

INTELLIGENT ENERGY - EUROPE
2007-2013

**Annual Work Programme for 2007
Part II: Technical priorities**

DRAFT

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ABBREVIATIONS

(To be completed)

BAP	Biomass Action Plan
CA	Concerted Action
CEN	European Committee for Standardization
CENELEC	European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
CHP	Combined Heat and Power (“Cogeneration”)
CIP	Competitiveness and Innovation Programme
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EC	European Commission
EE	Energy Efficiency
EIB	European Investment Bank
EPBD	Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (Directive 2002/91/EC)
ESCO	Energy Services Company
EU	European Union
EuP	Energy-using Product
FP7	7th European Union Research Framework Programme (2007-2013)
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GPS	Geographical Positioning System
IEE	Intelligent Energy - Europe Programme
MS	Member State
N/A	Not Available
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
RE	Renewable Energy
RES	Renewable Energy Sources
RES-e	Renewable Electricity
RES-H/C	Renewable Heating and Cooling
SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprise
WEEE	Waste Electronic and Electrical Equipment

1 OBJECTIVES

Overall objectives

The Intelligent Energy - Europe Programme will provide for action, in particular:

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

Operational objectives

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 that 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.

Project objectives

Enabling policies and strategies

Priority will be given to projects which monitor, promote and/or build on the existing EU policy and legislative frameworks, which have been put in place in recent years. They should contribute to more effective implementation of the relevant Directives and/or to providing feedback on implementation to policymakers and/or contribute to further development of the relevant EU policy and regulatory frameworks.

Market transformation

Priority will be given to projects which help to convert policy into action on the market and contribute to improving the competitiveness of European EE and RE industries, especially SMEs. As far as possible, projects should help to move EE and/or RE technologies, systems and fuels into mainstream market structures and supply chains.

Changing behaviour

Priority will be given to projects which do more than raise the awareness of individual citizens, householders and decision-makers. They should lead to changes in their purchasing and investment decisions and in their daily demand for energy. One major component of this category of action will involve education authorities, schools, colleges and universities.

Access to capital

Priority will be given to projects which involve the financing community (bankers, financial institutions, fund managers, venture capitalists, etc.) and which aim to address the financing needs on the markets for small and medium-sized energy efficiency and/or renewable energy systems. Other important measures in this category are projects aiming to build investor confidence and to establish long-term financing mechanisms that will accelerate growth on the markets for sustainable energy.

Training

Priority will be given to training for technicians and professionals whose daily work has an impact on the design, selection, approval, installation, operation, maintenance, sales and marketing of sustainable systems.

Relationship between the IEE programme and FP7

Due attention will be paid to ensuring effective coordination between those areas which are supported by the IEE Programme and those supported by the FP7 research programme.

In the case of dissemination and promotion projects, the IEE Programme will focus primarily on promoting energy products and systems which are ready for rapid market growth and on tackling non-technological market barriers, whereas FP7 will support research, demonstration and dissemination of new knowledge about innovative energy technologies and the results of technological research and demonstration projects.

Before they are launched in 2008, special attention will be given to defining market replication projects, in order to clarify their role in relation to the demonstration projects supported by FP7.

2 TYPES OF PROJECT

Promotion and dissemination projects

The following will be supported:

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

Market replication projects (not open in 2007)

From 2008 onwards Community funding will be available for action and projects concerned with the first market replication of just-proven technologies of Community relevance, designed to promote broader utilisation within the Member States, either under different economic or geographical conditions or with technical modifications, of innovative techniques, processes or products which have already been technically demonstrated with success but, owing to residual risk, have not yet penetrated the market, so that the Community shares the risk involved in economic application of the results of research, technological development and demonstration activities.

3 TARGET GROUPS

Key action	SAVE			ALTENER				STEER		INTEGRATED						
	Buildings	Industry	Products	RES-e	RES-H/C	Domestic / small scale RES	Biofuels	Energy efficient transport	Clean vehicles and alternative motor fuels	Energy agencies	Networking for local actions	Sustainable energy communities	Bio-business initiative	Energy services	Energy education	CHP initiative
Target group																
Public authorities																
National authorities																
Regional authorities																
Local and Municipal authorities																
Planners																
Regulators																
Policy makers																
Support scheme managers																
Market analysts, researchers, modellers																
statistical offices																
Utilities																
TSO's and DSO's																
District heating companies																
ESCO's																
Energy / transport agencies																
Education system																
Investors																
Financial institutions																
Bankers																
Project developers																
Civil society																
NGOs																
Associations																
End users																
Architects																
Building services engineers																
Building managers/administrators																
Public Buildings owners																
Homeowners																
Housing associations																
Manufacturers																
Chambers of commerce																
Commerce, Retailers																
Product distributors, wholesalers																
Farmers, landowners																
Forestry industries																
Industry																
SME's																
Craftsmen																
Installers																
Fuel processors																
Industry associations																
Transport operators																
Fleet operators																
Freight operators																
Drivers groups and associations																
Vehicle manufacturers																
Standards bodies																
Media																

4 SAVE: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RATIONAL USE OF RESOURCES

Energy efficiency and rational use of resources constitute a cornerstone of European energy policy. They are by far the most effective ways to improve security of supply, reduce carbon emissions and foster competitiveness.

According to the recent Action Plan for Energy Efficiency¹, it is technically and economically possible for the European Union to save 20% of its primary energy consumption by 2020, equivalent to annual fuel savings worth €100 billion and a 780 Mt reduction in CO₂ emissions compared with the baseline scenario.

Activities funded under SAVE aim to tap this large potential for energy savings by improving energy efficiency and rational use of energy resources, in particular in buildings and industry. Activities to promote energy efficiency in transport are covered separately under STEER.

Activities under SAVE may facilitate optimum implementation of legislation relating to energy efficiency², support preparation of legislative measures and change energy behaviour, so that society uses less energy while enjoying the same or an even better quality of life.

In this respect, institutional capacity-building, awareness-raising, access to capital, training and clear, credible and accessible information on energy-efficient technologies and practices are key elements of SAVE which will foster rational behaviour. They should mobilise the general public and policy-makers at all levels of government, together with market players.

SAVE projects may cover one or more of the following Key Actions:

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.

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.

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

¹ COM(2006) 545 final.

² Current legislation includes: Directive 2006/32/EC on energy end-use efficiency and energy services, Regulation No 2422/2001 on the Energy Star Programme, Directive 2005/32/EC on ecodesign requirements for energy-using products, Directive 2004/8/EC on promotion of cogeneration, Directive 2002/91/EC on the energy performance of buildings and Directive 92/75/EEC on labelling.

Energy-efficient buildings

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.

Priorities for action

(a) Enabling policies and strategies

- Action aiming to achieve more appropriate harmonised and integrated approaches to implementation of the EPBD.
- Analyses, studies on expansion of the scope of the Directive along the lines of the Energy Efficiency Action Plan, e.g. by lowering the threshold for minimum performance requirements for major renovation.
- Voluntary action/schemes for certification of buildings in accordance with the EPBD legislation even if they are not for sale or rent, and for buildings not covered by the Directive (e.g. smaller properties and renovation).

(b) Market transformation

- Targeted action to address specific categories of buildings and/or specific topics/technologies (e.g. cooling, insulation, energy management systems, etc.).
- Targeted action for the uptake of low-energy, energy-neutral and energy-positive buildings which go beyond the EPBD requirements.

(c) Changing behaviour

- Action concerning public buildings – in 2007 the focus is on educational buildings – to lead by example and adopt new proven technologies and strategies, including renewable energy sources.
- Large-scale awareness-raising and public information campaigns about implementation of the measures on the energy performance certificates.
- Large-scale awareness-raising on behavioural and cultural aspects of use of buildings (e.g. adapting the work place, changing patterns of daily life, etc.).

(d) Access to capital

- See the energy services initiative.

(e) Training

- Large-scale education and training schemes/activities in all Member States to qualify the market for implementation of the EPBD: agreements with universities, associations of installers, chambers of commerce, etc. to institutionalise the necessary education/training.

Key players and target groups

See table.

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.

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Industrial excellence in energy

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.

Priorities for action

(a) Enabling policies and strategies

- Development and promotion of comprehensive energy audit and management schemes, including for non-core processes.
- Action paving the way for new policy initiatives in the field of industry, in line with the suggestions listed in the Energy Efficiency Action Plan.

(b) Market transformation

- Action to encourage wider implementation of poly-generation, including high-efficiency cogeneration, in industry. Includes targeted promotion and dissemination, assessment of potential and training schemes.
- Action supporting improvements in energy conversion for existing generation capacity and for new electricity generation and district heating and cooling capacity.
- Action to introduce and promote the concept of energy services in industry.

(c) Changing behaviour

- Action making industrial decision-makers commit to improving the energy performance of their company and communicating their achievements to their customers, suppliers and shareholders (e.g. through voluntary agreements with quantified and staged objectives, monitoring and reporting).
- Action facilitating exchanges of know-how and experience between energy managers.
- Action to support adoption of energy-efficient procurement and purchasing by industry (e.g. guidelines, networks, etc.).

(d) Access to capital

- Action facilitating leveraging of financing of energy-efficiency projects in industry, e.g. by integrating sustainable energy in business plans.
- Action to promote use of public/private energy-efficiency funds and financial packages for industries for energy audits and specific energy-efficiency investments identified in audits.

(e) Training

- Action enhancing the awareness, capabilities and skills of energy and utilities managers and maintenance personnel in industry.
- Development and promotion of free user-friendly energy management tools customised for industry, including tools for competitively priced energy audits and for energy benchmarking.

Key players and target groups

See table.

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.

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Energy-efficient products

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.

Priorities for action

(a) Enabling policies and strategies

- Communication of independent testing of products to raise confidence in labels and minimum ecodesign requirements.
- Action aiming to explain, check and enforce proper energy labelling.
- Action collecting stock, sales, use and resource consumption data, monitoring market transformation and analysing/forecasting market development in relation to (current and future) policies and measures and preparing the ground for new policy initiatives, taking into account the suggestions from the Energy Efficiency Action Plan.
- Several other types of action supporting legislation are expected to be covered by calls for tenders.

(b) Market transformation

- Action focusing on market transformation for energy end-use products identified in the European Climate Change Programme as representing the biggest energy savings potential, e.g. electric motor systems, office equipment, lighting and consumer electronics.
- Voluntary approaches, codes of conduct: on the supplier side mainly with manufacturers but also with wholesalers and/or retailers, where appropriate, and on the consumer side mainly with public authorities and big buyer groups.
- Action making procurement practices more favourable to energy-efficient products, in particular in the public sector.
- Communication campaigns relying on the EU labelling scheme and aiming to foster early replacement of less-efficient energy-using products.
- Internet as a marketplace.

(c) Changing behaviour

- Action to convince consumers to purchase the most efficient products adapted to their actual needs (promoting both efficiency and sufficiency), including provision of energy consumption data in the specialised press.
- Action to persuade end-users to reduce their energy use, e.g. through appropriate metering, informative billing, public recognition, etc.

(d) Access to capital

- Constitution of large buyers' groups to overcome cost barriers associated with new technologies.
- Exchanges of information and best practices on tax incentives, rebates and accelerated depreciation rules for commercial and industrial equipment.

(e) Training

- Training sales personnel on energy labels and life-cycle cost principles, so that they can use them as a sales argument.
- Training of technicians responsible for installation and maintenance of energy-using products.

Key players and target groups

See table.

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.

5 ALTENER: NEW AND RENEWABLE RESOURCES

Renewable energy sources (RES) can provide a wide range of energy services sustainably, and can be produced locally within the EU, delivering secure supplies of electricity, heating and cooling, and motive power for transport without adding to greenhouse gas emissions and climate change. RES are becoming more competitive, and policies supporting the use of RES are making the manufacture and supply of RE technologies, as well as the production of bio-energy resources (biomass and biofuels) more attractive as business opportunities. Actions supported under ALTENER should build on existing EU policies and legislation (see below), and help to increase the use of RE in the EU.

The 1997 White Paper on Renewable Energy³ set the context for the EU policy and legislative framework that has been put in place for the renewable energy sector in recent years.

For *electricity*, the Directive on electricity produced from RES sets national indicative targets and addresses the need to overcome market barriers. In its recent communications⁴⁵ the Commission has emphasised the need to take further action if these targets are to be achieved.

For *heating and cooling*, there is not yet any EU legislation aiming specifically to maximise the uptake of RES (biomass, solar and geothermal), but the Directive on the Energy Performance of Buildings (EPBD), the Directive for the promotion of cogeneration⁶, and the Biomass Action Plan⁷ are all helpful.

For *domestic and small-scale renewable energy systems*, which include both systems integrated into buildings and small stand-alone RE plants, the EPBD also plays an important role.

For biofuels, the Commission has adopted two important Directives, one to promote biofuels for transport⁸, the other to reduce excise rates for biofuels⁹. Future policy and regulatory frameworks for this sector are outlined in the recently revised Biomass Action Plan.

ALTENER projects may include one or more of the following Key Actions:

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

³ Energy for the future: renewable sources of energy. White Paper for a community strategy and action plan COM(97) 599 final 26.11.1997.

⁴ COM (2004) 366 of 26 May 2004. The share of renewable energy in the EU

⁵ COM(2005) 627 of 7 December 2005. The support of electricity from renewable energy sources

⁶ Directive 2004/8/EC of 11 February 2004 on the promotion of cogeneration based on useful heat demand in the internal energy market and amending Directive 92/42/EEC

⁷ COM (2005) 628 final of 7 December 2005 Biomass Action Plan

⁸ Directive 2003/30/EC on the promotion of the use of biofuels or other renewable fuels for transport

⁹ Directive 2003/96/EC of 27 October 2003 restructuring the Community framework for the taxation of energy products and electricity

Electricity from renewable energy sources (RES-e)

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.

Priorities for action

(a) Enabling policies and strategies

- 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-e, including on security of supply, the environment, economic growth, competitiveness, employment, human safety, decommissioning and recycling (WEEE requirements).
- Make RES policies more consistent in terms of energy efficiency, CHP, conventional power, the internal market, innovation, emission trading/Kyoto flexible instruments, the environment, agriculture and water.
- Monitor, benchmark and develop innovative legislation, codes, permits and standards, including application procedures, construction and planning permits, grid connection procedures and international trading.
- Improve the consistency of the on-shore and off-shore regulatory frameworks for RES-e, including coordinated action and networking for regulators, TSOs and DSOs, utilities, planners and policy-makers.
- Monitor RES-e markets, including investment, operating costs and charges; grid connection, transmission and distribution costs and charges; and life-cycle, decommissioning and external costs.

(b) Market transformation

- Simplify procedures for authorising construction of RES-e generators, including sharing and transferring best practices and trials of innovative approaches.
- Accelerate deployment in the EU of specific RES-e technologies, including bioelectricity, offshore technologies, wind, hydro, geothermal and solar.
- Intelligent grid management and pricing (peak demand management, reserve capacity, etc.), intelligent combinations of RES-e and storage (non-technological aspects) and intelligent meters.
- Improve market transparency, including disclosure, guarantee of origin and transparent tariffs.
- Strengthen the competitiveness of EU industry by promoting business opportunities for RES-e technologies on global markets and developing export strategies for RES-e technology.
- Improve the competitiveness and reliability of biomass supply chains, communication and networking for farmers, fuel processors, distributors and power station managers.

(c) Changing behaviour

- Action to change attitudes and behaviour in the electricity industry.
- Networking of professionals, decision-makers and national support scheme managers.

- User behaviour studies related to sales and use of RES-e (including cultural issues).
- Information, promotion and transfer of best practices to businesses, households and the public sector to encourage switching to cleaner electricity supplies.

(d) Access to capital

- Innovative financing schemes and communication drives involving RES-e project developers, financial institutions and investors plus cooperative project financing.
- Action to establish/strengthen renewable ESCOs.

(e) Training

- Strengthen RE topics in vocational training curricula and certification schemes.
- For the electricity sector, address modern grid planning, design and optimisation, plus approval procedures for RES-e grid connections and safety, security and environmental issues.
- For urban and rural planners, address environmental and other issues affecting RES-e.

Key players and target groups

See table.

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.

Renewable energy heating/cooling (RES-H/C)¹⁰

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.

Priorities for action

(a) Enabling policies and strategies

- 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 (WEEE requirements).
- Monitor, benchmark and develop innovative legislation, codes, permits and standards, including application procedures, construction and planning permits.
- Monitor RES-H/C markets, including production/consumption of RES-H/C; investment, operating and maintenance costs, decommissioning costs and charges; and international trading of fuels and systems.

(b) Market transformation

- Simplify procedures for authorising construction of RES-H/C systems, including sharing and transferring best practices and trials of innovative approaches.
- Accelerate deployment of RES-H/C including district heating and/or CHP, solid biomass, biogas, solar and geothermal applications in buildings and in industry.
- Initiatives to 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 and transparent tariffs in district heating systems plus transparent RE fuel pricing.
- Strengthen the competitiveness of EU industry by promoting business opportunities on global markets, developing export strategies for RES-H/C technology and long-term industrial agreements.
- Improve the competitiveness and reliability of biomass and biogas supply chains, including communication and networking for farmers, fuel distributors, CHP and district heating system managers.

¹⁰ 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.

(c) Changing behaviour

- Action to change attitudes and behaviour in farming and forestry.
- Networking of professionals, decision-makers and support scheme managers.
- User behaviour studies related to sales and use of RES-H/C systems and fuels.
- Information, promotion and transfer of best practices to businesses, households and the public sector on switching to RES-H/C systems and fuels.

(d) Access to capital

- Innovative financing schemes and communication drives involving RES-H/C project developers, financing institutions and investors plus cooperative project financing.
- Action to establish/strengthen renewable ESCOs.

(e) Training

- Strengthen local entrepreneurship capacity (notably in SMEs) for providing services related to fuel supply and installation and management of RES-H/C systems.
- Environmental and procedural issues for urban and rural planners and building authorisation officers.
- Training and certification schemes for suppliers and installers.

Key players and target groups

See table.

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.
- 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.

Domestic and other small-scale RE applications¹¹

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.

Priorities for action

(a) Enabling policies and strategies

- 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, 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.
- Monitor domestic and small-scale RES markets, including investment, operating costs (including fuel costs), maintenance costs, decommissioning costs and international trading of fuels and systems.
- Innovative rules and frameworks (i.e. codes, regulations and statutes) encouraging energy customers also to become energy producers.

(b) Market transformation

- Improve the transparency of policies and regulations and thereby help implementation of the EPBD (in residential, tertiary and public buildings), with particular emphasis on using RES to contribute to the targets set by the Directive.
- Simplify procedures for authorising construction of small-scale RES systems, including sharing and transferring best practices and trials of innovative approaches.
- Promote manufacture and cost-effective integration into buildings and stand-alone applications of domestic and other small-scale RE systems, including solar heating and cooling, photovoltaics, biomass (wood pellets, chips and logs) and biogas systems, ground-coupled heat pumps, hydrogen and fuel cells, micro-wind, micro-CHP and micro-hydropower. In particular, support SMEs, “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 and reliability of biomass supplies to householders, including better communications and model contracts between farmers, fuel distributors and users.
- Strengthen the competitiveness of small-scale RES industry by promoting business opportunities on global markets and developing export strategies for technology.
- Standards and quality management in sales, design, installation and operation, in order to protect end-users and increase consumer confidence.

¹¹ 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.

- Promote “shining” examples of RE systems, especially in public buildings.
- (c) Changing behaviour
- Action to change the attitudes and behaviour of householders and building owners.
 - User behaviour studies related to sales and use of small-scale RES systems.
 - Information, promotion and transfer to businesses, households and the public sector of best practices on switching to small-scale RES systems and fuels.
- (d) Access to capital
- Creation and promotion of innovative financing schemes and communication drives involving financial institutions and other investors.
 - 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.
- (e) Training
- Training and “certification” courses for system installers, building system specifiers, other businesses (including SMEs), distributors, wholesalers and retail sales staff.
 - Training for building professionals, planners and public-sector authorising officers.
 - Capacity-building in regions with a slower penetration of small-scale RE applications.

Key players and target groups

See table.

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.

Biofuels

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 (chemical plant) 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.

Priorities for action

(a) Enabling policies and strategies

- 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 biofuels policies.
- Assess and 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 and water.
- 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 of biofuels.
- Monitor biofuels markets, including investment, production, processing and distribution costs, and the perspective of end users and prepare the way for introduction of second-generation biofuels.

(b) Market transformation

- Stimulate market players in the biofuel supply chain (farmers, fuel processors and distributors) to increase the competitiveness and reliability of biofuels supplies.
- Simplify procedures for authorising growing and processing of biofuel crops, sharing and transferring best practices and trials of innovative approaches.
- Improve market transparency, including guarantees of sustainable production, labelling and transparent pricing.
- Strengthen the competitiveness of the EU biofuels industry by promoting business opportunities for biofuels products and services on global markets.

(c) Changing behaviour

- Action to change attitudes and behaviour and to develop business opportunities for biofuel in agricultural communities.
- Local initiatives to encourage production and local use of biofuels.
- Networking of professionals, decision-makers and support scheme managers.
- Long-term agreements between farmers, foresters, fuel distribution companies and vehicle engine manufacturers.

(d) Access to capital

- Stimulate potential stakeholders in the biofuel supply chain to invest and increase the supply of biodiesel, bio-alcohols, biogas, bio-additives and second-generation biofuels.
- Promote well-informed dialogue between biofuel producers (farmers, forestry owners and fuel processors) and potential investors (project developers, financial institutions and potential partners in cooperative project financing or other innovative financing schemes).
- Promote national, regional and local biofuels support schemes plus investment in biofuels distribution infrastructure.

(e) Training

- Training of farmers, agricultural workers and foresters.
- Training of small biofuel processors and business owners (SMEs).
- Training of public-sector (local) authorising officers on environmental and related issues.
- Training of biofuel distributors.

Key players and target groups

See table.

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.

6 STEER: ENERGY IN TRANSPORT

Transport plays a central role in the European economy and accounts for almost 20% of total primary energy consumption in Europe. 98% of the energy consumed in this sector is fossil fuel. As transport is also the fastest growing sector in terms of energy use, it is essential to tap the potential for energy-efficiency gains in this sector.

Action to promote energy efficiency and use of new and renewable energy sources in transport may include:

- (a) supporting initiatives relating to all energy aspects of transport and diversification of fuels;
- (b) promoting new and renewable (alternative) fuels and energy efficiency in transport;
- (c) supporting preparation and application of legislative measures.

STEER will give priority to projects which promote, build on and/or implement the existing EU policy and legislative frameworks for energy efficiency and renewable or alternative fuels in transport, taking into account the suggestions made in the Energy Efficiency Action Plan¹². Projects should build on well-tested strategies and technologies and remove the market barriers to wider application thereof.

Priority will also be given to projects which do more than raise the awareness of individual citizens, householders and decision-makers but actually achieve changes in transport behaviour and modal choice, including persons and goods. Projects should deliver and apply existing knowledge in a convincing and motivating way to the relevant target groups and contribute to wider dissemination and use of well-proven strategies. They should help end-users to take informed decisions and increase public acceptance of more energy-efficient transport behaviour, alternative and renewable fuels and clean vehicles.

Priority will also be given to training professionals and officials, whose daily work has an impact on take-up of energy-efficient transport strategies and alternative and renewable fuels on the one hand. On the other the knowledge and capacity of end-users to decide for and use modes of transport with lower energy consumption and/or alternative fuels will be built up.

STEER may relate to one or both of the following Key Actions:

- **Alternative fuels and clean vehicles:** projects should 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.
- **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.

Separate action on capacity-building and structural integration of transport/energy-related activities into agencies is not included in this call but is envisaged for the 2008 call.

¹² COM(2006) 545 final.

Alternative fuels and clean vehicles

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.

Priorities for action

This Key Action focuses on use of alternative fuels and complements the ALTENER Key Action on production of biofuels. It covers all modes of transport. The priorities focus on alternative fuels which are capable of achieving a significant market share in the short to medium term. They are intended to create and coordinate greater demand for alternative fuels and clean vehicles and to lower the barriers for end-users to use of alternative fuels and clean vehicles.

(a) Enabling policies and strategies

- Action to develop and promote transparent EU-wide user information on the location of filling stations selling alternative fuels.

(b) Market transformation

- Promote joint procurement of clean and efficient vehicle fleets (e.g. buses, hired cars, business car fleets and maintenance vehicles) or of alternative fuels.
- Implement comprehensive strategies and action to support market development of clean vehicles and vehicles running on alternative fuels, including networking and awareness-raising.
- Promote use of alternative fuels by national, regional and local public authorities.
- Gain practical experience (of vehicle operating efficiencies, environmental impact and other issues) with use of biofuels at different blending levels (10%, 15%, 20%, etc.).
- Encourage players, in particular SMEs, to apply measures and exchange knowledge with a view to making vehicles more energy efficient (eco-tuning).

(c) Changing behaviour

- Action to change customer behaviour and increase public acceptance of clean vehicles or alternative fuels.
- Action to inform and educate public authorities and users about use of alternative fuels.
- Action to increase awareness of and demand for alternative fuels and clean vehicles.

(d) Training

- Training in market development strategies for alternative fuels and/or clean vehicles targeted at (local) public-sector authorising officers, fleet operators and fuel distributors.

Key players and target groups

See table.

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.

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Energy-efficient transport¹³

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.

Priorities for action

(a) Enabling policies and strategies

- Identification and involvement of new players and relevant key market players to apply measures to increase energy efficiency in transport (stakeholder mobilisation and activation, particularly in the new Member States and accession countries, the industry and the housing sector).
- Creation of economic incentives or disincentives for transport users or for zones with limited or regulated access with the aim of promoting energy-efficient transport modes, clean vehicles or vehicles using alternative fuels.
- Promotion of intelligent technologies aiming to increase energy efficiency by improving driver behaviour and skills, planning freight logistics and optimising information on sustainable travel options.
- Practical measures and integrated strategies for clean urban transport and for energy-efficient urban freight distribution, including establishment of appropriate local/regional management mechanisms and organisational structures, particularly in the new Member States and accession countries.
- Transfer of experience and promotion of shared ownership and/or use of private road vehicles and of less car-dependent lifestyles.
- Action to increase the attractiveness and use of energy-efficient public transport by rail or road.
- Networking of mobility management initiatives with the aim of strengthening European cooperation, coordination and dissemination.
- Action to increase the modal share of safe walking and cycling, including promotion of green technologies in cycling, such as electric bicycles.

(b) Market transformation

- Encourage the use of vehicle (private car) navigation to increase the energy-efficiency of driving.
- Offering alternative mobility options (integrated public transport, park and ride options, etc.) in navigation systems (web- and GNSS-based) to increase energy efficiency.

(c) Changing behaviour

- Compile and customise available information and knowledge on specific aspects of energy efficiency in transport and pro-active and innovative dissemination thereof to well-identified target groups.
- Create and promote voluntary agreements and mobility covenants between different stakeholders, e.g. residential communities and public transport providers and public-private partnerships.
- Use white certificates, audits, standards, labelling for mobility management or energy-efficient transport.
- Promotion and/or standardization of labels for energy efficiency in transport
- Provide coordination, management and information mechanisms to fleet operators, retailers and other players in the freight sector (in addition to passenger transport)

¹³ Covers all modes except aviation and long-distance maritime transport.

- Establish travel plans for organisations, schools, authorities and residential areas.
- Launch innovative awareness campaigns for travellers.
- Take action to address and educate drivers and promote improved maintenance (e.g. tyre pressure control) and a more energy-efficient driving style.
- Educate children, students and their educators on the implications of transport patterns with the intention of changing those patterns towards energy efficiency.
- Promote an optimal integration of energy efficiency into the preparatory and implementation activities concerning the EU directive for vocational drivers (2003/59).

(d) Training

- Transfer knowledge and experience from advanced players, cities and countries to places where energy use in transport is not yet sufficiently addressed.

Key players and target groups

See table.

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.

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7 INTEGRATED INITIATIVES

Action combining several of the specific fields (SAVE, ALTENER and STEER) or relating to certain Community priorities may include:

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

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Creation of local and regional energy agencies¹⁴

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.

Priorities for action

(a) Enabling policies and strategies

- Monitoring and facilitating local and regional policies, including support schemes (optimisation, coordination and harmonisation), potential and targets.
- Promoting and monitoring local and regional legislation, codes and permits.
- Monitoring the local impact, including on security of supply, the environment, economic growth, competitiveness and employment.

(b) Market transformation

- Simplifying local procedures for authorising construction of renewable energy systems, including transfer of best practices and trials of innovative approaches.
- Monitoring local energy markets, investment, costs and businesses.
- Action to introduce sustainable energy services at local level.

(c) Changing behaviour

- Local user behaviour studies, monitoring and benchmarking public acceptance and market confidence.
- Local energy-efficiency and renewable energy campaigns, bringing together citizens, businesses (especially SMEs) and local authorities.
- 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.
- Local action to change attitudes and behaviour in the bio-energy supply chain (farming and forestry).

¹⁴ Note:

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.

- Local networking of energy professionals, decision-makers and support scheme managers.
- (d) Access to capital
- Innovative financing schemes (including local cooperatives) and improved communications between project developers, financial institutions and investors.
 - Action to establish/strengthen local EE and RE businesses, including SMEs and ESCOs.
- (e) Training
- Strengthen local business capacity (notably in SMEs) for providing services related to renewable fuel supplies and installation and management of RE systems.
 - Environmental and procedural issues for planners and building authorisation officers.
 - Local training and certification schemes for suppliers and installers.
 - Local capacity-building and advisory services.

Key players and target groups

See table.

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.

European networking for local action

Although local action is relevant to most of the action in this Programme, this integrated action reflects the need to apply a global cross-sector approach to promotional activities at local level.

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.

Priorities for action

(a) Enabling policies and strategies

- Thematic networks of local players, with a specific field of activity, committed to quantifiable results and with a view to continuity beyond the duration of the contract, demonstrated by a business plan.

(b) Market transformation

- 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 content of the action and of replication potential.

(c) Changing behaviour

- Organisation of energy days and weeks, coordinated between a number of local and regional sites in Europe.
- Implementation of road-shows on intelligent energy.
- In general, large-scale promotional activities with a result-oriented approach and demonstrable expected impact, including a relevant media impact.

Key players and target groups

See table.

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.

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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.

Priorities for action

- Proposals with high visibility and strong replication potential, likely to generate interest at Europe-wide level.
- Proposals where a few front-running communities (e.g. CONCERTO cities) transfer their knowledge and experience to the large number of communities where energy issues are not yet being given high priority, in particular in less-favoured regions.
- Proposals considering several energy end-use sectors and covering both demand- and supply-side measures, including energy-efficient public procurement (e.g. the measures listed in Annex VI to Directive 2006/32/EC on energy end-use efficiency and energy services).
- Proposals where local/regional governments play a clear leading role and where local stakeholders, including citizens, are closely associated.
- Proposals stimulating energy-efficient behaviour on the part of citizens/enterprises and promoting development of a local market for energy services.
- Proposals resulting in practical action plans with clear, realistic and measurable targets, achievement of which is monitored and widely communicated in a transparent way, e.g. using electronic metering.

Key players and target groups

See table.

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.

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 and distribution and possibly also user groups (such as fleet and/or public transport operators).

Priorities for action

(a) Enabling policies and strategies

- Develop ambitious local and regional policies, plans and targets for integrated bioenergy supplies.

(b) Market transformation

- Promote establishment of strong market structures, involving local and regional organisations (especially SMEs) in large-scale production and processing of an integrated mix of bioenergy sources.
- Develop examples of best practice in long-term business agreements between biomass / biofuel producers and major energy suppliers in the electricity, heating/cooling and transport sectors.

(c) Changing behaviour

- Action to change attitudes and behaviour amongst public-sector decision-makers and rural planners, by involving them in creating new local jobs by developing bio-business opportunities in agricultural communities.
- Action to change the usual practices of farmers and foresters, by persuading them to switch to growing crops for large-scale production of bioenergy.
- Action to change the usual practices of conventional energy suppliers (electricity, heating/cooling and/or transport fuels), by persuading them to enter into large-scale long-term bio-business agreements with suppliers from agriculture and forestry.

(d) Access to capital

- Stimulate large-scale investment in integrated bio-businesses (integrated biomass / biofuel supply chains) at regional level, aiming to achieve major increases in supplies of solid, liquid and gaseous bioenergy sources for use in electricity, heating/cooling and transport fuel markets.
- Promote enhanced dialogue between biomass / biofuel producers (farmers, forestry owners and fuel processors) and potential investors (project developers, financial institutions and potential partners in cooperative project financing or other innovative financing schemes).

Key players and target groups

See table.

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.

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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.

Priorities for action

(a) Enabling policies and strategies

- Action to achieve more appropriate harmonised and integrated approaches for measuring and verifying energy savings, setting national indicative energy-saving targets and drafting national energy efficiency action plans.
- Action to develop and promote top-down and/or bottom-up evaluation methods for energy-saving policies, programmes and/or projects.
- Action to facilitate evaluation and comparison of national energy efficiency action plans.
- Actions to improve the availability of official national statistics required for energy efficiency indicators in the domestic sector
- Action to implement energy efficiency monitoring, forecasting progress on energy efficiency in the EU or sketching long-term strategies for future cross-sector energy efficiency policies.

(b) Market transformation

- Action to foster exchanges of best practice between public-sector bodies on energy-efficient public procurement.
- Actions to encourage the implementation of energy management schemes in the tertiary sector
- Actions to promote schemes and procedures for energy audits
- Action to develop appropriate qualification, accreditation and/or certification schemes for providers of energy services, energy audits and energy efficiency improvement measures.
- Action to introduce energy efficiency policies and practices into regulation of energy markets.

(c) Changing behaviour

- Action to change energy consumption patterns and increase demand for energy services.
- Action on metering and informative billing of energy consumption.

(d) Access to capital

- Action to 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.
- Action to investigate and promote market-based approaches to energy efficiency policies, for example by means of white certificates.
- Action to promote identification, analysis and exchanges of best practices on financial mechanisms for promoting energy efficiency, including fiscal measures.
- Action to foster development of energy services companies (ESCOs): awareness-raising, confidence-building, creation of ESCO directories, etc.

Key players and target groups

See table.

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.

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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.

Priorities for action

- Action to replicate, enlarge and widen successful experience, tools and methods of sustainable energy education, reaching more schools, more teachers and more pupils with specific best practice activities (focusing on secondary schools in 2007).
- Action to promote sustainable energy education in the European schools system mobilising a large forum of stakeholders at regional, national and EU level, including education and energy players.
- Exchanges of experience between countries which have integrated energy education into their curriculum and countries which have not.
- Action to make the best use of existing didactic tools, in particular those developed so far with IEE support.
- Competitions in eligible countries with a view to awarding a prize for the most energy-efficient school.

Key players and target groups

See table.

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.

Product standards initiative¹⁵

Objectives

- To finance development by CEN/CENELEC of measurement standards required for implementing the Ecodesign Directive (2005/32/EC) and the Energy Labelling Directive (1992/75/EEC).
- To finance development by CEN/CENELEC of measurement standards required for implementing renewable energy products and fuels in order to meet the objectives of the Renewable Electricity Directive (2001/77/EC), the Biomass Action Plan and related EC policies.

Priorities for action

- Preparation, by the relevant European standards bodies (under specific agreements), of measurement standards on the environmental aspects and, in particular, energy consumption of various energy-using products for implementing the Ecodesign Directive (2005/32/EC) and the Energy Labelling Directive (1992/75/EEC).
- Preparation, by the relevant European standards bodies (under specific agreements), of standards on the energy and environmental performance and safety of renewable energy products and systems, including solar, wind, biomass and biogas systems, plus solid, liquid and gaseous biofuels and biodegradable wastes. Development, in particular, of measurement standards EN 14214 (fatty acid methyl ester) and EN 590 (diesel fuel).

Key players and target groups

- CEN/CENELEC hold a monopoly.

Indicators

N/A.

¹⁵ Action will be supported using specific agreements with CEN/CENELEC under the EC framework contract on measurement methods for energy-using products required for the Ecodesign and Labelling Directives.

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.

Priorities for action

(a) Enabling policies and strategies

- Producing strategic information, benchmarks and feedback for policy-makers, especially for realising the national potential for CHP in the Member States
- Action to identify demand for heating, which could potentially be efficiently supplied by CHP systems, but is not yet connected to them.
- Action to address the need to sustain and develop district heating
- Action to improve the consistency of CHP, energy efficiency and RES policies at national, regional and local levels.
- Monitoring and facilitating the role of regulators as well as legislation, codes, permits and standards, including application procedures, construction and planning permits, grid connection codes, standards, agreements and procedures.
- Simplifying procedures for authorising construction of CHP generators, including sharing and transferring best practices and pilot trials of innovative approaches.
- Monitoring European CHP markets, 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 role of regulators and governments.
- Monitoring the impact of CHP, including its contribution to economic growth, competitiveness, employment, security of supply and the environment and the human safety and environmental impact during installation and operation, end-of-life decommissioning, recycling according to WEEE requirements (especially for micro CHP) etc.

(b) Market transformation

- Promoting standardised/package CHP systems, meeting agreed electricity and heating grid connection codes and standards for specific applications and markets, particularly for micro CHP.
- Addressing issues related to guarantees of origin for electricity and the harmonisation of such guarantees of origin in the EU.
- Promoting use of CHP by public authorities.
- Promoting use of high efficiency CHP with district heating systems.
- Promoting the use of CHP by energy services companies (ESCO).
- Promoting use of CHP powered by renewable fuels.
- Certification schemes for CHP operators.

- Standards for CHP systems.
- (c) Changing behaviour
 - Raising awareness of the potential of CHP in cities and local communities.
 - Networking professionals, decision-makers and key players on CHP markets.
 - Developing long-term industry agreements.
- (d) Access to capital
 - Encouraging investment, including coordinated action and networking for CHP project developers, bankers and venture capitalists plus cooperative project financing.
- (e) Training
 - CHP industry, including approval procedures for new electricity and heating connections, safety, security and environmental issues.
 - Architects and planners, including environmental and plant location issues.
 - Operation and maintenance of CHP plants.
 - Installers, especially for micro CHP, by using the European and national trade organisations.
 - CHP system sizing and optimisation of heating and cooling loads.

Key players and target groups

See table.

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.

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

This special initiative is restricted to Member States and participating countries and their designated organisations. It builds on the concerted action supporting transposition and implementation of Directive 2002/91/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (CA EPDB) for the period January 2005 – June 2007, as adopted by Commission Decision C/2004/4539.

This first concerted action (CA EPBD) has been providing essential support for the dialogue between Member States (MS) regarding implementation of Directive 2002/91/EC, the Directive on the Energy Performance of Buildings (EPBD). This first CA was designed to cover three different periods, centred on 4 January 2006, the deadline set by the EPBD for transposition by MS. However, Member States are having considerable difficulties with transposition and implementation of the EPBD, which have resulted in serious delays. It is now clear that a significant majority of MS will make full use of the three-year extension allowed by the EPBD, largely on grounds of the lack of qualified experts to carry out certification and inspection activities. Under these circumstances, it is impossible to conclude the work plan on the first CA EPBD by June 2007.

Although significant progress has already been made with the work on this CA, particularly towards achieving a significant degree of convergence between Member States in their solutions to common problems, many issues that should have been settled by now, and on which MS should have made all their decisions, are still being discussed in a significant number of countries. This is confirmed by the action taken by the European Commission, which has issued a significant number of “reasoned opinions” to MS, signalling that the delays are really serious and that many issues still need to be resolved.

This CA will continue to aim at supplementing and accelerating the work of the committee set up by the Buildings Directive (Article 14) and the ongoing work on standardisation for the same Directive by the CEN Technical Committees, in order to meet the deadlines set for implementation of the EPBD. In addition, the CA will enhance and structure sharing of information and experience from national implementation and promote good/best practice in other activities required of Member States by the Directive. It will therefore address many aspects, including national building codes, European standards, certification schemes, integration of RES installations into buildings and guidelines for inspections on heating and cooling installations. The CA will especially focus on how MS are planning to implement the Directive and on national standardisation work in order to bring the provisions adopted at European level closer to best practice in Member States, while also promoting better certification and inspection schemes and schemes for accreditation of energy audit and inspection experts in Member States. A clear division of tasks between this CA and the proposed Energy Performance of Buildings Directive Platform has also been established to avoid duplication and to ensure that the CA, the Platform and the Article 14 and CEN Committee complement each other.

For details of the tasks addressed by this CA, its duration and of the organisations designated by the Member States, see Annex A.

8 CALLS FOR TENDER

The following action is planned in response to the needs of Commission departments and is therefore to be put out to tender.

Preparatory studies for ecodesign requirements for energy-using products (third round) - Directive 2005/32/EC

Budget: € 600 000.

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 has 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 will be 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 will have to provide the elements necessary for the impact assessment that will accompany the potential draft proposal. They will last 24 months at most.

Two other batches will ensure participation by consumer and environmental NGOs in the preparatory study phases and in the Consultation Forum that will examine the draft implementing measures emerging from the studies (Article 18 of the Directive stipulates that “The Commission shall ensure that in the conduct of its activities it observes, in respect of each implementing measure, a balanced participation of Member States' representatives and all interested parties concerned with the product/product group in question, such as industry, including SMEs and craft industry, trade unions, traders, retailers, importers, environmental protection groups and consumer organisations.”)

Impact assessments of draft measures implementing the Ecodesign Framework Directive for EuPs (Directive 2005/32/EC)

Budget: € 050 000.

Objectives

Studies to assist the Commission in carrying out impact assessments to prepare draft measures implementing the Ecodesign Framework Directive. The preparatory studies determining whether and which ecodesign requirements should be set for the first 14 product groups will be finished during 2007. Building on these studies, the Commission will draft implementing measures, which should be accompanied by impact assessments when submitted to the Consultation Forum, to the regulatory committee and to the Commission for approval, as provided for in the Framework Directive. The complexity and volume of the issues involved requires the assistance of one or more consultants in preparing the 14 IA reports.

Description

A separate impact assessment will accompany each of the 14 product-specific implementing measures covering: 1. boilers and combi-boilers (gas/oil/electric); 2. water heaters (gas/oil/electric); 3. personal computers (desktops and laptops) and computer monitors; 4. imaging equipment: copiers, faxes, printers, scanners and multifunctional devices; 5. televisions; 6. standby and off-mode losses

of EuPs; 7. battery chargers and external power supplies; 8. office lighting; 9. (public) street lighting; 10. residential room conditioning appliances (air-conditioning and ventilation); 11. electric motors from 1 to 150 kW, water pumps (commercial buildings, drinking water, food and agriculture), circulators in buildings and ventilation fans (non-residential); 12. commercial refrigerators and freezers, including chillers, display cabinets and vending machines; 13. domestic refrigerators and freezers; and 14. domestic dishwashers and washing machines. The preparatory studies carried out for each product group will already provide substantial input for the impact assessment in terms of technical, economic, social and environmental analysis of policy options and will also lead to consultation of the stakeholders directly affected. In most cases the task of the contractors assisting with the impact assessment will therefore be limited to adding to the previous work and assessing the likely impact of the policy options chosen for the implementing measures, all in the appropriate format for the Commission to draft the IA report. A round of stakeholder consultations (beyond those already involved) will also be expected from the contractor. It is possible that for some product groups industry will come forward with voluntary agreements that will make the implementing measure unnecessary (see Articles 15 and 18 of the Directive). This alternative will be taken into account in the impact assessment.

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

Budget: €6 400.

Objectives

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

Directive 2005/32/EC is due to be transposed by August 2007. The contractor should assist with analysing the compliance of the relevant national legislation with the Ecodesign Framework Directive in each Member State. This includes the possibility of requesting translations of the national legislation where it is not available in English, French or any of the contractor's working languages. The administrative provisions designed to comply with the Directive in the Member State concerned should also be checked for compliance. With the assistance of the Commission departments concerned, the contractor should actively seek 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 transposition of the Directive at a workshop in December 2006 should also be used in the contractor's work.

9 AVAILABLE BUDGET FOR THE 2007 CALLS

The total operational budget of the IEE II programme for 2007 will be approximately €5 000 000 for action under SAVE, ALTENER, STEER and Integrated initiatives, distributed as explained below.

From the operational budget line, an amount of € 109 000 has been provisionally allocated to cover the operating expenses of the Executive Agency for 2007¹⁶.

The total commitment for grants and procurement under the 2007 annual Work Programme will add up to €8 891 000.

The indicative budget for grants launched in 2007 is approximately €5 054 600. For calls for tenders, a budget of € 836 400 is planned.

The indicative distribution of the budget for grants under the three sectors SAVE, ALTENER and STEER and for the Integrated initiatives is set out below.

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¹⁶ This figure has been obtained from a cost-benefit analysis undertaken to ascertain the expedience of continuing with externalisation of management of IEE to an Executive Agency. A decision on that issue is expected to be taken early in 2007.

Indicative distribution of the available 2007 budget by field and by means of implementation

Field	Action	Calls for proposals (k€)	Calls for tenders (k€)	TOTAL (k€)
SAVE	Energy-efficient buildings	4 700		
	Industrial excellence	2 500		
	Energy-efficient products	1 759.6	3 836.4	
	TOTAL	10 059.6	3 836.4	13 896
ALTENER	RES-e	5 270		
	RES heating and cooling	5 270		
	Domestic and small-scale RE applications	5 270		
	Biofuels	1 885		
	TOTAL	17 695		17 695
STEER	Energy-efficient transport	7 200		
	Clean vehicles and alternative motor fuels	3 300		
	TOTAL	10 500		10 500
Integrated initiatives	Creation of local and regional energy agencies	3 000		3 000
	EU networking for local action	800		800
	Sustainable energy communities	2 300		2 300
	Bio-business	3 500		3 500
	Energy services	2 500		2 500
	Intelligent energy education	1 200		1 200
	Product standards	800		800
	Combined heat and power	700		700

	Concerted action - EPBD	3 100		3 100
		17 900		17 900
GRAND TOTAL		55 054.6	3 836.4	58 891

All the figures above are estimates and are subject to change, depending on the results of the call.

The budget set aside for procurement procedures is approximately € 836 400. All calls for tenders of strategic relevance to Community policy are to be managed directly by the Commission (DG TREN). This budget may be raised at the expense of the budget for grants to cover activities related to implementation of any newly approved directives and other legal initiatives which might follow later this year.

Additional contributions to the budget are expected from EFTA countries and from candidate countries and potential candidate countries upon conclusion of the relevant association agreements and Memoranda of Understanding. The contributions expected from those countries are allocated on a pro-rata basis to the individual Key Actions. These additional contributions, plus any remaining amount not spent on public procurement, will be taken into account when establishing the ranking of selected projects and of the reserve list following the evaluation of proposals.

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10 PLANNING OF THE 2007 CALLS

The plan is to launch a call for proposals as soon as possible after adoption of the 2007 annual Work Programme.

The Commission will publish the call in the Official Journal of the European Union (OJ) and on the website of DG TREN.

The minimum duration of the call for proposals will be four months.

Calls for tenders will also be published during the year, with the durations laid down in the procurement procedures.

Contracting of the concerted action on Directive 2002/91/EC will start as soon as possible after adoption of this Work Programme.

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ANNEX A: OUTLINE OF THE CONCERTED ACTION SUPPORTING TRANSPOSITION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF DIRECTIVE 2002/91/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL (CA EPDB II)

A.1 Objectives

This concerted action - CA EPBD II - aims 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 Committee (Article 14 of the EPBD) and its ad-hoc group on CEN standards and certification exercises.

These objectives will be achieved by organising a series of structured meetings to discuss various topics.

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

1. Certification procedures – questions related to Article 7 of Directive 2002/91/EC on the actual functional certification scheme and all its procedures;
2. Inspection of boilers and air-conditioning systems – questions relating to Articles 8 and 9 of the Directive;
3. Specifications and training requirements for experts and inspectors – questions relating to Article 10 of the Directive;
4. Methods and procedural aspects for energy performance characterisation – questions relating to Articles 3, 4 and 5 of the Directive;
5. Information campaigns – 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.

CA EPBD II will not deal with any action to raise awareness on the part of market players or any other tasks which market players could carry out on their own initiative and which could be subject to a call for proposals. Nor will CA EPBD II deal with any issues which are in the sole interest of the Commission and, as such, subject to a call for tenders.

Justification for application of Article 168(1c)

The objectives of CA EPBD II, as outlined above, are very closely linked to transposition of Directive 2002/91/EC. Therefore, CA EPBD II will require the collaboration of the organisations in charge of national transposition and implementation of Directive 2002/91/EC. Generally these are the Ministries responsible and expert bodies working closely with those Ministries. Only those organisations have the expertise and experience needed for this concerted action.

The nature of the task of trying to achieve more harmonised transposition and implementation of Directive 2002/91/EC calls for the involvement of the relevant government authorities and their designated expert bodies.

As national transposition is already under way, the national players involved in transposition and implementation of the Directive are known and the national work has been defined. Consequently, *de facto* there is one expert body (or team of organisations) in each country suitable for CA EPBD II.

Conversely, due to the above-mentioned specificity and sensitivity of the tasks, this action is not suitable for a call for proposals, nor for a call for tenders as it is in the common interest of the Commission and the Member States.

A.2 Work packages

Certification procedures

Member States (MS) must implement mandatory certification of new and existing buildings, along with periodic certification of public buildings. A few MS already have considerable experience in these types of activity, a number now have early experience and most other MS have no experience whatsoever. Those with experience can describe their approaches, and MS can discuss the advantages and disadvantages of various possible alternatives, solutions to overcome difficulties, etc. In doing so, many MS may decide to converge on similar solutions, whenever possible, thus allowing more harmonious implementation across the EU.

Since January 2006 certification is gradually being introduced in the MS for different types of building, and specific experience can now be exchanged so that MS can see successes or problems in other MS and take corrective measures that will lead to further convergence on implementing methods.

A further topic of discussion should be identifying the best ways to use certificate data to monitor the energy performance of the building stock and estimate improvements, aiming at harmonising monitoring and evaluation methods.

Inspection of boilers and air-conditioning systems

In accordance with the EPBD, MS must implement mandatory inspections of boilers and air-conditioning systems above certain threshold power levels, depending on the type of equipment or fuel, and also of heating systems more than 15 years old and must make recommendations for upgrades or substitution in certain cases. With millions of such units all over Europe, this task might prove even more challenging than implementing certification of new and public buildings, simply by virtue of the very large numbers involved.

To comply with different obligations and Kyoto protocol commitments, MS have already launched programmes supporting replacement and conversion and, as a result, already have some experience of mandatory inspections for large systems. But few MS have any experience of widespread inspections of smaller units, as required by the EPBD. The EPBD also offers the alternative of conducting information campaigns, in which case MS must prove that they will produce comparable results.

Inspection of boilers and air-conditioning systems are the topics which are furthest behind schedule and will be implemented last. Within CA EPBD II, taking as their starting point the discussions on the methods and logistics involved in these inspections, Member States will focus on organisational and financial solutions, the relative merits of inspections or information campaigns and how to assess their relative success, along with the costs that consumers will have to pay for this service.

Specifications and training requirements for experts and inspectors

Under the EPBD, certification of buildings and inspections of boilers and air-conditioners must be carried out by accredited experts acting in an independent manner and recognised by the MS. How to accredit and recognise experts is left to MS to decide. Training and education of professionals is an issue of interest of all the MS. This will no doubt be highly variable between MS, due to the specifics of the local labour markets.

During the first CA EPBD problems and possible common solutions were identified but not yet finalised and implemented due to the focus on the methods and procedural aspects for energy performance characterisation.

Within CA EPBD II, MS will be able to present the procedures that they intend to adopt and exchange views to help them come to some degree of convergence of methods and qualifications. This would be highly desirable to allow individual inspectors to move beyond national borders with little specific training (e.g. to know local regulations better) and ease local difficulties with shortages of trained experts or improve the economic aspects of this type of activity.

Methods and procedural aspects for energy performance characterisation

Methods and procedural aspects for energy performance characterisation were the main focus of the first CA EPBD. It focused on adding appropriate methods (calculations) to the national legislation during the period 2003-2006. The basic outcomes have been significant harmonisation of the European approach and contributions to tackling existing buildings.

So far CEN has prepared a set of standards, now in the final stages of adoption, in close dialogue with the EDMC and its ad-hoc working group. These standards have established the main specifications, but still leave many options open to MS as well as a need to define the national implementing conditions (e.g. climate and building culture). Moreover, due to their complexity, some topics have not yet been addressed at all by CEN.

CA EPBD II will therefore provide a convenient forum for discussing practical implementation of the new standards in regulations and certification procedures in MS, particularly for identification of common approaches to simplification and alternatives which pose common difficulties that are best solved together by the MS in frank discussions. Although it will be difficult to find a common solution that will fit all MS, the range of solutions can be narrowed down to a few selected possibilities, allowing a first level of convergence within the EU.

Information campaigns

Under Article 12 the MS will be under an obligation to conduct national information campaigns, to raise public awareness and ensure acceptance of the Directive. Discussion of the most appropriate approaches and comparison of the experience of individual MS would contribute significantly to speeding up take-off and increasing the degree of convergence. The activity does not include direct information, but only a forum for discussion of this significant topic between MS.

A.3 Duration of CA EPBD II

CA EPBD II is expected to run for 36 months, starting in summer 2007, thus running until the extended deadline for full transposition of the EPBD (4 January 2009). This will also make it possible to take into account information on practical implementation of the EPBD in all MS, to discuss field experience and to identify and recommend any changes that may prove desirable to the practices adopted. The experience reported from Denmark, Germany and the Netherlands, together with national field trials, clearly indicate that several adjustments will be needed during the initial phases of practical implementation of any certification exercise.

A.4 Participants/contractors designated by the Member States and participating countries for CA EPBD II

1	Austria	Österreichisches Institut für Bautechnik (OIB) Schenkenstraße 4 A-1010 Wien	Platform of the Austrian provinces for matters relating to construction; organised as a private association with the nine provinces as members.
2	Belgium	Belgian Building Research Institute (BBRI) Boulevard Poincaré 79 B-1060 BRUXELLES	Research institute founded in 1960 at the initiative of the trade association in application of the 1947 "De Grootte" Order.
3	Bulgaria	Energy Efficiency Agency (EEA), the Bulgarian national energy agency	Governmental.
4	Cyprus	Ministry of Commerce, Industry & Tourism Energy Service	Governmental.
5	Denmark	Danish Energy Authority Amaliegade 44 Copenhagen	Governmental.
6	Estonia	Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications Energy Efficiency and Renewables Division Energy Department Harju 11, 15072 Tallinn, ESTONIA	Governmental.
7	Finland	Ministry of the Environment Housing and Building Department PO Box 35, FIN-00023 Government, FINLAND Office: Kasarmikatu 25, Helsinki	Governmental.
8	France	Ministère de l'Economie, des Finances et de l'Industrie Télédoc 161 - Bd V. Auriol 61 F-75703 PARIS Cedex 13	Governmental.
9	Germany	Deutsche Energie Agentur (dena) GmbH, German national energy agency Chausseestr. 128a, D-10115 Berlin	Public utility in which the Ministry for Economy and the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau each hold 50% of the shares.
10	Greece	Centre for Renewable Energy Sources (CRESES), Greek national energy agency, 19th km Marathonos Av. Pikermi GR 19009 Athens	Public entity under the auspices of the Ministry of Development, established under private law.
11	Hungary	Budapest University of Technology and Economics Faculty of Architectural Engineering Department of Energetics and Building Service Engineering H-1111 Budapest, M• egyetem rkp. 3. Bldg. K. II.45	Governmental.
12	Ireland	SEI, The Irish national energy authority Glasnevin, Dublin 9	Governmental.
13	Italy	Rete Nazionale delle Agenzie Energetiche Locali (RENAEL) c/o Rete di Punti Energia Via Stresa 24 20125 Milano	Association of local energy agencies, all owned by the municipality or the province.
14	Latvia	Building Department, Ministry of Economics,	Governmental.
15	Lithuania	Ministry of the Environment of Lithuania A. Jaksto St 4/9, 01105 Vilnius	Governmental.

16	Malta	Ministry for Resources and Infrastructure 1st Floor, Project House, Floriana CMR 02, Malta	Governmental.
17	Netherlands	SenterNovem, the Dutch national energy agency Catharijnensingel 59 PB 8242 3503 RE Utrecht, The Netherlands	Governmental.
18	Norway	Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate (NVE)	Governmental.
19	Poland	Instytut Techniki Budowlanej (Building Research Institute) ul. Filtrowa 1 , 00-611 Warszawa	Governmental.
20	Portugal	ADENE, the Portuguese national energy agency Estrada de Alfragide, Praceta 1, nº 47 Alfragide, 2720 -537 Amadora	Private non-profit, stakeholder organisation with the Ministry for Economy holding 70% of the shares.
21	Slovakia	Výskumný a vývojový ústav pozemných stavieb NOVA (VVÚPS - NOVA sro, Research and Development Institute for Building Construction) Studená 3 820 02 Bratislava 22	Private commercial institute, which already has a contract with the Ministry to prepare the method for the Buildings Directive and to work out the data at national level.
22	Slovenia	Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy, Agency for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy SI-1000 Ljubljana, Dimi•eva 12, Slovenia	Governmental.
23	Spain	IDAE, the Spanish national energy agency C/Madera, 8 28004 MADRID	Governmental.
24	Sweden	STEM, Swedish Energy Agency Head of International Secretariat Box 310 SE- 631 04 - Eskilstuna – Sweden	Governmental.
25	UK	Faber Maunsell Marlborough House Upper Marlborough Road St Albans Herts, AL1 3UT, UK	Private commercial body, selected after a tendering procedure.

A.5 Total costs and EU contribution to CA EPBD II

The total costs and EU contribution to the concerted action will be about €1.1 million.