



Improving Cold Chain Energy Efficiency
in food and beverage sector

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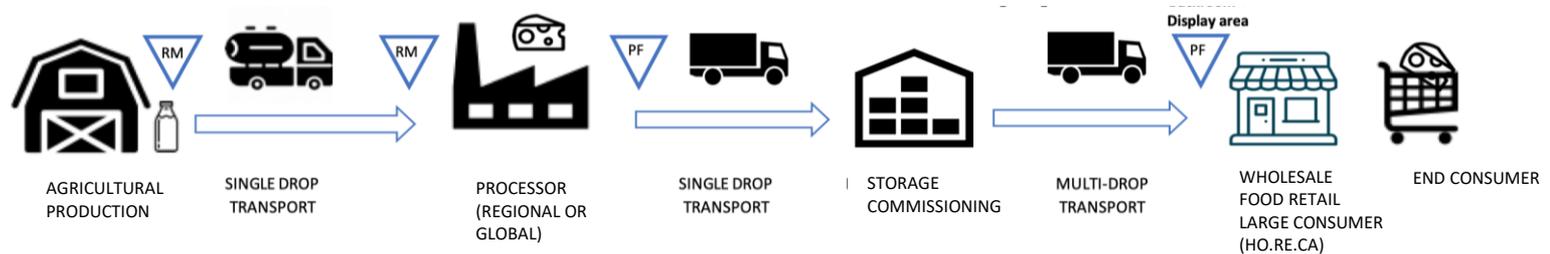
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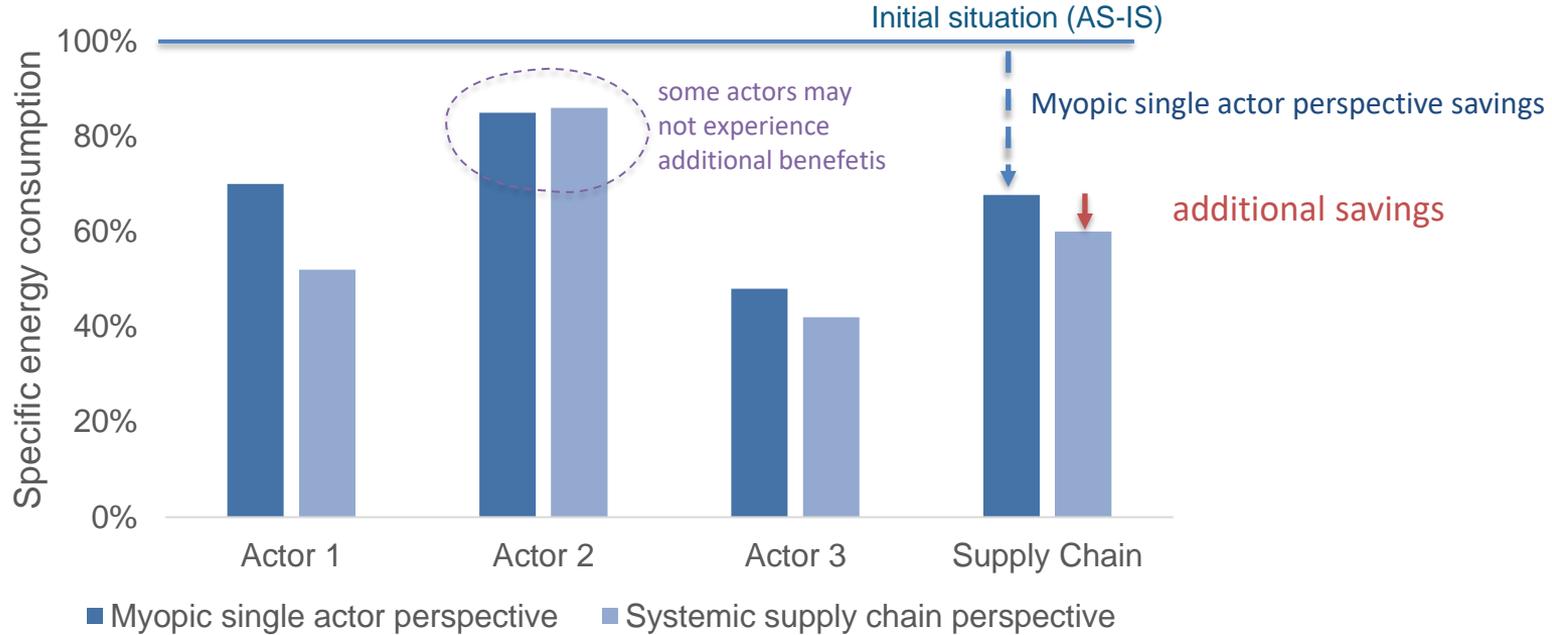
Cold chain – Food and beverage sector

- Cold chains consist of environmentally controlled logistics chains aiming at preserving the quality of perishable goods, connecting processing, storage, and distribution activities **from farm to fork**.
 - Refrigeration is of a vital importance for the preservation of food quality.



Currently, only 10% of produced foods is correctly refrigerated and up to 30% is lost before it reaches the domestic refrigerator

Overall Cold chain perspective



- Additional energy efficiency measures
- Harmonise interventions
- Increased energy efficiency implementation rate due to lower barriers

Getting the F&B cold supply chain on board

Variety of partners to promote and develop the trainings activities, e-learning, tool and exchange platforms.



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IER Institute of Energy Economics
and Rational Energy Use



escan s.r.l.

the energy consulting



IEECP

INSTITUTE FOR EUROPEAN ENERGY AND CLIMATE POLICY



Federations and associations provide support for companies' engagement and data collection, dissemination and exploitation of ICCEE's outcomes.



EC SLA

European Cold Storage and Logistics Association



SPES
GEIE

Spread European Safety



RA

ROMALIMENTA



ΑΝΑΠΤΥΞΙΑΚΗ
ΕΠΙΜΕΛΗΤΗΡΙΟΥ
ΚΟΡΙΝΘΙΑΣ



atee

ASSOCIATION TECHNIQUE
ENERGIE ENVIRONNEMENT



FIRE

FEDERAZIONE ITALIANA PER
L'USO RAZIONALE DELL'ENERGIA

Thus, ensuring wide dissemination of project results and wider impact at the EU level in the agri-food industry.

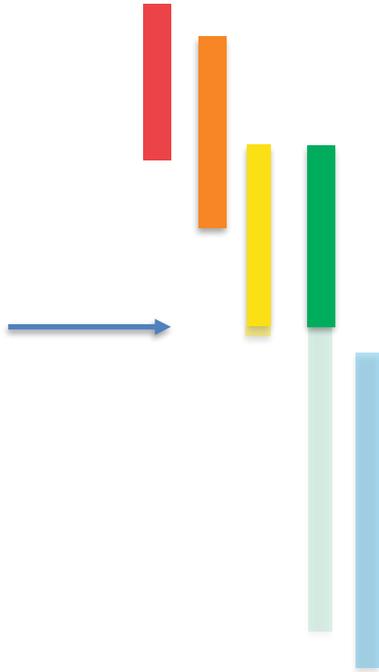


The project in steps

Sept 2019

today

Aug 2022



Model design and monitoring



Tool development



Tool validation



Capacity building activities



Sharing and exploiting results



2 Pillars

TOOL

DEVELOP AND
APPLY AN
ANALYTICAL ENERGY
EFFICIENCY TOOL
TO SUPPORT AND
FACILITATE
INVESTMENT
DECISION-MAKING

Will allow users to estimate the energy & environmental performances of a supply chain and its actors and provide:

- suggestions for specific EEM investment
- benchmarking
- what-if analysis

A CAPACITY BUILDING
PROGRAMME AND
CREATING A
COMMUNITY TO
ACCELERATE CHANGE
IN THE ENERGY
CULTURE OF THE
FOOD & BEVERAGE
SECTOR

CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME

4 main themes:

- Supply chain management
- LCA and LCC
- NEBs and behavioural aspects
- Financial aspects and funding opportunities

The Numbers - stakeholders with increased skills/capabilities/competencies

	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	TOT during the project	5 years after end of project
	20 National workshops	4 EU workshops	e-learning		e-learning
Companies	400	32	64	496	160
Energy experts	400-500	100-150	200-300	1,500-2,000	500-750
Non-energy experts	800-1,000	-	-		

Up to now

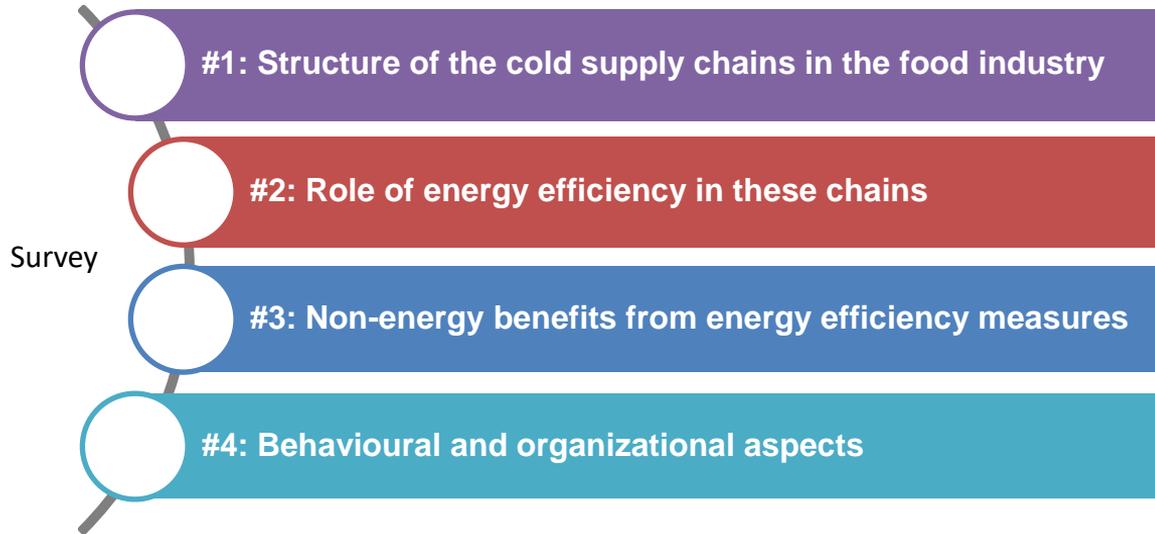
10 workshops
> 700 participants

13 participants

To be planned in next months

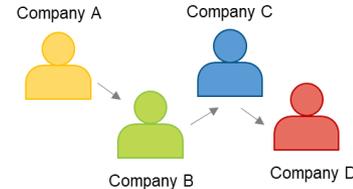
Understanding non-energy related benefits and behavioural and organizational aspects

- Target group: Stakeholders from food industry operating in different stages of the cold supply chain
- In-depth interviews with 61 participants in 11 countries (Dec. 2019 to Jan. 2020; semi-structured)
- Online multi-language survey with 175 participants (April to June 2020; closed answers)



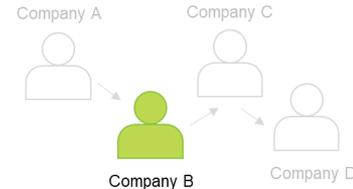
Two perspectives

Supply chain perspective



vs.

Individual company perspective



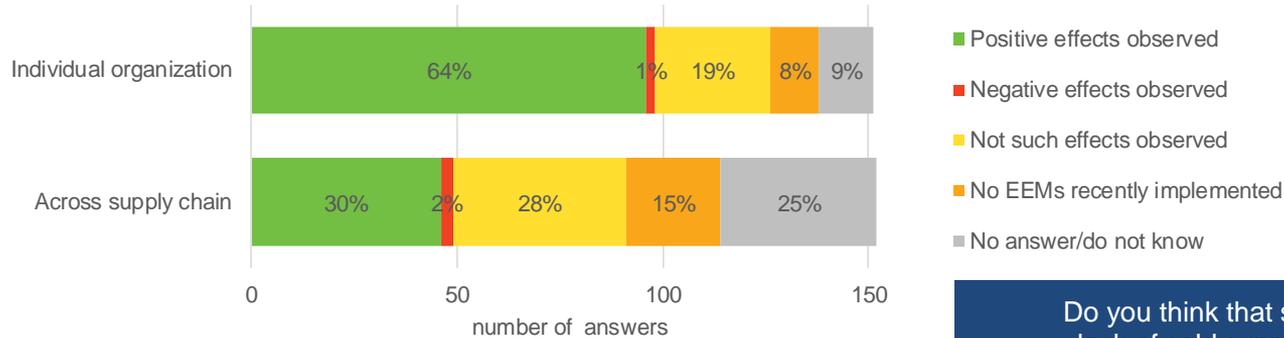
Intervention strategy: Perception of non-energy benefits according to survey results

Please think of recently implemented energy efficiency measures ...

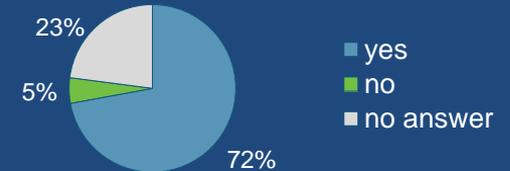
... in your individual company

... that also affected other companies in the cold supply chain

Did these yield any other positive or negative effects besides lower energy costs and CO₂ emissions? (n = 152)



Do you think that some energy is wasted due to a lack of cold supply chain coordination? (n = 61)



Area of interestet WG 8.1 and ICCEE

- What were your barriers (systems, technical, policy, legal) to collecting implemented measures data and how did you overcome them?
- How useable is the data (how well do people complete the data fields, is it robust, mistakes etc)
- What customer facing information do you provide – to auditors or auditees.
 - Do they find it useful? ✓
 - Does it incentivise implementation/action? ?
- Do national audit programmes use the data? ✗
- How do audits link to incentives and how successful are these in incentivising implementation ? ?



Thank you

www.iccee.eu



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