Energy efficiency networks for SMEs

- boosting the energy efficiency potential by joining forces

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The importance of SMEs

Key figures for industrial SMEs in Belgium, Japan, Spain and Sweden

	Industry share	SME's share in	SME's share in
	in energy	energy	economic output
Japan	46%	11% of industrial	48% of
		energy-related CO2	manufacturing
		emission in 2010	shipments in 2006
Sweden	38%	25% of industrial energy use in 2010	37% of
			manufacturing value
			added in 2011
Spain	27%	N.a.	N.a.
Belgium	35%	11% of industrial energy use in 2010	40% of
			manufacturing value
			added in 2010







Energy efficiency in SMEs

- The relative energy efficiency potential is larger for SMEs
- More cost-efficient than for energy-intensive industries
- The level of deployment due to energy efficiency barriers remains low
- + all the other benefits of improved energy efficiency







Policy programs for improved energy efficiency

- Energy audit policy program the most common policy towards SMEs
- LTA or VA for large and energy-intensive companies

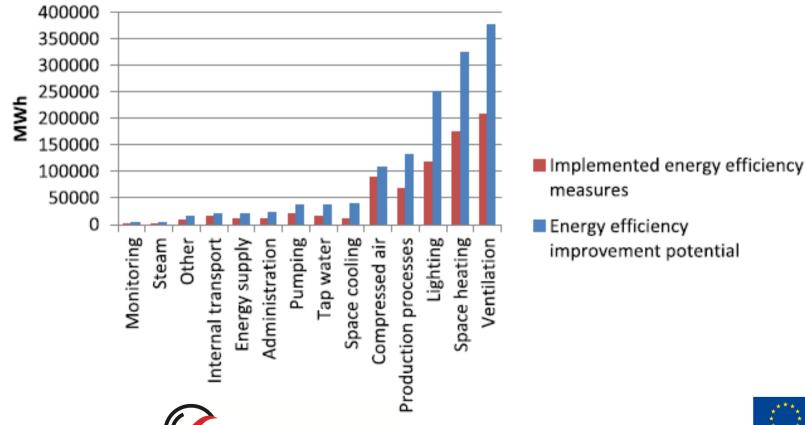






The results from the Swedish Energy Audit Program

53% measures implementation rate







International energy efficiency networks

Switzerland

- EnergyModel, 1987
- Fossil fuel surcharge exemption
- 70 energy efficiency networks, 2000 companies
- Energy costs reduction €110000

Germany

- Learning energy efficiency networks (LEEN), 2002
- More than 50 networks functioning
- 2,5% electricity-efficiency improvement
- Energy costs reduction €120000









Energy efficiency networks

PHASE O PHASE 1 PHASE 2 3-9 month 5-10 month 2-4 years Acquisition meetings Identification of energy Network meetings (3-4 Development of LEENsavings: meetings/year) concept: - Initial questionnaire - Organization - Site inspection Content: - Process - Initial savings report - Site inspection - Costs - Profit - Lectures on energy Target agreements: Letterof efficiency topics - Energy reduction Presentation of realized intent/contract - CO₂ reduction measures - General exchange of Official start of network experiences and knowledge

Communication on network activities

Monitoring of results

The LEEN concept (revised from LEEN, 2013)







Swedish energy efficiency networks

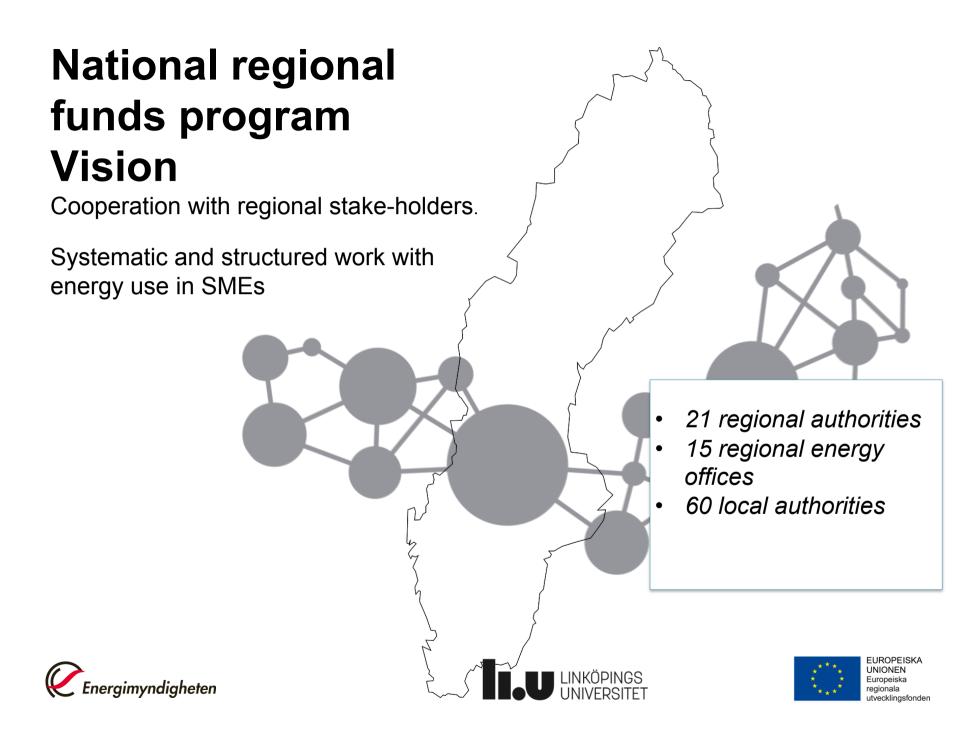
- 32 energy efficiency networks
- Lack of structure and follow-up
- Theoretical understanding of governance, double-loop learning
- Good and bad examples











Focus on SMEs

The projects are designed give support to SMEs to lower their energy use to;

- Lower costs
- Strengthen competitiveness
- Lower climate effect
- Find innovative solutions







Support to SMEs

Companies using > 1 GWh

Companies using > 300 MWh

Environmental legislation

Companies using < 300 MWh

Networks for energy efficiency

Energy audit support

Regional Energy office support

Methodological support

Coaches for energy and climate

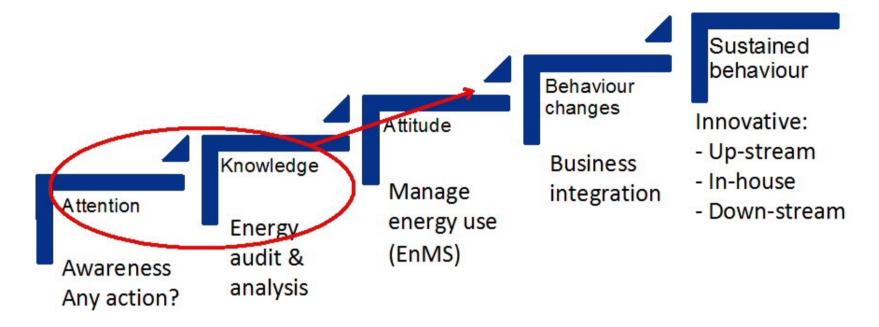
Support to deeper studies of investment possibilities

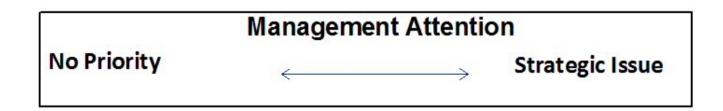






The Energy Efficiency Stairs



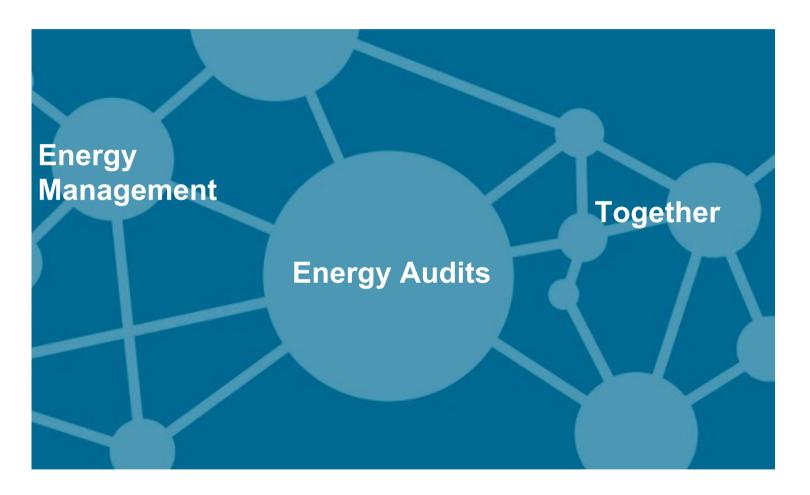








Key Words









Building the network

- Aggregated target for the network
- Content largely based on the needs of the participants.
- Sharing of experiences.
- Rotating meetings at the sites of the part's.







Why energy management?

- Structured way of work
 - Engaging more employees
 - Providing more long-term oriented strategic energy thinking
- Continous improvements
 - Insuring continuous efficiency work
 - Find more energy saving opportunities
- Better follow-up
 - A clearer picture of companies' energy use
 - Knowing effects from implemented energy efficiency measures provide incentives to implement more measures







Energy audit support

- Methodology, Discussion and Training.
- Support to hire the auditor.
- Support to get the financial audit support from Swedish Energy Agency.
- Review and update of audits already made.







Ex-ante evaluation

- Previous energy audit policy program in Sweden
- 0,7-1,4 TWh/year energy savings
- Lower deployment level: 0,34-0,6 TWh/year
- 5% free-rider, 22% spillover effect







EENet's ex-ante evaluation

- The Swedish Energy Audit Program's database
- 713 companies, 5370 GWh/year energy end-use
- 40 networks, 400 companies
- 10 companies/network
- 2 GWh/year energy end-use
- 84 MSEK operational costs, 11,5 MSEK administrative costs
- 10 000 SEK membership fee
- 79,5 MSEK subsidy costs







EENet's ex-ante evaluation

Assumptions:

- Energy efficiency networks provide 50% more improved energy efficiency
- Updated energy audits provide 25% more improved energy efficiency

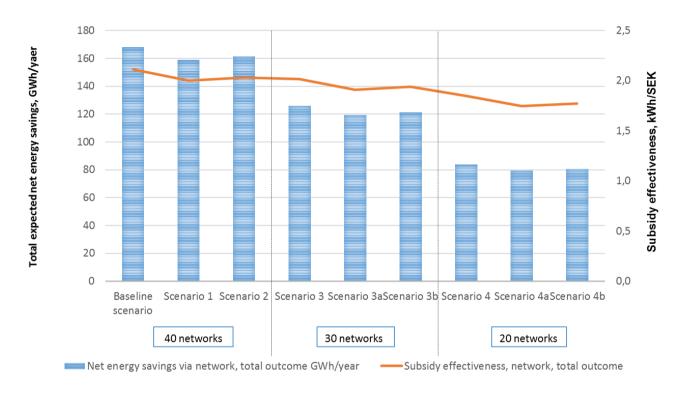
	Limit for energy use	Number of networks
Baseline	2 GWh/year	40 networks
Scenario 1	1,5 GWh/year	40 networks
Scenario 2	1 GWh/year	40 networks
Scenario 3	2 GWh/year	30 networks
Scenario 3a	1,5 GWh/year	30 networks
Scenario 3b	1 GWh/year	30 networks
Scenario 4	2 GWh/year	20 networks
Scenario 4a	1,5 GWh/year	20 networks
Scenario 4b	1 GWh/year	20 networks







EENet's ex-ante evaluation results



1,75 - 2,03 kWh/SEK subsidy effectiveness

0,97 - 1,93 for PFE (only tax relief 150 mln SEK)







EENet's ex-ante evaluation results

- Reduction of threshold value without reduction of the goal for energy savings
- Developing objectives for the EENet
- Continuing work and monitoring within the EENet
- Continuous update (companies' information, real potential)
- Scientific input in policies development, scientific publications







Thank you for your attention!

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