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ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN THE INDUSTRIES

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Background & Motivations - 1



Reference: Energy Efficiency Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 7 Energy efficiency obligation schemes

- Each Member State shall set up an energy efficiency obligation scheme. That scheme shall ensure that energy distributors and/or retail energy sales companies that are designated as obligated parties ... achieve a cumulative end-use energy savings target by 31 December 2020...of 1,5 % of the annual energy sales to final customers of all energy distributors or all retail energy sales companies by volume, averaged over the most recent three-year period prior to 1 January 2013.
- As an alternative... Member States may opt to take other policy measures to achieve energy savings among final customers...
- Member States may combine obligation schemes with alternative policy measures, including national energy efficiency programmes.

Background & Motivations - 2



Implementation approach:

- **Bulgaria**, Denmark, Luxembourg and **Poland** opted for the sole obligation regime;
- **Austria**, Belgium, Croatia, Estonia, France, Hungary, Ireland, **Italy**, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, **Slovenia**, Spain, **UK** opted for a combination of obligatory and alternative measures
- Cyprus, Czech Republic, Finland, **Greece**, Germany, **The Netherlands**, Portugal, **Romania**, Slovakia and Sweden chose the alternative measures solution.

Implementation progress:

- Energy saving objectives were already fixed in some MSs (e.g. **Italy**, **UK**, etc.) since 2000, i.e. before the publication of the EED
- “White Certificates” (WC) are typical schemes adopted in some countries (e.g. **Italy**, **Poland**, France)
- some MS (e.g. **Italy** and **Poland**) have built consolidated mechanisms, after a long “training” period; Other countries (e.g. **Austria**) are currently completing their implementation process; other countries (e.g. **Greece** and **The Netherlands**) are just at their beginning

The General idea



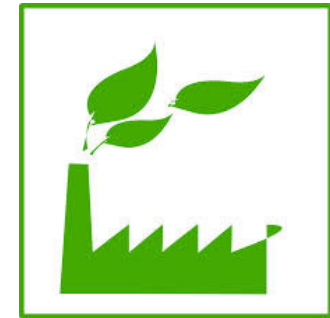
To take advantage from the in depth analysis of a huge number of energy efficiency applications and audits at EU level, and to statistically leverage on them, in order to give answers to the questions:

- What are the **most effective actions** that may improve the efficiency in the production?
- How to specifically implement them, **what technologies** or combination of them are the most appropriate in the particular considered process or industry sector?
- What is the efficiency **improvement attainable** with each action?
- How to measure and how to **monitor, register and report** the savings, as requested in some obligation mechanisms?
- How to establish the **reference baseline** for the estimation of the achievable savings?
- What are the associated costs and the economic profitability of each action?
- What could be the impact of the efficiency improvement on the production objectives?
- Etc...

Main Objectives & Targets

Supporting the targeted industry stakeholders to suitably put in practice effective efficiency improvements:

- **identifying best practices** of implementation of energy efficiency projects
- helping industry actors to overcome **experienced barriers** maximizing the technical and economic benefits
- **simplifying** their burden in the preparation of access-to-incentive demands



Ancillary Objectives & Targets



Support policy makers in the assessment of the **effectiveness** of the implemented efficiency mechanisms

Provide evaluators with instruments enabling a **more linear, uniform and transparent** evaluation of the projects



Why Industry?



The final energy consumption of industry decreased in absolute terms from 327 Mtoe in 2005 to 277 Mtoe in 2013 (-15 %). [Residential: -3%]. [COM(2015) 574 final]

Energy efficiency actions in industry wrt residential:

- relatively **less** in number
- **more complex** and more difficult to project and implement
- more various and **less adaptable** to different industrial realities
- normally, more **expensive**
- with a higher potential of additionality (+innovation std)

SME in EU

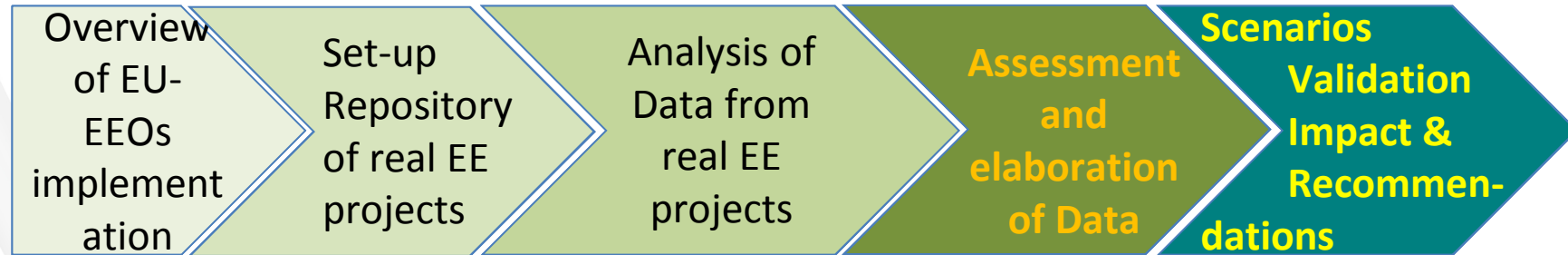
- 30% GDP
- 90 Mpeople employee
- 1.1 Mnewjobs/year
- 13 % total energy demand
- 30% of shaving potential (JP+KR consume/y)
- 20% R&D

IEA 2015

Member States should also address their policies towards small- and medium-sized companies to remove market barriers and enable them to exploit any remaining energy efficiency potential. [COM\(2015\) 574 final](#)

Logical sequence of activities

Management & Coordination



Communication, Exploitation and Dissemination

18 months

18 months

36 months

0



Ricerca sul Sistema Energetico

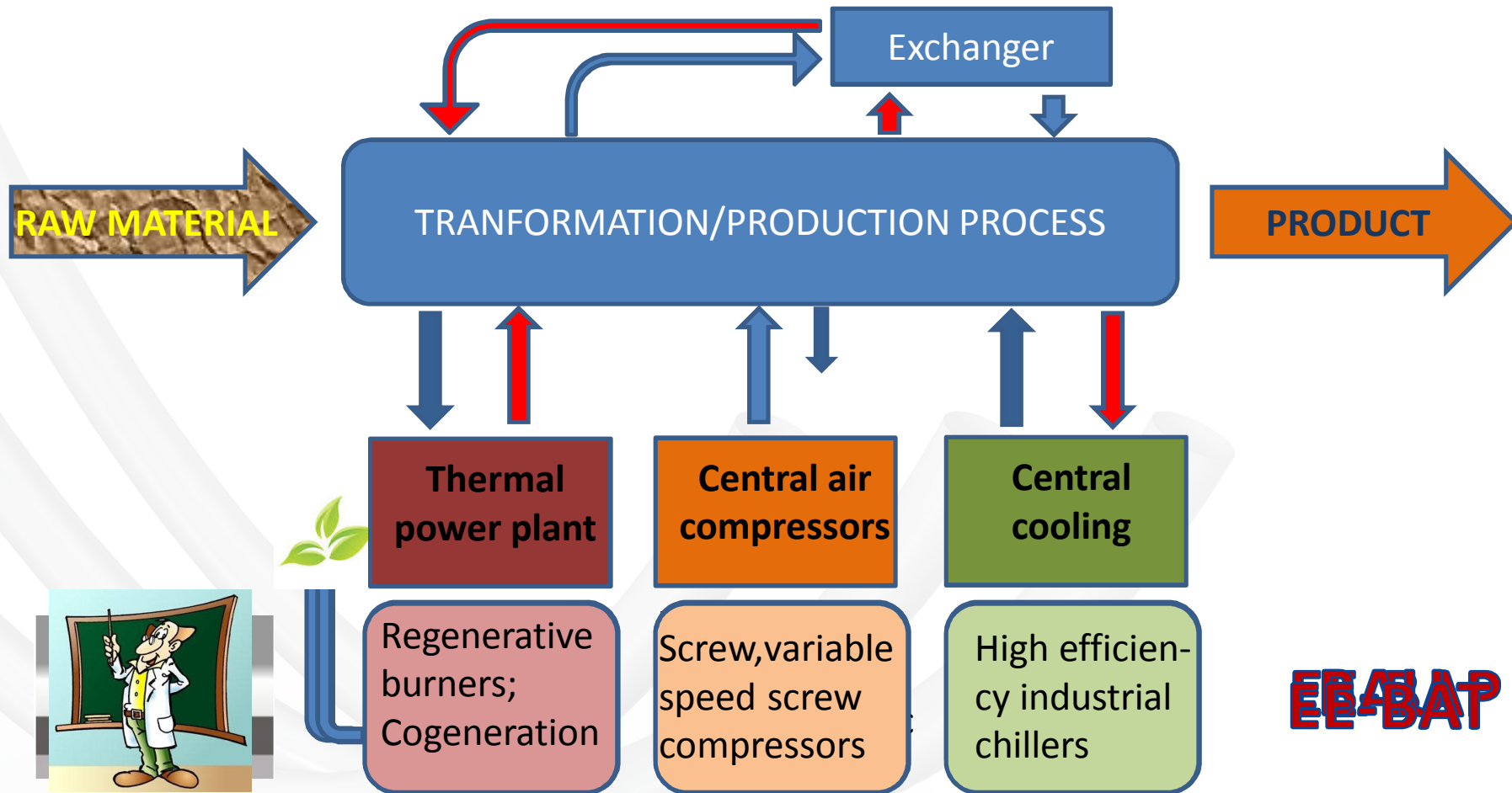


Project outcomes



- **Technological solutions and validated Best Practices of real energy efficiency in industry**
- **Efficiency KPIs for evaluation of EE real projects according to different criteria (technical, environment, productivity and competitiveness, investment and payback, etc.)**
- **Standardized methods (including baselines, algorithms, monitoring requirements and procedures) for evaluation of efficiency**
- **Supporting tools for address, implement and report EE applications**
- **Structured database/repository, made accessible via web**
- Bottom-up analysis of EEs effectiveness in EU 28 MSs
- Reasoned scenarios of implementation of EE measures and impact analysis
- Recommendations tailored to different stakeholders to improve and finalize EE targeted mechanisms and to address policy and incentive
- Extended capacity in EU Ms to implement EEs and concrete EE projects => Uptake EE market and job creation

What a best practice is...in practice



Conclusions



NOT purely speculative	YES lesson learned from real industry world; practical and usable technological solutions, methods and tools
NOT policy-oriented, although...	YES technology-oriented with related energy savings and costs
NOT self-targeted	YES validated solutions and methods; constant orientation to stakeholders
NOT self-referential	YES widest dissemination fully open attitude and capacity building

Thank you for your attention...

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