

INTELLIGENT ENERGY-EUROPE PROGRAMME

2007 IMPLEMENTATION REPORT

INTRODUCTION	3
1 THE "INTELLIGENT ENERGY–EUROPE II" PROGRAMME 2007-2013	3
2 THE 2007 IEE WORK PROGRAMME AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION	4
2.1 OVERVIEW OF IEE II ACTIVITIES IN 2007 (BY MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION)	5
2.1.1 GRANTS	7
2.1.2 CALLS FOR TENDERS	20
2.2 PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	24
2.2.1 INDICATORS TO ASSESS THE IMPACT OF THE PROGRAMME	24
2.2.2 INDICATORS TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROGRAMME	24
2.3 OVERVIEW OF IEE II BUDGET EXECUTION IN 2007	27
ANNEX (LIST OF INDICATORS PER ACTION)	28

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)¹ 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 2007.

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/EC² 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

¹ Decision No 1639/2006/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 October 2006 establishing a Competitiveness and Innovation Framework Programme (2007 to 2013) (OJ L 310/15, 9.11.2006). For more information see the CIP portal under http://ec.europa.eu/cip/index_en.htm.

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

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 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 2007, sets a number of more specific, action-related objectives.

Most of IEE II is implemented by means of competitive allocation of financial support to independent parties proposing action in line with the Programme's priorities (grant procedure). The decision to propose this action obviously lies exclusively with the proposers. Responsibility for carrying out the action lies entirely with the contractors.

The management of the majority of the IEE grants is delegated to the Executive Agency for Competitiveness and Innovation (EACI)³.

IEE II projects 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.

2 THE 2007 IEE WORK PROGRAMME AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION

The annual work programme for 2007 was established by Commission Decision C(2007)1388 of 30 March 2007⁴ following the positive opinion of the IEE Management Committee (IEEC)

³ 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),

on 10 January 2007. It covers a total amount of EUR 58 891 000, including grants and procurement, from the 2007 budget. Furthermore, it covers additional contributions from third countries participating in the programme on the basis of specific agreements. The Memorandum of Understanding with Croatia was signed on the October 2007 and ratified by the Croatian Parliament on the 19th October 2007.

This Implementation Report has been set out in three chapters:

- Overview of IEE II Activities in 2007 (by means of implementation)
- Programme Performance Indicators
- Budget Execution

Emphasis has been given to reporting on how far the objectives and performance indicators established in the annual work programme have been met.

2.1 OVERVIEW OF IEE II ACTIVITIES IN 2007 (BY MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION)

The 2007 IEE II work programme was primarily based on the following actions:

I. Energy efficiency and rational use of energy (SAVE)⁵, including:

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

II. New and renewable energy resources (ALTENER)⁶, 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)⁷ 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 initiatives⁸, 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,

⁴ Commission Decision establishing the 2007 Work Programme for the implementation of "Intelligent Energy–Europe II" Programme (text with EEA relevance) of 30 March 2007

⁵ CIP Decision, Article 39.

⁶ CIP Decision, Article 40.

⁷ CIP Decision, Article 41.

⁸ CIP Decision, Article 42.

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 2007 Work Programme is based on the following structure:

Indicators:						Integrated Initiatives					Market Replication Projects (from 2008 onwards)	Programme Support Action (from 2008 onwards)									
Fields:	Enabling Policies & Strategies	Market Transformation	Changing Behaviour	Access to Capital	Training	Local Leadership		Special Initiatives													
SAVE		Energy-efficient buildings				Creation of local and regional energy agencies	European networking for local action	Sustainable communities	Bio-business initiative	Energy services initiative	Intelligent energy education initiative	CHP initiative	Concerted Action buildings (CA EPBD II)								
		Industry excellence in energy																			
		Energy-efficient products																			
ALTENER		Renewable electricity																			
		Renewable heating & cooling																			
		Domestic and other small-scale renewable applications																			
		Biofuels																			
STEER		Energy-efficient transport																			
		Clean vehicles and alternative motor fuels																			
		Strengthening of local players in the transport field (from 2008 onwards)																			

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 Regulation⁹. 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 EIB and EBRD, in which case part of the annual budget

⁹ 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).

could be managed by the relevant financial institutions. This option will be explored in detail within the first year or more of implementation of the Programme through the special Task Force on Low Carbon Energy Financing created by DG Energy and Transport.

Regarding the contractual set-up, the 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. In specific cases, the Community financial contribution may take the form of lump-sum financing for the types of action indicated in the call for proposals. The 2007 IEE II work Programme supported through grant the following actions: promotion and dissemination projects, action with standardization bodies, and Concerted Action with Member States.

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%. The Commission also introduced simple and standardised conditions for overhead claims in the annual Work Programme 2007 based on the recommendations made by the EACI. Reporting for all partners will thus be simplified for the next generation of projects. First indications show successful outcomes of these measures (see indicators related to newcomers to the programme in section 2.2.2.)

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 €250 000.
- 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, will be eligible. They will be 100% funded.

2.1.1.1 PROMOTION AND DISSEMINATION PROJECTS

Article 43 of the CIP Decision spells out the following groups of action for which Community funding can be provided:

- (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 2007 Call was launched on the 20th April 2007 with the deadline for submission of proposals on 28th September 2007. The communication work to promote the programme in general and the 2007 call in particular included:

Info days and other events

- § First details of the future IEE II programme were given at the conference "Changing systems and habits", organised during the first EU Sustainable Energy Week in Brussels. Some 400 people attended the event.
- § 680 participants took part at the European Information Day (Brussels 19 April 2007), and another 600 people watched the event live on the internet via the ManagEnergy internet broadcast service. The event provided information and advice on how to apply under the 2007 call, presented IEE projects and their results, and explained the broader policy context. The complete documentation is available on <http://www.managenergy.net/>.
- § 45 national and regional IEE info days organised in 22 countries attracted another 3000 + participants. The EACI attended 35 of these events, which seem to mobilise many applicants: the statistical correlation between the level of participation at info days and the involvement in IEE projects on a country by country basis is 0.82.
- § The IEE exhibition stand was present at 9 mayor events with an estimated attendance of 3,800 visitors. 2,500 copies of IEE material (News Reviews, project brochures,...) were distributed.

Enquiry and News alert services

§ Some 800 enquiries were received through the central enquiry form, hence excluding enquiries sent directly to the EACI staff members. They were usually answered within less than 2 days.

§ 6 electronic news alerts were sent to the IEE mailing list (7,600 contacts by the end of 2007).

Videos

§ 5 IEE videos were created during 2007. Although they present projects funded by the IEE I programme they also gave the programme as such and hence the IEE II programme more visibility. Some 60 copies of each video were distributed free of charge to TV broadcasters and journalists, many of whom incorporated them into their programmes. By November 2007, at least 17 million persons have watched the material which was broadcasted on a variety of European and international TV channels. The videos also became available on DVD.

Publications

§ The EACI reshaped the previous "Intelligent Energy News" into the "Intelligent Energy News Review", of which the first two issues were published in March and September. During 2007, some 15,000 paper copies were distributed, and 34,000 copies were downloaded from the IEE website. A large part of the News Review is dedicated to ongoing projects – and thus to the IEE I programme – yet, it also included call announcements and details of IEE II.

Website

§ The IEE website was updated on an almost daily basis during 2007. During 2007, it registered 1.4 million page views and 500.000 downloads, including 94.000 copies of 2007 call documents.

§ Work on a user-friendly, comprehensive and searchable online IEE project database started in 2007, which should become available online during the 2nd quarter of 2008.

Project synergies

§ Contractor's meetings: Contractor's meetings gather members of ongoing and new projects and are designed to feed back their results to the policy making level of Commission services. They also increase synergies between projects and enhance their quality and visibility. 6 contractor's meetings on themes such as biofuels, energy education, renewable electricity etc. were organised during 2007.

439 proposals were submitted under the Call 2007, from over 3000 organisations across Europe. This is the highest number of applications since the IEE programme began, thanks to the high quality up-scale of communication activities by the EACI both at programme and project level. The proposals demonstrate a newcomer rate of over 40% - both at the level of coordinator and partner - giving first indications of these measures to be successful. For indication, the IEE Call 2006 attracted, for comparable actions, 240 proposals. More detailed analysis is performed below under specific key actions.

In the 2007 IEE Work Programme, the **promotion and dissemination projects** covered the actions in the following fields:

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

Key actions:

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.

Objectives:

- § To improve the energy performance of new and existing buildings and promote integration of renewable energy sources
- § To foster adoption of intelligent energy use patterns in buildings.
- § To improve the capacity of building professionals to offer intelligent energy solutions and increase demand for such solutions.
- § To facilitate implementation and monitoring of Directive 2002/91/EC on the energy performance of buildings (EPBD).
- § To ensure that the recommendations issued with the energy performance certificates are followed by practical action and thus lead to actual energy savings.
- § To foster action beyond the EPBD requirements.
- § To contribute to furtherance of the EPBD in line with the suggestions listed in the Energy Efficiency Action Plan.

Number of eligible proposals received: 59

Number of proposals under contract negotiation: 7

Budget allocated: 4,700,000 €

Budget in negotiation: 8,384,310 €

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.

Objectives:

- § To increase the energy performance of industry, in particular SMEs, thereby improving their reliability, competitiveness and reputation.
- § To raise awareness among industrial decision-makers and have them consider energy as a profit centre.
- § To promote energy services, energy management schemes, procurement guidelines and training for industry.
- § To develop well-targeted tools and information for industries to reduce their energy use.
- § To help to improve energy conversion and increase the share of poly-generation in industry, including CHP.

Number of eligible proposals received: 42

Number of proposals under contract negotiation: 5

Budget allocated: 2,500,000 €

Budget in negotiation: 5,771,332 €

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

Objectives:

- § To increase the market share of energy-efficient products, i.e. all energy-using products and systems (except vehicles).
- § To foster gradual phasing-out of the less efficient products available on the market and accelerate replacement of old, less efficient appliances in use.
- § To have buyers/salesmen consider energy labels and energy efficiency in general in their purchases/sales.
- § To have energy-using products designed, manufactured, purchased, installed, used and disposed of in the most energy-intelligent way.

Number of eligible proposals received: 20

Number of proposals under contract negotiations: 4

Budget allocated: 1,709,600 €

Budget in negotiation: 4,307,721 €

II. New and renewable energy resources (ALTENER)

Key actions:

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.

Objectives:

- § To support policy development by transferring experience and improving understanding of the actual and potential contributions by RES-e to electricity consumption in the EU; to monitor, benchmark and assess the effectiveness of RES-e policies, legislation and support schemes; and to make RES-e policies more consistent with other sectoral policies and objectives.
- § To remove market barriers and simplify approval procedures for construction and use of renewable energy generators.
- § To change the behaviour of decision-makers and RES-e stakeholders so that they communicate better and work to create more competitive products and services through economies of scale.
- § To encourage investment in RES-e generation, transmission and distribution systems and in manufacture of RES-e technology, notably by SMEs.
- § To train more RES-e professionals, technicians and craftsmen.

Number of eligible proposals received: 22

Number of proposals under contract negotiations: 3

Budget allocated: 5,270,000 €

Budget in negotiation: 2.883,595 €

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.

Objectives:

- § To support policy development by transferring experience and improving understanding of the actual and potential contributions by RES-H/C to heating and cooling consumption in the EU; to monitor, benchmark and assess the effectiveness of RES-H/C policies, legislation and support schemes; and to make RES-H/C policies more consistent with other sectoral policies and objectives.
- § To remove market barriers and simplify approval procedures for construction and use of biomass, solar and geothermal heating/cooling systems; to improve the availability, quality and sustainability of biomass fuels; and to strengthen market links between biomass production and use.
- § To change the behaviour of decision-makers and RES-H/C stakeholders so that they communicate better and work to create more competitive products and services through economies of scale.
- § To stimulate new investment in RES-H/C, including district heating and CHP, and in manufacture of RES-H/C technology, notably by SMEs.
- § To train more RES-H/C professionals, technicians and craftsmen.

Number of eligible proposals received: 29

Number of proposals under contract negotiations: 5

Budget allocated: 5,270,000 €

Budget in negotiation: 5.233,638 €

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.

Objectives:

- § To support policy development by transferring experience and improving understanding of the actual and potential contributions by domestic and small-scale RE applications to EU energy consumption; to monitor, benchmark and assess the effectiveness of policies, legislation and support schemes, and to make these policies more consistent.
- § To remove market barriers and simplify approval procedures for construction and use of domestic and small-scale RE systems.
- § To change the behaviour of decision-makers, householders and individuals by making them aware of successful experience and solutions to develop the local market.
- § To encourage investment and local markets in small-scale RE applications.
- § To train more professionals, technicians and craftsmen, and thereby stimulate new/expanded/stronger businesses (especially SMEs) in the small-scale RE sector.

Number of eligible proposals received: 27

Number of proposals under contract negotiations: 4

Budget allocated: 5,270,000 €

Budget in negotiation: 3,331,277 €

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.

Objectives:

- § To support policy development by transferring experience and improving understanding and benchmarks of the energy performance, environmental impact, land use requirements and potential contributions of biofuels (biodiesel, bio-alcohols, biogas and bio-additives) to fuel consumption in transport and other uses; to promote and exchange experience of EU, national, local and regional policies, legislation and support schemes; and to make biofuels policies more consistent with other sectoral policies and objectives.
- § To promote production, transparent certification of environmental sustainability, processing and trading of the potentially most economical and sustainable biofuels (within the EU and in non-EU countries), whilst removing market barriers and simplifying approval procedures.
- § To change the behaviour of public and fuel industry decision-makers, stakeholders in the biofuels market (including farmers, foresters and distributors) so that they communicate better and work together to create competitive products and services through economies of scale.
- § To encourage investment in production (planting, managing growth and harvesting) and processing of more competitive first-generation biofuels with less environmental impact and in second-generation biofuels and in enhanced distribution infrastructure for biofuels.
- § To train more biofuels professionals, technicians and craftsmen.

Number of eligible proposals received: 19

Number of proposals under contract negotiations: 2

Budget allocated: 1,885,000 €

Budget in negotiation: 2,142,136 €

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

Key actions:

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.

Objectives:

- § To diversify energy sources used in transport.
- § To stimulate demand for alternative fuels and clean vehicles.
- § To promote greater use of biofuels in order to meet the targets set in the Biofuels Directive.
- § To develop a market for clean vehicles through captive fleets.

Number of eligible proposals received: 5

Number of proposals under contract negotiations: 1

Budget allocated: 7,200,000 €

Budget in negotiation 1,268,759 €

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.

Objectives:

- § To encourage a shift of passengers and/or freight to less energy-intensive modes, especially in urban areas and over long distances.
- § To reduce unnecessary demand for transport.
- § To increase the energy efficiency of transport and promote co-modality.
- § To transfer, apply and promote widely well-proven best practice, strategies and technologies.
- § To raise the awareness of different target groups of the impact of their mobility behaviour on energy efficiency and to motivate and achieve changes in behaviour.

Number of eligible proposals received: 18

Number of proposals under contract negotiations: 6

Budget allocated: 3,300,000 €

Budget in negotiation: 7,468,940 €

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

Key actions:

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

Objectives:

- § To contribute to implementation and future development of EU, national, local and regional policies, strategies and legislation for promoting action by householders, businesses (especially SMEs) and the public sector to improve energy efficiency and increase use of renewables, especially in buildings and transport (including biofuels).
- § To create a critical mass of local activity and achieve local economies of scale in order to reduce the costs of energy efficiency and renewable energy systems.
- § To change citizens' behaviour and improve the quality of local/regional decision-making on implementation of energy efficiency and renewable energy systems.
- § To increase levels of investment in energy efficiency and renewable energy services at local and regional levels.

- § To promote establishment, public financing and use of local energy agencies by public authorities as a vital tool for achieving these objectives.

Number of eligible proposals received: 61

Number of proposals under contract negotiations: 14

Budget allocated: 3,000,000 €

Budget in negotiation: 3,497,500 €

2. *European networking for local action*

Objectives:

- § To enhance collaboration between local players in different EU Member States, including sharing information and experience, thereby promoting use of sustainable energy sources by means of common or simultaneous activities across the EU (e.g. energy weeks and campaigns).
- § To convey the need for an integrated approach benefiting from cross-fertilisation between the major sectors: energy efficiency, renewable energy sources and sustainable transport.
- § To promote the concept of intelligent energy as a key input for local sustainable development planning, paying special attention to job creation, environmental protection, improved quality of life and social image.
- § To convey a positive message about the opportunities offered to consumers by sustainable energy patterns and intelligent energy attitudes.

Number of eligible proposals received: 21

Number of proposals under contract negotiations: 3

Budget allocated: 800,000 €

Budget in negotiation: 2,794,038 €

3. *Sustainable energy communities*

Objectives:

- § To foster development of regional/local public sustainable energy communities committed to increasing their energy performance and their share of renewable energy sources beyond European Union targets.
- § To have decision-makers of these communities lead by example and convince their citizens, companies and peers to follow suit.

Number of eligible proposals received: 32

Number of proposals under contract negotiations: 4

Budget allocated: 2,300,000 €

Budget in negotiation: 3,852,080 €

4. *Bio-business initiative*

Objectives:

- § To promote substantial increases in integrated production of solid, liquid and gaseous bioenergy sources for energy applications within the EU and to address the

challenges associated with introduction of such major new bio-businesses at regional level within a limited timeframe.

- § To provide a European framework (IEE projects) within which public authorities and business interests can take the initiative to develop and transfer experience with pre-planning large-scale integrated bioenergy production at regional level, with the aim of achieving major increases in bioenergy supplies while maintaining biodiversity and suitably balanced production of bioresources (for electricity, heating/cooling, biofuels and other commercial applications).
- § To stimulate establishment at regional level of long-term business agreements and commitments to invest in bioenergy supplies, including large-scale planting, managing the growth and harvesting of crops and forestry, fuel processing (including chemical manufacturing) and distribution and possibly also user groups (such as fleet and/or public transport operators).

Number of eligible proposals received: 24

Number of proposals under contract negotiations: 4

Budget allocated: 3,500,000 €

Budget in negotiation: 3,576,964 €

5. *Energy services initiative*

Objectives:

- § To support effective implementation of Directive 2006/32/EC on energy end-use efficiency and energy services.
- § To provide background information for setting appropriate energy-saving targets.
- § To support monitoring and evaluation of policies, programmes and projects.
- § To contribute to developing and testing widely accepted measurement and verification methods for energy savings.
- § To forecast progress in energy efficiency under different scenarios.
- § To develop and promote tailor-made financial mechanisms for energy efficiency projects.
- § To boost the market for energy service companies (ESCO), i.e. companies delivering energy services whose payment is based either wholly or partly on the energy savings achieved.
- § To pave the way for future energy efficiency policies and strategies.

Number of eligible proposals received: 16

Number of proposals under contract negotiations: 2

Budget allocated: 2,500,000 €

Budget in negotiation: 1,988,533 €

6. *Intelligent energy education initiative*

Objectives:

- § To contribute to development of energy education in primary, secondary and higher education by encouraging cooperation between MS.
- § To make young generations adopt intelligent energy behaviour.

Number of eligible proposals received: 30

Number of proposals under contract negotiations: 8
Budget allocated: 1,200,000 €
Budget in negotiation: 6,808,273 €

7. *Combined heat and power initiative*

Objectives:

- § To promote greater use of high-efficiency CHP.
- § To develop greater understanding of the potential for high-efficiency CHP in different applications across the EU.
- § To promote use of CHP powered by renewable fuels.
- § To promote the use of CHP by energy services companies
- § To share experience, best practices and success stories with transposition of the CHP Directive across the EU.
- § To investigate and overcome communication and other market barriers for CHP units related to the implementation of the CHP Directive.
- § To facilitate financing of investment in CHP.
- § To analyse and monitor the development and growth of CHP markets, including details of consumer types, costs and prices.
- § To analyse the use, impact and effectiveness of national and local support schemes for CHP.
- § To improve the consistency of CHP policies with other sectoral policies and objectives, notably on energy efficiency and renewable energy for heating and cooling.

Number of eligible proposals received: 6
Number of proposals under contract negotiations: 1
Budget allocated: 700,000 €
Budget in negotiation: 829,617 €

The budget allocated to the promotion and dissemination projects in 2007:

- Call 2007 has been negotiated with an expected 70 proposals to amount to a total EC contribution of € 60 475 486 (compared to 55,000,000 initially foreseen), which corresponds to an overall co-financing rate of 71%.
- A budget of € 6 109 000 has been transferred to the Executive Agency for Competitiveness and Innovation (EACI) as operating budget for the management of the projects.

For all programme fields, the decision on the ranking of the proposals was done on the basis of the indicative breakdown of the budget per field and means of implementation of the annual Work Programme 2007. The final decision, whilst respecting the indicative budget per programme field, also paid tribute to those programme fields where the market demonstrated a strong demand with a number of proposals.

2.1.1.2 SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES FOR RESTRICTED TARGET GROUPS - CONCERTED ACTION WITH MEMBER STATES AND PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES (CA)

Concerted actions with Member States and participating countries (CA) concern a limited number of specific activities in relation to the implementation of Community legislation and policy. They aim at fostering the exchange of information and experience among Member States and participating countries with regard to the implementation of Community legislation and policy. They only cover topics where a coordination and/or harmonisation of approaches would be beneficial, but is not required by Community legislation. Thus, a concerted action is designed to provide added value as compared with measures taken by each Member State acting on its own and to make it possible to achieve an optimum combination of the various instruments at the disposal of both the Community and the Member States.

Concerted action to address specific issues resulting from implementation of the Buildings Directive (Directive 2002/91/EC) (CA EPBD II)

This special initiative is restricted to Member States and participating countries and their designated organisations. The Concerted Action supporting transposition and implementation of Directive 2002/91/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (CA EPBD II) is an activity which aims to foster exchange of information and experience among Member States and participating countries with regards to the implementation of the specific Community legislation and policy on the energy performance of buildings. It involves the national authorities implementing the Directive, or those bodies appointed and entrusted by the national authorities to do so. It is carried out under the coordination of one member of the consortium. The CA EPBD II consortium is composed of organisations designated by all 27 Member States plus Norway and Croatia. The Intelligent Energy - Europe Programme supports the additional costs arising from the coordination activities, together with those activities necessary for the European dimension of the action.

The specific objectives of the CA EPBD II are to:

- § enhance and structure sharing of information and experience from national implementation and promote good practice in activities required of Member States for implementation of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD);
- § create favourable conditions for faster convergence of national procedures on EPBD related matters;
- § supplement the work of the Energy Demand Management Committee (Article 14 of the EPBD) and its ad-hoc group on CEN standards and certification exercises.

The CA EPBD II is the continuation of the first Concerted Action supporting transposition of the Directive, which ran from January 2005 to June 2007.

The objectives of the CA will be achieved by organising a series of 6 structured meetings of representatives of the national authorities implementing the Directive, or those bodies appointed and entrusted by them to do so, of typically 2 days each, to discuss and exchange on various topics, together with other activities to support the effectiveness of those meetings (e.g. facilitation of working groups, preparation of national implementation reports, on-line communication centre, etc).

In more detail, CA EPBD II covers five central themes:

- § **Certification procedures.** Questions related to Article 7 of the Directive on the actual functional certification scheme and all its procedures;
- § **Inspection of boilers and air-conditioning systems.** Questions relating to Articles 8 and 9 of the Directive;
- § **Specifications and training requirements for experts and inspectors.** Questions relating to Article 10 of the Directive;
- § **Methods and procedural aspects for energy performance characterisation.** Questions relating to Articles 3, 4 and 5 of the Directive;
- § **Information campaign.** Questions relating to Article 12 of the Directive.

For each of these topics, issues are addressed on which the Directive does not require harmonised national implementation but where harmonised, coordinated implementation would increase the impact of the Directive and reduce the implementing costs.

Moreover, special attention is given to promoting formal and informal contacts between the Concerted Action and relevant groups that are working towards the transposition of the EPBD in the Member States.

Comments:

A joint initiative of the EU Member States and the European Commission, the Concerted Action EPBD was launched in 2005. It involves those representatives of national ministries or their affiliated institutions charged with preparing the technical, legal and administrative framework for the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (2002/91/EC) in each country. This Directive itself is considered a significant legislative component of the energy efficiency policy of the EU, having been adopted to contribute to the Kyoto commitment, security of supply and competitiveness. The key aim of the CA EPBD is to enhance the sharing of information and experiences from national adoption and implementation of this legislation. The original Concerted Action ended in June 2007, but a second phase (CA – EPBD II), was launched in December 2007 and will run until November 2010. It is organised around meetings between national teams, regularly bringing together over 100 participants from 29 countries. It is accompanied by other measures to enhance communication, including a web platform and national update reports. The action is funded 100% under Intelligent Energy-Europe within the EU's Competitiveness and Innovation Programme.

One meeting of the CA EPBD - II has been carried out to date:

Warsaw, December 10-11, 2007, with 111 participants

The general outcomes of meetings are presented on the project web-site: www.epbd-ca.org after each meeting, following consultation on the way forward with the Commission and the Buildings formation of the Energy Demand Management Committee.

What remains to be done after 2007:

- **Two more plenary sessions are expected in 2008, as well as more than 50 technical sessions.**
- **A number of reports remain to be published, of which one technical report is expected for 2008.**

Budget allocated: 3,100,000 €

Unit: TREN/D4
Desk Officer: Mr Martin Elsberger

Unit: EACI/U2
Desk Officer: Mr Gordon Sutherland

2.1.2 CALLS FOR TENDERS

The Commission¹⁰ 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 2007 Work Programme.

The 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 2007, the following actions were put out to tender in response to the needs of Commission departments.

1. **Work on preparatory studies for eco-design requirements for energy-using products (third round) – Directive 2005/32/EC.**

TREN/D3/91-2007 published in OJ EU S 163 – 219637 of 23/08/2008

Objectives:

Technical and economic studies to identify the relevant environmental aspects – notably energy consumption – for preparation of implementing measures to be adopted by the Commission (comitology procedure) under the Ecodesign Framework Directive (Directive 2005/32/EC). Under Article 16 of the Directive, in July 2007 the Commission had to establish the list of products which will be considered as priorities for the adoption of implementing measures in the period 2007-2010. The preparatory studies covered by this work programme will examine the first group of products on that list.

Description:

The call for tender was divided into several batches, each examining specific product groups and analysing the impact and market of these products, their potential for improvement and the cost and technical feasibility of the improvements. Among other things, they must provide the elements necessary for the impact assessment that accompanies the potential draft proposal. They will last 24 months at most.

Two other batches ensure participation by consumer and environmental NGOs in the preparatory study phases and in the Consultation Forum, intended to examine the draft implementing measures emerging from the studies (Article 18 of the Directive stipulates that

¹⁰ 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.

“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.”)

What remains to be done after 2007?

- The tender should be launched in May/June 2008

Overall budget: 2 600 000 €

Unit: TREN/D.3

Desk Officer: Mr Jacek Truszczynski

2. A framework contract on impact assessment studies of possible implementing measures under the Eco-design Directive of Energy-Using Products¹¹ and the Framework Directive on Energy Labelling of Household Appliances¹².

TREN/D3/92-2007 published in OJ EU S 2007/S 198-239670
--

Objectives:

The purpose of the Framework Contract is to provide the Directorate-General with highly qualified external expertise to ensure objectivity and high-level technical services; aiming to support the Directorate-General in the design and preparation of possible implementing measures under the Eco-design Framework Directive and the Energy Labelling Framework Directive. The work under this Framework Contract will take the form of specific contracts on impact assessment studies of product groups subject to possible implementing measures under the Eco-design Framework Directive and possible policy measures under the Energy Labelling Framework Directive. The required services are of intellectual nature in the area of environmental performance of energy using products that can be influenced by product design (policy and technical knowledge) or energy labelling, impact assessments and related services. The results of the impact assessment studies are fed into the Commission impact assessment reports that accompany possible implementing measures which the Commission may submit to the Regulatory Committee, the European Parliament, the Council, and the public. For this reason, a maximum of professionalism and stringency in the analytical process is required in carrying out these tasks.

Description:

The services required under this Framework Contract will support the Directorate-General in its work to inform policy-makers with an objective and unbiased judgement of the likely impacts of different policy options. The services must be carried out according to the procedural requirements stated in this paragraph, adaptations thereto in the course of the contract and any further guidance given by the Commission.

The impact assessment studies on product groups under the Eco-design Framework Directive will evaluate the economic, environmental and social impacts and administrative cost of

¹¹ Directive 2005/32/EC, OJ L 191, 22.7.2005, p. 29

¹² Council Directive 92/75 EEC, OJ L 297, 13.10.1992, P 16-19

different policy options for implementation/achieving the appropriate specific and generic eco-design requirements or energy labelling requirements.

The list below indicates the product groups likely to be covered under this Framework Contract, which may be changed depending on the progress of the preparatory studies. The list may also be changed after establishment of the working plan¹³.

1. Simple TV set top boxes for digital signal reception
2. Washing machines, dishwashers
3. Domestic refrigeration & freezers
4. Boilers
5. Water heaters
6. Imaging equipment
7. Commercial refrigeration & freezers
8. Room air conditioning
9. Electric motors, pumps, fans
10. Solid fuel small combustion installations (in particular for heating)
11. Laundry dryers
12. Vacuum cleaners
13. Complex set top boxes (with conditional access and/or functions that are always on)
14. Domestic lighting

The final reports of the preparatory studies will provide key information on the product groups. The tenderer should however also be able to provide additional information needed to validate and complement the information in the preparatory studies, in order to carry out comprehensive impact assessment studies (including, if appropriate, relevant application areas not analysed in the preparatory studies which can emerge from stakeholder consultation).

Comments:

The contract notice for the tender was published on 13/10/2007 (OJ S 198) and the deadline for submission of the documents was 18/11/2007. 8 applications were received.

What remains to be done after 2007?

- Evaluation of the tenders will take place in March 2008.
- The signature of the contract is foreseen for June 2008.

Overall budget: 1 050 000 €

Unit: TREN/D.3

Desk Officer: Mr Jacek Truszczynski

3. Legal assistance for checking the compliance of transposition of the Ecodesign Framework Directive for EuPs (Directive 2005/32/EC) in the Member States

Objectives:

¹³ As required in Article 16 (1) of the Eco-design directive "a working plan shall set out for the following three years an indicative list of product groups which will be considered as priorities for the adoption of implementing measures".

To assist the Commission in determining whether the legal instruments and administrative provisions of the Member States, aiming at transposition of the Ecodesign Framework Directive (Directive 2005/32/EC), comply with the requirements of the Directive.

Description:

The transposition of 2005/32/EC was due before August 2007; the contractor should assist in analysing the conformity of the relevant national legislation with the Ecodesign of EuPs framework directive (2005/32/EC) in each Member State. This includes the resources needed for translating national legislation where it is not available in English, French or any of the contractor's working languages. The administrative provisions destined to comply with the directive in the given Member State should also be checked for conformity. With the assistance of the Commission services, the contractor should actively search for the relevant information from each Member State. The results of a previous legal assistance contract aimed at providing early advice to the Member States on the transposition of the directive through a workshop in December 2006 should also be used in the contractor's work.

Estimated budget: 86 400 €

Comment: This tender was not contracted by DG TREN.

4. Exploratory study on the cost and benefits associated with using tax incentives to promote the manufacturing of more and better energy-efficient appliances and equipment and the consumer purchasing of these products.

Objectives:

To identify and provide an overview of effects and estimated costs and benefits associated with the use of tax incentives as a means to encourage the manufacturers to produce more and better energy-efficient appliances and equipment on the one hand and to promote the increased consumer up-take of these improved products on the other.

Description:

The study should explore the effects and costs/benefits of fiscal incentives, both to stimulate the supply-side as well as the end-user side. Special attention should be devoted to the fact that such incentives, and their effective application, should be compatible with Community law and that they have to be assessed in the context of the overall tax systems. For instance, the level of overall corporate tax rates decisively influences the value of tax incentives. Moreover, the study should assess whether a lack of co-ordination among Member States results in sub-optimal solutions. The study will also compare hypothetical direct tax incentives to producers with other existing instruments (direct tax incentives to consumers, cash vouchers to consumers and energy taxation) taking into account the existing policy towards a Common Consolidated Tax Base in the EU and its features. Finally, the study will also take into account the consumer information provided through the current comparative energy labelling scheme and to the minimum energy performance requirements placed on a range of energy using products.

Budget: 150 000 €

Comment:

The contract was sub-delegated to DG TAXUD¹⁴.

Unit: TAXUD/E4

Desk Officer: Katri Kosonen

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 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 2007 Work Programme for each action (please see the Annex). 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 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 in the Annex.

2.2.2 INDICATORS TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROGRAMME

The IEE II Work Programme 2007 established indicators to assess the effectiveness of the Programme. Besides impact-related programme indicators, IEE II aims to achieve the following targets:

¹⁴ Article 59 Financial Regulation

- (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: 36% from public sector (including the public commercial enterprises) and 66% private applicants.
- Beneficiaries: The selected proposals involve 706 participants being from 597 different organisations (degree of diversity 85%). 42% of the selected beneficiaries are public (including the public commercial enterprises) and 58% private beneficiaries.

208	Governmental
42	Public Commercial Enterprise
204	Private non-profit
129	Private Commercial
1	EEIG
4	International Organisation
9	Other
597	

Multiple presences corrected (from 706 to 597).

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

Indicator - share of SMEs among the private beneficiaries: 57%.

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

Indicator: representation of eligible countries.

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

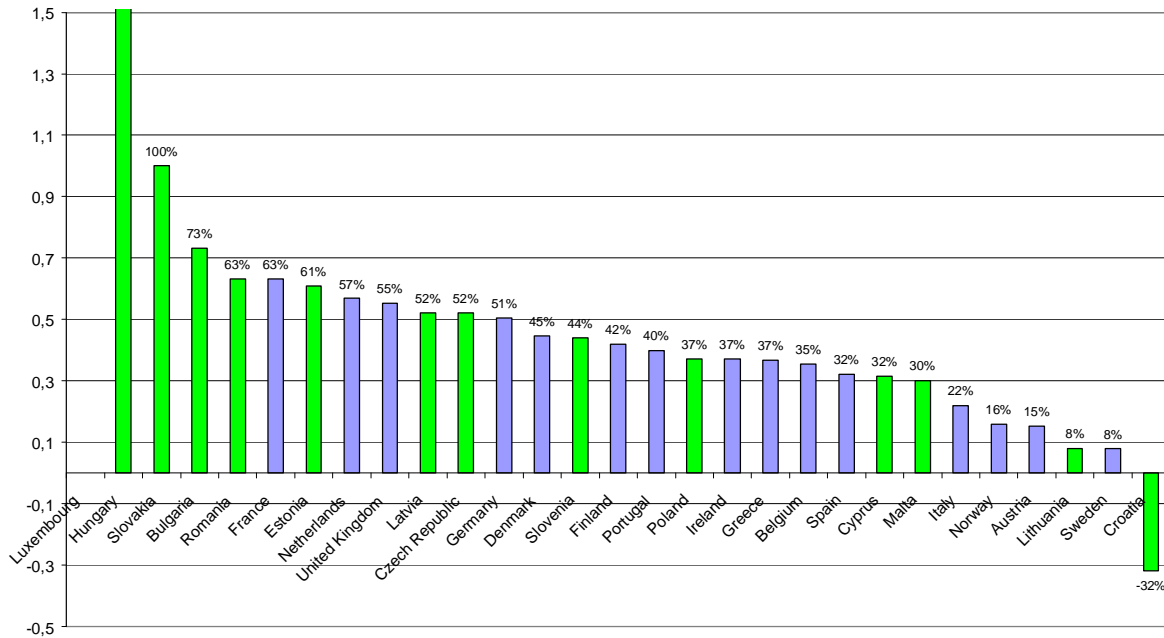
- (d) **A good share of new beneficiaries applying to and succeeding in IEE II**, particularly from Member States that acceded to the EU in 2004 and 2007 and countries with just a few organisations participating so far.

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: 44% of the applicants indicated that they applied to the IEE programme for the first time.
- Beneficiaries: 46% of the selected beneficiaries indicated that they applied to the IEE programme for the first time. 31% of the new selected beneficiaries are from new Member States. The below graph shows that compared to Call 2006, the highest increase of applicants happened in new Member States HU, SK, BG, RO and EE (the average increase was 45%).

Increase of participation compared to 2006 Call



(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: 57 of 439 proposals (13%) were submitted by co-ordinators from new Member States.
- Beneficiaries: Among the selected proposals, 12 out of 70 have co-ordinators from new Member States (17%).
- In Call 2006, 21 of 297 proposals (7%) were submitted by co-ordinators from new Member States, of which three proposals (11%) were selected for funding.

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

Indicator: percentage of new local and regional authorities involved in the applications¹⁵

- Applicants: In total, some 380 municipalities and regions applied to the Call 2007. Out of these 380 local authorities, about 180 (47%) indicated they applied for the first time.
- Beneficiaries: Among the selected beneficiaries are about 80 municipalities and regions of which one third (33%) indicated they applied for the first time.

¹⁵ Excluding the (62) applications for new local and regional energy agencies, which are obligatorily from local and regional authorities.

2.3 OVERVIEW OF IEE II BUDGET EXECUTION IN 2007

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 €27.3 million. For the Work Programme for 2007, the total operational budget amounted to €65 million in commitment appropriations for action under SAVE, ALTENER, STEER and Integrated Initiatives. The budget will be increased year after year during the time-span for implementation of the Programme.

From the operational budget line, a contribution of €107 614 was made for the financing of the operating expenses of the Executive Agency for 2007 (amending EACI budget N° 2); the budget executed amounted to 96,5%.

The total commitment for grants and procurement under the 2007 annual Work Programme added up to €58 891 000.

The indicative budget for grants launched in 2007 amounted to €5 004 600. For calls for tenders, a budget of €3 886 400 was planned.

The execution rate of the total budget allocated to the IEE II for 2007 is expected to be close to 100% for the budget implemented by the EACI (negotiations of the contracts are still ongoing).

ANNEX (LIST OF INDICATORS PER ACTION)

1. SAVE: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RATIONAL USE OF RESOURCES

1.1. ENERGY-EFFICIENT BUILDINGS

Indicators

(a) Enabling policies and strategies

- Greater consistency between national EPBD implementation schemes.
- Acknowledgement by several EPBD implementation authorities, and practical examples, of the benefits of the Programme for implementation of the EPBD.
- Inputs generated by IEE beneficiaries which are instrumental in furthering the EPBD.

(b) Market transformation

- Number of examples of successful transfer of knowledge/experience regarding low-energy, energy-neutral and energy-positive buildings. Estimation of replication potential of such examples.

(c) Changing behaviour

- Number of flagship public buildings exemplifying implementation of the EPBD and generating media attention; number of countries concerned.
- Impact of promotional activities in terms of number of people reached, when possible with categorisation of target populations.

(d) Training

- Number of construction workers and building professionals trained across Europe and estimated knock-on effect.
- Number of education and training schemes institutionalised and running beyond the duration of the projects.

1.2. INDUSTRIAL EXCELLENCE IN ENERGY

Indicators

(a) Enabling policies and strategies

- Number/evidence of new ideas for energy-efficiency policies and measures in industry.
- Number of new or updated certification schemes for industry, expected energy impact of such measures and estimated knock-on effect.

(b) Market transformation

- Results of projects in terms of new investment in poly-generation and estimated knock-on effect.

(c) Changing behaviour

- Number of commitments and firm action plans from industrial decision-makers to increase their energy performance and their share of renewable energy sources.

(d) Training

- Number of large-scale training activities with high visibility, likely to be repeated beyond the duration of projects.
- Number of trained energy and utilities managers and maintenance personnel; number and quality of new networks created.
- Wider implementation of energy-management schemes and tools; creation and use of new tools.

1.3. ENERGY-EFFICIENT PRODUCTS

Indicators

(a) Enabling policies and strategies

- Results of projects used in implementation of the Ecodesign Directive, possible amendment of the Labelling Framework Directive and amendment of the Energy Star Agreement on office equipment.
- Enhanced visibility and credibility given to energy labels.
- Improved monitoring of market transformation and innovative ideas to accelerate this transformation, in particular for products with the highest potential savings.

(b) Market transformation

- Results of projects linked to new investment in energy-efficient appliances.
- Number/evidence of new voluntary commitments on the part of suppliers, distributors and consumers.
- Increases in sales of energy-efficient products.
- Number of people targeted by communication campaigns.

(c) Changing behaviour

- Greater attention by sales personnel/purchasers to energy labels and life-cycle costing.
- Number of communication activities undertaken by industry/retailers on energy-efficient products.

(d) Access to capital

- Development of large buyers' group, voluntary initiatives and green procurement initiatives.

(e) Training

- Number of sales personnel, installers and maintenance staff trained and number of purchasers better informed.

2. ALTENER: NEW AND RENEWABLE RESOURCES

2.1. ELECTRICITY FROM RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES (RES-E)

Indicators

(a) Enabling policies and strategies

- Use of results of IEE projects in policymaking, regulations and planning.

- More consistent policies, regulations and planning, especially for grid issues.
 - More reliable data on RES-e potential, impact, trends, economies and markets.
- (b) Market transformation
- Link between the results of IEE projects and more competitive RES-e generators and businesses.
 - Simplified authorisation procedures for development of RES-e.
 - Improved market frameworks for RES-e (tariffs, transparency and grid management).
- (c) Changing behaviour
- Number of utilities involved in behavioural change activities.
 - Number of users switching to clean electricity and changes in attitudes to RES-e.
 - Number of educational entities incorporating RE in their curricula and number of students affected.
- (d) Access to capital
- Number of new and innovative financing schemes established.
 - Link between the results of IEE projects and new investment in RES-e generators and businesses.
- (e) Training
- Number of people trained on RES-e in the electricity sector, including SMEs.
 - Number of planners and public-sector decision-makers trained on RES-e.

2.2. RENEWABLE ENERGY HEATING/COOLING (RES-H/C)¹⁶

Indicators

- (a) Enabling policies and strategies
- Use of results of IEE projects in policymaking, regulations and planning.
 - More consistent policies, regulations and planning.
 - More reliable data on RES-H/C potential, impact, trends, economies and markets.
- (b) Market transformation
- Link between the results of IEE projects and more competitive RES-H/C systems and businesses.
 - Simplified authorisation procedures for development and installation of RES-H/C.
 - Improved market frameworks for RES-H/C systems and fuel supplies.
- (c) Changing behaviour
- Number of RES-H/C suppliers involved in behavioural change activities.

¹⁶ Note: In the building sector, this Key Action focuses on development of the market, the industry and policy and regulatory frameworks which directly affect use of RE heating and cooling systems. More general action addressing implementation of the EPBD is a priority under Key Action 1.

- Number of users switching to clean energy schemes and changes in attitudes to RES.
 - Number of educational entities incorporating RE in their curricula and number of students affected.
- (d) Access to capital
- Number of new and innovative financing schemes (including ESCOs) developed.
- (e) Training
- Number of people trained on RES in the heating and cooling industry, especially SMEs.
 - Number of planners, construction approval officers and other public-sector decision-makers trained.

2.3. DOMESTIC AND OTHER SMALL-SCALE RE APPLICATIONS¹⁷

Indicators

- (a) Enabling policies and strategies
- More reliable data on potential, impact, trends, economies, targets and markets.
 - Use of results of projects in policymaking, regulations and planning.
 - More consistent regulations and planning.
- (b) Market transformation
- Link between the results of IEE projects and more competitive RES systems and businesses.
 - Simplified authorisation procedures for RES installations.
 - Improved market frameworks for RES systems and fuel supplies.
- (c) Changing behaviour
- Number of small-scale RES system suppliers involved in behavioural change activities.
 - Number of users shifting to small RE systems and changes in attitudes to RES.
 - Number of educational entities incorporating RE in their curricula and number of students affected.
- (d) Access to capital
- Number of ESCOs and innovative financing schemes developed.
 - Link between the results of projects and new investment in RES systems and businesses.
- (e) Training
- Number of people trained in the small-scale RES systems industries, especially SMEs.
 - Number of planners, construction approval officers and other public-sector decision-makers trained.
 - Number of professionals, technicians and craftsmen trained.

¹⁷ Note: In the building sector, this Key Action focuses on development of the market, the industry and policy and regulatory frameworks, which directly affect use of small-scale RE systems in buildings. More general action addressing implementation of the EPBD is a priority under Key Action 1.

2.4. BIOFUELS

Indicators

(a) Enabling policies and strategies

- Better monitoring of the biofuels markets, leading to more reliable data on market potential, impact, trends, economies and targets.
- Use of results of projects in policymaking, regulations and planning.
- More consistent regulations and planning.

(b) Market transformation

- Link between the results of IEE projects and more competitive biofuels production and distribution businesses.
- Simplified authorisation procedures for switching land to biofuels production and for construction of biofuels processing plants.
- Improved market frameworks for biofuels.

(c) Changing behaviour

- Number of biofuels suppliers involved in behavioural change activities.
- Changes in attitudes to biofuels.
- Number of educational entities incorporating biofuels in their curricula and number of students affected.

(d) Access to capital

- Number of innovative financing schemes developed.
- Link between the results of projects and new investment in biofuels production.

(e) Training

- Number of people trained on biofuels in farming and fuel supply chains, especially SMEs.
- Number of planners and other public-sector decision-makers trained.
- Number of professionals, technicians and craftsmen trained.

3. STEER: ENERGY IN TRANSPORT

3.1. ALTERNATIVE FUELS AND CLEAN VEHICLES

Indicators

(a) Enabling policies and strategies

- Contribution to achieving the objectives set in the Biofuels Directive.

(b) Market transformation

- Improved access to and overview of alternative fuels and clean vehicles available.
- Impact of promotional activities in terms of number of users and institutions reached.
- Number of examples of successful transfer of procurement schemes.

- Sales of vehicles running on biofuels and/or other alternative fuels in the different Member States and in captive fleets.
- (c) Changing behaviour
- Measure the increase in public acceptance and market confidence.
- (d) Training
- Number of examples of successful transfer of knowledge/experience about clean vehicles and alternative fuels.

3.2. ENERGY-EFFICIENT TRANSPORT¹⁸

Indicators

- (a) Enabling policies and strategies
- Number of new players promoting and applying specific energy-efficient transport measures.
 - Number of examples of successful transfer of knowledge/experience of energy-efficient transport. Estimation of replication potential of such examples.
 - Acknowledgement by key players, especially in the new Member States, and specific examples of the benefits of the Programme for implementation of energy-efficient transport.
- (b) Market transformation
- Number of success stories with replication potential.
- (c) Changing behaviour
- Impact of promotional activities in terms of number of people reached, when possible with categorisation of target populations.
 - Number of success stories with replication potential and targeted dissemination thereof.
 - Number of voluntary agreements or mobility covenants initiated and created.
 - Number of pilot labelling and auditing activities for transport and indications of enhanced visibility and credibility.
- (d) Training
- Number of examples of successful transfer of knowledge/experience of energy-efficient transport to new players.

¹⁸ Covers all modes except aviation and long-distance maritime transport.

4. INTEGRATED INITIATIVES

4.1. CREATION OF LOCAL AND REGIONAL ENERGY AGENCIES¹⁹

Indicators

Results of the activities of the local energy agency in terms of:

- Local energy savings and numbers of successful low-energy buildings.
- Growth in the installed capacity of renewable energy systems and transformation of local RE markets.
- Updated sustainable energy (EE and RE) plans.
- Number of local jobs created in the sustainable energy sector.
- Number of organisations, fleets and citizens switching to more sustainable transport.
- Increase in levels of local skills resulting from training and education initiatives.
- Continuity of the agency's activities after the three-year period of IEE funding.

4.2. EUROPEAN NETWORKING FOR LOCAL ACTION

Indicators

(a) Enabling policies and strategies

- Estimated impact of the proposed thematic networks in terms of improved performance, better delivery of services and, consequently, energy results at local/regional level.
- Planned job creation/increases in local and/or regional GDP.

(b) Market transformation

- Number of companies and other stakeholders involved in local action and expected impact of their involvement in energy terms.

(c) Changing behaviour

- Number of people attending energy days and weeks or road-shows and number of organisations involved.
- Impact of promotional activities in communication business terms.

¹⁹ Proposals to create new local and regional energy agencies may be submitted by public authorities only and must meet the requirements set out in the IEE Guide for Proposals. In particular, new local energy agencies must:

- be independent, newly established on a not-for-profit basis and provide advisory and information services to local authorities, businesses and householders;
- give detailed information on energy efficiency and renewable energy products and services from a range of European suppliers, permitting householders and other decision-makers to “see, touch and feel” the latest European RE and EE products, systems and services;
- address energy efficiency, renewable energy sources and energy in transport;
- promote establishment of more local energy agencies by other public authorities.

Local energy agencies will benefit from specific training, networking and events organised via the Managenergy service provider.

4.3. SUSTAINABLE ENERGY COMMUNITIES

Indicators

- Number of communities aware of, and interested in, the concept of sustainable energy communities.
- Expected results of the action planned in terms of energy savings and increased share of renewable energy sources.
- Impact of the flagship communities on the media.
- Number of sustainable energy plans generated in other communities as a result of the Programme.
- Number and value of new local markets for energy services developed.

4.4. BIO-BUSINESS INITIATIVE

Indicators

- Number of enhanced regional plans for integrated production of solid, liquid and gaseous bioenergy sources.
- Number of new farmers and foresters entering solid, liquid and gaseous bioenergy supply chains.
- Area of land newly allocated to integrated production of bioenergy crops.
- Number of new bio-businesses created to supply solid, liquid and gaseous bioenergy sources.

4.5. ENERGY SERVICES INITIATIVE

Indicators

(a) Enabling policies and strategies

- Greater consistency between national schemes implementing Directive 2006/32/EC.
- Acknowledgement by several implementing authorities, and practical examples, of the benefits for implementation of Directive 2006/32/EC.
- Quality-controlled monitoring of progress on energy efficiency.
- Recognised energy efficiency modelling.
- Useful inputs for new energy efficiency policies and measures and long-term strategies.

(b) Market transformation

- Guidelines for audit schemes and public procurement.

(c) Access to capital

- Greater confidence in energy performance contracts.
- Evidence of improved market conditions for the ESCO industry.
- Widely accepted measurement and verification protocol.

4.6. INTELLIGENT ENERGY EDUCATION INITIATIVE

Indicators

- Number of education establishments/staff involved.

- Statistics on use of the educational tools developed so far.
- Number of administrations integrating energy education into education curricula.
- Number of students directly and indirectly reached.

4.7. COMBINED HEAT AND POWER INITIATIVE

Indicators

(a) Enabling policies and strategies

- Improved information on market deployment of CHP, new installations and potential heating and cooling loads.
- Provision of key quality-checked information instrumental for policy-makers at all levels.
- Greater consistency of CHP and other policies at EU, national, regional and local levels.
- Acknowledgement, by several authorities responsible for implementation of the CHP Directive, and practical examples of the benefits of the Programme in terms of implementation of the Directive.

(b) Market transformation

- Growth in the number of CHP operator certification schemes and number of certified operators of CHP plants.
- Number of communication campaigns in favour of CHP.

(c) Changing behaviour

- Number of stakeholders made aware of the benefits of CHP and knock-on effect.
- Number and influence of networks created in relation to CHP.
- Number and effectiveness of long-term industry agreements.

(d) Access to capital

- Results of projects linked to new investment in CHP.

(e) Training

- Number and categories of people trained and knock-on effect.