#### **EU MERCI**

EU coordinated **ME**thods and procedures based on **R**eal **C**ases for the effective implementation of policies and measures supporting energy efficiency in the Industry

Fostering the growth of energy efficiency in the EU industry



# "Good Practices" of Energy Efficiency in the European Industry

The selection of industrial energy efficiency "Good Practices"

DDI Marcus Hofmann, Austrian Energy Agency (AEA) London - January 23<sup>rd</sup> 2018





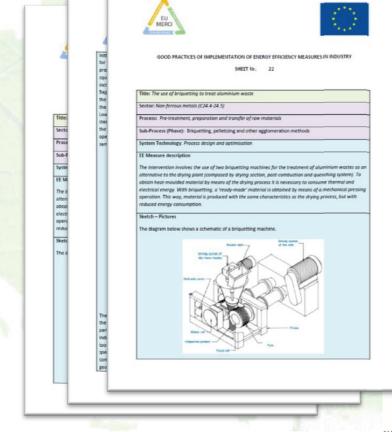
#### "Good Practice" in context of EU-MERCI



"A Good Practice is a technique or methodology that, through experience and research, has proven to reliably lead to a desired result in a sustainable way"

#### "Good Practice":

- Examples of technically, economically and ecologically proven projects in practice.
- Innovative and transferable across the member states.
- Available on the EIEEP Platform (www.eumerci-portal.eu/)





This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N° 693845

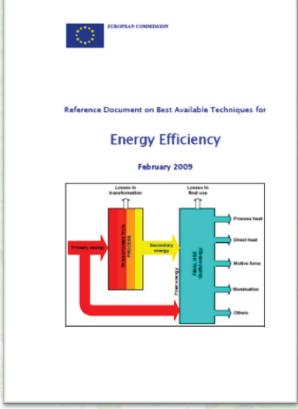
#### "Best Practice" in context of EU-MERCI



"A best practice is a technique or methodology that, through experience and research, has proven to reliably lead to a desired result in the most efficient and effective way."

#### "Best Practice":

- European Commission's Best Available
  Technique Reference Documents (BREF),
  which describe the best available
  techniques (BAT) of an industry.
- Ecological and economical state of the art technologies.
- Available on the EIEEP Platform (<a href="http://eippcb.jrc.ec.europa.eu/reference/">http://eippcb.jrc.ec.europa.eu/reference/</a>)







#### Available Information



#### • "Enabler"

- Carbon Trust for UK, RSE for Italy, KAPE for Poland, AEA for Austria
- White certificate schemes, energy audits, national subsidy schemes, etc.

#### "Follower"

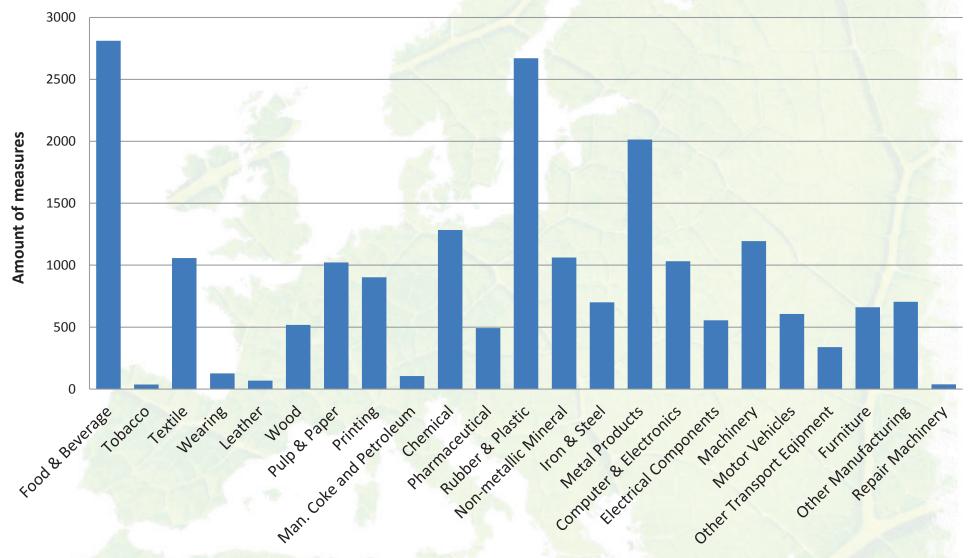
- Greece (CRES), Bulgaria (BSERC), Slovenia (APE), Romania (ENERO), Sweden, Portugal
- Questioneers
- Energy Efficiency Financial Institutions Group (EEFIG)
  - European Commission Directorate-General for Energy (DG Energy)
  - De-risking Energy Efficiency Platform (DEEP)





#### **EU-MERCI Database**







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#### Specifications



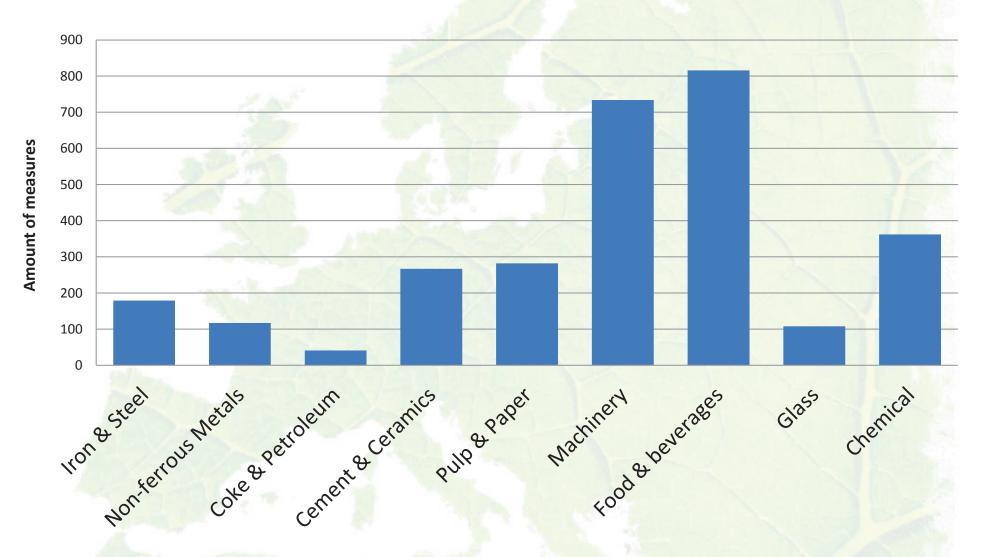
- Consideration of measures involving the use of renewable energy sources
- → Efficiency and ecological criteria taken into account when identifying GPs
- Only process-oriented measures
  - No measures with a pure building reference e.g. Optimization heating system or lighting
- Focus on eight selected industrial sectors





#### Selected Industry Sectors







AUSTRIAN ENERGY AGENCY

## Methodology for "Good Practices" selection



Quantitative Analysis



Best Available Techniques

"GOOD PRACTICES"

Engineering Evaluation



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#### Quantitative Analysis



#### **Goal of quantitative analysis:**

- Assessment based on technical, economic and ecological criteria
- Sector specific
- Compare diverse measures in the database

#### 9 Key Perfomance Indicators (KPIs) for different areas:

- 3 technical indicators
- 3 economic indicators
- 3 advanced indicators





#### Quantitative Analysis: Technical Indicators



#### **Primary Energy Savings [toe]**

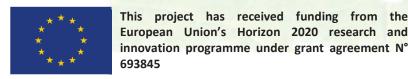
 Calculated directly from the final energy savings. In order to compare different energy sources, final energy was converted into primary energy.

#### **Energy Consumption Improvement [%]**

Energy consumption reduction compared to baseline energy consumption.
 Indicates efficiency of measure.

#### **Energy Intensity Reduction [toe/k€]**

Energy savings in relation to the company's output (turnover).





#### Quantitative Analysis: Economic Indicators



#### Simple Payback Time [years]

Profitability of an investment. Non-Energy Benefits are not considered.

#### **Cumulative Cashflow** [€]

Sum of costs and energy savings over the technical life time of the measure.

#### **Share of Project Cost Subsidized [%]**

Share of subsidized investment costs.





#### Quantitative Analysis: Advanced Indicators



#### **Cost of Energy Savings [€/toe]**

Investment costs in relation to the annual energy savings.

## **Cost of Carbon Savings [€/tCO<sub>2</sub>]**

Investment costs in relation to the annual CO<sub>2</sub> savings.

#### Renewable Energy Use [%]

Share of renewable energy sources in the measure.





#### Quantitative Analysis: "Clustering" Effect (I)



- Number of occurrences of measures is taken into account
  - If a measure is often implemented in practice, there is a valid reason for it (high efficiency, easy to implement, well integrated into the process ...)
  - Measures were rated 0-10 points according to their occurrences

#### Generic taxonomy

- It allows comparison of measures also across different process and / or sectors
- The most common types of measures for the machinery sector:
  - 80 Heat Recovery, 71 Biomass Boiler, 61 Process Design and Optimisation, 56 Variable Speed Drive

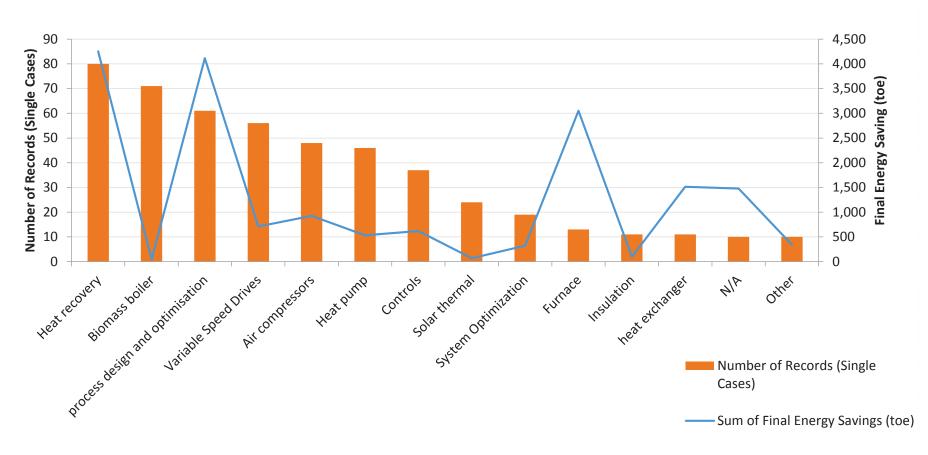




#### Quantitative Analysis: "Clustering" Effect (II)



#### Number of Records and Total amout of Final Energy Savings per L3A Generic Category (Single Cases)







#### Quantitative Analysis: KPIs Weighting



- Different KPIs → different meanings
  - For common evaluation, the KPIs must be made comparable
  - Normalized point-system
- Each KPI receives 0-10 points, depending on how well the measure performs compared to the other measures in the sector
  - Best measure: 10 points
  - Worst measure: 0 points
  - Data gaps are interpreted neutrally (5 points)
- Sum of points gives the final KPIs score
- The projects with the best KPIs score are pre-selected



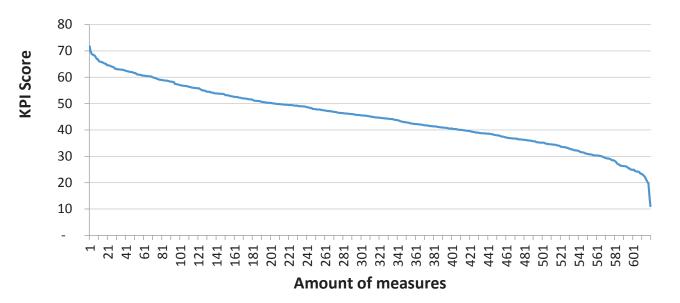


### Quantitative Analysis: Exemplary Results



PES (toe)	Energy consumption improvemen t (01)	CRU (toe_p/kE)	CAPEX/PES (E/toe)	CAPEX/CO2 (E/tonCO2)		PBT (years)	CCF (E)	SPCS %	Occurences - Generic L3 - A (n)			Energy consumption improvemen t (0-10pt)	CRU (0- 10pt)	CAPEX/PES (0-10pt)	CAPEX/CO2 (0-10pt)	RES (0- 10pt)	PBT (0- 10pt)	CCF (0- 10pt)	SPCS (0- 10pt)	Occurences - Generic L3 - A (0-5pt)	Occurences Specific L3 - A (0-5pt)	SUM
		~	~	v	~	-	~	v					~		~	₩.	₩.	~	~		*	
23,49	N/A	0,88	37,56	7,61	0,32	0,04	358.143,93	N/A	2,00	N/A	6,3	5,0	6,0	9,2	9,9	8,7	9,9	9,1	5,0	0,2	2,5	7
54,34	N/A	10,96	13,53	5,76	-	0,03	228.065,66	N/A	37,00	N/A	8,1	5,0	9,4	9,2	9,9		9,9	8,8	5,0	2,1	2,5	71
115,42	N/A	3,39	216,59	84,35																		
2.749,07	N/A	128.75	3.371.93	682.82	0.32																	

# Distribution curve - KPI Score Machinery sector (NACE C.25-28)





7.936,45

106.41

38,26

46.58

104,69 42,99 26,91

26,91

45,83

94.76

49,08

326,20

176,01

75.85

106,28

44,96

36,59

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

371,69

3,84

9.39

5,43

5,43

0.90

2,89

2,19

2.65

3.503,96

138,21

65,34

21.47

342,07

81,96

81,96

320,88

310.37

239,69

450,82

743,61

290.84

359,77

392.48

341,62

709,55

53.82

26,04

8,36

34.88

34,88

120.87

93,34

175,56

289,58

113.26

152.84



## Engineering Evaluation — "Bringing it all together"



- Considers quantitative analysis, BAT and engeneering evaluation
  - e.g. "innovative aspect"
- Selected list of GPs qualitatively assessed by experts
  - sector descriptions, BREF documents, expert knowledge
- Sectors were split among project partners
- For specific questions external experts were consulted
- "Good Practice" proposals discussed in the project team
- Examples published on the EU-MERCI EIEEP Platform

www.eumerci-portal.eu/







## Thank you for your attention!

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