

# **INTELLIGENT ENERGY-EUROPE PROGRAMME**

## **2009 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 constitutes 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 2009.

### 1. 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). The IEE II Programme aims to support 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 (IEE) Programme established by Decision 1230/2003/EC<sup>1</sup> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2003 and is enlarged under CIP. This Programme has become the main Community instrument in the field of efficient use of energy and greater use of new and renewable energy sources to tackle non-technological barriers, to support the creation of market opportunities and to raise awareness.

The main IEE II Programme objective as set out in the 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 the Article 38 of the CIP Decision, the IEE II Programme shall aim 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 addressed by that Programme;
- (b) boost investment across Member States [of the European Union] in new and best performing technologies in the fields of energy efficiency, renewable energy sources

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<sup>1</sup> 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)

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;

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

These objectives are valid for the whole duration of the Programme, i.e. from 2007 to 2013. Each annual work programme, as the one adopted for the year 2009, sets a number of more specific, action-related objectives.

Most of IEE II budget is implemented by means of competitive allocation of financial support to independent parties proposing action in line with the Programme's priorities (grants for 'promotion and dissemination projects'). The decision to propose this action lies exclusively with the proposers. Responsibility for carrying out the action lies entirely with the contractors. The IEE Programme provides the financial support through annual calls for proposals.

The management of the IEE grants and part of the public contracts is delegated to the Executive Agency for Competitiveness and Innovation (EACI)<sup>2</sup>. Directorate General for Energy<sup>3</sup> manages part of the public contracts for actions of a strategic nature, especially studies for preparation, implementation and evaluation of energy efficiency and renewables policy.

Promotion and dissemination projects funded under the IEE II programme are of a "soft" nature: they aim to work in a catalytic way, by triggering market mechanisms or to induce third parties to take action in line with the Programme's objectives. Communication and dissemination of the results is an inherent part of IEE projects and is at the core of the programme management. The impact of IEE II projects then extends far beyond the results of each individual project. As a consequence, the quantitative impact of IEE II will be measured by performance indicators agreed upon by the contractors and the EACI.

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<sup>2</sup> 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),

<sup>3</sup> Up to 16 February 2010 the IEE Programme fell under the responsibility of the Directorate-General for Energy and Transport. On 17 February 2010 it split into Directorate-General for Energy and Directorate-General for Mobility and Transport. Despite the split, a close collaboration in the field of the clean and energy efficient transport is maintained.

## **2. THE IEE ANNUAL WORK PROGRAMMES AND THEIR IMPLEMENTATION IN 2009**

The annual work programme for 2009 was established by Commission Decision C(2009)2174 of 31 March 2009<sup>4</sup> following the positive opinion of the IEE Management Committee (IEEC) on 13 February 2009. On 7 October 2009 the Commission adopted the Decision C(2009)7563 amending the Decision C(2009)2174 establishing the 2009 Work Programme for implementation of the "Intelligent Energy – Europe II" Programme.

The operational budget of the IEE II Programme for 2009, not including contributions from third countries, amounted to 88 741 400 EUR in commitment appropriations. Contributions from EFTA countries to the latter operational budget totalled 2 129 794 EUR and Croatia's<sup>5</sup> contribution totalled 494 480 EUR.

6 676 000 EUR was provisionally allocated to cover the operating expenses of the Executive Agency for 2009.

770 000 EUR was earmarked for administrative expenses.

This Implementation Report has been set out in three chapters:

- Overview of IEE II Activities implemented in 2009 (defined in the 2009 IEE Work Programme and status of the activities defined in the 2008<sup>6</sup> IEE Work Programmes which were not implemented in 2008)
- Programme Performance Indicators
- Budget Execution

The report also includes an account of the execution of the budget in 2009, which shows the individual budget allocations (total) in the 2009 IEE II Work Programme as approved by the IEE Management Committee and the commitments made by the Commission during the year.

### **2.1. OVERVIEW OF IEE II ACTIVITIES IN 2009**

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

#### **I. Energy efficiency and rational use of energy (SAVE)<sup>7</sup>, 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.

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<sup>4</sup> Commission Decision establishing the 2009 Work Programme for the implementation of "Intelligent Energy–Europe II" Programme of 31 March 2009

<sup>5</sup> Memorandum of Understanding with Croatia was signed on the October 2007 and ratified by the Croatian Parliament on the 19th October 2007.

<sup>6</sup> The annual work programme for 2008 was established by Commission Decision C(2008)912 of 12 March 2008 and amended by Commission decision C(2008)5717. The 2008 operational budget, including contributions from third countries, amounted to EUR 64 419 962 and covered grants and procurement

<sup>7</sup> CIP Decision, Article 39.

## **II. New and renewable energy resources (ALTENER)<sup>8</sup>, 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)<sup>9</sup> 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;
- supporting the preparation and application of legislative measures.

**IV. Integrated initiatives<sup>10</sup>**, such as local networking or sustainable energy communities, are designed for fields where energy efficiency and renewable energy sources are integrated and synchronised in several sectors of the economy. **Special initiatives**, such as energy services, bio-business or energy education, regroup various instruments, tools and players in the same action in order to attract important multipliers and to respond flexibly to strong policy issues and market demands.

Wherever possible, action financed by the IEE II Programme promotes synergies between different priorities and integration.

The IEE II Programme has been largely implemented by means of two main instruments:

- (a) Grants: Grant agreements in the case of proposals selected on the basis of either a call for proposals or concerted action;
- (b) Procurement - calls for tender: Public procurement contracts for proposals selected on the basis of a call for tenders.

The distinction between grant agreements and public procurement is defined by the Financial Regulation<sup>11</sup>. Grants are direct financial contributions to finance action intended to help achieve an objective forming part of a European Union policy.

In the case of public procurement, in return for payment the Commission obtains a product or service which it needs and defines itself.

Most of the action in the IEE Programme has been implemented by means of grant agreements.

Furthermore, the CIP allows the possibility of cooperation with European and international financial institutions such as the European Investment Bank (EIB) and European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), in which case part of the annual budget could be managed by the relevant financial institutions. Regarding the contractual set-up, the

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<sup>8</sup> CIP Decision, Article 40.

<sup>9</sup> CIP Decision, Article 41.

<sup>10</sup> CIP Decision, Article 42.

<sup>11</sup> 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).

Commission's standard model contracts apply. For grant agreements under IEE Programme, appropriate specific contract models have been customized in order to optimise their management by the EACI.

### **2.1.1. GRANTS**

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

As a general rule, for the promotion and dissemination projects, which represent the majority of IEE actions, the 75% ceiling for the Community contribution applies. This was part of a major effort undertaken to draw lessons from the past and to make the programme more attractive to newcomers and small businesses – the pressure of raising co-financing – for many small organisations a difficult challenge – was eased by increasing the Community funding rate to 75%.

For the specific target groups, the following schemes are foreseen:

- Creation of new local and regional energy management agencies: up to 75% of the total eligible cost and up to a maximum Community contribution of EUR 250 000. (This was closed in 2009)
- Action with standardisation bodies: up to 95% of the total eligible cost.
- Concerted Action 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.
- Action developed by the European Investment Bank (EIB) are subject to a dedicated cooperation agreement between EIB and the Commission

#### **2.1.1.1. PROMOTION AND DISSEMINATION PROJECTS**

Article 43 of the CIP Decision sets out the following groups of activities for which Community funding can be provided for the implementation of action under Promotion and dissemination:

- (a) 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;
- (b) 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;

- (c) 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;
- (d) 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;
- (e) monitoring of the implementation and the impact of Community legislative and support measures.

The 2008 Call for proposals was launched on the 13 March 2008 with the deadline for submission of proposals on 26 June 2008. Most project negotiations were completed by April 2009. All the 56 projects and agencies proposals selected from the 2008 call were contracted by the EACI by mid September 2009.

Funded projects under the 2008 Call for proposals are described in annex III.

The 2009 Call for proposals was published on 31 March 2009 on the IEE website, and in the Official Journal on 4 April 2009. The deadline for submission of proposals was set as 25 June 2009.

All 86 independent experts were invited in batches from June to August 2009. About 60% of the experts participated in the IEE programme evaluation of the call for proposals for the first time. On 27 November 2009, the evaluation committee had its final meeting. The evaluation results were approved on 15 December 2009 by the authorising officer, resulting in 59 projects recommended for funding. In addition, a reserve list was established consisting of 6 proposals. All applicants were notified of the results before the end of the year.

In the 2008 and 2009 IEE Work Programmes, the **promotion and dissemination projects** covered actions in the following fields:

## **I. Energy efficiency and rational use of energy (SAVE)**

1. ***Energy-efficient buildings***: for action raising the energy performance of new and existing buildings, in both the residential and tertiary sectors, where the potential is estimated to be around 27% and 30% of energy use, respectively.

### **Call for proposals 2008**

Number of eligible proposals received: 65

Number of proposals under contract negotiation: 6

Budget contracted: 6.698.181 EUR

### **Call for proposals 2009**



Number of eligible proposals received: 74  
Number of proposals under contract negotiation: 7 (+1 proposal from the reserve list)  
Budget in negotiation: 9.236.007 EUR (+ 1.704.685 from reserve list)

- 2. *Industrial excellence in energy:*** for action increasing energy efficiency in industry, in particular SMEs. Although industry has made more rapid progress on energy efficiency than other sectors, the potential savings remain high, in the order of 25% in manufacturing industry.

### **Call for proposals 2008**

Number of eligible proposals received: 32  
Number of proposals under contract negotiation: 4  
Budget contracted: 2.886.078 EUR

### **Call for proposals 2009**

This key action was closed in the 2009 IEE Work Programme.

- 3. *Energy-efficient products:*** for action increasing the market share of energy-efficient products and encouraging users to choose and use them rationally.

### **Call for proposals 2008**

This key action was closed in the 2008 IEE Work Programme.

### **Call for proposals 2009**

Number of eligible proposals received: 30  
Number of proposals under contract negotiation: 6  
Budget in negotiation: 5.861.181 EUR

## **II. New and renewable energy resources (ALTENER)**

- 1. *Electricity from renewable energy sources (RES-e),*** to support EU policy by tackling barriers to market growth and helping to achieve future renewable energy targets.

### **Call for proposals 2008**

Number of eligible proposals received: 23  
Number of proposals under contract negotiation: 5  
Budget contracted: 5.270.308 EUR

### **Call for proposals 2009**

Number of eligible proposals received: 31  
Number of proposals under contract negotiation: 7 (+ 1 in the reserve list)  
Budget in negotiation: 7.576.462 EUR (+ 1.181.071 EUR from reserve list)

2. ***Renewable energy heating/cooling (RES-H/C)***, to promote greater use of biomass, solar and geothermal heating and cooling, especially in buildings and industry.

**Call for proposals 2008**

Number of eligible proposals received: 25  
Number of proposals funded: 7  
Budget contracted: 7.021.302 EUR

**Call for proposals 2009**

Number of eligible proposals received: 26  
Number of proposals under contract negotiation: 4  
Budget in negotiation: 3.360.390 EUR

3. ***Domestic and other small-scale RE applications***, to increase use of small-scale renewable energy systems in buildings, in line with the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive, and to promote use of small-scale stand-alone RE systems.

**Call for proposals 2008**

Number of eligible proposals received: 28  
Number of proposals funded: 3  
Budget contracted: EUR 3.507.029

- 3(a) ***RES in Buildings***, to promote the use of renewable energy systems in the building sector

**Call for proposals 2009**

Number of eligible proposals received: 22  
Number of proposals under contract negotiation: 4  
Budget in negotiation: 3.759.581 EUR

4. ***Biofuels***, to promote use of sustainable forms of biodiesel, alcohols, biogas and bio-additives to replace fossil fuels for transport applications and to contribute to achieving future EU targets.

**Call for proposals 2008**

Number of eligible proposals received: 19  
Number of proposals funded: 2  
Budget allocated: EUR 1.741.735

**Call for proposals 2009**

Number of eligible proposals received: 26  
Number of proposals under contract negotiation: 3

Budget in negotiation: 3.338.118 EUR

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

#### **Highlights in 2009:**

Under the Call 2009, the number and quality of transport proposals increased considerably compared to previous years. A total of 50 proposals were submitted on issues related to energy aspects in transport. This was twice as much as under the Call 2008 and showed a growing interest in this part of the IEE programme. Part of this increase results from renewed efforts to reinforce communication in this field, targeting transport multipliers as much as possible. For instance, a specific workshop was organised by the EACI during the 2009 EU Sustainable Energy Week to (a) publicise the tangible results of the about 40 mobility projects supported so far, and (b) to raise the awareness of transport stakeholders on the opportunities offered by the Call 2009.

Ten Call 2009 proposals well selected for funding, addressing the following key issues:

- Freight (TRAILBLAZER) - Implementation of Delivery and Servicing Plans (DSPs).
- Public transport (ENERQI) - Using customer feedback to improve public transport.
- Cycling (CARMA) - Develop new methods for cost-efficient marketing of cycling.
- Eco-driving (ECOWILL) - To roll out ecodriving snack training courses to the mass and use e-learning methods.
- Fleets (CLEAN DRIVE) - Working with car-dealers, car-rental companies and car-leasing companies, as well as key actors and customers towards the EU overall objective 120 g /km.
- Fleets (EFFICIENT20) - To investigate and improve transport energy efficiency in the farming sector.
- Travel awareness (SEGMENT) - Use market segmentation and life change trigger points to inform targeted marketing campaigns.
- Mobility management (MoMaBiZ) - Mobility management in business parks.
- Mobility management and urban development (ISEMOA) - Develop quality assessment schemes for continuous improvement of the accessibility of the whole door-to-door mobility-chain involving local stakeholders.
- Mobility management and urban development (EcoMobilitySHIFT) - To create a set of criteria to assess and help improve the sustainability of local governments' transport policies.

These actions complement well the projects supported so far, thus contributing to a shift of passengers and freight to less energy-intensive modes; an increase of the energy efficiency of the entire mobility chain; a change in people's behaviours; and ultimately a cleaner and safer mobility.

These types of actions are all the more important as the transport sector accounts for around 20% of Europe's primary energy consumption. It is the fastest growing sector in terms of energy use and relies almost exclusively on fossil fuels.

1. ***Alternative fuels and clean vehicles:*** to help to harness existing supply structures by creating increased demand and/or help to prepare the ground for potential new supply structures. Projects should encourage players (e.g. fleet operators) to join forces.

#### **Call for proposals 2008**

Number of eligible proposals received: 5  
Number of proposals funded: 2  
Budget contracted: 2.202.559 EUR

#### **Call for proposals 2009**

Number of eligible proposals received: 11  
Number of proposals under contract negotiation: 1  
Budget in negotiation: 1.081.083 EUR

2. ***Energy-efficient transport:*** projects which address energy-efficient transport should prepare the ground for more effective implementation of European policies. They should contribute to extending and widening the potential range of market players and accelerate the take-up and transfer of best practice. Projects should tap the potential of the various modes and combined use thereof as a contribution to more energy-efficient transport. Policies related to integrated strategies and (dis)incentives will likewise help to steer the behaviour and decisions of transport users, authorities and operators.

#### **Call for proposals 2008**

Number of eligible proposals received: 19  
Number of proposals funded: 4  
Budget contracted: 5.699.362 EUR

#### **Call for proposals 2009**

Number of eligible proposals received: 38  
Number of proposals under contract negotiation: 9  
Budget in negotiation: 11.949.822 EUR

3. ***Capacity building in transport for energy agencies:***

#### **Call for proposals 2008**

Number of eligible proposals received: 2  
Number of proposals funded: 0  
Budget contracted: N/A

#### **Call for proposals 2009**

Number of eligible proposals received: 1  
Number of proposals under contract negotiation: 0  
Budget in negotiation: N/A

**IV. Integrated initiatives** where energy efficiency and renewable energy sources are integrated and synchronised in several sectors of the economy and/or where various instruments, tools and players are combined in the same action

***1. Creation of local and regional energy agencies***

**Call for proposals 2008**

Number of eligible proposals received: 34  
Number of proposals under contract negotiation: 10 (11 - 1 cancelled)  
Budget in negotiation: 2.500.000 EUR

**Call for proposals 2009**

This key action was closed for in 2009 IEE Work Programme.

***2. European networking for local action***

**Call for proposals 2008**

Number of eligible proposals received: 22  
Number of proposals funded: 3  
Budget contracted: EUR 2.011.060

**Call for proposals 2009**

Number of eligible proposals received: 18  
Number of proposals under contract negotiation: 4 (+ 1 in reserve list)  
Budget in negotiation: 4.640.000 EUR

***3. Sustainable energy communities***

**Call for proposals 2008**

This key action was closed in the 2008 IEE Work Programme.

**Call for proposals 2009**

Number of eligible proposals received: 34  
Number of proposals under contract negotiation: 5  
Budget in negotiation: 6.899.944 EUR

***4. Bio-business initiative***

**Call for proposals 2008**

Number of eligible proposals received: 20  
Number of proposals funded: 1  
Budget contracted: EUR 1.142.640

### **Call for proposals 2009**

Number of eligible proposals received: 24  
Number of proposals under contract negotiation: 6  
Budget in negotiation: 6.356.958 EUR

#### ***1. Energy services initiative***

### **Call for proposals 2008**

Number of eligible proposals received: 16  
Number of proposals funded: 5  
Budget contracted: 5.339.997 EUR

### **Call for proposals 2009**

Number of eligible proposals received: 16  
Number of proposals under contract negotiation: 4  
Budget in negotiation: 4.921.522 EUR

#### ***2. Intelligent energy education initiative***

### **Call for proposals 2008**

Number of eligible proposals received: 26  
Number of proposals funded: 4  
Budget contracted: 3.528.107 EUR

### **Call for proposals 2009**

Number of eligible proposals received: 16  
Number of proposals under contract negotiation: 0  
Budget in negotiation: N/A

#### ***A. Combined heat and power initiative***

### **Call for proposals 2008**

Number of eligible proposals received: 3  
No proposal was selected in this Call.

### **Call for proposals 2009**

This key action was closed in the 2009 IEE Work Programme.

## ***B. Product Standard Initiative***

### **Call for proposals 2008**

Number of eligible proposals received: 1

Number of proposals under contract negotiation: 1

Indicative budget in 2008 IEE Work Programme: 1.350.000 EUR

Budget in negotiation: 777.011 EUR

#### **2.1.1.2. 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 effect (leverage factor with 1EUR invested from IEE-MRP programme) and mobilisation factor (amount of investments, energy savings, actors, knowledge, etc. mobilised as a measurable result of the project).

In 2009, a cooperation scheme with the EIB was launched: the European Local Energy Assistance Facility (ELENA). The official launch of ELENA was 15 December 2009 with the signature of a contribution agreement between the European Commission and the European Investment Bank. The European Union shall contribute a maximum amount of EUR 15 million from the 2009 IEE II budget to cover Eligible Costs, costs of external auditors in relation to the audits of the Trust Account and the Management Fee. The EU contribution shall cover up to 90% of all Eligible Costs.

In 2009, potential applicants started to send inquiries to the EIB regarding use of the facility. The EIB team in charge of the management of ELENA facility also started to elaborate tools, and participated in a number of events where they introduced the Facility. More information may be obtained at the ELENA Facility website [http://www.eib.org/products/technical\\_assistance/elena/](http://www.eib.org/products/technical_assistance/elena/)

#### **2.1.1.3. CONCERTED ACTIONS**

In 2009 the Concerted Action on the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD) delivered timely inputs for policy-making in the field of buildings. This initiative managed by the EACI in collaboration with DG TREN to promote dialogue and exchange of best practice between Member States is an intensely active forum of national authorities from 29 countries. It focuses on finding common approaches to the most effective implementation of the EPBD. The 100+ Members of the Concerted Action represent Europe's authoritative, collective knowledge on practical implementation and operational experience of energy performance certification. In 2009, the Concerted Action played a significant role both in demonstrating

that the existing legislation could be effective when the 'spirit' of the Directive was adhered to and also in proving the benefit from a sharing of experiences. The executive outcomes of the Concerted Action being based on practical implementation of the legislation, and as communicated to co-legislators in Brussels to act as supporting documentation for reaching political agreement on the recast of the Directive, were instrumental in demonstrating the solid viability of the Commission's proposal for a recast. All elements of the Commission's proposal were retained in this political agreement, with some adjustments, whilst going even further on some provisions.

### **2.1.2. CALLS FOR TENDERS**

In 2009, the Commission<sup>12</sup> 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 2008 and 2009 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 2009, the following actions were put out to tender in response to the needs established by the Commission departments in the 2008 and 2009 workprogrammes.

#### **Work programme 2008:**

##### **1. BUILD UP: the EU portal for energy efficiency in buildings**

BUILD UP aims to promote better and smarter buildings across Europe by connecting building professionals, local authorities and citizens. Its interactive web portal catalyses and releases Europe's collective intelligence for an effective implementation of energy-saving measures in buildings.

In June 2009, the BUILD UP initiative was successfully launched to promote better and smarter buildings across Europe by connecting building professionals, local authorities and citizens. The BUILD UP web portal aims to become the reference portal for energy efficiency in buildings while promoting existing knowledge, guidelines, tools and best practices and while informing and updating the market about EU energy policy for buildings. After 10 months of activity, the web portal is now visited by almost 1.000 persons each day, contains 1.491 publications, 101 tools, 98 cases and more than 2.500 registered users.

Website: [www.buildup.eu](http://www.buildup.eu).

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<sup>12</sup> If management of the IEE II Programme is delegated to the Intelligent Energy Executive Agency, the Agency might be given a mandate to execute specific tenders agreed necessary for implementation of the IEE Programme.



Budget: 1.560.602 EUR  
Unit: EACI/ U2  
Desk Officer: Tim Noël

## **2. ManagEnergy**

### **a) ManagEnergy: Coordination tools for facilitating implementation of EU energy efficiency policies at local level and for a network of local and regional energy management agencies in Europe**

The aim of this call for tenders was to continue the ManagEnergy activity by: (i) providing technical assistance to local authorities and to the more than 400 local and regional energy management agencies in Europe in order to ensure better delivery of the advice and services they offer on energy efficiency and renewable energy; (ii) facilitating smoother implementation of the upcoming or recently adopted EU initiatives on energy efficiency and renewable energy by ensuring day-to-day liaison with the energy agencies; (iii) allowing feedback on the impact of energy efficiency initiatives and decentralised energy initiatives at regional and local levels; and (iv) reinforcing and improving the exchanges of experience and initiating joint action by and between local and regional energy management agencies.

Comment: contract signed on 10 December 2009

Indicative budget in 2008 IEE Work Programme: 1.530.000 EUR  
Committed amount: 1.529.139 EUR  
Unit: EACI/ U1  
Desk Officer: Zoe Wildiers

## **3. Evaluation of the relevance of Community funding of local and regional energy agencies**

Since the early 1990's, the SAVE programme supported the establishment of nearly 200 local and regional energy agencies, and from 2004 onwards, the IEE programme has supported a further 80 agencies. These agencies are reported to have played an important role in raising local awareness of sustainable energy issues, and in advising their local public authorities and businesses (including SME's) as well as households and individual citizens on opportunities for improving energy efficiency and increasing the use of renewable energy. The tender was launched to review what has been achieved as a result of this support for energy agencies and to suggest options for the future, taking into account the growing importance of local actions in relation to the European Union's 2020 targets. The contract for this study was signed in August 2009, and the study will be completed during the second quarter of 2010.

Comment: contract signed on 24 August 2009

Indicative budget in 2008 IEE Work Programme: 150.000 EUR  
Committed amount: 199.103 EUR

EACI/U1  
Desk Officer: D. Cocard

#### **4. Assessment of non-cost barriers to renewable energy growth in EU Member States (three studies)**

This study will highlight practices in every Member State that create barriers to the growth of renewable energy in all sectors. The areas to be reviewed include planning, equipment installation, equipment guarantee systems, installer training and equipment maintenance. This will provide a review and support for implementation of the RES Directive which will include requirements to remove market barriers. The study will:

- § survey all Member States' (MS) RES planning guidelines, highlight practices which create administrative barriers to promotion of RES and recommend best practices;
- § survey all MS' and big companies' RES installation training/qualification/certification systems, highlight practices that might cause problems on the single market (e.g. lack of certification systems or incompatibilities between MS) and recommend best practices;
- § survey all MS' and big companies' RES equipment maintenance/guarantee systems, highlight practices which create problems and recommend best practices.

The recommendations emerging from this study will put Member States in a better position to implement the new directive.

Comment: Contract signed on 10 November 2009

Indicative budget in 2008 IEE Work Programme: 600.000 EUR

Committed amount: 552.000 EUR

Unit: DG ENER/C1

Desk Officer: T. Howes

#### **5. Financing Renewable Energy in the European Energy Market**

The objective of the contract is to complete an assessment of the financing of renewable energy in the European energy market. This study includes 10 specific tasks that will survey the current costs of renewable energy and the financing instruments available; assess the costs of reaching the 2020 targets in all Member States; explore the scope of existing and new financing instruments to meet these costs; explore the renewable energy sector's access to the capital market; and recommendations for reforms to help ensure financing is available for the growth of renewable energy in the EU to meet the EU's renewable energy 2020 targets.

Comment: contract signed on 22 December 2009

Indicative budget in 2008 IEE Work Programme: 300.000 EUR

Committed amount: 273.488 EUR

Unit: DG ENER /C1

Desk Officer: T.Howes

#### **6. Competition for the most energy-efficient school**

In accordance with chapter 5.5 "Changing energy behaviour" of the EU Energy Efficiency Action Plan, the objective of this tender is to launch two European intelligent energy education competitions (2010-2011 and 2011-2012) in primary and secondary schools with the overall aim to contribute towards a change of behaviour in the rational use of energy; as well as to raise awareness of youngsters on opportunities to increase the energy efficiency in our society. The competition aims at awarding:

1. the most significant energy efficiency measures in schools (infrastructure and general code of conduct to save energy in schools); and
2. the most advanced practices to introduce intelligent energy education in schools.

Comment: contract signed on 24 November 2009

Committed amount: 1.788.343 EUR

Unit: EACI/U2

Desk officer: M. Eibl

## **7. Technical assistance for developing tools for ecodesign and energy labelling of space heating and water heating appliances**

Task A: calculation and testing methods for assessing the energy performance and heating capacity of space heating and water heating appliances for the purposes of ecodesign and energy labelling (placing on the market), and potentially for implementation of a recasted directive on the energy performance of buildings;

Task B: methods for rating the energy efficiency of combinations of heat generators and relevant additional parts of a heating system for the purposes of an energy efficiency rating to be displayed by installers on offers for retrofit/replacement/upgrade of space heating and sanitary hot water installations, building on the calculations and testing methods referred to in the previous paragraph;

Task C: complementary tools for the purposes of providing information to consumers/installers, in particular heat load demand of building/apartments for retrofit purposes;

Comment: Specific contract signed on 30 October 2009

Indicative budget in 2008 IEE Work Programme: 450.000 EUR

Committed amount: 223.250 EUR

Unit: DG ENER/C3

Desk officer: S. Kolb

## **8. Information campaign on the uptake of energy efficient lighting (and possible ban of incandescent light bulbs)**

This action aims at explaining the benefits and promoting, together with the national entities and the economic operators, the uptake of economic lighting.

Comment: 4 specific contracts were signed in August 2009 in order to implement the information campaign on the phase-out of incandescent bulbs. A contract for the development of an Information website, a second to cover Media relations activities; a third to provide

technical assistance in relation to the information campaign , and a fourth for the production of audiovisual material and photos. Website: <http://ec.europa.eu/energy/lumen/>

Indicative budget in 2008 IEE Work Programme: 617.000 EUR  
Committed amount: 568.597 EUR

Unit: DG ENER/C3  
Desk Officer: A. Toth

### **Work programme 2009:**

#### **1. EU Energy Star Programme: Development and Maintenance of the Website (Lot 1) and Technical Support for the development of new Technical Specifications (Lot2)**

Maintenance and development of the Energy Star programme website for a period of two years, coverage of the cost of an expert in office equipment technology to advise the European Commission and the European Community Energy Star Board (ECESB) for developing technical specifications (Annex C to the EU-US Energy Star Agreement)

Comment: Two contracts were signed in December 2009. One for the development and maintenance of the website, the other for the technical support for the development of new technical specifications.

Committed amount: 253.612 EUR

Unit: DG ENE/C3  
Desk Officer: J. Truszczynski

#### **2. Technical assistance to the stakeholder representation of consumer organisations and environmental NGOs in preparatory work for implementing measures under the Ecodesign of Energy-Using Products Directive (2005/32/EC) 2010-2013**

The contract of two lots is supposed to ensure technical assistance (coordination and expertise) to facilitate the participation of consumer and environmental NGOs (one lot each) in the preparatory work for implementing measures under the Energy-Using Products Directive 2005/32/EC (namely in the preparatory studies' consultation and in the Consultation Forum that will examine the draft implementing measures emerging from the studies) for the period 2010-2013. Article 18 of the Directive stipulates that "The Commission shall ensure that in the conduct of its activities it observes, in respect of each implementing measure, a balanced participation of Member States' representatives and all interested parties concerned with the product/product group in question, such as industry, including SMEs and craft industry, trade unions, traders, retailers, importers, environmental protection groups and consumer organisations." Without the help of this contract, the NGOs would not have the necessary expertise to assess the highly technical and product-related content of the draft measures. A similar contract is running for the period 2007-2010.

Comment: The call for tenders published in the Official Journal S 27-037710 on 9 February 2010

Unit: DG ENER/C3

Desk Officer: J. Truszczynski

**3. Development of a communication strategy for the introduction of a new energy label for efficient household equipment (Directive 92/75/EEC)**

The current "A-G" energy label introduced in the mid-nineties is well known by consumers who are used to identifying more energy-efficient refrigerators or washing machines thanks to the comparative energy label displayed in shops. The introduction of a refreshed label layout will allow for dynamic market transformation of energy-efficient appliances.

With a view to preparing the ground for public acceptance and recognition of a new label layout, a communication strategy should be devised jointly with the consumer organisations, manufacturers, Member States' public authorities and retailers who play a key part in delivering the message. Plans should be drawn up for raising media attention, for highlighting the benefits for consumers and for training retailers' staff.

Comment: Contract signed on 24/07/2009

Committed amount: 408.636 EUR

Unit: DG ENER/C3

Desk Officer: J. Truszczynski

**4. Energy Services Directive measurement methodology, further development and refinement**

Further refine the existing harmonised top-down and bottom-up measurement methodologies as required under the Energy end-use efficiency and energy services Directive 2006/32/EC enabling expansion of the application of bottom-up measurement of energy efficiency in Member States.

Comment: The action will be implemented in 2010

Unit: DG ENER/C4

Desk officer K. Gierulski

**5. Capacity-building for testing of micro-CHP appliances and evaluation of normative work related to micro-CHP**

Comment: action cancelled

**6. Technical assistance in preparation for the report on the operation of the mass balance verification method for use of biofuels/biomass.**

Comment: action cancelled

**7. Technical assistance in evaluating the GHG emissions from cultivation of agricultural raw materials in third countries**

For the purpose of establishing an effective biofuels sustainability scheme, which should ensure that all biofuels to be counted towards the EU target – either EU-produced or imported – are sustainable, data will be needed on the production pathways and their respective GHG

emission values in non-EU countries, notably in respect of cultivation and in particular emissions from fertiliser use and N<sub>2</sub>O emissions from soil. The purpose of this study will be to evaluate data on the typical greenhouse gas emissions from cultivation of agricultural raw materials in third countries. It will also need to assess the feasibility of drawing up lists of areas in third countries where the typical greenhouse gas emissions from cultivation of agricultural raw materials can be expected to be higher than the typical values used for the establishment of default values in the RES Directive. This study should also provide assistance to the Commission in establishing such lists and describing the method and data used to establish them.

Comment: Administrative Arrangement with the JRC was signed on 8 September 2009

Committed amount: 250.000 EUR

Unit: DG ENER/C1

Desk Officer: K. Kozlova

#### **8. Technical support in establishing the 2008 baseline data for reporting requirements under the biofuels sustainability scheme.**

For the purpose of the biofuels sustainability scheme, the Commission is required (by the RES Directive] to report every two years from 2012 onwards on the overall situation as regards biofuels production and consumption in the EU and the impact both in the EU and in third countries. The RES Directive enumerates the aspects that this report must cover.

For the purposes of establishing effective reporting and to be able to measure the impact of increasing biofuels production, baseline data will be needed. The purpose of this technical support study will be to gather reference data as of the 2008 which will be further used as a reference point for future analysis. In line with the aspects enumerated in the RES Directive, these data will need to cover at least the following: national measures taken to respect the biofuels sustainability criteria and criteria for soil, water and air protection in the EU Member States and third countries that are a significant source of raw material for biofuels consumed within the EU; the impact on social sustainability in the Community and in third countries of increased demand for biofuel, the impact of EU biofuel policy on the availability of foodstuffs at affordable prices, in particular for people living in developing countries, and wider development issues, including respect of land use rights and status of these countries vis-à-vis international conventions on social and labour rights; greenhouse gas savings from the use of biofuels; the relative environmental benefits and costs of different biofuels, the effects of the Community's import policies thereon, the security of supply implications and the ways of achieving a balanced approach between domestic production and imports; the impact of increased demand for biofuels on sustainability in the Community and in third countries, in both economic and environmental terms, including consequences for biodiversity; the impact of increased demand for biomass on biomass using sectors; the availability of biofuels made from wastes, residues, non-food cellulosic material and ligno-cellulosic material; indirect land use changes, including displacement, in relation to all production pathways.

Comment: Specific contract signed in December 2009

Committed amount: 1.480.070 EUR

Unit: DG ENER/C1

Desk Officer: K. Kozlova

## **9. Organisational models and best practice for facilitating local co-ownership and increasing social acceptance of renewable energy projects**

Meeting the EU target of 20% renewable energy in 2020 will only be possible with a significant increase in the number and scale of renewable energy projects. Although renewable energy generally enjoys strong support among citizens, the approval and construction of an increasing number of ever bigger wind farms, biogas installations, solar power plants etc. could lead to increasing problems with social acceptance. Renewable energy projects are already faced with resistance from some local communities. Problems are particularly likely to arise for big projects which, because of their financial scale, are promoted by large companies or investors that are external to the community in which the project is situated. One possible way to mitigate or reduce such problems is by encouraging local community ownership of the projects – "mentally" but also literally, in economic terms. This study should:

- 1) Review existing experience with local co-ownership of renewable energy projects and identify key success factors and elements of best practice;
- 2) Develop recommendations and proposals for standard models for organisational frameworks or agreements that could facilitate cooperation between project developers and local communities to enable the former to open the financing initiatives to latter to share the economic benefits of large renewable projects with the community in which they are sited.

Comment: Specific contract signed on 24 July 2009

Committed amount: 245.181 EUR

Unit: DG ENER/C1

Desk officer: Niels Ladefoged

## **10. Assessment of renewable electricity grid issues in EU Member States: present situation, future planning and regulatory framework**

Assessment of the legal, technical and operational framework of grid and electricity market related issues in the EU-27. The study should carry out a comparative analysis of the current framework in each Member State and identify the key elements of the integration of electricity from renewable energy sources into the internal electricity market. Fulfilment of the provisions of Directive 2001/77/EC should be assessed, as well as the ability to meet new requirements, including the achievement of more ambitious targets in this sector defined by the new Renewable Energy Directive. The assessment of the legal framework should cover aspects such as the application procedure for connection to the grid, rules on access to the grid, obligations of systems operators and new producers, tariffs and the cost associated with the connection, and the sharing and bearing of these costs by producers and systems operators. The study should analyse how the technical (operation of the grid) and market (the setting and rules of the electricity market) rules encourage or hinder the integration of more renewable electricity (if relevant by type of technology or geographical location). The difficulties of the integration of variable and non-storable resources should be analysed in more detail. The study should assess also future solutions that allow for higher shares of renewable energy sources in electricity production.

Comment: Action will be implemented in 2010

Unit: DG ENER/C1

Desk Officer: A. Hercsuth

## **11. Modelling renewable energy**

The Commission uses a range of economic models to examine energy and climate policy. These include PRIMES, POLES, GEM-E3, ASTRA, GREEN X. The treatment of renewable energy within these models differs substantially. Such differences (the inclusion of limited or different combinations of technologies and sectors, different assumptions about technology costs, emissions, efficiencies, etc.) can result in inconsistencies, significantly differing results and a lack of policy coherence.

It is therefore important that all models used by the Commission are examined and to ensure that the interface between such models functions well: that the models can all be used in a manner which is coherent and results in consistent and well-integrated analysis.

This study will review the treatment of all renewable energy within the models used by the Commission for energy policy purposes, those of the IEA (World Energy Outlook (WEO) and Energy Technology Perspectives (ETP)) and of the US Energy Information Administration. It will note the compatibility of results of the Commission-used models and determine the existing interface and scope for improved interface between the models. Finally, it will establish the pathways to ensure a coherent interface between the models.

Comment: Action will be implemented in 2010

Unit: DG ENER/C1

Desk Officer: T. Howes

## **12. Renewable energy best practice and implementation of national action plans**

Follow-up to the PROGRESS study, the progress reports published by the Commission in early 2009 and later, and the national action plans of Member States, this study will examine the state of play as regards renewable energy policy in all MS.

Drawing on existing literature (e.g. country profiles), the study will investigate in depth the support schemes for all technologies in all Member States in the context of Member States preparing and submitting to the Commission their national action plans. It will assess the national action plans against the requirements contained in the RES Directive, and will evaluate the expected progress against the interim targets established in the RES Directive.

Comment: Action will be implemented in 2010

Unit: DG ENER/C1

Desk Officer: A. Hercsuth

## **13. Study on benchmarking biomass sustainability criteria for energy purposes**

The RES Directive states that the Commission should report on requirements for a scheme on biomass sustainability for energy uses by the end of 2009. The Commission will subsequently assess national measures in place to promote sustainable uses of biomass inside and outside



the Community. Such a study may consider best practices on sustainable forest management, green public procurement, verification methods and greenhouse gas impacts.

Comment: action will be implemented in 2010

Unit: DG ENER C1

Desk Officer: Emese Kottasz

#### **14. Information and data base on clean and energy-efficient vehicles**

The aim of this tender is to support the implementation of the new Directive on the promotion of clean and energy efficient road transport vehicles (2009/33/EC), thus contributing to accelerate the market introduction of environmentally-friendly vehicles in Europe. The tender will establish European information and a database on clean and energy efficient road transport vehicles and provide wide public access to this information through an Internet site (so-called 'Clean Vehicle Portal').

Comment: contract signed on 27 January 2010.

Unit: EACI/U2

Desk Officer: O. Luyckx

#### **15. Dissemination and support initiative in the field of energy aspects of urban transport**

The objective of this tender is to establish and manage a service portal on the Internet (task 1) and promote the take-up of sustainable urban mobility plans (task 2). Using the existing ELTIS brand and services as starting point, task 1 will take-over, further develop and manage a well-promoted and widely-used service and information portal for urban transport professionals. The portal shall cover needs of these professionals across the full transport, energy and environmental spectrum as well as in related fields such as health, local and regional development and industrial development. The objective of task 2 is the acceleration of the take-up of sustainable urban mobility plans by competent authorities across Europe. The information that is intended to be provided as part of the present tender should cover, among others, the planning process, including target setting, evaluation and stakeholder involvement, as well as the possible contents of sustainable urban mobility plans.

Comment: contract signed on 12 April 2010.

Unit: EACI/U2

Desk Officer: Christof Marx

#### **16. Information and database on Eco-design**

Development of an Ecodesign website/page aimed at facilitating access for SMEs to the most relevant information for implementing the Ecodesign Directive such as the legislation adopted, measurement harmonized standards, technical/economic preparatory studies, guidelines for implementation, etc.

Comment: Action will be implemented in 2010

Unit: DG ENER/C3

Desk Officer: J. Truszczynski

## **2.2. PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE INDICATORS**

### **2.2.1. INDICATORS TO ASSESS THE IMPACT OF THE PROGRAMME**

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

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 will be used to measure the impact of projects year to year and the impact of the Programme as a whole.

A number of reference performance indicators were listed under the Technical Priorities of IEE II 2009 Work Programme for each action. All contractors will be 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 programme indicators.

Inclusion of appropriate performance indicators is a necessary condition during the evaluation for awarding contracts and during negotiations for concluding contracts.

The Commission will undertake an exercise to rationalise, harmonise, extrapolate and group action performance indicators to produce sets of programme performance indicators. The final performance indicators will be in line with those listed, for each key action, in the workprogramme

### **2.2.2. INDICATORS TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROGRAMME**

The IEE II Work Programme 2009 established indicators to assess the effectiveness of the Programme. Besides impact-related programme indicators, IEE II aims to achieve the following targets:

- (a) **Balanced participation by public and private, non-profit and profit-making beneficiaries**, appropriate to fulfil the pre-competitive objectives of the IEE II Programme.

Indicator - percentage of public and private beneficiaries:

- **Applicants:** 33% from public sector (including the public commercial enterprises) and 67% private applicants. confirmed
- **Beneficiaries:** The selected proposals involve 663 participants from 514 different organisations (degree of diversity 78%). 35% of the selected beneficiaries are public (including the public commercial enterprises) and 65% private beneficiaries.

155	Governmental
23	Public Commercial Enterprise
163	Private non-profit
101	Private Commercial
3	EEIG
6	International Organisation
62	Other
<b>514</b>	

*Multiple presences corrected (from 663 to 514).*

**(b) A high share of SMEs among the private beneficiaries.**

Indicator - share of SMEs among the private beneficiaries: 71%.

**(c) Active participation by applicants from all participating countries.**

Indicator: representation of eligible countries.

IEE Grants (EACI): Applicants represent 30 of the 31 eligible countries (only Liechtenstein missing) and beneficiaries represent 29 out of 31 eligible countries (Liechtenstein, Iceland, 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.**

Indicator: percentage of new beneficiaries from new Member States and countries with just a few organisations participating so far; percentages of new beneficiaries in other countries

IEE Grants (EACI):

- **Applicants:** 37% of the applicants indicated that they applied to the IEE programme for the first time. confirmed
- **Beneficiaries:** 28% of the selected beneficiaries indicated that they applied to the IEE programme for the first time. 24% of the new selected beneficiaries are from new Member States.

**(e) More active involvement of beneficiaries from new Member States.**

Indicator: percentage of coordinators applying to and succeeding in IEE II

IEE Grants (EACI):

- **Applicants:** 34 of 372 proposals (9%) were submitted by co-ordinators from new Member States.

- **Beneficiaries:** Among the selected proposals, 4 out of 59 have co-ordinators from new Member States (7%).

**(f) Reaching out to new local and regional authorities.**

Indicator: percentage of new local and regional authorities involved in the applications

- **Applicants:** In total, some 234 municipalities and regions applied to the Call 2009. Out of these 234 local authorities, about 125 (53%) indicated they applied for the first time.
- **Beneficiaries:** Among the selected beneficiaries are 51 municipalities and regions of which 18 (35%) indicated they applied for the first time.

### **2.3. COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES**

The communication work to promote the programme in general and the 2009 Call for proposals in particular included:

**Info days and other events:**

The EACI promoted the 2009 Call for proposals at National Info Days and its staff attended on a regular basis project meetings. The EACI was present at more than 85 projects meetings in 2009. Some 2500 participants attended the 38 national info days organised in 28 countries - the EACI attended 17 of them.

More than 400 participants took part at European Info Day 2009 (Brussels, 12<sup>th</sup> February 2009), including local, regional and national authorities, private companies, European and national trade associations, non-governmental organisations, European institutions, current IEE project partners, and potential applicants. The European Info Day 2009 gave participants essential information and advice on how to develop a good project proposal and apply successfully. It also offered the chance to find project partners from across Europe.

**Video News Releases**

Broadcasting of the 9<sup>th</sup> Video News Release on IEE-supported renewable electricity, which was published in November 2009, continued in early 2010. This was so far the last IEE video produced and it reached from November 2009 to April 2010 a record audience of 8.5 million viewers during 113 TV broadcasts. Altogether, the 9 IEE videos produced between 2006-08 were seen by at least 54 million TV viewers during 640 broadcasts in and outside Europe.

**E-mail news alert service**

9 electronic news alerts were sent out. The number of subscribers grew by 37 per cent to more than 13,000 by the end of 2009. The news alerts continue to be an extremely efficient way of spreading news on the IEE programme.

**Publications**

The EACI published in 2009 two issues of the Intelligent Energy News Review (February and June) and prepared the N°6 issue which was published in January 2010. It also created 5 additional project reports to showcase the IEE-supported projects on energy education, sustainable energy communities, transport, industry and renewable energy in buildings.

A promotional campaign launched by the Agency multiplied the demand for the project brochures by a factor of 2.5 to reach some 276,000 copies distributed during 2009 (39,000 downloads and 237,000 hard copies). The distribution of the News Reviews 4 and 5 reached 77,000 copies during the same period (30,000 downloads and 47,000 hard copies).

A comprehensive survey carried out by the EACI revealed that the 9 IEE project brochures issued by the Agency had a real impact on the readers and add significant value to the IEE programme. Some 400 of the 1200 persons who ordered significant amounts of copies responded to the survey and gave evidence that

- the brochures did reach their target group;
- readers were very satisfied with their content and design
- six out of ten readers will implement ideas found in the brochures in their own organisation.
- seven out of ten readers envisage launching a similar project;
- readers plan to order more copies of the existing brochures and were keen to receive brochures on new topics;
- more languages, more detailed information and better distribution would be appreciated.

### **IEE Website**

Thanks in particular to the new IEE projects database, the IEE website registered 166,000 page views each month – 20 per cent more than in 2008 – and kept its position as the top section on the TREN website. The number of websites with links to the IEE page grew from 60,000 to 73,000 in the course of last year.

### **2.4. OVERVIEW OF IEE II BUDGET EXECUTION IN 2009**

In line with the Council and European Parliament Decision, the total budget allocated to implementation of Intelligent Energy – Europe II for the period 2007-2013 is EUR 727.3 million. For the 2009 IEE Work Programme, the total operational budget amounted to EUR 88.741.400 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 2.129.794 EUR and Croatia's<sup>13</sup> contribution totalled 494.480 EUR. The budget will be increased year after year during the time-span for implementation of the Programme.

6.676.000 EUR was provisionally allocated to cover the operating expenses of the Executive Agency for 2009, the 2009 subsidy paid amounted to 5.805.521 EUR.

The total commitment for grants and procurement under the 2009 annual Work Programme added up to 91 985 354 EUR (DG ENER: EUR 5 359 160 / EACI: 71 626 194 EUR / DG ECFIN: 15 000 000 EUR)

The indicative budget for grants to be launched by EACI in 2009 amounted to 64.741.400 EUR. The indicative budget for calls for tenders to be launched both by DG ENER and the EACI amounted to 9.000.000 EUR. The sum of 15.000.000 EUR was earmarked for the cooperation scheme with the EIB.

The execution rate of the total budget allocated to the IEE II for 2009 is expected to be close to 100% for the EACI .

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<sup>13</sup> Memorandum of Understanding with Croatia was signed on the October 2007 and ratified by the Croatian Parliament on the 19th October 2007.

The Call 2009 is being negotiated with an expected 59 proposals to amount to a total EC contribution of 68.971.596.EUR which corresponds to an overall co-financing rate of 75% for projects<sup>14</sup>.

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<sup>14</sup> For the creation of local and regional energy agencies, the EC co-financing rate can vary due to the fact that the EC funding is ceiled to 250.000 EUR per agency

**ANNEX I - CONTACT DETAILS OF THE EACI IEE SPECIALISTS PER KEY ACTION  
(PROJECT OFFICER OR FINANCIAL OFFICER IN CHARGE)**

<b>Renewable energy &amp; sustainable energy in developing countries</b>		
Head of Unit	Mr William Gillett	William.Gillett@ec.europa.eu
Head of Sector "Projects"	Ms Anette Jahn	Anette.Jahn@ec.europa.eu
Head of Sector "Finance"	Ms Anne Vermaelen	Anne.Vermaelen@ec.europa.eu
Renewable Electricity (and CHP) • Policy issues • Grid issues, distributed generation	Ms Dana Dutianu Mr Nicolas Fevrier	Dana.Dutianu@ec.europa.eu Nicolas.Fevrier@ec.europa.eu
RES in buildings • RES integration in buildings: PV, solar heating/cooling, biomass, and ground coupled heat pumps • RES in district heating/cooling	Mr Gianluca Tondi Ms María Laguna Ms Zoé Wildiers	Gianluca.Tondi@ec.europa.eu Maria.Laguna@ec.europa.eu Zoe.Wildiers@ec.europa.eu
Bioenergy • Solid biomass supply chains • Liquid biofuels for transport • Biogas	Mr Dario Dubolino Ms Silvia Vivarelli Mr Emilio Font de Mora	Dario.Dubolino@ec.europa.eu Silvia.Vivarelli@ec.europa.eu Emilio.Fontdemora@ec.europa.eu
ManagEnergy RES Concerted Action COOPENER	Ms Zoé Wildiers Ms María Laguna Mr William Gillett	Zoe.Wildiers@ec.europa.eu Maria.Laguna@ec.europa.eu William.Gillett@ec.europa.eu

<b>Energy efficiency</b>		
Head of Unit	Mr Vincent Berrutto	Vincent.Berrutto@ec.europa.eu
Head of Sector "Projects"	Ms Waltraud Schmid	Waltraud.Schmid@ec.europa.eu
Head of Sector "Finance"	Mr Guillaume Lainé	Guillaume.Laine@ec.europa.eu
Energy-efficient buildings	Mr Gordon Sutherland	Allan-Gordon.Sutherland@ec.europa.eu
	Ms Nathalie Cliquot	Nathalie.Cliquot@ec.europa.eu
Industry excellence in energy	Mr Patrick Naghten	Patrick.Naghten@ec.europa.eu
Energy-efficient products	Mr Christophe Coudun	Christophe.Coudun@ec.europa.eu
Transport (STEER)	Ms Giorgia Favero	Giorgia.Favero@ec.europa.eu
	Mr Olav Luyckx	Olav.Luyckx@ec.europa.eu
	Mr Christof Marx	Christof.Marx@ec.europa.eu

<b>Integrated Initiatives</b>		
Local energy leadership and energy agencies	Ms Vassilia Argyraki Mr Damien Cocard	<a href="mailto:Vassilia.Argyraki@ec.europa.eu">Vassilia.Argyraki@ec.europa.eu</a> <a href="mailto:Damien.Cocard@ec.europa.eu">Damien.Cocard@ec.europa.eu</a>
Local energy leadership and sustainable energy communities	Mr Martin Eibl Ms Valérie Benard	Valerie.Benard@ec.europa.eu Martin.Eibl@ec.europa.eu
Energy services	Mr Timothée Noël	Timothee.Noel@ec.europa.eu
Intelligent energy education	Mr Martin Eibl	Martin.Eibl@ec.europa.eu

## ANNEX II - DETAILS OF IEE NATIONAL CONTACTS

Country	Name	Organisation	Phone , fax and email address
AT	Ms Gunda Kirchner	Austrian Energy Agency	Phone: +43 1 586 15 24 136 Fax: +43 1 586 15 24 340 gunda.kirchner@energyagency.at
AT	Ms Andrea Jamek	Austrian Energy Agency	Phone: +43 1 586 15 24 187 Fax: +43 1 586 15 24 340 andrea.jamek@energyagency.at
AT	Mr Franz Kesner	Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft, Familie und Jugend Sektion Energie und Bergbau	Phone: +43 1 71100 3055 Fax.: +43 1 71100 933055 franz.kesner@bmwa.gv.at
BE	Ms Marie Schippers	Ministère de la Région wallonne- DGTRE-Energie	Phone: +32 81 335 617 Fax: +32 81 335 511 m.schippers@mrw.wallonie.be
BE	Ms Caroline Vermeulen	Ministerie van de Vlaamse Gemeenschap - Afdeling Natuurlijke Rijkdommen en Energie	Phone: +32 2 553 46 26 Fax: +32 2 553 46 01 caroline.vermeulen@vea.be
BE	Mr. Stéphane Marchand	DG Energie	Phone: +32 2 206 45 41 Fax: +32 2 206 57 32 stephane.marchand@mineco.fgov.be
BU	Ms Milena Tsoleva	Ministry of Economy and Energy Energy Strategy Directorate	Phone: +359 2 92 63 248 Fax: +359 2 98 00 110 m.tzoleva@mee.government.bg
CH	Mr. Domagoj Validžić	Ministry of Economy, Labour and Entrepreneurship Directorate for Energy and Mining	Phone: + 385 1 6109 579 Fax: + 385 1 6109 113 domagoj.validzic@mingorp.hr
CY	Mr. Iakovos Christodoulou	Cyprus Institute of Energy	Phone: +357 22 409 385 Fax: +357 22 304 759 igc.cie@cytanet.com.cy
CZ	Mr. Jan Poucek	Unit of International Relations in Energy Ministry of Industry and Trade	Phone: +420 224 853 288 poucek@mipo.cz
CZ	Ing. Eva Procházková	Ministerstvo průmyslu a obchodu	Phone: +420 224 853 414 eva.prochazkova@mipo.cz
DK	Mr. Ture Hammar	Danish Energy Authority Ministry of Economic and Business Affairs	Phone: +45 33 92 68 65 Fax: +45 11 47 43 tha@ens.dk
EE	Mr. Madis Laaniste	Energy Department, Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications	Phone: +372 6 256 497 Fax: +372 6 313 051 madis.laaniste@mkm.ee
FI	Ms Irmeli Mikkonen	Motiva Oy	Phone: +358 424 281 213 Fax: +358 424 281 299 irmeli.mikkonen@motiva.fi
FR	Mrs. Nadège Austin	International Programmes and Projects Department; ADEME	Phone: +33 1 47 65 22 55 Fax: +33 1 47 65 22 29 nadege.austin@ademe.fr
DE	Mr. Bernd Reinhard	Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology	Phone: +49 30 18 615 6282 Fax: +49 30 18 615 50 6282 Bernd.Reinhard@bmwi.bund.de
DE	Ms. Claudia Häfner	Projekträger Jülich im Forschungszentrum Jülich GmbH (SAVE)	Phone: +49 2461 61 5277 Fax: +49 2461 61 2880 c.haefner@fz-juelich.de



Country	Name	Organisation	Phone , fax and email address
EL	Mr. Dimitrios Nomidis	Ministry of Development	Phone: +30 2106 969 444 Fax: +30 2106 969 460 nomidisd@ypan.gr
EL	Mr. Dimitrios Alexopoulos	Ministry of Development	Phone: +30 2106 969 459 Fax: +30 2106 969 460 alexopoulod@ypan.gr
EL	Mr. Dimitrios Tsalemis	Ministry of Development	Phone: +30 2106 969 449 Fax: +30 2106 969 460 tsalemisd@ypan.gr
HU	Ms. Judit Kopacsy	Ministry of Economy and Transport	Phone: +36 1 471 8275 Fax: +36 1 471 8262 kopacsy.judit@khem.gov.hu
IS	Sigurdur Fridleifsson	Orkusetur (Energy Agency Iceland, EAI)	Phone: + 569 6085 Fax: +460 5709 sif@os.is
IS	Mr. Arni Ragnarsson	Orkustofnun (National Energy Authority)	Phone: +354 569 6000 Fax: +354 568 8896 ar@os.is
IE	Mr. Matthew Kennedy	Sustainable Energy Ireland	Phone: + 353 1 808 2070 Fax: + 353 1 808 2330 matthew.kennedy@sei.ie
IT	Mr. Paolo Coda	ENEA – CRE Casaccia	Phone: +39 06 3048 4128 Fax: +39 06 3048 3663 coda@casaccia.enea.it
IT	Mr. Marcello Capra	Ministry of Economic Development	Phone: +39 06 4705 3550 Fax: +39 06 4705 3803 marcello.capra@sviluppoeconomico.gov.it
LV	Ms Inguna Ozolina	Construction, Energy and Housing State Agency	Phone: +371 6711 4503 Fax: +371 6704 1961 inguna.ozolina@ma.gov.lv
LI	Mr Jürg Senn	Amt für Volkswirtschaft / Office of Economic Affairs	Phone: +423 236 64 32 Fax: +423 236 69 02 juerg.senn@avw.llv.li
LI	Mr. Dominic Brühwiler	EWR Dokumentationsstelle / EEA Documentation	Phone: +423 236 65 94 Fax: +423 236 65 99 dominic.bruehwiler@sewr.llv.li
LT	Ms. Vilija Krauceliene	Energy Agency	Phone: +370 5 2619 223 Fax: +370 5 2626 845 v.krauceliene@enmin.lt
LT	Ms. Beatrice Vitkute	Energy Agency	Phone: +370 5 2629 794 Fax: + 370 5 2626 845 b.vitkute@enmin.lt
MT	Mr Pedro Fernandez Alvarez	Malta Investment Management Co. Ltd.	Phone: +356 21 497 970 Fax: +356 21 499 568 pedro.f.alvarez@mimcol.com
MT	Ms Anamaria Pantea	Malta Investment Management Co. Ltd.	Phone: +356 21 497 970 Fax: +356 21 499 568 anamaria.pantea@mimcol.com

Country	Name	Organisation	Phone , fax and email address
NL	Karen Sam	News about the call for proposals / tenders: SenterNovem/EG-Liaison	Phone : +31 (0) 70 373 5250 Fax: +31 (0) 70 373 5650 K.Sam@senternovem.nl
NL	Peter Versteegh	Advice in relation to national programmes and priorities; SenterNovem	Phone: +31 46 420 2333 Fax: +31 46 452 8260 p.versteegh@senternovem.nl
NL	Antoinet Smits	Advice in relation to national programmes and priorities; SenterNovem	Phone: +31 46 420 2232 Fax: +31 46 452 8260 A.Smits@senternovem.nl
NO	Ms Anne Marie Abelgaard	Enova SF	Phone: +47 73 19 04 66 Fax: +47 73 19 04 31 eu-eie@enova.no
PL	Mr. Tadeusz Skoczowski	Krajowa Agencja Posznowania Energii S.A.	Phone: +4822 626 09 10 Fax: +4822 626 09 11 tskoczowski@kape.gov.pl
PL	Ms Joanna Ogrodniczuk	Krajowa Agencja Poszanowania Energii S.A.	Phone: +4822 626 09 10 Fax: +4822 626 09 11 jogrodniczuk@kape.gov.pl
PT	Ms Isabel Soares	Directorate General for Energy and Geology	Phone : +351 217 922 732 Fax : +351 217 922 857 isabel.soares@dgge.pt
PT	Mr João Bernardo	Directorate General for Energy and Geology	Phone : +351 217 922 784 Fax : +351 217 970 886 joao.bernardo@dgge.pt
RO	Ms Catalina Melita	Ministry of Economy and Trade	Phone: +40 21 202 5272 Fax +40 21 212 5023 cmelita@minind.ro
SK	Mr Andrej Estvanik	Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic	Phone: +421 2 4854 1941 estvanik@economy.gov.sk estvanik@mhsr.sk
SK	Mr Pavel Starinsky		Phone: +421 258 248 205 Fax: +421 253 421 019 pavel.starinsky@siea.gov.sk
SI	Mr Jani Turk	Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning	Tel: + 386 1 300 6990 Fax: + 386 1 300 6991 jani.turk@gov.si
ES	Ms Marisa Olano	IDAE (Instituto para la Diversificación y Ahorro de la Energía)	Phone: +34 (91) 456 50 25 / 22 Fax: +34 (91) 555 13 89 molano@idae.es
ES	Mr. Angel Chamero	Ministry of Economy Directorate-General for Energy Policy and Mining	Phone: +34 (91) 349 74 26 Fax: +34 (91) 349 75 55 achamero@mityc.es
SE	Ms Lisa Lundmark	Swedish Energy Agency	Phone: +46 16 544 21 52 Fax: +46 16 544 20 99 lisa.lundmark@energimyndigheten.se
SE	Ms Jennie Cato	Swedish Energy Agency	Phone: +46 16 544 23 31 Fax: +46 16 544 20 99 jennie.cato@energimyndigheten.se
UK	Ms Helen Fairclough	Energie Helpline UK	Phone: +0161 874 3636 Fax: +0161 874 3644 energie@enviros.com

## ANNEX III - LIST OF PROJECTS FINANCED UNDER THE CALL 2008

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

#### **Key action: Buildings**

- < IEE-08-495 (TABULA): "Typology Approach for Building Stock Energy Assessment".

TABULA aims to create a harmonised structure for European building typologies. Residential buildings are the focus, but activities extend beyond them. Each national typology will be a set of model residential buildings with characteristic energy related properties. These will each represent a certain construction period of the country and a specific building size. Furthermore, the number of buildings and apartments which they represent, and the overall floor areas, will be identified. The development and utilisation of a webtool, serving as a data source for scenario analyses, will be the other key outcome. The action addresses experts working on scenario analyses, as well as policy makers, at regional, national or EU level. Energy consultants can also use the typologies for initial advice. Efforts are made to expand the typology structure to countries not involved in the project, with the webtool being open for addition of further national typologies by relevant experts.

- < IEE-08-635 (EDUCATE): "Environmental Design in University Curricula and Architectural Training in Europe"

Awareness of climate change and technical requirements arising from new regulations has triggered demands for architects with advanced skills in sustainable design and energy efficiency. This has required that environmental education sits at the core of the architectural curriculum at university and professional level. To meet these challenges, this Action will: -Remove pedagogical barriers to the integration of energy-related design principles within architectural discourse -Define and test a curriculum which bridges sustainability and design studio in architectural education - Develop a Portal on sustainable design and energy efficiency that facilitates such integration in higher education and supports continuing professional development; - Propose homogeneous criteria for accreditation of architectural curricula and professional registration that establish the level of knowledge and skill in sustainable design and energy efficiency expected of graduated architects in Europe -Promote and disseminate environmental know-how and best practice, fostering change of behaviour and expectations towards the integration of sustainable design and energy efficiency in building practices.

- < IEE-08-526 (USE Efficiency): "Universities and Students for Energy Efficiency".

A common higher educational stream, addressing energy efficiency in university buildings, will be created in this action which is under negotiation. Universities and students are proposed as shining examples for energy efficiency solutions and energy

efficient behaviour. Involving universities and market players, it builds on the opportunity to improve energy efficiency in university buildings and to establish training courses for students. Mapping of scenarios for energy performance asset management of university buildings is used as the base for a student training course, during which students can have real work experience implementing energy performance assessment methodologies. Monitoring will be carried out to collect data, upon which solutions to improve energy performance of the university buildings will be based. Students will be the main actors of the project. They will participate in an innovative, practical training experience in tandem with building technicians in teamwork activities. An international Summer School is the final step of the project, an opportunity to share information, experiences and cultural habits among students of different countries.

- < IEE-08-599 (ENFORCE): "European Network for the Energy Performance Certification of Buildings".

Leading the way to energy-efficient buildings, the ENFORCE project aids the diffusion of energy certification (Energy Performance of Buildings Directive 2002/91/EC). European in scope and nature, it aims to give final consumers independent, qualified, information and assistance on energy certification of their buildings, allowing them to make informed decisions. It tackles obstacles to intelligent patterns of energy use by: - carrying out 6 national studies on the steps and experience in introducing new legislation, plus a European comparative study on replicable best-practice; - creating a trans-national network of trained energy auditors, operating under a common code of conduct, to assist final consumers on energy performance related topics; - operating a call-center for consumers as a first contact point, providing the requested information and access to the network of auditors; - launching an information campaign to promote the call-center and network services, thus qualify the market. ENFORCE includes 7 partners from Italy, Portugal, Spain, Slovenia and Greece working closely with the relevant stakeholders at national and European level.

- < IEE-08-480 (NORTHPASS): "Promotion of the Passive House Concept to the North European Building Market".

In cold climates it is very difficult to reach the Passive House energy demand defined for Central European countries, 15 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>,a without substantially increasing the construction costs. The objectives of NorthPass are 1) North European Passive House criteria and concept to raise awareness in the North European countries, 2) Finding solutions to remove market barriers for wide market acceptance of Passive House products and 3) Removing the gap between the demonstration of Passive House concept and broad market penetration of the Passive House concept. The project results in accelerated awareness raising on potential challenges with the market acceptance of North European Passive House, accelerated identification of suitable solutions in order to improve Passive House concepts in the North European housing market and accelerated supporting impact on the implementation of the EU Commissions energy efficiency strategy plan development and on the upcoming update of the Energy Performance of Buildings directive. The scope of the project is in new-erected residential buildings.

- < IEE-08-536 (TRAINENERGY): " Continuous, practice-oriented implementation and dissemination of the EPBD 2002 and energy end-use efficiency and energy services 2006 by training craftsmen and trainers in the construction trade".

TRAINENERGY prepares and implements a pilot qualification for craftsmen in the building sector. The objective is to contribute to the qualification of the market to make recent European legislation as effective as possible. The project will involve: - an on-line training database with institutionalised (nationally approved and validated) training modules - training guides for craftsmen and for trainers, including common European elements and national tailored ones - craftsmen and trainers accredited during the pilot phase The action is accompanied by measures to disseminate its outcomes and to facilitate roll out of the concept through a replicable model.

### **Key action: Industry**

- < IEE-08-554 (EuPlastVoltage): "European Plastics Converting Industry Voluntary Long-Term Agreement on Energy Efficiency"

The plastics converting industry comprises about 50,000 SMEs and 1.6 million employees spread in the 27 EU Member States. The average site-specific energy consumption is 2.87 kWh/kg, representing a total annual consumption of around 14 TWh. While there is strong pressure on the sector to strengthen its competitiveness and sustainability, most companies lack the human or other resources and knowledge to improve their energy efficiency and only 5% of target companies have an energy manager. The sector aims to contribute to climate change and other challenges through its strong associative network. The objective of EUPlastVoltage is to develop a voluntary long-term agreement (LTA) on energy efficiency for European plastics converters. Bringing together experience and best practice at national and industry levels, it aims to stimulate a new LTA at European level, representing a firm commitment by the sector to meet long term energy efficiency targets. Eleven partners representing 8 EU MS with significant plastics converting sectors will participate in the project, which will involve a range of activities in 8 work packages over 24 months.

- < IEE-08-388 (RegCEP): "Regional clusters in energy planning".

RegCEP will focus on the use of regional clusters for sustainable energy planning, providing a territorial instrument for the development of intelligent energy by enterprises. RegCEP aims to help overcome barriers to the intelligent use of energy in SMEs, by exploiting regional clusters as a tool for energy planning by industry. It will thus promote regional clusters as an instrument for integrating energy and regional policies. The project has three specific objectives: To produce intelligent energy plans with start-up of pilot projects for 8 regional clusters; To empower 700 enterprises across Europe to integrate intelligent energy into their business practices; To develop a trans-national toolkit for regional clusters and energy planning, capable of transfer across Europe. Thirteen partners, representing energy and regional development agencies from 9 EU Member States, as well as the European association of regional

development agencies, will work on this 30-month project, which is organised in eight work packages.

< IEE-08-728 (ATLETE): "ATLETE: Appliance Testing for Energy Label Evaluation".

The main goal of the ATLETE project is to increase European-wide implementation and control of energy labelling and eco-design implementing measures for appliances. The developed methodology, once validated, will be applicable with very minor adaptations for any Energy-using Products (EuP). ATLETE will demonstrate that market surveillance and testing can be done in a systematic, effective and cost-efficient way, thus helping to transform the market to ensure the highest benefit for consumers, manufacturers and the environment. Key stakeholders to be engaged in the project include the EU institutions, governmental organisations, manufacturers, retailers, associations, consumer groups and NGO's, the media and general public. Progress and results of the project will be widely disseminated via a website, publishable reports, a conference and the media.

< IEE-08-488 (Buy Smart): "Buy Smart - Green Procurement for Smart Purchasing".

Buy Smart will promote, implement and further develop the instrument of green procurement (procurement of energy efficient products) in private and public institutions, using the established green procurement guidelines developed in the GreenLabelsPurchase project. The project will not provide new tools but will address the main barriers which are presently hampering a broad implementation of green procurement. The collaboration with professional platforms who already offer electronic procurement to a large number of customers, Buy Smart will for the first time realise 'green e-procurement', thus reaching the target group at the right time and place, offered through a provider they already trust. By involving professional trade associations, the target group of private purchasers will be better reached. With extensive training offers, capacity-building will be enhanced. Policy recommendations will finally be developed and channelled into the discussions to strengthen green procurement in the revision of the NEEAPs (national energy efficiency action plans) in 2011.

## **New and renewable energy resources (ALTENER)**

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

< IEE-08-753 (INTER – PARES): " INnovative Tools for Energy Regulations of Provinces Associations on Renewable Energy Sources".

In order to trigger new RES-e investments it is fundamental to reduce the regulatory and non-regulatory barriers which block the development of RES. Many initiatives can be taken, especially by local authorities, in order to accelerate deployment of RES-e technologies. INTER PARES teams up four national Local Government Central Associations representing European Local Authorities, i.e. Greek Prefectures, Italian

Provinces, Romanian Counties and French prefectures (all belonging to the NUTS 3 level). INTER PARES specific objectives are the following: Updating knowledge and competences on RES-e opportunities in local authority administrations, streamlining pre-existing RES-e regulatory frameworks and support schemes at local level, especially those regarding construction and planning permits for RES-e installations, supporting the implementation of guidelines for RES-e installations within the local authorities involved.

- < IEE-08-780 (OffshoreGrid): " Regulatory Framework for Offshore Grids and Power Markets in Europe: Techno-economic Assessment of Different Design Options".

OffshoreGrid will develop a science-based view on an offshore grid in Northern Europe along with a suited regulatory framework considering technical, economic, policy and regulatory aspects. OffshoreGrid is targeted for European policy makers, industry, transmission system operators and regulators. The geographical scope is, first, the regions around the Baltic and North Sea, the English Channel and the Irish Sea. In a second phase, the results will be applied to the Mediterranean region in qualitative terms. Offshore power generation data and scenarios will be developed in the preparatory phase. Estimates will be made for other marine renewables and for power demand from the oil and gas industry. The techno-economic analysis consists of two modelling tasks, one focusing on offshore grid infrastructure, the other on the power market. In the last instance, results are translated to the Mediterranean situation. Conclusions and policy recommendations will be drawn for all regions. During the entire project, feedback from stakeholders is ensured via interviews, regional stakeholder workshops, scientific discussions and a stakeholder advisory board.

- < IEE-08-592 (REPAP2020): " Renewable Energy Policy Action Paving the Way towards 2020".

The Renewable Energy Directive requires Member States to submit National Renewable Energy Actions Plans (NREAPs) by June 2010 outlining concrete measures in the electricity, heating and cooling and biofuels sectors in order to achieve their target by 2020. The specific objective of REPAP2020 is to facilitate the process of implementation of the RES Directive on a national level. The main target group of REPAP2020 are Parliamentarians and national administrations. In addition, REPAP2020 aims to support national industry associations in their political work, in particular in view of the Renewable Energy National Action Plans. REPAP2020 will in a first phase accompany the development of the NREAPs by offering good advice to the relevant authorities. Furthermore, REPAP2020 will empower national industry associations to come up with their individual national RES roadmaps which will serve as important tool to influence the drafting phase of the NREAPs. In a second phase, the project will evaluate the NREAPs in order to facilitate a constant feedback and learning process. REPAP2020 will show good policy practice and highlight missing pieces in the individual NREAPs. REPAP2020 also aims at creating a network of key players in the field and at offering a platform for the RES industry as well as for Parliamentarians and National Administrations in charge of energy issues

- < IEE-08-517 (RE-SHAPING): " Shaping an effective and efficient European renewable energy market".

The core objective of RE-SHAPING is to assist MS governments in preparing for the implementation of the Renewable Energy Directive and to guide a European policy for RES beyond 2020. Requirements and options for an advanced European RES policy framework beyond 2020 will be assessed. The work will be based on a database on the current policies, deployment and market conditions of renewable energies. Indicators developed in former projects will be significantly extended to further RES sectors and framework conditions. Best practice policies will be derived and innovative instruments will be proposed to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of RES support, to provide RES target flexibility, to improve compatibility of RES policies with the internal market, emission trading, innovation policy, and to better match policies with financial market practices. Scenarios on the future deployment of RES beyond 2020 will be developed based on an analysis of the long term RES costs, potentials and corresponding infrastructural prerequisites. The project results will be disseminated via regional and topical workshops, expert talks with key stakeholders at MS and EU level and a final conference

- < IEE-08-697 (SHP STREAMMAP): "Stream Map For Small Hydropower In The Eu".

The action aims at defining a clear and consistent Stream Map for the small hydropower sector (SHP: Small HydroPower refers to hydropower plants with an installed capacity of 10 MW) in Europe, applicable to the current prospects of the ongoing EU Energy and Climate Packet regulations based on the real situation of the SHP sector at present and the recommendations for the future. In view of the application of the RES Directive and the National Action Plans that need to be submitted by EU Member States to the European Commission by June 2010, it is of high need to promote an EU action on the relevance of this sector as contributor to 2020 targets. In order to reach this goal, the project will set-up a central database of data on hydropower (HYDI, Hydro Data Initiative), which will include the most relevant information on the sector.

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

- < IEE-08-435 (AFO): "AFO - Activating private forest owners to increase forest energy supply".

AFO project operates on selected target areas in the most forested countries of Europe with greatest shares of private forest ownership. The project aims at learning from the forest owners of these areas, reducing the barriers for increased forest fuel supply and creating activation material to be later disseminated to the forest owners in Europe. The target of AFO is to promote woodfuel supply at sub regional and local level. By activating the participation by private forest owners in forest fuel supply, e.g. by establishing exemplar forest fuel supply clusters, the confidence of wood energy end users will be won and new markets for wood energy secured. The project will result in: Promotion of the use of wood fuel at all user groups: domestic use, small district



heating facilities, cogeneration of heat and power, and co-firing with coal in electricity production; clarified picture on the European private forest owner's attitudes on forest energy; change in the attitudes and behaviour of European private forest owners and their organisations; set of best practices – business concepts, networking; clarified picture on the fuel potential from private European forests - AFO project promotes a roadmap from good silvi-cultural practices to forest energy delivery as well as the financial support mechanisms to increase the forest owners' activities in harvesting and use of forest fuels. It also secures sustained market development for wood fuels.

< IEE-08-425 (SO-PRO): "Solar Process Heat".

While solar heat for domestic and service applications has increasing market shares across Europe, solar process heat is very much in its infancy. The potential is enormous. About 30% of the total industrial heat demand is at levels below 100°C which can be provided with commercially available solar thermal collectors. However, only about 70 installations in Europe were identified by the IEA Task 33 "Solar Heat for Industrial Applications". The project will trigger the starting-up of markets for solar process heat in 6 European regions, among others by targeted awareness raising for industrial decision makers, training of professionals, development of planning guidelines and 12 pilot projects. It will bring together key actors and target groups, by combining perspectives and know-how of industrial and solar companies and by starting a market development process.

< IEE-08-460 (SDHtake-off): "Solar District Heating in Europe".

Solar district heating (SDH) plants are a large-scale solar thermal technology supplying renewable, zero-emission heat from large collector fields via district heating networks to residential and industrial areas. Long-term research programmes in Sweden, Denmark, Germany and Austria led to SDH demonstration plants, operating today at feasible heat cost. Twenty years of operational experience, plant technology and know-how are available from these programmes. Since the middle of this decade there is an increased interest in the commercial operation of SDH, mainly by utilities but also from local authorities and the housing sector. SDH presently makes a step into the market. In this project the partners analyze the market conditions and barriers leading to recommendations to policy and support scheme decision makers. District heating experts and industries together at one table with experts and industries of the solar thermal sector elaborate industry standards and guidelines for SDH, necessary for commercial activities on this sector. Capacity on the supply side is built up by training and support structures. Targeted dissemination activities will disseminate the project results

< IEE-08-503 (ECOHEAT4EU): "ECOHEAT4EU".

District heating and cooling (DHC) has the potential to significantly contribute towards attaining the ambitious EU energy policy targets for 2020. Following up on the recommendations from Ecoheatcool and as part of the strategy to realise this important potential in the period 2015-2020, 'ECOHEAT4EU' aims to survey and

analyse support legislation for DHC in a wide range of European countries and to present policy-makers with tools to improve the legislative environment for DHC. 14 countries are directly targeted by the project (Germany, UK, France, Spain, Czech Republic, Lithuania, Italy, Ireland, Romania, Croatia, Norway, Denmark, Finland and Sweden). Among other issues it will address: Overview of existing national laws and regulations and an assessment of their effectiveness Best practice support schemes and analysis of the possibilities to transpose them into different legal orders In-depth assessment of the barriers and opportunities for DHC Recommendations for policy-makers in each target country will lead to comprehensive 'road maps' for DHC expansion in 4 countries: France, Germany, UK and Spain. DH Barometers will measure the development of district heating in national markets

- < IEE-08-593 (QAiST): "Quality assurance in solar thermal heating and cooling technology: keeping track with recent and upcoming developments".

The practical approach to quality assurance in solar thermal heating and cooling technology is standardisation and testing. To allow for market growth and development, work is still needed to keep up with technological developments in the direct use of solar thermal energy and in combination with other technologies. It is essential that the quality requirements and the public incentives and regulations for solar thermal technologies that rely on them are integrated with and adapted to the current best practice. To open the world market for European producers, coordination with international standardisation is also required. The proposed tasks are: Active participation in the revision of EN 12975, taking into account new products, standardisation work for solar thermal systems and adaptation of calculation procedures to Energy Labelling, keep on with Solar Keymark activities, namely the network and promoting the certification to new products, actors and countries, strengthening the quality assurance on laboratory tests through inter laboratory comparisons, identification of the needs for standardisation for solar thermal systems together with heat pumps and cooling machines.

- < IEE-08-653 (BIOMASS FUTURES): "Biomass role in achieving the Climate Change & Renewables EU policy Targets. Demand and Supply dynamics under the perspective of Stakeholders".

Biomass has long been identified as the major contributor to the increased penetration of renewables in EU. However, during the last months the biomass community faces the adverse impacts of negative publicity, misconceptions and increasing scepticism as to how and up to which extent and what scale biomass can contribute to sustainable futures. The objective of this project is to provide essential quantified information on the role biomass can play to meet the GHG emission reduction targets and the RES development targets included in the Climate Action and Renewables Policy Package of the European Commission ( January 23, 2008). To do so the proposed project will work through a series of interrelated work packages in order to provide a better understanding of how demand and supply dynamics for biomass can be better matched, and how the production and use of sustainable biomass sources from within and outside the EU27 can be facilitated. To achieve this, the project proposes to: capitalise on the long-term and up-to-date expertise within the consortium,

background information, and the available data sets and related tools of the participants, in order to develop a European Biomass Knowledge Portal.

- < IEE-08-776 (SEPEMO-BUILD): "SEasonal PErformance factor and MOnitoring for heat pump systems in the building sector"

The project aims at overcoming market barriers to a wider application of heat pumps, namely the lack of robust data on the conditions "in real installations" influencing reliability and seasonal efficiency. The main parameters influencing systems efficiency are: efficiency of heat pump unit, quality of installation, design and temperature level of the heating system, insulation level of the building envelope, and the climatic conditions. One key requirement to achieve awareness about real life performance is a universal methodology for field measurement of heat pump systems SPF. Such methodology requires a systems perspective including not only the efficiency of the heat pump unit but also the respective regional building standards and climate conditions. Connected to the development of this methodology the project seeks to improve the understanding of key parameters influencing reliability and efficiency of heat pump systems in residential buildings. Reference is made to national and EU standards such as EN 14511, EN 255, prEN 15316 and prEN 14825. The objective is broader acceptance and improved quality assurance for heat pump systems in the building sector.

### **Key action: Domestic and other small-scale RE applications**

- < IEE-08-479 (QualiCert): "Quality certification & accreditation for installers of small-scale renewable energy systems".

QualiCert stands for "Common quality certification and accreditation for installers of small-scale renewable energy (RE) systems". In line with Member States (MS) obligations arising from the new Directive on RE sources, QualiCert proposes a concerted action on certification and accreditation of installers of small-scale building-integrated RE systems. The action addresses the Directive's requirement of certification schemes in each MS that obey to a set of similar criteria and recognise each other's certification. To guarantee the broadest possible support to the future accreditation and certification scheme, QualiCert relies on an interdisciplinary multi-stakeholder approach involving builders, installers, training providers, accrediting bodies, the European RE industry, and a number of national energy agencies. This EU-wide concerted approach will allow going beyond national discussion to have a result-oriented outcome based on the best identified methodology valid for EU-27. QualiCert addresses also the market need for a comprehensive system to certify installers to guarantee quality installations and satisfied customers, which in turn will spur further market deployment.

- < IEE-08-591 (PV LEGAL): "Reduction of legal-administrative barriers for PV system installations in Europe".

The overall goal of PV LEGAL is to overcome market barriers for photovoltaics (PV) on the level of regulatory frameworks. The project particularly focuses on 12 EU countries: Bulgaria, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, the Netherlands and United Kingdom. The partners will set up and regularly update a database comparing the administrative procedures for PV installations in the 12 states, differentiated for 3 main PV applications, namely: small-scale installations on residential buildings, small to medium-scale installations on commercial buildings, and medium to large-scale ground-mounted installations on open lands. The database will identify the administrative steps necessary to obtain permission for constructing, grid-connecting and operating of PV systems. The findings will then be disseminated among target groups and actively transferred into concrete actions, aimed at removing legal-administrative market barriers for further PV development in EU. The target groups are: Public authorities & policy makers on EU, national and regional levels, commercial actors from PV industry, and grid operators.

- < IEE-08-603 (POLIS): "Identification and Mobilization of Solar Potentials via Local Strategies".

This project goes down to the local level in its attempt to boost solar energy. It looks at town planning and local policy in different European cities (Paris, Lisbon, Munich, Vitoria, Lyon and Malmo). The aim is to bring key players together so that solar energy is included in an integrated planning process. Solar energy has special needs in terms of legislation and municipal agreements. Thereby the project aims to increase the use of solar energies in European cities, stimulating the cities involved in the project to act as top runners. Therefore identified methods and instruments for solar urban planning will be applied together with the local authorities (planning and urban departments) in pilot actions and the results will be disseminated on the web page, at workshops and conferences to showcase the diverse approaches.

### **Key action: Biofuels**

- < IEE-08-545 (GasHighWay): "Promoting the Uptake of Gaseous Vehicle Fuels, Biogas and Natural Gas in Europe".

This project aims at promoting the uptake of gaseous vehicle fuels (biomethane and compressed natural gas), by creating a network of filling stations for biomethane and CNG spanning Europe from the North (Finland and Sweden), to the South (Italy) creating a "GasHighWay". This objective will be reached by involving filling station owners, operators of vehicle fleets, existing and potential biogas producers and municipal and regional authorities. The project activities will include: promoting the implementation and expansion of distribution systems for gaseous vehicle fuels by e.g. mapping the optimal locations for gas filling stations and supporting the expansion of networks of gas filling stations, promoting the uptake of gas vehicle fleets by offering information and support to operators of potential gas vehicle fleets, providing information and support to potential and existing biogas producers in order to boost the investment projects, creating a roadmap for the European GasHighWay, and raising awareness on the use of these alternative fuels.

- < IEE-08-625 (FARMAGAS): "Biogas Production from Agricultural Wastes in European Farms".

FARMAGAS aims to promote anaerobic digestion of agricultural wastes in European farms, through know-how dissemination and knowledge transfer to farmers in New Member States selected for their high potential for biogas production. The project is based on the results of the successful running Collective Research project AGROBIOGAS, which has developed useful materials and information for farmers about the potential of their agricultural wastes and different crops to produce biogas. These results will be used by the Farmagas consortium, composed of a group of key partners of Agrobiogas and interested farmers associations from the three target countries: Romania, Hungary and Poland. Using the existing infrastructure and training facilities of the farmers association, training and dissemination activities will be performed in local farms in order to promote anaerobic digestion of agricultural wastes. Since this can be done both in small agricultural units and in centralised co-digestion units, Farmagas will also promote the formation of biogas energy clusters among farmers. The results will be further disseminated in other Member States with similar characteristics

## **Energy in transport (STEER)**

### **Key action: Alternative fuels and clean vehicles**

- < IEE-08-690 (ECORailS): "Energy efficiency and environmental criteria in the awarding of regional rail transport vehicles and services".

Regional rail transport for passengers possesses inherent advantages for an efficient energy use and high eco friendliness. A key to improve rail systems' energy efficiency is the procurement of rolling stock and services by regional Public Transport Administrations, where basic criteria for railway operations for up to 30 years are decided. The European railway market is increasingly managed by awarding, whereas the role of Public Transport Administrations is quite new and different awarding criteria are covered. More and more administrations are responsible for awarding without appropriate decision support on energy criteria use. ECORailS will elaborate, demonstrate and disseminate Europe-wide applicable, legally-secure guidelines providing administrations with decision guidance on how to integrate and evaluate energy efficiency criteria in regional awarding. Four regional administrations (Berlin, Oresund, Brescia and Timisoara), representing the different legal and market approaches in Europe, will undertake a performance test of the ECORailS guidelines on the basis of real-life awarding documents.

- < IEE-08-758 (GO-PEDELEC): "Go Pedelec!".

The project first assesses the current state of the art and the trends of the international market of electric vehicles with a focus on electric two-wheeled vehicles, informs municipal decision makers (target group 1) on the results in especially designed Road-Show Information Days held in 5 partner countries. The road-show part of these days is also open to citizens (target group 2). The Road-Show Information Days provide for information on the state of the art of electric vehicles to target group 1 and allows for experience exchange about past, current and planned municipal activities on electric vehicles. At a European level (beyond the scope of the project partner countries) dissemination and information relies on the large network of 'Cities for Mobility' (represented twice in the consortium) and on the use of a brochure 'Electric Vehicles in Urban Transport Systems' and of a handbook 'Pedelecs' (accessible to both target groups). The project builds capacities for continuing the information of municipal decision on electric vehicles beyond the project's lifetime in several European countries (not only the partner countries).

**Key action: Energy efficiency transport.**

- < IEE-08-566 (ACTIVE ACCESS): "Encouraging active travel for short trips to improve health and the local economy".

ACTIVE ACCESS aims at increasing the use of cycling, especially walking short everyday trips in local areas, in order to benefit people's health, and health of the local economy. It aims to transfer longer car trips to shorter walking & cycling trips by changing people's mental maps of their local neighbourhoods so that they realise what is available on their doorstep, rather than in the edge of town retail park. The project objectives are to: • save energy through a modal shift from car to walking & cycling in 13 application cities • improve public health & help tackle obesity • strengthen local economies by making key target groups more aware of shopping and leisure opportunities close to their homes • build the capacity of the project partners and followers to implement measures to encourage walking & cycling for short local trips, so that their cities remain accessible and competitive in an era of steeply rising fuel prices • spread the knowledge of ACTIVE ACCESS and its contents in the broadest and most comprehensive way (with particular focus on New Member States) • reduce conflicts/barriers between walking & cycling • raise awareness for walking as a mode of transport.

- < IEE-08-452 (PRESTO): " Promoting cycling for everyone as daily transport mode".

Cycling is the most energy efficient urban transport mode. In addition it is non-polluting, healthy, fast, flexible and very cost efficient. It has a high potential to reduce energy-consumption and to enhance the liveability of European cities. However, most of this potential is still untapped. PRESTO will contribute to effectively activate this potential, with particular attention to New Member States and Southern Europe, which have a high unexploited potential for more cycling. PRESTO will transfer the best European know-how and focus on 3 thematic pillars, which all play a crucial role to foster cycling: A. Infrastructure Planning B. Promotional "soft measures" C. Promotion of Electric Bicycles. These 3 pillars will be addressed in three core fields of action: showcases in 5 PRESTO cities (development of infrastructure plans and concrete implementation of promotional "soft measures" in Bremen,

Grenoble , Tczew , Venice and Zagreb); on-site training and development of professional e-learning course; dissemination at EU level. Local stakeholders within the cities, incl. retailers as multipliers, will be involved in PRESTO's activities.

< IEE-08-696 (EPOMM PLUS): "EPOMM - Partners Learning Urban Sustainability".

EPOMM-PLUS aims to achieve a quantum leap in the use of mobility management in Europe. It establishes EPOMM (the European Platform On Mobility Management) as the authority and the networking instrument for the promotion of mobility management in Europe, thus strengthening EU cooperation and dissemination in this field. EPOMM is an EU network of Ministries or appointed agencies responsible for mobility management. EPOMM-PLUS will help that mobility management will be integrated in national transport policies by transferring good practices and supporting local pioneers by developing national networks. The current network of EPOMM member states (UK, NL, ES, FR, AT, SE) will be expanded to four other states with some mobility management activity (BE, IT, DE, FI) and 10 states with minimal experience. Most are New Member States where alternative mobility measures complement EU Structural Funds investment in infrastructure or services as an alternative to the unprecedented growth in private car ownership. EPOMM national focal points and network initiators, which are organisations with an overview over relevant actions in their countries, will link with EPOMM-PLUS activities.

< IEE-08-631 (BAMBINI): "BAMBINI - Socialisation towards clean and energy efficient transport".

BAMBINI aims to change the current mobility behaviour of the population that favours car use. It will achieve this by targeting children (age 0-6) and their parents. Conditioning in favour of the car starts early and thereby creates a very emotional link. To counteract this, BAMBINI will address key actors from the baby & child merchandise industry, child care facilities, educational bodies and municipalities, to work together in bringing about a shift from the present socialisation of babies & children towards more sustainable mobility, by:

- Motivating the industry to produce merchandise for babies depicting energy efficient transport modes
- Promoting alternative transport in antenatal classes
- Motivating parents to bring their children to the child care facilities without a car
- Creating motivational programmes for children in nurseries and kindergartens by encouraging walking & cycling through stories, games
- Integrating the BAMBINI topics into training courses of child pedagogues and future professionals
- Initiating projects enabling the transformation of streets into play streets and traffic calmed areas.

## **Integrated initiatives**

### **Key action: Creation of local and regional energy agencies**

New local and regional energy agencies will be established in the following places:

- Timis County (RO)
- Vistula River Valley (PL)

- Region of Regensburg (DE)
- Region of Trier (DE)
- Warminsko-Mazurskie (PL)
- Menorca island (ES)
- West Portugal (PT)
- Region of Wielkopolska (PL)
- Region of Tartu (EE)
- Province of Alicante (ES)

### **Key action: European networking for local action**

- < IEE-08-413 (LGAction): "Networking action for the (LGACTION)".

Urban centres are key areas for climate and energy action, with local governments (LGs) as central players. They have the closest level of governance to citizens, with community leaders having excellent potential to guide the local process of change, and actors that can effectively support reaching EU and international climate / energy targets. LGs need to address climate change mitigation and adaptation, energy security and sustainable urban development. Yet effective local action also requires effective support frameworks – at national and European level. To address these aspects this project will provide information, and make LGs aware of their powers for change. It will link LGs to national, European and international climate protection processes, identify LG needs, develop LG positions, and present these to national and EU governments. It will work on behalf of LGs, bringing their needs to national and EU governments, encouraging them to recognise the essential role LGs play in the climate and energy debate.

- < IEE-08-446 (Energy Ambassadors): "Campaign to fight against fuel poverty and raise awareness on energy efficiency and energy savings".

The Energy Ambassadors campaign aims at tackling energy poverty and at helping families with managing their water, heating and electricity consumptions, through the intervention of social workers who will train them on these issues. The campaign will take place in 9 different European countries: UK, Italy, Sweden, Spain, Bulgaria, Romania, France, Greece, and Denmark. The direct targets are the social workers and the final targets are the families in difficulties (immigrants, unemployed, families, elderly people etc...). This campaign is composed of different phases: Phase 1: development of the Energy ambassadors guide and tools in the consortium languages. Phase 2: recruitment of social organisations that want to involve their workers in this issue. The social workers will then follow a specific training to be able to tackle the issue of energy within their day to day work and to become Energy Ambassadors. Phase3: specific tools for social workers and families will be given to guide them with specific energy advice. Phase 4: the consortium partners will follow up the energy ambassadors in their day to day work with their specific public.



- < IEE-08-731 (BEAM 21): "Blended capacity-building on sustainable energy measures & action plans for European municipalities".

BEAM 21 is a capacity building initiative that will explore the synergy between e-government and intelligent energy concepts. The project will develop, test & provide blended (i.e. real and virtual) training sessions to local authorities and other relevant stakeholders (businesses, NGOs) on a range of topics including e-government, procurement, energy saving and renewable energy sources. A multi-lingual training component will help to enable local and regional authorities to elaborate or complement their sustainable energy plans. The sustainability of the action will be ensured by the inclusion of capacity-building activities in perennial competence centres, that will be able to perform and enhance the contents and approach on a longer-term basis. The project will be implemented by 14 partners from 9 countries, 6 of them from Central and Eastern Europe (DE, FR, AT, BG, RO, LT, LV, PL, CZ).

#### **Key action: Bio-business initiative**

- < IEE-08-600 (AGRIFOREENERGY 2): "Promoting and securing the production of biomass from forestry and agriculture without harming the food production".

AGRIFOREENERGY 2 will encourage the uptake of bioenergy in Europe. The project focuses on 3 specific sectors: biomass for heating/cogeneration, pure vegetable oil, and biogas/biomethane. In each sector, project partners will organise Workshops, Study tours and One-to-one meetings. The objective is to promote greater business connections between producers (farmers, forest owners and entrepreneurs), service & equipment providers, potential customers and decision makers in local & regional authorities. Project outputs include installations of biomass heating plants, PVO mills and biogas plants. Good practices will be disseminated in order to demonstrate the feasibility & benefits of such installations, thus encouraging their replication. AGRIFOREENERGY2 will also support the provision of information on bioenergy at a local and regional level, through the training and strengthening of bioenergy coordinators. The consortium brings together the Chamber of Agriculture and Forestry of Styria in Austria and 7 other partners from Italy, Slovenia, Germany, Bulgaria, Finland, Sweden and Belgium.

#### **Key action: Energy services initiative**

- < IEE-08-668 (FRESH): "Social housing comprehensive refurbishment through energy performance contracting".

Lack of adapted funding is a major barrier to the energy retrofitting of social housing in Europe. Funding could be found in Energy Performance Contracts (EPC), in which an Energy Service Company (ESCO) invests in a comprehensive refurbishment (CR - building insulation and renovation of the heating systems), and repays itself through the generated savings. EPCs have not been used until now in social housing because there is no visibility on the business model, although the market is well identified. In the SHERPA project, social housing operators and ESCOs from France, United Kingdom, Italy and Bulgaria propose to address energy performance contracting in social housing aiming at comprehensive refurbishment. The objective is to open the way and demonstrate to Social Housing Operators (SHOs) that EPC can be used for

low energy refurbishment on a large scale, thus enabling to reduce by 4 greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 and to reduce energy costs for tenants; it will therefore test EPC in 4 countries and develop generic tools for the broader dissemination of EPC in social housing.

- < IEE-08-434 (ChangeBest): "Promoting the development of an energy efficiency service (EES) market".

A main objective of the Directive 2006/32/EC on energy end-use efficiency and energy services (ESD) is to stimulate the market for energy services and for the delivery of other energy efficiency improvement measures to final consumers. In order to achieve this objective, the ESD gives a special role to energy distributors, distribution system operators and retail energy sales companies. On the other hand, there are different types of "pure" energy service companies (ESCOs) in the market ready to expand their business in the field of energy efficiency services (EES). Therefore, main targets of ChangeBest are: a) To assist energy companies and ESCOs in entering the B2B and B2C market for EES, b) To contribute to the development of the EES market as part of the implementation of the ESD c) To demonstrate, in which direction a good practice implementation of the ESD can go.

- < IEE-08-581 (EESI): "European Energy Service Initiative".

Energy performance contracting (EPC) is a proven and cost-efficient instrument for tapping existing energy saving potentials in the buildings sector. For harvesting these potentials, the European Energy Service Initiative (EESI) will broadly promote the implementation of EPC, thus contributing strongly to the establishment of effective energy service markets in Europe. EESI will make use of existing standards and tools for EPC and other energy services, which were developed and have been successfully tested in earlier European projects such as ClearContract, ClearSupport, and Eurocontract. Three main objectives are in the centre of EESI: -Local and regional capacity-building through targeted information and consultation for relevant decision makers (e.g. real estate managers, local treasurers, political stakeholders, financial institutions) -Broad promotion and implementation of EPC pilot projects with the public sector as leading example -Advice to policy-makers on the potential contribution of energy services to national energy efficiency objectives

- < IEE-08-657 (PERMANENT): "Performance Risk Management for Energy efficiency projects through Training: enhancing the credibility of the energy services industry in Poland, Czech Republic, Romania, Bulgaria and Croatia".

PERMANENT will address the most common barrier to deployment of energy performance contracts by end users: disbelief that planned project results will be achieved and can pay back the investment in a sustainable manner. This disbelief or lack of confidence in project savings impedes investment even where energy audits or other engineering analyses demonstrate sound investment opportunities. Successful

energy efficiency and mainly Third Party Financing projects have, however, demonstrated key techniques for measuring project results, verifying achievement of guaranteed savings, and financing energy savings projects without the need for collateral beyond that of the project itself. The primary objective of PERMANENT is to address these common performance fears in new European Member States' economies, to significantly enhance the rate of investment in energy savings projects

- < IEE-08-718 (PROMETHEUS): "PRoviding users with Organised and Monitored Energy services by Transparent and High-value EU Smes".

The PROMETHEUS project has got the objective of helping enterprises (especially SMEs - Small and Medium Enterprises) to strengthen their position in the market of energy services. It will give instruments and support to all European SMEs that are providing or wish to provide their customers, both private citizens and other SMEs, with energy services (installation of small scale RES, energy audits, energy certification of buildings, production and supply of RES and Energy Efficient products, etc.). By setting quality standards and guarantee systems for energy services, this project will contribute to reduce the confusion and lack of trust that are currently stopping final customers from purchasing energy services. PROMETHEUS will also define organisation methods (and possibly replicable models) and give recommendations to be used by SMEs trade associations and other decision makers in order to provide sound and transparent energy services to customers. Thanks to this project SMEs will get deeper participation in the political process, augmented transparency of services and trust by costumers, and opportunity to join in SME energy clusters.

Key action: Intelligent energy education initiative

- < IEE-08-630 ENERGY2B: "Stimulate students to make an energy difference through local & European idea competitions and entrepreneurial services".

The project ENERGY2B is an innovation stimulating initiative that targets university students and encourages them to transform energy innovation ideas into new business start-ups. The project's infrastructure will be facilitated by a newly created internationally accessible web platform which will enable idea competitions at national and European level. Ten local competitions for energy-innovation ideas are offered on the ENERGY2B platform which can be entered via "plug and play" in five European countries (UK, PT, PL, SL, BG). The best energy-innovations are selected for boot camp and follow up services given by business planning/energy/investment experts in the five countries. In parallel, 2 European idea competitions are organized, leading to the creation of high-level energy innovations that have the potential to be funded for start-up. Ten of the best energy-innovations will be showcased at local and European exhibitions and a special effort will be placed to facilitate the transformation of student ideas into "eco energy" innovations and related start-ups

- < IEE-08-711 SIEU: "Schools for Intelligent Energy Use".

This project, the “Schools for Intelligent Energy Use” (SIEU), builds a bridge between intermediate vocational schools and civil societies in Europe deploying a methodology that builds upon the Dutch “Schools for Sustainability” (SfS) programme and relevant programmes in partner countries. The aim of SIEU is to focus the Schools for Sustainability approach to “Energy”, i.e. energy saving and renewable energy. Students from vocational schools act like “consultants” and as such advise businesses, NGOs and local governments/ municipalities about sustainable energy issues. By doing so, the students learn in a creative and (inter)active way how to find sustainable answers supported by energy experts. Project partners from the Netherlands, UK, France, Belgium, Hungary, Romania, Spain, Czech Republic and Bulgaria will involve around 120 schools and involve a large group of intermediate vocational school students (in the age of 15-21 years old), teachers, businesses, local governments/municipalities in the field of energy saving and renewable energy.

< IEE-08-710 EURONET 50/50: "50/50 EUROPEAN NETWORK OF EDUCATION CENTRES".

This project aims to spread the 50/50 methodology from Germany (concept is established since 1994) to at least 50 educational centres in Spain, Italy, Finland, Hungary, Portugal, Poland, Greece and Slovenia. The basis of the 50/50 concept is that 50% of the total energy (and finally money) savings achieved from the energy efficiency measures implemented by the students are retained by the school, whereas the other 50% will be a net saving on the fuel bills paid for often by a public authority (local or regional government). The result is that everyone wins; the school achieves a more efficient way of using energy thereby educating the students and the authorities have lower energy costs to pay. The whole society benefits of this action due to a reduced environmental impact. The project will create a common methodology for every age group and education level where it is to be applied, draw up the supporting teaching material and implement the project in the selected schools. The project aims for a minimum annual energy reduction of 2.5% for each school, thus contributing to some of the EU 2020 objectives of reducing greenhouse gases by 20% and becoming more energy efficient by 20%

< IEE-08-585 CARBON DETECTIVES: "Carbon Detectives Europe".

The project 'Carbon Detectives' aims at encouraging greater integration of sustainable energy education in schools across Europe resulting in a more energy literate society and a reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. The project activities focus on the development and use of an innovative website tool that will contain both educational materials and a CO<sub>2</sub> calculator especially designed for the needs of schools. The website will be a means for students to share ideas. Some 3,750 schools across 10 countries will be engaged in the project and students will be asked to develop and implement carbon action plans. They will also have the opportunity to enter a European competition. This project has the potential to enhance teachers and pupils understanding of intelligent energy use, to provide the adequate tools to enable schools to measure their CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and to change personal behaviour of children across 10 countries.