP6) will take place, allowing for national interests, including the concerns of market surveillance authorities, to provide feedback and input. Aside from the evaluation, this work package is responsible for drafting final recommendations and guidelines.

The work package deliverables (with delivery date in brackets) are as follows:

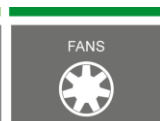
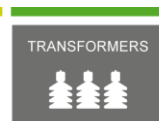
- D4.1: Final Methodology on market surveillance of Fans (September 2018)
- D4.2: Final Methodology on market surveillance of Transformers (September 2018)
- D4.3: Evaluation of costs, benefits, and new methods of compliance verification (September 2018)
- D4.4: Final policy recommendations for future legislation on industrial products (October 2018).

#### **Work Package 5 – MSA collaboration and strategic capacity building**

Lead = WSE, Contributing parties = WIP, ECOS, ECI, AEA, BHTC, SEVEn, DTI, TUKES, FEWE, DGEG, ANRE, FFII-LCOE, ENEA, ASAE (see Section 2.2).

The objective of this work package is support strategic capacity building through:

- Awareness raising and information exchange.



- Development of compliance verification screening tools.
- Fostering market surveillance collaboration between MSAs.
- Raising awareness of the value proposition of product energy performance market surveillance among key funders, decision makers and budgetary resource allocators.

The work package deliverables (with delivery date in brackets) are as follows:

- D5.1: electronic leaflet/report - Project summary (May 2016)
- D5.2: electronic report - Report on strategic capacity building and awareness raising at the pan-European level (July 2018)
- D5.3: electronic report - Report on the overall methodology for the targeting and compliance verification for fans and transformers (November 2018)
- D5.4: electronic report - Final report summarising findings from fans and transformers (November 2018).

### Work Package 6 – Dissemination and Communication

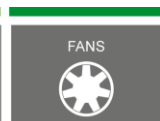
Lead = ECOS, Contributing parties = WIP, ECI, ECD, AEA, BHTC, SEVEn, DTI, TUKES, FEWE, DGEG, ANRE, FFII-LCOE, ENEA, ASAE (see Section 1.3).

The highly technical nature of this project requires a specific, targeted dissemination strategy. This work package will outline such a strategy using a national focal-point approach that shall be adopted throughout this project in order to ensure that dissemination of the project outcomes reaches the largest number of stakeholders. It is planned that the dissemination of this work package will allow for input to the project from the various stakeholders this WP intends to reach including, but not limited to; manufacturers, trade associations, retailers, importers, consumer and environmental organisations, and relevant national government departments.

Further, the work package uses a similar 'focal point' system to disseminate to European level trade and manufacturer associations, and EU-level consumer and environmental NGOs.

The work package deliverables (with delivery date in brackets) are as follows:

- D6.1: Database of collection of interested national parties + EU-level stakeholders (June 2016)
- D6.2: Database of minutes, including detailed input of national stakeholders, of all physical and virtual/teleconference meetings (August 2018)

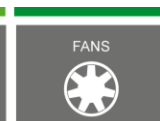
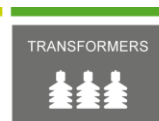


- D6.3: Collection of minutes from project meetings, or written evidence of consideration of national input and 2 excel tables listing comments and questions with their answers and replies. Electronic format (August 2018)
- D6.4: Final reports translated (if appropriate) and printed (December 2018)
- D6.5: Coordination of final conference (February 2019)
- D6.6: Participation in 2 international events (February 2019)
- D6.7: Creation of project website and FAQs in English language (August 2016).

## Project partners

The INTAS project comprises the following partners.

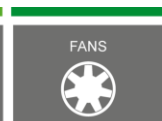
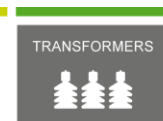
N°	Participant name, role in the project and area of activities implementation	Country	Role
1	WIP – Renewable Energies (WIP) Coordinator – Europe and worldwide	Germany	Coordinator
2	European Environmental Citizens' Organisation for Standardisation (ECOS) Technical expert – Europe	Belgium	Beneficiary
3	European Copper Institute (ECI) Technical expert – Europe	United Kingdom	Beneficiary
4	Engineering Consulting and Design (ECD) Technical expert – Europe	Italy	Beneficiary
5	Waide Strategic Efficiency Ltd. (WSE) Technical expert – Europe	United Kingdom	Beneficiary
6	Austrian Energy Agency (AEA) National focal point – Austria	Austria	Beneficiary
7	Federal Public Service Health, Food chain Safety and Environment (BHTC)	Belgium	Beneficiary



	National focal point – Belgium		
8	SEVEEn, The Energy Efficiency Center (SEVEEn) National focal point – Czech Republic	Czech Republic	Beneficiary
9	Danish Technological Institute (DTI) National focal point – Denmark	Denmark	Beneficiary
10	Finnish Safety and Chemicals Agency (TUKES) National focal point – Finland	Finland	Beneficiary
11	Polish Foundation for Energy Efficiency (FEWE) National focal point – Poland	Poland	Beneficiary
12	Direção-Geral de Energia e Geologia (DGEG) National focal point – Portugal	Portugal	Beneficiary
13	Regulatory Authority for Energy (ANRE) National focal point – Romania	Romania	Beneficiary
14	Fundación para el Fomento de la Innovación Industrial Laboratorio Central Oficial de Electrotecnia (FFII-LCOE) National focal point – Spain	Spain	Beneficiary
15	Italian National Agency for New Technologies, Energy and Sustainable Economic Development (ENEA) National focal point – Italy	Italy	Beneficiary
16	Food and Economic Safety Authority (ASAE) National focal point – Portugal	Portugal	Beneficiary

## Project advisory board

One of the first tasks of the project was to formulate a project advisory board to ensure guidance and advice is provided to the project by leading relevant stakeholders. The advisory board was formally inaugurated at the 1st Technical Progress meeting held in Brussels on September 19<sup>th</sup> & 20<sup>th</sup>, 2016. The members include leading Ecodesign and H2020 desk officers from the Commission, representatives of MSAs that were not formally partners within the project, representatives of the leading European associations representing the



fan and transformer industrial sectors. The INTAS partners are therefore confident that all pertinent information will be brought to the attention of the project team and that the findings of the project will be disseminated among the key stakeholders who are best able to make use of this work. The INTAS Advisory Board held its first meeting in Lisbon on 28<sup>th</sup> March 2017 and its most recent meeting in Madrid April 2018.

<b>Advisory Board of the INTAS project</b>		
<b>Stakeholder group</b>	<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Name</b>
MSA – DE	BAM	Floris Akkerman
MSA – DE	MUKE BW	Tamara Janke
MSA – CZ	SEI	Marcela Juračková
MSA – DK	DEA	Bjarke Hansen
MSA – SE	SEA	Lina Kinning
MSA – NO	NVE	Ingvill Sjøvold Nilsen
Industry Association – Transformers	T&D Europe	Michel Sacotte
Industry Association – Fans	EVIA	Karsten Witt
Policy maker	EC DG Growth	Cesar Santos
Policy maker	EC DG Energy	Ronald Piers de Raveschoot
Standardization – Fans	ISO fans	Tony Breen
Transmission System Operators	ENTSO-E	Jean-Christophe Riboud



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

**[www.INTAS-testing.eu](http://www.INTAS-testing.eu)**

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