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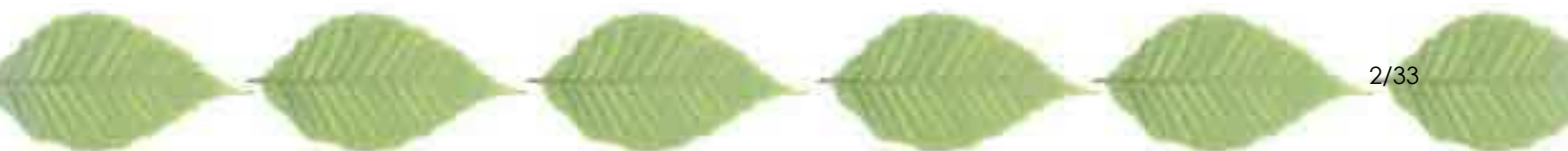
GReening business through the ***Enter***prise ***EU***rope
NEtwork

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**Existing Environmental measures in
support of SMEs in the Food Industry:
Analysis and knowledge sharing
strategy**

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I - Introduction

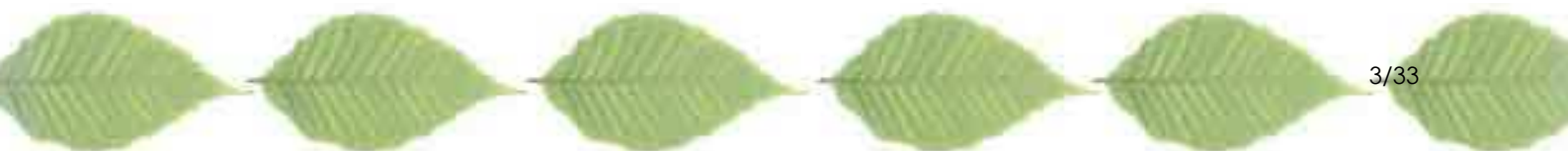
The strategy objective of this task was to have a first approach to the offer and demand sides of Environmental services in the project areas. For performing this activity it was also necessary to obtain the starting situation of the adopted environmental measures in support of SMEs in the food sector. This report provides inputs for policy makers about environmental needs in the food industry in the consortium countries.

As required by the call for proposal, in each project area a survey was carried out for having a clear and wide situation with regard to the relevant Environmental support of the SMEs.

In particular the survey concerned the public schemes (funding sources and modalities, ongoing and planned tasks, types of expertise, use of human resources, etc.) and private initiatives (actors, Environmental Service Providers (ESPs), level of competences and expertise, capacity/work force, service range, costs to SMEs, etc.)

Involving all the partnership, the project Coordinator (UCV) prepared a common fact-sheet for driving the activities at national and local scale, the European dimension was included in each project area. Each partner was in charge for national and local survey. The Environmental legislation and standards applied in the food industry sector are included in the countries fact sheets as well. A summary of these fact-sheets and an analysis of the results is performed in part II - Fact sheets from countries.

For what concerns the private sectors, an online survey was carried out in the GREEN partner countries and their results about the environmental demand and offer of the food industry sector are shown in part III - GREEN survey on environmental services.



II - Fact sheets from countries

This section presents a short fact sheets summary. The information includes the quantity of enterprises in the food industry sector, the adoption of international standards, Green Public Procurement, and Public funded schemes to support SMEs.

SLOVENIA

Slovenian Chamber Of Commerce and Industry

In 2002 the Slovenian Chamber Of Commerce and Industry established a special environmental department to be able to increase the environmental services concerning the environmental legislation of the European Union as well as the national legislation to the companies.

There are 541 enterprises which operate in the food industry and generate an annual turnover of € 725.435.321.

Adoption of international standards:

None of the companies follows the EMAS. There are some enterprises with ISO 14001 certification. In 2004 the food sector comprised only 1 medium sized company and 2 small companies with this certification. A large number of enterprises consider ISO 9001 certification as a standard method of management procedures. Regrettably an exact number of them is not available.

Concerning the Energy Audit there are 8 medium and 5 small companies in the food industry which granted a CO₂ tax reduction performing an Energy Audit.

Public funding schemes (to support SMEs):

The Slovenian Environmental Development Fund supports enterprises of all sectors and not only the food industry and the production of construction materials. Last sector is affected indirectly of the subventions which are granted to private citizens increasing the energy efficiency of their homes or the investments into renewable energy sources.

SERBIA

Institute Mihajlo Pupin

This institute is the leading Serbian R&D institution in information and communication technologies.

There are 3.297 enterprises which operate in the food industry and generate an annual GDP of € 490.237.563.

At the moment none of these companies follows the EMAS. In 2004 44 enterprises had an ISO 14001 certification. 296 companies have an ISO 9001 classification.

In 2010 a Law of Organic Production was decreed. So at the moment 9 small and media companies have biologic/organic product certifications. Concerning other GREEN labels in Serbia there is no information available.

Regarding the Energy Audit at the moment there is no information available, because the Ministry of Mining and Energy is preparing a new law on the rational use of energy.

Public funding schemes (to support SMEs):

Serbia offers on a national level to the companies 2 types of financial support: The Serbia Investment and Export Promotion Agency (SIEPA), which aims at increasing the export of Serbia and the Environmental Fund of the Republic of Serbia, which gives to the SMEs incentives for environmental programs/projects in the field of delivering environmental services. In addition local environmental funds exist besides the national ones.

Serbia has still not adopted the Green Public Procurement legislation.

MACEDONIA

Foundation for Management and Industrial Research

Foundation for Management and Industrial Research is a leading provider of services in support of innovation and business development in Macedonia. It was founded in 2002 to foster economic development for the benefit of all. Its main goals concern the sustainable economic, environmental protection and improvement.

As an essential part of the process leading to EU accession several important policy strategic documents in various environmental sectors were adopted, defining the countries environmental policy. There were although adopted several (by)laws concerning the food and construction material production sector.

There are 2.636 enterprises which operate in the food industry and generate an annual GDP of 16%.

At the moment there are no companies in Macedonia with EMAS, even though EMAS is incorporated in the environmental legislation and national strategies.

It's not possible to obtain an official accurate number of companies with implemented standards. But those enterprises which operate in the food sector have introduced different quality standards.

Concerning the Eco label certifications there is still no national eco-label for the products from the food and production of building materials industry.

Concerning the Energy Audit the government has recently enacted a new Energy law. This law defines the energy audit procedures for technological processes and certification of energy auditors. Energy audit is still at the early stage of execution in the Macedonian SMEs sector.

Public funding schemes (to support SMEs):

SMEs are supported only by the Ministry of agriculture, forestry and water management. For example for 2010 the companies were co-financed with 50% of the costs for organic production certifications according to the Program for financial support in agriculture of the Ministry.

According to the Program for Implementation of Industrial Policy of Macedonia for 2011 the Ministry of Economy will reimburse among other part of the costs to the SMEs for capacity building and development and implementation of projects to create competitive products (introducing ISO standards), technological developments and trainings on ecological production. The National environmental investment strategy 2009-

2013 tries to encourage investment in the energy efficiency. The strategy foresees financial measures for the SMEs like subsidies for energy audits, energy efficiency fund, soft loans and reduction of taxes for investments in energy efficiency.

Still the access to finance for the SMEs is generally limited to the conventional financial instruments, mainly loans or leasing programmes managed by private bank institutions.

The implementation of GPP is still very poor, because of lack of environmental criteria, of information and regulation for the supplies or services to meet the criteria, of information and of regulation for the supplies or services to meet the criteria for acquiring the "eco-label" etc.

BULGARIA

Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry

The Bulgarian Chamber is a nationally represented horizontal non-profit private NGO with about 52.000 associated members. Its priorities concern the representation and advocacy of the interests of its member companies and of the business circles and entrepreneurs in the country. The Chamber provides services and assistance to SMEs and particularly to start-ups. Further more in the nineties the Plovdiv CCI was founded for support and promotion of the interest of the members, for public guarantees for the private entrepreneurship, assistance in the restructuring of the regional economy, stimulation and protection for foreign investments and a general support of the international economic exchange, collaboration with European structures. This Chamber is based on the principle of voluntary membership and is part of the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce network.

Adoption of international standards:

In 2004 in the fields of food and construction activities 349 enterprises worked with ISO 14001 certification and 1441 enterprises with ISO 9001.

Concerning the European ECO label certification Bulgaria mentions the Environmental Protection Act/ Chapter III issued by the Minister of Environment and Waters in 2003.

In Bulgaria exists an information register about entities which get the permission from the Minister of Agriculture and Food to control the conformity of organic production.

Regarding the financial support there are some operational programmes and two National Strategic Plans. On a local level there are some institutions like the Agency for Small and Medium sized Enterprises, the Ustoi JSC or Caresbac Bulgaria (for SMEs). All of them support generally companies in their fields.

All aspects of Public Procurement legislation are covered by the Public Procurement Law, which is being in force since 01.10.2004.

Initial comments and analysis of national/regional situation and needs:

SMEs from the food industry sector have still a limited development in the respect to their own environmental strategy. The actually environmental situation in the sectors of construction, waste treatment, recycling, food and drink industry has to be improved. The state administration and the market itself have been requiring environmental measures for years and several required measures have just been put into practice.

Summarizing the actual Bulgarian situation there is a large national general "green" legislation and only few laws aim at SMEs. Of course the SMEs have to obey to general

environmental provisions and standards. The regional environmental support is to be expanded. New programmes should support in technological advice, awareness, training programs and finding proper resources.

ROMANIA

Arad Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture

The Arad Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture is a self-representative body of the country, as well as an institution offering services for economic operators and functioning under Law no. 335/2007. At executive level the chamber has its operational and logistic departments like the European Affairs Department, the Expo Arad International (Fairs and Exhibitions; Development Department) or the Professional Training Centre.

In Romania agriculture plays still an important role in ensuring income for a significant part of the active population. The food industry is an important sector of the Romanian economy. In 2002 it represented about 17% out of the production of the processing industries, 9% out of the total national production and 7% out of the gross added value. Moreover it represents a stable 10% out of the total jobs in all processing industries. The food industry is still made up of many small companies, which don't benefit from the scale economy in which the use of capacities has, as a result, a low average level of work productivity and competitiveness. The concentration level of the food industry is low. Two thirds out of the companies are small (with less than 9 employees). Relatively large companies (with over 50 employees) dominate a few sectors, such as sugar, wine and specially beer.

There are 8.407 SMEs enterprises which operate in the food industry and generated in 2009 an annual turnover of 30.772 *million lei* (with an annual GDP of 1,26%).

Furthermore in the Romanian agro-food sector there is a low level of conformity with EU processing norms and a non-corresponding level with food safety. Companies in the food industry have serious problems because they don't respect EU norms (including ISO and HACCP standards), for which important investments need to be made, in rehabilitation and modernization.

The National Strategy for Sustainable Development is related to the achievement of the following strategic objectives a short, medium and long term:

Milestone 2013: Organic incorporation of sustainable development principles and practices within public programmes and policies in Romania as EU member state.

Milestone 2020: Reaching the current average level of EU countries concerning the main indicators of sustainable development.

Milestone 2030: Significant approach of Romania to the average level of EU member states within that year from the point of view of sustainable development indicators.

Carbon Footprint:

The Green Generation Association with the Ministry of Environment, Great Britain Embassy, UN Romania Infocenter and Bucharest University initiated a campaign called Carbon Print – *Find out How Much You Waste Your Future*. This campaign is the basis of the national study developed by the Bucharest Eco-university regarding the true average of CO₂ emissions at national level.

Public funding schemes (to support SMEs):

The national Programme for Rural Development – Measure 123 supports micro enterprises and SMEs for example in construction/modernization of buildings for the manufacturing process, internal infrastructure, utilities, energy lines, storage facilities, in acquisition of new machinery, installations, equipment, in investments for improving internal control for raw material quality, semi-fabricates, products and sub-products obtained within processing and marketing units.

Concerning the GREEN legislation most of the specifications within the public tender related to structural fund accession are linked to standards for environmental protection, as there is a request for participants to submit a legalized copy of the 14001 certificate or somewhat equivalent, such as EMAS or eco-labelling.

CROATIA

TERA – Tehnopolis d.o.o.

The Tera Tehnopolis d.o.o. was established in 2002 as a joint enterprise of the Josip Juraj Strossmayer University, the City of Osijek and Osijek-Baranja County. Its main activities include development and improvement of technologies, commercialization of publicly funded research, protection of intellectual property, incubation programmes for knowledge-based enterprises, prototyping and business counselling.

The Croatian environmental legislation comprises general environmental laws, laws in the field of air protection and laws in the field of waste management. All these categories are regulated by an act: Environmental Protection Act, Air Protection Act, Waste Act and a several by-laws. In the sector of food industry the Food Act (OG 46/07, 155/08) regulates the phases of production, the processing and the distribution of foods and animal feed produced or fed to animals used for production of foods. More over special laws and by-laws prescribe food quality criteria and food safety criteria which include the criteria of handling, preparation, storage and labelling of foodstuffs.

There are 1.742 SMEs enterprises which operate in the food industry and generated in 2010 an annual GDP of ca. 1.8 billion HRK.

Regarding the adoption of international standards there are 469 companies with ISO 14001:2004 and 2.567 companies with ISO 9001. There is no information available about the number of enterprises with EMAS and EN 16001.

Concerning the EU Biologic/organic product certifications in the food sector there is no number of companies available which have been issued such certifications. By now no Croatian SME has provided the Environmental Product Declarations. Regarding other GREEN labels there is no information available. In terms of ISO 14001:2004 the production of construction materials (concrete, cement, lime, gypsum) has the largest share of certificates in the industrial sector in Croatia with 4,48% or 21 certificates.

Public Funding Schemes:

In the financing of environmental protection activities at the national level the Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund plays an important role. The fund is primarily used to finance programmes, projects and similar activities in accordance with the National Environmental Strategy and National Environmental Action Plan, Energy Sector Development Strategy, Energy Sector Development Implementation Strategy and national energy sector programmes. The Fund can also co-finance other programmes, projects and similar activities in the field of environmental protection and energy efficiency implemented in the Republic of Croatia, which are organised and funded by international organisations, financial institutions and agencies or other foreign legal persons. The Fund provides support to legal and natural persons through loans, subsidies,

financial assistance and grants. Funding is provided based on a public tender. Another important body is the Ministry of Economy, Labour and Entrepreneurship (MELE), which implements the Operational programme of support to industrial companies to bring their technological capacities in line with best available techniques (BAT) in accordance with EU legislation. On an annual basis, in the framework of the Small and Medium Enterprise Support Programme in the Republic of Croatia, MELE issues invitation to tender for grants awarded for Small Enterprise Competitiveness Project through which funds can be used for certification. EBRD TAM BAS PROGRAMME in Croatia supports the development of small and medium sized enterprises by awarding grants for business counselling services in the following areas: energy efficiency, renewable energy sources and environmental protection. At the regional and local level the financing institutions are cities and counties which – through tender procedures – award grants to companies in their area to cover the costs certification and introduction of business practices compliant with EU standards. The criteria for co-financing and the value of the grant depend on decisions made by local self-government units (cities and counties).

Initial comments and analysis of national/regional situation and needs:

Croatia is in the final stage of preparation for joining the EU. EU initiatives are being introduced into Croatian legislation in line with requirements for harmonisation of legislation. Except in the case of mandatory certificates, the willingness of entrepreneurs to introduce other standards and become a GREEN business, depends largely upon the financial position of a company on the market and its orientation towards export markets where these certificates help them create market rating.

In times of economic crisis and challenging business climate, it has become more difficult for entrepreneurs in Croatia to show interest to invest in the introduction of optional international standards unless they can connect the required investments with additional profit. Croatia has not introduced the practice of lower control fees for certified entrepreneurs.

ITALY

Unioncamere Veneto (lead partner)

Concerning the food sector, a national formalized strategy doesn't exist.

The Veneto Region established a strategy by Law (LEGGE REGIONALE 8/2003 updated with the LEGGE REGIONALE 5/2006): Regulation of industrial value chain, industrial districts and industrial development interventions and local production.

In line with this strategy is for example the regional Cluster "Agroindustry".

In Italy and in Veneto Region a specific national and regional legislation related to the environment managements doesn't exist for the construction sector. But there are lots of laws regarding water, air emission, waste and noise. Some Regional laws exist for the building sector. They include rules for encouraging the development of the sustainability of buildings.

Some specific norms exist related to products requirements. For what concerns the food sector:

Regulation (CE) 889/2008 of the Commission – updated version including all modifications occurred after its first approval laying down detailed rules for implementing Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 on organic production and labelling of organic products, with regard to organic production, labelling and control.

In 2010 3.684 companies worked in the food industry.

Adoption of international standards: There are 2 companies with EMAS which operate in the food sector. More over the food sector contains 47 companies with ISO 14001:2004

(source May 2010). There is no enterprise with EN 16001. In contrast to this the number of enterprises with ISO 9001 is very high: 306 in the food sector.

Regarding the environmental product declarations - ISO 14025 - there is one company in the food sector with this certification. 1.460 companies operate in Veneto under biologic rules. Thousands of products have a biologic certification.

In Veneto Region the regional/local funding opportunities are only represented by structural funds for supporting the environmental performances of companies and consequently the environmental services. So the Veneto Region's ERDF plan focuses on innovation and knowledge economy and energy. As a second fund the Veneto Region mentions the Veneto Region's EAFRD (European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development). This fund aims at renovation and development of physical capital and promotion of innovation.

A national fund is available at the Ministry for the environment to reimburse companies costs to achieve the environmental certification. This fund isn't based on a national Law but on an agreement between the Ministry and the national association of industry (Confindustria), called "Ecoimpresa". The contribution rate is 40% for ISO 14001 certification and 75% for EMAS Regulation.

Actually the GPP is not obligatory in Italy, but there are some rules and norms which concern the GPP.

GREECE

Heraklion Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Priority of the Greek Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change¹ in the field of environmental policy is the protection of biodiversity, the reduction of the pollution effects to human health and the ecosystems, the sustainable use of natural resources, taking into account the predictions on the effects of climate change and the adoption of a new growth model. Regarding the management and protection of the Natural Environment and the ecosystems, Greece hosts a large variety of Mediterranean habitats included in the reference list of the Natura 2000 initiative (EU Birds Directive 79/409/EEC and Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC). Regarding the protection of water resources, the Special Secretariat for Water was established in order to be occupied with the development and implementation of every program related to the protection and management of water resources in Greece and the coordination of every competent authority dealing with the aquatic environment. Regarding the ambient air quality, aiming at the protection of human health and environment, systematic follow-up of air pollution is required. Regarding the waste management, including the alternative ways of management, collection and transport, the transshipment, the treatment, the exploitation until the incineration and the final sure disposal via the sanitary burial of all kinds of waste, Greece has incorporated – besides the national directions and the National Plan of Waste Management - the European Community legislation on waste management in the national legislation.

The Environmental legislation and standards applied in the Greek food sector include: The Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point System (HACCP) is a systematic preventive approach to food safety and pharmaceutical safety that addresses physical, chemical, and biological hazards as a means of prevention rather than finished product inspection. HACCP is used in the food industry to identify potential food safety hazards, so that key actions can be taken to reduce or eliminate the risk of the hazards being realized. The H.A.C.C.P. system is developed according to the standards of the ISO series (ISO22000).

¹ www.ypeka.gr

More over there are some standards like the international standard ELOT2 EN ISO22000, which defines the requirements for the development and implementation of an effective System of Food Safety Management or the standards AGRO and EUREPGAP which are implemented in the primary sector (fruits and vegetables cultivation, forages production etc) and aim at food safety, environmental protection, hygiene and safety of human resources.

There are 15.867 SMEs with Nace Codes C10 and they generate an annual GDP of € 6.677.366.136,39. The 891 SMEs with Nace Codes C11 generate an annual GDP of € 701.712.345,87.

In Greece the EU Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) have been available for companies since 1995. According to the Greek EMAS authority, which was published in March 2010 the number of registered organizations is 68.

In 2008 the number of enterprises with ISO 14001: 2004 was 463 and the numbers of enterprises that conform to ISO 14001:2004 were 463 in year 2008. These numbers concern the food and manufacturing of building materials sectors. It was not possible to provide the single number of the enterprises which operate in the food industry sector. Currently there is no company following EN 16001.

Regarding the EU Biologic/organic Product certifications in Greece the certification organizations are: Organisation for Control and Certification of Organic Products (DIO), Agricultural Products Certification and Supervision Organization (AGROCERT), Association of Greek Organic Agriculture and Control - Certification Promotion of Organic Agriculture and Development.

The Environmental Product Declarations (ISO 14025) is not common in Greece.

Concerning the Energy Audit with article 6, Law 3818/2010, a Special Service of Energy Inspectors was recommended in Greece within the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climatic Change. Its mission is to control and evaluate the achievement of national energy saving goals and energy output improvement, as well as the application of measures for the reduction of building energy consumption. In addition, it is responsible for the process of energy inspection and for the issue of Energy Audit certificates.

Several public funding schemes exist in Greece. The Operational Program "Environment & Sustainable Development" is the Sectorial Programme of the National Strategic Reference Framework 2007-2013 (NSRF) for the Environment & Sustainable Development. It aims the protection, upgrading and sustainable management of the environment, so that it may constitute the foundation for the protection of public health, the improvement of citizens' quality of life, as well as contribute to the enhancement of the competitiveness of the Economy. The Operational Program "Competitiveness and Entrepreneurship" is the Sectorial Program of the National Strategic Reference Framework 2007-2013 (NSRF) for the improvement of the competitiveness and outward orientation of the country's businesses and production system, placing special emphasis on the innovation factor. The environmental protection and sustainable development are basic components of the Program. In particular, the Programs "Green Enterprise 2010" and "Green Infrastructures 2010" were two initiatives of the Ministry of Regional Development and Competitiveness. The basic goal of the Program "Green Enterprise 2010" is the creation of conditions that integrate the environmental dimension in the business operation, in order to make

² According to ELOT statutes (Law 372/1976), the Hellenic Organization for Standardization is the sole Body, in national level, for preparing, issuing and delivering standards.

interventions in the productive chain process. The general aim of the Program "Green Infrastructures 2010" is the creation of conditions so that the field of environmental protection becomes a business sector. In addition, the Program "Green Tourism" aims at the improvement of functional infrastructures and operational processes of ecotourism units, by developing the particular local, geographic and qualitative characteristics.

The program "EKSIKONOMO" belongs to the local funding opportunities and aims at the improvement of energy efficiency.

Concerning the Green Public Procurement legislation the respective Joint Ministerial Decision published in OG1914/B/8-9-2009, the confirmation of administrative sufficiency of beneficiary action of operational programs of NSRF 2007– 2013 is obligatory, according to Greek Standard ELOT 1429 "Administrative sufficiency of organisations for the implementation of public projects – requirements", as it specialises on the guides of its application (Greek Standards ELOT1431–1, ELOT1431–2 and ELOT 1431–3).

TURKEY

Mersin Chamber of Commerce and Industry

The Mersin Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MCCI) was founded in 1886 and has over 19.000 members. MCCi provides regional and sector related researches, deals with expertise reports, directs industrial and commercial development of the province, conducts studies for integration, develops projects in co-ordination with public organizations and NGOs etc.

The environmental protection presents a key importance in Turkey. Related to the Environment chapter in the EU Common Position Paper, six closing criteria are determined which consist of one political criterion (Cyprus) and five technical criteria. The technical criteria for Turkey are itemized as following;

Turkey, adopts the legislation based on the harmonization of the horizontal and framework environmental legislation of EU including cross-border issues,

Turkey adopts the legislation based on the harmonization of the *acquis* related to water quality and particularly the Water Conservation Act; River Basins form the Conservation Action Plan and record important developments in the field of legal compliance adopting the implementation legislation in this sector.

Turkey adopts the legislation based on the *acquis* of industrial pollution control and risk management.

The Ministry of Environment and Forestry is the main body responsible for the "environment" heading of the National Program and for the harmonization activities of the EU Environment *Acquis*. After that the National Program was accepted by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, the adoption process to the EU Environment *Acquis* was initiated. Based on the monitoring of the progress; 2 Agreements (compulsory), 62 Directives (30 Directives Compulsory and 30 Directives Voluntary), 12 Statutes (3 Statutes Compulsory and 9 Statutes Voluntary), 5 Decisions are monitored in compliance with the legislation.

Concerning the environmental legislation and standards in the food sector one of the most important regulations designated in recent years has been the Act on the Amended Acceptance of the Decree Law number 5179 of "Food Production, Consumption and Inspection". The approach "from farm to fork" has been adopted in Turkey in compliance with the implementation of EU by means of the Food Act that entered into force after being published in the Official Gazette on June 5, 2004; the main responsibility of providing

food reliability has been given to enterprises and having a traceability system that can determine from whom the enterprises purchased their food items and materials and to whom they were sold has been transformed into an obligation. According to the "Regulation related to the Responsibilities of Establishments on Market Surveillance, Inspection and Control of Food and Food Contact Materials", which was published in the Official Gazette dated 30 March 2005, the implementation of food safety systems based on HACCP principles of food production and sales locations were obligated. Hormone and substances of similar effect used in order to increase growth in animals reared for food purposes have been prohibited in compliance with the EU acquis. In order to keep pesticide use and residues under control, the Fresh Vegetables and Fruits Pesticide Residue Monitoring and Control Program is implemented since 2002 and the Barcode Implementation Program in Agricultural Pesticide is implemented since 2004.

Turkey has not harmonized itself yet to the EU regulation on Waste Burning. However, a draft regulation has been prepared aimed that the presently applied system can have a more detailed permission and monitoring mechanism. Although that Turkey has not harmonized itself with the Directive on "Control of Large Accident Risks Containing Hazardous Substances (SEVESO)", it has recorded a certain distance. The regulation is in draft stage as studies are continued by consulting relevant government agencies.

According to the 2008 data of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security 37.504 establishments operated in the food sector.

While in 2000 the number of firms with EMAS in the food industry and in the manufacturing of building sector was 3.427, the number of firms with EMAS dropped to 3.048 by the year 2004. In 2000 the number of companies with ISO 14001 had become 9.413 and increased to 33.108 in 2004. Both cases show a clear increase. Concerning enterprises with EN 16001 and ISO 9001: 2008 there is no information available.

In 1985 Turkey started an organic farming. Today there are 205 products for the export. The number of producers conducting organic production in the country, production areas and production diversity has increased over the years. The number of organic producers reached a number of 14.401 in 2005. And in 2008 there operated 14.926 companies in this field.

More than 30 enterprises are carrying out studies to make a carbon footprint measurement which is considered as the first step of greenhouse emission reducing studies.

In Turkey there are several ministries, organizations and institutes which support SMEs regarding international public funding schemes: KOSGEB, the Ministry of Trade and Industry, Turkey Technology Improvement Foundation (TTGV), TÜBİTAK, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs – Rural development investments supporting program, Credit Guarantee Fund, Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources – Energy Efficiency support, Ministry of Labor and Social Security – Short work allowance, Venture Capital Fund – support given to Venture Capital companies, ABGS – European Union supports. Further Regional Development Agencies provide direct financial support, interest rate support and interest-free credit support.

MONTENEGRO

Chamber of Economy of Montenegro

The Chamber of Economy of Montenegro is an autonomous organization, which operates in accordance with the Quality Management System – ISO 9001 : 2008 standards.

In the food sector operate 113 companies.

Currently there is no enterprise with EMAS but Montenegro is presently in the process of preparing a National EMAS Program and an Implementation Action Plan for EMAS introduction.

In the food industry and in the manufacturing of building material sector twenty companies work with ISO 14001: 2004 and 180 companies are certificated with ISO 9001. Concerning enterprises with EN 16001 there is no information available.

Up to now no company has provided the Environmental Product Declarations in Montenegro and there is no information available about the enterprises in Montenegro with other GREEN labels.

Regarding the energy audit the Ministry of Mining and Energy is preparing a law on Rational Use of Energy, which will regulate the energy audit scheme.

The national public funding opportunities consist of the Investment and Development Fund of Montenegro. SMEs can apply for grants to reach international standards. Furthermore several local environmental funds exist within the local communities, which aim to support some environmental projects and activities.

Up to now Montenegro still has not adopted any Green Public Procurement legislation.

Synthetic framework from fact sheets

A short synthesis of the main information in the food industry sector provided by the fact sheets of the partner countries is presented in this paragraph.

It can be stated that the Environmental legislation and standards applied are diverse depending on the situation of each country. In front of the current applied legislation applied, environmental services are strongly needed for compliance with legislation.

Specific information regarding the applied standards in the food industry sector are included in the countries fact sheets as well. A summary regarding **international standards**:

- EMAS regulation is adopted by 4 partner countries (Italy, Greece, Slovenia and Turkey) while in 2 of them the structure for coordination is been organised (Macedonia and Montenegro). There are 2 companies with EMAS which operate in the food sector in Italy.
- ISO standards are widely used in the consortium countries; most of all ISO 9001 and to a lesser extend ISO14001. Nevertheless the quantity of SMEs certified or applying this standard is not so high. Only in Romania there is a low level of application of these standards. Quantities for GREEN project sector are small compared with the total of companies where these standards are applied. ISO 16001 and its recent application has no available data in most of the countries, and in those where information is available no company follows the standard for the evaluated sectors. Only one Italian company in the food sector is certified by ISO 14025 (Environmental Product Declaration).
- European Ecolabel is extensively used in Greece and Italy and National ecolabels are used in Serbia and Croatia.

- Biologic/Organic production, National register are present in Slovenia, Serbia, Bulgaria Italy, Greece and Turkey. In Romania a National Strategy for Sustainable Development is currently ongoing including organic incorporation in public programmes and policies.
- Energy Audit is included in National laws in Macedonia, Croatia, and Greece. Serbia and Montenegro are preparing their National laws. In Slovenia 13 SMEs in the food sector granted a CO2 tax reduction performing an Energy Audit.
- In Turkey more than 30 enterprises are carrying out studies to make a carbon footprint measurement which is considered as the first step of greenhouse emission reducing studies. In Romania a campaign initiated a study regarding the true average of CO2 emissions at national level.

Concerning Green Public Procurement, National Action Plans or equivalent documents are adopted by Slovenia and Italy while in Bulgaria, Greece and Romania are in process of preparation.

Public funding schemes to support SMEs

Special emphasis is dedicated to the public funding schemes to support SMEs. This table summarises this information in each consortium country.

	National public funding opportunities (i.e. structural funds, specific priorities and funds, contributions etc. to reach the above described standards and/or services)	Regional/local funding opportunities (including ERDF)
Slovenia	<p>Environmental development Fund, provides soft loans for investments into energy efficiency and alternative energy sources (state aid - de minimis), these loans are not specific adapted to the requirements of food and drinks industry or the production of construction materials.</p> <p>Subsidies are available to private citizens increasing the energy efficiency of their homes or investing into renewable energy sources - this has an indirect affect on construction materials.</p> <p>A CO2 tax reduction scheme was available for enterprises. This was not specifically targeted at the food and drink industry or the production of construction materials. Each company had to sign a contract with the Environmental Ministry and achieve at least 2,5% reduction of specific CO2 emissions. The contract demanded an energy audit and certain investments to be performed increasing energy efficiency, annual reporting and educational measures for employees.</p>	- not applicable
Serbia	<p>Serbia Investment and Export Promotion Agency (SIEPA) has an open call for SMEs to support the increase of export from Serbia. SMEs can apply for grants to reach the above described standards and/or services. Also, Environmental Fund of the Republic of Serbia offers financial support and incentives for environmental programs/projects for SME's in the field of delivering environmental services. The budget funds of the autonomous province and local governments are imposed. The most active donors and international financial</p>	<p>There are Local environmental funds (within the local communities) that support some environmental projects and activities. System of financing environmental protection in the Republic of Serbia is decentralised and counts on dedicated funds, own resources, and budget resources.</p> <p>Other sources of financing include municipal budgets, industrial financial resources, public enterprises financial resources, and foreign financial aid. General characteristics of the</p>

	institutions that provide financing of environmental protection include: the EU, the World Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and bilateral donors.	system of financing environmental protection are the insufficiency of dedicated funds and decentralisation of financing sources, particularly from the private sector, as well as the lack of application of financial instruments such as long-term loans, securities, partnership between public and private sector, or investment in stocks
Macedonia	<p>According to the Program for financial support in agriculture of the Ministry of agriculture, forestry and water management, for 2010, the companies are co-financed with 50% of the costs for organic production certifications. According to the Program for Implementation of Industrial Policy of Macedonia for 2011 the Ministry of Economy will reimburse among other part of the costs to the SMEs for capacity building and development and implementation of projects to create competitive products (introducing ISO standards), technological development and trainings on ecological production.</p> <p>As well the National environmental investment strategy 2009-2013 recommends to anticipate and implement adequate custom relief measures for subjects investing in the environment. As well according to the Energy Efficiency Strategy energy audits should be partially funded (subsidized) by public agencies or by utilities to encourage participation until the awareness of the benefits of energy audits is adequate to establish a healthy energy auditing market. To encourage investment in the energy efficiency the strategy foresees financial measures for the SMEs like subsidies for energy audits, energy efficiency fund, soft loans and reduction of taxes for investments in energy efficiency. The government is co-financing the European information and innovation center in Macedonia (EIICM) - Enterprise Europe Network, as part of the subventions for support of the SMEs sector in the country. Still the access to finance for the SMEs is generally limited to the conventional financial instruments, mainly loans or leasing programmes managed by private bank institutions.</p>	<p>Regarding EU funds, the most adequate program for Macedonian SMEs is the FP7 Environment and CIP Eco – Innovation initiative. Thus, the funding opportunities are quite limited due to the lack of instruments as well as specific preconditions for participation in Eco-innovation program (innovative aspect, replication during and after the project, EU dimension and added value etc.)</p> <p>European Bank for Reconstruction and Development EBRD is providing different financial support and loans for restructuring and development of Macedonian SMEs to improve their competitiveness, marketing and financial management, implementation of quality management systems and energy management. EBRD through Export and Credit Bank provides longer-term loans to small and medium Macedonian companies for investments in projects for energy efficiency and projects for introducing environmental, health and safety and quality standards.</p>
Bulgaria	<p>Operational Programmes : Operational programme - 2007-2013 - Development of the Competitiveness of the Bulgarian Economy 2007-2013 BG161PO003-2.1.08 "Achieving compliance with internationally recognized standards" 2.1.09 - 2010 - BG161PO003-2.1.09 "Provision of consulting services for firms in difficulty" BG161PO003-1.1.03 - "Development of innovative start-up companies by support for commercialisation of innovative products, processes and services" / Operational programme Environment Operational programme Human Resources Development Operational programme Regional Development National Strategic Plan for agricultural and rural development National Strategic Plan for Fisheries and Aquaculture - The EBRD BUSINESS ADVISORY SERVICE (BAS) PROGRAMME - subsidies to finance consulting services for energy</p>	<p>European Regional Development Fund support in Bulgaria - Expansion and improvement of basic infrastructure, business support, with special emphasis on promoting entrepreneurship and innovation; Environmental protection. For the current programming period 2007-2013 in Bulgaria ERDF financed two operations: Operational Programmes "Regional Development" and Development of the competitiveness of Bulgarian economy. Agency for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises - regional branches Ustoi JSC supports the development of micro business in Bulgaria by providing entrepreneurs with fast and sustainable access to financial services. The company operates on regional basis, and provides services to micro entrepreneurs, mainly women, living and</p>

	<p>efficiency, renewables and environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Banks and non-banking financial institutions - Loan capital structures including: Kozloduy International Fund, the EBRD credit line for energy efficiency and renewable energy sources in Bulgaria and enterprise management activities to protect the environment. - National Innovation Fund 	<p>working in the respective region. At present, Ustoi JSC has 12 offices throughout the country and disbursed more than 41 000 loans for the amount of over 53m BGL.</p> <p>Caresbac Bulgaria - a venture capital fund supporting the entrepreneurship through long-term financing of small and medium sized privately owned enterprises. The investment capital was committed by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).</p> <p>There is a very low number of regional environmental support schemes. So, specific actions seem be necessary, such as technological advice and awareness, and training programs, especially on how to find proper resources.</p>
Romania	<p>The National Programme for Rural Development – Measure 123 supports micro enterprises and SMEs for example in construction/modernization of buildings for the manufacturing process, internal infrastructure, utilities, energy lines, storage facilities, in acquisition of new machinery, installations, equipment, in investments for improving internal control for raw material quality, semi-fabricates, products and sub-products obtained within processing and marketing units</p> <p>State aid – N578 – Regional development stimulation by achieving investments for processing of agricultural and forestry products in view of obtaining non-agricultural products.</p>	<p>Limitations between financing sources EARDF intervention imposes some limitations towards Structural Instruments within each Operation Programme (OP):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ROP: „Regional Operational Programme” (ERDF); • SOP : Transport (ERDF and CF); • SOP: „Environment” (ERDF and CF); • SOP „Economic competitiveness growth” (ERDF); • SOP: „Human resources development” (SEF); • SOP: „Administrative Capacity Development” (SEF); • OP: „Technical Assistance” (ERDF).
Croatia	<p>Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund plays a leading role in the financing of environmental protection activities at the national level.</p> <p>The funds are primarily used to finance programmes, projects and similar activities in accordance with the National Environmental Strategy and National Environmental Action Plan, Energy Sector Development Strategy, Energy Sector Development Implementation Strategy and national energy sector programmes.</p> <p>The Fund can also co-finance other programmes, projects and similar activities in the field of environmental protection and energy efficiency implemented in the Republic of Croatia, which are organised and funded by international organisations, financial institutions and agencies or other foreign legal persons.</p> <p>In funding the mentioned programmes, projects and similar activities, the Fund cooperates with banks and other financial institutions.</p> <p>The Fund provides support to legal and natural persons through loans, subsidies, financial assistance and grants. Funding is provided based on a public tender.</p> <p>Another important body is the Ministry of Economy, Labour and Entrepreneurship (MELE), which implements the Operational programme of support to industrial companies to bring their technological</p>	<p>The financing institutions at regional and local level are cities and counties which, through tender procedures, award grants to companies in their area to cover the costs certification and introduction of business practices compliant with EU standards. The criteria for co-financing and the value of the grant depend on decisions made by local self-government units, i.e. cities and counties.</p> <p>European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) is one of the Structural Funds which is in the Financial Perspective 2007-2013 established by the Council Regulations No 1083/2006 and 1080/2006. Croatia will become eligible for the ERDF upon accession, for which it is preparing by the IPA programme.</p>

	<p>capacities in line with best available techniques (BAT) in accordance with EU legislation.</p> <p>On an annual basis, in the framework of the Small and Medium Enterprise Support Programme in the Republic of Croatia, MELE issues invitation to tender for grants awarded for Small Enterprise Competitiveness Project through which funds can be used for certification.</p> <p>EBRD TAM BAS PROGRAMME in Croatia supports the development of small and medium sized enterprises by awarding grants for business counselling services in the following areas: energy efficiency, renewable energy sources and environmental protection.</p>	
Italy	<p>A national fund is available at the Ministry for the environment to reimburse companies costs to achieve the environmental certification. This fund isn't based on a national Law but on an agreement between the Ministry and the national association of industry (Confindustria). The name of this agreement is "Ecoimpresa". The contribution rate is 40% for ISO 14001 certification and 75% for EMAS Regulation. More over there were approved different funds to support projects.</p>	<p>In Veneto Region only structural funds exist to support the environmental performances of companies and consequently the environmental services.</p> <p>The Veneto Region ERDF plan includes the measures :</p> <p>PRIORITY 1: INNOVATION AND KNOWLEDGE ECONOMY</p> <p>measure 1.1: Research, Development and Innovation</p> <p> subm. 1.1.4: external services to support SMEs to improve their process and to guarantee their business continuity. This measure includes services related to environmental certifications and process environmental innovation.</p> <p> measure 1.3: Policies to promote and develop the entrepreneurship</p> <p> subm. 1.3.4: innovative actions to preserve and to valorise the environment. This measure includes services related to environmental resources saving also finalised with products environmental analysis and improvement and companies' initiatives finalised to habitats conservation.</p> <p>PRIORITY 2: ENERGY. This priority includes both renewable sources and energy saving, consultancy and designing services included.</p> <p>The Veneto Region's EAFRD (European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development) plan which includes the measure:</p> <p>Measure 1.2 Renovation and development of physical capital and promotion of innovation.</p> <p> Subm. 1.2.3: Increasing the added value of agricultural products</p> <p> Subm. 1.2.4: Cooperation for the development of new products, processes and technologies in agriculture, agro-industry and forestry.</p> <p>Projects are characterised by the involvement of the value chain. The environment is a component of the overall improvement of the value chain and its products.</p>
Greece	<p>The Operational Program "Environment & Sustainable Development" is the Sectoral Programme of the National Strategic Reference Framework 2007-2013 (NSRF) for the Environment & Sustainable Development.</p>	<p>The program "EKSIKONOMO" aims at the improvement of energy efficiency in local level, in the promotion of demonstration actions with direct applicable results and in the awareness of citizens and local administration executives and</p>

	<p>The main developmental aspiration of the program concerns the protection, upgrading and sustainable management of the environment, so that it may constitute the foundation for the protection of public health, the improvement of citizens' quality of life, as well as contribute to the enhancement of the competitiveness of the Economy.</p> <p>The Operational Program "Competitiveness and Entrepreneurship" is the Sectoral Program of the National Strategic Reference Framework 2007-2013 (NSRF) for the improvement of the competitiveness and outward orientation of the country's businesses and production system, placing special emphasis on the innovation factor. The environmental protection and sustainable development are basic components of the Program.</p> <p>In particular, the Programs "Green Enterprise 2010" and "Green Infrastructures 2010" were two initiatives of the Ministry of Regional Development and Competitiveness within the field of O. P. Competitiveness and Entrepreneurship.</p> <p>The basic goal of the Program "Green Enterprise 2010" is the creation of conditions that integrate the environmental dimension in the business operation, in order to make interventions in the productive chain process. The general aim of the Program "Green Infrastructures 2010" is the creation of conditions so that the field of environmental protection becomes a business sector.</p> <p>In addition, the Program "Green Tourism" in the frame of O.P. "Competitiveness and Entrepreneurship" aims at the improvement of functional infrastructures and operational processes of ecotourism units, by developing the particular local, geographic and qualitative characteristics.</p>	<p>self-government in energy saving issues, protection and sustainable development of urban environment. The program "Save Energy" is included in the Operational Program Competitiveness and Entrepreneurship and covers the regions of Greece.</p>
<p>Turkey</p>	<p>a. Supports given by KOSGEB (Small and Medium Industry Development Organization) to SMEs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SME project support program, - General support program, - Entrepreneurship support program - R&D, innovation and industrial implementation support program, - Thematic project support program, - Cooperation – power unity support program <p>b. Supports given to SME and University Partnership by the Ministry of Trade and Industry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Industry theses (SAN-TEZ) programs, - Techno-Venture capital support. <p>c. Supports provided to SMEs by Institutions/Organizations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State aid for investments, - State aid aimed for export, - Export credits. <p>d. Turkey Technology Improvement Foundation (TTGV) support programs</p> <p>e. TÜBİTAK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SME R&D initiation support program - Supporting Research and Development Activities <p>f. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs – Rural development investments supporting program</p> <p>g. Supports provided by the Credit Guarantee Fund</p> <p>h. Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources – Energy Efficiency support</p> <p>İ. Ministry of Labour and Social Security – Short work allowance</p>	<p>Supports provided by Regional Development Agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Direct financial support - Interest Rate Support - Interest-free credit support

	j. Venture Capital Fund - support given to Venture Capital companies k. ABGS – European Union supports	
Montenegro	Investment and Development Fund of Montenegro has an open call for SMEs to support the business in Montenegro. SMEs can apply for grants to reach the above described standards and/or services.	There are Local environmental funds (within the local communities) that support some environmental projects and activities.



III - GREEN survey on environmental services

Sample of questionnaires

The survey was carried out in all ten GREEN partner countries: Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Italy, Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia and Turkey.

The survey on environmental services got 183 answers in total where 114 answers were from companies belonging to food industry and 69 answers from the manufacturing of building materials sector. The quantity of answers from each partner country is very variable with three answers from Italy and four from Serbia and Slovenia in the food sector and a maximum of 23 answers in Turkey for the same sector.

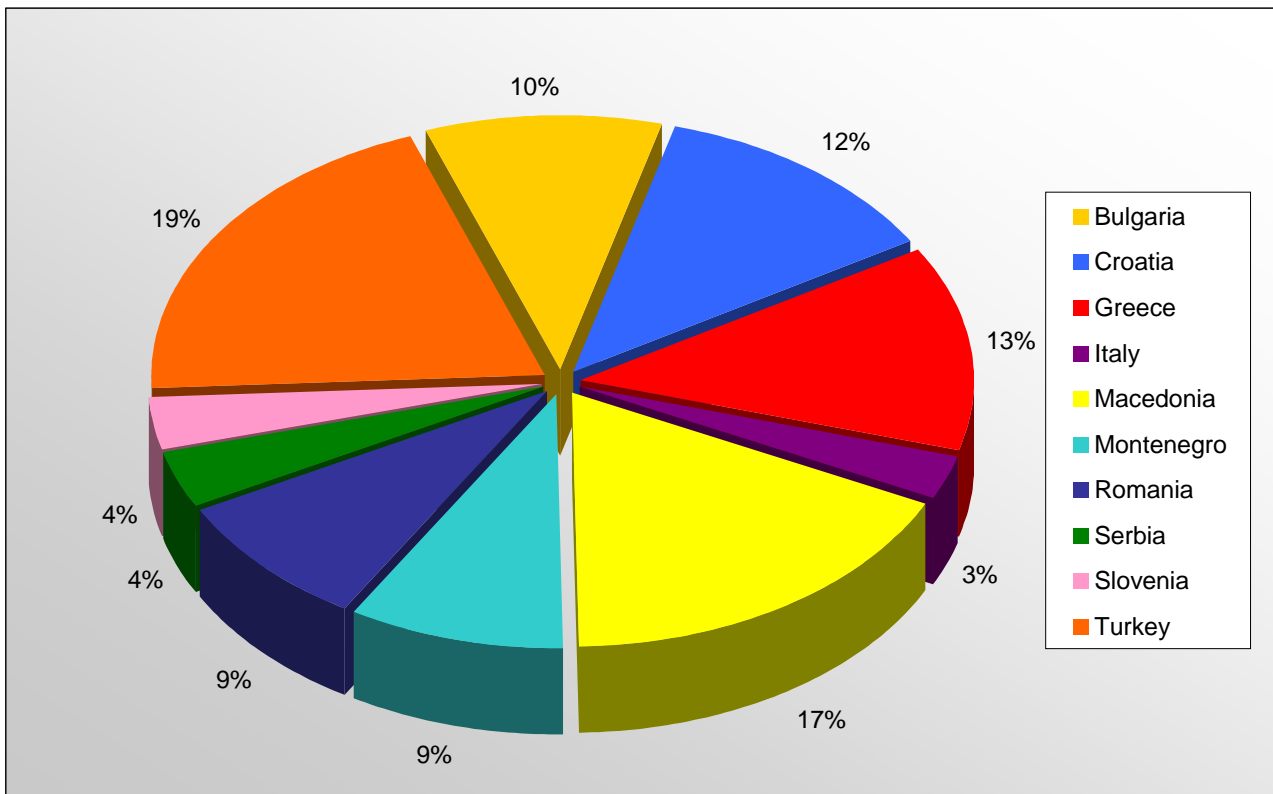


Fig. 1 – Respondents – by country

The results of the surveys shows that the 82% of the companies in the food industry sector are owned or managed by a man while just 17% are women. 2% of respondents did not indicate their gender; not being a significant discrimination parameter for the analysis.

According to their size, for the food industry sector, 28% of companies can be classified as micro enterprises, 39% as small enterprises, 24% as medium enterprises and 8% only as big enterprises. As we can see, all size of companies are equally represented in the survey.

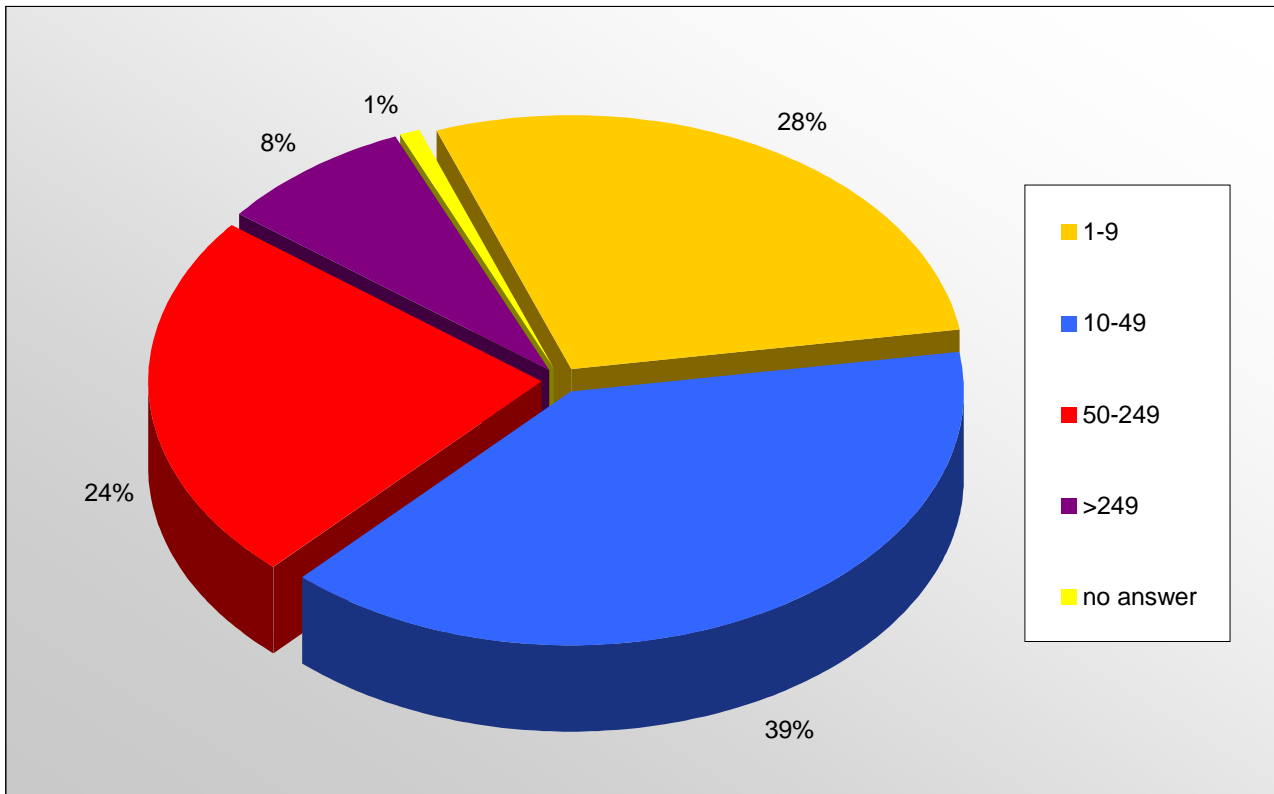


Fig. 2 – Respondents – by number of employees

Regarding the sources of information about new technologies in the food industry sector the 53% of the enterprises prefer the Internet, the 51% the Chambers of Commerce, the 33% the newspapers, the 27% the specialised magazines and the 26% the TV. The 89% of the companies would be interested in receiving more information on newly developed environmental technologies and the 70% would be interested in getting directly in contact with providers of the newest environmental technologies in their countries and in Europe.

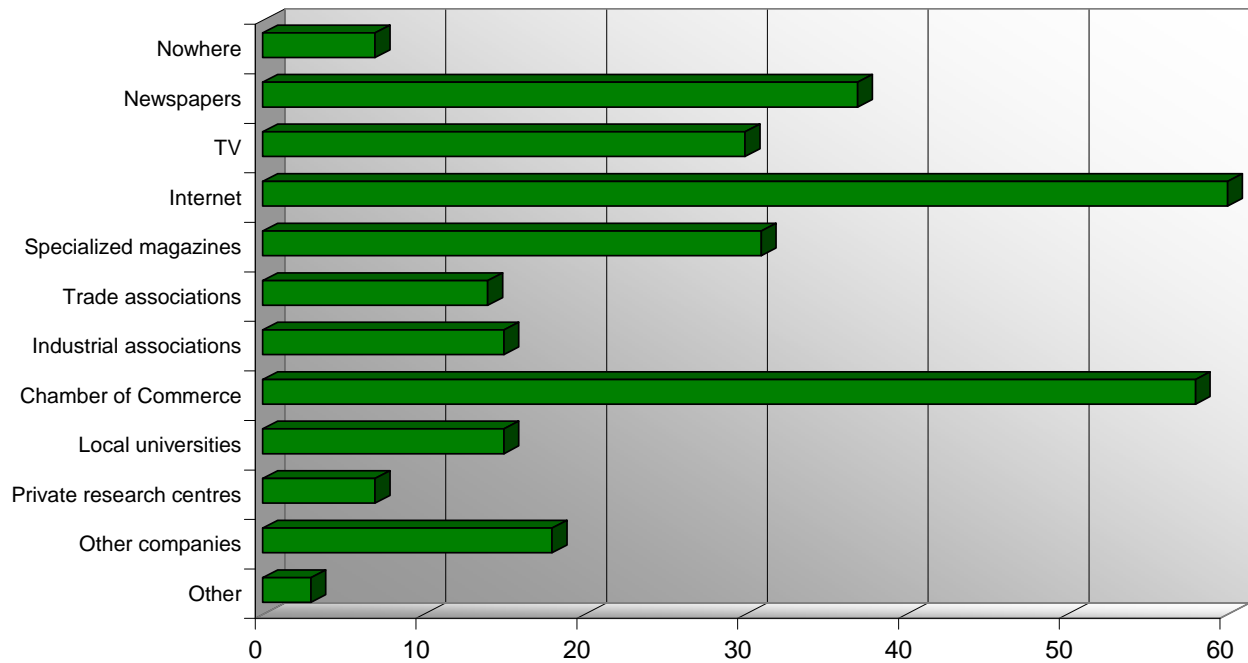


Fig.3 – Sources of information about new technologies.

Results of the survey for the food industry sector

According to the figures, 49% of companies are encountering difficulties in managing their environmental performance, while 46% are not experiencing specific problems. These results might suggest that almost half of the companies need help in dealing with their environmental issues.

The aspects of the environmental performance that enterprises are more interested in improving are energy consumption (75%), waste (60%), water consumption (47%) and waste water discharge / treatment (33%). Enterprises were less interested in chemicals (19%), Air emissions (10%) and Noise or vibrations (5%).

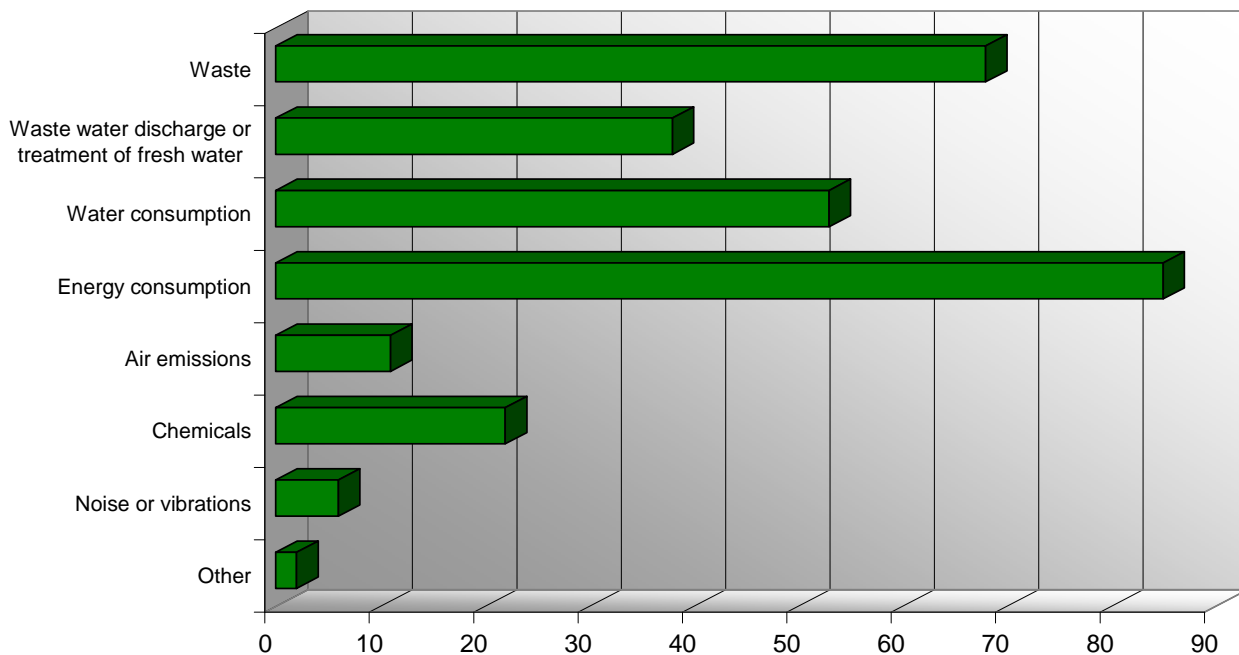


Fig. 4 - Aspects of the environmental performance that enterprises are interested in improving

According international standards only 27% of the enterprises consulted already manage EN ISO 14001, 4% manage EN ISO 14064 and also 4% manage EMAS Regulation. The standard CEI/EN 16001 is managed only by the 2% of enterprises, because of its recent implementation.

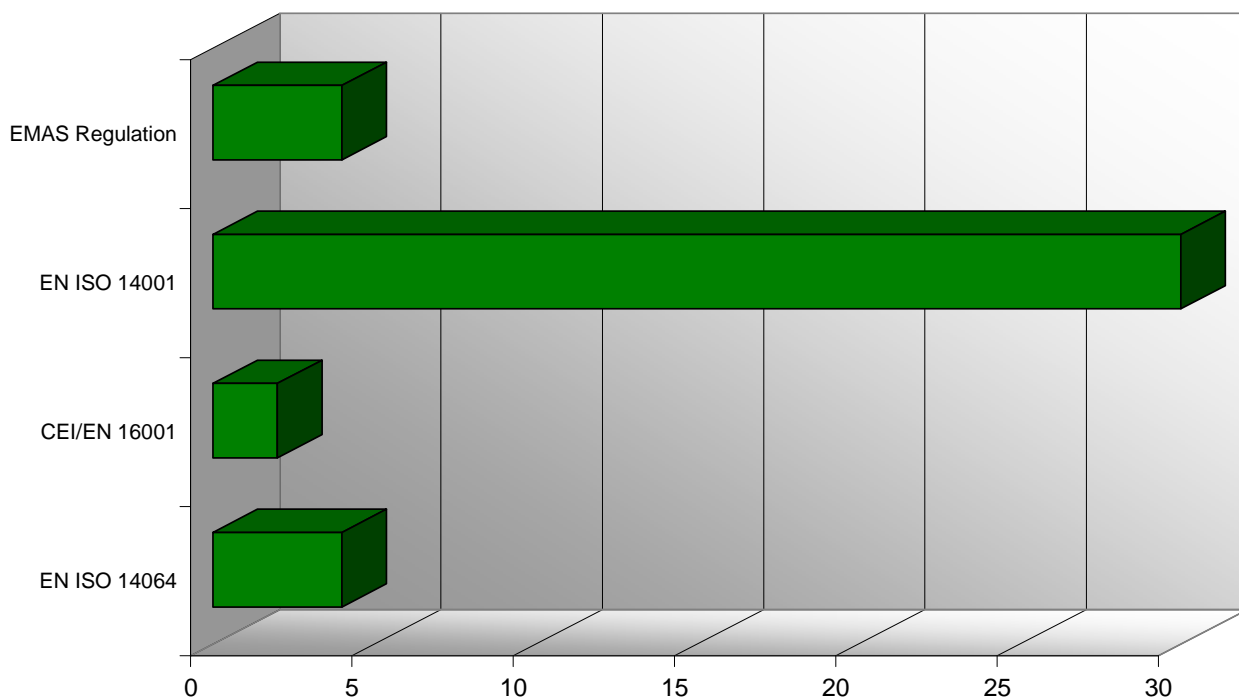


Fig. 5 - Enterprises managing environmental issues according to standards

Taking into consideration the size of the enterprises managing EN ISO 14001, the micro enterprises represent only the 10%, the small enterprises represent the 27% and the medium enterprises the 33% of each category. In contrast, the 67% of the big enterprises consulted already manage this standard. This might suggest that EN ISO 14001 is still a need for the SMEs.

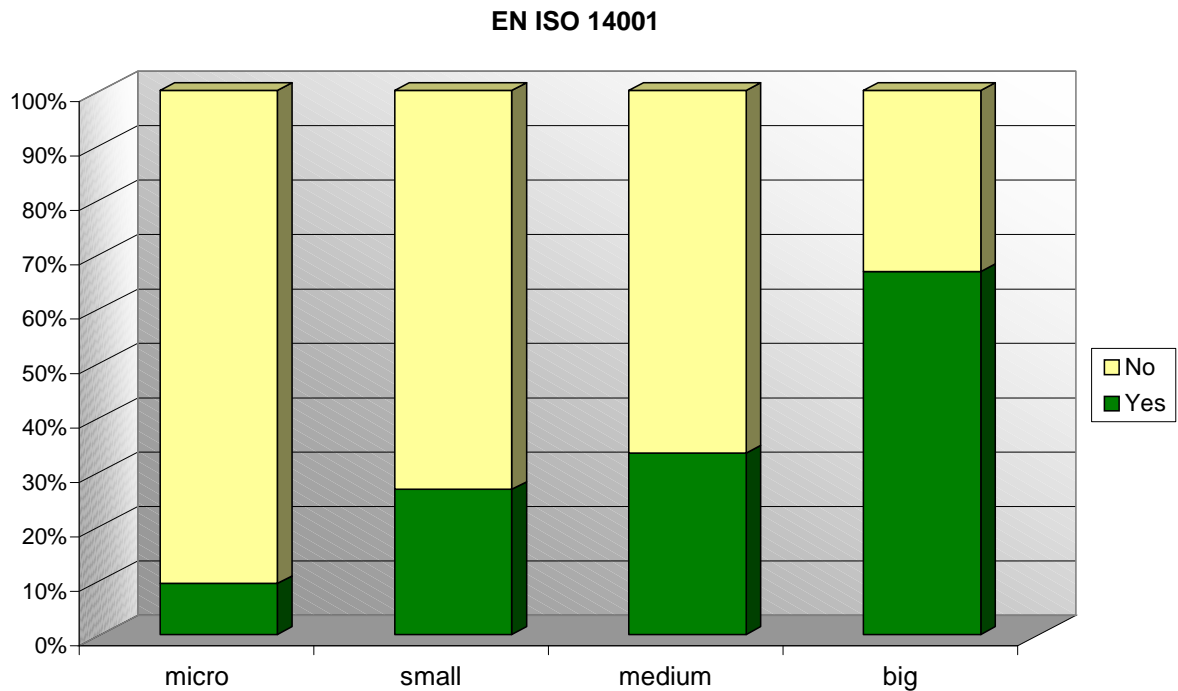


Fig. 6 - Enterprises distributed by size managing EN ISO 14001

Regarding the environmental impact study (E.I.A. Directive), only the 38% of the companies had carried it out this study.

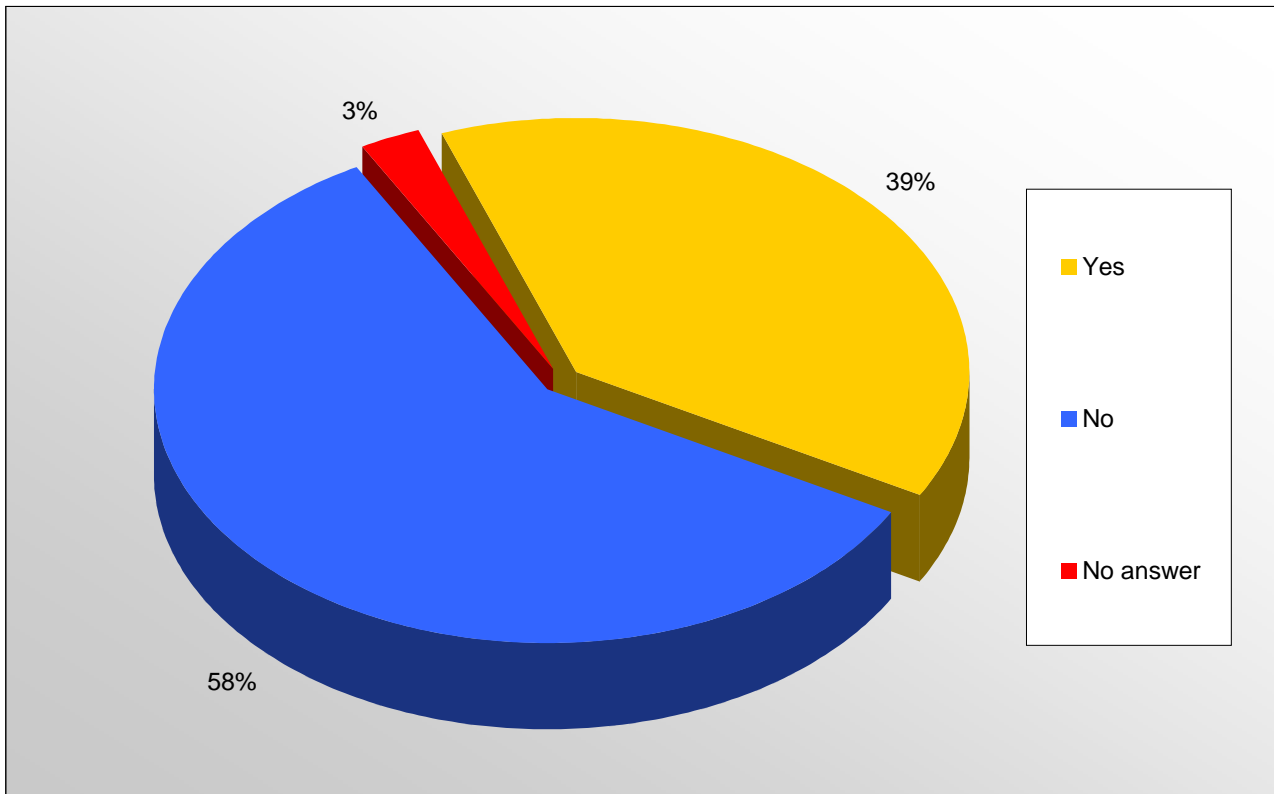


Fig. 7 – Enterprises that carried out an environmental impact study (E.I.A. Directive)

The enterprises, regarding international standards, are very interested in more information about EN ISO 14001 (37%), Regulation (environmental management + communication) 33%. They are also interested in EU Eco label or national environmental labels: EN ISO 14024 (21%), EN ISO 14020 Environmental labels and declarations (21%), CEI/EN 16001 (20%), EN ISO 14044 -Environmental management - Life cycle assessment (15%).

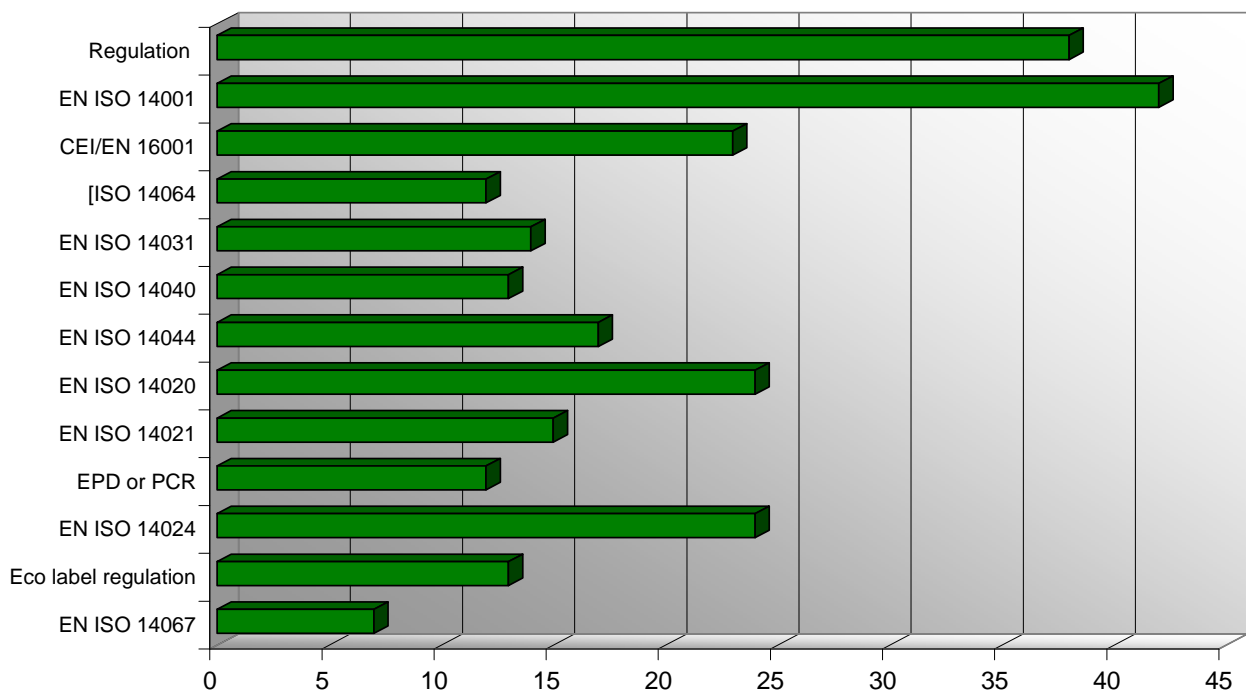


Fig. 8 – Enterprises interested in more information or adoption of this standards

Regarding the size of the companies, 56% of the medium, 29% of the small and 28% of the micro enterprises consulted are interested in EN ISO 14001.

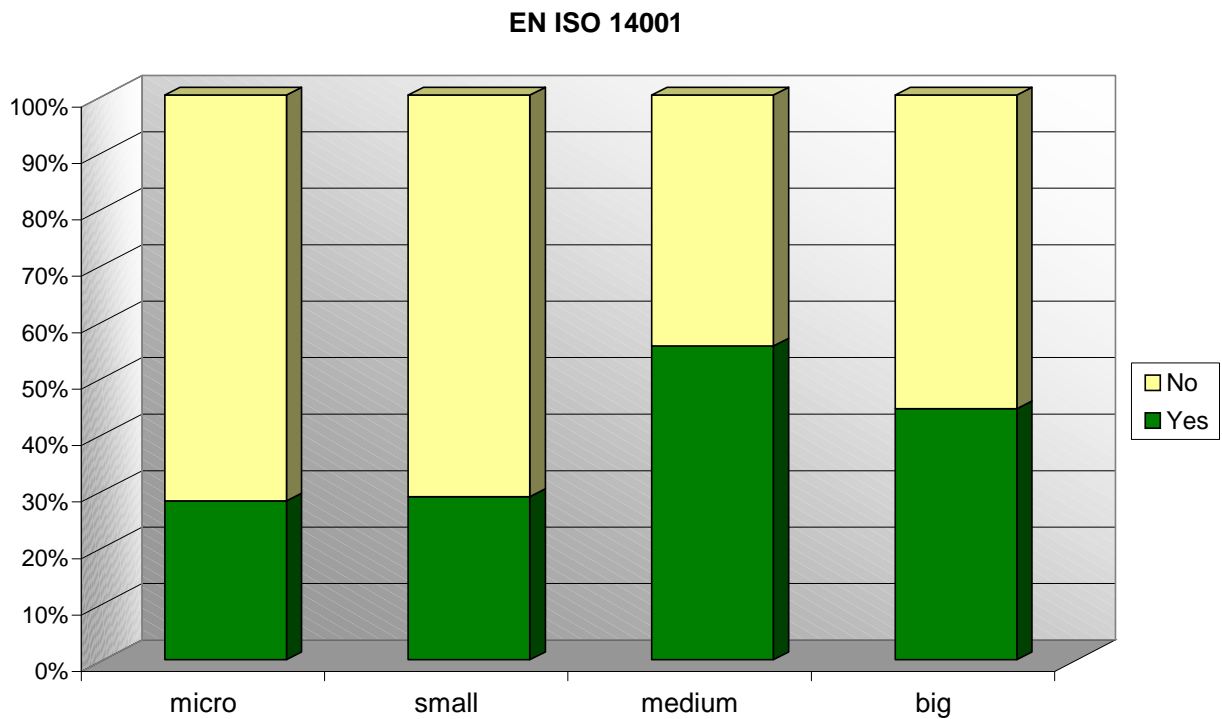


Fig. 9 – Enterprises interested in EN ISO 14001 by number of employees

In Regulation (environmental management and communication) are interested the 51% of the contacted small enterprises, the 26% of the medium enterprises and the 19% of the micro enterprises.

Regulation (environmental management + communication)

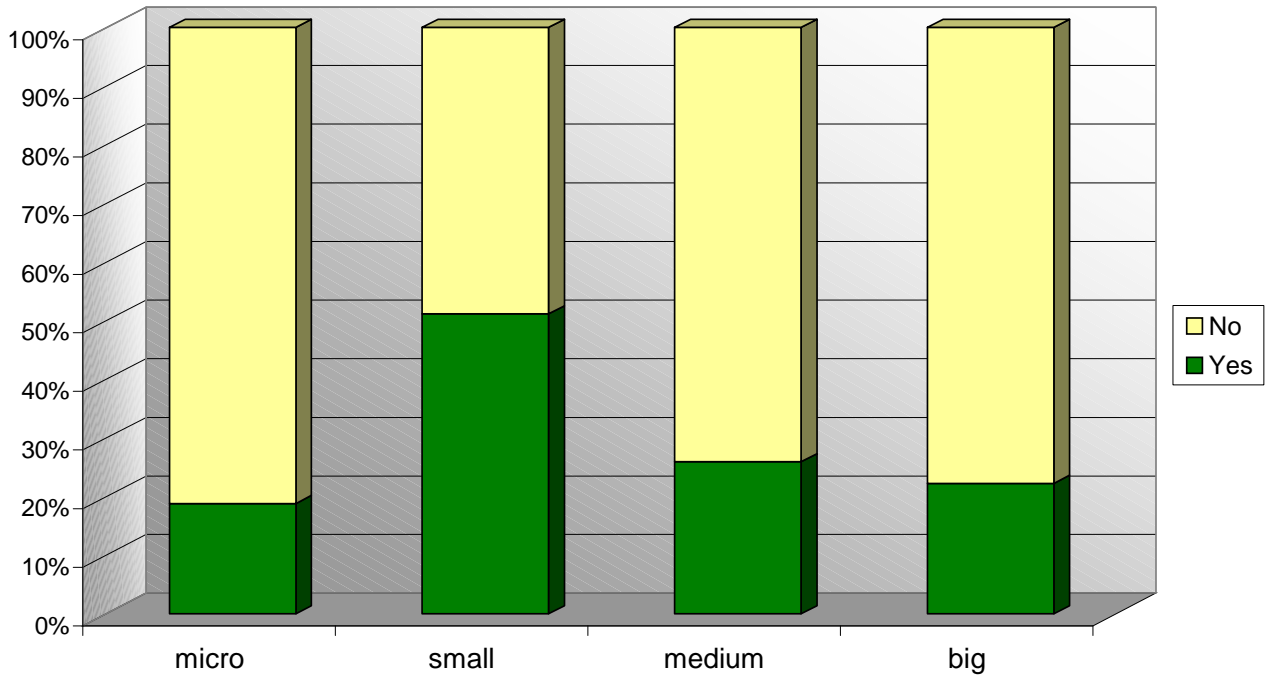


Fig. 10 – Enterprises interested in Regulation (environmental management and communication) by number of employees

According to the figures, the 63% of the companies think that an evaluation of the environmental performance would be useful for them. These enterprises divided according to the number of employees show that the 88% of the medium, the 73% of the small and the 50% of the micro enterprises consulted agreed with the advantages of this evaluation.

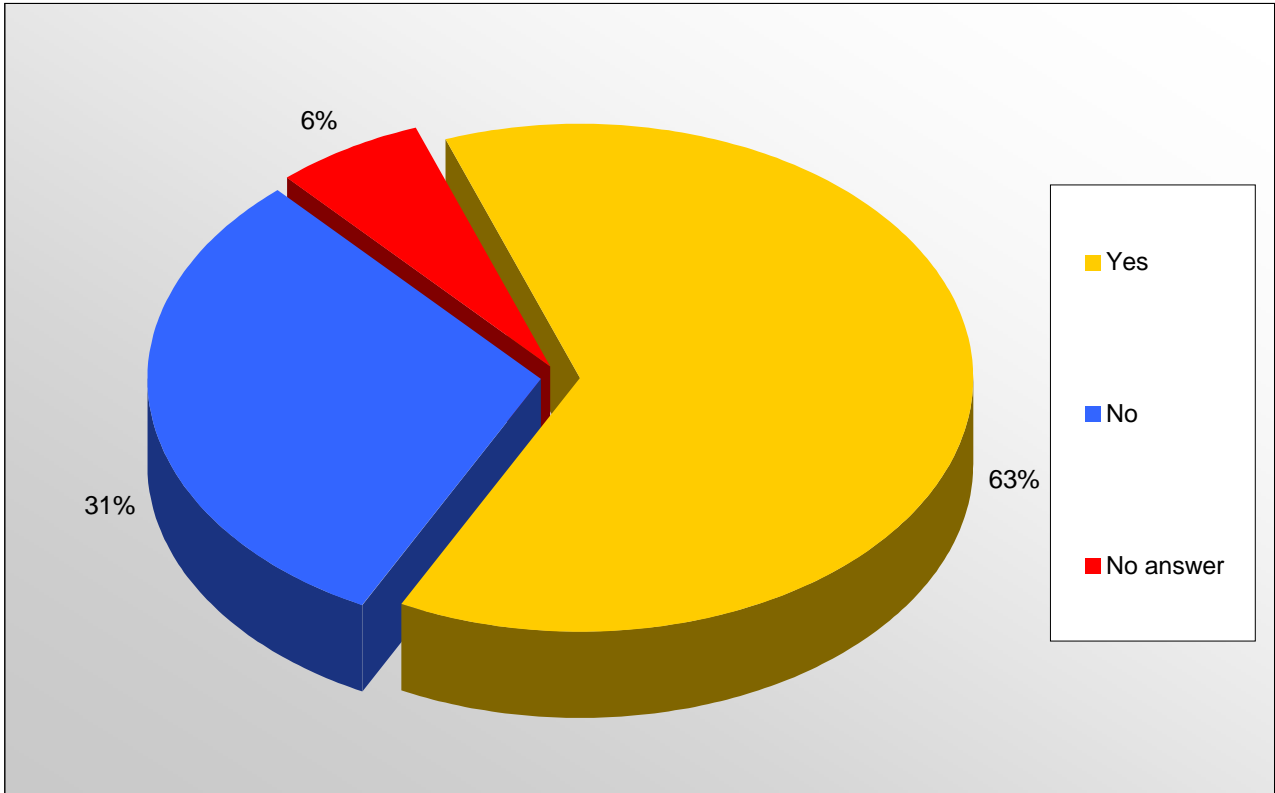


Fig. 11 – Enterprises and their consideration about the usefulness of the evaluation of their environmental performances.

Do you think that an evaluation of your companies environmental performance would be useful (e.g. environmental balance, initial environmental assessment according to ISO 14001)?

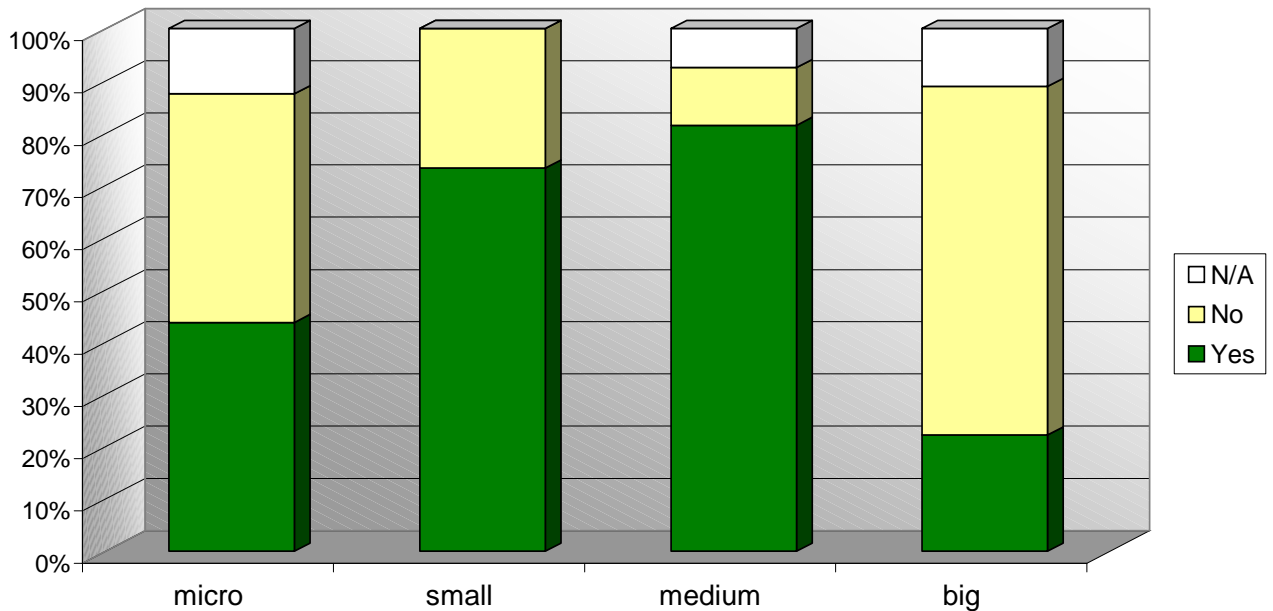


Fig. 12 – Enterprises and their consideration about the usefulness of the evaluation of their environmental performances, by number of employees.

About the consumption of raw materials (materials' balance – reducing consumption of raw materials), the 76 % of the enterprises consulted think to optimise it. The results are equally distributed in all sizes of enterprises.

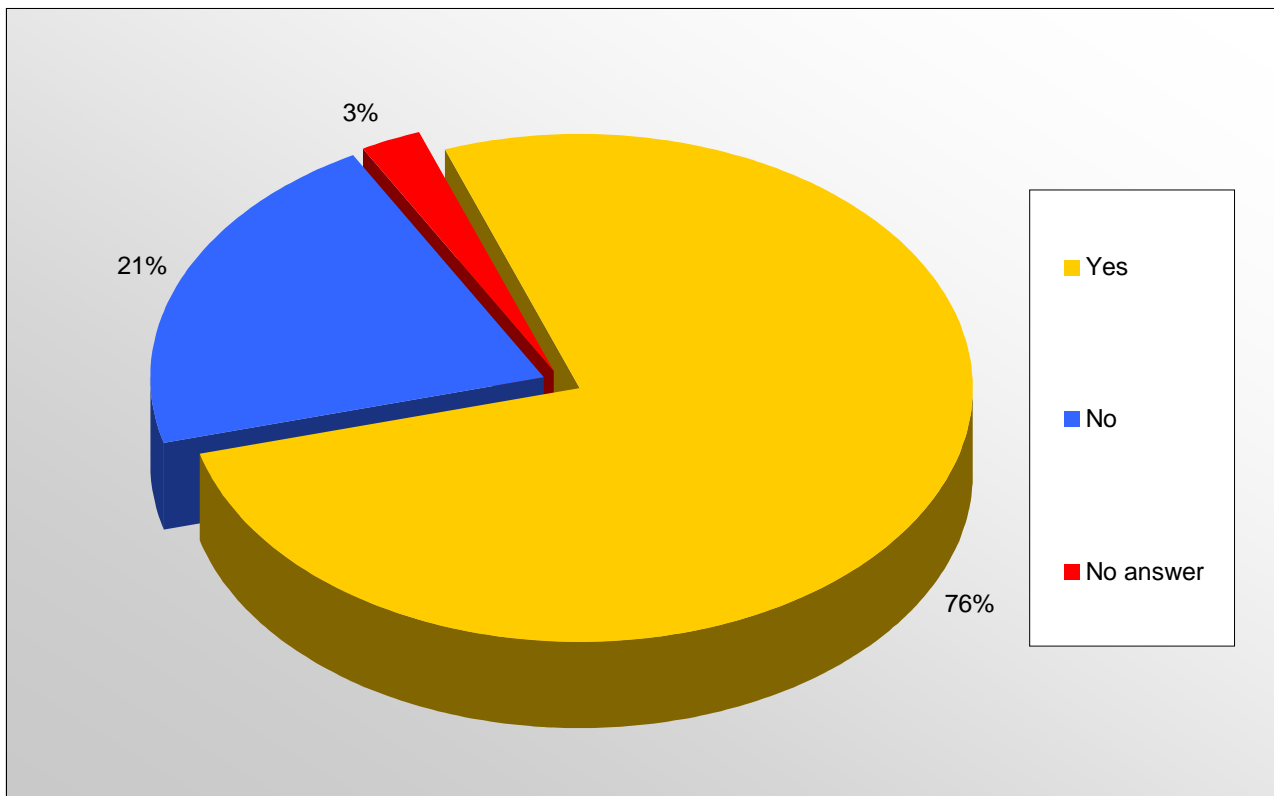


Fig. 13 – Enterprises interested in optimising the consumption of raw materials

The following table summarises the level of interest of the companies consulted in receiving more information/ consultancies in the specific environmental services:

Environmental services	Low level of interest 0 - 30 %	Medium level of interest 31 - 70 %	High level of interest 71 – 100 %
Evaluation of the companies' environmental performance		X	
Optimising consumption of raw materials (materials' balance – reducing consumption of raw materials)			X
Reducing natural resources such as water, gas, electricity etc			X
Studies on noise	X		
Alternative sources of energy (biogas, photovoltaic, wind, etc.)			X
Optimising logistic and transport (reducing fuel consumption, more efficient loading, etc)		X	
Improving the management of hazardous materials		X	
Recycling and reuse		X	
Environmental marketing and its opportunities		X	
Eco-efficiency / savings through environmental		X	

management			
Energy-efficiency / savings through energy management			X
Regulation (environmental management + communication)		X	
EN ISO 14001 (environmental management)		X	
CEI/EN 16001 (energy management)	X		
ISO 14064 (CO2 emissions management)	X		
EN ISO 14031 (Environmental management - Environmental performance evaluation – Guidelines)	X		
EN ISO 14040 (Environmental management - Life cycle assessment - Principles and framework)	X		
EN ISO 14020 Environmental labels and declarations - General principles (ISO 14020:2000)	X		
EN ISO 14021 Environmental labels and declarations - Self-declared environmental claims (Type II environmental labelling)	X		
EPD or PCR (product category rules according to ISO 14025 Environmental labels and declarations - Type III environmental declarations - Principles and procedures)	X		
EU Eco label or national environmental labels: EN ISO 14024: Environmental labels and declarations - Type I environmental labeling - Principles and procedures	X		
Eco label regulation: Regulation (EC) No 66/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the EU Ecolabel	X		
EN ISO 14067 (Product carbon foot print) or PAS 2050:2008 Specification for the assessment of the life cycle greenhouse gas emissions of goods and services	X		

IV - Summary report

The information provided by the fact sheets shows that the environmental measures in support of SMEs are unequal distributed. It depends to some extent on the countries: 5 are EU countries, 3 of which are new Member states, and the other five are non-EU countries, 2 of them are Accessing countries. That is why European funds like the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and institutions like the European Bank for Reconstruction and Reconstruction (EBRD) have different priorities in the different regions covered by GREEN project.

National funds are available at some Ministries while the different Operational Programs define specific actions. There are also organisations, foundations, institutions, agencies providing funding opportunities. Nevertheless, in most of the cases these are measures for enterprises in general, in some cases from the food industry and/or the manufacturing of building material sectors; but only in a few cases these are specific for SMEs.

As shown in the results of the surveys for the food industry sector almost half of the companies need help in dealing with their environmental issues. The aspects of the environmental performance that enterprises are more interested in improving are energy consumption (75%), waste (60%), water consumption (47%) and waste water discharge / treatment (33%). Enterprises were less interested in chemicals (19%), air emissions (10%) and noise or vibrations (5%).

According to international standards only the 27% of the enterprises consulted already manage EN ISO 14001. However these companies represented in most of the cases big companies suggesting that international standards are still a need for the SMEs.

In relation to the other GREEN sector, the manufacturing of building materials, similar results have been obtained from surveys.

The level of interest in receiving more information/ consultancies in the specific environmental services of the companies consulted evidence that they are highly interested in optimising or reducing consumption of raw materials and natural resources. They were also very interested in alternative sources of energy and energy-efficiency through energy management. Enterprises were medium interested in evaluating their environmental performances, optimising logistic and transport, improving the management of hazardous materials, recycling and reuse, environmental marketing, eco-efficiency through environmental management, regulation and the international standard EN ISO 14001. Low interest was expressed regarding studies on noise and all the other international standards.

The results demonstrate that although enterprises need support in the environmental issues, they are more interested in specific solutions than in international standards. A solution for this lack of interest might be the proposal of simplified management systems or structures focalised in an internal application rather than in a certification. The use of limited elements in a first phase would help SMEs to obtain the desired results and to internalise the mechanisms of these standards. In a second phase the application could be extended in order to acquire the certification.

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