

Sub Contract "Dissemination support activities for  
ExBESS

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## **Executive Summary WP2**

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## Executive Summary of WP 2

Within work package 2 the inventory of existing energy management systems and financial mechanisms in the new ExBESS countries should give answers to the question:

**“What is the challenge for spreading the BESS-package of instruments and tools to new project countries and new industrial sectors?”**

First of all, more new EU accession countries are in the ExBESS project. It is important to be aware and take into account the different market situations for energy efficiency measures in SMEs in these countries. The approach to companies and the supportive tools must be adapted to this situation.

In chapter 2.1 the existing barriers for implementing energy efficiency have been analysed. Besides the well known barriers like for example:

- energy costs are still a minor part of the production costs in many sectors,
- lack of personnel and financial resources for energy efficiency measures or energy management
- lack of information

in some countries the **lack of legislation** is also still a barrier.

New member states even have more profound barriers like

- inadequate educational system and in consequence inadequate knowledge on energy management at the national economy level, or
- lack of incentives for reduction of energy transmission and distribution losses and lack of market mechanisms encouraging the users for energy savings.

Chapter 2.2 illustrates solutions to overcome these barriers by taking into account proved success factors in implementing energy efficiency, for example:

- commitment from the top management to implement energy management and improve the energy situation
- awareness raising on energy within the companies, start of training and information programmes
- best practice examples in national language
- establishment of benchmark schemes, LTA or Third Party Financing

In Chapter 2.3 EU Directives which are relevant for the project have been identified.

In addition to a questionnaire for gathering information on relevant EU and national legislations, studies, experiences and energy efficiency activities (see Chapter 6 and Annex 3) the work package group looked into European projects which are relevant for ExBESS (see chapter 3).

Investigated projects which are **highly relevant** and important for ExBESS are:

- **EMEEES** deals with the “Evaluation and Monitoring for the EU-Directive on “Energy End-Use Efficiency and Energy Services”
- **Energy MAP** is the Energy Management Action Plan developed by Sustainable Energy Ireland (SEI) for SMEs.
- **E-Check in Craft** SME project aimed to support craft SME (project is aiming at very small SMEs) by developing user friendly energy check tool to identify their energy saving potential.
- **EMS-TEXTILE** project aims to promote energy management practices mainly to the textile industries of Greece, Portugal, Spain and Bulgaria.
- **EUREM.NET**: The project "Training and Network of European Energy Managers (EUREM.NET)" aims on expanding the successful “European Energy Manager” training program EUREM to nine further EU countries
- **IEC-SME**: The mission of the **IEC-SME**-project is to create a standard procedure to improve energy competence on SME-level that is simple, efficient, trans-national, sustainable and non-profit oriented
- **EFFI** stands for Efficient Implementation of Energy Services in SMEs. The main goal of EFFI project is to establish and efficiently perform energy services in small and medium-sized enterprises (SME)

Further projects which have been analysed and can be linked with ExBESS are:

- The **Motor Challenge Programme** and DEXA MCP
- **ENGINE** stands for Energy Efficiency in Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises
- **EINSTEIN** aims at contributing to a widespread implementation of integral energy-efficient solutions in industries with relevant low and medium temperature heat demand
- **EEEI** stands for EUROPEAN ENERGY EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENT in the Graphic Media Industry
- **EMPRESS** promotes industrial energy management in the Czech Republic and Slovakia by coupling a proven industrial energy management tool, Monitoring and Targeting (M&T), with third party financing offered by Energy Service Companies (ESCOs).


Chapter 4 deals with the necessary adaptations of tools. BESS started with 3 food & drink sub sectors (bakeries, dairies and meat processing industries). ExBESS is going to expand the sub sectors to textile, industrial laundries and small breweries.

Finally in chapter 5 the results of screening national benchmark systems are presented. Apart from the Netherlands and Norway no national benchmark scheme exist in other project countries. However national benchmark results, as already existing energy data from SMEs should be included as good as possible into the ExBESS benchmark scheme.

Summing up it can be said, that the approach to SMEs in new ExBESS countries must be tailor-made according to the findings of WP 2. In the first moment the barriers in the new countries may seem to tough to overcome, but with all the information and experience of the BESS project a successful approach can be designed.

Barriers like lack of legislation, incentives or education can also be seen as a chance to introduce successful systems right from the start by using all the experience the BESS countries already made.

The BESS deliverable 6.4 “Guidelines and recommendations for policy making” offer “key proposals for energy policy making”. These proposals and the guidelines will be introduced to the national policy makers in order to initiate supporting schemes for energy efficiency. It may be more feasible to start from zero than to change existing systems!



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