



INTELLIGENT ENERGY-EUROPE PROGRAMME

2011 IMPLEMENTATION REPORT



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INTRODUCTION

Art. 8 of Decision No 1639/2006/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council requires the Commission to draw up an annual implementation report for the Competitiveness and Innovation Framework Programme (2007-2013) and for each specific programme examining the supported activities in terms of financial implementation, results and, where possible, impact.

This report examines the progress in implementation of the specific programme: Intelligent Energy-Europe Programme II (2007-2013) and its purpose is to satisfy this requirement for the year 2011.

This Implementation Report is set out in the following main sections:

- Overview of Intelligent Energy Europe (IEE II), explaining the background to the programme, the fields and types of activity which were supported and the instruments used for its management.
- IEE II activities in 2011, with a brief overview of the numbers and budgets of projects and other actions which were supported, together with more detailed breakdowns by field of action. It is important to note that the majority of projects which were signed in 2011 were selected from the Call for proposals 2010. Highlights of 2011 are also provided for each field of action, describing specific projects or activities which were particularly noteworthy in 2011. Most of the highlights which occurred in 2011 resulted from projects which had started in earlier years. Further highlights can be found in the IEE II Performance Report (2007-2011)¹.
- Programme Performance Indicators.
- Budget Execution, including an account of the execution of the budget in 2011, which shows the individual budget allocations in the 2011 IEE II Work Programme as approved by the IEE II Management Committee and the commitments made by the Commission during the year.

¹ http://ec.europa.eu/cip/documents/implementation-reports/index_en.htm

1. OVERVIEW OF THE "INTELLIGENT ENERGY–EUROPE II" PROGRAMME 2007-2013

The "Intelligent Energy–Europe II" programme (IEE II) is one of the three specific programmes of the Competitiveness and Innovation Framework Programme (CIP). IEE II aims at supporting sustainable development in the energy context, making a balanced contribution to the achievement of the following general objectives: security of energy supply, competitiveness, and environmental protection. IEE II is mainly based on the experience gained from its predecessor, the first Intelligent Energy - Europe programme (IEE) established by Decision 1230/2003/EC² of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2003 and is enlarged under CIP.

Through the participation of more than 3000 public and private organisations across the EU, IEE and IEE II have become the main Community instruments in the field of energy efficiency and the use of new and renewable energy sources to support the development and implementation of policies and Directives, support the creation of favourable market conditions, prepare the ground for investments, build capacities and skills, and keep the key stakeholders informed and engaged.

The main IEE II objective as set out in Article 37 of the CIP Decision is to contribute to secure, sustainable and competitively priced energy for Europe, by providing for action:

- to foster energy efficiency and the rational use of energy resources;
- to promote new and renewable energy sources and to support energy diversification;
- to promote energy efficiency and the use of new and renewable energy sources in transport.

In operational terms, as set out in Article 38 of the CIP Decision, IEE II is required to:

- (a) provide the elements necessary for the improvement of sustainability, the development of the potential of cities and regions, as well as for the preparation of the legislative measures needed to attain the related strategic objectives; develop the means and instruments to follow up, monitor and evaluate the impact of the measures adopted by the Community and its Member States in the fields which it addresses ;
- (b) boost investment across Member States in new and best performing technologies in the fields of energy efficiency, renewable energy sources and energy diversification, including in transport, by bridging the gap between the successful demonstration of innovative technologies and their effective, broad market uptake in order to attain leverage of public and private sector investment, promote key strategic technologies, bring down costs, increase market experience and contribute to reducing the financial risks and other perceived risks and barriers that hinder this type of investment; and
- (c) remove the non-technological barriers to efficient and intelligent patterns of energy production and consumption by promoting institutional capacity building at, inter alia, local and regional level, by raising awareness, notably through the educational system, by encouraging exchanges of experience and know-how among the main players concerned, business and citizens in general and by stimulating the spread of best

² Decision No 1230/2003/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2003 adopting a multiannual programme for action in the field of energy: 'Intelligent Energy — Europe' (OJ L 176/29, 15.07.2003)

practices and best available technologies, notably by means of their promotion at Community level.

These objectives are valid for the whole duration of IEE II , i.e. from 2007 to 2013. Each annual work programme, including the one adopted for the year 2011, sets a number of more specific, action-related objectives.

IEE II provides most of its financial support to projects on the basis of annual calls for proposals. Its projects are generally of a "soft" nature: they aim to work in a catalytic way, by triggering market mechanisms or inducing third parties to take action in line with the programme's objectives. Communication and dissemination of the results are an inherent part of IEE II projects and are at the core of the management of the programme. The impact of IEE II projects thus extends far beyond the results of each individual project.

The quantitative impacts of IEE II projects are measured using four common performance indicators together with other project specific indicators which are agreed upon in advance by the contractors and the EACI (see list of EACI project officers in Annex 1).

1.1. IEE II fields of action

IEE II annual Work Programmes are primarily based on the following fields of action:

I. Energy efficiency and rational use of energy (SAVE)³, including:

- improving energy efficiency and the rational use of energy, in particular in the building and industry sectors;
- supporting the preparation and application of legislative measures.

II. New and renewable energy resources (ALTENER)⁴, including:

- promoting new and renewable energy sources for centralised and decentralised production of electricity, heat and cooling and thus supporting the diversification of energy sources;
- integrating new and renewable energy sources into the local environment and the energy systems;
- supporting the preparation and application of legislative measures.

III. Energy in transport (STEER)⁵ to promote energy efficiency and the use of new and renewable energies sources in transport, including:

- supporting initiatives relating to all energy aspects of transport and the diversification of fuels;
- promoting renewable fuels and energy efficiency in transport;

³ CIP Decision, Article 39.

⁴ CIP Decision, Article 40.

⁵ CIP Decision, Article 41.

- supporting the preparation and application of legislative measures.

IV. *Integrated initiatives*⁶, covering several of the fields above (e.g. energy efficiency and renewable energies in buildings; local energy leadership).

Wherever possible, actions financed by the IEE II Programme promote synergies between different priorities.

1.2. Types of activity supported by IEE II (promotion and dissemination) projects

Article 43 of the CIP Decision lists the following groups of activities for which Community funding can be provided for the implementation of action under the general heading of IEE II promotion and dissemination projects:

- strategic studies on the basis of shared analysis and regular monitoring of market developments and energy trends for the preparation of future legislative measures or for the review of existing legislation, including with regard to the functioning of the internal energy market, for the implementation of the medium- and long-term strategy in the energy field to promote sustainable development, as well as for the preparation of long-term voluntary commitments with industry and other stakeholders and for the development of standards, labelling and certification systems, where appropriate also in cooperation with third countries and international organisations;
- creation, enlargement or reorganisation of structures and instruments for sustainable energy development, including local and regional energy management, and the development of adequate financial products and market instruments;
- promotion of sustainable energy systems and equipment in order to further accelerate their penetration of the market and stimulate investment to facilitate the transition from their demonstration to the marketing of more efficient technologies, awareness campaigns and the creation of institutional capabilities;
- development of information, education and training structures, the utilisation of results, the promotion and dissemination of know-how and best practices involving all consumers, dissemination of results of the action and projects and cooperation with the Member States through operational networks; and
- monitoring of the implementation and the impact of Community legislative and support measures.

1.3. IEE II funding instruments

The IEE II programme is implemented by means of two main instruments:

- Grants:** grant agreements in the case of proposals selected on the basis of either a call for proposals or a 'concerted action' (monopoly situation);
- Tenders:** public procurement contracts for activities which are selected on the basis of a call for tenders.

⁶ CIP Decision, Article 42.

The distinction between grant agreements and tenders for public procurement is defined by the Financial Regulation⁷. Grants are direct financial contributions to finance actions intended to help achieve an objective forming part of a European Union policy.

Most of the IEE II budget is implemented by means of grants to independent parties proposing actions (projects) in response to annual calls for proposals. The decision to propose each action lies exclusively with the proposers. Responsibility for carrying out the action lies entirely with the contractors.

In the case of public procurement (tenders), the Commission procures a product or service which it needs and defines itself.

In addition, the CIP allows the possibility of cooperation with European and international financial institutions such as the European Investment Bank (EIB), KfW Bankengruppe (KfW), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), and the Council of Europe development Bank (CEB), allowing part of the IEE II budget to be managed by the relevant financial institutions.

The management of most IEE II grants and some tenders is delegated to the Executive Agency for Competitiveness and Innovation (EACI)⁸. The Directorate General for Energy manages some tenders for actions of a strategic nature, especially studies for the preparation, implementation and evaluation of energy efficiency and renewable energy policy. Within IEE II, international financing institutions manage the ELENA component of the programme.

Regarding contractual arrangements, the Commission's standard model contracts apply. For grant agreements managed by the EACI, the contract models have been customized in order to optimise their management by the EACI and by the contractors.

1.4. Levels of support offered by IEE II grant agreements

The EU financial contribution to grants is based on reimbursement of the eligible costs of the action.

As a general rule, for the projects which represent the majority of IEE actions, a 75% ceiling for the EU contribution applies. This support rate was agreed as part of an effort to draw lessons from the past and to make the programme more attractive to newcomers (in particular from new Member States) and small businesses.

For specific target groups, the following alternative rates are foreseen:

- Actions with standardisation bodies: up to 95% of the total eligible cost.

⁷ Directive Article 108(1) of the Financial Regulation applicable to the general budget of the European Communities (Regulation No 1605/2002 of 25 June 2002).

⁸ Commission Decision 2007/373/EC of 31.05.2007, OJEU L140 of 01.06.2007, p.52.

The Agency is responsible for the management of Community action in the fields of energy, entrepreneurship and innovation (including eco-innovation), and sustainable transport under the following Community programmes:

- The Intelligent Energy Europe Programme I (2003-2006)
- The Competitiveness and Innovation Framework Programme – Intelligent Energy Europe II and the Entrepreneurship & Innovation Programme (EIP) (2007-2013)
- Marco Polo I (2003-2006) and the Marco Polo II Programme (2007-2013),

- Concerted Actions with Member States and participating countries: only the additional costs arising from coordination of the activity, together with other costs necessary to give the activity a Community dimension, are eligible. These are 100% funded.
- Actions developed in co-operation with the financial institutions (EIB, KfW, EBRD, and CEB) are subject to a dedicated cooperation agreement between the financial institution and the Commission. A 90% ceiling for the EU contribution is applied for these actions.

2. THE IEE II ANNUAL WORK PROGRAMMES AND THEIR IMPLEMENTATION IN 2011

2.1. Overview of IEE II activities in 2011

The annual Work Programmes for IEE II are adopted by the Member States through the Intelligent Energy Europe Management Committee (see list of members in Annex II), before being passed for decision to the European Commission.

The 2010 Call for proposals was published on the IEE website on 23 March 2010. The deadline for submission of proposals was 24 June. 346 eligible proposals were received. 44 projects (plus 5 reserve list proposals) were recommended for funding. Most project negotiations were completed by the end of March 2011 and most contracts were signed by the end of April 2011. Budget was sufficient to support the first three reserve list proposals. Funded projects under the 2010 Call for proposals are listed in Annex III.

The annual IEE II work programme for 2011 was established by Commission Decision C(2011)93 of 18 January 2011⁹. The 2011 Call for proposals was published on the IEE website on 18 January 2011. The deadlines for submission of proposals were 12 May and 15 June. The Call was promoted at a well attended information day in Brussels and at more than 20 national information days. More than 200 pre-proposal check requests were answered by the EACI, with an average response time of less than a week. 377 eligible proposals were received. Nearly a hundred independent experts supported the evaluation, about half of them taking part for the first time. 75 projects (plus 8 reserve list proposals) were recommended for funding. Most project negotiations were completed by the end of March 2012 and most contracts were signed by the end of April 2012. Budget was sufficient to support the first 2 reserve list proposals. Funded projects under the 2011 Call for proposals are listed in Annex IV.

The operational budget of IEE II for 2011, not including contributions from third countries, amounted to €114,499,000.00 in commitment appropriations. Contributions from EFTA countries totalled €2,487,076.00, Croatia's¹⁰ contribution was €707,600.000 and the contribution from the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia¹¹ was €256,331.00. A total of €6,601,000.00 was provisionally allocated to cover the operating expenses of the EACI for 2011, and €900,000.00 was earmarked for administrative expenses.

⁹ Commission Decision establishing the 2011 Work Programme for the implementation of "Intelligent Energy–Europe II" Programme of 18 January 2011

¹⁰ Memorandum of Understanding with Croatia entered into force on 26 December 2007.

¹¹ Memorandum of Understanding with the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia entered into force on 15 November 2011.

2.2. Details of IEE II 2011 activities related to promotion and dissemination projects:

(1) Energy efficiency and rational use of energy (SAVE)

Energy-efficient buildings: for action raising the energy performance of new and existing buildings, in both the residential and tertiary sectors.

Call for proposals 2010

Number of eligible proposals received: 76

Number of projects funded: 5

Budget committed: €8.1 million

Call for proposals 2011

From the 2011 IEE II Work Programme the priority on "energy efficiency in buildings" was no longer addressed as such but jointly with "renewable energy sources in buildings" under two integrated initiatives

Industrial excellence in energy: for action empowering European Industries, in particular SMEs, to save energy .

Call for proposals 2010

This action was not open in the 2010 IEE II Work Programme.

Call for proposals 2011

Number of eligible proposals received: 33

Number of proposals funded: 7

Budget committed: €8 million

Seven proposals (plus two on a reserve list) were selected for funding. Of these, 5 aim at improving energy efficiency in particular sectors of industry: leather and tanning, clothing, food and drink, sawmill and fishery industry. Two proposals champion large scale energy audit schemes aimed at SMEs. One proposal describes a different type of large scale scheme: energy efficiency and waste heat recovery in industrial parks. Finally, one proposal aims at promoting cogeneration of heat and power developing country-specific roadmaps for large scale deployment of cogeneration technology.

Highlights 2011: European voluntary agreement by plastics industry to save energy

The EuPlastVoltage project¹², which was completed in May 2011, led to the signature of a European voluntary agreement to save energy in the plastic converting industry.

The European plastics converting industry is composed of about 50,000 Small and Medium Size Enterprises (SMEs) and 1.6 million employees spread across the 27 Member States. The final energy use of the sector is approximately 14 TWh per year, mainly for electricity used by production machines. Only 5% of the target companies have an energy manager as most lack resources to improve energy efficiency. The industry estimates that a considerable potential exists for reducing energy consumption. Moreover, energy efficiency improvement will promote competitiveness and sustainability of the Plastics Converting sector. Therefore, the industry is willing to actively contribute to the energy and climate policies of the European Union through its strong associative network.

The objective of the EuPlastVoltage project was to prepare and launch a voluntary long-term agreement on energy efficiency for the European plastics converting industry, resulting in a firm commitment by the sector to achieve energy efficiency targets at the European level. The parties aimed at an average energy efficiency improvement by the joint companies of 20% in the period from 2007 to 2020, to be achieved by implementing energy efficiency measures in the production processes.

The voluntary agreement was prepared under the coordination of the European Plastics Trade Association. IEE II funding allowed them and their partners to draft the voluntary agreement, set up the necessary monitoring and benchmarking activities and to negotiate ratification with the national plastics associations. The voluntary agreement was ratified in November 2011 by the National Plastic Converting Associations from Belgium, France, Germany, Hungary, Portugal, Spain, The Netherlands and the United Kingdom. These countries cover more than 60% of the European production, but it is the objective of the consortium to eventually extend the agreement to all the 27 countries in the EU.

Energy-efficient products: for actions to help transform the market towards more energy-efficient products and systems, supporting and complementing the legislation in this area.

Call for proposals 2010

This key action was not open in the 2010 IEE II Work Programme.

Call for proposals 2011

Number of eligible proposals received: 27

Number of proposals funded : 5

Budget committed : €6.4 million

Some observations: five proposals were selected for funding: two aim at making market surveillance activities more effective by sharing between countries the results of some products testing or by developing a standardised way of controlling products

¹²

www.euplastvoltage.eu

compliance at the EU level and make enforcement easier for market surveillance authorities; one proposal should increase the penetration of energy-efficient appliances by actively engaging retailers and informing consumers about the energy costs of running these appliances; one should consolidate and mainstream green procurement of energy related technologies in seven Member States and transfer the know-how to eight other MS where green procurement is still at an early stage; and one should support further the penetration rate of energy efficient lamps by improving consumers and retailers' perception at the point of sale.

Highlights 2011: fostering market surveillance activities in Europe

ATLETE, a market surveillance project¹³, which was completed in July 2011, using refrigerators and freezers as a test case, was one of the first of its kind supported by IEE II. As it is the responsibility of the manufacturer to declare the energy label, there needs to be surveillance to make sure that a product declared as A is not in fact a B or a C. Market surveillance does exist in Member States, but is still patchy. Surveillance authorities act as a network and meet with the European Commission, but many are suffering from a lack of resources. The main barriers are well identified: product testing is considered expensive, excellent laboratories are difficult to find, and surveillance authorities lack resources.

ATLETE showed however that market surveillance is important, technically possible and cost effective. One of the main project outputs was a common methodology for carrying out surveillance regarding the Energy Labelling and Eco-design Directives. The project partners engaged efficiently with industry by putting together a 'voluntary protocol' (signed by 27 manufacturers) giving fridge suppliers a chance to take remedial action in cases of non-compliance. 82 models of fridge from 40 manufacturers were tested (including imported appliances from Korea, Turkey, and China), and 80% of them passed the energy consumption tests, while less than half passed all the five test parameters. All results of the compliance tests were made public and widely disseminated, e.g. via consumer associations.

Despite a relatively small size of the consortium (five partners), the project experienced a wide media coverage, with numerous publications in major national and European press and TV media. Similar market surveillance activities (focussing on other categories of products) are currently in the pipeline, as a specific funding priority was published in the 2011 and 2012 IEE II Calls for Proposals.

Consumer behaviour: for actions helping consumers adopt an energy efficient behaviour and choose the most energy efficient products among those covered under the Eco-design Directive.

Call for proposals 2010

Number of eligible proposals received: 54
Number of projects funded: 7
Budget committed: €8.1 million

¹³

<http://www.atlete.eu>

Call for proposals 2011

This action was not open in the IEE II Work Programme 2011.

Highlights 2011: targetting citizens through radio campaigns

The EER CAMPAIGN project¹⁴ was completed in March 2011. The project aimed at carrying out radio campaigns in order to promote knowledge and best practices in sourcing and consuming energy, to encourage the use of new technologies and to raise citizen's awareness. The project was built around a series of 210 talk-shows to be broadcasted by a network of radios in 7 EU countries. Overall, the project reached over 8,000,000 listeners during the duration of the broadcasts, well above the initial target of 4,000,000. The quality of the broadcasts was excellent. The consortium developed a very informative and attractive format, and involved different personalities which provided variety and prestige to the programmes. The consortium has also expressed interest in using the network of radios to promote other EU initiatives.

Energy services: for actions to improve the market conditions for energy efficiency services and energy performance contracts.

Call for proposals 2010

This action was not open in the IEE II Work Programme 2010.

Call for proposals 2011

This action was not open in the IEE II Work Programme 2011.

Highlights 2011: IEE projects joined forces to boost the EU Energy Services market

The development of the energy services market in Europe is hindered by several barriers such as a lack of awareness, a lack of trust in the supply side, a lack of harmonized procedures, difficulty to access financing or the inadequacy of some public procurement and budgeting rules.

IEE II has been active in addressing these barriers. In total, 17 projects have been funded in this field, involving more than 175 partners from 25 Member States. Through their activities, they have succeeded in moving the market forward by transferring best practices, by developing model contracts, procurement guidelines and measurement protocols, by raising awareness and confidence, by supporting the development of new business models and pilot projects, by analysing the market barriers and opportunities and by providing direct training and capacity building. Most market actors have been able to benefit from these various projects whether they supply, purchase or finance energy services. In 2011 for instance, the FRESH project has resulted in the signature of the first Energy Performance Contract (EPC) with third-party investment in social housing in France. It has also resulted in the dissemination of 50,000 detailed EPC handbooks throughout "Le Moniteur", the largest French construction industry magazine. Similarly, in 2011, the 40 partners of

¹⁴

<http://eercampaign.org>

the ChangeBest project have been developing 49 new Energy Efficiency Services products to realise energy savings in private households, industry, commerce and public buildings.

In February 2011, the EACI decided to organise a specific IEE contractors' meeting to establish synergies between the on-going projects in this field and feed back information to the European Commission on the main project findings and latest market developments. Thanks to the quality of the discussions and the experiences and know-how of the participants, this workshop has elicited useful information and recommendations that have been used by DG ENER for the preparation of the new Energy Efficiency Directive (EED) proposal adopted in June 2011. The fact that eight different IEE II projects are mentioned in the EED impact assessment study is a good example of how IEE II projects support the policy making process by sharing expertise and practical market experience.

(2) New and renewable energy resources (ALTENER)

Electricity from renewable energy sources (RES-e), for actions to increase the share of renewable electricity in Europe's final energy consumption.

Call for proposals 2010

Number of eligible proposals received: 31
Number of projects funded: 4
Budget committed: €4.9 million

Call for proposals 2011

Number of eligible proposals received: 33
Number of proposals funded : 8
Budget committed : €12.3 million

Grid development is a key factor for any further deployment of renewable electricity production, both large and small scale. One of the greatest challenges regarding the grid infrastructure is to connect the offshore potentials, mainly wind, foreseen in the Northern Seas of Europe, developing the electricity network both off- and onshore. From 2007 to 2011, under the IEE II "grid issues" priority, seven projects have been supported.

Highlights 2011: accelerating the deployment of renewable electricity

OFFSHOREGRID¹⁵, which was completed in 2011, was a strategic project which developed designs for the offshore grid in Northern Europe along with a regulatory framework which addressed technical, economic, policy and regulatory aspects. This project provided inputs to the preparation of the Commission's "Communication on Energy infrastructure priorities for 2020 and beyond - A Blueprint for an integrated

¹⁵ OffshoreGrid "Regulatory Framework for Offshore Grids and Power Markets in Europe: Techno-economic Assessment of Different Design Options", <http://www.offshoregrid.eu/>

European energy network"- COM(2010) 677 final. OffshoreGrid is referred to both in the Communication itself and in its the Impact Assessment, and the project's achievements have been commended by high level representatives of DG ENER and by the Commissioner for Energy, as well as by ENTSO-E, national TSO's and companies working in the sector.

RE-SHAPING¹⁶, which ended in December 2011, assisted Member States in implementing the RES Directive through best practices, modelling policy scenarios and innovative instruments. The goal was to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of RES support schemes, to explore RES target flexibility, to study the compatibility of RES policies with the internal market, emission trading, innovation policy, and financial market practices.

Renewable energy heating/cooling (RES-H/C), for actions promoting use of RES for heating and cooling applications.

Call for proposals 2010

This key action was not open in the 2010 IEE Work Programme.

Call for proposals 2011

Number of eligible proposals received: 19

Number of proposals funded : 5

Budget committed : €5.2 million

Renewable heating and cooling projects have an impact at three levels. At the EU level, they have contributed to the development and implementation of EU wide legislation. At the national level, they have assisted in addressing the non-technological barriers that impede the uptake of RES H/C technologies. At the local level, the programme has supported local actors by providing them with the knowledge that is required to enable the use of best practice RES H/C systems in towns and cities.

Highlights 2011: renewable heating and cooling – waking the sleeping giant

RES-H Policy¹⁷, which was completed in 2011, supported policy development for improving RES H/C penetration at the EU level by assisting six Member State governments in setting RES H/C targets as required by the RES Directive. The project provided tailored recommendations for the development of supporting policies, including qualitative and quantitative assessments of these policies in the selected countries, and proposed options to harmonise national RES H/C policies, including an analysis of costs and benefits of such policy strategies.

¹⁶ RE-SHAPING "Shaping an effective and efficient European renewable energy market",
<http://www.reshaping-res-policy.eu/>

¹⁷ RES-H POLICY "Policy development for improving RES-H/C penetration in European Member States",
<http://www.res-h-policy.eu>

QAI¹⁸, which is scheduled for completion in May 2012, is a successful example of an initiative driven by Industry Associations aimed at creating a more favourable market for solar thermal products. It contributed to increase the share of recognised quality products in the solar thermal market, by improving the quality assurance framework so that ultimately the European solar thermal heating and cooling industry can sustainably contribute to the 2020 targets and become a technological world leader. To date over 1400 models of solar thermal collectors and 150 solar thermal systems have been certified under the Solar Keymark Certification scheme.

SEP¹⁹, which is scheduled for completion in April 2012, addresses market barriers in the heat pump sector by providing and implementing a methodology for making field measurements of heat pump systems that will inform the development of European standards. As a result of the project it is expected that the number of certified heat pumps deployed in the market will increase by 25%.

RES in Buildings, to expand the renewable energy systems integration in buildings and to support the implementation of the RES in buildings component of the RES Directive.

Call for proposals 2010

Number of eligible proposals received: 22

Number of projects funded: 4

Budget committed: €4 million

Call for proposals 2011

This action was not open as a separate priority in the IEE workprogramme 2011 because, since the 2011 IEE Work Programme, projects addressing "RES in buildings" have only been invited jointly with "energy efficiency in buildings" under integrated initiatives.

Highlights 2011: supporting national and local authorities and informing citizens

QUALICERT²⁰, which was completed in December 2011, mobilised the relevant stakeholders in five countries (Austria, Italy, Greece, France and Poland), and facilitated dialogue between them, with the aim to develop common success criteria for certification (or equivalent qualification) schemes for installers of biomass stoves and boilers, shallow geothermal energy systems, heat pumps, photovoltaics and solar thermal systems, with a view to achieving mutual recognition across the EU, in line with art 14 of the RES directive.

¹⁸ QAI¹⁸ "Quality assurance in solar thermal heating and cooling technology: keeping track with recent and upcoming developments", <http://www.qaist.org>

¹⁹ SEP¹⁹ "SEasonal PErformance factor and MOnitoring for heat pump systems in the building sector", <http://www.sepemo.eu>

²⁰ <http://www.qualicert-project.eu/>

The ongoing action PATRES²¹, which is scheduled for completion in April 2013, supports successfully the heads of department and technical officers working in local authorities, public utilities and social housing bodies through customized training + coaching + field visits, which help them to introduce effective RES policies for the public and private buildings which are under their responsibility. In 2011 more than 160 participants (more than half from New Member States or Candidate Countries) have followed the PATRES training courses. By the end of the project, it is expected that 40 new (or improved) regulations will have been introduced for supporting renewable energies in municipalities (e.g. via public procurement rules).

EnergiZair²², which is scheduled for completion in March 2013, is setting up Renewable Energy Weather Forecasts on TV, radio and in newspapers in 5 European countries, based on an initiative that is already running successfully in RTBF-Belgium (French speaking). Thanks to the innovative indicators which are presented together with regular weather forecasts, households are easily able to understand how much energy can be supplied by RES installations. In 2011 the consortium made agreements to start in 2012 with Renewable Energy Weather forecasts on TV, radio and in newspapers in Belgium, France, Slovenia, and Portugal. In Italy the project is running faster and already in 2011, the renewable energy weather forecast is running on two regional TV stations and two radio stations.

Bioenergy, for actions promoting increased production and use of biomass, bio-liquids and biogas in energy markets.

Call for proposals 2010

Number of eligible proposals received: 57

Number of projects funded: 10

Budget committed: €11 million

Call for proposals 2011

Number of eligible proposals received: 50

Number of proposals funded : 4

Budget committed : €4.1 million

From Call 2010 onwards, Bioenergy is a comprehensive key action integrating 3 previous key actions: "Biofuels", "Bio-Business" and the bioenergy supply part of "Renewable Heating & Cooling".

Bioenergy will play a crucial role in the achievement of the 2020 targets: it currently provides more than 2/3 of the renewable energy in the EU, and is expected – based on the National Renewable Energy Action Plans – to account for more than half the EU's renewable energy in 2020 and for about 11% of the total EU energy consumption.

Highlights 2011: removing trade barriers and mobilising investment

²¹ PATRES "Public Administration Training and Coaching on RES in their building regulations and codes", <http://www.patres.net>

²² "EnergiZair - The sky is the limit", <http://www.energizair.eu>

Trade barriers are still a crucial issue to be solved in order to facilitate the development of a mature bioenergy market. In order to boost sustainable and transparent international biomass fuel trade, Eubionet III²³, which was completed in 2011, has helped Eurostat with the development of Combined Nomenclature codes for wood pellets and it has successfully contributed to the development of price indexes for industrial wood pellets and wood chips and of the CEN standards for solid biofuels. The implementation of these CEN standards will continue to be supported by SolidStandards²⁴, which started in 2011 and will run until 2014. This project, which is organising 35 training events in 11 countries, is expected to involve 700 solid biofuel producers and other industry players. It is also helping with standards implementation in 7 selected companies, followed by at least 120 other companies. PellCert²⁵ which also started in 2011 and is scheduled for completion in 2014, is supporting the development of a European certification system for pellets (ENplus) and its implementation in Austria, Germany, Spain, Italy and Finland. The project is expected to result in more than 20% of the pellet production in these countries being certified, and in the development of new procedures to certify the sustainability of pellet production and trade.

Several Bioenergy projects are facilitating investments in local and regional supply chains. UrbanBiogas²⁶, which started in 2011, will help five European cities to set up separate collection of organic urban waste and its use for biomethane production. The initiative is expected to trigger €17 million of investment and 90.000 t CO₂eq/yr savings. Both agricultural biogas and waste treatment are addressed by Bio-methane Regions²⁷ (2011-2014), which also started in 2011. Based on the successful predecessor project "Biogas Regions", which mobilised more than €40 million of investment in new biogas plants in 7 regions, leading to savings of 60.000 tons CO₂eq/year, Bio-Methane Regions will accompany 20 new biogas and biomethane projects from the first project idea to the realisation of the infrastructure, with an expected impact quantified as more than €50 million of investment mobilised and more than 25.000 toe/year biogas produced.

(3) Energy in transport (STEER) to promote energy efficiency and the use of new and renewable energies sources in transport

Energy-efficient transport: for actions to reduce the demand for travel by car and transport by road freight, and to shift travel and transport to more efficient transport modes.

Call for proposals 2010

Number of eligible proposals received: 42

Number of projects funded: 8

²³ Eubionet III "Solutions for biomass fuel market barriers and raw material availability", <http://www.eubionet.net>

²⁴ SolidStandards "Enhancing the Implementation of Quality and Sustainability Standards and Certification Schemes for Solid Biofuels", <http://www.solidstandards.eu/>

²⁵ PellCert "European Pellet Quality Certification", <http://www.pelletcouncil.eu>

²⁶ UrbanBiogas "Urban Waste for Biomethane Grid Injection and Transport in Urban Areas", <http://www.urbanbiogas.eu/>

²⁷ Bio-methane Regions "Promotion of Bio-Methane and its Market Development through Local and Regional Partnerships", <http://www.bio-methaneregions.eu/>

Budget committed: €10.5 million

Call for proposals 2011

Number of eligible proposals received: 44

Number of proposals funded : 5

Budget committed: €6.2 million

Of the five proposals recommended for funding, one is promoting the uptake of Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans through a participative approach in polycentric regions, thus providing an interesting approach to addressing a key barrier to the development of those plans: engaging stakeholders and neighbouring institutions. Another proposal will work with small to medium sized historic towns on greening their urban freight distribution. Two proposals aim at increasing the energy efficiency of travelling to and within touristic destinations (including very well known sites such as the Balearic Islands, the Canary Islands, Madeira or Kos in Greece) by working closely with local stakeholders. One proposal in the leisure travel area covers city leisure trips with a focus on cycling and families. It engages families in an innovative track-the-bike "lottery" to motivate them to shift from car to bike use.

Highlights 2011: energy efficient transport for active ageing

The EU-25 population aged 50+ is expected to increase from 35% to 49% between 2005 and 2050. While, in the past, walking and public transport have been the most important modes among older people, currently there is a strong shift towards the use of private cars, and this is expected to increase. This will have significant negative impacts on energy-efficiency in urban transport, but ultimately also on the independent mobility and social inclusion of older Europeans.

At the same time, whilst not all of the barriers are vehicle or infrastructure related, sustainable travel options are not well suited to older people's needs.. Alternatives to the car are perceived as unattractive, or people don't know how to use them. Furthermore, mobility providers need to become more aware of the market potential and consider older people as a relevant consumer group.

The AENEAS project²⁸, which was completed in 2011, assessed the mobility needs and expectations of older people and implemented targeted soft measures (such as guided tours or training sessions on how to consult online public transport options) in 5 cities: Donostia-San Sebastián, Kraków, Munich, Odense, and Salzburg. About 2,700 older persons were trained and 40,000 people were involved through workshops, individualised marketing campaigns and events. Many more were reached via media advertisements. Of the 2,700 participants, 17% stated at the end of the training sessions that they would use a car less often, 30% wanted to ride on public transport more frequently, 27% planned to walk more, and 30% intended to increase cycling.

An important added value of AENEAS' was to raise awareness about the ageing challenge amongst transport professionals. Five workshops were held with 220 attendees from 18 countries. Moreover, 600 bus drivers were trained on older people's needs.

²⁸

www.aeneas-project.eu

AENEAS activities are continuing beyond the project lifetime e.g. the cycling and public transport training schemes in Munich, the guided cycling trips in Odense and the passenger and driver training in Salzburg and San Sebastian will continue in 2012. In addition, AENEAS-type activities are being promoted through the 2012 European Year for Active Ageing and Solidarity between Generations.

Clean and energy-efficient vehicles: for actions to help transform the market towards more energy-efficient vehicles, supporting and complementing the recent legislation in this area:

Call for proposals 2010

This key action was not open in the 2010 IEE Work Programme.

Call for proposals 2011

Number of eligible proposals received: 9

Number of proposals funded : 2

Budget committed : €2.1 million

The two proposals, which were selected from Call 2011, will promote the procurement or the efficient driving of clean vehicles. One of them will support the implementation of the Clean Vehicle Directive and increase the visibility of the Clean Vehicle Portal by reaching a large number of stakeholders through events, training and online support. The other will develop driver training in safe and energy efficient driving specifically for clean public transport vehicles.

Highlights 2011: facilitating the procurement of energy-efficient trains

The ECORAILS²⁹ project, which ended in 2011, was one of the few IEE projects targeting the railway sector. The project developed legally secure guidelines for administrations on how to integrate and evaluate energy-efficiency and environmental criteria in the regional procurement of rolling stock for railway operators. These guidelines are based on two core documents. The first core document provides a comprehensive overview of technological (e.g. control and comfort functions in parked trains, braking energy recovery, automatic coupling systems...) and operational measures (e.g. eco-driving, energy meters, LCC driven procurement...) and their potential in terms of energy savings and pollutants savings in relation to the economic costs for their implementation. The second core document consists of an analysis of existing procurement procedures and how to include energy-efficiency and environmental criteria in them. The guidelines were tested in four pilot sites (Berlin, Lombardy, Timisoara and Øresund). In addition, one real life procurement took place during the project's lifetime at Øresund. An ECORails User Platform at European level and Site Stakeholder Groups at local level helped with the assessment of the guidelines. The website has a "Campus ECORails" section as a central learning tool for the use of the Guidelines. Application of the "Guidelines for Public Transport Administrations in Europe" is expected to reduce energy consumption and CO2 emissions by 8-12% in comparison to the current procedures and 10-15% with regard to the currently used

²⁹ www.ecorails.eu

rolling stock. An unexpected success was the fact that the Romanian partner was asked by its national authorities to rewrite current procurement legislation to take into account environmental and energy-efficiency criteria.

Capacity-building and learning on energy aspects of transport: to promote education and learning and the integration of activities related to energy aspects of transport in local and regional agencies that are active in the field of energy, mobility, environment or development.

Call for proposals 2010

Number of eligible proposals received: 12

Number of projects funded: 2

Budget committed: €2.7 million

Call for proposals 2011

This action was not open in the IEE II Work Programme 2011.

(4) **Integrated initiatives** Actions combining several of the specific fields (SAVE, ALTENER and STEER) or relating to certain EU priorities; may include:

- (a) Integrating energy efficiency and renewable energy sources in several sectors of the economy;
- (b) Combining various instruments, tools and actors within the same action or project.

Local energy leadership: to foster the integration of sustainable energy policies in public authorities' operations and facilitating cooperation between public authorities and other local actors.

Call for proposals 2010

Number of eligible proposals received: 37

Number of projects funded: 6

Budget committed: €7.8 million

Call for proposals 2011

Number of eligible proposals received: 35

Number of proposals funded : 4

Budget committed : €5.5 million

Of the four proposals that were recommended for funding, three aim at sharing experiences across the EU through a concrete and targeted twinning approach, with well-planned training of "learning local authorities". They foresee the development of new Sustainable Energy Action Plans by the "learning authorities" and the start of the implementation of these plans before the end of the project. The last proposal aims at facilitating access to energy consumption data by local authorities in order to produce a sound baseline emissions inventory, and to monitor the energy impacts of their efforts.

Highlights 2011: helping Covenant signatories to deliver a sustainable future

The activities of the ENERGY FOR MAYORS' project³⁰, which is scheduled for completion in 2013, support the EC's "Covenant of Mayors" initiative through strengthening the network of its Covenant Supporters and Coordinators, and helping selected municipalities with the development and implementation of their Sustainable Energy Action Plans (SEAPs).

The project aims to enlarge the network of organisations signing up as supporting structures to the Covenant of Mayors by at least one in each EU country not partnering in the project and by at least 2 new in each project country. In 2011, at the interim stage of the project, results were already looking promising with many capacity building activities for supporting structures organised and well attended in the 10 partner regions. According to the survey which was carried out by the project team, supporting structures are in real need of support. A detailed assessment of their needs was performed in order to maximise the impacts of the capacity building activities. An online toolbox, gathering more than 530 resources, was created in order to support these supporting structures in delivering correct advice and information to the local authorities in their territory. This toolbox contains many useful methodologies, case studies and real life examples on the SEAP topic.

In addition, a total of 165 other municipalities have been supported in their SEAP development. Thirty SEAPs have already been developed and out of these, sixteen have been approved by the city councils. So far, 105 municipalities have signed the Covenant of Mayors as a direct result of the project activities and many more signatories are expected by the end of the project.

Mobilising local energy investments: project development assistance for the preparation of local investments in energy efficiency and/or renewable energy. This new funding area was opened for the first time in 2011.

Call for proposals 2010

This key action did not exist in the 2010 IEE II Work Programme.

Call for proposals 2011

Number of eligible proposals received: 25

Number of proposals selected : 8

Budget: €5.3 million

Building on the experience of ELENA (see below), the MLEI was introduced in the IEE Call 2011, with the aim to support project development assistance for local or regional public authorities to prepare, mobilise financing for, and launch investments in sustainable energy projects. A strict requirement is that at the end of the project, evidence must be provided to show that the investments have been launched unconditionally. The first MLEI Call attracted 25 proposals from 7 countries, for a total investment of €0.8 billion. The average size of the requested investments was €32 million and the average size of the proposed project development assistance was €1.4

³⁰ <http://www.energyformayors.eu/>

million. Three main types of MLEI project have been identified namely, (a) classical investment projects, with innovative means of implementation, (b) bundling of small projects, led by one or more public authorities, and (c) innovative schemes for triggering sustainable energy investments. The lessons learned from these projects will help to guide the use of Structural Funds for energy efficiency and renewable energy in the 2014-2020 cohesion policy.

Energy efficiency and renewable energy in buildings: to promote the integration of energy efficiency measures and renewable energy consumption in new and existing buildings (e.g. nearly-zero energy buildings). This new funding area was opened in 2011 for the first time.

Call for proposals 2010

This key action did not exist in the 2010 IEE II Work Programme.

Call for proposals 2011

Number of eligible proposals received: 63

Number of proposals funded : 7

Budget committed : €8.9 million

The 7 (plus two on a reserve list) proposals recommended for funding meet the objective of supporting all actors along the sector value chain in the face of the transition towards nearly zero-energy buildings in the coming years. Local authorities, developers, financiers, owners, users, designers, engineers, contractors and suppliers will all be either direct, or indirect beneficiaries of these actions. Additionally, from stakeholder forums, networking activities and broad awareness resulting from the recommended proposals, the entire value chain will benefit, as will the regulatory authorities which are setting the framework for the market transformation. During the period 2012 to 2015, these projects are expected to trigger accelerated progress towards nearly zero-energy buildings in national action plans, and will continue to inform the sector throughout that period.

The Building Workforce Training and Qualification Initiative in the field of energy efficiency and renewable energy (BUILD UP Skills): for the continuing education and training of ‘blue collar’ workers in the construction sector. This new funding area opened in 2011 for the first time.

Call for proposals 2010

This key action did not exist in the 2010 IEE II Work Programme.

Call for proposals 2011

Number of eligible proposals received: 41

Number of proposals funded : 21

Budget committed: €7.5 million

Although this new initiative was only launched in 2011, following the adoption by the Commission of the new Energy Efficiency Plan, the response was outstanding with 41

proposals received from 27 countries, and 21 national projects selected and contracted. These projects which started in November 2011 aim to develop national qualification platforms and roadmaps for the continuing education of craftsmen and other on-site workers. During the first 6 months, the projects will elaborate an analysis of the state of play of the building sector and its workforce in each country. They will analyse skill needs and gaps for various professions in both quantitative and qualitative terms. All relevant stakeholders will be invited to join the national discussion platforms, to establish a roadmap, and to train the building workforce by 2020.

In November 2011, the first EU exchange meeting was held in Brussels, gathering for two days representatives of the 21 projects contracted and relevant market stakeholders, for a total of approx. 100 people.

2.3. Market Replication Projects

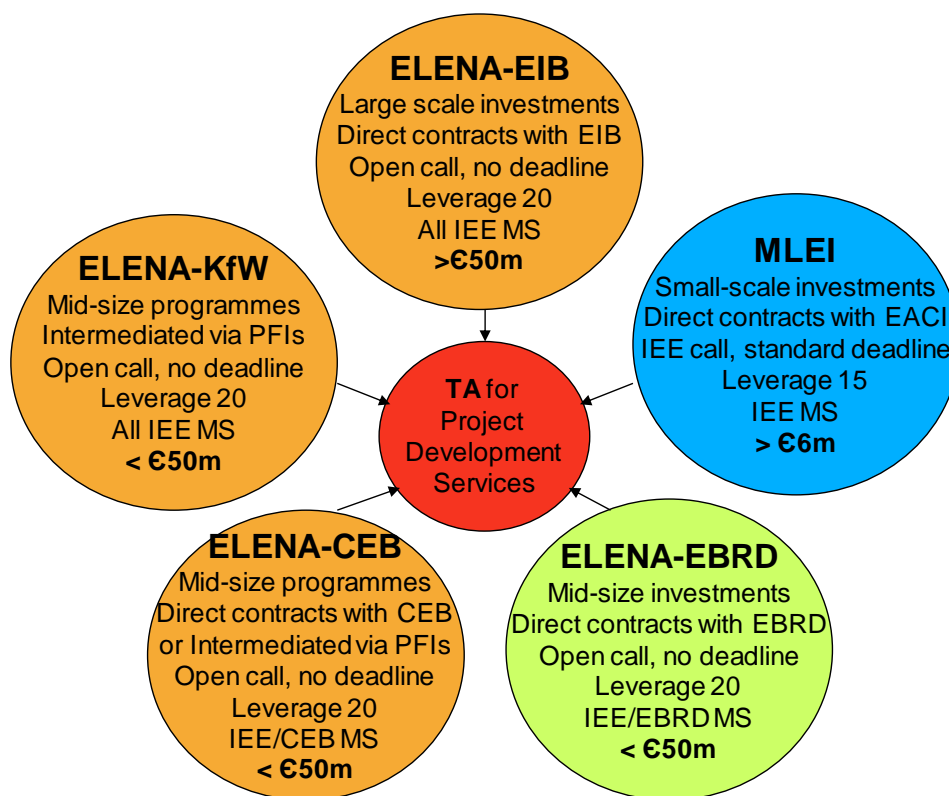
Market replication projects are an integral part of the IEE II programme implementation which was not open prior to the work programme 2009. Article 44 of the CIP Decision sets out the category of projects for which Community funding can be provided for the implementation of action under Market Replication Projects. "The Community shall provide support to projects concerned with the market replication of innovative techniques, processes, products or practices of Community relevance, which have already been technically demonstrated with success. These shall be designated to promote broader utilisation of such techniques, processes, products or practices within the participating countries and facilitate their market uptake."

Market replication projects (MRP) introduce as a major definition element the focus on replication effects, justified by leverage (multiplication) factor (leverage effect of 1 EUR provided from IEE II to the total of the sustainable energy investments mobilized). The implementation mode of the IEE-MRP is the ELENA Facility.

ELENA (European Local Energy Assistance) Facility was launched in 2009 WP, in co-operation with the European Investment Bank (EIB). It provides grant financing for project development services needed to develop and launch sustainable energy investments by local and regional authorities and bodies acting on their behalf. The support from the IEE is conditional to the investments being launched, with a minimum leverage factor of 1:25 (In 2009 and 2010) and 1:20 (in 2011 and 2012).

The Facility has been implemented (according to respective Contribution Agreements) by the EIB (since 2009), KfW and CEB (since 2011) and an additional window is under negotiation with the EBRD (2012). The Facility is overseen by DG ECFIN and DG ENER.

Picture: Project development assistance provided by the IEE II (status March 2011)



Unlike the standard promotion and dissemination projects, the ELENA Facility is implemented under the regime of open calls, on a first come - first served basis.

ELENA-EIB

Budget committed:

WP 2009: €15 million

WP 2010: €15 million

WP 2011: €19 million

Projects supported:

WP 2009: 10 projects, with specific budget allocated of €14,465,673

WP 2010: 6 projects, with specific budget allocated of €13,534,123

WP 2011: as the Contribution Agreement with the EIB was signed in December 2011, no project had been approved on the 2011 budget line at the end of 2011.

Expected results according to the information available at this stage:

WP 2009: € 800 million of investment expected

WP 2010: €700 million of investment expected

WP 2011: n/a

The multiplication factor for current projects is circa 56, i.e. more than double the requested minimum level. The planned investment related to these projects shows an increase in the number of district heating projects; however a third of these investments are focused on improving energy efficiency in the building sector, whereas a quarter will be related to EE&RE in the transport sector. Overall, the signed projects target over 800 municipalities.

The current (2011) pipeline of projects contains 18 eligible projects. This pipeline will be subject to changes during discussions with the applicants; however it currently represents a potential use of ELENA funds of approximately €34 million. The investment that could be leveraged through this support could amount to €2.2 billion.

Further, discussions have been initiated with another 14 potential applicants. Although figures regarding the level of technical assistance required and the investment are not always indicated, these projects could represent an additional €20 million of support for an estimated investment of €900 million.

More information at http://www.eib.org/products/technical_assistance/elena/index.htm

The list of projects approved under the ELENA-EIB facility are listed in Annex V.

ELENA – KfW

Budget committed:

WP 2010: n/a

WP 2011: €8 million

Projects approved:

WP 2010: n/a

WP 2011: 2 projects so far, with specific budget allocated of €2,718,000

Expected results according to the information available at this stage:

WP 2010: n/a

WP 2011: at least €56.6 million of investment expected

Achieved results so far:

As the facility has been established only recently, there are no detailed results to be reported yet. The ELENA-KfW is implemented via Participating Financial Institutions located in the EU Member states. Therefore the prerequisite for eligibility of individual projects is an existing contract between the KfW and its local financial intermediary.

More information at:

[http://www.kfw.de/kfw/en/KfW_Group/About_KfW/Mission/Special_Tasks/ELENA -
European Local ENergy Assistance.jsp](http://www.kfw.de/kfw/en/KfW_Group/About_KfW/Mission/Special_Tasks/ELENA_-_European_Local_ENergy_Assistance.jsp)

ELENA - CEB

Budget committed:

WP 2010: n/a

WP 2011: €3 million

As the facility has been established only recently, there are no results to be reported yet.

More information can be found at: <http://www.coebank.org/Contenu.asp?arbo=161&theme=2>

2.4. Grants to specific target groups

2.4.1. Concerted Actions

CA EPDB III (2011 activities):

Properly implemented, the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD) could result in as much as 96 Mtoe/yr of energy savings in 2020, or 6.5% of EU final energy demand, without even taking account of the impact of its recast.

To help make that a reality, a Concerted Action (CA EPBD) was launched in 2005 as a joint initiative of the EU Member States and the EC. Organised around meetings between national teams, regularly bringing together over 120 participants from 29 countries, experiences are shared amongst those preparing the technical, legal and administrative aspects for the EPBD in each country.

With the launch of its third phase from 2011-2015, participation in the CA goes from strength-to-strength: in 2011, two cycles of collaborative work and two full meetings were carried out. The continuation is an important step for maximising the impact of the recast, particular regarding market transformation to nearly zero-energy buildings. It can help in reaching the additional estimated savings of 60-80 Mtoe/yr by 2020, or 5-6% of the EU's energy consumption.

Key outcomes of the CA were presented at its EUSEW 2011 stakeholder event in Brussels: "Europe's Buildings: Energy Performance Today and Tomorrow". A highlight of that event was the release of its book "Implementing the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD): Featuring Country Reports 2010", presented to the Director General of DG Energy under the auspices of the Hungarian Presidency. The findings from the 112 technical sessions held in the period 2007-2010 are outlined and it constitutes a definitive source of information on national implementation of the Directive. It has been widely distributed and is currently being translated into Chinese. The CA underpins the work programme for implementation of the co-operation agreement between DG Energy and the Chinese Ministry of Housing, Urban and Rural Development. The first concrete outcome of which, a workshop on "Certification Schemes for Energy Performance of Buildings in Europe and China", was held in Beijing in March 2011. The CA was the core contributor from the European side.

Participant surveys show that the CA is highly effective. Furthermore, in 2011 the Commission's proposal for a cost-optimal regulation and the mandate to CEN for a 2nd generation of EPBD standards also benefitted from CA contributions.

CA ESD I and II (2011 activities):

The Concerted Action on the Energy End-Use Efficiency and Energy Services Directive (CA ESD) continued enhancing and structuring the sharing of information and experiences relating to the implementation of the ESD Directive (2006/32/EC). It provided a forum for immediate and informal exchange of experiences and involved all Member States' national authorities responsible for implementing the Directive, or those bodies appointed and entrusted by them to do so.

In June 2011 the first Concerted Action (2008-2011) came to an end. The conclusion was that it had been a successful platform for exchange of information, experiences and good

practices. Thanks to this action, many participating Member States gained a better understanding of the Energy Services Directive and were able to learn from other countries, avoid pitfalls and build on successful approaches when implementing the ESD in their country. The Concerted Action also succeeded in developing and animating a unique network of European experts on ESD which has resulted in more long-term cooperation across Europe. There is clear evidence that Member States benefited and acted upon information received through the CA ESD.

Furthermore, the Concerted Action also helped the European Commission better understand the national barriers related to ESD implementation. Energy efficiency policy and markets in Member States are indeed continuously evolving and there are still areas that despite the ESD are slow to take off and require for example capacity building, clear financing solutions or measurement and verification.

Based on the positive outputs and on the fact that participants have made clear that a concerted action provides added value and supports the decision making process in national administrations, the initiative was prolonged for a further 3 year term (in the form of CA-ESD II) commencing in June 2011.

CA RES: 2011 activities:

This Concerted Action on the Renewable Energy Directive (CA-RES)³¹ aims at supporting the implementation of the 2009 RES Directive and the achievement of its national targets. It involves only the organisations in charge of the national transposition and implementation of this Directive, which are the responsible ministries and expert bodies nominated to work on them by those Ministries. The CA-RES provides a forum for confidential and structured discussions and cross learning between these organisations in all EU MS. This exchange of views, approaches and experiences concentrates on key requirements of the Directive according to the needs of Member States and the European Commission.

The CA-RES is focused on topics where coordination of approaches would be beneficial, for example cooperation mechanisms, implementation of the national renewable action plans (NREAPs), methodologies for the calculation of renewable energy shares, integration of RES supplies into electricity and gas grids, removal of administrative barriers and incorporation of RES into planning processes, reducing information and training gaps, sustainability of biofuels, and biomass mobilisation. The CA-RES will run for 3 years. It started in July 2010 and is coordinated by the Austrian Energy Agency

After 1.5 years, this Concerted Action is achieving its initial objectives. It involves 30 partners from 27 EU Member States plus Norway, Croatia, and Iceland.

Three successful 3 day CA-RES meetings have been organized (in Austria Autumn 2010, Lisbon Spring 2011, and Madrid Autumn 2011). Each meeting attracted around 200 participants from those authorities in Member States which are responsible for the implementation of the RES Directive

During these meetings and in between meetings, these authorities work together to find the most effective ways to implement the EU Directive by identifying and disseminating good-

³¹ CARES "Concerted Action on Renewable Energy Directive", <http://www.ca-res.eu/>

practices on RES policy implementation and by putting emphasis on topics that require common approaches and coordination between the MS. Ten working groups have been established covering implementation issues related to all of the articles of the Directive.

CA-RES has become a major platform for structured confidential dialogue and exchange of experience and best-practice between Member States on the implementation of the RES directive. The confidentiality of this platform is a clear added value that differentiates this activity from other fora or conferences.

2.4.2. *International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation (IPEEC)*

The EU contributed €60,000.00 to IPEEC in 2011.

2.4.3. *International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)*

The EU contributed €480,000.00 to IRENA in 2011.

2.4.4. *Standards initiative*

The aim of the initiative is to develop standards required for implementing the energy efficiency and renewable energy legislation and related EC policies. These standards will be prepared by the relevant European standards bodies (CEN/CENELEC) under specific agreements.

On 14/12/2010 mandate M 480 was given to CEN/CENELEC and ETSI for the elaboration and adoption of standards for a methodology calculating the integrated energy performance of buildings and promoting the Energy Efficiency of Buildings, in accordance with the terms set in the recast of the Directive on the Energy Performance of Buildings (2010/31/EU). The following specific grant agreement was signed in 2011.

Contract N° ENER/C3/2010-595/SI2.603609
Title: EPBD – Phase I
Subject: The main objectives of the action are to develop basic principles and rules for a coherent set of EPBD standards, identify needs from EU member states and, based on those needs, provide guidance to the revision of the EPBD standards in various CEN Technical Committees. This action constitutes phase I of the work program responding to Mandate M480 which aim is the elaboration and adoption of standards for a methodology calculating the integrated energy performance of buildings and estimating the environment impact, in accordance with the terms set in the Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings (EPBD).

Duration: 22 months
Managed by: DG ENER C3
Desk Officer: Robert Nuij
Committed amount: €1.881.685,20
Contractor: The European Committee for Standardization (CEN)

2.5. Calls for tenders

In 2011, the Commission issued calls for tenders for projects under the Intelligent Energy - Europe Programme, in accordance with the requirements laid down in the relevant annual Work Programme, in this case the IEE II 2010 and 2011 Work Programmes.

Each invitation to tender and the attached specifications provided a full, clear and precise description of the subject, terms and conditions of the contract, together with a clear and precise description of the different criteria to be applied throughout the entire process, up to and including selection of the contractor.

The Commission is not legally bound with regard to an economic operator until the contract is signed. Up to the point of signature, the Commission may either abandon the procurement or cancel the award procedure without the candidates or tender submitters being entitled to claim any compensation.

In 2011, the following actions were put out to tender in response to the needs established by the Commission departments in the 2010 and 2011 work programmes.

2.5.1. Work programme 2010:

1. Energy performance certificates in buildings and their impact on transaction prices and rents in selected EU countries

IEE WP ref: 12.02
Contract N° ENER/C3/2010-578/SI2.611451
Entered into force on: 27/12/2011
Subject: Study covering several EU member states and diverse building types in order to allow for a broader investigation into possible evidence of higher property values/higher rents for more energy efficient buildings.
Duration: 12 months
Managed by: DG ENER C3
Desk Officer: Michaela Holl
Committed amount: €232,550.00
Contractor: Bio Intelligence Service

2. Towards Nearly Zero-Energy Buildings; definition of common principles under the EPBD.

IEE WP ref: 12.04
Contract N° ENER/C3/2010-570 – SI2.607863
Entered into force on: 28/11/2011
Subject: The subject of the Contract is to provide the Commission with clarification and analysis on a number of issues in order to ensure an effective implementation of Article 9 of the recast EPBD³².
Duration: 12 months

³² Directive 2010/31 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings (recast)

Managed by: DG ENER C3
Desk Officer: Robert Nuij
Committed amount: €235,259.00
Contractor: Ecofys Germany GmbH

3. Evaluation of the ENERGY STAR Programme: Survey of the market penetration of energy efficient office equipment and compliance testing

IEE WP ref: 12.06
Contract N° ENER/C3/2010-410-SI2.611102
Entered into force on: 20/12/2011
Subject: (a) monitor the office equipment (computers, monitors, copiers, printers, multifunctional devices, faxes etc. covered by the EU-US Agreement, and servers currently not yet covered by the EU-US Agreement) market evolution with respect to the energy consumption, and to establish the market penetration of energy-efficient office equipment.
(b) monitor the robustness of the Programme by testing a sample of approx. 50 products selected randomly among products registered solely with the European Commission.
Duration: 26 months
Managed by: DG ENER C3
Desk Officer: Jacek Truszczynski
Committed amount: €306,400.00
Contractor: IDC Italy srl

4. Support for impact assessments for possible implementing measures under the Eco-design Directive of Energy Using Products³³ (Eco-design Framework Directive) and the Framework Directive on Energy Labelling of Household Appliances³⁴ (Energy Labelling Framework Directive)

IEE WP ref: 12.07
Contract N° ENER/C3/412-2010 (framework contract)
Entered into force on: 13/12/2011
Subject: The subject of the Contract is impact assessment studies of possible implementing measures under the Eco-design Framework Directive of Energy Related Products (Eco-design Framework Directive)³⁵ and the

³³ 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 (recast) - OJ L 285, 31/10/2009, p. 10.

³⁴ Directive 2010/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the indication by labelling and standard product information of the consumption of energy and other resources by energy-related products (recast) – OJ L 153, 18.06.2010, p. 1.

³⁵ 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 (recast) - OJ L 285, 31/10/2009, p. 10.

Framework Directive on Energy Labelling of Household Appliances (Energy Labelling Framework Directive)³⁶.

The purpose is to provide the Directorate General with highly qualified external expertise services to ensure objectivity and high-level technical expertise; aiming to support the Directorate General in the design and preparation of possible implementing measures under the Eco-design Framework Directive and the Energy Labelling Framework Directive.

The work under this Framework contract will take the form of specific contracts **on impact assessment studies of product groups subject to possible implementing measures under the** Eco-design Framework Directive and possible policy measures under the Energy Labelling Framework Directive.

The results of the impact assessment studies are fed into the Commission impact assessment reports that are accompanying possible implementing measures which the Commission may submit to the Regulatory Committee, the European Parliament, the Council, and the public. For this reason, a maximum of professionalism and stringency in the analytical process is required in carrying out these tasks.

The maximum total amount to be paid by the Commission under the Framework Contract shall be €1,500,000.00.

Duration:	30 months
Managed by:	DG ENER C3
Desk Officer:	Ismo Gronroos-Saikkala
Contractor:	Van Holsteijn en Kemna BV

Specific contracts signed in 2011:

- Specific Contract N° ENER/C3/412-2010/01/SI2.614252 for impact assessment study activities for possible Ecodesign measures for domestic and commercial hobs and grills. (entered into force on 21/12/2011, committed amount: 133,200.00 EUR, duration: 14 months)
- Specific contract n° ENER/C3/412-2010/02/SI2.614253 for impact assessment study activities for possible Ecodesign measures for domestic and commercial ovens (entered into force on 21/12/2011, committed amount: €133,200.00, duration: 14 months)

³⁶ Directive 2010/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the indication by labelling and standard product information of the consumption of energy and other resources by energy-related products (recast) – OJ L 153, 18.06.2010, p. 1.

5. Work on Preparatory studies for implementing measures of the Ecodesign Directive 2009/125/EC (5 lots)

IEE WP ref: 12.08

Lot 27

Contract N° ENER/C3/413-2010-LOT 27-SI2.611335
Entered into force on: 22/12/2011
Subject: The subject of the Contract is to carry out, in the context of the Ecodesign Directive 2009/125/EC³⁷ a preparatory study identifying and recommending ways to improve, when acting at its design phase, the environmental performance of Uninterruptible power supplies (UPS)
Duration: 30 months
Managed by: DG ENER C3
Desk Officer: Ulrike Nuscheler
Committed amount: €234,150.00
Contractor: AEA Technology Plc

Lot 28

Contract N° ENER/C3/413-2010-LOT 28-SI2.612163
Entered into force on: 27/12/2011
Subject: The subject of the Contract is to carry out, in the context of the Ecodesign Directive 2009/125/EC³⁸ a preparatory study identifying and recommending ways to improve, when acting at its design phase, the environmental performance of Pumps (extended product approach including motors, VSD and controls, where appropriate) for private and public waste water (including all stages including buildings, networks and treatment facilities) and for fluids with high solids content
Duration: 30 months
Managed by: DG ENER C3
Desk Officer: Guido de Wilt
Committed amount: €239,807.00
Contractor: Bio Intelligence Service

Lot 29

Contract N° ENER/C3/413-2010-LOT 29-SI2.612164
Entered into force on: 27/12/2011

37 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 (recast) - OJ L 285, 31/10/2009, p. 10.

38 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 (recast) - OJ L 285, 31/10/2009, p. 10.

Subject: The subject of the Contract is to carry out, in the context of the Ecodesign Directive 2009/125/EC³⁹ a preparatory study identifying and recommending ways to improve, when acting at its design phase, the environmental performance of Pumps (extended product approach including motors, VSD and controls, where appropriate) for private and public swimming pools, ponds, fountains and aquariums, as well as clean water pumps larger than those regulated under Lot 11

Duration: 30 months

Managed by: DG ENER C3

Desk Officer: Guido de Wilt

Committed amount: €239,807.00

Contractor: Bio Intelligence Service

Lot 30

Contract N° ENER/C3/413-2010-**LOT 30**-SI2.612162

Entered into force on: 23/12/2011

Subject: The subject of the Contract is to carry out, in the context of the Ecodesign Directive 2009/125/EC⁴⁰ a preparatory study identifying and recommending ways to improve, when acting at its design phase, the environmental performance of Products in motor systems outside the scope of the Regulation 640/2009 on electric motors, such as special purpose inverter duty motors (asynchronous servo motors), permanent magnet motors, motors cooled by their load (fans), including motors and products under Article 1, Points 2(b), (c) and (d) and including drives, such as soft starters, torque or variable speed drives (VSD) from 200W-1000kW. The study should also cover motors in the scope of the Regulation 640/2009 from 750kW – 1000kW

Duration: 30 months

Managed by: DG ENER C3

Desk Officer: Ismo Gronroos-Saikkala

Committed amount: €205,250.00

Contractor: ISR-University of Coimbra (ISR-UC)

Lot 31

Contract N° ENER/C3/413-2010-**LOT 31**-SI2.612161

Entered into force on: 21/12/2011

Subject: The subject of the Contract is to carry out, in the context of the Ecodesign Directive 2009/125/EC⁴¹ a preparatory study identifying and recommending ways to improve, when acting at its design phase, the

39 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 (recast) - OJ L 285, 31/10/2009, p. 10.

40 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 (recast) - OJ L 285, 31/10/2009, p. 10.

41 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 (recast) - OJ L 285, 31/10/2009, p. 10.

environmental performance of Products in motor systems outside the scope of the Lot 30 and the Regulation 640/2009 on electric motors, in particular compressors, including small compressors, and their possible drives

Duration: 30 months
Managed by: DG ENER C3
Desk Officer: Ismo Gronroos-Saikkala
Committed amount: €298,350.00
Contractor: ISR-University of Coimbra (ISR-UC)

6. Study on product labelling options and consumer understanding of these options and the energy label.

IEE WP ref: 12.10
Contract N° ENER/C3/2010-414-SI2.613589
Entered into force on: 28/12/2011
Subject: The subject of the Contract is to undertake a study on the products labelling options and consumer understanding of the label in order to provide the Commission with clarification and analysis on a number of issues in order to ensure an effective implementation of Article 14 of the recast Energy Labelling Directive⁴².
Duration: 10 months
Managed by: DG ENER C3
Desk Officer: Villo Lelkes
Committed amount: €248,341.00
Contractor: Market & Opinion Research International Ltd

7. Information and fuel savings calculator on tyre labelling

IEE WP ref: 12.11
Contract N° ENER/C3/415-2010-SI2.611025
Entered into force on:
Subject: The subject of the Contract is to develop a harmonised fuel savings calculator enabling end-users to understand the benefits they will gain from buying fuel efficient tyres in the context of the implementation of Regulation 1222/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council.
Duration: 6 months
Managed by: DG ENER C3
Desk Officer: Juan Moreno Acedo
Committed amount: €29,750.00
Contractor: IDIADA Automotive Technology SA

8. Study on the operation of the system for the biofuels and bioliquids sustainability scheme

IEE WP ref: 12.13
Contract N° ENER/C1/431-2010-SI2.608385

⁴² Directive 2010/30 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the indication by labelling and standard product information of the consumption of energy and other resources by energy-related products (recast)

Entered into force on: 06/12/2011

Subject: The subject of the Contract is to obtain technical and scientific support in order to provide the Commission with the considerations and inputs necessary to report under the Renewable Energy Directive (Directive 2009/29/EC) on: 1) operation of the mass balance verification method and on the potential for allowing for other verification methods; 2) the effectiveness of the system in place for the provision of information on sustainability criteria; and 3) whether it is feasible and appropriate to introduce mandatory requirements in relation to air, soil or water protection.

Duration: 12 months
Managed by: DG ENER C1
Desk Officer: Ewout Deurwaarder
Committed amount: €191,847.00
Contractor: Ecofys

9. Assessment for recognition of voluntary sustainability schemes (Framework contract, 2 specific contracts signed in 2011)

Task 1 – Specific contract concerning "Assessing 12 voluntary schemes" compliance with the mandatory sustainability requirements of Directive 2009/28/EC

IEE WP ref: 12.16
Specific Contract N° ENER/C1/438-2010-SI2.598954
Entered into force on: 19/07/2011
Subject: The subject of this Specific Contract is to provide the Commission with the assessment of 12 voluntary schemes against the mandatory sustainability requirements established by Directive 2009/28/EC. The assessment will need to focus on the land use criteria, the greenhouse gas (GHG) savings, the chain of custody and the verification methods including an adequate standard of independent auditing.

Duration: 4 months
Managed by: DG ENER C1
Desk Officer: Adina Georgescu
Committed amount: €83,973.50
Contractor: Ecofys Netherlands

Task 2 - Specific contract concerning "Development of a methodology for the assessment of voluntary schemes as concerns data in relation to sustainability aspects as referred to in Art. 18(4) 2nd sub-paragraph, 2nd sentence of Directive 2009/28/EC

IEE WP ref: 12.16
Specific Contract N° ENER/C1/438-2010-SI. 599020
Entered into force on: 19/07/2011
Subject: The subject of this Specific Contract is to provide the Commission with a methodology for determining whether a voluntary scheme contains data that are accurate and useful for assessing the sustainability and impact of (increased demand for) biofuels on: basic ecosystem services (such as watershed protection and erosion control); soil, water and air

protection; the restoration of degraded land; the avoidance of excessive water consumption in areas where water is scarce; the respect of land-use rights; the implementation of Conventions of the International Labour Organisation

Duration: 5 months
Managed by: DG ENER C1
Desk Officer: Adina Georgescu
Committed amount: €20,422.50
Contractor: Ecofys Netherlands

10. Study on the blending of biofuels with fossil fuels and other ways to market biofuels

IEE WP ref: 12.17
Contract N° ENER/C1/432-2010-SI2.610341
Entered into force on: 13/12/2011
Subject: The subject of the Contract is to obtain technical and scientific support in order to provide the Commission with the considerations and inputs necessary to report under the Renewable Energy Directive (Directive 2009/29/EC) on: 1) operation of the mass balance verification method and on the potential for allowing for other verification methods; 2) the effectiveness of the system in place for the provision of information on sustainability criteria; and 3) whether it is feasible and appropriate to introduce mandatory requirements in relation to air, soil or water protection.

Duration: 12 months
Managed by: DG ENER C1
Desk Officer: Oyvind Vessia
Committed amount: €204,906.00
Contractor: CE Delft

11. Renewable energy policy database and support

IEE WP ref: 12.18
Contract N° ENER/C1/436-2010-SI2.609370
Entered into force on: 21/12/2011
Subject: The subject of the Contract is intended to provide a thorough and regularly updated database of renewable energy measures, in particular financial support and market/grid access, for each Member State of the EU.

It will also provide ad hoc analysis on specific relevant topics agreed in advance with the Commission. This work will be tailored to specific events or to react to changing circumstances.

Duration: 36 months
Managed by: DG ENER C1
Desk Officer: Tom Howes
Committed amount: €797,847.92
Contractor: ECLAREON GMBH

12. Integration of renewable energy in Europe

IEE WP ref: 12.20
Contract N° ENER/C1/427-2010-SI2.610131
Entered into force on: 27/12/2011
Subject: The subject of the Contract is intended to provide quantitative and qualitative analysis of the electricity market, the transmission network and the distribution network in its ability to adapt to higher penetration of electricity from renewable energy. The analysis will cover both infrastructure (including interconnector) development needs and regulatory reforms.
Duration: 15 months
Managed by: DG ENER C1
Desk Officer: Tom Howes
Committed amount: €443,200.00
Contractor: KEMA Consulting GmbH

13. Europe-wide awareness campaign on sustainable urban mobility

IEE WP2010 ref: 12.21
Contract N° ENER-MOVE/C1/SER/2010-562/SI2.613823
Entered into force on: December 2011
Subject: Provide EU-level coordination of the implementation of a coordinated, citizens-targeted awareness raising campaign at local, regional and national level with an impact on low carbon, sustainable mobility. In order to have maximum visibility and impact, the campaign should be organised to support the European Mobility Week, which takes place each year in September.
Duration: 40 months
Managed by: DG MOVE A4
Desk Officer: Madeleine Kelly
Committed amount: €2,998,690.00
Contractor: MOSTRA

14. Study on methods and conditions for counting electricity, hydrogen and methane from renewable sources towards the 10% renewable energy in transport target

IEE WP ref: 15.04
Contract N° ENER/C1/428-2010-SI2.591961
Entered into force on: 27/04/2011
Subject: The subject of the Contract is to obtain technical and scientific support in order to provide the Commission with the considerations and inputs necessary to assess impacts for potential legislative proposal related to the counting of electricity, hydrogen and methane towards the target for renewable energy in transport.
Duration: 9 months
Managed by: DG ENER C1
Desk Officer: Ewout Deurwaarder
Committed amount: €96,847.00
Contractor: CE Delft

WORK PROGRAMME 2011:

15. EU Energy Star Programme: Development and maintenance of the website (Lot 1) and Technical support for the development of new technical specifications (Lot 2)

IEE WP ref: 14.08
Call for tender N° ENER/C3/2011-491
OJEU ref.: S 2011/S 224-362734 of 22/11/2011.
Subject:

Lot 1: Website Development and Maintenance

The EU Energy star website (<http://www.eu-energystar.org>) is an essential instrument for the implementation of the EU Energy Star Programme which aims at improving the energy efficiency of Office Equipment. The site should contain relevant information related to the programme, including the applicable legal texts, forms for product and partner registrations, continuously updated database of registered products and list of partner companies, links to relevant websites, search tools for identifying the most efficient equipment per category, recent developments and reviews of the technical specifications/eligibility criteria for office equipment. The tender aims at covering the maintenance and the development of the website for a period of 2 years starting in the second trimester of 2012.

Lot 2: Technical Support for the Development of new Technical Specifications

The tender aims at covering the cost of an expert in office equipment technology, in particular as regards the energy performance of such equipment. The task is to advise the European Commission and the European Union Energy Star Board (ECESB) in developing new specifications for revising the Annex C to the EU-US Energy Star Agreement. The tender aims at providing the Commission with technical support for the development of new technical specifications starting in the second trimester of 2012.

Managed by: DG ENER C3
Desk Officer: Jacek Truszczynski
Results of the tendering procedure will be known in the first quarter of 2012

16. Support activities for assessment of progress in renewable energy and sustainability of biofuels, and the transposition of the RES Directive - (2 Lots)

IEE WP ref: 14.10
Contract n°: ENER/C1/463-2011 - **LOT 1**/SI2.608240
Entered into force on: 02/12/2011
Subject: The subject of the Contract is Assessment of the transposition of the RES Directive in Member States' national legislation
The objective of this lot is to obtain legal support on the evaluation of conformity of the national legislative measures transposing the Renewable Energy Directive with the provisions of the respective Directive. This evaluation should also address the consistency, effectiveness and viability of the national legislative measures transposing the Renewable Energy Directive with a view at fully meeting the principles and objectives of this Directive's provisions. The work under

this contract will continue the work done under Contract ENER/C1/504-2009.

Duration: 14 months
Managed by: DG ENER C1
Desk Officer: Adina Georgescu
Committed amount: €831,944.00
Contractor: SCHÖNHERR RECHTSANWALTE GMBH

IEE WP ref: 14.10
Contract n° ENER/C1/463-2011-**LOT2**/SI2.609026
Entered into force on: 08/12/2011

Subject: The subject of the Contract is Support activities for assessment of progress in renewable energy and sustainability of biofuels.

These support activities will include:

- data collection, analysis and assessment of the progress in the promotion and use of renewable energy in EU Member States on the basis of Member State reports in accordance with Article 22 of the RES Directive;
- data collection, analysis and assessment of the compliance of EU Member States and main third countries of supply with the EU sustainability criteria for biofuels in accordance with Article 17 (7) of the RES Directive;
- data collection, analysis and assessment of impacts from increased use of biofuels in the EU in accordance with Articles 17 (7), 23 (1), 23 (4), 23 (5a-f) of the RES Directive.

Duration: 14 months
Managed by: DG ENER C1
Desk Officer: Kristine Kozlova
Committed amount: €831,944.00
Contractor: ECOFYS Netherlands

17. ManagEnergy: Coordination and support for implementation of EU energy policies by local authorities and energy agencies

IEE WP 2011 ref: 14.12
Call n°: EACI/IEE/2011/002

Subject: This tender is for services, which will help local and regional energy actors in public authorities, energy agencies and other organisations to implement EU energy policies and to foster investments at local and regional levels in Energy Efficiency (EE) and Renewable Energy Sources (RES) including sustainable transport.

The required services include the following four main pillars of activity:

Pillar 1: ManagEnergy website management and further development of the contents

Pillar 2: Capacity building / training

Pillar 3: Promotion of good practice and networking

Pillar 4: Communication, coordination and Management

Duration: 36 months
Managed by: EACI/Unit1
Committed amount: €2.999.982,50
Contractor: PRACISIS sprl

18. Dissemination of the results and promotion of the IEE Programme

IEE WP 2011 ref: 14.13
contract N°: Various
Subject: The services required help the EACI and the Commission to promote the IEE Programme with particular focus on the co-funding opportunities, project achievements and initiatives supported by the programme. They will include a range of targeted tools and channels, such as audiovisual productions, websites, events, media work, publications and online databases aimed at disseminating the results of both the finished and the on-going projects and actions supported by the programme.

Duration: various
Managed by: EACI/Unit C
Desk Officer: Andrea Pascal
Committed amount: €495,000
Contractor: various

19. Sustainable Energy Europe Campaign 2012-14, including European Sustainable Energy Week

IEE WP 2011 ref: 14.14
Call N°: EACI/IEE/2011/003
Subject: This tender builds on the successful elements of the previous phase of the Sustainable Energy Europe Campaign and it involves the organisation of the annual EU Sustainable Energy Week and Awards scheme (including both Sustainable Energy Days and a high-level policy conference of the European Commission), as well as some networking activities, covering the years 2012-2015. This tender serves three main objectives: (1) providing a forum for policy messages on renewable energy and energy efficiency policy; (2) showcasing outstanding sustainable energy practices; and (3) creating and maintaining a network of Campaign supporters to reach out to local, regional and national levels.

Duration: 36 months
Managed by: EACI/Unit C
Desk Officer: Andrea Pascal
Committed amount: €2,650,000
Contractor: not awarded yet

20. IEE project performance indicators

IEE WP 2011 ref: 14.15
Call n°: EACI/IEE/2011/001

Subject: The principal aim of the tender is to establish a set of typical outputs and performance indicators, covering separately each field of delivery of the IEE Programme. The set of outputs and performance indicators shall be accompanied by an application methodology and guide for their use, which will: help proposers to define appropriate performance indicators (and in turn formulate good quality proposals); provide support to IEE project consortia to monitor their performance indicators; provide support to IEE project consortia on how to turn their measured impact into communication messages; encourage projects with higher and more visible impacts; support the EACI in extracting results and aggregating them at both sector and programme level; support the EACI to identify projects with important impacts, to be used as best practices and to be taken into account for the prioritisation and definition of future work.

Duration: 9 months
Managed by: EACI/Unit1
Desk Officer: Gianluca Tondi
Committed amount: €162.113,28
Contractor: AEA Technology plc

Administrative arrangements with JRC

2.5.2. Work programmes 2010 & 2011:

1. Enhanced JRC modelling of renewable energy

IEE WP ref: 12.19 of 2010 WP and 16.2 of 2011 WP
Contract N° ***N •ENER/C1/437-2010/SI2.611194 –ENER/C1/466-2011 SI2.611196***
Entered into force on: 21/12/2011
Subject: The purpose of this administrative arrangement is to provide support to DG ENER in the form of improved economic modelling of the global and European energy sector and specifically improved and more detailed modelling and analysis of renewable energy.

Duration: 26 months
Managed by: DG ENER C1
Desk Officer: Tom Howes
Committed amount: €1,300,000.00

2. Technical assistance in updating the existing and calculating new biomass and biofuel pathways for GHG methodology in the Annex V of the RES Directive

IEE WP ref: 15.3 of WP 2010
Contract N° ENER/C1/424-2010-SI2.611970
Entered into force on: 21/12/2011
Subject: Articles 17-23 of the Renewable Energy Directive contain sustainability criteria for biofuels and bioliquids'. In particular Article 19 and Annex V contain a list of biofuel/bioliquid production pathways with typical and default values for their greenhouse gas savings, as well as the

methodology for calculating those pathways. Article 19.7 foresees the adaptation of Annex V, including the lists of pathways, to technical and scientific progress by adapting the existing lists of pathways and their respective values and by adding additional pathways. Similar system of default pathways for solid and gaseous biomass might be established through a separate initiative², which would require similar technical support for data and calculations, as for biofuels.

Duration: 24 months
Managed by: DG ENER C1
Desk Officer: Oyvind Vessia
Committed amount: €250,000.00

3. Technical and scientific assistance, analysis and input to support the implementation of the Covenant of Mayors

IEE WP ref: 15.3 of WP 2010
Contract N° ENER/B3/2011/SI2.609612
Entered into force on: 19/12/2011
Subject: The main objective is to strengthen and structure the Covenant of Mayors Initiative through scientific and technical assistance. Having in mind the specific nature of the Covenant, the different experience and conditions of towns and cities and the large number of signatories, technical assistance by the JRC is needed to evaluate consistently efforts and measures undertaken under the CoM.

Duration: 30 months
Managed by: DG ENER B3
Desk Officer: Gabor Nagy
Committed amount: €1,500,000.00

2.6. Programme Performance Indicators

2.6.1. Indicators to assess the impact of the Programme

Because of its nature, IEE II requires a bottom-up approach to evaluate its impact. Programme indicators are built up from individual project indicators plus complementary activities on harmonisation and rationalisation, along with estimations of the knock-on effects.

The objectives of using indicators are:

- to ensure a results-driven approach;
- to help contractors focus on core tasks;
- to introduce an effective management tool;
- to allow continuous monitoring of the activities;
- to help improve performance and the effectiveness of tasks.

It should be made clear from the outset that indicators are not a measure of the performance of the contractors *per se*, but a quantitative assessment of the impact of the projects carried out.

They are used to measure the impact of projects from year to year and the impact of the Programme as a whole.

A number of reference performance indicators for each action are listed under Part II “Technical priorities” of the IEE work programme 2011. All contractors are required to propose performance indicators in line with those listed which:

- allow objective estimates of the impact of each project;
- add up, as far as is reasonable and possible, to provide programme indicators.

A chapter in the User Manual (Guide for Proposers) deals with performance indicators at the level of individual projects.

Performance indicators are taken into consideration during the evaluation process for awarding contracts and during the negotiations for concluding contracts.

The Commission and the EACI are undertaking an exercise to rationalise, harmonise, extrapolate and group action performance indicators to produce sets of programme performance indicators (see 2011 tender on IEE project performance indicators).

2.6.2. *Indicators to assess the effectiveness of the Programme*

The IEE II Work Programme 2011 includes indicators to assess the effectiveness of the Programme.

For Promotion and Dissemination projects, six indicators are included :

- a) **Balanced participation by public and private, non-profit and profit-making beneficiaries**, appropriate to fulfil the pre-competitive objectives of IEE II. The indicator used is the percentage of each organisation type in the total:
- **Applicants:** 36% from the public sector (including public commercial enterprises), and 64% from the private sector.
 - **Beneficiaries:** The selected proposals involve 619 different organisations spread over 7 organisation types, as shown in the Table below. The total number of participants in the selected projects is 732, because some organisations participate in more than one project (degree of diversity 85%).

Total	%	Type of organisation
178	29	Governmental
25	4	Public Commercial Enterprise
231	37	Private non-profit
122	20	Private Commercial
8	1	EEIG
6	1	International Organisation
49	8	Other
619	100	TOTAL

Multiple presences corrected (from 732 to 619).

- b) **A high share of SMEs among the private beneficiaries.** The indicator used is the percentage of SMEs among the private beneficiaries

- The percentage for the IEE II grants in 2011 is 68%
- c) **Active participation by applicants from all participating countries.** The indicator used is the number of different countries from which the participants come, compared with the total number of eligible countries
- Applicants for IEE II grants in 2011 come from all 32 eligible countries
 - Beneficiaries of grants in 2011 come from 30 out of the 32 eligible countries (Luxembourg and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia are missing)
- d) **A good share of new beneficiaries applying to and succeeding in IEE II,** particularly from Member States that acceded to the EU in 2004 and 2007 and countries with just a few organisations participating so far. The indicator used is the percentage of new beneficiaries of grants who come from new Member States and countries with just a few organisations participating so far; and the percentages of new beneficiaries who come from other countries ⁴³.
- Applicants: 38% of applicants indicated that they applied to IEE II for the first time.
 - Beneficiaries: 47% of the selected beneficiaries indicated that they applied to IEE II for the first time. 25% of the new selected beneficiaries are from new Member States.
- e) **More active involvement of beneficiaries from new Member States.** The indicator used is the percentage of coordinators applying to and succeeding in IEE II.
- Applicants: 48 of the 384 eligible proposals (13%) were submitted by co-ordinators from new Member States.
 - Beneficiaries: Among the selected proposals, 10 out of 77 have a co-ordinator from a new Member State (13%).
- f) **Reaching out to new local and regional authorities.** The indicator used is the percentage of new local and regional authorities involved.
- Applicants: In total, some 450 municipalities and regions applied to the Call 2011. Out of these, about 250 (55%) indicated that they applied for the first time.
 - Beneficiaries: Among the selected beneficiaries are 93 municipalities and regions of which 61 (66%) indicated they applied for the first time.

2.6.3. *Specific indicators for ELENA facility⁴⁴:*

a) **The number of bankable projects identified**

So far, under the ELENA-EIB Facility, 16 projects were approved by the Commission services. The current pipeline of projects contains 18 eligible projects, which represents a potential use of ELENA funds of approximately EUR 34 million. In addition, discussions have been initiated with another 14 potential applicants.

b) **Investment mobilised**

⁴³ Compared to previous years this figure seems too high. Screening the data it suggests that in a number of cases it's rather a different unit within a large organisation that participated already or some people have misinterpreted it in the way that they personally applied for the first time when actually the question referred to the organisation.

⁴⁴ Indicators are only available for the ELENA-EIB facility as the other facilities have only been set up recently

The investments committed at this stage under the ELENA-EIB facility amount to €64.5 million for the 2009 projects and over €32 million for the 2010 projects. The investment that could be leverage through the support provided to the 18 eligible projects currently in the pipeline is estimated at € 2.2 billion. The investment that could be generated by the 14 projects under discussion is estimated at €900 million.

c) The cumulative energy savings achieved from the financed projects.

The cumulated energy savings for the projects could reach 919 GWh/y during the period of the ELENA project implementation.

d) The cumulative reductions of greenhouse gas emissions from the financed projects

In total, 588,357 t of CO₂ emissions could be avoided by these projects.

e) The cumulative renewable energy production from the financed projects and contribution to the overall share of renewable energy in energy consumption achieved from the financed projects

The generation of energy through renewable sources could be estimated at 384 GWh/y.

2.7. Communication Activities

The communication work to promote the programme, its 2011 call for proposals, and its initiatives included:

- 10 electronic news alerts mailed out to 18,260 contacts.
- New IEE website launched in October 2011.
- IEE projects database transferred to new server, new hosting and maintenance contract in place; regular updates.
- European Info Day 2011 organised on 18 January with more than 500 participants.
- The EACI supported 39 national info days by providing speakers (at 20 events), publications and promotion via the IEE website.
- The EACI published the 3rd IEE Magazine.
- The EACI responded to 15 media enquiries and registered at least 99 media mentions.
- The EACI received orders for >242,000 copies of IEE information and communication materials.

Organisation of the EU Sustainable Energy Week 2011

The EACI organised the EUSEW 2011 on 11-15 April 2011, including a media event and the EU Sustainable Energy Award Ceremony. A total of 720 events with in total 153,500

participants took place, 43 countries were involved, triggering 480 media mentions reaching at least 74 million people.

2.8. Overview of IEE II Budget Execution in 2011

In line with the Council and European Parliament Decision, the total budget allocated to implementation of IEE II for the period 2007-2013 is €727,300,000.

For the 2011 IEE Work Programme, the total operational budget amounted to €114,499,000 in commitment appropriations for actions under SAVE, ALTENER, STEER, Integrated Initiatives and market replication projects.

Contributions from EFTA countries to the latter operational budget totalled €707,600, Croatia's⁴⁵ contribution totalled €256,331 and the contribution from the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia⁴⁶ totalled €256,331.

The budget will be increased year after year during the time-span for implementation of the Programme.

€6,601,000 was provisionally allocated to cover the operating expenses of the EACI for 2011, and the 2011 subsidy paid amounted to €6.360.300.

The indicative budget for grants to be launched by EACI in 2011 amounted to €77,085,918. The indicative budget for calls for tender to be launched both by DG ENER and the EACI amounted to €10,113,944. The sum of €30,000,000.00 was earmarked for the cooperation scheme with the EIB.

The total commitment for grants and procurement under the 2011 annual Work Programme was as follows: ENER: €3,363,944, EACI: €83,835,918, ECFIN: €30,000,000.

The execution rate of the total budget allocated to IEE II for 2011 was 99.97% for the EACI.

⁴⁵ Memorandum of Understanding with Croatia was signed on the October 2007 and ratified by the Croatian Parliament on the 19th October 2007.

⁴⁶ Memorandum of Understanding with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia was Macedonia signed on 15 November 2011.

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ANNEX III: PROMOTION & DISSEMINATION PROJECTS FINANCED UNDER IEE CALL 2010

Energy efficiency and rational use of energy (SAVE)

Key action: Buildings

- **IEE/10/184 (CONSTRUCTION21): " Construction21 - A European Green Building Exchange"**

CONSTRUCTION21 is a European Green Building Exchange network of excellence, where professionals join forces to tackle crucial issues of the market transition towards sustainability.

The project gathers the best national existing players to build a co-owned, nationwide web-based resource centre. The platform aims to deliver the best "how-to" information to active practitioners leading the green building revolution and filling the needs of key target groups for objective operational data.

This platform is then expanded to an European wide level. Interacting between themselves, the platforms are consolidated in a central platform and in the EU BUILD UP website.

All relevant local and national organizations and companies involved in this market transformation are offered, without cost, participation and co-ownership of this resource. The project aims to reach 30.000 active users at the end of the two EU financed years.

The project will be self-funded by 2013 and will be able to expand in other EU countries. This network will serve an acting and result-oriented community.

- **IEE/10/272 (iSERV): " Inspection of HVAC systems through continuous monitoring and benchmarking"**

The previous IEE project HARMONAC (www.harmonac.info) estimated that inspections would only identify 37% of the potential energy savings. The remaining 63% would only be visible through on-going analysis.

iSERV is designed to show the ability for automatic HVAC system monitoring to reduce energy use in practice. As an alternative and support to on-site inspections, iSERV will use monitoring to identify inefficiencies in the operation of HVAC systems, report them and provide feedback to users.

The project partners include main Building Services Professional Bodies in Europe, and the findings from the project will find their way into professional guidance for achieving energy efficiency in HVAC systems in Europe. Some of this guidance will be in the form of ranges of benchmark energy consumption for various end-use activities. The main target groups for this data are building designers, system designers, manufacturers, facilities managers, HVAC inspection bodies, and EU Member States legislators.

The findings from iSERV will also help shape the implementation of the EPBD recast, allowing for automatic monitoring of Building Technical Systems as a complement to inspections.

- **IEE/10/328 (Re-Co): " Re-Commissioning – Raising Energy Performance in Existing Non-Residential Buildings (Hospitals, Universities, Office Buildings)"**

The Re-Co project aims at developing, testing and promoting a systematic Re-Commissioning approach to improve the operation and maintenance of non-residential complex buildings with no- or low-cost measures. The Re-Commissioning approach is based on 5 key components:

1. Energy information systems,
2. Data analyses and selected measurement,
3. Optimization of existing building technology,
4. Information and motivation of building occupants and
5. Performance measurement and quality assurance.

The project is guided by three main objectives:

1. All project partners will perform one concrete pilot Re-commissioning project and save at least 10 % of final energy through low-or-no-cost measures in their pilot buildings.
2. The project partners will share their various know-how and experiences to define the best available Re-Commissioning process.
3. All project partners will execute a national dissemination and networking strategy to spread Re-Co experiences and good practice examples.

▪ **IEE/10/344 (AFTER): " Cost Optimum and Standard Solutions for Maintenance and Management of the Social"**

AFTER tackles issues of post-commissioning management and maintenance of social housing.

In recent years, social housing organisations (SHO) have played an exemplary role in the improvement of energy efficiency through the construction of low energy buildings and innovative energy refurbishments. However, the focus has been on new techniques and processes for construction, without sufficient attention to operation and maintenance.

Now there is a need to investigate, from an economical standpoint, the cost optimal solutions (based on life cycle costing) that can be replicated. At this point in time, focusing on management and maintenance aspects is crucial:

- to assess, in hindsight, the actual performance of the technical solutions tried during recent years
- to define and test economic, technical and socially optimum standards for use in long term investment decisions
- to improve today's energy performance by focussing on day-to-day running costs of the buildings
- to assess, through the trends in consumption, the actual impact of the promotional campaigns targeting tenants' awareness on energy that have been carried out.

▪ **IEE/10/383 (E-SEAP): "European Sustainable Energy Award for Prisons"**

The main objective is to establish an award scheme that acts as the framework for the adoption of intelligent energy usage patterns in prison institutions and their communities. The concept is informed by a pilot and close collaboration with the prison service in the UK by the coordinator. This has clearly identified how a holistic approach can effectively improve the performance on energy sustainability through: increased awareness, practical action and access to expert advice and support. E-SEAP aims to realise the scope for a much wider implementation of this good practice. E-SEAP will be established as an identified recognition of achievements for energy sustainability by working with prison services and with targeted international dissemination. E-SEAP will encourage prisons to

go beyond EPBD requirements as the assessment process analyses: Prison buildings and their energy management, provision of education and training for RUE and RES and, community outreach to support offender and staff families in the domestic sector reaching those at risk of fuel poverty. The action aims to achieve 15% savings in prisons.

Key action: Consumer behaviour

▪ **IEE/10/189 (EC-LINC): "Energy Check for Low Income Households"**

Private households make up 25% of the EU final energy needs and are therefore an important target group for reaching the European objectives for energy efficiency and CO2 reduction. While measures of consumer information (European Energy Label) and minimum efficiency requirements (Eco-Design Directive) are very necessary, low-income households need additional stimulus to become more energy efficient. Low-income households indeed often cannot afford the initial investment for high-efficiency domestic appliances, so that less efficient second-hand appliances are used. Furthermore, language or social barriers make it difficult to inform this target group about energy efficiency issues.

EC-LINC aims at establishing tailored information and consultation approaches to assist low-income households in saving energy and water. The consultation implies free-of-cost installation of low-cost devices to save water and energy (e.g. compact fluorescent lamps, switchable plug connectors, tap aerators) plus advice for energy saving behaviour.

▪ **IEE/10/213 (EN2): "Energy Neighbourhoods2 - The Energy Challenge"**

Energy Neighbourhoods2 is the successor of the award-winning IEE project Energy Neighbourhood and builds on the idea of an energy saving bet between cities and citizens. Cities challenge their citizens in two consecutive years to save at least 9% energy in 4 months compared to the previous year.

The approach combines a competition on local, national and EU level with other measures, such as training for households and municipalities, consumption monitoring and local climate campaigns. Throughout the process, knowledge will be provided to all participating households and information events will be organised. Participating households will be supported by trained "Energy Masters", volunteers to motivate, supervise monitoring and provide material.

Energy Neighbourhoods2 will also hold a large scale campaign to raise the awareness of a broad public, using traditional and new social media. Participants will share their experiences using peer-to-peer communication. The project idea will be transferred throughout Europe via key stakeholders on national and EU level to extend the project and its tools to new regions in the future.

▪ **IEE/10/256 (E-BITS): "Energy BITS – Young people and media for a low energy footprint"**

Energy BITS is a cross-media project and campaign which will develop 24 documentaries, interactive web docs and interactive game for young people with the aim to stimulate behavioural change regarding an efficient and sustainable use of energy. E-BITS goes beyond standard communication methods and will use combined distribution platforms like TV broadcast on generic national TV channels and dedicated satellites theme channels (Science, Educational and Cultural Channels) as well as web streaming

and a gaming platform. E-BITS will engage young people in producing user-generated-content to reinforce sustainable energy messages and the content will be widely disseminated using broadcasters' and web channels.

- **IEE/10/312 (PROMISE): "Promoting best practices to support energy efficient consumer behaviour on European islands"**

Maximising energy savings and reaching high energy efficiency levels are crucial challenges currently faced by the EU. Residential energy demand is rapidly increasing due to larger homes, new services and additional appliances, putting a strain on the economies and energy infrastructures of EU regions. Moreover, domestic energy use is still largely invisible to the user and this is a prime cause of wastage. Most people have only a vague idea of how much energy they use for different purposes and what difference they could make by changing day-to-day behaviour or investing in energy efficiency measures. The overall goal of the project PROMISE is to support better information provision by tackling the main barriers that still exist today for taking up energy efficient behaviour among consumers. Through PROMISE, households will be approached and supported in choosing the most energy efficient products and encouraged to reduce household consumption in gas and electricity.

Furthermore, they will learn about successfully implemented measures which generate, through financial incentives and ownership models, a more participatory involvement in energy concerns.

- **IEE/10/317 (EURO-TOPTEN-MAX): " Maximising Topten Communication on Top Runner Products"**

Topten websites are designed to showcase the top runners in a number of energy using product groups. They build on independent, reliable and continuously updated market surveys. The Euro-Topten-Max goal is to increase the demand for top runner products (raising awareness of their benefits) and to encourage manufacturers and retailers to make best performing products available across Europe through the 19 national Topten websites (covering 90% of Europe's population).

- **IEE/10/357 (MOVIDA): " MOVing from Inspection to Domestic Advice by service companies."**

The European Performance of Building Directive (EPBD), Directive 2001/92/EC, requires that Member States (MS) organise inspections of Boilers and of Air Conditioning systems, to reduce energy consumption and limiting carbon dioxide emissions, and that these inspections be carried out in an independent manner by qualified and/or accredited experts, whether operating as sole traders or employed by public or private enterprise bodies. The "recasting" of EPBD, Directive 2010/31/EU, modifies these articles, requiring in art. 15 that the inspection report contains also a comparison of the energy performance of the system inspected with that of (i) the best available system feasible and (ii) a system of similar type for which all relevant components achieve the level of energy performance required by the applicable legislation, and recommendations for the cost-effective improvement of the energy performance of the system of the building or parts thereof. The final users will therefore obtain a targeted information and advice to be effectively moved towards a better energy efficiency and use of renewable energy sources.

- **IEE/10/431 (ACHIVE): " ACtions in low income Households to Improve energy efficiency through Visits and Energy diagnosis"**

How to help low-income households making significant savings on their energy consumption and bill, while giving value to already existing proposals that already proved to be economically, socially, environmentally efficient?

Starting from this, the aim of ACHIEVE is to contribute to practical (energy uses and behaviours) and structural (retrofitting buildings) solutions for reduction of fuel poverty in Europe. This overarching aim of the action will be supported by the following specific objectives:

- to analyse the situation in order to have a solid basis for further action;
- to shape appropriate measures, tools and communication for working with the target groups and key actors in order to lead them on saving energy;
- to equip new groups of people ("multipliers") with knowledge and skills for implementing practical measures in households, linked to energy and water savings;
- to put practical measures in place and inform the low-income households how to implement further practical measures for saving energy;
- to coordinate actors into a concerted effort for formulating long-term solutions and develop a network for implementing these.

New and renewable energy resources (ALTENER)

Key action: Electricity from renewable energy sources (RES-e)

- **IEE/10/222 (STORE): " Facilitating energy storage to allow high penetration of intermittent renewable energy"**

stoRE will deal with the non-technological barriers to energy storage, creating the right regulatory and market conditions that will give incentives for the development of energy storage infrastructure to the extent necessary for the accommodation of the planned renewable energy installations to the electricity grid. A consensus among all key actors will be reached about the necessary adaptation of the European Energy framework and policies, developing concrete recommendations and plan their implementation. Similar work will be done in the six target countries (Germany, Spain, Greece, Ireland, Denmark and Austria), leading to improvements of the policies, legislation and market mechanisms. The possible positive and negative impacts of the different energy storage options on the environment will be also assessed and the considerations of the relevant actors will be taken into account. Finally, consultation processes, policy debates and communication activities will ensure that the project is open to all key actors and target groups, with results representing the whole energy sector and the society.

- **IEE/10/307 (PV PARITY): " Definition of grid-parity for photovoltaics and development of measures to accompany PV applications to the grid parity and beyond"**

PV Parity will provide relevant EU policy makers with a clear understanding of the necessary measures to accompany solar Photovoltaic technology (PV) to the competitiveness with conventional electricity sources, better known as "grid parity".The

project will develop future strategies for supporting PV after grid parity is reached. This will result in an increased penetration of PV as a renewable energy source in Europe through the provision of the right tools for decision makers to properly incentivise PV installations and ensure a sustainable market growth. Moreover, this will lead to the identification of the support instruments allowing for the maximisation of the PV installed capacity at the lowest price for the community. The target countries are Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and UK. The project will forecast the cumulative cost of current incentives and present a cost/benefit analysis of the integration of PV systems in the markets and in the grid and will analyse the inefficiencies and bottlenecks of the current support schemes and it develop proposals for alternative incentives for PV installations.

- **IEE/10/321 (GEOELEC): " Develop Geothermal Electricity in Europe to have a renewable energy mix"**

The objective of GEOELEC project is to convince decision-makers about the potential of geothermal electricity in Europe, to stimulate banks and investors in financing geothermal power installations and finally to attract key potential investors such as oil and gas companies and electrical utilities to invest in the geothermal power. The action plan that will be developed towards removing the non-technical barriers will result in geothermal electricity to draw the attention of policy makers and the industry, giving geothermal power the high profile it has in other parts of the world, and in persuading capital venture and other companies to seek the benefit from investing in the technology. This project aims also at effectively exhibiting the potential contribution of geothermal electricity in all EU-27 countries, for a short and mid-term perspective. A strategy to reach these objectives will be elaborated in describing the technical, financial, legal, social and environmental issues and in presenting concrete solutions. Notably special attention will be dedicated to training new professionals in the sector and on the future jobs creation.

- **IEE/10/437 (BEYOND2020): " Design and Impact of a Harmonised Policy for Renewable Electricity in Europe"**

Aim of this proposed action is to look beyond 2020 by designing and evaluating feasible pathways of a harmonised European policy framework. Strategic objectives are to contribute to the forming of a European vision of a joint future RES policy framework in the mid- to long-term and to provide guidance on improving policy design. The work will include five different policy paths - i.e. uniform quota, quota with technology banding, fixed feed-in tariff, feed-in premium, no dedicated RES support besides the ETS. An impact assessment will be undertaken to assess and contrast different instruments. This involves a quantitative analysis of future RES deployment and corresponding costs based on the Green-X model. The overall assessment will focus on the period beyond 2020, however the transition phase before 2020 will be considered as well. The final outcome will be a policy package, offering a concise representation of key outcomes, a comparison of pros and cons of each policy pathway and roadmaps for practical implementation. The project will be embedded in an interactive dissemination framework consisting of regional/topical workshops, stakeholder consultation and a final conference.

Key action: RES in Buildings

- **IEE/10/145 (WIN FOR RES): "Web Integrated Network for Renewable Energy Sources"**

The WIN FOR RES project consists of an interactive, multimedia and multilingual web portal targeted at potential customers of small-scale RES installations. The portal will be based on Web 2.0 and will include several communication tools through which citizens can find information on the installation of RES: blog, podcasts, downloadable information material with comments by users, directory of existing RES plants and installers, answers by experts and consumers' associations. This will be available in five languages: German, French, English, Italian, and Spanish. Rating tools will enable users to evaluate the quality of answers received by other users, customers to evaluate the work done by the installers of their RES installations and experts to evaluate the quality of installed RES plants. The main objective of the project is to bring more transparency and higher confidence in the market of small-scale RES applications and clear knowledge to the final customer, so that he/she knows where to find a competent installer, shares opinions and gets support from reliable information sources, experts, customers' associations, etc.

- **IEE/10/232 (GBE FACTORY): "Green-Blue-Energy Factory (GBE Factory): Promotion and Development of Initiatives, Organizations and Investments that Improve the Use of Res in Industrial and Commercial Buildings"**

The project promotes the concept of GREEN-BLUE-ENERGY FACTORY: industrial and commercial warehouses equipped with single or combined renewable energy sources, able to provide electricity, heating and cooling for their premises, as well as for the business activities housed within. GBE FACTORY will represent the transition from fossil fuel warehouses to second generation industrial or commercial buildings, with particular attention to energy-intensive-use assets. Business Models will be investigated and the most advanced ones promoted. The project will also address issues related to the policy framework and financial conditions. The forms of intervention will be RES installation in existing/refurbished or new industrial or commercial warehouses. GBE FACTORY dedicated buildings will pursue the optimisation of efficiency and effectiveness of the investment, optimizing the combination of RES technologies and their integration, achieving economies of scale. In this way not only GBE FACTORIES can be self-sufficient industrial/commercial buildings, tending to zero emissions, but also real RES generation plants, that can share renewable electricity and thermal energy with others.

- **IEE/10/261 (RES-HOSPITALS): "Towards Zero Carbon Hospitals with Renewable Energy Systems"**

The RES-Hospitals project is aimed at improving the knowledge on RES in hospitals whilst also addressing energy efficiency. The relatively high energy intensity makes hospitals an ideal subject to explore non-technical barriers to the exploitation of renewable energy systems. This project will provide European hospital stakeholders with the tools to make better and faster decisions. The accelerated investment in RES will reduce CO2 emissions and allow the hospital sector to make a greater contribution to the EU2020 RES targets. Pilot projects will be carried out in at least one hospital in eight European countries. From this a practical guide on RES in Hospitals will be produced that will be validated by a wider peer group of stakeholders from other European countries. The consortium will exploit its existing networks to disseminate the lessons and good practice materials to European hospitals.

- **IEE/10/280 (URBANSOLPLUS): " Solar Thermal in Major Renovations and Protected Urban Areas"**

Art. 13 of the RES Directive requires minimum share of RES for new buildings and major renovations. Given the current very low construction rate for new buildings, renovation plays a key role for addressing a large part of the building stock, thus assuring a fruitful implementation of the Directive. However, building codes very often do not allow a wide use of renewables, because their scope just includes only new buildings and not renovations. Moreover, renovations, especially of large buildings, are complicated from several points of view. The project aims at allowing a major diffusion of solar thermal, reducing the barriers to its use in major renovations in multi-family buildings located in urban and/or protected areas. Experienced partners will bring in best practice experiences, coaching "replication partners" and also improving their experiences and models. Practical actions in the participating communities will be implemented, preceded by a study of the local boundary conditions and needs and by the adjustment of suitable schemes. EU-wide dissemination activities are also foreseen.

Key action: Bioenergy

- **IEE/10/115 (BIOMASSTRADECENTREII): " Development of Biomass Trade and Logistics Centres for Sustainable Mobilisation of Local Wood Biomass Resources"**

The BiomassTradeCentreII project aims at increasing the production and the use of energy from wood biomass with realization of motivation events that will engage identified target groups to invest in production of energy from biomass. Implementation of quality standard will encourage consumption and boost the biomass market. Additionally, it will raise awareness among decision makers at the local and regional levels to introduce the use of renewable energy in public sector.

The proposed project will further develop the idea of its predecessor - the BiomassTradeCenters project. The main lesson learned from this project is that apart from a concept of trade and logistics centres quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) are decisive for a greater consumption of energy from biomass on the market. The aim of the BiomassTradeCentreII project is to transfer existing good practices in biomass production, biomass trade centres and energy contracting to all project partner countries. However, the main focus of the project is put on the quality assurance and quality control.

- **IEE/10/130 (BIO-METHANE REGIONS): " Promotion of Bio-Methane and its Market Development through Local and Regional Partnerships"**

Bio-methane Regions seeks to stimulate the market development of anaerobic digestion (AD) – with a particular emphasis bio-methane production. It seeks to do that in ways that are appropriate to the current state of development of, biogas and bio-methane in the regions concerned, taking into consideration that different regions and countries in Europe present very different levels of development of anaerobic digestion and biomethane production.

Based on the collected information on the requirements to facilitate new developments, each region will develop an action plan and strategy for moving forward. The project will facilitate new AD plants and bio-methane production through the provision of independent advice to potential developers, regulators, politicians and potentially affected persons. It will provide guidance to decision makers and it will develop and encourage

high standards of operation. The overall objective is to establish AD, bio-methane to gas grid and bio-methane as a transport fuel as viable and attractive options to investors, individuals, waste and energy companies/utilities and governments.

▪ **IEE/10/218 (SOLIDSTANDARDS): " Enhancing the Implementation of Quality and Sustainability Standards and Certification Schemes for Solid Biofuels"**

In the SolidStandards project, solid biofuel industry players will be informed and trained in the field of standards and certification and their feedback will be collected and provided to the related standardization committees and policy makers. The core of the action is the organization of 37 training events for producers and end-users of solid biofuels. Trainings aim at increasing the target groups' ability to implement quality and sustainability standardization and certification. The consortium will work with 7 selected solid biofuel companies and support them in implementing European quality standards. The process will be documented and shall serve as a guideline for standard implementation. In order to contribute to the discussion on binding sustainability criteria for solid biofuels, project activities include the analysis of sustainability certification systems in case studies in order to assess their applicability in practice. Finally, the project contains several tools for feedback collection from the industry. This feedback will be collected, analysed and provided to European and national standardization organizations in Europe.

▪ **IEE/10/228 (GERONIMO II-BIOGAS): " A Focussed Strategy for Enabling European Farmers to Tap into Biogas Opportunities"**

GERONIMO II-BIOGAS is a follow of GERONIMO, that developed the first interactive web portal for EU dairy farmers centred on-farm energy efficiency and renewable energy sources and which also identified a clear opportunity for the uptake of biogas as a cost effective and environmentally friendly method for treating manure. The EU pig sector faces similar challenges in terms of manure management and the opportunity to work with both sectors in facilitating biogas technology uptake would pave the way for tapping into huge amounts of unused biogas potential. However, barriers to uptake include a lack of knowledge and capacity among farmers preventing them from tapping into this unused biogas potential, coupled with policies and legislation that do not foster favourable frameworks. GERONIMO II-BIOGAS will mobilise a bottom-up effort to assist dairy and pig farmers in quantifying the biogas potential on their farms and working closely with them to capacitate them to draw up robust business plans and strategies for investment in biogas facilities. The most promising plans will be selected as pilot biogas investment projects, which will be implemented during the project lifetime.

▪ **IEE/10/235 (GREENGASGRIDS): " Boosting the European Market for Biogas Production, Upgrade and Feed-In into the Natural Gas Grid"**

The GreenGasGrids project aims at leveraging the market development for biomethane by means of:

- Hands-on know-how transfer from "forerunner" to "starter" countries
- Support finding solutions to market barriers
- Bring together potential business partners
- Promotion of biomethane projects in countries with high potential but few activities

In forerunner countries (countries with running biomethane projects) the project focuses on the most pressing issues of trade, technical standards, legislation and sustainable

biomethane, bringing together key market actors and pushing for solutions to existing market problems. In starter countries (countries with projects under preparation and/or high potential) comprehensive biomethane strategies are targeted to provide decision-makers (ministries, regulators, related state agencies) with technical and legislative advice enabling them to introduce the most cost-efficient support measures. Market players (gas industry, plant constructors, project developers) from forerunner and starter countries will be involved in effective business matchmaking that will trigger investments, creating a win-win situation for all relevant players.

- **IEE/10/251 (URBANBIOGAS): " Urban Waste for Biomethane Grid Injection and Transport in Urban Areas"**

The objective of UrbanBiogas is to promote the use of the untapped fraction of organic urban waste for biogas production in order to inject biomethane in the natural gas grid and to use it in transport in European cities. The objective is to prepare 5 European cities for the production of biomethane from waste which is fed into the natural gas grids and optionally used for transport: City of Zagreb (Croatia), Municipality of Abrantes (Portugal), City of Graz (Austria), City of Rzeszów (Poland), and North Vidzeme Region including the City of Valmiera (Latvia). A well defined set of support activities will be organised: city task force meetings, training courses, promotional campaigns, study tours, and consultation events. The results of these concepts will be used to be included in the official city development plans. Business agreements and investment will be stimulated as first step towards real biogas project implementation. Finally, the large existing network of official partner cities will be used to promote the WtB concept beyond the target cities.

- **IEE/10/351 (BIOMASTER): " Biomethane as an Alternative Source for Transport and Energy Renaissance"**

BIOMASTER intends to prove that biomethane for transport can be an operational and viable option in spite of the regulatory and fiscal barriers that hamper its replication. The 4 participating regions are ready to exploit the potential of biomethane production and use for transport to overcome the current impasse and bring the key components of the biomethane chain into a joint initiative, stimulating investments, removing non-technological barriers and mobilising action for uptake. The qualifying characters of BIOMASTER are the commitment of a "waste-to-wheel" partnership, the set-up of networks to involve local stakeholders, the intention to address the potential sources of biomethane production, the potential for total production and use, the available distribution modes, and the legal, organisational and financial barriers. A key ambition of the project is to focus on biomethane grid injection. The goal is to bridge the knowledge and operational gaps fragmenting the biomethane chain and to establish local alliances of stakeholders to foster open dialogue and create a mutual understating.

- **IEE/10/381 (OILECO): " OILECO VALUE CHAINS: Fostering Public-Private Partnerships for the Local Bio-Energy Market Value Chains of Used Cooking Oils"**

The action is geared to the promotion of public-private partnerships (PPP) for the realization of OILECO value chains: Used Cooking Oil (UCO) collection, regeneration, and energy valorisation through local scale ventures, with special emphasis on the potential for distributed electricity & heat generation. Sustainability based integrated planning will support the identification of a few local communities (and associated market

players) selected among a set of identified territories with a good potential for OILECO value chains in the participating member states.

Opportunity studies on the potential in participating countries will be performed; pre-feasibility studies will be performed for a sub-set of opportunities and Public-Private-Partnerships will be promoted for the most promising OILECO initiatives, bringing about the start up of at least 4-6 pilot OILECO initiatives in participating countries.

Such pilot planning, execution and experience with a bottom-up approach should form a knowledge platform to be offered as showcases to public authorities and private actors in the wider European context.

- **IEE/10/463 (PELLCERT): " European Pellet Quality Certification"**

Wood pellet is an excellent fuel for residential and service heating and for producing CHP, DH and green electricity. The current EU pellet market of about 10 m tons is expected to grow up to 100 m tons by 2020.

The key objective of the project is to create and implement a uniform certification system for pellets in Europe ("ENplus") which will be used by heat, CHP and power markets.

The EU pellet standard EN 14961-2 is an important step to create a harmonised set of pellet qualities. A solid EU quality certification scheme is crucial to simplify work of the pellets producers and increase confidence by pellets equipment manufacturers and consumers. So far only national schemes have been developed. A scheme that would be recognised by the small scale heat market and the medium/large scale industrial users will improve flexibility and fluidity of the market, thereby improving supply security and reducing detrimental price peaks.

Sustainability criteria are heavily debated today, but only private initiatives have really started, mainly driven by power utilities. ENplus will include sustainability criteria endorsed by market actors after consultation with stakeholders.

- **IEE/10/470 (PROMOBIO): " Promotion to regional bioenergy initiatives"**

Objective of the PromoBio project is to provide support to the regional bioenergy initiatives and to facilitate new bioenergy business projects in Eastern European countries where potentials in particular of forest and agricultural biomass, have been utilised insufficiently as renewable energy sources. Best bioenergy practices and successful business models from the partner countries Finland and Austria will be tested and transferred to the target regions: Plock county in Poland, Centru region in Romania and Banska Bystrica region in Slovakia. The aim is to provide the local stakeholders with the grounds to make informed decisions in developing the bioenergy markets of their region. North Karelia in Finland and Lower Austria are considered as benchmarks of well-developed bioenergy markets. The project will provide concrete supporting actions both to decision makers and to companies starting or developing bioenergy business. Important objective is also to increase the capacity of trainers giving professional or continuous education in bioenergy issues, in order to distribute the identified good practices and gained knowledge to a wider audience.

Energy in transport (STEER)

Key action: Energy-efficient transport

- **IEE/10/132 (QUEST): " QUEST - Quality management tool for Urban Energy efficient Sustainable Transport"**

QUEST develops an audit tool that evaluates a city's urban mobility policies. The aim of the QUEST audit is to support cities in their efforts of developing more sustainable urban mobility systems. Based on the results of the QUEST audit a tailor made improvement program is recommended to each city. The focus of the improvement program is directly linked to the present state of urban mobility policies. Cities that have completed a QUEST audit receive a certificate which recognises their efforts in sustainable urban mobility planning. More than 50 cities from all over Europe are involved in QUEST, demonstrating that there is much demand for advice on how to improve urban mobility policies at local level.

- **IEE/10/154 (C-LIEGE): " Clean Last mile transport and logistics management for smart and Efficient local Governments in Europe"**

C-LIEGE overall objective is to define a shared policies and measures for an energy-efficient urban freight transport (UFT) demand management and planning through a cooperative approach between public and private stakeholders addressed to the reduction of energetic and environmental impacts of freight transport in EU cities and regions. In order to reach this objective, C-LIEGE will promote energy efficient and cleaner freight movements in urban areas and define a novel set of integrated solutions and "push-and-pull" demand-oriented measures. C-LIEGE is conceived as a leading initiative to support energy efficiency in urban freight transport and to promote use of renewable energies sources when delivering goods. C-LIEGE will develop, test and transfer successful soft measures and tools to achieve energy saving and reduction of CO2 emissions. The European relevance of the C-LIEGE approach is ensured through pilot experiments in 6 EU countries: Bulgaria, Italy, Poland, UK, Germany and Malta. The project will target decision makers and professionals in administrations as well as the freight mobility supply industry.

- **IEE/10/199 (CHAMP former MERCX): " Managing Energy Reduction through Cycling eXcellence"**

The CHAMP-project brings together champion cities in the field of cycling policy. Groningen, Orebro, Bolzano, Edinburgh, Ljubljana and Burgos are leading cycling cities in their country or on European level. These cities have been improving cycling conditions since a long time and have a reasonably high share of cycling in the modal split. Despite this, the champion cities feel a strong need for further maximizing the use of cycling. By looking at their counterparts in Europe, they want to upgrade and optimize their cycle policy and get new ideas for making cycling even more safe and more attractive. CHAMP will facilitate the exchange of best practices, experiences and lessons learned (good and bad ones!) within a group of "best in class" cycling cities. Special attention will be paid for transferring the CHAMP-results to cities in the eastern part of Europe that have a traditionally high number of cyclists but are faced with a fast growing car ownership. As partner in CHAMP, Kaunas will play a special role in maximizing the transferability of the CHAMP results to less advanced cycling cities. The 7 partner cities will each implement at least 2 innovative measures.

- **IEE/10/199 (ADVANCE): " Auditing and Certification Scheme to increase the quality of sustainable urban mobility plans in cities"**

ADVANCE will develop, test and apply an audit scheme (the ADVANCE Audit Scheme) to help cities set up and improve the quality of Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans and policies. ADVANCE focuses on supporting cities without an integrated Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan or with a focus on infrastructure measures to solve mobility problems. For cities which have already a Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan, the ADVANCE Audit scheme identifies potential areas for further improvements. After a validation and improvement phase eight cities will be guided through the ADVANCE Audit Scheme and devise eight local action plans. These plans will raise awareness among local decision makers about the correlation between energy efficiency and transport. Cities that have gone through the audit process and committed themselves to the action plan, will receive an ADVANCE certificate. The results of this project will be shared among city practitioners, auditors and relevant national and European networks.

- **IEE/10/225 (ECOEFECT): " ECO trainEr For Fleet CommErCial truCks and lighT vehicles"**

ECOeffect seeks to support the development of energy-efficient driving schemes in Poland, Romania and the Czech Republic by enabling the target markets to deliver eco-driver training. Eco-driving has proven benefits for commercial fleet operators. Research projects have quantified the impacts that driving in an efficient manner can have. Reductions in fuel efficiency of 5 to 15 percent can be realised if training and correct monitoring is put in place. ECOeffect will design and develop a stand-alone one day eco-driving course that will build on other European projects and knowledge from industry leaders in eco-driving. ECOeffect will also develop and design a three day train-the-trainer module targeted at training centres in the three target markets. Training providers will be invited to undergo the train-the-trainer programme and be certified to deliver the ECOeffect one day training course. Beyond that ECOeffect will promote the integration of eco-driving into professional driver qualification and certification.

- **IEE/10/277 (CYCLELOGISTICS): " CYCLELOGISTICS Move goods by cycle"**

The main objectives of CYCLE Logistics are to achieve a reduction in energy used in urban freight transport through intra-urban final delivery of goods with cycles rather than motorised vehicles by utilizing expert know-how from existing cycle logistic companies, policy interventions across Europe, by showcasing good practices and by encouraging private individuals to transport goods with bikes. CYCLE Logistics will focus on the urban environment and in particular inner cities. The consortium is comprised of local authorities, private sector, communications experts and energy agencies. They receive support from traffic planning experts including cyclists groups. This group will enable cycle logistics to evolve from a niche market into a widely-accepted alternative for urban goods transport.

This will be achieved by transferring consortium members' know-how and expertise to users and implementers with less experience

- **IEE/10/290 (ECOSTARS): " ECO Stars Europe"**

ECOSTARS Europe promotes more energy efficient and cleaner freight movements by providing recognition, guidance and advice to operators of goods vehicle fleets. The scheme will rate vehicles and operating practices using star rating criteria, to recognise levels of environmental and energy-saving performance. Each operator signing up to the scheme will receive tailor-made support to ensure that their fleet is running as efficiently and economically as possible, to help them progress to higher ratings within the scheme.

The project is based on a successful scheme developed by local authorities in South Yorkshire in the United Kingdom which has been operational since early 2009. The scheme will be open to operators of all types of commercial vehicles across all sectors of activity (private and public sector) and of all sizes, with a focus on freight operations. Operators joining the scheme will benefit from:

- Recognition at vehicle and operational levels for current energy efficient operations.
- Support in identifying measures which improve environmental and energetic performance, potentially leading to increased star ratings over time.
- Additional opportunities for enhanced recognition for progression through the star ratings.
- Opportunities to raise the operational and environmental profile, particularly in the eyes of other operators, customers and local communities.

▪ **IEE/10/379 (NAVIKI): " Naviki - Energy Efficiency through Web 2.0 Bicycle Navigation and Communication"**

The Naviki project aims at promoting cycling in European cities and touristic areas by rolling out a European internet platform for navigation, communication and planning in the field of cycling. Thus it intends to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to promote a less car-dependent lifestyle by making the bicycle a still more attractive means of transport. Naviki addresses a range of national, topical and demographic target groups, from individual users (cyclists, motorists, tourists) to municipalities, corporations and organisations. In Naviki any cyclist will be able to discover the best cycle paths all over Europe and to publish them online. Official partners can specifically indicate paths with a certified quality standard. With the help of Naviki partners like municipalities, regions, touristic associations and many others are able to offer their users and citizen a special service, to inform and communicate in a modern way and to make their location more attractive to cyclists.

Cities or organisations interested in using the Naviki navigation platform in their regions are invited to contact the project coordinator to receive more information.

Key action: Capacity-building and learning on energy aspects of transport

▪ **IEE/10/166 (MOBILE2020): " More biking in small and medium sized towns of Central and Eastern Europe by 2020"**

Frontrunner cities in Europe have a modal share of ~20% cyclists. Most cities in the CEE however are far below 20%. The goal of MOBILE2020 is to enable stakeholders in small and medium cities in these countries to increase their share of biking as a mode of everyday transport. Good practice examples and guidelines exist but it is crucial to translate and adjust them to national circumstances and promote them proactively to have a broad reach. It is crucial to inform cities systematically and to overcome the singular "light house approach" in order to support the EU2020-targets. Creating national working groups on cycling in the target countries will foster a long-term development of cycling and will contribute to keep expertise and exchange on a high level. MOBILE2020 will empower municipal planners and decision makers to make the right investments, improve their planning procedures and to trigger a change in mobility behaviour. This shall be done by capacity building (seminars, training, study visits) in all 11 CEE countries. By enhancing the capacity of 11 multiplier organizations, and disseminating good practice nationwide, MOBILE2020 will reach more than 350 cities.

- **IEE/10/274 (TRANSPORT LEARNING): " TRANSPORT LEARNING - Empowerment of practitioners to achieve energy savings in urban transport"**

TRANSPORT LEARNING aims to create knowledge and capacity on sustainable transport policies and measures in municipalities and energy / management agencies of Europe's convergence regions. It further aims to strengthen market activities on sustainable transport by integrating it in the business portfolio of energy / management agencies thus supporting the regions' catching up economically. TRANSPORT LEARNING targets to reach a wide audience for creating a large-scale impact and in the long-run to safeguard ongoing training and education on sustainable transport. In order to achieve this, TRANSPORT LEARNING creates and implements its training and site visits. It will a) review existing best practise on sustainable transport training EU-wide b) integrate this in the creation of the project's training c) carry out training in BG, ES, EL, HU, IT, PL, PT and RO on eight topics and sustainable transport's most pressing needs d) set a focus on practical work by implementing practical training projects through the trainees.

Integrated initiatives

Key action: Local Energy Leadership

- **IEE/10/164 (NET-COM): " Local energy Leadership"**

The project fosters to boost the CoM initiative. Local authorities need to cooperate more efficiently and learn from each other. Network and exchange of experiences among local authorities (LAs) can significantly boost the CoM implementation.

The NET-COM project, is carried out by European / national / regional networks of local authorities. They will tackle:

- At national/regional level: lack of networking activities, inter-institutional cooperation and multilevel governance. The permanent national/regional Covenant Networking Platforms will be created and ensure better communication, exchange and coherence of actions carried out by LAs, Covenant Supporting Structures, businesses and others.
- At European level: strong need to benchmark, innovate and boost networking and communication activities of European and national/regional networks of LAs. The capacities will be improved through Networks' benchmarking, peer review and training sessions.
- At local level: need of LAs to improve their capacities to play the role of a "network" locally.

- **IEE/10/217 (CASCADE): " Cities Exchanging on Local Energy Leadership"**

The goal of CASCADE is to design and deliver large-scale networking opportunities and mutual learning activities for local energy leadership. It involves 19 large EU cities and expert partners in 3 thematic areas: energy in transport; renewable energy and distributed generation; energy efficiency in buildings and districts.

CASCADE's aims are to:

- Improve the implementation of sustainable energy action plans and other related local targets.

- Optimise networking between cities to ensure meaningful and sustained communication and sharing of good practices. Promote the position of cities as transfer agents within their country to overcome the language barrier inherent to transnational exchange.

CASCADE will improve the implementation of sustainable energy policies through 3 cascading levels of high quality networking and mutual learning activities including more cities as the project progresses:

Year1: 6 peer learning programmes among 19 partner cities

Year2: 21 EU networking activities -study tours, mentoring and shadowing visits among 38 cities (20 additional cities mainly from new member states)

Year3: regional peer advice to 36 cities and 11 national technical seminars

▪ **IEE/10/223 (LEAP): " Leadership for Energy Action and Planning"**

The proposal serves to bridge the gap between essential bottom-up localised action and the EU energy agenda by institutionalizing sustainable energy policy into the operations of municipalities. The focus is on generating the necessary political will, vision and ambition as well as the administrative capacity for LEAP partners to act as effective energy leaders and as catalysts for local business opportunities towards a low carbon economy. LEAP will do this through an extensive programme of capacity building and exchange of knowledge and experience for and by partners themselves.

▪ **IEE/10/224 (ERENET): " Local Digital Energy Learning Network for Action"**

Local authorities are committing themselves to become a driving force and frontrunner in the fight against climate change. This is particularly true for the rural communities. Lack of technical capacity and the limited resources are the most important barriers, which are characterized by lower development rates.

This project proposal aims to add value to local actions in rural communities, creating an intelligent and integrated "Local Digital Energy Learning Network for Action" (eReNet). The eReNet will support the rural learning communities in the development, implementation and monitoring of their SEAPs, capacity building of the related actors and identification of bankable projects, matured enough to be included under national or EU structural funds.

An additional step forward for these efforts will contribute to the enhancement of municipality resources and capacities for the development of tailor made SEAPs and their monitoring.

▪ **IEE/10/380 (CONURBANT): " An inclusive peer-to-peer approach to involve EU CONURBations and wide urban"**

The proposal aims at helping medium-large cities and the smaller towns in their urban area using peer-to-peer support and training between less and more experienced municipalities. The consortium brings together 8 trainee cities and 2 tutoring cities in 7 countries. Trainee cities and 40 conurbation towns are involved in centralised and local training actions and supported in the development and actual implementation of their SEAPs. SEAPs will be approved and implemented during the project and 5 proposals to ELENA will be developed. Serious investments will be triggered.

- **IEE/10/389 (COVENANT CAPACITY): " Capacity Building of Local Governments to Advance Local Climate and Energy Action – from Planning to Action to Monitoring"**

In order to support sustainable communities across Europe to reach national and European energy goals, it is important to fill gaps at local government (LG) level in EU countries.

The Project will focus on 15 countries, motivating and enabling LGs to respond to "climate and energy challenges", with particular focus on small and medium-sized communities.

Specific approach: a comprehensive, well-structured European LG capacity building programme developed and rolled out to support all the phases of implementing a Sustainable Energy Action Plan (SEAP) and finally engaging in the CoM.

Multi-country attention: practical, multi-lingual programme, using a sound learning approach for training

Dual focus: both on elected and staff from LGs, in various advanced or not LGs.

The main expected impacts are:

Creation of guidance by developing a comprehensive local government (LG) capacity building programme in 12 languages

Develop and roll-out a 'train-the-trainer' programme with LG associations and networks

Implement LG capacity building programme in 15 countries to improve capacity of local decision-makers and municipal staff.

ANNEX IV: PROMOTION & DISSEMINATION PROJECTS FINANCED UNDER IEE CALL 2011

Energy efficiency and rational use of energy (SAVE)

Key action: Industry

- **IEE-11-949 (IND-ECO): " Industry alliance for reducing energy consumption and CO2"**

The IND-ECO project aims at promoting energy efficiency in the leather production industry removing barriers to information and capital access. The project will develop benchmarks for energy consumption in the sector and implement a database of best available technologies. IND-ECO will disseminate technical knowledge on energy saving measures and implement agreement with technology suppliers and their associations to promote diffusion of energy efficient solutions. Agreements will be developed with European, national and local economic and financial operators to facilitate financing energy saving investments. At least 70 energy audits will be carried out and investment projects will be started with pilot industries. Companies will define their investment plans and realise short term investments. Project activities will be monitored by the partners and reports will be produced to document the main tasks and results.

- **IEE-11-113 (ERASME): "EneRgy Audits in SMEs"**

ERASME will develop a scheme for energy audits shared among SMEs' associations, in different countries. The project will tackle 3 main barriers preventing companies to implement energy audits: unwillingness to spend money for the audit without certainty of the results; unwillingness to disclose data on production processes; lack of financing for energy efficiency investments. A common methodology will be prepared, covering many industrial sectors and a two-step audit scheme. The expected output is to carry out at least 50 energy audits per region before the end of the project. Using existing tools, the project will concentrate on organisational aspects, developing a targeted promotional campaigns and financial packages to assist entrepreneurs in the investment phase. The project intends to set up a sustainable system and the IEE contribution will be used for start up costs only. The simplified energy audits will be free of charge while a more in depth audit will be offered as a commercial service.

- **IEE-11-885 (PINE): "Promoting Industrial Energy Efficiency"**

PINE aims at promoting energy efficiency in SMEs creating a self-financing scheme for energy audits. The main complementary objectives are i) the uptake of cost-effective measures and technologies to improve energy performance and ii) to increase investments in energy-efficient equipment and machinery. A common set of auditing procedures will be defined including a set of benchmarks and checklists for auditors and scouts. Scouts, provided by stakeholders' associations, and auditors, appointed by technical partners, will participate in dedicated trainings and seminars explaining operating procedures and project-specific goals.

Audits will be carried out, including advices on financing tools and opportunities. Measures suitable for short and medium- term implementation will be recommended. The experience accumulated during the project will be crucial to fine-tune a self-sustaining model, capable to continue the after the end of the project.

- **IEE-11-827 (SESEC): "Sustainable Energy Saving for the European Clothing"**

SESEC intends to develop tools, benchmarks and guidance to equip the European clothing industry with the means to tackle energy efficiency in a comprehensive and clear way. A very beneficial side-effect of the energy efficiency gains will be an increased cost-competitiveness of Europe's clothing manufacturers compared to their global competition. Building on existing initiatives at European, national or regional level, the project will develop a simple and user-friendly tool for companies to reduce their energy consumption. In a first step, the project efforts will be concentrated in 4 EU Member States with the highest concentration of clothing companies. In a second project phase, will be transferred to larger number of companies and to other relevant stakeholders across the EU including all the 26 national sectorial associations (particularly in other Eastern European member states such as Hungary and Poland) as well as the teaching/academic communities and Research and Innovation centres.

- **IEE-11-910 (CODE2): "Cogeneration Observatory and Dissemination Europe 2"**

CODE2 will disseminate the lessons learned from the previous CODE project and will structure and support the development of national and European CHP roadmaps. CODE2 will also develop "How-to" guides focused on understanding the CHP legislation and business case to simplify first steps for new users interested in expanding CHP deployment in specific sectors (food, paper, hospitals and commercial premises). CODE2 will focus most of its effort on 7 pilot Member States where the process of roadmap development and refinement will be first used. Then, guided roadmap approach and the lessons learned through developing roadmaps with the pilot Member States will be used for developing a concrete and realisable European Roadmap to 2030 as well as national cogeneration roadmaps for all 27 Member States. The individual National Cogeneration Roadmaps will provide actionable improvement proposals in the areas of awareness, policy development and market opportunities.

- **IEE-11-003 (COOL-SAVE): " Development and dissemination of cost effective"**

The COOL-SAVE project aims to reduce industrial energy consumption in cooling installations (vapour-compression mechanical systems) in the food and drink sector through the dissemination of cost effective energy efficiency strategies. These strategies will be based on the costs-benefits analysis of real data coming from a representative sample of 25 refrigeration plants covering all the different type of climate zones in Europe. In addition, the consortium will complement their analysis by using specific simulation models. Once defined, a guide of good practices will be developed, tested and disseminated in order to make decision-makers in the food and drink industry aware of the different available options they have to improve their cooling systems. Finally, with the help of trade and industry associations, the project's results will be spread to all food and drink companies across Europe via a series of workshops and via specific communication activities.

- **IEE-11-946 (ECOINFLOW): " Energy Control by Information Flow"**

ECOINFLOW aims to reduce the annually energy consumption of the European sawmilling industry (SMI) sector by 1 TWh by establishing and promoting international engagement, collaboration and knowledge transfer. More specifically, the project will first promote the implementation of effective energy management systems (EMS) in SMI. The work will focus on making sawmills go through a complete "plan-do-check-act" cycle and continue with the next one, setting new targets and goals. In order to do that, the project will find the most efficient way to install power and heat meters for monitoring of energy flows in the industry and will disseminate EMS best industry practices and recommendations across Europe. In parallel, the project will analyse good practices related to technology and organisation and will develop an online benchmarking tool which will be available to all sawmills across Europe. The project partners will also map the road for the industry to meet the EU 2020 goals. This roadmap will include the study of the different business, legislative and technological framework related to SMI in Europe.

Key action: Energy-efficient products

- **IEE/11/022 (ATLETE II): " Appliance Testing for Washing Machines Energy Label and Ecodesign Evaluation"**

Energy labels and ecodesign requirements are crucial drivers for market transformation of end-uses, orienting consumers' choice towards more efficient appliances and phasing-out the least efficient ones. Consumers should be sure that the products found on the market comply with the legislative provision. The goals of ATLETE II are to check the pan-EU compliance of washing machines to the energy labelling and eco-design requirements using the new measurement method and to improve the capability of testing laboratories in using the new harmonised standard, while contemporarily support the co-operation among national Authorities for an effective market control. ATLETE II will build upon experience and procedures developed within the previous ATLETE project, to be adapted to the second most important appliance installed in European household and validated through a field work. ATLETE II will carry out for the first time in the EU the laboratory testing of a product under the new Energy Labelling by applying also a new measurement method. The aim of ATLETE II is to work closely with Market Surveillance Authorities, sharing and discussing test results and experience.

- **IEE/11/843 (YAECI): " Yearly Appliance Energy Cost Indication"**

The main objective of YAECI is to provide customers with information at the point of sale on the yearly running cost of products with an energy label (e.g. cold appliances, washing machines, dishwashers, dryers, air conditioners, ovens and televisions), in order to stimulate the uptake of affordable efficient products. The EU energy label currently provides the consumer with information on the energy efficiency (energy class), energy consumption and several other energy-related aspects. However, the energy label lacks information on an aspect that many consumers find very important i.e. the (yearly) running costs. As is well known, a product that is initially somewhat more expensive can

in fact work out to be cheaper in the long run due to the annual running costs being less expensive. To include the (yearly) running costs on the EU energy label would not be feasible since energy prices vary across the EU and over time. The proposed action thus complements the EU energy label by providing yearly running costs for products at the point of sale, i.e. in shops and on websites of retailers.

▪ **IEE/11/941 (PremiumLight): "Top quality energy efficient lighting for the domestic sector"**

A smooth and effective transition from old inefficient lighting technology to highly efficient lighting requires further supportive measures and information services for the consumer. The central objective of the PremiumLight project is to facilitate this transition to efficient high quality lighting solutions in households thereby supporting the new legal instruments at EU level in a synergetic way.

The central aims of the project are to:

- support the EU-Ecodesign and labelling regulations on non directional and directional lighting with accompanying effective information measures and services,
- motivate consumers to buy and use high quality energy efficient lighting products by providing them comprehensive knowledge and tools allowing easy selection of good products,
- make high quality energy efficient lighting products easily visible and identifiable for buyers at the point of sale,
- increase the supply of high quality energy efficient lighting products in the retail market,
- support a reduction of the current price barriers regarding LED lamps,
- support adequate fact based consumer information on energy efficient lighting technologies via media.

▪ **IEE/11/030 (ECOPLIANT): "European Eco-design Compliance Project"**

The objective of ECOPLIANT is to help deliver the intended economic and environmental benefits of the Eco-Design Directive 2009/125/EC by strengthening market surveillance and so increasing compliance with the Directive and the relevant implementing measures.

ECOPLIANT will achieve this by establishing systems to coordinate, in the most cost-effective manner, the monitoring, verification and enforcement (MV&E) of eco-design requirements across the European Single Market; and by increasing knowledge and experience of best practice amongst Market Surveillance Authorities (MSAs).

ECOPLIANT will enhance the functioning of the European Single Market by ensuring that eco-design requirements are applied consistently and effectively across Member States (MS). This will help protect compliant businesses by eliminating unfair competition from non-compliant goods. It will similarly help to ensure that consumers, who purchase energy efficient products, can be confident that these products live up to the energy efficiency claims of the manufacturer.

The ECOPLIANT consortium proposes to carry out a pilot project with ten MSAs.

▪ **IEE-11-900 (Buy Smart+): " Buy Smart+ Green Procurement in Europe"**

The main objectives of Buy Smart+ are to consolidate and mainstream green procurement in 7 member states and to transfer the know-how to 8 member states where green procurement is still at an early stage. The main focus will be on energy related technologies.

Buy Smart+ will establish green procurement helpdesks in all 15 countries, delivering in national language consultation, training, good practice, and well-tested tools. A wider uptake of green procurement will be achieved through directly consulting and training purchasers. Through assisting pilot projects, a critical mass of successful green procurement cases will be achieved and subsequently communicated broadly.

The major steps are:

- Green procurement helpdesks providing assistance, know-how and tools in national language
- Dedicated training offers in collaboration with national networks for the private and public sector
- Twinning approach for effective transfer of know-how to newer member states
- Assistance to green procurement pilot projects; addressing of innovative technologies in experienced countries
- Monitoring of the green procurement experiences; policy recommendations for the NEEAPs updates

New and renewable energy resources (ALTENER)

▪ **IEE/11/842 (KEEP-ON-TRACK!): "Keep-on-track!"**

Progress towards reaching the 2020 targets needs to be carefully monitored to ensure that actual development is not lagging behind the outlined trajectory. Building on the IEE project REPAP2020, Keep-on-track! will publish up-to-date market data and policy recommendations alongside the trajectory outlined in the RES Directive. It will provide a platform for discussion and dialogue among different market actors such as renewable energy industry associations, the energy efficiency sector, national and EU Parliamentarians and the scientific community. It will ensure a close-to-market monitoring of the fulfilment of the RES trajectory for each of the 27 EU Member States. The project aims at providing early warnings in case a Member State is lagging behind its trajectory and does not manage to overcome identified non-cost barriers for RES deployment. In this case Keep-on-track! will suggest solutions on how to compensate any possible delay encountered. Furthermore, Keep-on-track! aims at establishing a high-level biennial RES policy summer academy in an informal and creative atmosphere, which will serve as a major platform for international exchange between private and public sector.

▪ **IEE/11/089 (SI OCEAN): "Strategic Initiative for Ocean Energy"**

- The goal of this project is to engage a large number of EU stakeholders to deliver practical recommendations on removing the barriers to Ocean energy. A key focus will be on increasing participation and input from the commercial sector, namely utilities, large industrials and technology developers. The European Ocean Energy Roadmap 2010-2050 provided initial estimates of the industry potential and defined high-level challenges and opportunities to eliminate market barriers for ocean energy. This project will take this roadmap further by filling gaps in current knowledge and understanding and also by delivering specific recommendations for future actions. The project has the following objectives: 1)Quantify the size of the market opportunity to help stimulate public and private investment in the sector and provide guidance on optimal site locations; 2)Indicate the timeframe and concrete options for achieving cost-competitiveness with other mainstream renewable energy sources; 3)Generate broad support and cooperation across

the sector to identify priorities for reducing barriers to market growth, and stimulate sustained action beyond the life of the project.

- **IEE/11/957 (RESTOR HYDRO): "Renewable Energy Sources Transforming Our Regions - Hydro"**

Unrealised potential for economically feasible and environmentally sustainable small and micro hydropower generation exists in the thousands of historic water wheels, mills and weir sites in the EU. This project will identify the most relevant sites suitable for refurbishment and will develop a market driven model for regional cooperatives with a community shares ownership business plan with profit from the sites available for further development of the area. The project enables the creation of local energy sources increasing regional energy supply security, gives a boost to the local economy, provides income sources and creates jobs. Repowering abandoned sites increases distributed steady energy production, strengthens the grid and improves environmental conditions resulting in win-win outcomes that also contribute to the growth rates of hydropower in the EU. The project will collect data covering EU-27 measuring the state of hydropower and refurbishment potential. It will produce a standardised permitting, financing and implementation guide. The eight partner regions will implement restoration programs using Structural Funds, local investment and conventional financing.

- **IEE/11/845 (BETTER): "Bringing Europe and Third countries closer together through renewable Energies"**

BETTER intends to address RES cooperation between the EU and third countries in several dimensions. The starting point is given through the cooperation mechanisms provided by the RES Directive, allowing Member States to achieve their 2020 RES targets in a more cost efficient way, and thereby including the possibility to cooperate with third countries. Thus, the core objective of BETTER is to assess, through case studies, stakeholders involvement and integrated analysis, to what extent cooperation with third countries can help Europe achieve its RES targets in 2020 and beyond, trigger the deployment of RES electricity projects in third countries and create synergies and win-win circumstances for all involved parties.

The case studies focusing on North Africa, the Western Balkans and Turkey will investigate the technical, socio-economic and environmental aspects of RES cooperation. Complementary to these bottom-up analyses, an integrated assessment will be undertaken from the "EU plus third countries" perspective, including a detailed quantitative cost-benefit evaluation of feasible policy approaches as well as strategic power system analyses. Moreover, co-effects such as impacts on the achievement of EU climate targets, energy security, and macro-economic aspects will be analysed. The final outcome will be a fine-tailored policy package, offering a concise representation of key outcomes, guidelines for practical implementation of RES cooperation, and actions plans reflecting regional specifics.

- **IEE/11/930 (REScoop 20-20-20): "Foster social acceptance of RES by stakeholder engagement"**

The 'REScoop 20-20-20 project' helps to improve social acceptance of RES-e generation with its proven model of local cooperative citizen involvement. The overall goal of the project is to speed up the creation of RES projects and related cooperatives in various member States. For this the project is articulated with the following three specific

objectives: (i) Inventory existing REScoops and their RES projects in order to identify their added value in fostering RES in Europe; (ii) Developing and testing methodologies based on best practices (Business structures and financing models for new REScoops; (iii) Dissemination of cooperative RES approaches.

▪ **IEE/11/814 (RESERVICES): "Economic grid support from variable renewables"**

Main objective: Establish a reference basis and policy recommendations for future network codes and market design in the area of ancillary services from variable renewables. Short-term impact: European harmonised cost basis for Ancillary Services provided by wind and solar PV. Long-term impact: Efficiently functioning EU single electricity market with cost-efficient integration of variable renewables and increased grid management and system security. Methodology: Part I: analysis of both system needs for ancillary services, and of the techno-economic aspects of provision of ancillary services by wind and solar PV. Part II: case studies to investigate the need for services in the different scenarios and the costs and options to deliver these services. Novelty actions in this project: 1) Assess system needs at high penetration levels and set common terminology 2) Assess both wind and solar PV 3) Simulate future systems on Transmission and Distribution level Target groups: System operators, energy regulators, policy makers, market parties, renewables industry

▪ **IEE/11/017 (GRIDTECH): "Impact Assessment of New Technologies to Foster RES-Electricity Integration into the European Transmission System"**

The major objective of GridTech is to conduct a fully integrated impact assessment of the implementation of new technologies (RES-E generation, bulk storage, transmission network technologies) into the European electricity system necessary to exploit the full potential of future RES-E generation across Europe with lowest possible total electricity system cost. The time frame of GridTech analyses is up to the year 2050, with special consideration of the target years 2020, 2030 and 2050.

The key steps to achieve the required outcomes by the end of the GridTech project are:

1. To assess several non-technical barriers for transmission expansion and distortions for market-compatible RES-E grid and market integration in Europe with reference to the challenges addressed in the relevant European policy documents (EC, ENTSO-E).
2. To develop a cost/benefit analysis methodology on investments into the European transmission grid towards more controllability/flexibility and thus fostering large-scale RES-E and storage integration.
3. To apply/verify the cost-benefit methodology for transmission grid investments on both levels: (i) bottom-up case study analyses in 7 carefully selected target countries (Germany, Spain, Italy, Netherlands, Ireland, Bulgaria, Austria) and (ii) top-down modelling covering the entire EU30+ region.
4. Based on a synthesis of results to achieve a common understanding among key target groups/actors on best-practise criteria for the implementation of new technologies fostering RES-E and storage integration into the European transmission system on several scales in time in the future, i.e. up to 2020, 2030 and 2050.
5. Further benefits to the key target audience are clear guidelines on successful implementation of the case study results (in the target countries) addressing necessary changes of the legal, regulatory, and market framework. Comprehensive consultation processes, communication, dissemination activities, policy debates, and cooperation

with ENTSO-E will ensure beneficial impact of GridTech recommendations also for policy making in remaining EU countries.

- **IEE/11/839 (PV GRID): "Reducing barriers hampering large-scale integration of PV electricity into the distribution grid"**

The goal of PV GRID is to overcome the barriers hampering the integration of PV into the electricity Distribution Systems (DS). This goal will be pursued through an analysis of barriers and solutions and the formulation of regulatory and normative recommendations. The project will also take care of maintaining the PV LEGAL database, thus taking forward the successful endeavour of this previous IEE funded project. The partners of PV GRID will examine and rank the portfolio of technical solutions available for large-scale integration of PV and other intermittent energy sources on DS, taking into account the successful experience of other RES-e sectors and the technical demonstrations running in the framework of FP7 projects. This initial step will allow to successively identify those barriers, in many cases not technical but rather regulatory and administrative in nature, impeding the implementation of such technical solutions. Thus the main added value of the project will consist of a set of European wide regulatory and normative recommendations in order to remove these barriers to foster large-scale integration of PV into the distribution grids.

Key action: Renewable energy heating/cooling (RES-H/C)

- **IEE/11/977 (RESCUE): "REnewable Smart Cooling for Urban Europe"**

It is expected that future cooling energy demand within Europe, especially in urban regions, will rise significantly. It is also known that current processes and approaches are inefficient. However, district cooling has the potential to both save energy and money thus contributing to climate and environmental protection by reducing primary energy consumption and emissions. The small market share of district cooling nowadays is less than 2%, which corresponds to less than 3 TWh of cooling energy. This is clearly a market with high expansion potential that can support the EU to move towards a green economy. The aim of the proposed project is to address the key challenges to the further development and implementation of district cooling in order to overcome its small market share; thereby enabling local communities to reap the environmental and economic benefits of this mature technology. The strategic objectives are to improve local and EU energy security by reducing energy demand, supporting stable, non-overloaded grids in summer and supporting European competitiveness in a technical field, while creating employment in a market with huge growth potential.

- **IEE/11/813 (GEODH): "Promote Geothermal District Heating Systems in Europe"**

The proposed action aims to accelerate the market penetration of deep geothermal heat supplies for district heating by addressing and removing market barriers. The action will focus on 7 Eastern and Central European Member States and on 7 old Member States which are already active in the field. The purpose of the project is coupled with a long-term perspective of increasing the uptake of geothermal district heating (DH) in the heat market by 2020, through the expansion and improvement of district heating systems in Europe in regions rich in geothermal energy. It will result in significant savings of primary energy resources, therefore ensuring security of supply, through substituting those

segments of the heat market nowadays supplied with fossil fuels or establishing new DH-schemes, based on geothermal. This is also why this project aims to provide effective tools and guidance for stakeholders to reach such an ambitious target of increasing the number of geothermal DH schemes. It is today necessary to identify current barriers in order to promote the best circumstances for operators and policy makers. Inclusion of geothermal technology in DH is a particularly efficient strategy.

- **IEE/11/041 (REGEOCITIES): "Regulations of Geothermal HP systems at local and regional level in Europe"**

The REGEOCITIES project is focused on contributing to the achievement of the 2020 geothermal targets of those countries with ambitious objectives regarding shallow geothermal. It aims to clarify and remove administrative and regulatory barriers to the future development of shallow geothermal markets at local and regional levels in eleven EU Member States, with a view to assisting with the delivery of NREAP objectives for the sector in these countries. Existing barriers, not only from the point of view of the resources but also from a point of view of administrations that restrict the introduction of shallow geothermal systems for H&C buildings, will be addressed. Moreover, this project will assess the current legal barriers of shallow geothermal systems in mature and juvenile countries. Regional and local authorities from these countries will participate in the project either as partners or as part of a project advisory committee including cities networks, market actors and administrative organisations. Project outcomes will be discussed and implemented in order to achieve the objective of developing a common methodology for the regulation of shallow geothermal systems in cities.

- **IEE/11/098 (REPOWERMAP): "A European map for renewable energies and energy efficiency"**

The aim of the project is to better understand the role of local or regional information exchange for the market uptake of RES and to improve the current market situation. An awareness raising campaign will be carried out to facilitate local exchange of information. By showing local examples of the use of RES on an interactive online map, all stakeholders will be encouraged to make changeovers to RES for heating and cooling in their neighbourhood, supporting local electricity production. Moreover, information exchange will be promoted regarding site visits and other events, planned projects, contacts to local service providers and other energy actors. The action also strengthens the European dimension of renewable energies and nearly zero-energy buildings promotion by facilitating cross-border comparisons and by increasing the visibility of positive effects from legislation and programmes. The action builds on the successful repowermap.org initiative which has the objective to create synergies between organisations by sharing examples and local information on a common map, and making these examples known through the network of organisations participating in this initiative.

- **IEE/11/803 (SDHPLUS): "New Business Opportunities for Solar District Heating and Cooling"**

Solar district heating (SDH) plants can deliver zero-emission heat from large collector fields using heat networks to residential and industrial areas. Long term experience with SDH is available from demonstration projects in some European countries and its commercial application is now starting. . In many cases DH operators do not perceive SDH as a complementary technology to the traditional supply of DH networks with heat

from cogeneration plants. However new realisations demonstrate that cogeneration and solar can be combined in DH networks and that innovative business models with SDH can create additional benefits. This is particularly important bearing in mind the role that RES DH has in the implementation of the EPBD recast and the Directive for the Promotion of Renewables. The aim of SDHplus is thus to promote and create new business opportunities for SDH&C by providing know how transfer from experienced to newcomer countries and by developing new business and marketing models. This project builds on the previous IEE project SDHtake-off, in which an intense cooperation between solar thermal and the DH stakeholders as well as successful support activities were created.

Key action: Bioenergy

▪ **IEE/11/733 (BIOGRACE-II): "Bioenergy Greenhouse gas emissions: Align Calculations in Europe"**

The EU industry calls for harmonisation of biomass sustainability criteria. Also the EC suggests the introduction of harmonised schemes. The project BioGrace-II will help harmonising calculations of GHG emissions for electricity and heat from biomass. It builds upon the earlier IEE-project BioGrace which harmonises GHG calculations for biofuels for transport. The key steps of the BioGrace-II project are to: 1)Build an Excel-based tool for GHG calculations for electricity and heat from biomass; 2)Convince policy makers from at least 6 Member States to chose for harmonisation and use the same tool or approach; 3)Involve companies who will give feedback and ensure that the GHG calculation tool meets their wishes. Besides, BioGrace-II will train verifiers on how to verify GHG emission calculations, for biofuels and for electricity and heat from biomass. The project ensures active participation and engagement of market actors such as biomass feedstock producers, companies that convert feedstock into intermediate and final products and companies that distribute, sell and use these products. Involving these actors is an essential part of the project

▪ **IEE/11/025 (BIOGASHEAT): "Development of sustainable heat markets for biogas plants in Europe"**

In many European countries the production and use of biogas is increasingly recognised as a sustainable energy option. Great developments were achieved in several countries for the installation of agricultural biogas plants, most of which produce electricity in CHP plants. However, in many cases the heat from the CHP plant is wasted. This causes macroeconomic and microeconomic losses and challenges in an overall increasing land use competition. The BiogasHeat project addresses the problem of how to efficiently use the heat from biogas plants. Thereby a set of different policy, best practice, field tests and project implementation measures will be developed. New and existing plants in emerging European biogas markets are targeted and concrete solutions to efficiently use the heat will be proposed and demonstrated. The project builds on framework and market analysis on the use of biogas heat, developing promising business models and entrepreneurial strategies for the use and recovery of biogas heat. These models and strategies are field tested in cooperation with relevant key actors, like for examples farmers, biogas operators, municipalities and district heating companies.

- **IEE/11/838 (SUSTAINGAS): "Enhancing sustainable biogas production in organic farming"**

Biogas is an important renewable energy vector with impressive growth and installation rates in the EU. However, production of biogas from organic farms is not sufficiently exploited up to now. SUSTAINGAS aims at promoting sustainable biogas supply by positioning sustainable biogas products from organic farming. Today, organic farming is gaining importance in the EU providing a significant potential for sustainable biogas production. This potential has not been addressed sufficiently so far and these kind of farms are also in disadvantage as they have higher production costs. There are also concerns in the organic farming community regarding the potential impact of the anaerobic digestion process on the natural cycle. SUSTAINGAS will create a concrete model that can be applied in organic farming. Steps foreseen: set-up of a strategy to address the demands and barriers for an increased biogas production in organic farming; the elaboration of sustainability standards for biogas production in organic farming; the identification of best practice examples; the training of organic farmers and their representatives, biogas consultants and associations; and communication to the consumers.

- **IEE/11/091 (RECOIL): "Promotion of used cooking oil recycling for sustainable biodiesel production"**

RecOil aims to increase sustainable biodiesel production and its local market intake by enhancing the household used cooking oil (UCO) collection and transformation. Biodiesel produced from UCO could replace 1,5% of the EU27 diesel consumption, helping Member States to reach the 2020 targets. The domestic sector, to which there are no wide spread collection systems, is the main source of UCO in some EU countries. RecOil will assess the "UCO to biodiesel" chain best practices through a household survey, the industry expertise and local authorities cooperation, to develop an on-line decision-making guide. This tool will assist stakeholders in developing a chain adjusted to local specificities (geographic, social, legal, and economic). It will be shared with all the EU interested parties, in order to promote the replication of good practices. Pilot projects will be implemented for validation. A review of the legal and market barriers and opportunities will be made available to the policy makers and stakeholders. Small on-site systems will demonstrate sustainable fuels and will benefit local communities economically and environmentally.

Energy in transport (STEER) to promote energy efficiency and the use of new and renewable energies sources in transport

Key action: Energy-efficient transport

- **IEE-11-837 (B-TRACK-B): "Family cycling for energy efficiency in urban leisure travel"**

"Bike the track/ track the bike" promotes the use of bicycles by families with children aged 9-15 for their leisure (urban) trips in 7 European cities. The action intends to engage indicatively 100 families per site in an innovative track-the-bike "lottery" to motivate them to shift from car to bike use. Two competition-based marketing campaigns are

planned and monitoring will be done through tracking systems (RIFD, GPS or simply through km counter and stamp cards). Local leisure trips generators (e.g. sport facilities, parks, shopping centres, ...) will be involved. B-Track-B is based on a combination of previous successful experiments executed in Denmark (Frederica's cycle registration systems), Italy, France (GPS tracking during bicycle leisure events), Slovenia (involvement of cycle associations) and the Netherlands ("Ride to School" in Rotterdam). Combining the lessons learned of those local experiments into a powerful B-Track-B concept will not only allow to foster cycling during leisure travel in the participating cities, yet also provide a convincing and proven concept that will be adopted by other EU cities and countries, during the project life time.

- **IEE-11-787 (STARTER): "Sustainable Transport for Areas with Tourism through Energy Reduction"**

The seasonality of tourism demand leads to a rising demand for transport and mobility services during the high season, which impacts heavily the traffic in the specific touristic regions. Based on the above, there is a great need to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of local transport. On the other hand, sustainable transport is also a market opportunity, since consumers are becoming more and more conscious about the need for sustainability. Seasonal traffic is not simply the task of the authorities, but the main players of the transport sector, the environmental organisations and the touristic sector should join forces. For this reason, STARTER aims to promote energy efficient and sustainable mobility through the cooperation of local parties. The concept of Local Travel Plan Networks will be applied in 5 sites to engage stakeholders in the adoption of a common strategy to shift tourists from the private cars to more sustainable mobility options. The implementation of soft measures provides residents and tourists with alternative solutions for transport and increases their awareness regarding the energy and environment impacts.

- **IEE-11-951 (SEEMORE): "Sustainable and Energy Efficient Mobility Options in tourist Regions in Europe"**

SEEMORE will show that regional actors in 8 European coastal tourist regions are able to change the travel behaviour of visitors within their regions towards more sustainable transport modes. The action has the following specific objectives: 1. Improve the quality and impact of information and marketing of sustainable mobility (e.g. through integrated sustainable mobility information packages) directed at visitors of 8 coastal regions. 2. Introduce mobility pricing incentives and environmental information tools to further promote the use of sustainable mobility options for leisure travel. 3. Create new and improved energy efficient mobility options (e.g. new public transport routes or increased service to leisure destinations and major events) for leisure travel in 8 coastal regions throughout Europe. The core of the actions is formed by the development and implementation local action plans in the regions of Balearic Islands (ES), Bohuslän (SE), Forlì-Cesena (IT), Dobrich (BG), Pomerania (PL), Madeira (PT), Limassol (CY) and Malta (MT). From mid-term onwards the focus will shift to transferring experiences to other tourist regions and measuring outcomes.

- **IEE-11-057 (POLY-SUMP): "Polycentric Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan"**

'Diffuse city' regions are territories where urban functions (work, shop, entertainment etc.) are scattered in a polycentric network of compact towns and villages. Urban sprawl is

also affecting diffuse city regions: arrays of houses and economic activities are increasingly growing along the roads connecting the different centers. Both create a strong dependency on individual car use. Diffuse cities areas need to introduce Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans that relate to the wider area and take a multi-governance approach to be effective. POLY-SUMP will implement a participatory approach, based on the Future Search methodology, that engages citizens and stakeholders in the whole area. The project will guide six diffuse city regions through this participatory process to help develop a shared vision of urban mobility and an action plan for the preparation of an integrated Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan. The participating regions are: Regione Marche(IT); Alentejo Central(PT); Central Macedonia(EL); Parkstad Limberg(NL); Heart Slovenia; Rhine Alp (AT).

- **IEE-11-826 (ENCLOSE): "ENergy efficiency in City LOGistics Services for small and mid-sized European Historic Towns"**

European small/mid-size historic towns (EU SMHTs) are a major component of EU urbanised structure, with over 1000 centres located in all EU27 countries. While city logistics innovation efforts have been undertaken in most European major centres, ENCLOSE proposes to focus attention on SMHTs and to enhance the diffusion of energy efficiency and sustainable urban logistics planning solutions in EU towns. ENCLOSE addresses the STEER urban energy-efficient transport theme by: 1. qualifying the demand of Local Authorities of EU SMHTs for sustainable, energy-efficient urban logistics and freight distribution solutions, 2. spreading good practices and suitable strategies for affective integration in the overall urban mobility and town governance policies, 3. supporting the development of urban logistics and freight distribution plans, 4. contributing to the definition of frame of recommendations to relevant institutional bodies, decision and policy makers.

Key action: Clean and energy-efficient vehicles

- **IEE-11-935 (ACTUATE): "Advanced Training and Education for Safe Eco-driving of Clean Vehicles"**

ACTUATE works with public transport operators to introduce and test safe eco-driving trainings for drivers of clean vehicles. Correct vehicle handling in terms of safety and ecodriving can reduce energy consumption and optimise operational costs. So far only safe eco-driving training for diesel-engined vehicles is available. Therefore, nine project partners will develop a training approach for drivers of clean vehicles including trolleybuses, hybrid buses, euses equipped with "supercapacitors" (as onboard energy storage system) and trams. ACTUATE will work with five operators from four different European countries operating, who together operate approx. 500 trams, 310 trolleybuses and 19 hybrid buses, to improve the energy-efficiency of their clean vehicle fleets and extend their leading position as demonstration sites for clean vehicles.

- **IEE-11-907 (CLEAN FLEETS – ex: PROMOTION): "Promotion and Procurment of Clean and Energy Efficient Vehicles"**

The Directive on the Promotion of Clean and Energy Efficient Road Transport Vehicles (2009/33/EC) applies to all purchases of road transport vehicles by public authorities or

by transport operators charged with public service obligations. It introduces sustainability criteria in public procurement of vehicles. It requires taking into account energy consumption, CO2 emissions and pollutant emissions over the entire lifetime of vehicles in the purchase decision. The Clean Vehicle Portal (www.cleanvehicle.eu/) has been set up by the Commission and EACI to support public procurement of vehicles as well as help private users in buying a cleaner and more energy efficient car. ProMotion aims to assist fleet operators and public authorities with implementation of the Clean Vehicles Directive (CVD) and procurement of clean and energy-efficient vehicles by: capacity building amongst public authorities and fleet operators for the implementation of higher standards of energy and environmental performance in road transport vehicles, by providing support to specific procurement actions and by promoting the knowledge transfer and take-up of the outputs of the project.

Integrated initiatives

Key action: Local Energy Leadership

- **IEE/11/014 (100-RES-COMMUNITIES): " Towards 100% RES rural communities"**

This proposal aims at implementing new Sustainable Energy Action Plans (SEAPS) in learning rural communities and evaluating already implemented SEAPs in advanced rural communities. It also encourages sharing experiences between experienced and learning communities built on the successful implementation of European Rurener network. Eventually, guidelines for a successful SEAP implementation will be prepared for mass dissemination. Capacity building activities and the design of bankable projects will frame together local authorities with local key players, end-users and producers, therefore participating in developing a local momentum towards "100% RES" objectives. They will also overcome the opposition against sustainable energy projects thanks to concerted approach, appropriate awareness raising and benefit sharing mechanisms with the community. Finally, this proposal aims at setting a "100% RES communities" campaign based on existing campaigns for the wide dissemination of results and best practices of experienced rural communities. Through the EU RES Champions League adapted database, territories will also evaluate continuously their internal progress compared to EU peers.

- **IEE-11-964 (GREEN TWINNING): " Capacity building and lessons to be learned for the institutionalisation of sustainable energy policies in the municipalities' operations"**

The main objective of the project is to support local authorities not only in preparing their Sustainable Energy Action Plans but also to take them one step further and train them to implement SEAP-related actions. A pool of learning municipalities from Greece, Bulgaria, Poland, Romania and Slovenia will be twinned with experienced municipalities from Spain. Capacity building activities regarding SEAP development and implementation will be organised and supported local authorities will deliver at least 6 standard actions.

- **IEE-11-978 (SEAP-PLUS): " Adding to SEAP – more participants, more content across Europe"**

Covenant of Mayors (CoM) holds a pivotal role in achieving the targets of 20-20-20 by 2020 set by the EU Climate Action and Energy Package. Nevertheless, due to a number of barriers, municipalities in many countries are hesitant in adhering to the CoM or preparing and implementing the necessary Sustainable Energy Action Plan (SEAP). SEAP-PLUS aims at enhancing CoM results and impacts through the increase of both Covenant Supporters and CoM signatories. Six pairs of regional partners will be created to facilitate direct transfer of knowledge and know-how from experienced partners to learning ones. These partners will then in turn support local authorities in achieving ambitious energy goals. Local authorities will be mobilized to participate in a large number of events and activities during the whole project and will receive technical help to prepare and implement more and better SEAPs. In addition, collaboration with the respective Energy Stakeholders, for access to reliable and localized energy data, will be fostered through specific actions.

- **IEE-11-984 (MESHARTILITY): " Measure and Share energy data with Utilities for the Covenant of Mayors"**

The access to reliable, bottom-up energy consumption data is important for the development of Sustainable Energy Action Plans (SEAP) in order to establish sound baseline emission inventories and identify those areas that have the greatest potential for reducing energy savings and to implement targeted measures. Without the knowledge of energy consumption by sectors and areas is not possible to have effective energy planning. Therefore it is necessary to develop procedures to facilitate the exchange of data of energy consumption among energy utilities and public authorities responsible for the development of SEAP's and highlight for both sides the benefits in doing so.

The project will launch a series of roundtables at EU and local level bringing together relevant stakeholders for advancing on energy data access. The result will be agreements between energy companies and public authorities for ensuring that data on energy consumption is transferred to the responsible for developing the energy plans.

Key action: Mobilising local energy investments

- **IEE/11/MLEI/932 (ACCELERATE): " Accelerate local energy investment in the province of Huelva"**

This project aims to speed up renewable energies and energy efficiency investment processes of Huelva's 77 municipalities adherent to the Covenant of Mayors (CoM), removing the technical, administrative and financial barriers that delay small municipalities' actions.

Today, small renewable energy facilities' projects spread in the Region are not attractive for private investors. Also the population is distributed in small urban areas which hinders the implementation by public representatives of energy efficiency and renewable energy projects due to management risks.

Thus, the main objective of the technical assistance of ACCELERATE is to help the municipalities to launch a total investment of 7,5 m€ in renewable energy and energy efficiency projects between 2012 & 2014.

These projects will be identified among the database of projects proposed by the Sustainable Energy Action Plans. The Province will then provide technical assistance to the concerned municipalities in order to define the technical specifications for the project and the financing structure. Huelva will then organise the procurement for individual projects or packages.

- **IEE/11/MLEI/981 (BEAM-GRAZ): " Boosting Energy Efficiency Actions in the Municipal Buildings of the City of Graz"**

In its Sustainable Energy Action Plan, the City of Graz has agreed on reducing its own energy consumption by 30% until 2020. The SEAP defines 15 measures, 10 of them dealing with municipal buildings since a very big energy saving potential can be gained through tackling energy efficiency standards in buildings.

The Real Estate and Building Management Graz Company is the assigned public body of Graz for owning and managing the municipal real estate property. As a matter of lacking money and resources in the public sector, the implementation of energy efficiency measures would last ca. 30 years with the given and planned resources. Therefore this project aims to boost the implementation of RES and energy efficiency measures in public buildings of Graz. Measures will include investments in the installation of an effective energy management and controlling system covering nearly all of the 337 public buildings; energy-efficient refurbishment of 18 identified public buildings; and ensuring high energy efficiency standards for 7 new buildings. The action will lead to around €19 million of investment into energy efficiency measures; 5420 MWh energy savings and 902 tCO₂e per year in Graz.

- **IEE/11/MLEI/774 (BOWEN): " Mobilising local energy investment for a BiO and WastE district heating Network in Hengelo (NL)"**

The municipality of Hengelo in The Netherlands is developing a district heating (DH) network which will use waste heat and biogas. The main objective of the DH network is to significantly increase the share of renewable/waste energy supplied to new and existing buildings in Hengelo, thus reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 57%. The catchment area includes new housing and large scale restructuring sites. The first tranche of the project covers about 5,500 dwellings and 500,000 m² of utility constructions in Hengelo. In the second tranche the cities of Borne, Almelo, Zwolle and Deventer will be connected or assisted to realise a DH network. Because of the relative low return on investment commercial parties are not willing to invest. Therefore Hengelo has decided to develop the project itself and to invest in the DH network. In BOWEN, technical engineering will be developed for the heat stations and the network, and a municipal project company will be set up to implement the investments and exploit them in a financially sustainable framework. BOWEN will trigger investments representing half of the first tranche and build the conditions to implement the scheme afterwards.

- **IEE/11/MLEI/801 (ENSAMB): "Energy Saving in Municipal Buildings in Small Communities in Rural Districts"**

A grouping of 5 small municipalities in rural areas of Norway are planning to achieve at least 25% energy savings in all their 120 municipal buildings, representing 11 GWh/year and a foreseen investment of 11,25 m€.

The Regional Council for South Østerdal organises a part of the energy work in the municipalities, who have also signed the Covenant of Mayors and have a goal of saving up to 25% in municipal buildings in the adopted Energy and Climate Plans.

However, there are significant barriers for implementing these measures:

-The municipalities have limited financial resources to implement measures for energy savings in their own buildings. They have limitations in capacity and expertise.

-Most of the municipal buildings have a very low energy standard.
-The investment seems daunting and complex for small municipalities.

The region is characterised by large distances, dispersed population, small municipalities and a very cold Nordic inland climate.

ENSAMB will enable the Municipalities and the County to get the resources to achieve an offensive position for energy saving. The work will be an example for similar regions in the Nordic countries and other sparsely populated areas.

- **IEE-11-MLEI-036 (L_CIF): "Mobilising Local Energy Investments in Greater Cambridge and Greater Peterborough UK - Low Carbon Hub"**

Technical assistance to support the Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Low Carbon Investment Fund (L-CIF) will bring together public assets to support delivery of local carbon mitigation & energy reduction projects to benefit public sector buildings & social housing. It will identify a model for aligning funds to provide sustainable investment and set up suitable mechanisms to deliver low carbon infrastructure and buildings; set up of a Community Energy Fund (CEF) to collect developer contributions from the delivery of new housing; set up of an Energy Services Company (ESCO - or appropriate mechanism) to deliver investments and infrastructure; and set up a delivery mechanism to deliver retrofit schemes for housing which is scaleable. The partners will form a 'Hub' to coordinate the L-CIF and create a low carbon economy using public assets in Cambridgeshire & Peterborough, the intellectual capital & assets of the University of Cambridge and Registered Social Landlords.

- **IEE-11-MLEI-027 (NEWINRETRO): " Newcastle Investment in Housing Retrofit"**

Newcastle City Council (NCC) is a signatory of the Covenant of Mayors since January 2008. Following the City Climate Change strategy and the Sustainable Energy Action plan (SEAP) both approved in October 2010, the Council is actively involved in developing and implementing actions to meet the SEAP targets. Technical assistance is provided for the delivery of a large scale, city wide, cross tenure housing retro fit programme of energy efficiency and renewable measures. The investment and financing model is based on 10,000 to 15,000 homes to be retrofitted and will start with a first phase on targeting 5,000 homes over the 3-year project period. NCC is leading on this development work as a "pathfinder" for all the Local Authorities in the North East of England Region. Based on the local housing mix in Newcastle/neighbouring local authorities and related costs of measures, it is estimated that the overall size of the investment mobilised by NCC will be around €90 million for 15,000 homes and around €37 million for the 5,000 homes targeted in the first phase of the financing scheme which will also result in 8,900 tCO₂eq/a within the project life-time.

- **IEE/11/MLEI/869 (PARIDE): "Provincial technical Assistance Resources for Investments and Development on Energy efficiency"**

Since September 2009, the Province of Teramo has been recognised as a Supporting Structure for the 47 municipalities of the province. All municipalities have joined the Covenant of Mayors (CoM) and are developing their Sustainable Energy Action Plans. In this context, the Municipal Baseline Emissions Inventories showed that almost 70% of municipal electricity consumption is due to street lighting.

Public lighting represents for the public administrations a direct economic burden. It is thus necessary to optimise the investment and management. The Region of Abruzzo, also supporting structure of the CoM, has recently updated the Regional Law concerning the measures for light pollution reduction. Despite the existence of this law, the lighting stock is inadequate.

Therefore, the Province of Teramo is implementing technical assistance (TA) for the benefit of the 34 Municipalities of the province, representing a population of 257.811 inhabitants, to accelerate the implementation of tangible investments in the street lighting sector. The TA will contribute to set up a support unit, select a procedure for the implementation of investments via ESCOs and prepare negotiations with bidders.

- **IEE/11/MLEI/080 (SOLROD): " Solrod Biogas Plant Investment Project"**

The municipality of Solrød in the Zealand region of Denmark, a Covenant signatory, with a submitted SEAP, has a commitment to achieve a 55 % greenhouse gas emission reduction in 2025 in their Local Climate Plan. Studies have shown a viable basis for constructing a biogas plant using three main fractions: cast seaweed collected from the beaches at Bay of Køge (Køge Bugt), organic waste from the local pectin and carrageenans production facility and manure from pigs and cattle at local farms. An annual reduction of 25.280-40.140 tons CO₂ depending on the final technical solution (40.140 tons CO₂ is approximately 28 % of the municipality's current emissions) has been projected in preliminary studies. Within this proposal the major objectives are to ensure the mobilisation and launch of the biogas plant in Municipality of Solrød, with delivery of renewable energy in the defined area of the heat supplier transmission network accounting for approximately 370.000 inhabitants.

Key action: Energy efficiency and renewable energy in buildings

- **IEE/11/927 (NZB2021): "NZB2021 'Doors Open Days' – sharing experiences from low energy buildings to meet nearly zero building standards by 2021"**

The project will implement a "Doors Open Days" campaign in 10 EU-Countries. The campaign consists of 2 days during which both public and private actors can visit new and refurbished houses and public buildings. Through Open Day, visitors will get non-commercial hands-on-experience with nearly zero energy buildings. The objective of this campaign is to give hands-on-experience with nearly zero energy buildings to the general public and public authorities and to convince them that the Net Zero Energy Building (NZB) challenge can be met. This will be achieved by the transfer of a best practices campaign from Belgium 'Ecobouwers Opendeur' to 9 new EU-countries. The Belgian forerunner campaign model will be further developed and adapted to the regional contexts of the partners. A web platform will be set up to acquire buildings for the 'Open Days', organise subscriptions and give both general and specific information on NZB's and the EPBD requirements. 5 international visits of carefully selected opinion makers to NZB's will be organised between countries. The programmes of the international visits will be tailored according to the needs and challenges of the visiting teams.

- **IEE-11-832 (AIDA): "Affirmative Integrated Energy Design Action"**

The AIDA project aims to accelerate the market entry of nearly zero-energy buildings (NZEB). This means energy efficient buildings and the use of renewable energy sources, which are both highlighted in the IEE2011 work programme. Currently, there is a lack of intense actions to spread knowledge about NZEB. It is evident, that citizens will be better prepared and more willing to adopt NZEB, if their municipality sets an example thus giving them direct access to and experience of NZEB. Raising awareness towards NZEB among local authorities and building planners becomes a key factor. So, in the target group of this proposal are primarily municipal representatives as market multipliers on the demand side and also architects and master-builders on the supply side. AIDA offers action tailored to suit each of these groups including study tours, operational success stories, presentation of existing tools, active support for municipalities and close cooperation with key actors.

- **IEE-11-893 (MOUNTEE): "Energy efficient and sustainable building in municipalities in European mountain"**

According to the EPBD all new construction and existing buildings undergoing major renovation will have to meet Nearly Zero Energy Building (NZEB) standards by 2018. For many municipalities the transition to NZEB is a major challenge. Most of them lack know-how, experience and funding. Mountain municipalities face additional challenges: extreme climate, low accessibility, small entities, low population density and brain drain. mountEE aims to give support to municipalities in three European mountain areas (Scandinavia, Alps, Pyrenees) in order to help them achieve their objectives and transform them into front runners. The project involves all the relevant players in the regional actions: politicians, technical and administrative staff at local and regional level, decision makers in funding institutions and key actors in the building chain, from designers to contractors. Essential stakeholders are already participating in the consortium. mountEE will use existing knowledge to develop regional strategies, financial tools and to support building projects. The knowledge and experience gained will be transferred in and beyond the partner regions.

- **IEE-11-072 (PASSREG): "Passive House Regions with Renewable Energies"**

This project will promote NZEBs throughout the EU, based on Passive House (PH) supplied as much as possible by renewable energy sources (RES) as the foundation. Several EU municipalities/regions are committed to energy efficient PH principles (heating/cooling demand $\leq 15\text{kWh}/(\text{m}^2\text{a})$ in new builds) and to covering the low remaining energy demand in these buildings, to a significant extent and where logical, by RES. The experiences from these front runner regions, or PassREgs, will help pave the way for other EU regions to achieve the EPBD targets by 2020.

This project is based on EU regions/municipalities that either are already or are striving to become PassREgs. Through this project, the front runner regions that have already implemented successful, cost effective strategies will be optimized and made visible. Based on lessons learnt within the project, useful parts of their models, the mechanisms in place supporting PassREg concept implementation, will be adapted and implemented in less advanced partner regions, themselves striving to become front runners. Beacon projects, construction projects built in accordance with PH and supplied by RES where sensible, will round out the project, providing concrete case studies to shed light on how each model promotes progress. To facilitate EU-wide uptake, infrastructure will be strengthened with the availability of qualified materials, products and professionals on regional markets and by optimizing existing PH building and component certification

criteria for application in various EU climate zones. The experiences of participating regions and their beacons will figure into a set of solutions that will make best practice accessible across the EU.

Supported by newly strengthened infrastructure, the optimized existing and new front runner regions and the resulting set of solutions will serve to advance the large-scale uptake/optimization of further PassREgs throughout the rest of Europe well in line with the EU's 2020 goal.

- **IEE-11-007 (POWER HOUSE NZC): "POWER HOUSE NEARLY ZERO CHALLENGE!"**

Through the consolidation of existing analysis and the compilation of cost and consumption data in selected pilots, Four Inter-EU Taskforces will build capacity and confidence among Europe's social, cooperative and public housing providers ahead of NZEB obligations. The taskforce working on cold, continental climates will address, in particular, concerns on hidden cost implications of increased airtightness linked to ventilation and air quality through monitoring and reporting of costs for works carried out, maintenance and consumption during the use-phase in ten exemplary developments. This data, coupled with field studies, will be a key component for confidence building. In parallel, in warm, Mediterranean climates where meeting NZEB requirements requires a different approach, the taskforce will use the same methodology, to mainstream effective solutions. The third joint taskforce will showcase exemplary financing and organisational solutions used to reach nearly zero standards in existing housing in divided ownership. The fourth taskforce will address the need to make the business case for nearly-zero housing and for maximum mobilisation of public and private finance.

- **IEE-11-922 (ENTRANZE): "Policies to enforce the transition to nearly zero energy buildings in the EU-27"**

The Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD) and the Renewable Energy Directive (RED) require member states to develop ambitious policies in the building sector. The intelligent design of integrated policy packages supporting nearly zero-energy buildings (NZEB) and renewable heating and cooling (RES-H/C) will be crucial for achieving ambitious long-term energy savings and CO₂-reductions in the building sector. In particular, this holds for the refurbishment of existing buildings. The objective of this project is to assist policy makers in developing integrated, effective and efficient policy packages achieving a fast and strong penetration of NZEB and RES-H/C focusing on the refurbishment of existing buildings in line with the EPBD and the RED. The core part of the project is the communication process with policy makers including the set up of policy group meetings and expert dialogs. The process will focus on 9 target countries, covering >60% of the EU-27 building stock. Data, scenarios and recommendations will also be provided for EU-27 (+ Croatia and Serbia).

- **IEE-11-847 (SUSTAINCO): "Sustainable Energy for Rural Communities"**

The project Sustainable Energy for Rural Communities (SUSTAINCO) aims to support the EU vision for the energy performance of buildings. The project will build capacity within the partner countries through exposure to best practice of design and retrofitting of buildings. The project builds on the successful experience from the CONCERTO project SERVE. The main aim of SUSTAINCO is to increase the visibility of front-

runners, for both new build and renovation. SUSTAINCO will directly select and facilitate development of 8 high profile proposed NZEB projects (1 per each participating region) and also provide support to 50 NZEB projects as follow ups to already launched pilot projects. The project will also provide training of key market actors, policy makers and also an extensive information campaign to rural communities' citizens. Another important aspect of SUSTAINCO project is the focus on rural communities, which are often neglected in implementing European or national schemes or programmes. Through the development of this capacity within the partner regions engagement of rural regions in the Covenant of Mayors will be facilitated.

Key action: The Building Workforce Training and Qualification Initiative in the field of energy efficiency and renewable energy (BUILD UP Skills)

- **IEE/11/BWI/509 (BUILD UP SKILLS AT): " BUILD UP Skills Austria"**
- **IEE/11/BWI/413 (BUILD UP SKILLS BE): " BUILD UP SKILLS Belgium"**
- **IEE/11/BWI/415 (BUILD UP SKILLS BG): " BUILD UP Skills Bulgaria"**
- **IEE/11/BWI/516 (BUILD UP SKILLS CY): " BUILD UP Skills Cyprus"**
- **IEE/11/BWI/440 (BUILD UP SKILLS DK): " BUILD UP Skills Denmark"**
- **IEE/11/BWI/454 (BUILD UP SKILLS EE): " BUILD UP Skills Estonia"**
- **IEE/11/BWI/490 ((BUILD UP SKILLS FI): " BUILD UP Skills Finland"**
- **IEE/11/BWI/466 (BUILD UP SKILLS DE): " BUILD UP Skills Germany"**
- **IEE/11/BWI/523 (BUILD UP SKILLS HU): " BUILD UP Skills Hungary"**
- **IEE/11/BWI/460 (BUILD UP SKILLS IE): " BUILD UP Skills Ireland"**
- **IEE/11/BWI/456 (BUILD UP SKILLS IT): " BUILD UP Skills Italy"**
- **IEE/11/BWI/507 (BUILD UP SKILLS LV): " BUILD UP Skills Latvia"**
- **IEE/11/BWI/477 (BUILD UP SKILLS NL): " BUILD UP Skills Netherland"**
- **IEE/11/BWI/478 (BUILD UP SKILLS NO): " BUILD UP Skills Norway"**
- **IEE/11/BWI/510 (BUILD UP SKILLS PL): " BUILD UP Skills Poland"**
- **IEE/11/BWI/477 (BUILD UP SKILLS NL): " BUILD UP Skills Netherland"**
- **IEE/11/BWI/473 (BUILD UP SKILLS PT): " BUILD UP Skills Portugal"**
- **IEE/11/BWI/464 (BUILD UP SKILLS RO): " BUILD UP Skills Romania"**

- **IEE/11/BWI/519 (BUILD UP SKILLS SI): " BUILD UP Skills Slovenia"**
- **IEE/11/BWI/471 (BUILD UP SKILLS ES): " BUILD UP Skills Spain"**

- **IEE/11/BWI/443 (BUILD UP SKILLS SE): " BUILD UP Skills Sweden"**
- **IEE/11/BWI/479 (BUILD UP SKILLS UK): " BUILD UP Skills United Kingdom"**

ANNEX V: LIST OF APPROVED PROJECTS UNDER ELENA FACILITY (2009-2011)

ELENA-EIB:

	Energy savings (GWh/y)	Renewable energy generated (GWh/y)	CO2 emissions avoided (t/y)
Budget 2009			
Prov. of Barcelona	100	30	90,000
Stadsverwarming of Purmerend	50	264	56,500
Prov. of Milan	30		9,000
City of Paris	32		6,480
EMT	4		1,800
Vila Nova de Gaia	35	6	12,120
DAFNI	42	85	113,930
RE:Fit	5		100,000
E-laad	1		171
City of Sittard-Gelen	90		18,122
<i>Sub-total 2009</i>	388	384	408,123
Budget 2010			
City of Malmö	82		25,000
Greater London Authority - DE	275		75,000
Transports Metropolitans de Barcelona	61		16,400
Sustainable Development Agency Modena	17	12	9,900
Prov. of Chieti	36	7	16,100
City of Bristol*	59	77	37,834
<i>Sub-total 2010</i>	531	19	180,234
TOTAL	919	403	588,357

* contract under preparation

ELENA – KfW

1) KfW KOMMUNALBANK, BERLIN

2) MUNICIPAL PROJECT, FRANCE

ELENA – CEB

N/A