

O.2.4 – Validated SMEnergy model and GEKOS operation guidelines on the country level



Slovak Business Agency

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Executive Summary

The SMEnergy project aims to accelerate the energy transition of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) by providing practical support mechanisms, expert guidance, and improved access to energy-related knowledge, technologies, and financing opportunities. Within this framework, Output O2.4 validates the Slovak implementation of the SMEnergy model and defines the operational guidelines for the Green Energy Knowledge, Operation and Service Hub (GEKOS) at the national level.

The Slovak pilot activities were coordinated by the Slovak Business Agency (SBA) and implemented in cooperation with a network of public institutions, energy experts, technology providers, and innovation-support organisations. The pilot focused on testing key components of the SMEnergy model, including Energy Transition Roadmaps (O2.1), the Green Energy Database and Marketplace (O2.2), and the operational model of GEKOS Hubs (O2.3).

The pilot confirmed that Slovak SMEs face several recurring barriers in their energy transition journey. These include fragmented support structures, limited access to trusted and independent expertise, regulatory complexity, insufficient internal capacities, difficulties evaluating investment opportunities, and uncertainty regarding available financing mechanisms. Despite growing awareness of renewable energy and energy efficiency solutions, many SMEs require structured guidance and practical support before they can make informed investment decisions.

The validation process demonstrated that the GEKOS model provides significant added value by acting as a neutral one-stop-shop support mechanism connecting SMEs with experts, suppliers, funding opportunities, educational resources, and advisory services. Rather than functioning as a standalone institution, the Slovak pilot validated GEKOS as a flexible cooperation-based ecosystem coordinated by SBA and supported by external stakeholders.

A key innovation of the Slovak pilot was the implementation of the GEKOS Digital Crash Course, a structured educational programme designed to improve SME knowledge and readiness regarding energy efficiency, renewable energy technologies, financing opportunities, and implementation planning. The pilot also validated the role of digital

self-assessment tools, supplier databases, expert networks, and mentoring services as complementary elements of the SMEnergy support framework.

The Green Energy Database and Marketplace proved valuable as an information and visibility platform, providing SMEs with access to verified experts, suppliers, energy auditors, and knowledge resources. However, the pilot also confirmed that digital tools alone are insufficient and must be complemented by personalised advisory support, stakeholder engagement, and active moderation.

The operational experience gained during the pilot highlighted the importance of trusted intermediary organisations, practical communication, expert involvement, and integrated support services. The pilot further demonstrated that a successful energy transition requires a logical progression from awareness raising and diagnostics to roadmap development, financing access, implementation, and monitoring.

From a governance perspective, the pilot validated a network-based operational model involving SBA as the coordinating organisation and a broad ecosystem of stakeholders, including the Slovak Innovation and Energy Agency (SIEA), the Cluster of Energy Communities of Slovakia (KEKS), FUERGY Industries, Pedal Consulting, energy experts, and technology providers.

The pilot confirmed that long-term sustainability will depend on institutional cooperation, public support mechanisms, and integration of GEKOS services into existing national SME support structures. While the services themselves were highly valued by participating SMEs, the pilot also demonstrated that a fully market-based operational model is currently unlikely to be financially sustainable without public or project-based support.

Overall, the Slovak validation confirms that the SMEnergy model and GEKOS operational framework provide a realistic and scalable approach to supporting SME energy transition. The lessons learned during implementation form the basis for the Slovak Regional Action Plan and contribute to the further development of the transnational SMEnergy model across the Danube Region.

1. Introduction and National Context

1.1 National Energy Landscape for SMEs

In Slovakia, the energy transition of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) is taking place within a rapidly evolving economic, regulatory, and technological environment. Increasing energy price volatility, European climate commitments, decarbonisation objectives, and growing market pressure to improve sustainability performance are creating both opportunities and challenges for SMEs.

SMEs constitute more than 99% of all enterprises operating in Slovakia and represent a key pillar of economic development, employment, innovation, and regional competitiveness. However, despite the growing availability of renewable energy technologies, energy efficiency solutions, and public financing instruments, many Slovak SMEs continue to face substantial barriers when considering energy transition investments.

The SMEnergy pilot activities, stakeholder consultations, and ecosystem analysis identified several recurring challenges affecting Slovak SMEs:

- fragmented support structures and dispersed information sources;
- lack of access to reliable and independent expertise;
- limited internal technical and managerial capacity;
- regulatory complexity related to permitting procedures, energy accounting, and grid connection requirements;
- difficulties in evaluating investment feasibility and return on investment;
- uncertainty regarding available financing mechanisms;
- insufficient awareness of practical energy efficiency opportunities.

The Slovak pilot activities further confirmed that SMEs frequently struggle to navigate the large number of market actors, service providers, consultants, suppliers, and financing opportunities available on the market. While various support mechanisms exist, their accessibility and usability remain limited from the perspective of many SME owners and managers.

The pilot experience also demonstrated that SMEs often focus on technology acquisition before establishing a comprehensive understanding of their actual energy consumption patterns and efficiency improvement opportunities. Similar to observations in other SMEnergy partner countries, many Slovak companies require structured guidance that prioritises data collection, operational optimisation, and energy efficiency measures before proceeding with larger renewable energy investments.

The experience gained during the SMEnergy pilot confirms that successful energy transition support for SMEs requires more than access to technology and financing. SMEs require structured orientation, independent advisory support, practical decision-making tools, and trusted intermediaries capable of guiding them through the entire energy transition journey.

1.2 The Role of GEKOS

Within the Slovak context, the Green Energy Knowledge, Operation and Service Hub (GEKOS) was tested as a practical mechanism for addressing the fragmentation of the existing energy transition support ecosystem.

The pilot activities demonstrated that GEKOS can serve as a neutral intermediary connecting SMEs with:

- energy experts;
- renewable energy solution providers;
- financing opportunities;
- public support mechanisms;
- educational resources;
- business-support organisations.

Rather than functioning as a standalone institution, the Slovak pilot validated GEKOS as a flexible operational model based on cooperation among stakeholders and supported by digital tools, expert networks, and targeted advisory services.

The Slovak interpretation of GEKOS focuses on the concept of a one-stop-shop support mechanism capable of simplifying access to information, reducing uncertainty, and facilitating cooperation between SMEs and specialised actors within the energy transition ecosystem.

The pilot also confirmed that credibility and neutrality are essential success factors. Slovak SMEs frequently perceive commercial suppliers as biased towards specific technologies or products. Consequently, the existence of a trusted intermediary capable of providing independent guidance represents significant added value.

The long-term vision for GEKOS in Slovakia is therefore not the creation of a new institution but rather the establishment of a coordinated ecosystem where existing organisations cooperate under a common operational framework to support SME energy transition.

2. Institutional Setup and Governance of the National GEKOS Hub

2.1 Anchor Institution

The Slovak Business Agency (SBA) acts as the primary coordinating organisation and planned anchor institution of the Slovak GEKOS Hub.

SBA occupies a unique position within the Slovak SME ecosystem as a national-level business support organisation responsible for entrepreneurship development, innovation support, access to finance programmes, advisory services, acceleration initiatives, and SME capacity-building activities.

During the pilot implementation, SBA assumed responsibility for:

- coordination of SMEnergy pilot activities;
- stakeholder engagement and communication;
- SME recruitment and onboarding;
- operation of the educational pilot programme;
- management of expert cooperation;
- monitoring and reporting activities;
- preparation of sustainability measures.

Within the future GEKOS operational model, SBA is expected to continue serving as the primary entry point for SMEs interested in energy transition support services.

Its role extends beyond project coordination and includes ecosystem orchestration, awareness raising, qualification of SME needs, facilitation of expert support, and long-term integration of SMEnergy services into existing business-support programmes.

The pilot confirmed that SBA's established reputation and extensive SME network represent significant assets for the future deployment of GEKOS services at the national level.

2.2 Governance and Team Structure

The governance model tested during the Slovak pilot relied on a network-based cooperation structure rather than a traditional institutional hierarchy.

The operational structure consisted of:

Core Coordination Layer

Led by SBA and responsible for:

- overall coordination;
- communication and outreach;
- SME intake and qualification;
- stakeholder management;
- monitoring and reporting.

Expert Support Layer

Composed of specialised external experts providing:

- energy advisory services;
- technology assessments;
- renewable energy expertise;

- investment guidance;
- implementation recommendations.

Stakeholder Layer

Key stakeholders involved in the Slovak pilot include:

- Slovak Innovation and Energy Agency (SIEA);
- Cluster of Energy Communities of Slovakia (KEKS);
- Fuergy Industries;
- Pedal Consulting;
- external energy auditors;
- technology suppliers;
- financing actors.

The pilot experience demonstrated that a network-based governance model provides greater flexibility and scalability than a centrally managed structure.

Stakeholders participate according to their expertise and capacity while SBA maintains overall coordination and quality assurance.

The involvement of external partners is formalised through cooperation agreements, Letters of Intent, and stakeholder engagement mechanisms designed to support long-term sustainability.

2.3 Operational Funding

During the SMEnergy pilot phase, GEKOS-related services were financed through project resources and contributions from participating organisations.

The Slovak pilot confirmed that maintaining a fully operational one-stop-shop support service exclusively through commercial revenues is currently unlikely to be viable.

Several factors contribute to this challenge:

- limited willingness of SMEs to pay for advisory services;
- uncertainty surrounding investment decisions;
- preference for publicly supported advisory programmes;
- limited internal resources within SMEs.

The pilot nevertheless demonstrated strong demand for the services themselves, particularly when access barriers are reduced.

Based on the pilot experience, future operation of GEKOS services in Slovakia may rely on a mixed financing model combining:

- public support schemes;
- EU-funded projects;
- institutional partnerships;
- partially subsidised advisory services;
- stakeholder contributions;
- complementary national support programmes.

The integration of GEKOS-related services into existing SBA and SIEA programmes appears particularly promising as a mechanism for ensuring continuity beyond the SMEnergy project lifetime.

3. Validated Core Services (The National Methodology)

3.1 Energy Transition Roadmaps (Validation of O2.1)

Methodology

The Slovak pilot validated a multi-level approach to supporting SME energy transition through structured educational content, expert guidance, self-assessment tools, and roadmap development.

Unlike purely consultancy-driven models tested elsewhere, the Slovak approach centred on the development of a comprehensive GEKOS Digital Crash Course implemented by SBA.

The pilot programme consisted of four modules and eight specialised lectures designed to provide SMEs with practical knowledge regarding:

- energy efficiency measures;
- renewable energy technologies;
- energy management principles;
- financing opportunities;
- implementation planning.

The primary objective was to create a structured pathway allowing SMEs to progress from awareness raising to practical implementation readiness.

The methodology followed a logical sequence:

1. Awareness and knowledge acquisition;
2. Initial self-assessment;
3. Identification of opportunities;
4. Expert consultation;
5. Roadmap development;
6. Access to financing and implementation support.

This structure reflects one of the central findings of the SMEnergy project: energy transition is a process rather than a single investment decision.

Tools Used

The pilot combined several complementary tools:

- GEKOS Digital Crash Course;
- SMEnergy online platform;
- self-assessment questionnaires;
- expert consultations;
- case studies;

- technology examples;
- supplier database resources.

All educational materials were designed with replicability in mind and recorded for future use within the SMEnergy knowledge repository.

The digital format enabled scalability while maintaining flexibility for future adaptation and updates.

Prioritisation Logic

A key lesson from the Slovak pilot was that SMEs require a clear prioritisation framework.

The validated methodology emphasises:

- understanding energy consumption;
- identifying inefficiencies;
- evaluating low-cost measures;
- considering renewable energy opportunities;
- assessing financing possibilities.

This sequence helps SMEs avoid premature investments and supports more informed decision-making.

Distinction Between General and In-Depth Roadmaps

The pilot confirmed the usefulness of a multi-layer roadmap approach.

The first level consists of general educational content, self-assessment tools, and orientation resources available through the SMEnergy platform.

The second level includes structured guidance provided through the GEKOS educational programme and mentoring activities.

The third level consists of company-specific roadmaps developed with the support of qualified experts based on detailed analysis of operational conditions, energy consumption data, and investment opportunities.

The Slovak pilot demonstrated that while general guidance is valuable for awareness raising, meaningful implementation planning ultimately requires expert involvement and company-specific analysis.

3.2 Green Energy Database and Marketplace (Validation of O2.2)

Supply Side Management

The Slovak pilot validated the Green Energy Database and Marketplace as a supporting component of the GEKOS ecosystem designed to improve transparency and accessibility of the energy transition market for SMEs.

The primary objective of the platform was not to function as a traditional marketplace, but rather as a structured repository of verified actors, knowledge resources, and practical information supporting SME decision-making.

During the pilot implementation, SBA focused on identifying and integrating relevant stakeholders into the platform ecosystem. The Slovak contribution included:

- energy advisors from the SIEA network;
- registered energy auditors operating in Slovakia;
- decarbonisation solution providers;
- renewable energy technology suppliers;
- specialised experts participating in SMEnergy activities.

The pilot demonstrated that SMEs frequently struggle to distinguish between commercial marketing messages and independent technical expertise. The database therefore served as a mechanism for increasing transparency and visibility of relevant actors.

An important lesson learned during the pilot was that supplier registration alone does not automatically generate value. Continuous moderation, quality assurance, and active ecosystem management are necessary to maintain platform credibility.

The Slovak pilot further confirmed that suppliers themselves are often reluctant to register on newly established platforms unless a critical mass of users already exists.

Consequently, future development of the platform will require systematic stakeholder engagement and integration into existing support ecosystems.

Demand Side Matchmaking

From the SME perspective, the Green Energy Database and Marketplace provided access to:

- verified experts;
- technology providers;
- knowledge resources;
- case studies;
- advisory services;
- financing-related information.

The pilot showed that SMEs value structured information and trusted recommendations more than the sheer number of suppliers available on the platform.

Particularly useful functions included:

- expert visibility;
- access to energy auditors;
- examples of successful implementation projects;
- practical educational materials;
- integration with the GEKOS support model.

The Slovak experience also highlighted the importance of combining digital tools with personalised support. While the database improved visibility and accessibility of information, it was most effective when complemented by expert guidance and stakeholder interaction.

The pilot therefore validated the Green Energy Database and Marketplace primarily as an information and orientation tool rather than a standalone brokerage platform.

Future development should focus on:

- increasing the number of verified suppliers;
- improving localisation of content;

- expanding practical guidance materials;
- strengthening links with advisory services;
- introducing continuous moderation and quality assurance mechanisms.

4. Operational Workflow (The SME Journey)

Phase 1: Outreach & Onboarding

The Slovak pilot adopted a multi-channel outreach strategy designed to reach energy-intensive SMEs and companies interested in renewable energy and energy efficiency improvements.

Outreach activities included:

- direct contact through SBA and SIEA networks;
- expert referrals;
- newsletters;
- targeted e-mail campaigns;
- webinars;
- social media communication;
- stakeholder recommendations.

The pilot demonstrated that direct recommendations from trusted experts and business-support organisations were the most effective recruitment mechanisms.

SME selection focused primarily on:

- energy-intensive businesses;
- companies demonstrating interest in energy efficiency;
- organisations considering renewable energy investments;
- SMEs willing to actively participate in pilot activities.

The onboarding process included registration, initial consultations, qualification interviews, and introduction to the SMEnergy ecosystem.

One important lesson learned was that SME engagement requires significant communication effort and continuous motivation throughout the process.

Phase 2: Diagnostics

The diagnostic phase combined educational, digital, and advisory tools to help SMEs understand their current energy situation.

The process typically included:

- self-assessment activities;
- participation in GEKOS educational modules;
- review of current energy practices;
- identification of improvement opportunities;
- expert consultations.

The Slovak pilot confirmed that many SMEs lack detailed energy data and frequently underestimate the importance of baseline assessment.

The diagnostic phase therefore focused on helping companies identify:

- major energy consumption drivers;
- organisational inefficiencies;
- opportunities for operational optimisation;
- renewable energy potential;
- financing needs.

The pilot also demonstrated that awareness raising is often as important as technical analysis during the initial stages of SME engagement.

Phase 3: Roadmap Development

The roadmap development phase transformed diagnostic findings into practical implementation pathways.

Roadmaps considered:

- current energy performance;
- operational characteristics;
- available resources;
- investment capacity;
- technology suitability;
- financing opportunities.

The Slovak approach emphasised practical implementation rather than theoretical recommendations.

A key principle validated during the pilot was that roadmap development should follow a logical progression:

1. Energy awareness;
2. Data collection;
3. Efficiency improvements;
4. Operational optimisation;
5. Renewable energy investments;
6. Continuous monitoring.

The pilot demonstrated that many SMEs benefit more from incremental improvements and better management practices than from immediate large-scale investments.

Consequently, roadmap development focused on helping companies identify realistic next steps aligned with their operational capacities.

Phase 4: Funding Linkage

Access to financing emerged as one of the most important factors influencing SME investment decisions.

Throughout the pilot, SMEs received guidance regarding:

- public support programmes;
- national funding schemes;
- EU financial instruments;
- renewable energy incentives;
- available advisory mechanisms.

The Slovak pilot did not function as a dedicated grant consultancy service. Instead, it focused on increasing SME readiness to access available financing opportunities.

An important outcome was the recognition that financing support should be integrated more closely into future GEKOS operations.

The Action Plan therefore foresees the development of partnerships with financial institutions and funding organisations to strengthen financing pathways for SMEs.

Phase 5: Monitoring and Follow-up

Monitoring activities focused on evaluating the effectiveness of services and collecting feedback from participating SMEs.

Key monitoring elements included:

- participant feedback;
- workshop evaluations;
- expert assessments;
- platform usage analytics;
- stakeholder consultations.

The pilot confirmed that SMEs particularly value:

- practical recommendations;
- trusted expert guidance;
- simplified access to information;
- personalised support.

At the same time, the pilot highlighted the difficulty of measuring long-term investment outcomes within the relatively short implementation period.

Future monitoring activities should therefore focus not only on participation metrics but also on:

- implemented measures;
- energy savings achieved;
- investment mobilisation;
- greenhouse gas reduction impacts.

5. Validation Outcomes and Strategic Adaptations

5.1 Summary of Pilot Evidence

The Slovak pilot validated several key components of the SMEnergy model.

The most important activities included:

- implementation of the GEKOS Digital Crash Course;
- engagement of SMEs through SBA and stakeholder networks;
- testing of self-assessment and educational tools;
- validation of the Green Energy Database and Marketplace;
- operation of GEKOS coordination mechanisms;
- establishment of stakeholder cooperation structures.

The pilot confirmed strong interest among SMEs in energy transition support when services are accessible, understandable, and practically oriented.

A total of sixteen SMEs participated directly in the SBA educational pilot, while broader stakeholder engagement activities reached additional organisations and experts.

The pilot also demonstrated that SMEs particularly value services that combine education, advisory support, and practical implementation guidance.

5.2 Key Success Factors

Several factors proved particularly important for successful implementation.

Trusted Intermediary Function

The role of SBA as a neutral and recognised business-support organisation significantly increased trust and participation.

Practical Communication

SMEs responded positively to business-oriented language focused on practical benefits rather than policy objectives.

Educational Approach

The crash-course methodology successfully addressed knowledge gaps and improved awareness among participants.

Expert Involvement

Access to specialised expertise increased confidence in investment planning and implementation decisions.

Integrated Support Logic

Combining education, diagnostics, advisory support, expert networks, and digital tools generated greater value than individual interventions implemented separately.

5.3 Necessary Adaptations

The Slovak pilot identified several areas requiring adaptation for long-term deployment.

First, the GEKOS model should continue operating as a flexible ecosystem rather than a fully institutionalised one-stop shop.

Second, stronger integration with existing national structures is necessary to ensure sustainability.

Third, financing-related services should become more prominent within the support offer.

Fourth, supplier databases require active moderation and governance to maintain quality and credibility.

Finally, long-term operation will require stable institutional support and external funding mechanisms.

The pilot therefore validated the overall GEKOS concept while confirming the need for country-specific adaptation and gradual implementation.

6. Synergies and Transnational Recommendations

6.1 Link to the Regional Action Plan (SO3)

The Slovak GEKOS model directly supports the implementation of the SMEnergy Regional Action Plan developed under Activity 3.2.

The Action Plan builds upon the pilot experience and translates validated elements into long-term implementation measures.

Particularly important linkages include:

- establishment of GEKOS governance structures;
- stakeholder cooperation mechanisms;
- SME intake and qualification processes;
- expert coordination frameworks;
- financing partnerships;
- sustainability planning.

The Action Plan also ensures that pilot activities continue beyond the project lifetime through institutional embedding and stakeholder commitment.

The operational guidelines described in this document therefore serve as the practical foundation for future implementation of SMEnergy services in Slovakia.

6.2 Transnational Recommendations

Flexibility Is Essential

The Slovak pilot confirmed that GEKOS should not be implemented as a rigid institutional model. National ecosystems differ significantly and require flexible adaptation.

Trusted Intermediaries Matter

Business-support organisations capable of acting as neutral coordinators play a critical role in building trust among SMEs and stakeholders.

Education Must Precede Investment

Many SMEs require awareness raising and capacity building before they are ready to implement technical measures.

Expert Support Remains Essential

Digital tools alone are insufficient. Expert guidance remains a critical component of successful SME energy transition.

Financing Must Be Better Integrated

Future GEKOS models should strengthen links between advisory services and financing mechanisms.

Sustainability Requires Institutional Embedding

Long-term success is more likely when GEKOS services are integrated into existing organisations and support systems rather than established as standalone structures.

The Slovak pilot therefore supports the development of a flexible, cooperation-based, and stakeholder-driven GEKOS model capable of adapting to national realities while preserving the common objectives of the SMEnergy project.

Annex

1.

Stakeholder Mapping and Roles within the Slovak GEKOS Ecosystem

Stakeholder	Type of Organisation	Level	Primary Role in GEKOS	Contribution to SME Energy Transition
Slovak Business Agency (SBA)	National Support Organisation	SME National	GEKOS Anchor Institution and Coordinator	SME outreach, intake, onboarding, coordination, communication, monitoring, sustainability management
Slovak Innovation and Energy Agency (SIEA)	Public Agency	Energy National	Technical Partner and Expert Network Coordinator	Energy advisory services, energy audits, technical expertise, and funding guidance
Cluster of Energy Communities of Slovakia (KEKS)	National Cluster Organisation	National	Energy Community Expert Partner	Community energy expertise, stakeholder engagement, policy support

Fuergy Industries	Private Technology Company	National	Technology Expert Partner	Energy storage systems, smart energy solutions, technical consultations
Pedal Consulting	Consultancy Organisation	National	Strategic and Funding Partner	Project development, funding advisory, and ecosystem development
Energy Auditors	Independent Experts	National / Regional	Technical Expert Network	Energy assessments, audits, diagnostics, and roadmap support
Renewable Energy Suppliers	Private Sector	National / Regional	Technology Providers	Supply of renewable energy technologies and implementation services
Financial Institutions	Public / Private	National	Financing Partners	Loans, investment financing, and financial instruments for energy projects

Enterprise Europe Network (EEN)	SME Support Network	European / National	SME Outreach Partner	Business support, dissemination, international networking
Chambers of Commerce	Business Representation Organisations	National / Regional	Stakeholder Engagement Partner	SME mobilisation, awareness raising, communication support
SMEs	End Beneficiaries	National	Primary Target Group	Participation in pilots, implementation of energy transition measures
SMEnergy Consortium Partners	International Partnership	Transnational	Knowledge Exchange and Methodology Development	Sharing best practices, validation, and transnational cooperation
European Union / Interreg Danube Region Programme	Funding Authority	European	Strategic Framework Provider	Financial support, programme governance, policy alignment

Governance Structure

GEKOS Coordination Layer

Lead Organisation:

- Slovak Business Agency (SBA)

Expert Layer

Key Participants:

- SIEA experts
- External energy auditors
- Renewable energy specialists
- Technology providers
- Financing experts

Ecosystem Layer

Key Participants:

- KEKS
- Fuergy
- Pedal Consulting
- Chambers of Commerce
- Enterprise Europe Network
- Financial institutions

Beneficiary Layer

Target Groups:

- Energy-intensive SMEs
- Manufacturing SMEs
- Service-sector SMEs
- SMEs planning renewable energy investments
- SMEs seeking energy efficiency improvements

This stakeholder ecosystem creates a multi-actor support framework capable of delivering integrated, trusted, and scalable energy transition support services for Slovak SMEs.

Annex 2.

List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Full Name
CE	Circular Economy
EE	Energy Efficiency
EEN	Enterprise Europe Network
ESCO	Energy Service Company
EU	European Union
GEKOS	Green Energy Knowledge, Operation and Service Hub
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
KEKS	Cluster of Energy Communities of Slovakia (Klaster energetických komunit Slovenska)

Lol	Letter of Intent
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
OSS	One-Stop Shop
PV	Photovoltaic
RES	Renewable Energy Sources
SBA	Slovak Business Agency
SIEA	Slovak Innovation and Energy Agency
SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprise
SMEnergy	Supporting SME Energy Transition Project
SO3	Specific Objective 3
WP	Work Package