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**Existing Environmental measures in support of SMEs  
in the Manufacturing of building materials sector:  
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 manufacturing of building materials sector. This report provides inputs for policy makers about environmental needs in the manufacturing of building materials sector 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 manufacturing of building materials 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 manufacturing of building materials 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 manufacturing of building materials 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.

About 804 enterprises operate in the sector of manufacturing of building materials with an annual turnover of € 982.662.871.

Adoption of international standards:

None of the companies of these 2 sectors follows the EMAS. There are only some enterprises with ISO 14001 certification. So in 2004 the manufacturing of building materials sector comprised 2 medium sized companies and 3 small companies. A large number of enterprises consider ISO 9001 certification as a standard method of management procedures. Regrettably an exact number of those enterprises, which operate in these sectors, is not available.

In Slovenia the ECO label certifications are not used. Moreover the country has no national environmental labelling.

Concerning the Energy Audit there are 2 medium and 2 small enterprises in the manufacturing of building materials sector which granted a CO<sub>2</sub> 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.

About 1.886 enterprises operate in the sector of manufacturing of building materials with an annual GDP of € 95.568.734.

Serbia is presently in the process of preparation of National EMAS program and implementation Action plan for EMAS introduction. That's why at the moment none of these companies of this sector follows the EMAS.

Concerning the Eco label certifications in Serbia currently there is only 1 company with Serbian ECO label, which is issued by the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning, according to the report from the Serbian Commission on ECO label. It is to make note, that only 2011 the ministry has published "Rules on conditions and procedures for acquiring the right to use Eco label, its elements, appearance and way of use for products, processes and service".

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 construction material production sector.

There are 1.119 enterprises which operate in the sector of manufacturing of building materials with an annual GDP of 2%.

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 construction material production sector have introduced different quality standards.

Concerning the Eco label certifications there is still no national eco-label for the products from the 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.

In 2007 according to the Ministry of Economy and Energy the sector of construction material production comprised 17.986.

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.

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 manufacturing of building materials sector have still a limited development in the respect to their own environmental strategy. The actual 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.

Regrettably there is no information given about the number of companies which operate in the construction material production.

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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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. Croatian regulations in the field of construction are contained in the Act on construction products, which regulates the technical characteristics, assesses conformity and demonstrates fitness for use of construction products as conditions for their placement on the market, distribution and use. Construction products have to conform to specified technical requirements. Technical characteristics of construction products must meet general and special requirements important for the final use and must be specified according to Croatian standards. In case of some construction products, Croatian standards have been harmonized with EU standards.

The sector of construction material production comprises 2.028 companies. There is no information given about the annual GDP.

Regarding the adoption of international standards in the food industry and manufacturing of building materials sector there are 469 companies with ISO 14001:2004 and 2.567 companies with ISO 9001. Regrettably the number of companies which concerns only the building sector is not available. Furthermore there is no information available about the number of enterprises with EMAS and EN 16001.

In Croatia an "environmentally-friendly" label is used in line with ISO 14024. The Ministry of Environmental Protection, Physical Planning and Construction awards this label. Unfortunately the number of products which bear this label is not available. Concerning 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.

Energy Audit:



Since March 2010 the energy performance certification of buildings has become mandatory by the Physical Planning and Construction Act. This certification comes within the competence of the Ministry of Environmental Protection, Physical Planning and Construction. The Ministry has to maintain a Register of energy certificates for buildings. The Register is currently not publically available.

#### 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)**

In Italy a formalized strategy (Law) exists for the construction (building) sectors. This strategy encourages the adoption of sustainable and energy efficiency solutions.

Otherwise incentives for energy efficiency in the construction sector are recognized by law for those who carry out interventions for increasing the energy efficiency.

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 "Bio-building".

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.

For what concerns the construction sector two Directives have recently entered in force: Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for the setting of ECODESIGN requirements for energy-related products and amending Council Directive 92/42/EEC and Directives 96/57/EC and 2000/55/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council.

In 2010 8.875 companies worked in the construction material production sector.

Adoption of international standards:

There is one company with EMAS and 71 companies with ISO 14001:2004 in the building materials sector. (Source May 2010). There is no enterprise with EN 16001. In contrast to this the number of enterprises with ISO 9001 is very high: 256 in the construction material production sector.

In Italy there are 16 European eco-label licenses in circulation, but an Italian eco-label doesn't exist. 358 products bear an eco-label.

Regarding the environmental product declarations, ISO 14025 there is one company in the food sector with this certification and no one in the other in sector. 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. 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 Change<sup>1</sup> 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 following table shows the distribution of SMEs in the sector construction material production:

<b>NACE codes</b>	<b>No of SMEs</b>	<b>Annual GDP</b>
1623	4300	331.773.917,65
2223	213	189.471.920,12
2311	31	11.758.307,58
232	40	15.134.377,09
233	159	221.711.620,77
2342	10	26.553.005,98
235	212	240.667.794,26
236	1740	1.453.528.045,19
237	1421	259.230.597,07
251	8636	1.537.968.623,88
252	166	84.617.188,02

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 in the food and construction material production sector the number of enterprises with ISO 14001: 2004 was 463 and the number of enterprises that conform to ISO 14001:2004 were 463 in year 2008. Currently there is no company following EN 16001.

The in 1992 established European Ecolabel is a voluntary scheme to encourage enterprises to introduce environmentally friendly products and services to the market. Today the EU Ecolabel covers a wide range of products and services and is also widely used in Greece.

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

<sup>1</sup> [www.ypeka.gr](http://www.ypeka.gr)

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 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 construction material production sector Turkey is not yet involved within the scope of the Emission Trading System (ETS). The Regular Storage Directive is largely adopted. The relevant directive requires the separate storage of hazardous, non-hazardous and inert waste (waste that does not undergo an important physical, chemical or biological transformation) under the ground.

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 135.701 establishments operated in the construction sector.

While in 2000 the number of firms with EMAS 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 and concern the food and construction sector. Concerning enterprises with EN 16001 and ISO 9001: 2008 there is no information available.

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 construction material production sector operate 78 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.

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.

Furthermore there is no information available about European ECO label certifications and/or national eco-labels.

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 manufacturing of building materials sector provided by the fact sheets of the partner countries is presented in this paragraph.

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

Specific information regarding the applied standards in the manufacturing of building materials 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 is only one company with EMAS in the building materials sector and it is located in Italy.

- ISO standards are widely used in the consortium countries; most of all ISO 9001 and to a lesser extent 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 sectors are small compared with the total of companies where these standards are applied. ISO 16001, due to its recent application has no available data in most of the countries, and in those where there is information no companies follow the standard for the evaluated sectors.
- European Ecolabel is extensively used in Greece and Italy and National ecolabels are used in Serbia and Croatia.
- Energy Audit is included in National laws in Macedonia, Croatia, and Greece. Serbia and Montenegro are preparing their National laws. In Italy for the building materials sector there are national laws regarding energy labelling and classification in buildings. In Slovenia 4 SMEs in the building 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.

	<b>National public funding opportunities</b> (i.e. structural funds, specific priorities and funds, contributions etc. to reach the above described standards and/or services)	<b>Regional/local funding opportunities</b> (including ERDF)
<b>Slovenia</b>	<p><b>Environmental development Fund</b>, 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 <b>CO2 tax reduction scheme</b> 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</p>	- not applicable

	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.	
Serbia	<p><b>Serbia Investment and Export Promotion Agency (SIEPA)</b> 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, <b>Environmental Fund of the Republic of Serbia</b> 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 institutions that provide financing of environmental protection include: the EU, the World Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and bilateral donors.</p>	<p>There are <b>Local environmental funds</b> (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. Other sources of financing <b>include municipal budgets, industrial financial resources, public enterprises financial resources, and foreign financial aid</b>. General characteristics of the 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</p>
Macedonia	<p>According to the <b>Program for financial support in agriculture</b> 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 <b>Program for Implementation of Industrial Policy of Macedonia for 2011</b> 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 <b>National environmental investment strategy 2009-2013</b> recommends to anticipate and implement adequate custom relief measures for subjects investing in the environment. As well according to the <b>Energy Efficiency Strategy</b> 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 <b>European information and innovation center in Macedonia (EIICM)</b> - 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 <b>FP7 Environment and CIP Eco – Innovation</b> 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><b>European Bank for Reconstruction and Development EBRD</b> 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. <b>EBRD through Export and Credit Bank</b> 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><b>Operational Programmes :</b> Operational programme - 2007-2013 - Development</p>	<p><b>European Regional Development Fund support in Bulgaria</b> - Expansion and improvement of</p>

	<p>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  <b>National Strategic Plan</b> for agricultural and rural development  <b>National Strategic Plan</b> for Fisheries and Aquaculture  <b>- The EBRD BUSINESS ADVISORY SERVICE (BAS) PROGRAMME -</b>          subsidies to finance consulting services for energy efficiency, renewables and environment          - <b>Banks and non-banking</b> financial institutions          - <b>Loan capital structures</b> 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.  <b>- National Innovation Fund</b></p>	<p>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:  <b>Operational Programmes</b> "Regional Development" and Development of the competitiveness of Bulgarian economy.   <b>Agency for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises</b> - regional branches   <b>Ustoi JSC</b> 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 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.   <b>Caresbac Bulgaria</b> - 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).          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>
<p><b>Romania</b></p>	<p>The <b>National Programme for Rural Development – Measure 123</b> 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  <b>State aid – N578</b> – 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):          • 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).</p>
<p><b>Croatia</b></p>	<p><b>Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund</b> plays a leading role in the financing of environmental protection activities at the national level.           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</p>	<p><b>The financing institutions at regional and local level are cities and counties</b> 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>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 <b>Ministry of Economy, Labour and Entrepreneurship (MELE)</b>, 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.</p> <p>On an annual basis, in the framework of the <b>Small and Medium Enterprise Support Programme</b> 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><b>EBRD TAM BAS PROGRAMME</b> 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>	<p><b>European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)</b> 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>
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<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Italy</b></p>	<p>A national fund is available at the <b>Ministry for the environment</b> 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 <b>different funds to support projects</b>.</p>	<p>In Veneto Region only <b>structural funds</b> exist to support the environmental performances of companies and consequently the environmental services.</p> <p><b>The Veneto Region ERDF</b> plan includes the measures :</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">PRIORITY 1: INNOVATION AND KNOWLEDGE ECONOMY</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">measure 1.1: Research, Development and Innovation</p> <p style="padding-left: 60px;">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 style="padding-left: 40px;">measure 1.3: Policies to promote and develop the entrepreneurships</p> <p style="padding-left: 60px;">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 style="padding-left: 20px;">PRIORITY 2: ENERGY. This priority includes both renewable sources and energy saving, consultancy and designing services included.</p> <p><b>The Veneto Region's EAFRD</b> (European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development) plan which includes the measure:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Measure 1.2 Renovation and development of physical capital and promotion of innovation.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Subm. 1.2.3: Increasing the added value of agricultural products</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">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>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Greece</b></p>	<p>The <b>Operational Program "Environment &amp; Sustainable Development"</b> is the Sectoral Programme of the National Strategic Reference Framework 2007-2013 (<b>NSRF</b>) for the Environment &amp; Sustainable Development.</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 <b>Operational Program "Competitiveness and Entrepreneurship"</b> is the Sectoral Program of the National Strategic Reference Framework 2007-2013 (<b>NSRF</b>) for the improvement of the competitiveness and outward orientation of the country's businesses and production system, placing special emphasis on</p>	<p>The program "<b>EKSIKONOMO</b>" 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 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>the innovation factor. The environmental protection and sustainable development are basic components of the Program.</p> <p>In particular, the <b>Programs “Green Enterprise 2010” and “Green Infrastructures 2010”</b> 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 <b>Program “Green Tourism”</b> 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><b>Turkey</b></p>	<p>a. Supports given by KOSGEB (Small and Medium Industry Development Organization) to SMEs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SME project support program,</li> <li>- General support program,</li> <li>- Entrepreneurship support program</li> <li>- R&amp;D, innovation and industrial implementation support program,</li> <li>- Thematic project support program,</li> <li>- Cooperation – power unity support program</li> </ul> <p>b. Supports given to SME and University Partnership by the Ministry of Trade and Industry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Industry theses (SAN-TEZ) programs,</li> <li>- Techno-Venture capital support.</li> </ul> <p>c. Supports provided to SMEs by Institutions/Organizations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- State aid for investments,</li> <li>- State aid aimed for export,</li> <li>- Export credits.</li> </ul> <p>d. Turkey Technology Improvement Foundation (TTGV) support programs</p> <p>e. TÜBİTAK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SME R&amp;D initiation support program</li> <li>- Supporting Research and Development Activities</li> </ul> <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>j. Venture Capital Fund - support given to Venture Capital companies</p> <p>k. ABGS – European Union supports</p>	<p>Supports provided by <b>Regional Development Agencies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Direct financial support</li> <li>- Interest Rate Support</li> <li>- Interest-free credit support</li> </ul>
<p><b>Montenegro</b></p>	<p><b>Investment and Development Fund of Montenegro</b> 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.</p>	<p>There are <b>Local environmental funds</b> (within the local communities) that support some environmental projects and activities.</p>

### 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 only one questionnaire collected from Romania in the manufacturing of building materials sector while 14 questionnaires corresponded to Macedonia for the same sector.

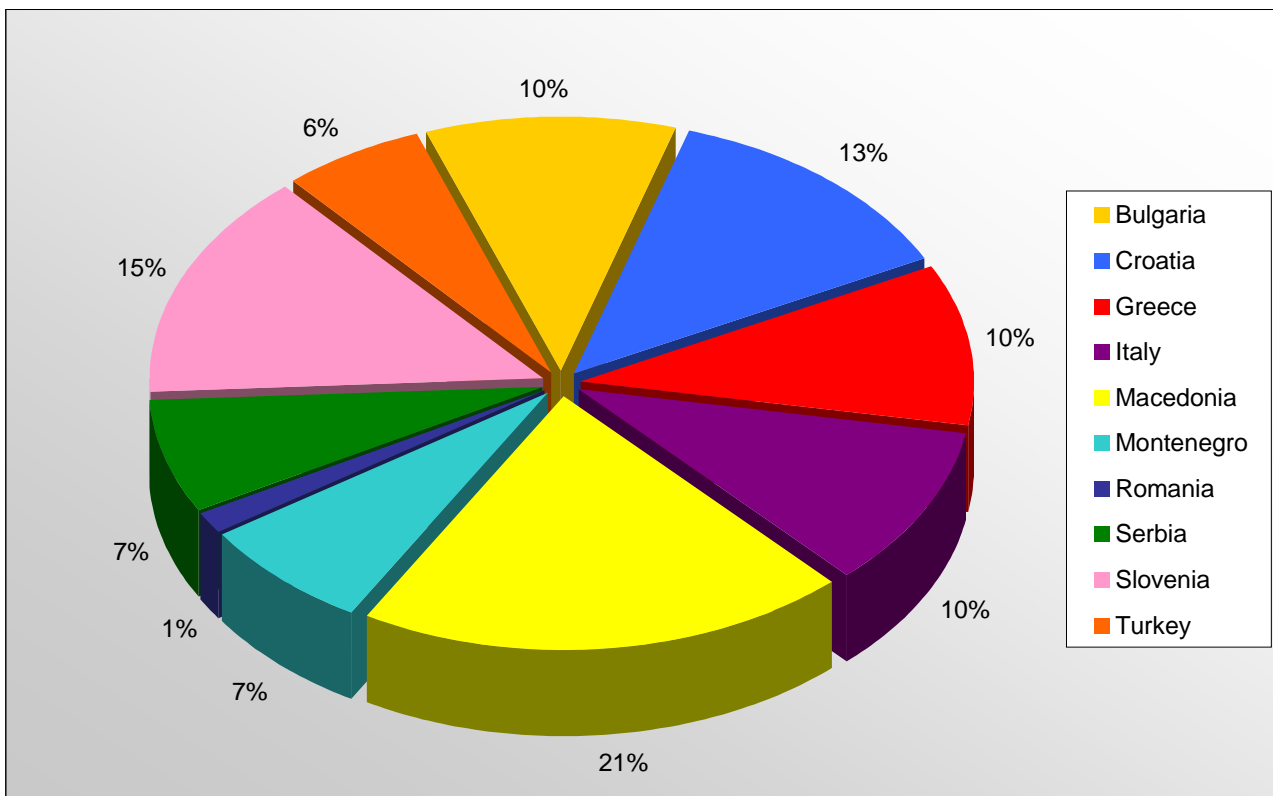
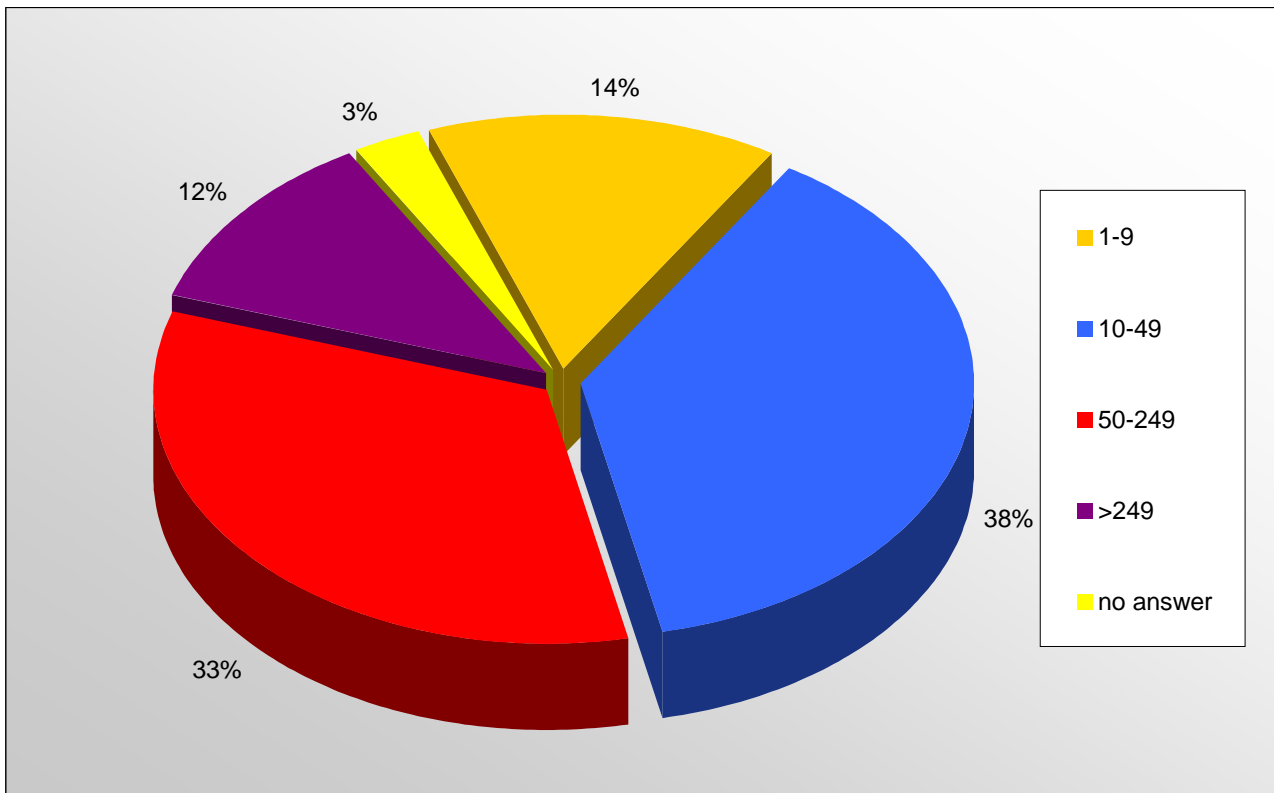


Fig. 1 – Respondents – by country

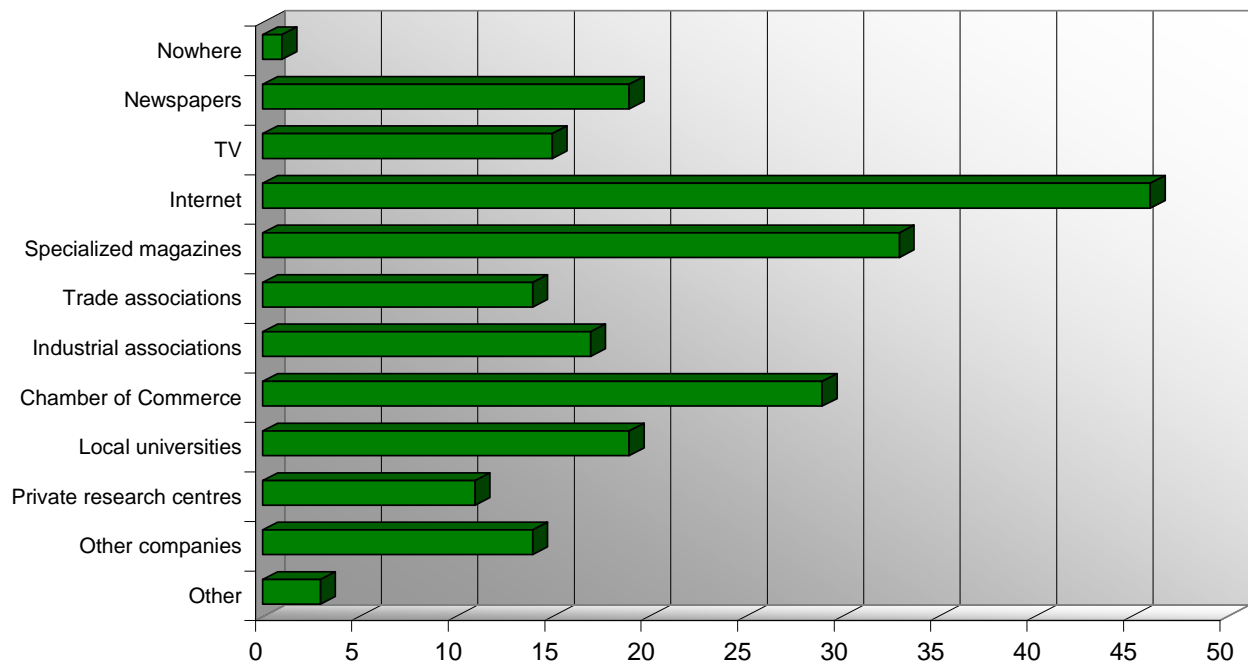
The result of the surveys shows that the 90% of the companies in the manufacturing of building materials sector are owned or managed by a man while just 7% are women. 3% of respondents did not indicate their gender; not being a significant discrimination parameter for the analysis.

According to their size, for the manufacturing of building materials sector, 15% of companies can be classified as micro enterprises, 38% as small enterprises, 33% as medium enterprises and the 12% as big enterprises. The 3% of the companies consulted didn't answer to this question. As we can see, all size of companies is equally represented in the survey.



**Fig. 2 – Respondents – by number of employees**

Regarding the sources of information about new technologies in the manufacturing of building materials sector the 67% of the enterprises prefer the Internet, the 48 % the specialised magazines, the 42% the Chambers of Commerce, the 28 % the newspapers, and also the 28% the local universities. The 93% of the companies would be interested in receiving more information on newly developed environmental technologies and the 74% would be interested in getting directly in contact with providers of the newest environmental technologies in their countries and in Europe.



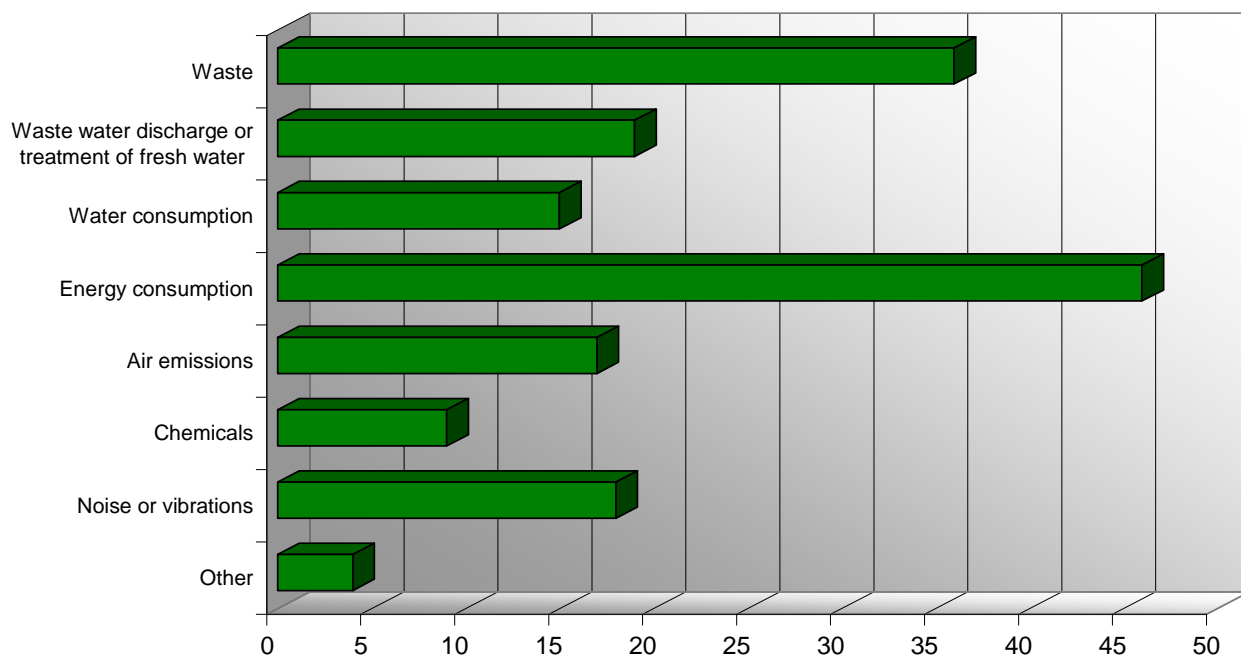
**Fig.3 – Sources of information about new technologies.**

## **Results of the survey for the manufacturing of building materials sector**

According to the figures, 54% of companies are encountering difficulties in managing their environmental performance, while 38% are not experiencing specific problems. These results might suggest that more of the half of the companies need help in dealing with their environmental issues.

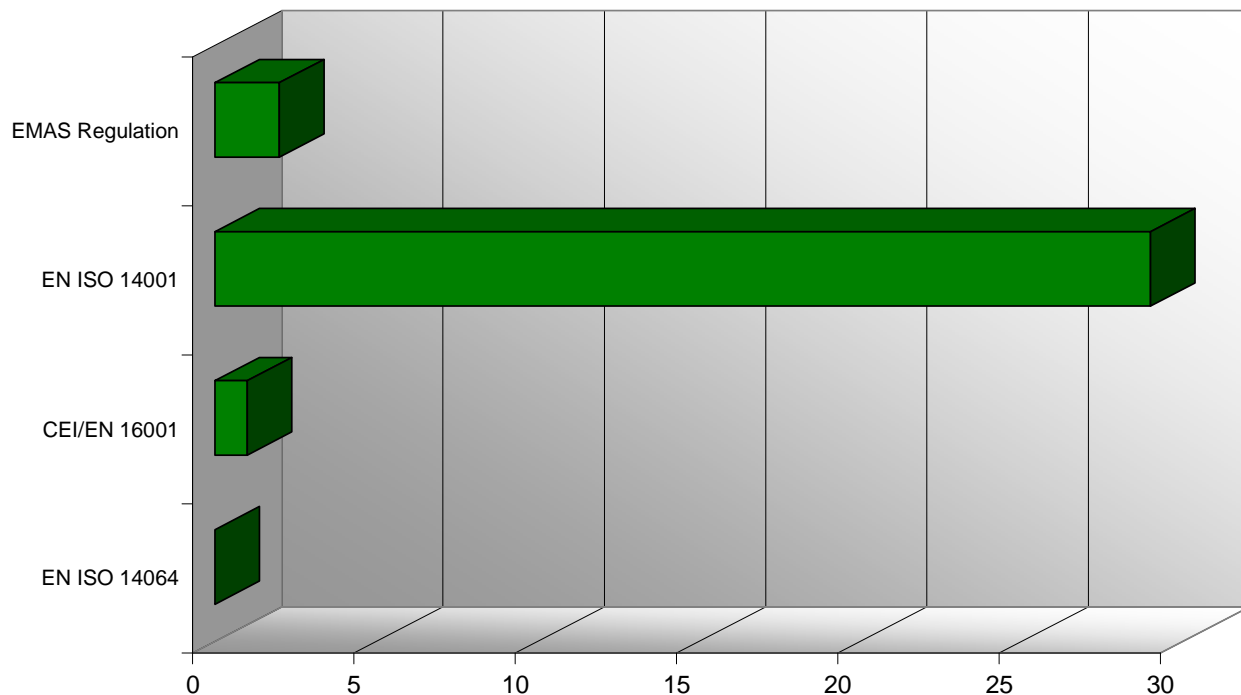
The aspects of the environmental performance that enterprises are more interested in improving are energy consumption (67%), waste (52%), waste water discharge / treatment of fresh water (28%), noise or vibrations (26%) and air emissions (25%). Enterprises were less interested in water consumption (22%), chemicals (13%) and others (6%).





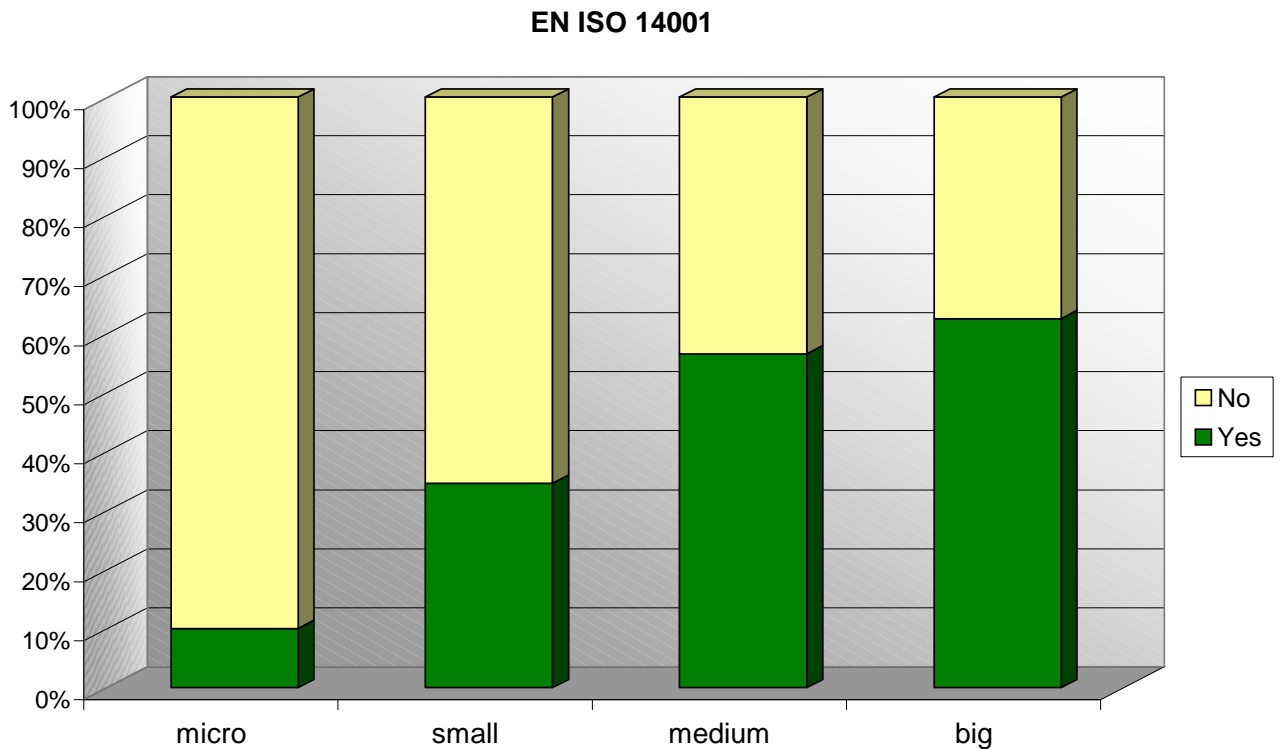
**Fig. 4 - Aspects of the environmental performance that enterprises are interested in improving**

According international standards the 42% of the enterprises consulted already manage EN ISO 14001, only the 3% manage EMAS Regulation. The standard CEI/EN 16001 is managed only by the 1% 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 35% and the medium enterprises the 57% of each category. In contrast, the 63% 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 41% of the companies had carried it out this study.



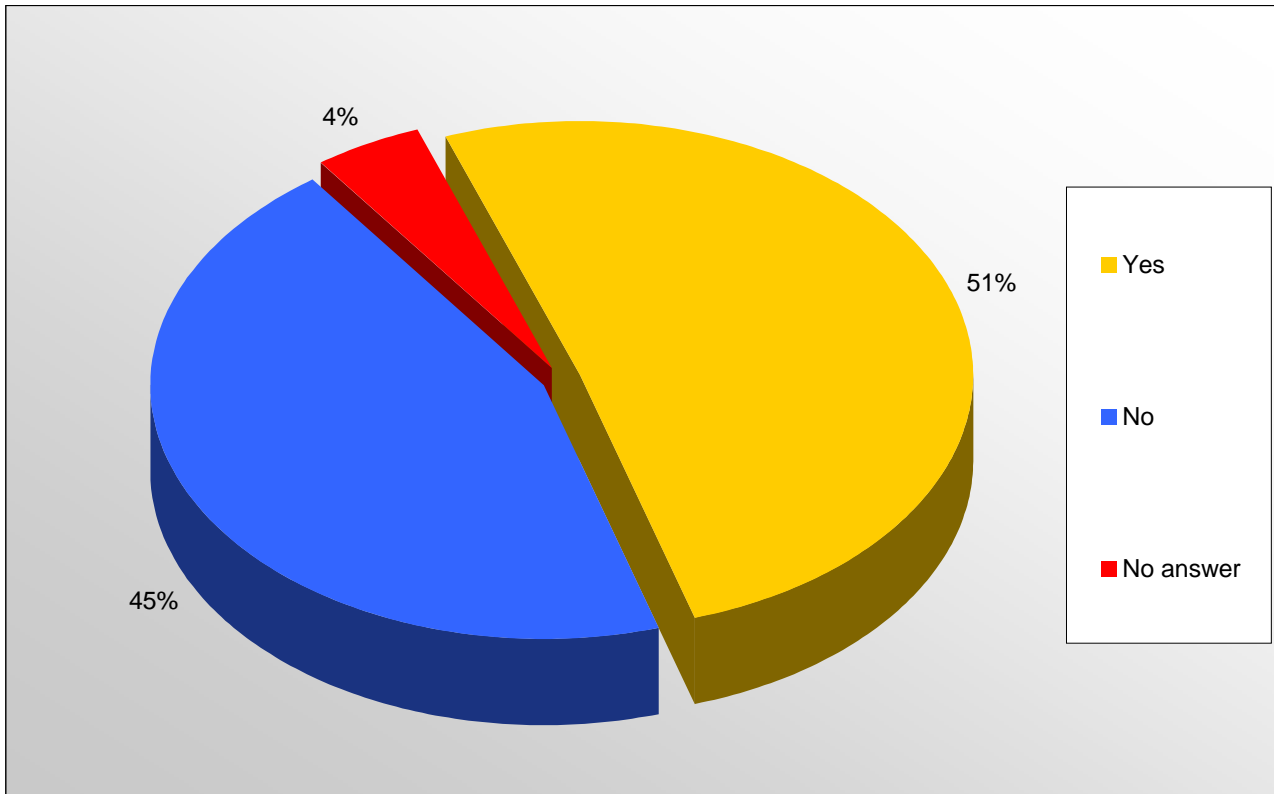


Fig. 7 – Enterprises that carried out an environmental impact study (E.I.A. Directive)

The enterprises, regarding international standards, are very interested in more information about EN ISO 14001 (36 %), CEI/EN 16001 (29 %), Regulation (environmental management + communication) 22%. They are also interested in EN ISO 14031 (Environmental management - Environmental performance evaluation – Guidelines) (17%), EN ISO 14040 (Environmental management - Life cycle assessment - Principles and framework) (17%), EU Eco label or national environmental labels: EN ISO 14024 (16%), EN ISO 14020 Environmental labels and declarations (13%) and Eco label regulation: Regulation (EC) No 66/2010 (13%)

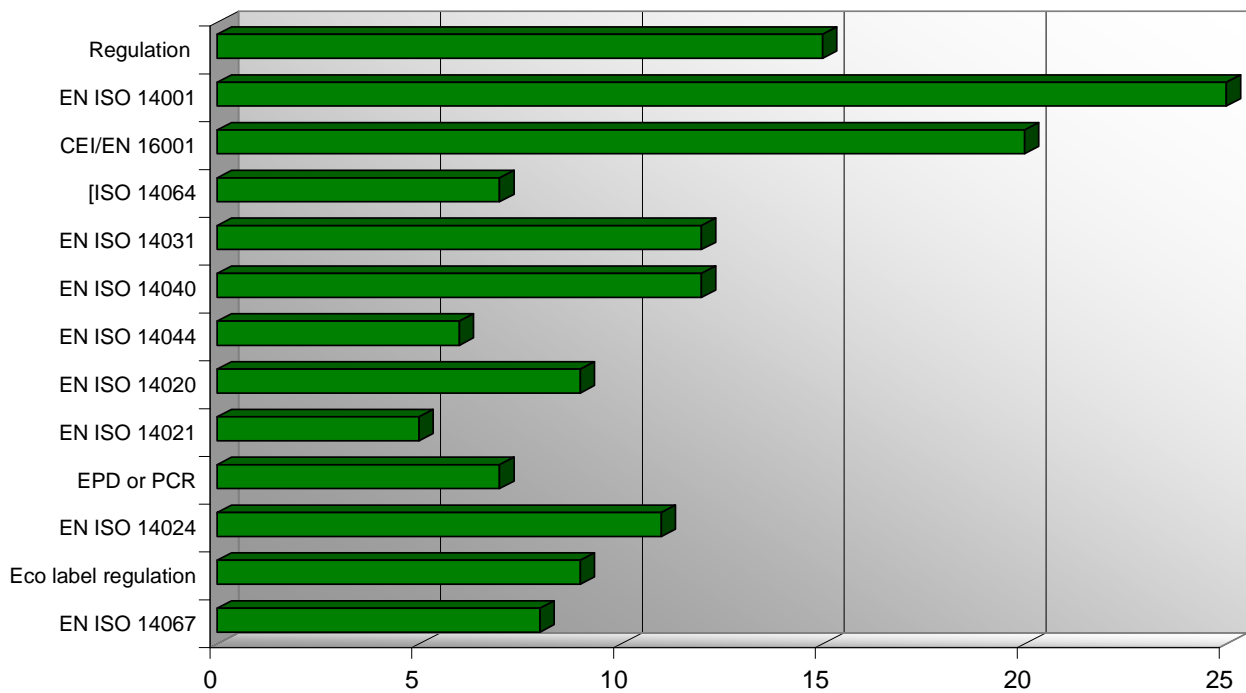


Fig. 8 – Enterprises interested in more information or adoption of this standards

Regarding the size of the companies, 50% of the micro, 38% of the small and big and 30% of the medium enterprises consulted are interested in EN ISO 14001.

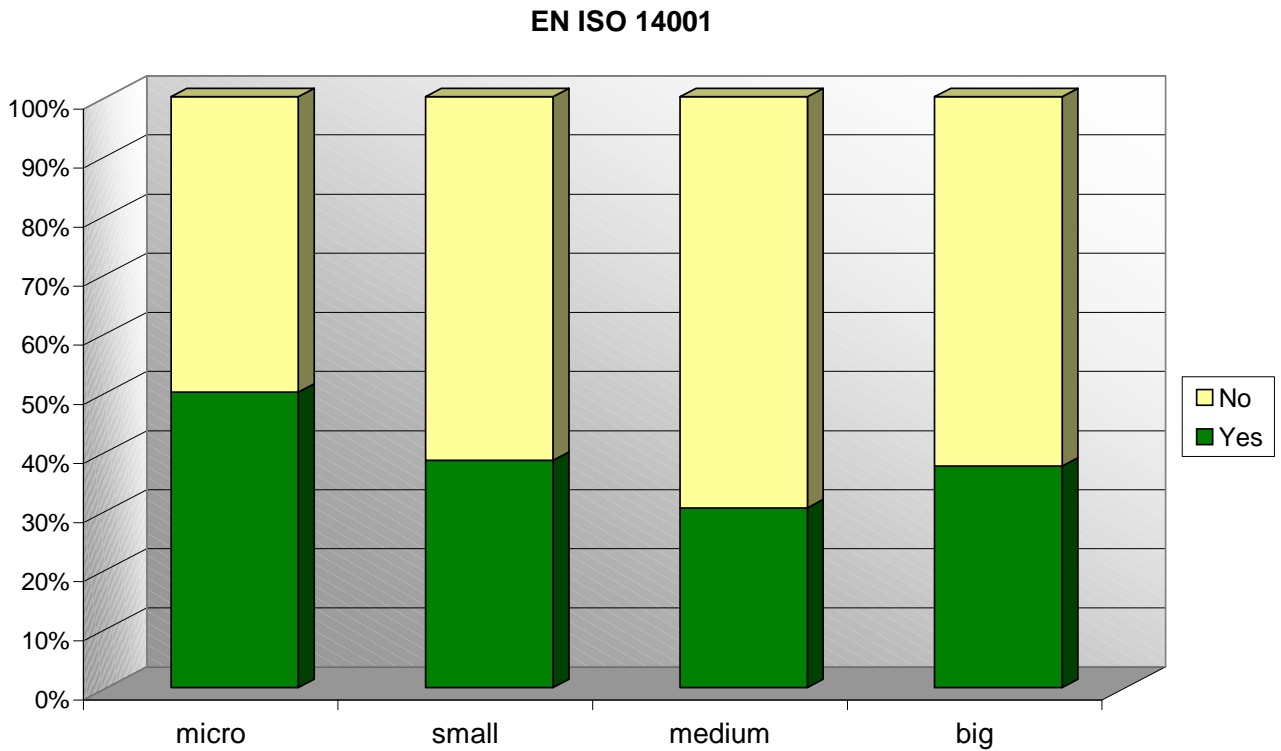


Fig. 9 – Enterprises interested in EN ISO 14001 by number of employees

In CEI/EN 16001 are interested the 38% of the contacted small enterprises, the 30% of the medium enterprises and the 20% of the micro enterprises. Only the 13% of the big enterprises was interested.

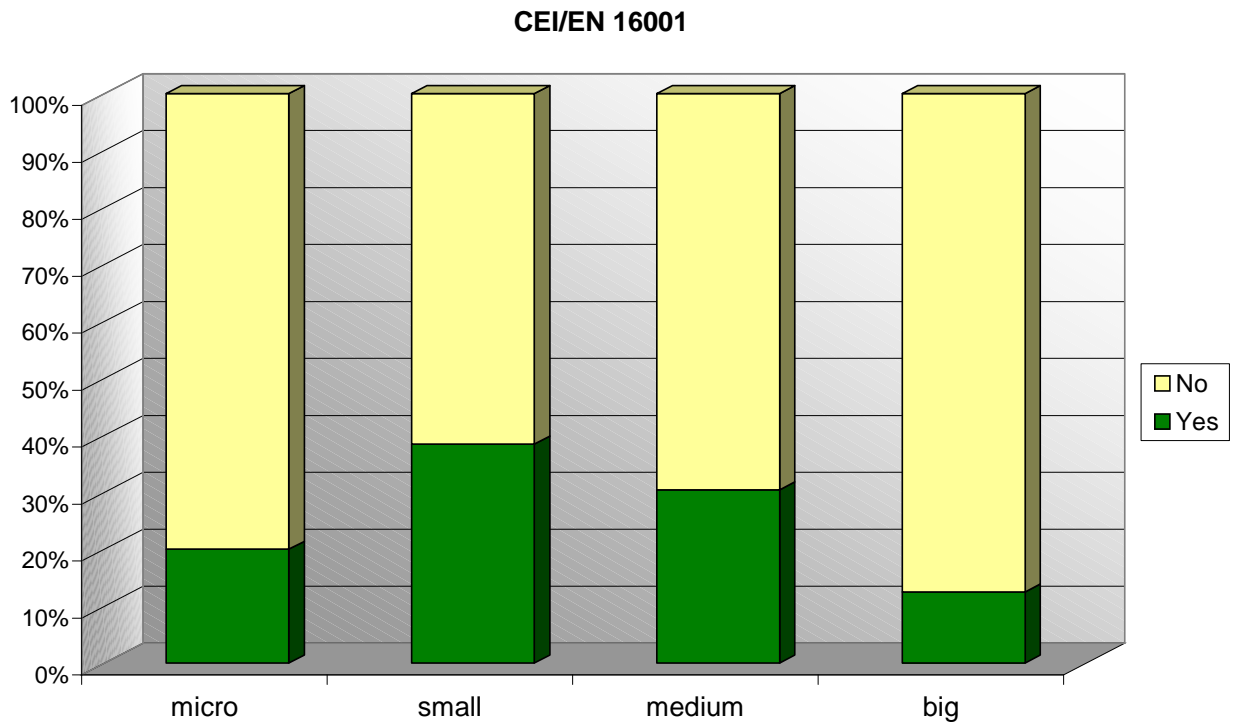


Fig. 10 – Enterprises interested in CEI/EN 16001 by number of employees

In Regulation (environmental management and communication) are interested the 50% of the contacted micro enterprises, the 38 % of the big enterprises, the 22% of the medium enterprises and only the 8% of the small enterprises.



### Regulation (environmental management + communication)

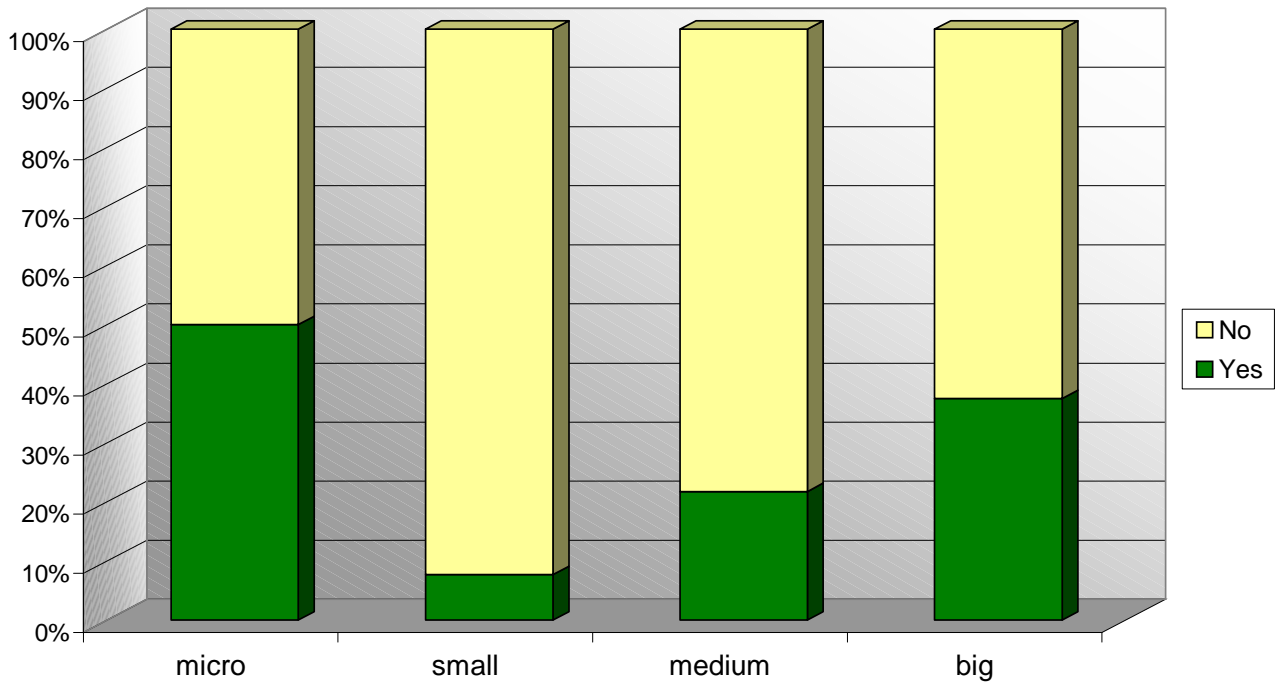


Fig. 11 – Enterprises interested in Regulation (environmental management and communication) by number of employees

According to the figures, the 67 % of the companies think that an evaluation of the environmental performance would be useful for them. These results are equally distributed in all sizes of enterprises.

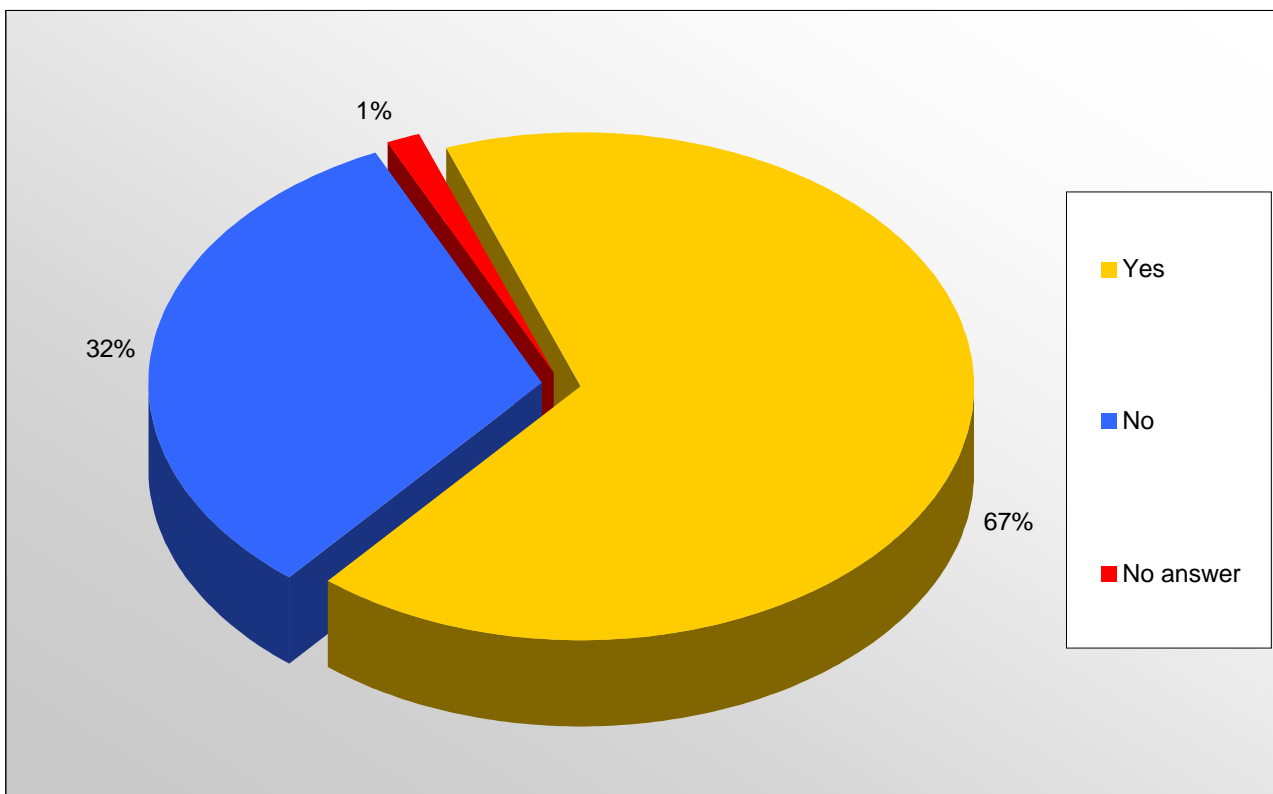


Fig. 12 – Enterprises and their consideration about the usefulness of the evaluation of their environmental performances.

About the consumption of raw materials (materials' balance – reducing consumption of raw materials), the 77 % of the enterprises consulted think to optimise it. The results are equally distributed in all sizes of enterprises.

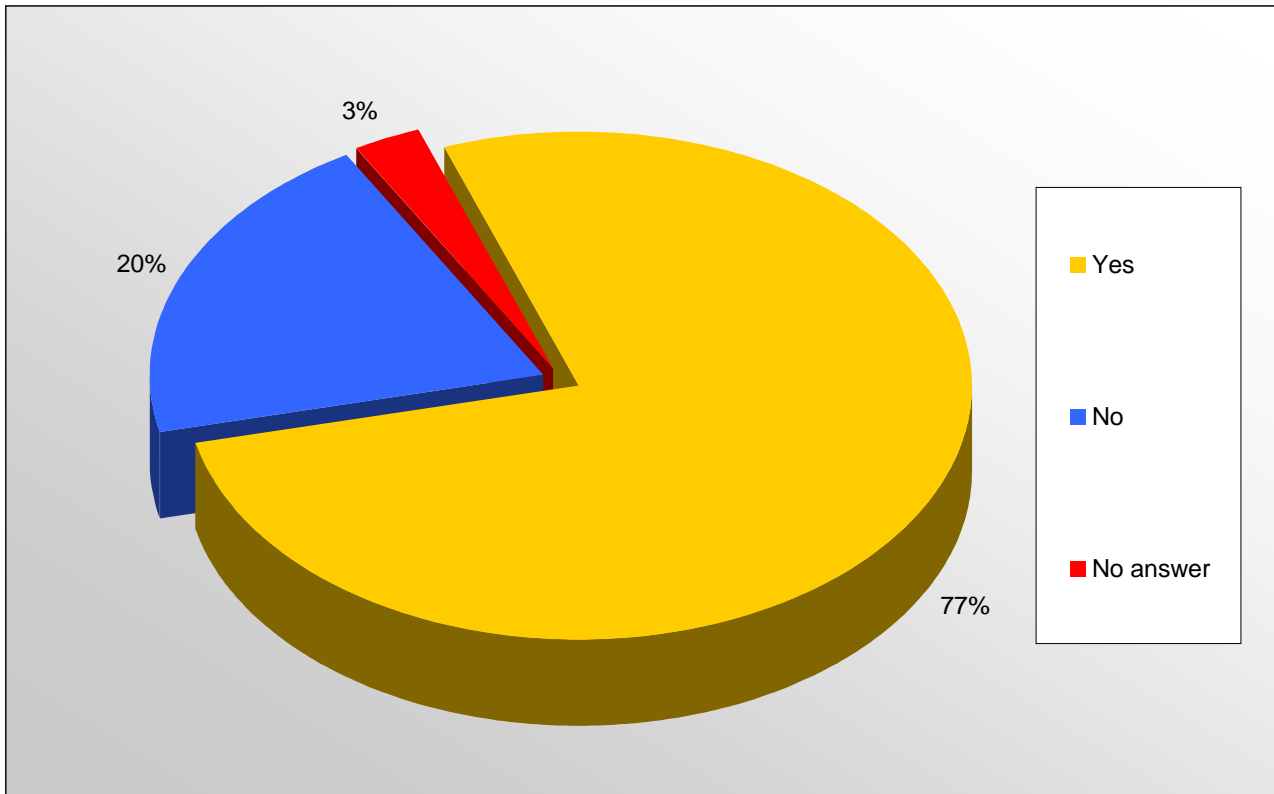


Fig. 13 – Enterprises interested in optimising the consumption of raw materials

The 77% of the enterprises are interested in energy-efficiency /savings through energy management.

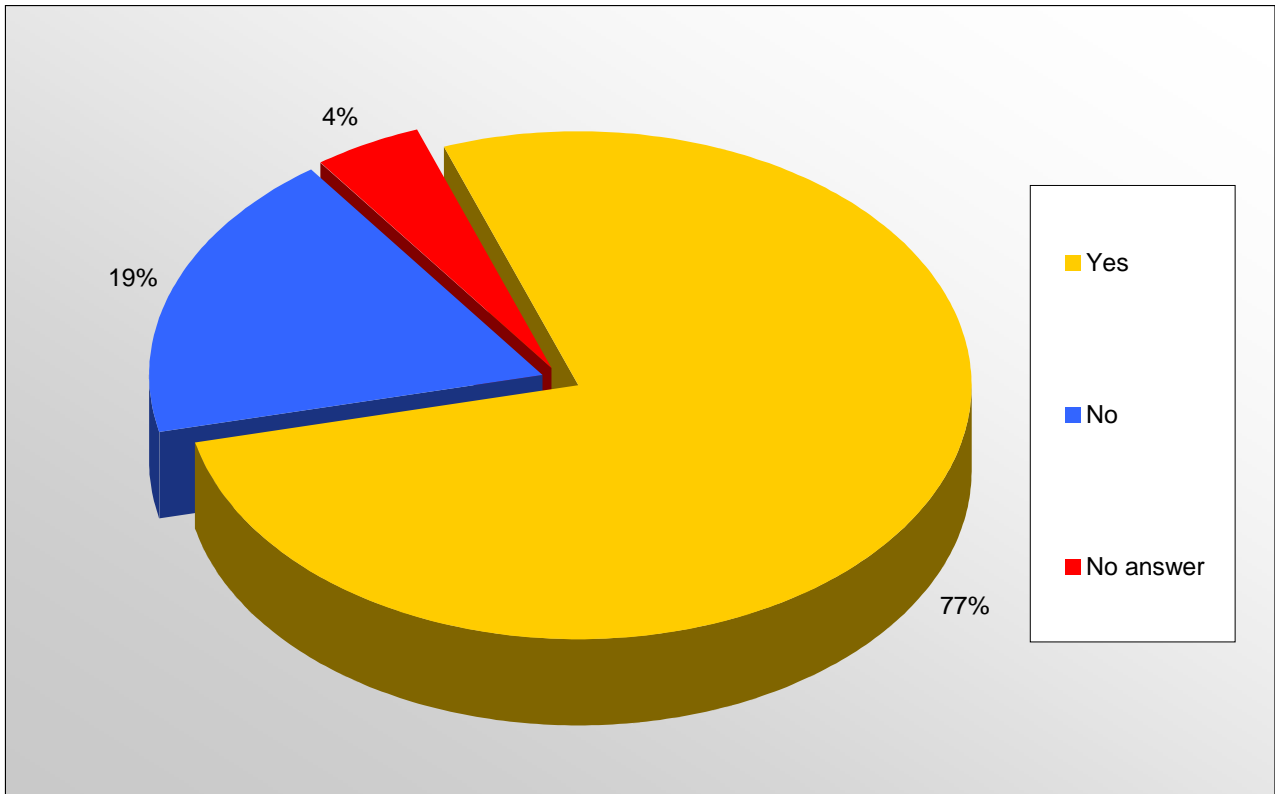


Fig. 14 – Enterprises interested in **energy-efficiency /savings through energy management**

Taking into consideration the size of the enterprises interested in energy-efficiency /savings through energy management, the micro enterprises represent the 67%, the small enterprises represent the 80%, the medium enterprises the 87% and the big enterprises the 88 % of each category.

**Would you like more information/consultancies on energy-efficiency /savings through energy management?**

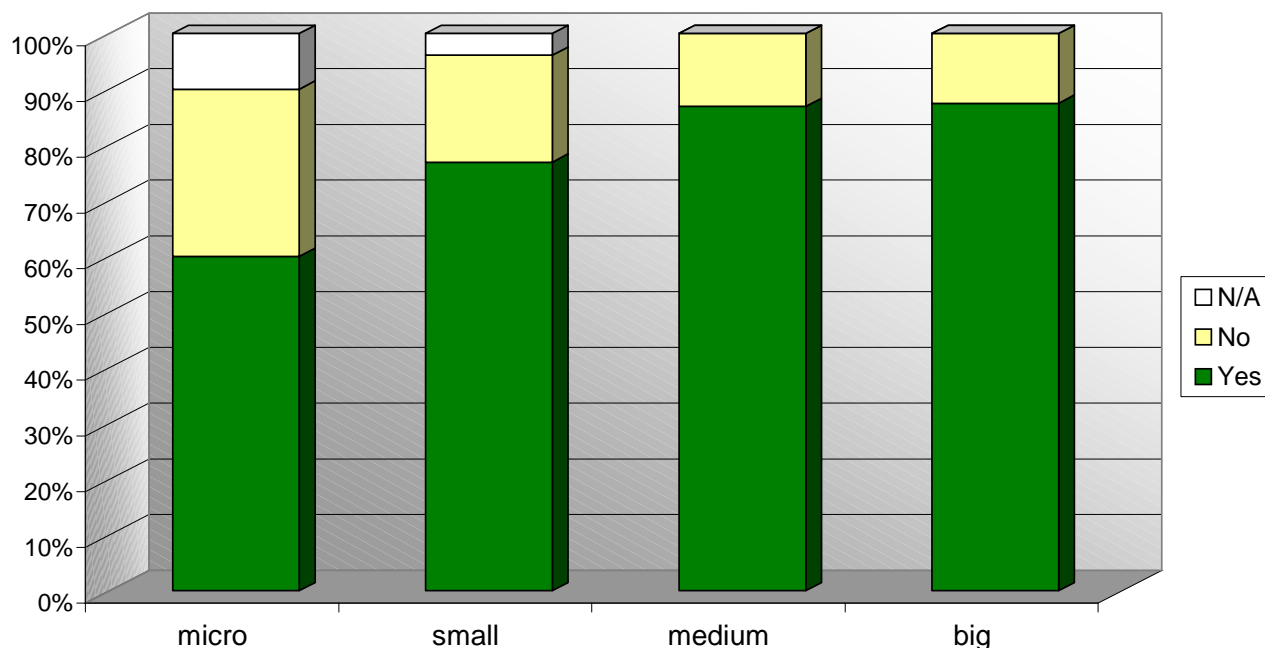


Fig. 15 – Enterprises interested in **energy-efficiency /savings through energy management** by number of employees

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

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

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



## 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 manufacturing of building material sector that more of the 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 (67%), waste (52%), waste water discharge / treatment of fresh water (28%), noise or vibrations (26%) and air emissions (25%). Enterprises were less interested in water consumption (22%), chemicals (13%) and others (6%).

According to international standards the 42% of the enterprises consulted already manage EN ISO 14001. However these companies represented in most of the cases medium and big companies, suggesting that international standards are still a need for micro and small enterprises.

In relation to the other GREEN sector, the food industry, 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 eco-efficiency through environmental management and energy-efficiency through energy management. Enterprises were medium interested in alternative sources of energy, studies on noise, evaluating their environmental performances, optimising logistic and transport, recycling and reuse, environmental marketing and the international standard EN ISO 14001. Low interest was expressed regarding regulation, improvement of the management of hazardous materials 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.

**GREEN**



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