

PUBLENEF newsletter no. 3, November 2017

The PUBLENEF project is now halfway, and we can on the one hand look back to several research tasks that have been completed and on the other hand look forward to the remaining activities planned.

A key first part of the project was the survey to assess the 'needs' or challenges encountered by European local, regional, and national governments in the implementation of energy efficiency measures. For local and regional government agencies, key challenges include a lack of budget, a lack of time (both for the staff and for other stakeholders), and the complexity of the issues and the administrative procedures. See page 2 of this newsletter for more information on the needs assessment.

In addition to the identification of needs, PUBLENEF has also identified 'good practices' of policy implementation. In order to be able to overcome the identified needs, the 'good practices' have been matched to the needs. In this way, PUBLENEF can offer guidance

to government agencies based on successful examples from other municipalities, regions, or countries. More on the matchmaking can be found on page 5.

During the remainder of the project, PUBLENEF will focus on supporting governments and agencies on the various levels on energy efficiency policy implementation. A key aspect in this process is the development of 'roadmaps' in collaboration with municipalities, regions, and countries, focussing on specific challenges identified. Examples include a roadmap on the implementation of the energy strategy in the Spanish city of Valladolid, the roll-out of the energy programme for municipalities in the state of Upper Austria, and a system for monitoring of energy savings in Croatia. A full overview of the roadmaps is available on the PUBLENEF project website. Through publications and regional, national, and European events, PUBLENEF will ensure that the results of the 'roadmaps' and other research tasks will be spread to a wider audience and replicated throughout the EU.



A EUROPEAN FIELD FEEDBACK: THE NEEDS ASSESSMENT PHASE OF PUBLENEF PROJECT

A EUROPEAN SURVEY ASSESSING LOCAL, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL NEEDS REGARDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY MEASURES

The primary objective of the survey concerning the needs assessment of public sector institutions across Europe, was to **identify the shortfalls in existing energy efficiency policies currently in operation at each level: local, regional and national.**

At the **national level** it seemed appropriate to **refer to the Energy Efficiency Directive articles for each section of the national questionnaire.** For the **regional/local questionnaire**, using **more general sections** was decided as we were looking to **local policies** but also to **local projects management issues.** Therefore, the following themes were analysed:

local/regional level	national level
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy Efficiency actions and strategies: goals, target audience, costs, planning, stakeholders • Legal and administrative specifics • Information and training required • Communication and consultation with citizens • Financial tools and taxation • Political will • Project Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goals, targets, specific measures and policies • Exemplar Role of Public Body Buildings (as it relates to Article 5) • Purchasing by Public Bodies (as it relates to Article 6) • Energy Audits and Management Systems (as it relates to Article 8) • Technology (i.e. Promotion of efficiency in heating and cooling as it relates to Article 14) • Availability of qualification, accreditation and certification schemes (as it relates to Article 16) • Information and Training (as it relates to Article 17) • Energy Services (as it relates to Article 18) • Energy Efficiency National Fund, Financing and Technical Support (as it relates to Article 20) • Review & Monitoring of Implementation (as it relates to Article 24)

MAIN OUTPUTS OF THE SWOT ANALYSIS CARRIED OUT ON THE SURVEY RESPONSES

14 national responses and 41 local / regional ones were received from all over Europe. A SWOT analysis was carried out on those responses, allowing the selection and prioritization of the main strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats regarding the implementation of energy efficiency projects.

> **At regional/local level:**

- ✓ The main strengths are related to the **in-house expertise about communication, consultation and mobilisation of the relevant in-house services.**
- ✓ The main weaknesses are the **insufficient budget**, the **lack of stakeholder's available time** and therefore the **difficulties to mobilise them.**
- ✓ Concerning opportunities, in a general way, the **sufficient information regarding administrative aspects, training possibilities and energy technologies** are considered as the best opportunities. However it has been noticed the **variety of sources**, often underlined for financial tools information, which make it more difficult to use.
- ✓ The main threats are **the existing legislation which needs to evolve** to allow the development of energy efficiency policies, **the need of simplification regarding administrative procedures** and **the need for training of the elected representatives regarding energy efficiency issues.**

> **At national level:**

The main strengths at national level are the following:

- ✓ **Purchasing by public bodies:** the public sector (and not only the central government) purchase energy efficient buildings, products and service at national level and tools/framework are in place to assist the public sector in those procurements.
- ✓ **Energy audits and management systems:** the energy audits seems well implemented with a programme for conducting them, quality assurance schemes, and technical and financial feasibility assessments.
- ✓ **Availability of qualification, accreditation and certification schemes:** the level of technical competence, objectivity and reliability of providers of energy services, energy audits, energy managers and installers of energy-related building elements is considered as sufficient to contribute to national energy efficiency objectives. The presence of accreditation schemes and/or equivalent qualification schemes are also considered as strengths.
- ✓ **Energy efficiency national fund, financing and technical support:** presence of an Energy Efficiency National Fund and use of this fund by the public sector.

There are no major weaknesses according to the persons interviewed at the national level. However, if we look at the highest weakness score, the following parameters can be underlined:

- ✓ For the “goals, targets, specific measures and policies” category: **absence of energy modelling at the local and regional level.**
- ✓ For the “exemplar role of public body buildings” category: **absence of program for monitoring energy efficiency at local level.**
- ✓ For the “energy Services” category: **lack of information on best practices for energy performance contracting.** This question reach the same level as a strength (sufficient information). Therefore this parameter can be considered as really different from one country to the other.
- ✓ For the “review and monitoring of implementation” category: **no implication to the public sector where targets are not being met.**

The needs identified through this analysis will help support the development and implementation of Energy Efficiency “roadmaps” at national, regional and local level. The data collection of the objectives, needs and resources needed in order to implement Energy Efficiency actions will help create dynamics, define measures and policies but also develop a toolbox in order to implement concrete Energy Efficiency measures and actions.

MATCHMAKING SUMMARY

PUBLENEF's overarching goal is to assist EU Member States (MS) in implementing effective and efficient sustainable energy policies (with a focus on energy efficiency) and empower them to make use of the good practices (GPs) and policy processes implemented in other MS at the national, regional, and/or local level.

Therefore, to ensure the success of the project, it is very important to match appropriately the collected GPs with the existing needs identified. The following matching methodology has been adopted:

- ✓ firstly, Analysis of GPs collected, to better understand the fundamental drivers of GPs in EE policy design and implementation;
- ✓ secondly, Analysis of the needs (weaknesses) identified, to assess the needs of public bodies regarding the development, implementation, and evaluation of EE policies;
- ✓ finally, Matching of the needs with GPs, to allocate all GPs according to the identified national, regional, and local needs.

MATCHMAKING SUMMARY

From 13 European countries (11 are partner countries), 54 GPs have been identified, at national, regional and local levels, respectively; While, there are 150 and 224 specific needs identified at national level and regional/local level, respectively. A total number of 14 EU's Energy Efficiency

Directive (EED) articles is addressed by all the GPs and the specific needs. In particular, the EED articles referred by GPs and the needs, together with the results of GP - need identification, is summarised in the table:

EC EE directive - N. art.	n. article-associated GP	n. national needs identified	n. regional/local needs identified
Art. 3: Goals, targets, specific measures and policies	12	6	-
Art. 4: Building renovation	6	0	-
Art. 5: Exemplar Role of Public Body Buildings	8	5	-
Art. 6: Purchasing by Public Bodies	3	16	-
Art. 8: Energy Audits and Management Systems	14	14	-
Art. 12:- Consumer information and empowering programme	6	0	40
Art. 14: Technology (i.e. Promotion of efficiency in heating and cooling	12	12	-
Art. 16: Availability of qualification, accreditation and certification schemes	0	2	-
Art. 17: Information and Training	9	44	156
Art. 18: Energy Services	4	25	-
Art. 19: Other measures to promote energy efficiency	1	0	-
Art. 20: Energy Efficiency National Fund, Financing and Technical Support	11	13	28
Art. 24 : Review & Monitoring of Implementation	3	13	-
Art. 28: Transposition	2	0	-

The final matching has been carried among the specific needs identified and 54 good practices. Having both the GPs and the needs addressed to EED articles, the EED articles have been used as common identifiers for matching the needs with the GPs collected. The matching has been carried out separately at two levels, article by article, between the collected GPs and the identified needs, without consideration of the location where the GPs have been collected. An example is given below:

Art. 17		Energy Efficiency Directive : Information and Training				National	Regional	Local	N+R+L	R+L
n. Good practice (title/description)	Need (n. identified)	Insufficient information on legal and administrative aspects (2) (NA39, 40 - RO)		Insufficient information on training possibilities (2) (NA39, 40 - RO)		Insufficient information on energy technologies (3) (NA8 - HR; NA20 - IE; NA39, 40 - RO; NA43 - BG)				
		GP20 - Bulgaria GP05 - France	Operational Programme Development of the competitiveness of the Bulgarian economy - GP 20	Operational Programme Development of the competitiveness of the Bulgarian economy. Provide enterprises with easily accessible, high-quality information and consultancy services.	"AGIR" (Action Globale Innovante pour la Région – Innovative Global Action for the Region) (Fedarene) - GP05	Provides technical and/or financial assistance to exemplary and innovative actions towards energy savings and renewable energy sources.	Operational Programme Development of the competitiveness of the Bulgarian economy – GP20	Operational Programme Development of the competitiveness of the Bulgarian economy. Provide enterprises with easily accessible, high-quality information and consultancy services.		
GP22 - Ireland GP45 – Poland GP05 - France	Sector Energy Programme (Supporting action to drive best-in-class public energy use) - GP22	SEP includes also the EC Handbook, which details a Project Development Process from concept through to completion for all types of contracting, from an Energy Performance Related Payment through to Energy Performance Contracting.	LIFE IP MAŁOPOLSKA - GP45	The aim of the project is full implementation of the assumptions of the air quality plan for the Lesser Poland Voivodeship. 60% of the project is co-financed from EU LIFE Programme and Voivodeship Protection and Water Management in Kraków funds; beneficiary's own input - approx. 40%.	"AGIR" (Action Globale Innovante pour la Région – Innovative Global Action for the Region) (Fedarene) – GP05	Provides technical and/or financial assistance to exemplary and innovative actions towards energy savings and renewable energy sources.				
GP05 - France GP12 – France GP53 - Italy	"AGIR" (Action Globale Innovante pour la Région – Innovative Global Action for the Region) (Fedarene) - GP05	Provides technical and/or financial assistance to exemplary and innovative actions towards energy savings and renewable energy sources.	Awareness of elected members of local authority « Grand Paris seine Ouest » - GP12	Organisation of training workshops to elected people of GP50 to awareness on the local risks of global warming.	Creation and management of the Energy Desk of the municipality of Messina - GP53	This 'Energy Desk' is a permanent office addressed to citizens to disseminate and promote information on technologies for energy efficiency.				

PUBLENEF SUPPORTING EVENTS

Events organized during the Publnef project have a supporting role to all project activities. The main objective of the Publnef events is to engage different types of local, regional and national stakeholders during all project' stages.

During the research phase of the project these events were used to discuss with policy makers and public authorities on their needs and good

practices regarding the development of energy efficiency policies. They played a key role in the collection/assessment process and enabled the matching between efficient solutions revealed in the good practices and the needs identified at regional and local levels.

Publenef events gave also the opportunity to discuss, facilitate the development and implementation of energy efficiency policy roadmaps, raise awareness on available tools, protocols and guidelines that assist energy efficiency project developers and policy makers and to disseminate the results of Publenef and trigger their replication.

During the first half of the project duration partners mobilised project stakeholders through over 30 events and presentations organized at different levels of administration.



Discussion on possible roadmaps in Spain; event organized by CIEMAT in Madrid



Collection of good practices by ABEA during the XII National Conference of ABEA, Sofia, Bulgaria



Discussion on energy clusters in Poland based on the energy efficiency policy roadmap implemented by KAPE "Coal-mining municipality energy cluster"

Visit the PUBLENEF project website and follow the PUBLENEF social media accounts for regular updates on project outputs.
www.publenef-project.eu

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JIN coordinates the PUBLENEF project, and collaborates with 12 partner organisations:

JIN Climate and Sustainability Groningen, Netherlands
Center for Renewable Energy Sources and Saving (CRES) Pikierni, Greece
Polish National Energy Conservation Agency (KAPE) Warsaw, Poland
Research Centre for Energy, Environment and Technology (CIEMAT) Madrid, Spain
Centre for Monitoring Business Activities in the Energy Sector and Investments (CEI) Zagreb, Croatia
ABEA - Association of Bulgarian Energy Agencies Plovdiv, Bulgaria
OÖ ESV - OÖ Energiesparverband Linz, Austria
Italian National Agency for New Technologies, Energy, and Sustainable Economic Development (ENEA) Rome, Italy
European Federation of Agencies and Regions for Energy and the Environment (FEDARENE) Brussels, Belgium
Energy Cities Besançon, France
Tipperary Energy Agency (TEA) Tipperary, Ireland
ARENE - Île-de-France Paris, France
Local Energy Agency Bucharest (AEEPM) Bucharest, Romania