ISO 50001 applications and changes in the 2018 version and much more

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- Whats new in ISO 50001-2018
- What can be achived with a well implemented EMS?
- How do you get a well implemented EnMS ?
- ISO 50001's role as a policy measure in EU
 - Voluntary agreents
 - EU obligation for energy audits or substituted by
 - ISO 14001 plus 6.3
 - ISO 50001



Elevator sales pitch





Elevator sales pitch









New ISO50001 – New Structure

- All the ISO standards 9001,14001,50001 etc. will follow the same format called the High Level Structure
- This should make it easier to adopt multiple standards if you already have 1 as they will all follow the same structure making it easier to integrate – more commonality means you don't have to keep re-inventing the wheel



ISO High level Structure

- 4. Context of the organisation
 - 5. Leadership
 - 6. Planning
 - 7. Support
 - 8. Operation
 - 9. Performance Evaluation
 - 10. Improvement



4. Context

- Understanding the business environment internal and external you are working in and what risks and opportunities that provides relevant to the EnMS
- After considering the context, then consider the needs and expectations of Interested parties – stakeholders – customers, suppliers, shareholders, general public – relevant to the EnMS Market
- High level understanding



6. Planning

 Identify risks and opportunities relevant to the EnMS and take action to address them (high level review)





Performance Evaluation & Improvement

- Improvement has it's own clause
- Energy performance improvement now defined
- Normalization of energy performance indicators (EnPI(s)) and associated energy baselines(EnB(s));
- Energy performance indicator (EnPI) and energy baseline (EnB) text has been clarified to improve understanding of these concepts.
- ISO50003, which applies to auditors, prohibits (a) the initial certification of organisations that cannot already prove energy performance improvement and (b) recertification of those that have not subsequently achieved continual performance improvement.
 Regression vs SEC







UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

How do you get a well implemented EnMS ?

- Real interest from top management
- Real involvement from employees (project groups)
- Time allocated to work with EMS
- Stable organisation
- Personal involvement
- External consultants, sparring partners
- External attention
- Satisfying allocation of resources
- Internal project groups, networking
- Concrete results
- Excellent communication





What do you get with well implemented EnMS?



NON ENERGY BENEFITS HOS SCANOLA

Fordele ved energieffektivisering ud over energibesparelser kaldes Non Energy Benefits eller NEB. NEB'erne hos Scanola er blandt andet:

- Øget produktionskapacitet 30-35 %
- Mulighed for at producere i døgndrift
- Overvågning gør det muligt at fange fejl i opløbet

From Sweden PFE

Programme for Energy Efficiency in Energy Intensive Industry (PFE)

- Standard, ISO 50001
- Systematic improvement of energy performance in the organization
- Certification by accredited certification bodies
- Cost for certification:
 ~ 10 000 €



Results for 103 enterprises

- Improvement: 1,45 TWh electricity use (5%)
- 1247 measures + routines
- Investments: ~75 M€
- Voluntary reports of other measures:
 - · increased use of renewables,
 - efficient use of heat,
 - · increased production of electricity
- 2 enterprises excluded from the programme





What is the cost to implement EnMS

• Difficult qustion :

- How experinced is the company with management systems?
- How much will they do them self or leave to consultant's?
- How ambitious ?
- What's the hourly rate
- Etc.



Assessing the Costs and Benefits of the Superior Energy Performance





ISO 50001's role as a policy measure in EU countries

 Certified energy management has been part of industrial energy policy in Denmark since 1992, Sweden and Ireland followed later.



Danish Energy Agency

Elements of the VA-scheme

To get an agreement the company must:

- Be certified by ISO 50001 energy management system + DEA additional
- requirements (procurement, design, reporting)
- Implement energy saving project with a pay back time up to 5 years
 Examine special investigations for energy efficiency (mandatory areas
 + inspiration from DEA)
- Send a yearly report to DEA regarding progress on energy saving projects (completed and new ones)
- DEA and the company negotiate the conditions of agreement
- Agreement will be signed by both parties
- An agreement last up to 3 years
- In return the companies get a subsidy to their electricity tax of, up to 85% of the tax (2018 ~ 0.13 EURO/kWh)
- If requirements are not met, the subsidy must be paid back



Danish Energy Agency evaluation results

Evaluation made by different consultants		COWI, 2005	HHS Teknik, 2013	Andersen and Petersen, 2017
Period cov Independent evaluation of industrial energy 2010-2013				
Final energy efficiency tools have again and again				
Energy cor pointed out that VA is one of the best tools 85				
- share of DK energy cons.	%	17	15	14
Energy consumption, VA-companies	PJ	58	45	59
- share of manu. industry energy cons.	%	51	47	69
- share of DK energy cons.	%	9	7	10
Obtained energy savings	PJ	2,8	2,4	3.3
- share of energy cons., VA-companies	%	5	5	6



Key-points if the voluntary system should deliver savings

- Set requirements to companies instructions and requirements towards which energy saving projects to implement.
- The VA-scheme must comprise a strong economic incentive like tax reduction
- Competent team at the energy agency
- Evaluate regularly in order to improve and develop the VA-scheme.
- The authority should take lead in identifying and developing new approaches, findings, and technologies
- Keep close dialogue with industries and industrial experts to understand new agendas, challenges, and ways to integrate energy efficiency activities with company life.
- Ensure that qualified consultants, and technical experts are available





EU obligation for energy audits or substituted by a management system

- In 2016, the energy directive requires EU countries to ensure that large enterprises carry out energy audits.
 - The energy audit is a thorough assessment of the energy consumption of a company including its buildings, processes and transport use
 - It has to be carried out every 4 year
 - No requirements for action
 - So far poor results –based on 2018 evaluation done by DEA
 - Challenges
 - Audit every 4 year, an obligation- how do I fulfill it in the cheapest way, no top management involvement, no focus on behavior change, no requirement for action
- Can be replaced with,
 - A certified ISO 50001
 - A certified ISO 14001 plus 6.3 from ISO 50001, the energy review , if energy is a significant environmental conditions it has to be integrated in the whole system



THX and You can find Erik here \odot



