



LTA Non branch related industries

>> Focus on energy and climate change

The Long-Term Agreement for Non branch related industries (LTAOI) is a covenant between the Dutch Government and a large number of individual Dutch companies to improve energy efficiency. Its most important objective is to implement sustainable energy management through energy-efficient production, products and (chain) co-operation. Energy efficiency also drastically reduces CO₂ emissions.

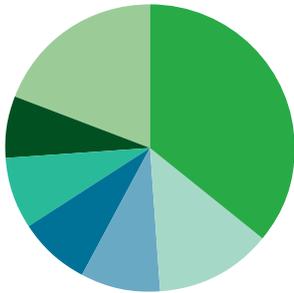
Covenant: a viable agreement for saving energy

The Netherlands has had positive experiences with covenants. Since 1989, three covenants have been formed: LTA1 to 3. LTA1 (1989 – 2000) focused on production processes. Measures were aimed at reducing energy consumption in factories, for example. LTA1 was successful and the participants realised savings of 22.3% (target: 20%). LTA2 (2000 – 2008) aimed for energy improvements both within and outside participating companies. For the first time, the entire product supply chain was included and this formed the basis for the introduction of an energy management system. This also led to the optimisation of all processes (process efficiency). Outside the companies, chain efficiencies made it possible to save energy throughout the product chain. In addition, the industry was able to make further savings by generating or purchasing sustainable energy. LTA3 was signed in 2008 with the ambition of saving 8% more energy every four years. Within sustainable business, this meant a shift of focus towards integral cost price and energy efficiency.

LTA Non branch related industries

Covenants have been formed with branch organisations or commodity boards. The LTA for Non branch related industries was designed for companies that are not members of a branch organisation or commodity board. On 1 July 2008, the Non branch related industries – around half of which consist of companies within the technology manufacturing industry – signed up for LTA3. The NL Agency/NL Energy and Climate offered results-oriented support in this and, up to the end of 2010, 35 companies have joined.

Figure: Energy consumption by LTA3 industrial sector in PJ (2009)



- 38,4 PJ Oil and Gas producing industry (38.413 TJ) – 36%
- 14,0 PJ Non branch related industries (13.999 TJ) – 13%
- 9,7 PJ Chemical industry (9.737 TJ) – 9%
- 8,4 PJ Coarse ceramics industry (8.370 TJ) – 8%
- 8,4 PJ Rubber, Glue and Plastics industry (8.412 TJ) – 8%
- 7,5 PJ Waste water treatment (district water boards) (7.498 TJ) – 7%
- 19,5 PJ Other LTA sectors* – 19%

* Other LTA3 industrial sectors: asphalt (2.976 TJ), fine ceramics (1.098 TJ), foundries (1.765 TJ), sand-limestone and cellular concrete (1.008 TJ), refrigeration and cold-storage (2.357 TJ), metallurgical (2.992 TJ), surface treatment (1.398 TJ), tank storage (2.277 TJ), carpet industry (808 TJ), textile industry (1.251 TJ) and textile service companies (1.556 TJ).

There are three sectors within LTA3: the industrial sector, the food and beverage sector and the service sector. In 2009, 17 branches within the industrial sector took part in monitoring. At 105.9 PJ, the industrial sector accounted for roughly 64% of total LTA3 energy consumption in 2009. As a reference point, 35 PJ represents the annual energy consumption of approximately 400,000 households. In 2009, the total primary energy consumption of all LTA3 companies was 164.5 PJ, which is comparable to around 2 million Dutch households. With 3% of the total number of companies within LTA3 (1,100 in 2009), Non branch related industries within the industrial sector account for roughly 13% of its energy consumption and almost 9% of the total primary energy consumption of all LTA3 companies.

Features of LTA Non branch related companies

The combined turnover of LTA Non branch related companies in 2009 was approximately €14 billion. Together, they employ around 79,000 people. The number of employees in each company ranges from 10 to several thousand. The total energy consumption of the Non branch related industries sector amounted to 14 PJ (13,999 TJ) in 2009. Broken down, this consists of more than 1.1 billion kWh of electricity, 115 million m³ of natural gas and 386 TJ heating and other fuel consumption. The share of energy costs in turnover varies greatly, due to the heterogeneous nature of the companies. These include some very high energy consumers (3,000 TJ), as well as low ones (6 TJ).

Co-operation

Companies within the LTA Non branch related industries work together in unique ways. Five times a year, the companies meet to discuss the implementation of LTA and to share knowledge on improving energy efficiency. Depending on the circumstances, this can include Energy Efficiency Plans (EEPs), chain efficiencies, energy management and monitoring reports. Other regularly recurring items include participation in the Energy Conservation Consultative Group (ECCG), the LTA3 Platform, the LTA3 agenda commission, carbon trading, new and forthcoming European regulations and European Commission policy plans for energy conservation, and how energy efficiency fits within the LTA policy of participating companies.

The Non branch related industries have also initiated user groups, which discuss selected topics arising from the business consultations. These user groups consist of 5-10 companies. The knowledge and experiences shared in these groups is exchanged with other LTA Non branch related participants, or with the sector as a whole, and also with other LTA sectors with which the Non branch related companies often work. Subjects covered by the user groups include lighting, heat co-generation installations, base loads and transport. Cross-sector topics include Textile Renewal, within which KLM works closely with the textile industry.

The FME Sustainability Compass

An innovative LTA3 initiative is the preparation of a preliminary study/roadmap. This activity is applied to the further development of sectors associated with sustainable business. The primary aim is seek breakthroughs and, through these, to maximise the three Ps (People, Planet, Profit) of sustainable business. Following a successful preliminary study *High-tech Industries*, by a group of Non branch related companies in the technological industry sector, the co-called FME Sustainability Compass for High-tech Sectors was developed. The realisation of energy efficiency is seen by FME as prerequisite for maintaining the competitive position of high-tech companies on international markets. Due to the focus on the availability and affordability of materials, in addition to energy, one of the most important elements is entering into supply chains. Aspects of this include: 'who is/are the chain director(s)', 'what role(s) does my company fulfil in the chain' and 'how can I collaborate commercially with partners in the chain'. The (25) participating companies provide impetus to the development of tools that could later become useful to a wide cross-section of the technological industries sector. By collectively switching to new working methods within the sector, it is possible to improve energy efficiency by 50% in 2030, compared with 2005.

Projects

(Supported by the NL Agency)

- The European project *Motor Challenge Programme* aims to conserve electricity within electric motors (systems);
- Textile Renewal: a chain project which, in close co-operation with the textile industry and knowledge centre Texperium, ‘upcycles’ all KLM women’s uniforms into new products;
- Heat co-generation;
- Optimisation of compressed air systems;
- Base loads – focus on energy conserving options during production downtimes;
- Optimisation of transport with grounding in and orientation towards conservation possibilities;
- Introduction and performance of scans: business premise scans, wherever possible in combination with research into heat optimisation.

Chain efficiency and sustainable energy

The Non branch related industries sector is committed to chain efficiency and sustainable energy. Up to and including 2009, around 1 PJ of structural savings have been realised within the product chain (e.g. through more energy-efficient chips and printers) and within the production chain (e.g. through material savings in the automotive industry and the introduction of secondary raw materials). The sector has also introduced several measures in the field of sustainable energy. The use of sustainable energy is mostly through self-generation and/or the purchasing of sustainable energy (making energy supplies sustainable). Through self-generation (energy from waste, biomass, ambient heat, wind and solar energy), the Non branch related industries sector has made savings of 24 TJ. In 2009, 3,124 TJ of green electricity was purchased.

Table: Number of and savings realised by new measures

| 2009 in comparison to 2008 | Number of new measures | | Savings realised (in TJ) | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|------|--------------------------|-----------|
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 |
| Process efficiency | 205 | 374 | 256 | 444 |
| Chain efficiencies | 19 | 25 | 355 | -456 TJ** |
| Sustainable energy | 8 | 7 | 1.306 | 1.092 TJ |

** In 2009, chain projects contributed 1249 TJ, while 1.705 TJ was contributed in 2008. In comparison, therefore, 456 TJ less energy was saved through chain projects in 2009, compared to 2008.

About the LTA programme

The Dutch government and businesses have entered into agreements on the effective and efficient use of energy. These arrangements are covered by the Long-Term Agreements (LTA1-3) on energy efficiency and are primarily aimed at energy-intensive sectors (around 1,200 companies). As a result, energy efficiency has improved by an average of 2% annually, since 1992. The LTA programme supports this by providing targeted assistance to participants. LTA advisers provide support during start-up, implementation and clarification, as well as providing direction, advice, facilitating knowledge networks and (partially) financing projects in the field of energy conservation.

The LTA programme is implemented by the NL Agency, which is part of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation. For more information, visit: www.agentschapnl.nl/lta

Successful implementation

The implementation of LTA has been a success within Non branch related industries. The group of participating companies is very active in implementing projects and, as a result, has realised the following total energy savings (in TJ), up to and including 2009, in comparison with 2005:

- 1,296 (Process Efficiency measures)
- 20 (production chain efficiency)
- 976 (product chain efficiency)
- 24 (sustainable energy generated)
- 3,124 (sustainable energy purchased)

Participants of the LTAOI

The Non branch related industries LTA consists of a heterogeneous group of companies with a highly diversified product range and/or processes.

PARTICIPATING COMPANIES END OF 2010

Metal electro and high-tech

Ahrend Produktiebedrijf
Sint-Oedenrode B.V. +
Zwanenburg B.V.
Anteryon B.V.
Ball Packaging Europe Oss N.V.
DAF Trucks N.V.
DutchAero B.V.
FEI Electron Optics B.V.
Honeywell B.V.
NedSchroef Helmond B.V. en
NedSchroef Weert B.V.
Netherlands Car B.V.
NXP Semiconductors
Netherlands B.V.
Océ Technologies B.V.
PANalytical B.V.
Philips Electronics Nederland
B.V.
Scania Production Zwolle B.V.
VDT/Bosch Group

Food processing

Bierbrouwerij De
Koningshoeven B.V.
BV Budelse Brouwerij
Gulpener Bierbrouwerij B.V.

InBev Nederland B.V.
Lindeboom Bierbrouwerij B.V.
Perfetti Van Melle Benelux B.V.
Sensus Operations B.V.

Minerals processing

Ankerpoort N.V.

Recycling and eco technology
Berger Recycling B.V.
Veluwe Afval Recycling (VAR)

Aviation

Koninklijke Luchtvaart
Maatschappij N.V.
Schiphol Nederland B.V.

Media

Nederlandse Omroep Stichting

Metal tempering

Bodycote Hardingscentrum
B.V.
H&ST Heat Surface Treatment
B.V.

Plastic processing and roofing

Icopal B.V.
Rompa-Technoplast B.V.
Tredegar Film Products B.V.

Blood plasma processing

Sonac Loenen B.V.

Gift-wrap

Kaleidoscope Nederland B.V.

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