

Europe



Intelligent Energy

# CALL FOR PROPOSALS 2008



**Call Identifier:  
CIP-IEE-2008**

**CLOSING DATE:  
Thursday 26 June 2008. Electronic submission only,  
until 17:00 (Brussels local time)**

**For further information:  
[http://ec.europa.eu/energy/intelligent/index\\_en.html](http://ec.europa.eu/energy/intelligent/index_en.html)**

# CALL FOR PROPOSALS 2008 FOR ACTIONS UNDER THE PROGRAMME “INTELLIGENT ENERGY – EUROPE”

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## 1. THE INTELLIGENT ENERGY – EUROPE PROGRAMME

The objective of the Intelligent Energy - Europe Programme is to contribute to secure, sustainable and competitively priced energy for Europe, by providing for action<sup>1</sup>:

- 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.

The Programme will in particular contribute to the Energy Policy for Europe<sup>2</sup>, including the action plan for energy-efficiency<sup>3</sup> and the proposal for a Directive on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources<sup>4</sup>.

Intelligent Energy – Europe builds on the experience gained from its predecessor, the first Intelligent Energy - Europe (2003-2006) Programme<sup>5</sup>. This Programme has become the main Community instrument to tackle non-technological barriers to the spread of efficient use of energy and greater use of new and renewable energy sources. From 2007, Intelligent Energy – Europe has been included in the overall Competitiveness and Innovation Framework Programme (CIP)<sup>6</sup> in order to contribute to achieving the objectives of EU energy policy and to implementing the Lisbon Agenda.

The Programme is managed by the Executive Agency for Competitiveness and Innovation (EACI, formerly known as Intelligent Energy Executive Agency) under powers delegated by the European Commission.

In operational terms the Intelligent Energy - Europe Programme aims 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 the Programme;
- b) boost investment across Member States in new and best performing technologies in the fields of energy efficiency, renewable energy sources and energy diversification, including in transport, by bridging the gap between the successful demonstration of innovative technologies and their effective, broad market uptake in order to attain leverage of public and private sector investment, promote key strategic technologies, bring down costs, increase market experience and contribute to reducing the financial risks and other perceived risks and barriers that hinder this type of investment;
- 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.

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<sup>1</sup> 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, 09.11.2006, , Article 37.

<sup>2</sup> An energy policy for Europe: [http://ec.europa.eu/energy/energy\\_policy/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/energy/energy_policy/index_en.htm)

<sup>3</sup> Action Plan for Energy Efficiency: Realising the Potential, COM(2006)545 of 19.10.2006

<sup>4</sup> COM(2008)19 final of 23.01.2008

<sup>5</sup> Decision 1230/2003/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26.06.2003

<sup>6</sup> Articles 37 to 45 of Decision No 1639/2006/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24.10.2006 establishing a Competitiveness and Innovation Framework Programme (2007 to 2013).

Intelligent Energy - Europe covers action in the following fields:

**Energy efficiency and rational use of resources (SAVE)**, 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.

**New and renewable energy resources (ALTENER)**, including:

- promoting new and renewable energy sources for centralised and decentralised production of electricity, heat and cooling, and biofuels, 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.

**Energy in transport (STEER)** 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.

**Integrated initiatives** combining several of the aforementioned fields or relating to certain Community priorities. They may include actions integrating energy efficiency and renewable energy sources in several sectors of the economy and/or combining various instruments, tools and actors within the same action or project.

Actions supported in the framework of the IEE programme will equally have a significant impact at European level, a high profile and the broadest possible relevance to European citizens and policies. In this context, preference will be given to proposals of outstanding quality that present cost-effective arrangements and a significant dimension.

The above fields and objectives are valid for the whole Programme duration, i.e. from 2007 to 2013. However each annual work programme sets a number of more specific, action-related objectives. Those relative to the call for proposals 2008 have been set in the annual work programme 2008, adopted by the European Commission on 12 March 2008<sup>7</sup>. They are summarised hereafter. Proposals can address one or several priorities.

## 2. WHAT IS BEING FUNDED?

The following actions will be supported:

- 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 preparation of long-term voluntary commitments with industry and other stakeholders and for the development of standards, labelling and certification systems;
- 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;

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<sup>7</sup> C(2008)912

- 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 the demonstration to the marketing of more efficient technologies, awareness campaigns and the creation of institutional capabilities, aiming in particular to implement the clean development mechanism and joint implementation under the Kyoto Protocol;
- 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;
- monitoring of the implementation and the impact of Community legislative and support measures.

These promotion and dissemination activities can take the form of:

- projects;
- or the establishment of new local and regional energy management agencies;

The majority of grants will be awarded to projects. It is expected that this call for proposals will result in about 50 to 60 grants for projects and about 8 new energy management agencies.

**For the priorities and types of action for this Call 2008, see chapter 11.**

### **3. BUDGET, FUNDING RATES AND ELIGIBILITY OF COSTS**

The indicative total amount available for this call is about EUR 46 million, of which about EUR 2 million will be for new local and regional energy management agencies.

The Commission, through the Executive Agency for Competitiveness and Innovation, plans to grant funds which are complementary to contributions made by the beneficiary, the national, regional or local authorities and/or other bodies. The sources of co-funding must be transparent and stated in such a way that they are clearly identifiable and accountable.

Accordingly, the amount granted will be:

- up to 75% of the total eligible costs of the operation for projects;
- up to 75% of the total eligible cost and up to a maximum Community contribution of EUR 250,000 for the creation of new local and regional energy management agencies.

The Community contribution to reimburse eligible costs must not give rise to a profit. Contributions in kind are not eligible costs. One action may give rise to the award of only one grant from the Community budget to any one beneficiary. Action which receives financial support for the same purpose from other Community financial instruments will not receive funding from the IEE Programme.

Eligible costs can be incurred only after signature of the grant agreement by all the parties, save in exceptional cases, and under no circumstances before submission of the application for a grant.

## 4. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

### 4.1. Which organisations and countries are eligible?

All applicants must be legal persons, whether public or private, established in the territory of the EU Member States, Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Croatia.

A grant agreement with legal entities established in other countries will only be signed under the condition that the country has undertaken the necessary steps to join the IEE programme. Up-to-date information on which countries are part of the programme is available on the programme web site (see chapter 9).

The IEE programme is also open to the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission and to international organisations (i.e. legal entities arising from an association of States, other than the Community, established on the basis of a treaty or similar act, having common institutions and an international legal personality distinct from that of its Member States).

“Legal person” means any entity created under the national law of its place of establishment, Community law or international law, which has legal personality and which, acting under its own name, may exercise rights and be subject to obligations.

Entities which do not have legal personality under the national law may also propose action within the IEE Programme, provided their representatives have the capacity to take on legal obligations on their behalf and assume financial liability.

Natural persons are not eligible.

### 4.2. How many applicants are required?

For **projects**, applications must be submitted by a team of at least three independent<sup>8</sup> undertakings established on the territories of three different participating countries (see section 4.1).

For **new local/regional energy management agencies**, applications must be submitted by only one legal person which must be a local or regional public authority (city, municipality or regional government) established in one of the participating countries (see section 4.1).

### 4.3. Themes and funding priorities

All priorities mentioned in **chapter 11 ("Priorities and types of action for 2008", page 12)** are open for submission of proposals.

Exceptionally, and if properly justified, proposals that meet the eligibility criteria but do not directly respond to the priorities defined in the Call may also be considered.

### 4.4. Maximum funding duration

The maximum duration of an action is 36 months.

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<sup>8</sup> Definition of independent: In case of two undertakings A and B; A may control not more than 50% of B, and vice versa; A and B may be controlled not more than 50% by a third undertaking C.



#### 4.5. Grounds for exclusion

Applications will not be considered for a grant if the applicants are in any of the following situations:

- (a) they are bankrupt or being wound up, are having their affairs administered by the courts, have entered into an arrangement with creditors, have suspended business activities, are the subject of proceedings concerning those matters, or are in any analogous situation arising from a similar procedure provided for in national legislation or regulations;
- (b) they have been convicted of an offence concerning professional conduct by a judgment which has the force of res judicata;
- (c) they have been guilty of grave professional misconduct proven by any means which the contracting authority can justify;
- (d) they have not fulfilled obligations relating to the payment of social security contributions or the payment of taxes in accordance with the legal provisions of the country in which they are established or with those of the country of the contracting authority or those of the country where the contract is to be performed;
- (e) they have been the subject of a judgment which has the force of res judicata for fraud, corruption, involvement in a criminal organisation or any other illegal activity detrimental to the Communities' financial interests;
- (f) they are currently subject to an administrative penalty referred to in Article 96(1) of the Financial Regulation applicable to the general budget of the Communities<sup>9</sup>;
- (g) they are faced with a conflict of interest;
- (h) they are guilty of misrepresentation in supplying the information required by the contracting authority as a condition of participation in the procedure or fail to supply this information.

**Applicants shall supply evidence that they exist as legal persons and that they are not in one of the above-listed situations. For that purpose, applicants shall submit a declaration on their honour as part of the application forms.**

#### 4.6. Administrative and financial penalties

Without prejudice to the application of penalties laid down in the contract, candidates and contractors who have made false declarations, have made substantial errors or committed irregularities or fraud, or have been found in serious breach of their contractual obligations may be excluded from all contracts and grants financed by the Community budget for a maximum of five years from the date on which the infringement is established as confirmed following and adversarial procedure with the contractor. That period may be extended to ten years in the event of a repeated offence within five years of the date referred to in the first subparagraph.

Candidates who have made false declarations, have submitted substantial errors, irregularities or fraud, may also be subject to financial penalties representing 2% to 10% of the total estimated value of the contract being awarded. Contractors who have been found in serious breach of their contractual obligations may be subject to financial penalties representing 2% to 10% of the total value of the contract in question. The rate may be increased to 4% to 20% in the event of a repeat infringement within five years of the date on which the infringement is established as confirmed following and adversarial procedure with the contractor.

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<sup>9</sup> Council Regulation (EC, EURATOM) n.1605/2002 of 25 June 2002 on the Financial Regulation applicable to the general budget of the European Communities (OJ L 357,31.12.2002) as amended by Council Regulation (EC, EURATOM) 1995/2006 of 13 December 2006 (OJ L 390/2006 of 30 December 2006).

The cases referred to in point 4.5 (e) cover:

- (a) cases of fraud as referred to in Article 1 of the Convention on the protection of the European Communities' financial interests, drawn up by the Council Act of 26 July 1995<sup>10</sup>;
- (b) cases of corruption as referred to in Article 3 of the Convention on the fight against corruption involving officials of the European Communities or officials of Member States of the European Union, drawn up by the Council Act of 26 May 1997<sup>11</sup>;
- (c) cases of involvement in a criminal organisation, as defined in Article 2(1) of Joint Action 98/733/JHA of the Council<sup>12</sup>;
- (d) cases of money laundering as defined in Article 1 of Council Directive 91/308/EEC<sup>13</sup>.

**The non-exclusion criteria will be checked by the EACI on receipt of the proposals. Failure to comply with these criteria will result in the proposal not being evaluated further.**

## 5. SELECTION CRITERIA

The applicant must have stable and sufficient sources of funding to maintain his activity throughout the period during which the action is being carried out and to participate in its funding. The applicant must have the professional skills and qualifications required to complete the proposed action.

### 5.1. Financial capacity of applicants

Applicants must show that they have the financial capacity and operational capability to complete the action to be supported. Unless they are a public body or an international organisation, they must complete the 'Simplified Financial Statement' Form (see chapters 8 and 9) and provide their annual financial statements comprised of the balance sheet, the profit and loss statement and any annexes to those for the last financial year for which the accounts have been closed.

### 5.2. Technical capacity of applicants

Applicants must have the technical capacity and operational capability to complete the action to be supported and should provide supporting documents (e.g. CVs of those responsible for carrying out the action, description of projects and activities undertaken in the last three years, etc.).

**The selection criteria will be assessed as a first step by the evaluation committee. Failure to comply with these criteria will result in the proposal not being evaluated further by the evaluation committee. Applicants may be asked to provide additional proof or to clarify the supporting documents related to the selection criteria within a specific time limit.**

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<sup>10</sup>OJ C 316, 27.11.1995, p. 48.

<sup>11</sup>OJ C 195, 25.6.1997, p. 1.

<sup>12</sup>OJ C 351, 29.12.1998, p.1. Joint action of 21 December 1998 on making it a criminal offence to participate in a criminal organisation in the Member States of the European Union.

<sup>13</sup>OJ L 166, 28.6.1991, p. 77. Directive of 10 June 1991, as amended by Directive 2001/97/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 December 2001 (OJ L 344, 28.12.2001, p. 76).



## 6. AWARD CRITERIA

The Executive Agency for Competitiveness and Innovation will base its selection of actions and the rate of Community co-financing on the written presentation. The actions will be evaluated against five award criteria which will carry equal weighting within the overall assessment. Within the general conclusions, the evaluation will provide a qualitative judgment on the overall value for money, comparing the outcomes based on the five award criteria with the costs and efforts involved. If a proposal is to be classified as worth funding, the grand total of the marks for all the award criteria should be equal to or greater than 70% of the maximum total score. In addition, a mark of over 50% will be required for each criterion. Proposals that pass these thresholds will be considered for funding. At the end of the evaluation, proposals will be ranked on the basis of the evaluation results. Funding decisions will be made on the basis of this ranking and within the limits of the available budget. Proposals with an identical score next to the cut-off limit of the available budget will be sub-ranked, taking into account the indicative distribution of the 2008 budget by field, as indicated in the Work Programme 2008. A limited number of proposals may be placed on a reserve list, following the sub-ranking.

### 6.1. Award criteria for projects

The following five criteria apply to project proposals:

#### 1. Relevance of the action (score 0-10), with the following subcriteria:

- Extent to which the proposed action reflects the state of the art and builds on previous action in the context of the objectives of the IEE Programme and relevant action by/in participating countries;
- Potential impact of the action in relation to EU policies and priorities, targets and legislation;
- Relevance of the expected results to the target groups involved and/or addressed; involvement of market players in the action.

#### 2. Quality of the methodology (score 0-10), with the following subcriteria:

- Structure, clarity, consistency and suitability of the proposed approach (definition of work packages, schedule and deliverables) to achieve the expected results;
- Appropriateness of the targets and performance indicators;
- Ambition of the communication/dissemination plan and appropriateness of the communication tools to be used for the specified target groups.

#### 3. Community added value (score 0-10), with the following subcriteria:

- Justification and benefits of addressing the subject of the proposal at European level;
- Appropriate geographical coverage of the project;
- Transferability of the solutions offered by the proposal to other parts of the EU.

#### 4. Costs and co-financing (score 0-10), with the following subcriteria:

- Appropriate level of effort for the work packages and the main tasks in the work packages;
- Appropriate weight of costs per cost category, including sub-contracting;
- Transparency, sustainability, sources and commitment of the co-financing scheme.

**5. Management and organisation of the team (score 0-10), with the following subcriteria:**

- Composition and balance of skills of the team;
- Distribution and balance of effort, budget and responsibilities between partners;
- Management, including management structure, work plan, coordination and project team communications.

**6.2. Award criteria for the creation of local and regional energy agencies**

The following five criteria apply to proposals for new local/regional energy management agencies:

**1. Relevance of the agency (score 0-10), with the following subcriteria:**

- Extent to which the proposed Agency reflects the local needs and potential impact over the medium to long term on the local/regional energy economy, environment and sustainable development;
- Clarity of the definition of the role and mandate of the agency;
- Strength and credibility of the local/regional commitment to the future agency after three years of Community funding.

**2. Quality of the approach (score 0-10), with the following subcriteria:**

- Structure, clarity, consistency and suitability of the proposed work programme, including definition of work packages and deliverables;
- Ambition of the planned dissemination and communication activities and appropriateness of the communication tools to be used for the specified target groups;
- Appropriateness of the objectives, targets and performance indicators and quality of the proposed method for evaluation and control of performance.

**3. Community added value (score 0-10), with the following subcriteria:**

- Local, national and European partnerships with relevant stakeholders other than energy agencies;
- Plans for cooperation activities, including training, exchanges of technology, planning and policy information and best practices with organisations in other EU countries;
- Partnerships with neighbour agencies and/or the national agency and plans to promote the local/regional agency concept to other localities and regions.

**4. Costs and benefits (score 0-10), with the following subcriteria:**

- Transparency, reliability of sources and commitment of the co-financing scheme;
- Appropriate weight of costs per cost category, including any hardware costs and sub-contracting;
- Appropriate level of effort for the work packages and main tasks in the work programme.

**5. Organisation and management of the agency (score 0-10), with the following subcriteria:**

- Management, including the operational roles and profiles envisaged for the permanent staff, administrative systems, project management structure and scheduling of the work plan;
- Appropriateness of the composition of the management board and of the involvement of decision- and policy-making bodies and elected representatives;
- Appropriateness of the degree of autonomy of the agency.

## 7. GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR AWARDING GRANTS

The general conditions for awarding grants, particularly the definition of the eligible costs and the methods of payment, are set out in the draft grant agreement, available on the website of the IEE programme (see chapter 9). The budget for the action attached to the application must have revenue and expenditure in balance and show clearly the costs which are eligible for financing from the Community level.

Depending on the size and other risk factors of the action, the Executive Agency for Competitiveness and Innovation might request a financial guarantee of the beneficiary for pre-financing.

If the successful applicant is an international organisation, the model Contribution Agreement with an international organisation or any other contract template agreed between the international organisation concerned and the Contracting Authority will be used instead of a text based on the draft grant agreement.

## 8. FORMAL REQUIREMENTS FOR SUBMISSION OF APPLICATIONS

Applications must be submitted using the **on-line submission system** and **application forms** available on the IEE programme website (see chapter 9).

Applications which fail to comply with this formal requirement may not be evaluated further.

**The closing date for submission is 26 June 2008 17:00 (Brussels local time).**

**Applications submitted after the closing date will not be taken into consideration.**

Should changes occur regarding formal requirements for submission of applications, they will be highlighted on the website of the programme (see chapter 9). Applicants are therefore advised to check this web site prior to submitting their application.

## 9. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Applicants should consult the website of the programme at:

**[http://ec.europa.eu/energy/intelligent/index\\_en.html](http://ec.europa.eu/energy/intelligent/index_en.html)**

The IEE website contains all information and forms in relation to this call for proposals, such as the IEE annual work programme 2008, guides for applicants, application forms, and information about projects supported by the programme. Furthermore the website informs about information days which will be held during the duration of the call for proposals.

Any questions regarding this call for proposals should be sent to the Executive Agency for Competitiveness and Innovation (stating, if applicable, the technical field, as indicated in chapter 11 "Priorities and types of action for 2008") using the online enquiry form available on [http://ec.europa.eu/energy/intelligent/index\\_en.html](http://ec.europa.eu/energy/intelligent/index_en.html).

## 10. INDICATIVE TIMETABLE

<b>Closing date for submission of applications:</b>	<b>26 June 2008 17:00 Brussels local time</b>
Estimated date of completion of the evaluation:	December 2008
Estimated date for the notification of applicants:	from December 2008 onwards
Estimated date for signature of contracts	from April 2009 onwards

## 11. PRIORITIES AND TYPES OF ACTION FOR 2008

### 11.1. Energy efficiency and rational use of resources (SAVE)

Proposals related to **energy-efficient buildings**, covering one or more of the following activities:

- Take action, including large-scale awareness-raising and public information campaigns, facilitating the creation of fully functional energy performance certification markets and ensuring that the recommendations on certificates are followed by appropriate, practical application.
- Launch voluntary action/schemes for certification, in accordance with the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD), of buildings not for sale or rent and for buildings not covered by the Directive (e.g. smaller properties and renovation).
- Take targeted action related to retrofitting, in particular addressing specific categories of buildings and/or using specific technologies/strategies.
- Take targeted action, including retrofitting, for the take-up of passive and very low-energy buildings and technologies, and/or energy-neutral and energy-positive buildings which go well beyond the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive requirements.
- Take action concerning retrofitting of public buildings to lead by example and promote adoption of new proven technologies and strategies, including renewable energy sources.
- Conduct large-scale awareness-raising campaigns on behavioural aspects of use of buildings.
- Launch large-scale education and training schemes/activities in all Member States to qualify the market for implementation of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive: agreements with universities, associations of installers, chambers of commerce, etc. to institutionalise the necessary education/training.

Proposals related to **industrial excellence in energy**, covering one or more of the following activities:

- Implement comprehensive energy audit and management schemes, including for non-core processes.
- Develop (models for) voluntary/long-term agreements on energy efficiency: these projects should bring together experience and best practice at national and industry levels, with a view to stimulating new or extended long-term agreements at European level.
- Introduce and promote the concept of energy services in industry.
- Take sector-specific action focusing on industries with large untapped potential savings. This action should take into account the activities and results of the ongoing industrial IEE projects and of the EU policy instruments targeted on industry. These projects should show a sound assessment and analysis of the sectors concerned and their relevant energy issues and should involve a wide range of key stakeholders, especially industrial associations. They should also aim to make use of the available tools and techniques for energy auditing, benchmarking and management in general, adapting them where necessary to meet any special features of the target sector. Development of tools, e.g. e-learning tools, auditing guides and software, etc., will be supported only in well justified cases where, in addition, their user-friendliness or wide acceptance, especially among small and medium size enterprises (SMEs), is rated highly. In general, projects – especially those aimed at a general industry target group – should aim at achieving a “critical mass” or multiplier effect at industry level. They should be able convincingly to demonstrate improved value for money, going beyond the pilot scale in terms of the number of companies and other stakeholders affected and actual fuel savings achieved.
- Facilitate exchanges of know-how and experience between energy managers.
- Support adoption of energy-efficient procurement and purchasing by industry (e.g. guidelines, networks, etc.).
- Promote funding/financing packages for energy efficiency: projects should identify and promote models for energy performance contracting and public-private financing packages for energy efficiency investments by SMEs and address the removal of barriers to energy service companies (ESCOs), while aiming for maximum involvement of financial institutions and intermediaries.
- Take action to enhance the awareness, capabilities and skills of energy and utilities managers and maintenance personnel in industry.

Proposals related to **energy efficient products**: not foreseen in this Call.

## 11.2. New and renewable energy sources (ALTENER)

Proposals related to **electricity from renewable energy sources (RES-e)**, covering one or more of the following activities:

- Analyse, benchmark, develop and implement innovative policies, including support schemes (optimisation of effectiveness, coordination and harmonisation), market-oriented options, potential and targets; promote and exchange experience of EU, national, local and regional policies.
- Monitor the impact of RES-e, including on security of supply, the environment, economic growth, competitiveness, employment, human safety, decommissioning and recycling (waste electrical and electronic equipment – WEEE – requirements).
- Promote coordinated action and networking between regulators, Transmission System Operators and Distribution System Operators, utilities, planners and policy-makers, to make RES-e policies more consistent with EU policies for energy efficiency, Combined Heat and Power (CHP), conventional power, the internal market, innovation, emission trading/Kyoto flexible instruments, the environment, agriculture and water.
- Monitor, benchmark and develop innovative regulatory frameworks, legislation, codes, permits and standards, including application procedures, construction and planning permits, grid connection procedures and international trading.
- Gather reliable market data on the various RES-e technologies, including quantification of each market, potential, trends, installed capacity, electricity production, fees, prices and costs, timeframes and rates of project approvals.
- Reduce lead times and improve approval rates for new RES-e installations by removing administrative barriers, increasing transparency, sharing best practices and conducting trials of innovative approaches.
- Improve market transparency, including disclosure, guarantee of origin and transparent tariffs, and introduce intelligent grid management and pricing (peak demand management, reserve capacity, etc.), intelligent combinations of RES-e and storage (non-technological aspects) and intelligent meters.
- Strengthen the competitiveness of European RES-e technologies by promoting business opportunities on global markets and developing export strategies.
- Take action to change attitudes and behaviour in the electricity industry.
- Ensure networking of professionals, decision-makers and national support scheme managers.
- Conduct user behaviour studies related to sales and use of RES-e (including cultural issues).
- Ensure information, promotion and transfer of best practices to businesses, households and the public sector to encourage switching to cleaner electricity supplies.
- Conduct innovative financing schemes for RES-e project developers, including cooperative project financing.
- Take action to establish/strengthen renewable Energy Services Companies (ESCOs).
- Strengthen RES-e topics in vocational training curricula and installer certification schemes.
- Provide training schemes to address modern grid planning, design and optimisation, plus approval procedures for RES-e grid connections and safety, security and environmental issues.
- Provide training for urban and rural planners to address environmental and other issues.



Proposals related to **renewable energy heating/cooling (RES-H/C)**, covering one or more of the following activities:

- Analyse, monitor, benchmark and develop innovative policies, including support schemes (optimisation of effectiveness, coordination and harmonisation), potential and targets; promote and exchange experience of EU, national, local and regional policies.
- Monitor the impact of RES-H/C, including on security of supply, the environment, economic growth, competitiveness, employment, human safety, decommissioning and recycling.
- Monitor, benchmark and develop innovative legislation, codes, permits and standards, including application procedures, construction and planning permits, district heating grid connection procedures and international trading in sustainably produced fuels and systems.
- Gather reliable data on the various RES-H/C technologies, including quantification of each market, potential, trends, installed capacity, energy produced/delivered, fees, prices, capital and operation and maintenance (O&M) costs, timeframes and rates of project approvals.
- Reduce lead times and improve approval rates for authorising construction of RES-H/C systems by removing administrative barriers and increasing transparency, including sharing and transferring best practices and conducting trials of innovative approaches.
- Promote use of RES-H/C in industry (including via district heating and/or Combined Heat and Power).
- Promote sustainable production and supply of biomass fuel, plus intelligent combinations of RES-H/C and storage (non-technological aspects).
- Improve market transparency, including disclosure, guarantee of origin, transparent RE fuel pricing and transparent tariffs in district heating systems.
- Strengthen the competitiveness of European RES-H/C technologies by promoting business opportunities on global markets and developing export strategies and long-term industry agreements.
- Improve the competitiveness of sustainably produced biomass and biogas supply chains, by promoting communication and networking for farmers, fuel distributors, Combined Heat and Power (CHP) and district heating system managers.
- Take action to change attitudes and behaviour in farming and forestry.
- Ensure networking of professionals, decision-makers and support scheme managers.
- Conduct user behaviour studies related to sales and use of RES-H/C systems and fuels.
- Take action to promote success stories and best practices in businesses, commercial buildings, sports centres, etc. and the public sector on switching to RES-H/C systems and fuels, for example using solar energy to reduce demand for electricity for heating and/or cooling.
- Conduct innovative financing schemes for RES-H/C project developers, including cooperative project financing.
- Take action to establish/strengthen renewable Energy Services Companies (ESCOs).
- Strengthen local entrepreneurship capacity (notably in SMEs) for providing services related to sustainable fuel supplies and installation and management of RES-H/C systems, including training and certification schemes for suppliers and installers.
- Provide training on environmental and procedural issues for urban and rural planners and building authorisation officers..

Proposals related to **domestic and other small-scale renewable energy (RE) applications**, covering one or more of the following activities:

- Analyse, benchmark, develop and implement innovative policies, including support schemes (optimisation of effectiveness, coordination and harmonisation), potential and targets; promote and exchange experience of EU, national, local and regional policies.
- Monitor the impact of small-scale RE systems, including on security of supply, the environment, business growth and competitiveness, employment, safety and recycling (WEEE requirements).
- Monitor, benchmark and develop innovative legislation, codes, permits and standards, including application procedures, construction and planning permits, grid connection procedures and international trading, that encourage energy customers also to become energy producers.
- Gather reliable data on the various small-scale RES technologies, including quantification of each market, potential, trends, installed capacity, energy produced/delivered, fees, prices, capital and operation and maintenance (O&M) costs, timeframes and rates of project approvals.
- Simplify and accelerate procedures for authorising construction of small-scale renewable energy sources (RES) systems, including sharing and transferring best practices and conducting trials of innovative approaches.
- Conduct coordinated activities aiming to support SMEs with development and promotion of “plug and play” solutions, product labelling, system guarantees, model contracts and Internet marketing for cost-effective integration of small-scale RES in buildings.
- Improve the competitiveness of sustainable biomass supplies to householders, including better communications and model contracts between farmers, fuel distributors and users. Strengthen the competitiveness of the small-scale RES industry by promoting business opportunities on global markets and developing export strategies.
- Encourage use of standards and quality management in sales, design, installation and operation, in order to protect end-users and promote “shining” examples of RE systems, especially in public buildings to increase consumer confidence.
- Take action to change the attitudes and behaviour of householders and building owners.
- Conduct user behaviour studies related to sales and use of small-scale RES systems.
- Take action to inform businesses, households and the public sector of best practices and success stories on switching to small-scale RES systems and fuels.
- Take action to assist householders with financing, including tailored financing and support schemes, reducing costs through joint procurement (“buyers’ pools”), economies of scale and renewable ESCOs.
- Provide training and “certification” courses for system installers, building system specifiers, other businesses (including SMEs), distributors, wholesalers and retail sales staff.
- Provide training for building professionals, planners and public-sector authorising officers.
- Build capacity in regions with a slower penetration of small-scale RE applications

Proposals related to **biofuels**, covering one or more of the following activities:

- Analyse, benchmark, develop and implement innovative policies, including support schemes, potential and targets; promote and exchange experience of EU, national, local and regional biofuels policies.
- Monitor the impact of biofuels, including on security of supply, the environment, land use, economic growth, competitiveness and employment.
- Make biofuels policies more consistent with other EU policies, such as on the internal market, innovation, emission trading/Kyoto flexible instruments, the environment, agriculture, water, forestry and industry.
- Monitor, benchmark and develop innovative legislation, permits and standards, including application procedures for land use, construction and planning permits for processing plants and international trading in biofuels.
- Gather data on the biofuels market, including investment, production, processing and distribution costs, possible market distortions and prospective end-users, and prepare the way for introduction of second-generation biofuels.
- Stimulate market players in the biofuel supply chain (farmers, fuel processors and distributors) to increase the economic competitiveness and environmental sustainability of biofuels (including second-generation biofuels).
- Accelerate the growth of EU markets for sustainable biofuels by simplifying procedures for authorising the growing and processing of sustainable biofuel crops, sharing and transferring best practices and conducting trials of innovative approaches, including production of bio-alcohols and other biofuels on land which is not suitable for food production.
- Improve market transparency, including guarantees of sustainable production, labelling and transparent pricing.
- Take action to accelerate change and to develop business opportunities for sustainable biofuel in agricultural communities, including networking of professionals, decision-makers and support-scheme managers.
- Conduct local initiatives to encourage sustainable production and local use of biofuels, including long-term agreements between farmers, foresters, fuel distribution companies and vehicle-engine manufacturers.
- Establish innovative financing schemes, including cooperative project financing, aiming to stimulate investment in supply chains for sustainably produced biodiesel, bio-alcohols, biogas, bio-additives and second-generation biofuels.
- Promote well-informed dialogue between biofuel producers and potential investors.
- Provide training for farmers, agricultural workers and foresters.
- Provide training for small biofuel processors and distributors (including SMEs).
- Provide training for public-sector (local) authorising officers on environmental and related issues.

### 11.3. Energy in transport (STEER)

STEER covers all modes of transport except aviation and long-distance maritime transport.

Proposals related to **alternative fuels and clean vehicles**, covering one or more of the following activities:

- Promote implementation and expansion of distribution systems for alternative fuels and removing barriers to investment in fuel supply infrastructure which will enhance acceptance of alternatively fuelled vehicles.
- Promote and facilitate joint procurement of clean and efficient vehicle fleets (e.g. buses, rental cars, business car fleets and vehicles used for public services such as waste disposal) and/or of alternative fuels.
- Conduct awareness-raising campaigns for stakeholders involved in distribution, marketing and sales of clean vehicles. They should be developed and offered on a wide and systematic scale and could also include training for sales and maintenance staff for clean vehicles.
- Conduct awareness-raising and information campaigns for customers regarding the availability of alternative fuels and the accessibility of alternative fuel networks.

Proposals related to **energy-efficient transport**, covering one or more of the following activities:

- Increase car occupancy rates (e.g. measures to promote car pooling, such as guaranteed ride-home schemes, etc.) or keep car occupancy rates high.
- Increase the quality and attractiveness of collective transport (with an emphasis on road-based collective transport). Increase the modal share of safe walking and cycling, by means of sustainable urban transport planning and promotional campaigns that emphasise health arguments.
- Transfer experience and harness the benefits of clean taxis and car clubs (i.e. access to a car by virtue of membership of a car-sharing scheme).
- Increase the role of cycling, e.g. by promoting modal shift or appropriate adaptations of bicycles, including supporting “green” devices (e.g. electric bicycles).
- Provide coordination, management and information mechanisms to fleet operators, retailers and stakeholders in the freight sector about measures to increase the energy efficiency of fleet operations and driving.
- Motivate small freight transport operators to increase the energy efficiency of their services.
- Develop broad voluntary agreements to promote energy-efficient driving (including improved maintenance and operation, such as tyre pressure control and “eco-tuning” and a more energy-efficient driving style).
- Introduce new ways of learning and exchanges between practitioners, particularly exchanges of staff (e.g. “shadowing” an experienced colleague or hands-on on-the-job training by practitioners or internships) in order to transfer knowledge and experience from advanced players, cities and countries to places where energy use in transport has not yet been sufficiently addressed.

Proposals related to **capacity-building in transport for existing local and regional agencies**, covering one or more of the following activities:

- Undertake efforts aiming at long-term structural integration of transport-related activities in the portfolio of agencies.
- Integrate staff in agencies' portfolio to cooperate with existing energy experts and able to consider transport issues related to energy aspects.
- Use and extend the existing networks of the agencies involved (from local up to international).
- Take action to encourage existing local and regional agencies to offer services related to energy efficiency in transport and to alternative fuels and clean vehicles.
- Encourage close cooperation between energy and transport experts within or between agencies.
- Integrate transport issues into energy planning.
- Prepare business plans and secure commitment of local decision-makers to the agencies' extended portfolio beyond completion of the project.
- Ensure support from agencies for local stakeholders to collaborate in projects related to energy-efficient transport and to alternative fuels and clean vehicles.
- Implement effective means of competence-building, particularly exchanges of staff between different agencies and between agencies and transport experts (e.g. "shadowing" an experienced colleague or hands-on on-the-job training by practitioners or internships) in order to strengthen knowledge and experience.

#### **11.4. Integrated initiatives**

Proposals related to the **creation of local and regional energy agencies**, covering one or more of the following activities:

- Target communities in which no similar public information and support service is yet provided.
- Target municipal and regional energy agencies covering a population of more than 200,000 inhabitants (except for islands and regions with low population densities).
- Monitor and facilitate local and regional policies, including support schemes (optimisation, coordination and harmonisation), potential and targets.
- Promote and monitor local and regional legislation, codes and permits.
- Facilitate the licensing and authorisation process for new EE and RE installations as an interface between public authorities and consumers (one-stop shops).
- Provide energy/building management services for public buildings.
- Monitor the local impact, including on security of supply, the environment, economic growth, competitiveness and employment.
- Simplify local procedures for authorising construction of renewable energy systems, including transfer of best practices and trials of innovative approaches.
- Support development of local entrepreneurship and new employment opportunities in EE and RE businesses, in particular for SMEs.
- Monitor local energy markets, investment, costs and businesses.
- Introduce sustainable energy services, including transport services, at local level.

- Conduct local user behaviour studies, monitoring and benchmarking public acceptance and market confidence.
- Conduct local energy-efficiency and renewable energy campaigns, bringing together citizens, businesses (especially SMEs) and local authorities.
- Provide detailed information and advice on European and locally produced energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies and promotion of best practices and sustainable energy solutions and services to businesses, households and the public sector.
- Take local action to change attitudes and behaviour in the bioenergy supply chain (farming and forestry).
- Ensure local networking of energy professionals, decision-makers and support scheme managers.
- Introduce innovative financing schemes (including local cooperatives) and improve communications between project developers, financial institutions and investors.
- Take action to establish/strengthen local EE and RE businesses, including SMEs and ESCOs.
- Strengthen local business capacity (notably in SMEs) for providing services related to renewable fuel supplies and installation and management of RE systems.
- Provide training on environmental and procedural issues for planners and building authorisation officers.
- Provide local training and certification schemes for suppliers and installers.
- Provide local capacity-building and advisory services.

Proposals related to **European networking for local action**, covering one or more of the following activities:

- Establish thematic networks of local players, with a specific field of activity, committed to quantifiable results and with a view to continuity beyond completion of the project, demonstrated by a business plan.
- Establish energy agencies with specific know-how on one or more energy sectors transferring/sharing this knowledge and expertise and helping to support the work of local authorities (for example, in relation to the issuing of permits for the construction of new EE and RE plants).
- Take action combining the promotional activities envisaged for SAVE, ALTENER and STEER into a single action at local/regional level, provided there is evidence of an EU dimension in the action and of replication potential.
- Take action aimed at making a significant impact on local RE and EE markets, by transferring knowledge and expertise between SMEs in different Member States.
- Take action aimed at changing consumer behaviour with regard to EE and RE by mobilising local stakeholders to participate in synchronised activities across the EU (e.g. energy days and weeks, coordinated between a number of local and regional sites in Europe).
- Implement road-shows on intelligent energy.
- In general, conduct large-scale promotional activities with a results-oriented approach and demonstrable expected impact, including a strong media impact.



Proposals related to **bio-business**, covering one or more of the following activities:

- Take action providing a European framework within which public authorities and business interests can develop or transfer experience relating to integrated planning of bioenergy production at regional level. Special attention should be paid to compliance with existing/emerging sustainability criteria and to potential competition with the food, furniture and construction markets.
- Promote establishment and/or expansion of efficient and reliable bioenergy markets, including production, processing, distribution and end-use of bioenergy products (solid, liquid and gaseous).
- Promote the latest bioenergy standards and address sustainability, traceability and quality-labelling or certification of bioenergy products.
- Take action aiming to support establishment of long-term business agreements between biomass or biofuel producers and the major energy suppliers in the electricity, heating/cooling and transport sectors.
- Support public-sector decision-makers and rural planners in understanding and making the most of the local or regional bio-business opportunities in agricultural communities, in particular in terms of local employment and added value.
- Provide information or support for farmers and foresters willing to deliver products to the bioenergy market.
- Provide information or support to conventional energy suppliers (electricity, heating/cooling and/or transport fuels) so that they enter into large-scale long-term bio-business agreements with suppliers from agriculture and forestry.
- Stimulate large-scale investment in integrated bioenergy production at regional level, providing information and support to large businesses and financing institutions.
- Promote an enhanced dialogue between biomass or biofuel producers (farmers, foresters and fuel processors) and potential investors (project developers, financial institutions and potential partners in cooperative project financing or other innovative financing schemes).

Proposals related to **energy services**, covering one or more of the following activities:

- Further develop and test harmonised and integrated approaches for measuring and verifying energy savings.
- Fine-tune, test and promote top-down and/or bottom-up evaluation methods for energy-saving policies, programmes and/or projects.
- Facilitate composition, comparison and assessment of the second and third national energy efficiency action plans.
- Improve the availability of energy efficiency indicators in the domestic sector.
- Implement energy efficiency monitoring, forecasting progress on energy efficiency in the EU or sketching long-term strategies for future cross-sector energy efficiency policies.
- Foster exchanges of best practice between public-sector bodies on energy-efficient public procurement.
- Encourage implementation of energy management schemes in the tertiary sector.
- Promote schemes and procedures for energy audits.
- Develop appropriate qualification, accreditation and/or certification schemes for providers of energy services, energy audits and measures to improve energy efficiency.
- Introduce energy efficiency policies and practices into regulation of energy markets.

- Take action to change energy consumption patterns and increase demand for energy services.
- Take action on metering and informative billing of energy consumption.
- Identify and remove legal barriers in national legislation to use of shared and guaranteed savings, third-party financing, energy performance contracting and other tailor-made financial models.
- Investigate and promote market-based approaches to energy efficiency policies, for example by means of white certificates.
- Promote identification, analysis and exchanges of best practices on financial mechanisms for promoting energy efficiency, including fiscal measures.
- Foster development of energy service companies (ESCOs): awareness-raising, confidence-building, creation of ESCO directories, etc.

Proposals related to **intelligent energy education**, covering one or more of the following activities:

- Replicate, enlarge and widen successful experience, tools and methods of sustainable energy education, particularly at the vocational and adult training levels.
- Promote sustainable energy education in the European schools system, mobilising a large forum of stakeholders at regional, national and EU levels, including education, private businesses and their associations and energy players.
- Organise exchanges of experience between countries which have integrated energy education into their curriculum and countries which have not.
- Make the best use of existing didactic tools, in particular those developed so far with IEE support.
- Train and raise awareness among teachers and adult trainers on energy issues, including in-service training.
- Establish cooperation between existing networks and organisations active in the field of energy education in order to launch a competition in every Member State for an award to its most energy-efficient school.
- Explore relationships and links with other Community programmes on education (such as the Lifelong Learning Programme, with particular reference to the Leonardo da Vinci scheme) and with national/regional and privately sponsored programmes.

Proposals related to **products standards**, covering the following activities:

- Conduct market surveillance, including benchmarks for verification of the conformity of products that must meet the requirements laid down in Community legislation, such as the Ecodesign Framework Directive for energy-using products (EuPs) (Directive 2005/32/EC), the Energy Labelling Directive (Directive 92/75/EEC), Energy Star and the like. This includes quantitative and qualitative analyses on the action carried out by Member State and other authorities responsible for market surveillance, including the nature and number of penalties imposed by these authorities, type of administrative cooperation between Member States and other relevant issues. The complexity and volume of the issues involved requires the cooperation of Member State authorities responsible for market surveillance. This priority is open to all suitable market players. It includes testing in accredited laboratories in order to judge the match between the declared product performance values and the real tested values.

Proposals related to **combined heat and power (CHP)**, covering one or more of the following activities:

- Improve the consistency of CHP, energy efficiency and RES policies at national, regional and local levels, including production of strategic information, benchmarks and feedback for policymakers, especially for harnessing the national potential for CHP in the Member States.
- Monitor European CHP markets for the practical consequences of the CHP Directive, including investment and operating costs and charges for generation, electricity grid connection, transmission and distribution costs and charges, heating grid connection, life-cycle and decommissioning costs, international trading across Europe and the role of regulators and governments, in particular related to administrative barriers and procedures.
- Develop and promote standards for grid connection and minimum efficiency, particularly for micro-CHP and district heating.
- Analyse the structure and effect of support schemes.
- Analyse national guarantee of origin schemes for CHP electricity for reliability and accuracy and prepare for harmonisation of such guarantees of origin in the EU.
- Raise awareness and promote use of high-efficiency CHP in cities, local communities and certain sectors of industry, especially energy service companies (ESCO) and district heating based on CHP powered by renewable energy sources.
- Encourage investment to harness the potential for high-efficiency CHP, including coordinated action and networking for CHP project developers, bankers and venture capitalists plus cooperative project financing and support for energy service companies operating CHP units.
- Provide training for the CHP industry, especially certification schemes and training for engineers for operation and maintenance of CHP plants, including proper measuring for application for guarantees of origin and for statistical obligations, approval and regulatory procedures, safety, security and environmental issues.
- Provide training for installers, especially for micro-CHP, by using the European and national trade organisations.

Proposals related to **sustainable energy communities**: not foreseen in this Call.