LIFE: EE4SMEs

EnergyEfficiency4SMEs

WP8: Evaluation:
Second Intermediate Report

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WP8 – Evaluation - Intermediate Report

1. Executive summary
2. Objectives of the work package
3. Project evaluation methodology
4. Companies surveyed
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1. Executive Summary

WP8 – Intermediate Report - Executive Summary

Methodology: Project evaluation adopts a comprehensive approach based on OECD criteria, focusing on six key areas including efficiency, effectiveness, and sustainability. It emphasizes the importance of accurate data collection and analysis for assessing energy performance.

Objectives: Evaluation, and more largely EE4SMES project, aim to significantly improve energy efficiency in SMEs and reduce carbon emissions. They highlight the need to capitalize on these improvements for sustainable business practices and environmental benefits.

Evaluation Process: Detailed assessment through tailored questionnaires, evaluating SMEs' energy consumption, CO2 emissions, and energy management practices. Prioritizes gathering robust data for informed decision-making.

Findings and Challenges: Reports findings from 145 firms, indicate a 78 % implementation rate of energy efficiency measures. It identifies critical barriers such as funding shortages, time constraints, and lack of expertise. It also highlights investments in areas like lighting, energy management systems and renewable energies.

LIFE: EE4SMEs Dashboard link

2. Objectives of the work package

1. Objectives of the WP8

Recap of the ambition

"The EU Green Deal aims to make Europe the first climate neutral continent by 2050.
One of the main objectives is to initiate, support and accelerate the transition of European companies to a sustainable growth model. »

In this context, the dedicated WP8 aims to

- *Measure the level of improvement in the energy performance of the beneficiary SMEs*
- *Evaluate other relevant changes in the participating SMEs to become more efficient in energy consumption and reduction of CO2 emissions*
- *Capitalization of results in the participating countries.*

The evaluation scheme should take into account the OECD key evaluation criteria and highlight the following points:

- **EFFICIENCY: How well are the EU resources being used?**
- **EFFECTIVENESS: Is the intervention achieving its objectives?**
- **COHERENCE: How well does the intervention?**
- **RELEVANCE: Is the EU intervention doing important and adequate things for beneficiaries?**
- **SUSTAINABILITY: Will the benefits last?**
- **IMPACT: What difference does the intervention make?**

3. Project evaluation methodology

3.1. Project evaluation – Methodology – Questionnaire and data collection

Co-design of the questionnaire

Why?

- The questionnaire initially aims to ascertain each company's baseline in terms of energy consumption, costs, and CO2 emissions. It will then monitor these aspects over the subsequent two years to assess the impact of project interventions.
- Furthermore, the questionnaire will explore the company's practices and customs and will assess consumption levels and CO2 emissions related to specific equipment types.

How?

- WP8, in collaboration with local energy efficiency and energy sector specialists, created a preliminary version of the questionnaire.
- Upon completion, the questionnaire was shared with work package leaders and partners for feedback.
- Ultimately, the questionnaire was made available as a fillable PDF and through Microsoft Forms.

Data collection

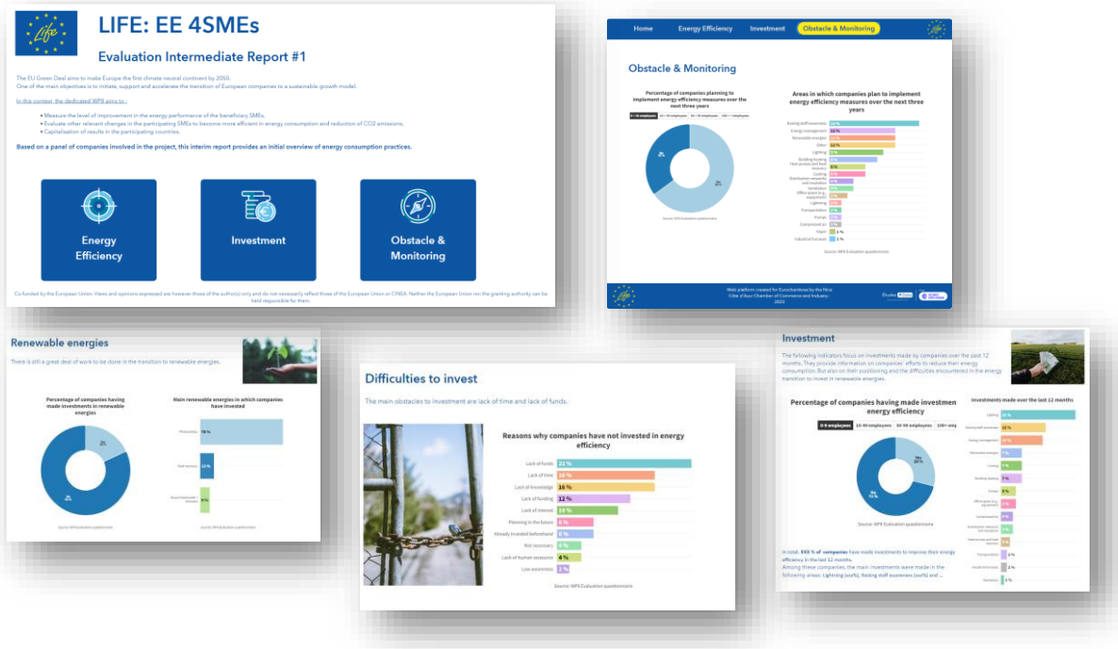
How?

- The questionnaire was distributed to the country partners and therefore participating companies in September 2024.
- These companies comprise those engaged in the exploration of energy collaborations, capacity building and audits.
- Partners from Austria, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Estonia, France, Germany, Italy, Malta, Spain ensured that the data collected was comprehensive and accurately integrated.
- The questionnaire was dispatched to the local beneficiaries, who then circulated it among their respective firms and oversaw the data collection process.

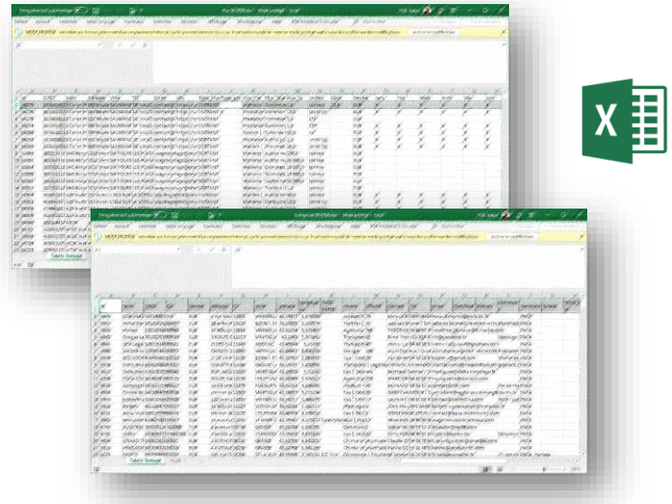
3.2. Project evaluation – Methodology – Data visualisation and evaluation report

The data collected has undergone advanced processing to derive valuable information for informed decision-making and to integrate the evaluation system into an ongoing improvement process. The following deliverables are available to relevant stakeholders:

A data visualisation tool accessible online



Excel files of the collected data

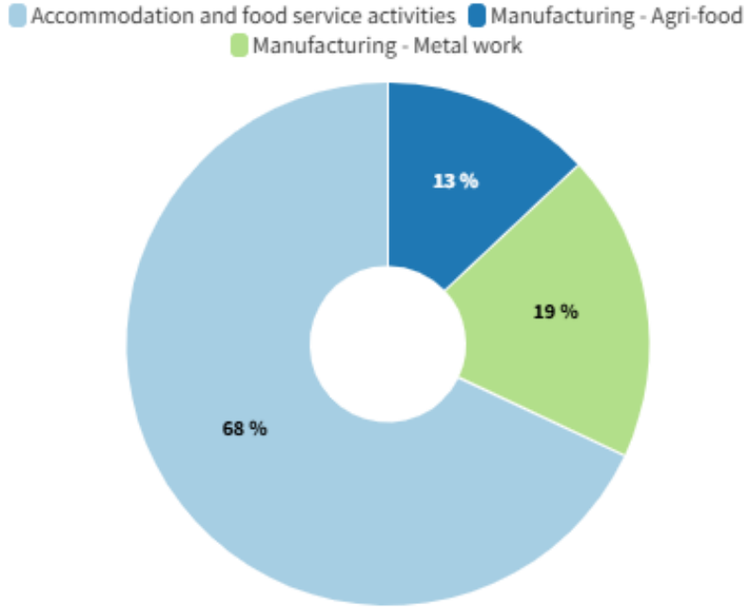


4. Companies surveyed

4. Companies surveyed

Through this second data collection campaign, **145 companies** were surveyed altogether.

19 % of them belonged to the **Manufacturing Metal Work** sector, **13 %** to the **Manufacturing Agri-Food** sector and **68 %** to the **Accomodation and food service activities**.



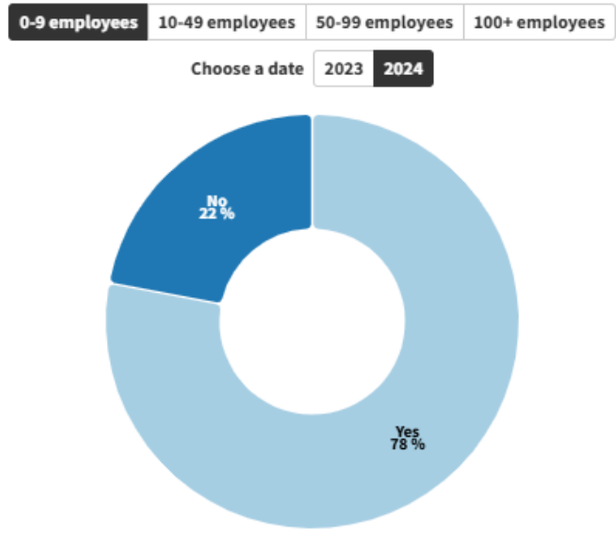
Source: WP8 Evaluation questionnaire

5. Energy Efficiency

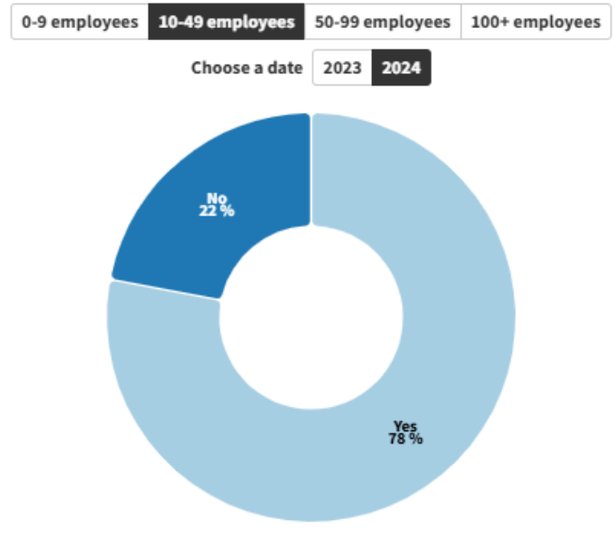
5.1. Energy efficiency measures implemented by company size

In total, **78 % of companies** have implemented energy efficiency measures in the last 12 months.

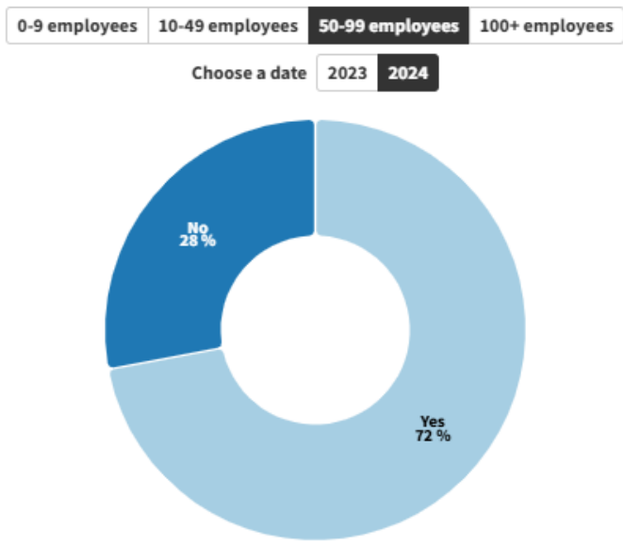
The graphs show that **the implementation of energy measures is indeed proportional to the size of the company.**



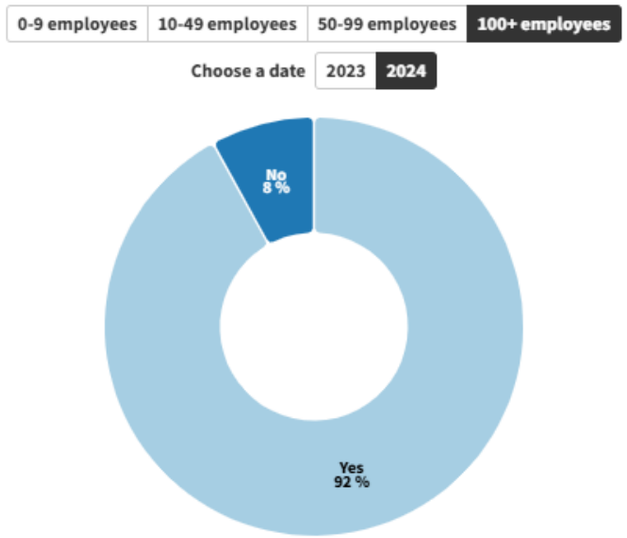
Source: WP8 Evaluation questionnaire



Source: WP8 Evaluation questionnaire



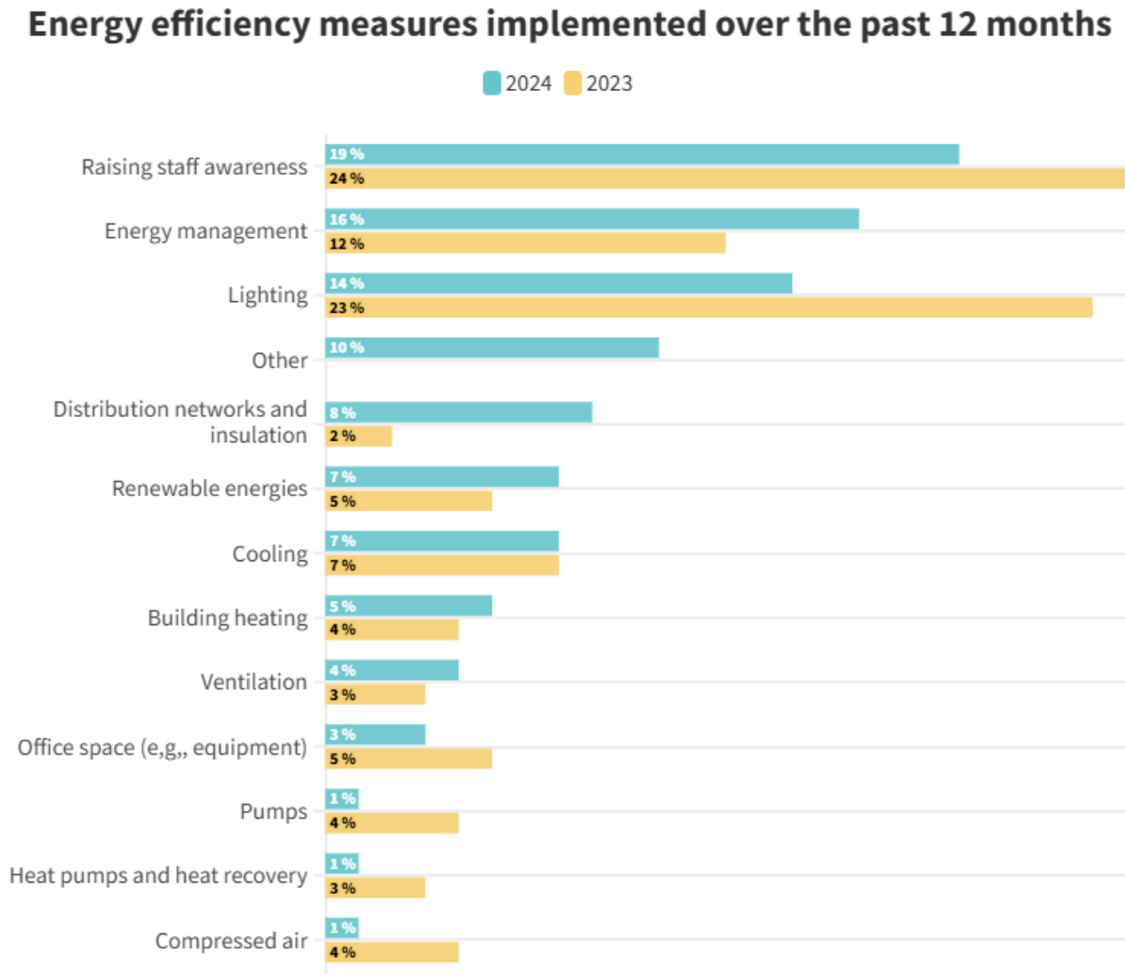
Source: WP8 Evaluation questionnaire



Source: WP8 Evaluation questionnaire

5.2. Energy efficiency measures implemented over the past 12 months

The second data collection campaign showcases that the main energy efficiency measures that have been implemented are: Raising staff awareness (**19 %** of all answers), Energy management (**16 %**) and Lighting (**14 %**).

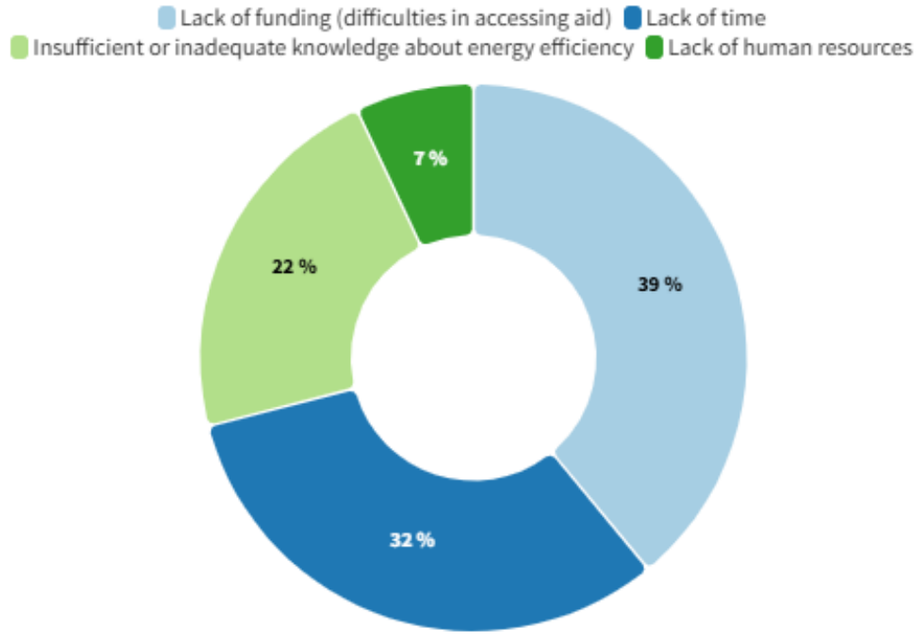


Source: WP8 Evaluation questionnaire

5.3. Energy efficiency measures – Reasons as to why no energy efficiency measures were implemented

For the ones not having implemented efficiency measures, the main reasons justifying these choices are:

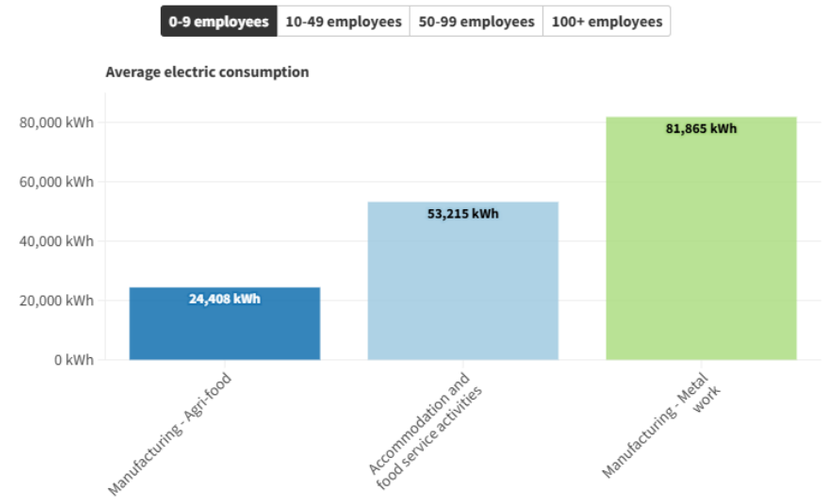
- Lack of funding (difficulties in accessing aid) (**39 %**),
- Lack of time (**32 %**),
- Insufficient or inadequate knowledge about energy efficiency (**22 %**),
- Lack of human resources (**7 %**).



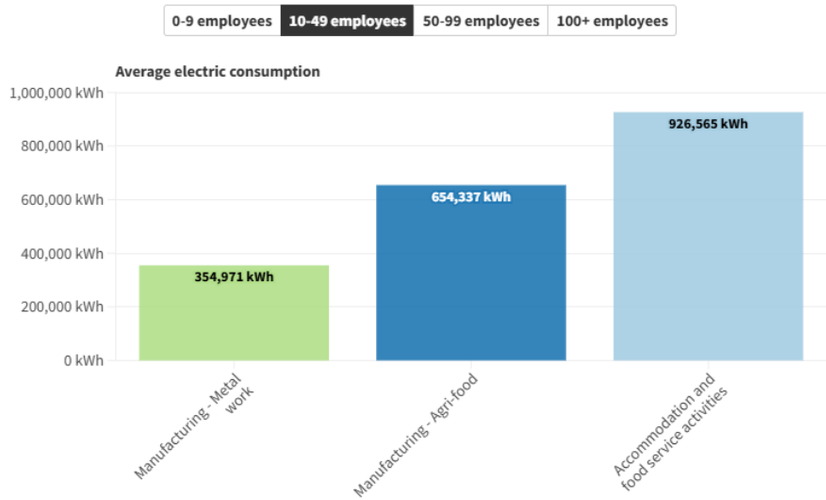
Source: WP8 Evaluation questionnaire

5.4. Energy efficiency – Average electricity consumption by company size

Results show that, on average, 10 to 49 employees companies have a bigger electricity consumption than VSEs.



Source: WP8 Evaluation questionnaire



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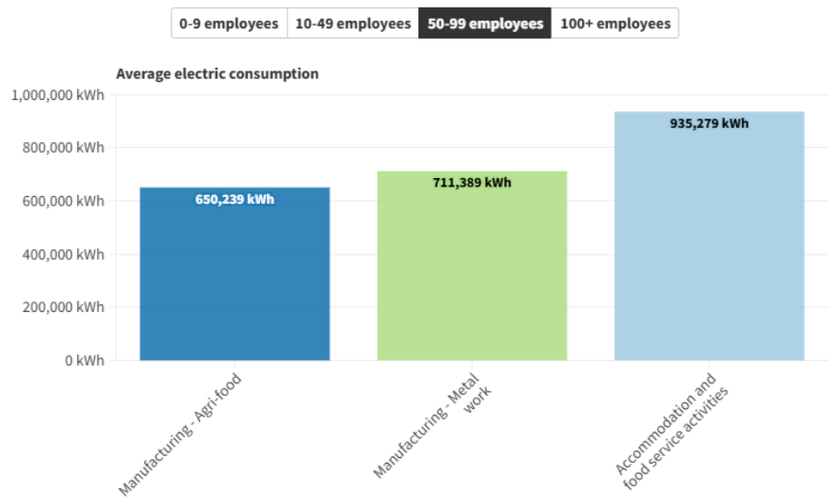
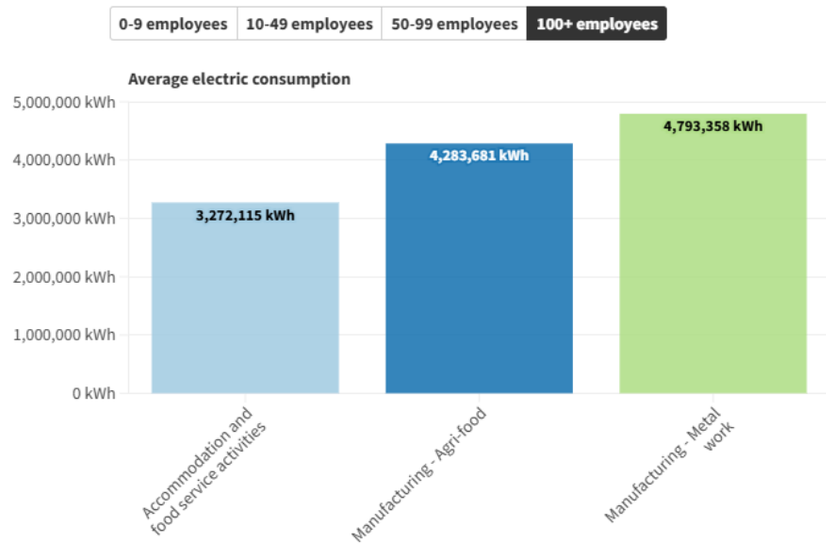


Source: WP8 Evaluation questionnaire

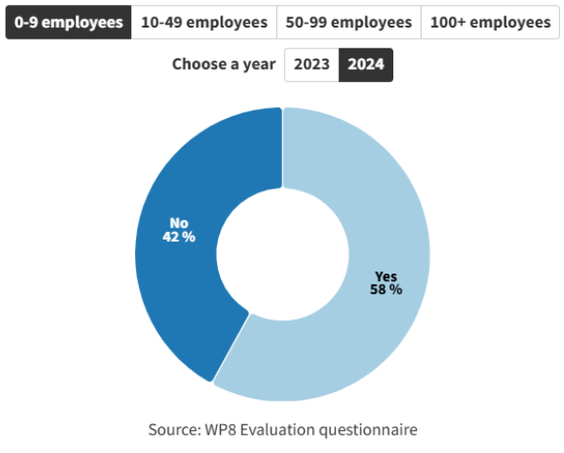


Source: WP8 Evaluation questionnaire

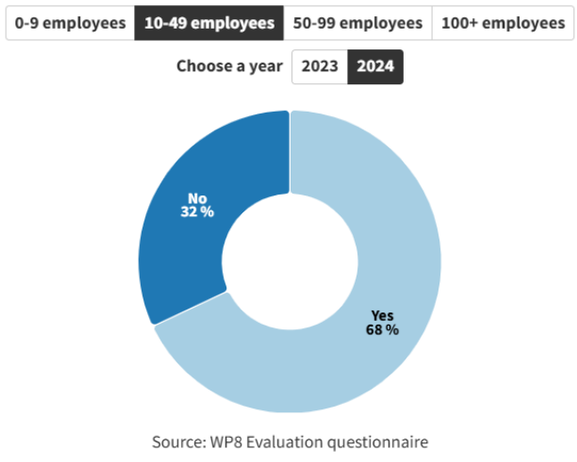
6. Investment

6.1. Investment made regarding energy efficiency by company size

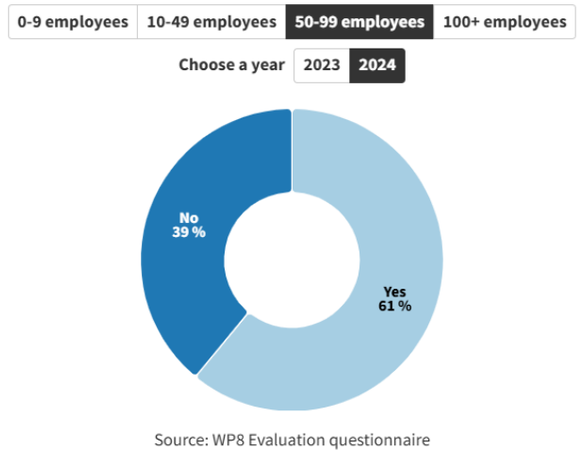
Overall, **64 % of companies surveyed** of all sizes have made investments to improve their energy efficiency over the last 12 months.



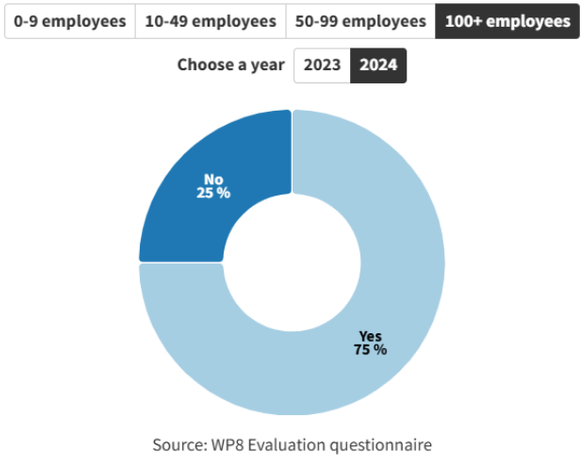
Source: WP8 Evaluation questionnaire



Source: WP8 Evaluation questionnaire



Source: WP8 Evaluation questionnaire



Source: WP8 Evaluation questionnaire

Among the Data Collection #2 panel of firms, 75 % (e.g. 9 enterprises) of 100+ employees have invested over the past year. 10 to 49 employees' firms showed as well an interest in such a topic: 68 % of the answering firms (e.g. 44) **chose to invest in energy efficiency in 2024.**

6.2. Investment made over the last 12 months by areas

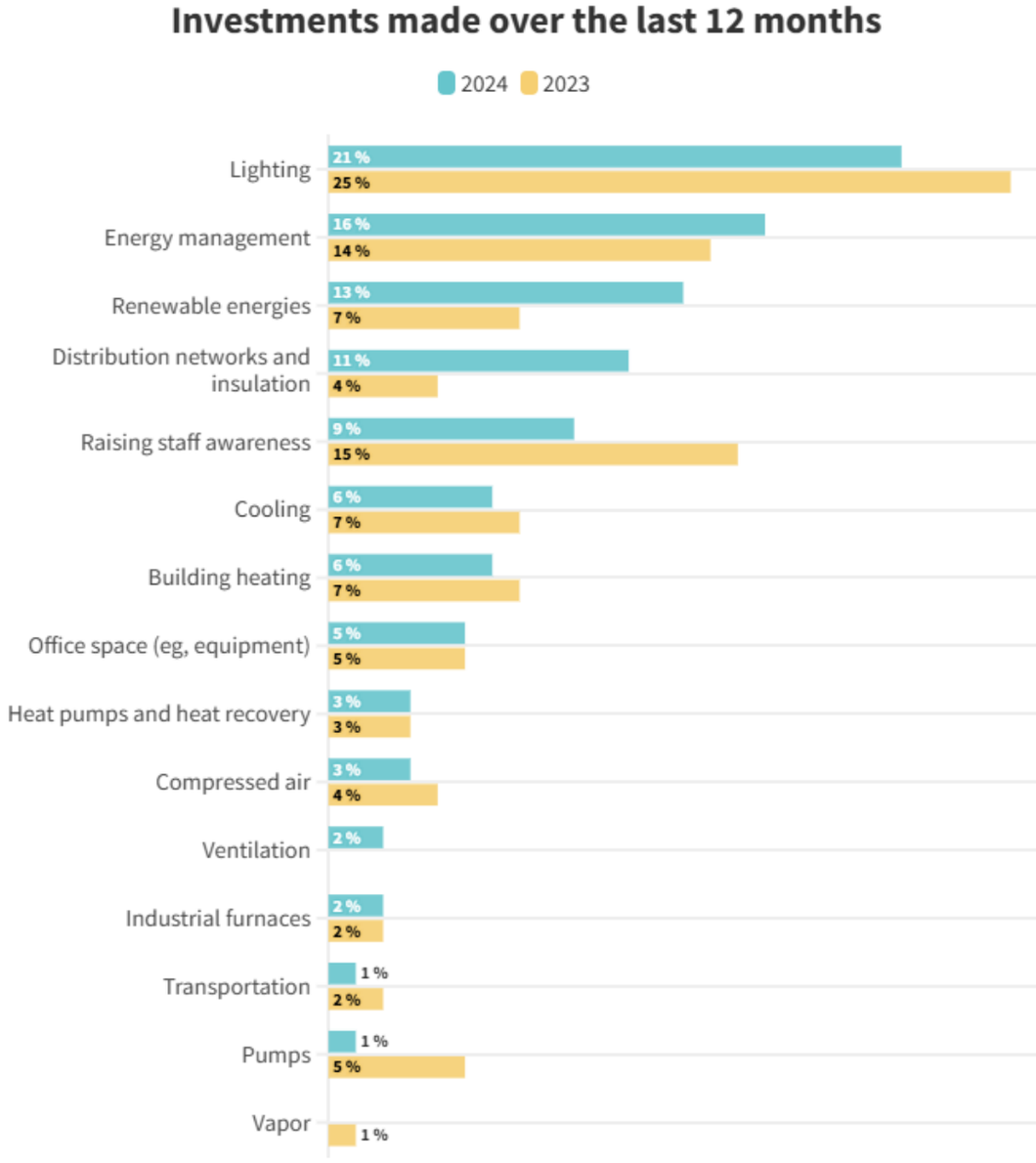
Among the companies having made investments in the last 12 months, the amounts were allocated to :

- Lighting (**21 %**),
- Energy management (**16 %**),
- Renewable energies (**13 %**).

The total amounts that were invested in each of the three main categories are:

- **Renewable energies: 3 503 570 €**
- **Heat pumps and heat recovery: 919 361 €**
- **Building heating: 853 126 €**

8 out of 10 countries among the partners registered companies that have made investments regarding energy efficiency over the past 12 months (Austria, Bulgaria, Estonia, France, Germany, Italy, Malta, Spain).



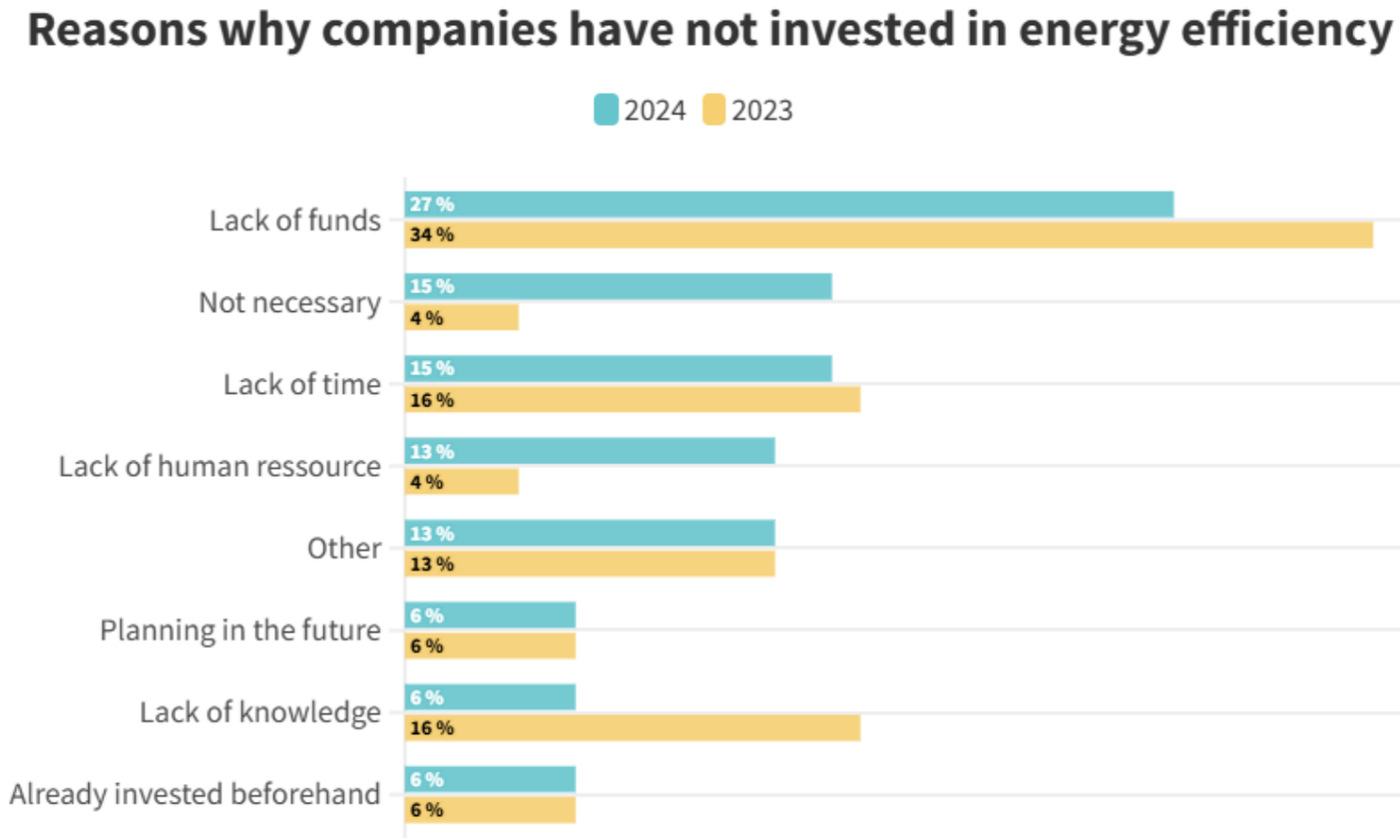
Source: WP8 Evaluation questionnaire

6.3. Investment – Reasons why companies have not invested in energy efficiency

The main reasons given by companies for not investing in energy efficiency measures are:

- Lack of funds (**27 %**),
- Lack of time (**15 %**),
- No necessity in doing so (**15 %**).

The median size of companies that have not invested is set at **14 employees**.



Source: WP8 Evaluation questionnaire

6.4. Investment – Renewable energies

In total, **26 % of companies** have invested in renewable energies in the past year.

The median size of companies that have made investments in these areas is set at **15 employees**.

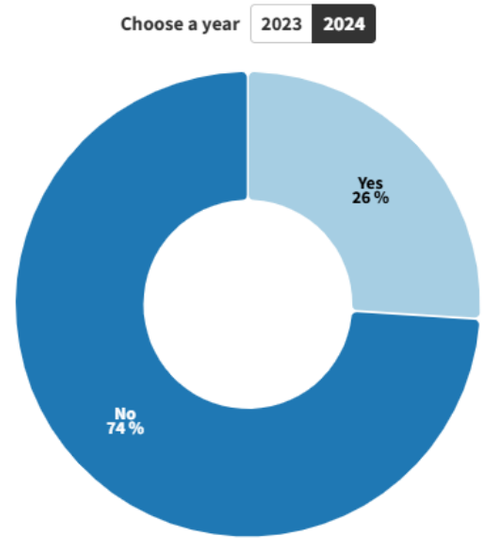
Main NACE sector which has registered investment among the companies is the Accomodations and Food Services one.

A combination of **financial**, **logistical**, **regulatory**, and **market-related challenges** contributes to the hesitation or difficulty that businesses face in investing in renewable energy.

« 141 634 kWh »

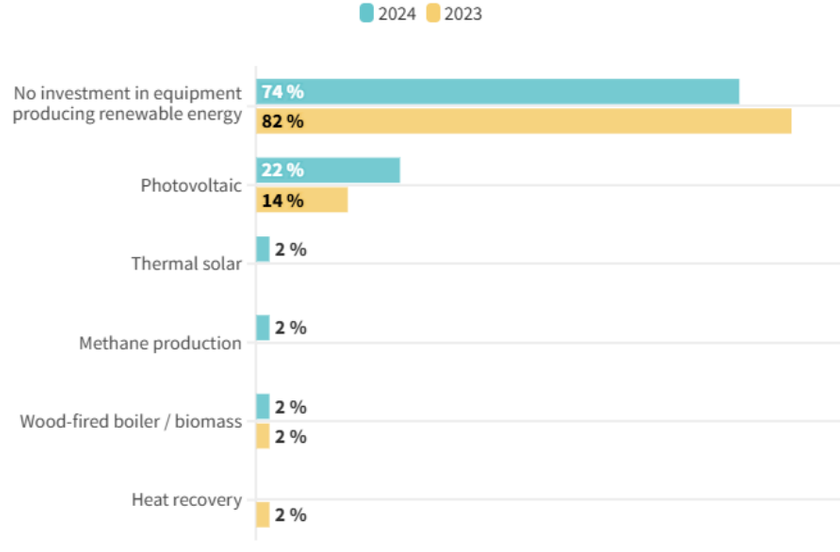
The energy saved in the last 12 months for firms having invested in equipment that produces renewable energy

Percentage of companies having made investments in renewable energies



Source: WP8 Evaluation questionnaire

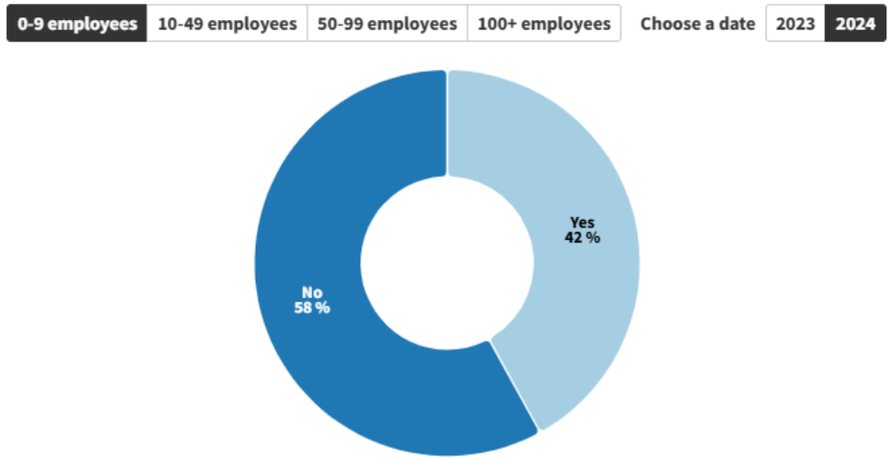
Main renewable energies in which companies have invested



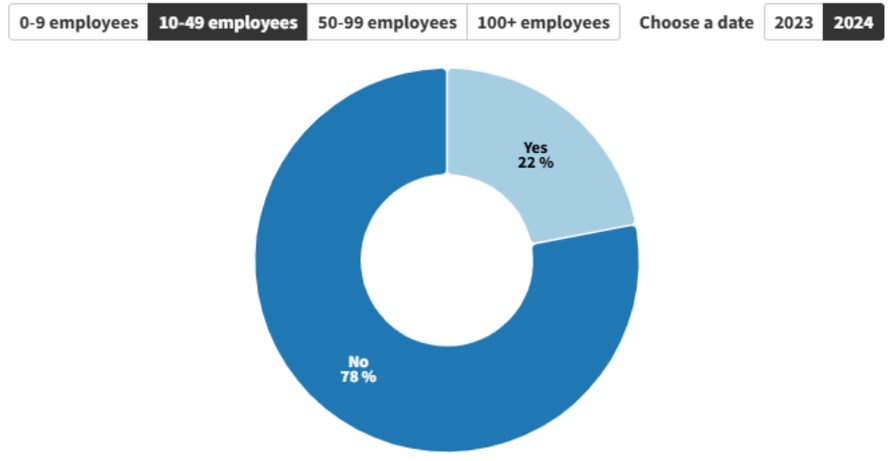
Source: WP8 Evaluation questionnaire

6.5. Investment – Percentage of companies having received EU or public funding in the last 3 years

27 % of the firms have received EU or public funding related to energy efficiency in the last 3 years.



Source: WP8 Evaluation questionnaire



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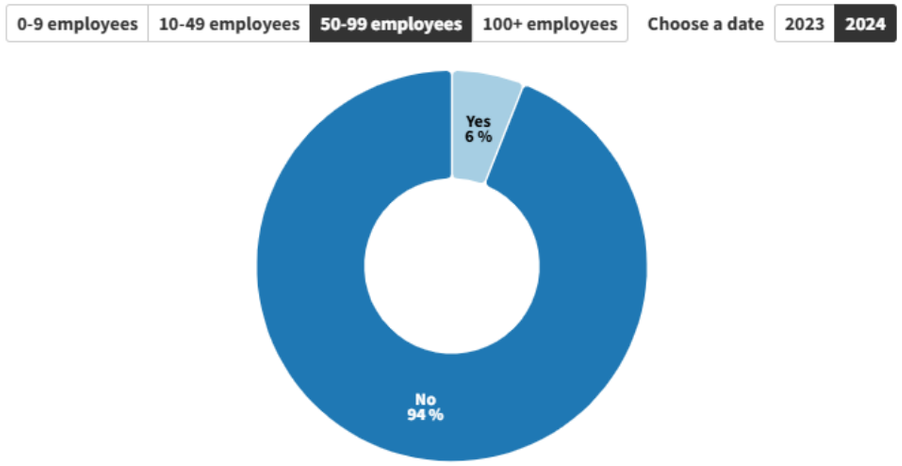

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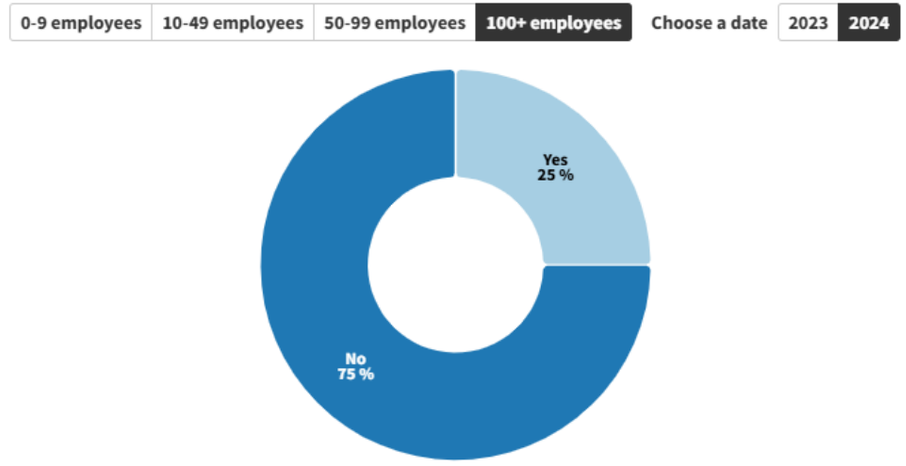


Source: WP8 Evaluation questionnaire

As for some of the programs mentioned by the firms:

Förderung des Klima- und Energiefonds (Austria)

Operational Programme Innovations and Competitiveness (Bulgaria)

CEE - Certificat Économies Énergies (France)

PERF' (Programme CCI BFC) (France)

GUEST Projects - Energy Audit (Malta)

Incentive from the Andalusian regional Energy Agency (Spain)

Next Generation (Spain)

7. Obstacle and monitoring

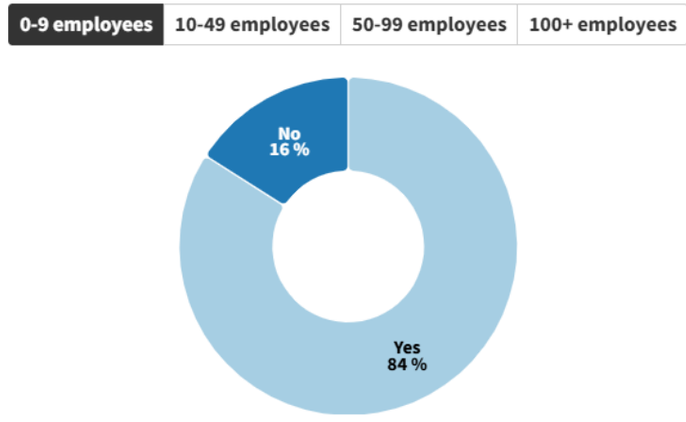
7. Obstacle and monitoring – Percentage of companies planning to invest in energy efficiency measures by company size

In total, **9 out of 10 companies** plan on continuing to implement measures in the field of energy efficiency in the next 3 years.

40 % of interested firms have 10 to 49 employees.

Companies **may hesitate** to implement energy efficiency measures due to:

- Lack of funding,
- Lack of human resources,
- Lack of time,
- Search of profitability,
- Legislation/Administration,
- Other priorities.



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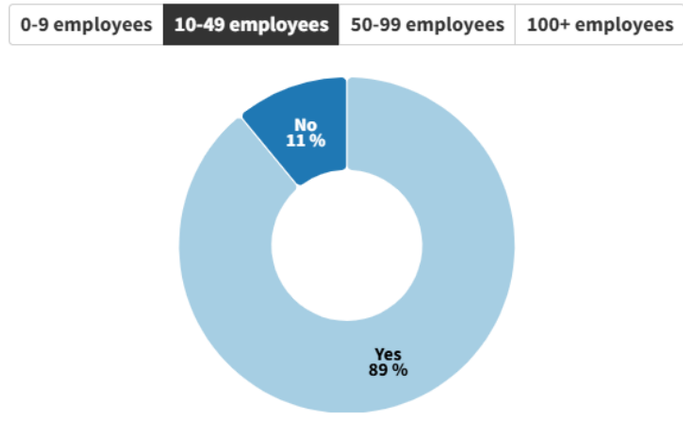

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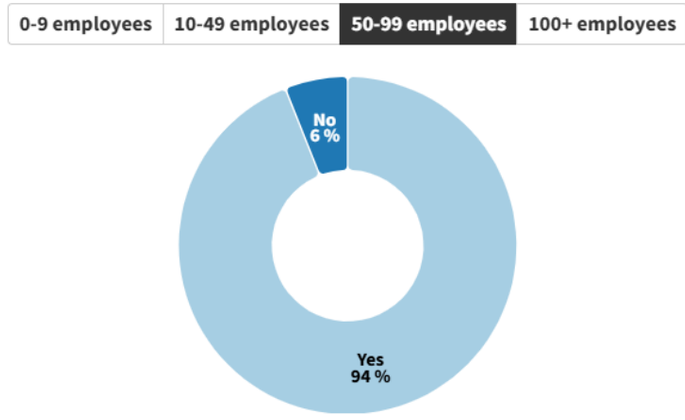

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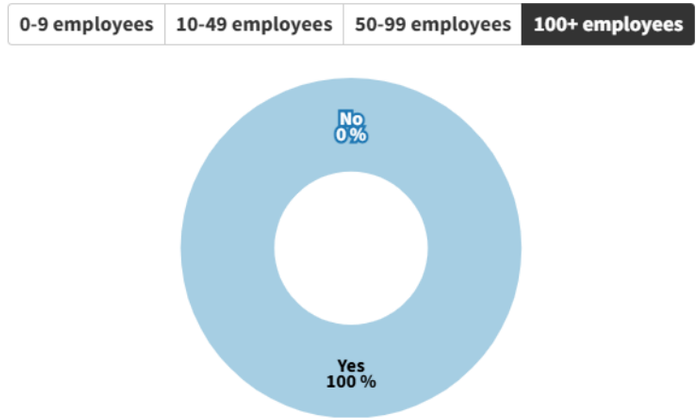


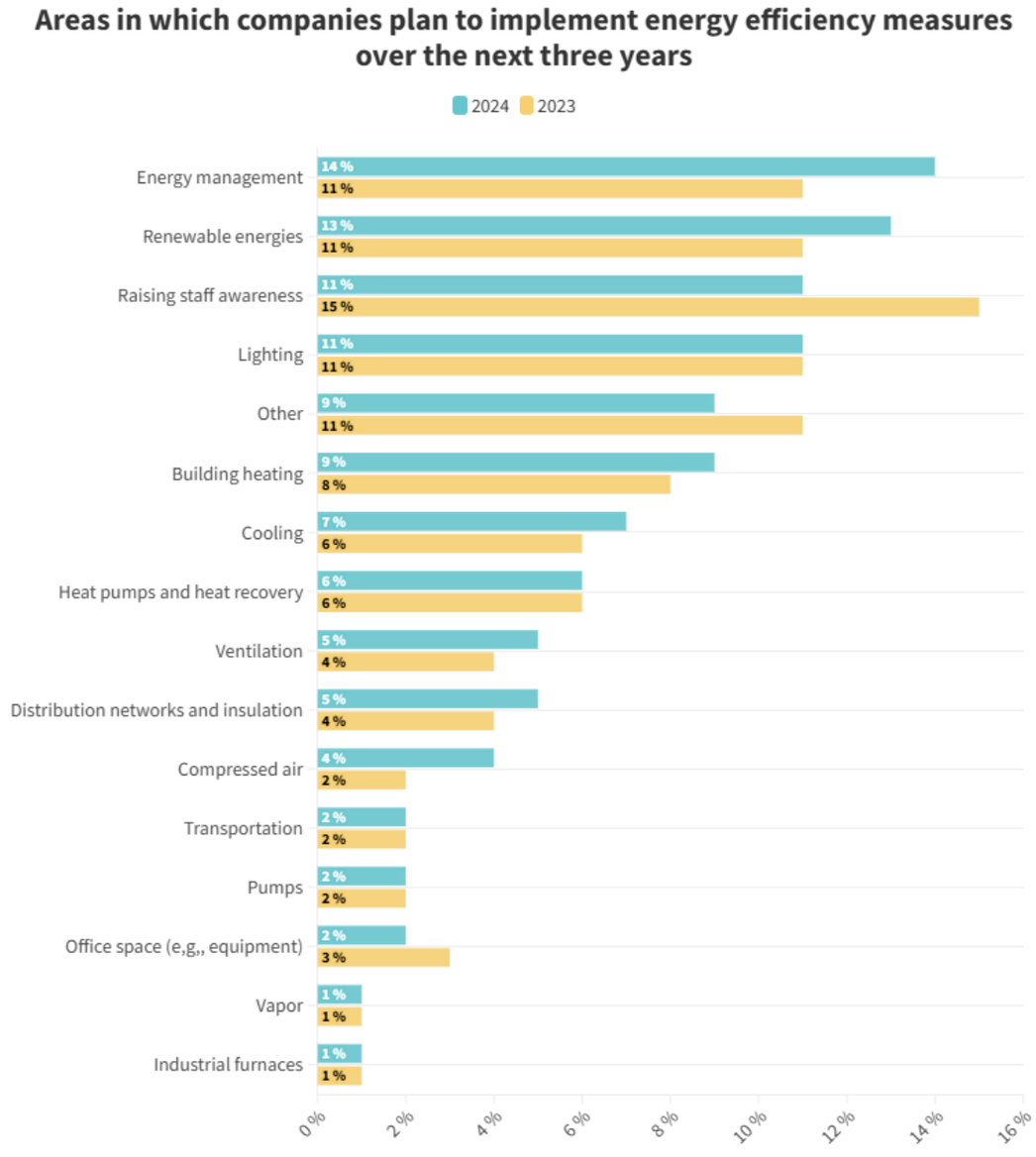
Source: WP8 Evaluation questionnaire

7. Obstacle and monitoring – Main Areas in which companies plan on continuing investing

The main areas that are privileged by these companies are:

- Energy management (**14 %**),
- Renewable energies (**13 %**),
- Raising staff awareness (**11 %**),
- Lighting (**11 %**).

On the contrary, Industrial furnaces (1 %), Vapor (1 %) are the type of energy efficiency measures that are less favoured by companies for investments.



Source: WP8 Evaluation questionnaire

8. Conclusion

WP8 – Conclusion

The "WP8 second Intermediate Report" for LIFE EE4SMEs continue to demonstrate the growing trend of energy efficiency in European SMEs. While 78 % have adopted measures, challenges like funding, time, and expertise persist. To enhance this momentum, it's crucial to provide targeted support, increase funding, and facilitate access to knowledge. In that regard, the LIFE EE4SMEs project is helping overcome some of the barriers and solidify energy-efficient practices, especially through its audit and training programs.