



EL-EFF Regions

Newsletter N° 2 - February 2008

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Regional Energy Efficiency Action Plan in Upper-Austria

As one of the first regions in Europe to do so, Upper Austria already decided on the regional energy efficiency plan in November 2004 and that is now implemented by O.Ö. Energiesparverband in co-operation with the regional administration. As one activity this year, the focus was placed on lighting and an "Efficient lighting campaign" is presently being carried out. The Austrian National Energy Efficiency Plan also foresees, for example, the exchange of light bulbs by CFLs (compact fluorescence lamps). This is implemented in Upper Austria by carrying out a mix of measures for different target groups including a competition for municipalities, a lottery for households and an initiative for companies to support the exchange of inefficient lamps. A number of publications were disseminated and events and training seminars provide information about "Efficient lighting".

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"Smart Energy" - a regional climate dialogue in Sweden

Can a region take the lead in changing the entire economy towards sustainable energy use? What would be the chances of success? Would it give the businesses of that region a competitive edge or would it just be plain foolish? In order to find answers to these crucial questions, the Swedish Region of Västra Götaland launched an in-depth study. The conclusion was that a region such as Västra Götaland indeed has the potential to go ahead and take the lead in changing its economy. However, it requires firm political commitment and solid backing from industry, the public and other major players! The outcome of that study is now, therefore, being presented to the stakeholders in the region, through broad consultation.

Getting started

The Västra Götaland study, performed by the consultancy companies Econ and KanEnergi, analysed the supply and use of energy in the region. Energy use has been constant for the last twenty years, as have CO2 emissions. Self-sufficiency of energy is relatively low. CO2 emissions from households (heating, equipment, etc) are low and down to one fifth compared to 1990. The transport sector, however, is increasing its emissions. The total level of CO2 emissions per inhabitant is between five and six tons per year. This is relatively low in European terms but very high in a global comparison.

The study also investigated the potential for energy efficiency and for renewable energy sources. The potential for energy efficiency measures in transport, manufacturing and buildings can decrease the energy use by 20 percent in the long-term corresponding to 9.7 TWh/year. Renewable energy, corresponding to 8.4 TWh/year, could be put on the market. The main sources would be bioenergy (6 TWh) and wind power (1.9 TWh), primarily used for

production of electricity (3.4 TWh). Solar energy would also contribute with 0.5 TWh. Even if there is seemingly sufficient potential for changing from fossil energy dependence to renewable energy, the study points out some difficulties. Initial costs could be high. For public transport to take over the expected growth in road transport, it is estimated that the cost to tax payers will be 100 million euros extra per year by 2020, which corresponds to about 65€ per inhabitant. Large investments in buildings, including "passive" houses, are also needed.


Getting there

To be able to achieve such a fundamental change in its economy, a region needs to have industry and R&D with good knowledge and strong innovative capacity in relevant fields. The conclusion is that Västra Götaland – with its 1.5 million well-educated inhabitants and its technically advanced industry – indeed has the potential to go ahead and take the lead in changing its economy. However, it takes firm political commitment and solid backing from industry, the public and other major players!

In order to get this support, the Region of Västra Götaland will now present the findings of this study through broad consultation during some 18 months, in order to reach all relevant stakeholders. To facilitate discussions, work has been divided into six topic areas of strong regional priority and great economic importance:

- Efficient heating in homes and other buildings,
- Efficient cargo transport – "Green Logistics",
- Efficient passenger transport – "Green Mobility",
- Alternative vehicle fuels and more energy efficient vehicles,
- Increased production of energy from soil, forests, sun and wind,
- Life styles, consumer power and producer responsibility.

Each grouping has a political chairperson and an expert secretary pushing the work forward. This initiative goes under the name of "Smart Energy"

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National Energy Efficiency Plan in Poland

In Poland, the National Energy Efficiency Plan is the outcome of the implementation of Energy Efficiency Directive 2006/32/EC and it defines 9% as the national energy savings indicative target for 2016 and sets the intermediate target for 2010 as 2%.

The planned savings in absolute terms should reach 53,452 GWh in 2016 and its share of electricity amounts to 16%. The National Energy Efficiency Plan includes a list of measures aimed at improving the energy efficiency in all sectors of the economy. The improvements in the housing sector are planned to be achieved through the implementation of energy efficiency certificates for buildings, the continuation of the Thermomodernisation Programme and promotion of the rational use of energy in households. The promotional campaign will address the owners of flats and houses. One of the key actions is the replacement of filament lamps with new, low energy version, the replacement of old household appliances with new energy saving versions, dissemination of best practice examples and the implementation of tax incentives and discounts for both manufacturers and consumers of domestic equipment. A lot of attention is paid to right placing of energy efficiency labels on appliances. One of top priorities should be the analysis of a life cycle of energy consuming equipment: from the design stage, through sale and use to final disposal, which will ensure the highest energy efficiency at the assumed level of costs.

Actions targeted directly at consumers include appropriate metering and measurement of their electricity consumption as well as precise information on bills that can be read by consumers.

In the services sector, the priority measure is the replacement of household and office equipment, lighting, electric motors and small electronic equipment. The focus is on training technicians responsible for the installation and maintenance of energy consuming equipment. The same measures are recommended for the public sector. Moreover, the criterion of energy efficiency is to be taken into account in public investment projects. Some planned measures are to be based on ESCO companies which are conducive to the implementation of cost-effective solutions leading to increased energy efficiency.

In the public sector, priority measures are aimed at thermal retrofitting of public buildings including the replacement of equipment with energy saving versions. These actions will be supported by Regional Operations Programmes and Infrastructure and Environment Programme for the period 2007 – 2013.

In the industry sector, high efficiency cogeneration and voluntary undertakings in industry, leading to improved energy efficiency as well as the establishment of joint private and public energy efficiency funds, will be promoted.

However, this programme does not provide any measures for the agriculture sector.

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National framework - local focus

France launched a national debate on environmental issues last summer called the "Grenelles de l'environnement". This general consultation organised by the government gathered people from diverse backgrounds: companies, institutions, local authorities, NGOs, etc. Its goal was to define 15 to 20 concrete measures to be implemented in France regarding environmental policy. The consultation was organised around 6 workshops on climate change and energy demand management, biodiversity, environment and health, sustainable production and consumption modes, ecological democracy, ecological development and employment and competitiveness. Each of this group comprised 40 members working together to formulate recommendations. The measures proposed concerning demand management of electricity consumption are under the scope of the re-affirmation of the "factor 4" and the transposition of the "3 times 20" of the European directive. It includes a large part on buildings. Demanding requirements have been set up for new construction and renovation, which should notably reduce the consumption for electric heating. These new regulations are in addition to plans for urbanisation and the renovation of old buildings. A ban on incandescent light bulbs is also under consideration. Renewable energy should be increased for electricity production as well as for heat production. That could help with the replacement of electric heating, which is widespread in France. Energy and carbon audits are to be generalised for institutions and companies.



The government is now working legally and financially on the modalities of implementation of the Grenelles recommendations.

At a local level, in the region of Ile-de-France, the regional energy agency ARENE continues to promote the successful RUE/RES projects. This work also helps with the preparation of local players for future requirements that will be implemented as a result of the Grenelles programme. The agency recently produced and distributed a set of short movies on energy efficiency for local authorities. Those films illustrate best practices carried out by towns in the region. They present four different initiatives - a solar thermal heating plant for swimming pools, an electricity audit for a local library, air conditioning fuelled by geothermal energy coupled to an absorption plant and efficient fittings for public lighting. These short movies represent tools for the promotion and mass diffusion of efficient instruments. They will be shown in public places, conferences, fairs and will be freely available on the agency's Internet web site (www.areneidf.org). These movies will not only help to convince politicians and their technicians to commit to sustainable development and energy efficiency - they will also help them to explain to citizens the reasons and the reliability of their investment and policy.

 Judith Cazas, Arene Ile de France, j.cazas@areneidf.org, photo © Arene IDF



Electricity efficiency in the National Programme of the Czech Republic.

The last national programme for energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy sources was approved by the Czech government for the years of 2006 -2009. It is a mid-term programme to accomplish targets of the State Energy Concept and the State Environmental Policy of the Czech Republic. Its priorities are: the maximisation of energy and electricity efficiency and of energy savings, greater use of renewables and more extensive use of alternative fuels in the transport sector.

Electricity intensity in the Czech republic is higher than in more highly-developed EU countries. The average reduction of electricity intensity in 2000-2004 was 1% per annum. The target of the State Energy Concept for the period up to 2005 was minus 2% per annum. In 2004, the electricity consumption per capita was 5,515 kWh and the electricity intensity of GDP was 31,838 kWh/ 1000 CZK. For the period 2006 - 09, the target for electricity efficiency growth is 2.1% per year.

As for the specific measures to increase electricity efficiency, the national programme contains the following: Energy production and transmission sector – projects for the refurbishment of old power stations in order to increase their efficiency (electricity production licence, authorisation for power station construction, emission limits and integrated authorisation).

- Manufacturing industry – energy audits and implementation of their conclusions, establishment of energy (and environmental) management, use of modern energy-efficient technologies.
- Households – IT systems for the monitoring and evaluation of energy consumption, energy efficient appliances, energy labelling and benchmarking
- Other sectors – use of IT systems for the monitoring and evaluation of energy consumption, implementation of energy management, energy audits, energy efficient appliances, energy labelling, benchmarking, best practice programmes.
- Financial support: The main support is based on the State Programme for the support of energy efficiency and the use of renewables. Projects for electricity efficiency measures in buildings and the energy sector,

modernisation of electricity production and distribution networks, modernisation of technologies and materials can be co-financed from the State Programme.

- Administrative instruments: Norms for electricity efficiency of machines and engines, household appliances, new and refurbished buildings, energy labelling, energy certificates for buildings.
- Educational activities: Information campaigns, energy consulting, educational campaign for schools, state programme for environmental education, transition from promotion of partial energy efficient measures to complex, multi-faceted solutions.

Regional energy concept and conclusion

The last regional energy concept of South Bohemia was developed in 2003 and, in the same way as for electricity efficiency measures, it contains similar measures to those in the national programme. However, this area is not covered in much detail nor on large scale in either document. Some implementations, such as those for as energy labelling and the use of energy efficient appliances, are already well developed. However, more concentration on this subject on the part of public authorities, industry and other sectors (such as households), would be necessary.

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New Energy Spanish Action Plan 2008-2012

The "Efficiency and saving energy strategy in Spain" (E4) 2004-2012, approved by the Government on 28.11.2003, defined the potential savings and the measures to be implemented in order to improve the energy intensity of our economy and to promote a convergent change towards international agreements in terms of the environment. A plan of action was therefore defined for the period 2005-2007 and is still valid today.

On 20 July 2007, the Cabinet approved a new Plan of Action for the 2008-2012 period on the efficiency and energy saving strategy for Spain.

This will generate a saving of 87.9 million tons equivalent of petroleum (equivalent to 60% of the primary energy consumption in Spain during 2006) and will reduce CO2 emissions into the atmosphere by up to 238 million tons.


It will focus on 7 sectors (Industry, Transport, Building, Public Services, Residential and office computer system, Agriculture, Energy Transformation). It will also specify particular measures for each sector.

The Public Administrations will contribute to the Plan with a total of 2,367 million euros. Some 59 actions have been identified and these include, 36 articulated through economic incentives, 3 refer to initiatives promotions, including a communication plan while 4 measures are focused on the training of users and market agents.

The strategic objectives of this new plan include energy saving and efficiency, tools for economic growth, social welfare and the consolidation of the position of Spain in the first line of energy saving and efficiency.

The plan will be developed by concrete measures that will reach all of the seven sectors already mentioned. This plan will be integrated with the Action Plan of Energy Efficiency at European level, contributing not only to the objective of a 9% energy saving in 2016 but also to the much more ambitious objective of reaching a 20% saving level in 2020.

The Navarra Region has already approved its own measures in the framework of this new plan.

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National and regional measures for Saxony

In accordance with the EU Directive, the German Federal Ministry for Economy and Technology published the first national energy efficiency plan ([Energieeffizienz-Aktionsplan EEAP](#)) in November 2007). The main declaration was that more energy efficiency will be the cheapest means of ensuring energy supply and climate protection. The economic potentials for all energy savings from 2002 to 2016 are about 13.2% (= 1246 PJ).

The most important issues are:

- energy saving potentials of buildings and residential houses,
- measures for industry, trade, services and agriculture for more energy efficiency,
- energy management for public buildings,
- technical development of cars,
- information and motivation for users.

The EEAP presents practical and economic measures (partly existing), at the same time reducing the negative impact on citizens. It includes an evaluation of energy saving potentials for all sectors, divided into total energy savings and electricity savings.

In particular, the following new or adjusted measures of the EEAP, are expected to reduce electricity consumption at national level:

Households:

- Replacement of electrical heating systems *
- Supporting programme for high-efficiency home appliances *
- Standards and labels for high-efficiency home appliances
- Individual & independent consulting for households *
- Information campaigns and motivation for users *

Public sector:

- Upgrading of street lighting and traffic lights *

Service:

- Individual consulting *
- Standards and labels for high-efficiency appliances

Industry:

- Contracting for lighting, air-conditioning and ventilation *

Focusing on measures for households, the list can be added to by the following proposed measures for Saxony:

- financial incentives and grants for e.g. circulation pumps,
- independent energy advice for welfare recipients,
- best practice case studies (model households) to identify success factors,
- changes in tariff structure to set incentives for energy savings,
- certificates for low electric energy houses.

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(*) = usable on regional level



Low energy consumption pumps in Spain

Since the beginning of the year 2006, ESCAN, S.A. Consulting has carried out activities for the promotion of efficient circulation pumps for heating and sanitary hot water in Spain.

By means of interviews and technical visits to more than 20 companies of the sector (distributors of efficient pumps, associations of installers, engineering, consultancies and energy agencies) a feasibility and market study about pumps has been developed.

At a later stage, a questionnaire was sent direct to installers and distributors to find out which would be the best tool for supporting the choice of pumps based on three fundamental points:

- How do installers currently buy pumps?
- What is the best way of selecting high efficiency pumps?
- What is the best way to configure software to promote the purchase of efficient pumps?



Very efficient pumps

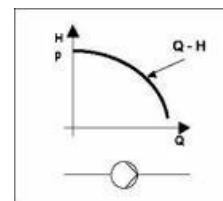
A simple tool is preferred for the sizing calculation and selection of the circulating pump.

The energy saving and efficiency due to the use of this type of pump supposes 50% of the electricity consumption by comparison with a normal pump:

The characteristics that define a circulating pump are:

- Flow of water that it should transport (Q)
- Pressure that contribute to the water to overcome all load losses (manometric height) (H)

In function of these characteristics, the flow and the manometric height and of the rotating speed (rpm), the pump will consume electric power that is defined as 'absorbed power'.



These four values: flow, manometric height, speed and absorbed power define the specifications of a circulating pump.

In pumping systems with conventional pumps, the parameters of the circulating pump are fixed, so determining flow and constant pressure in spite of changes in demand. The high efficiency pump always works under the same design conditions, independently of variations in demand for water - open or closed taps in the event of production of sanitary hot water or variations of heating requirements.

This is one of the reasons that have brought about the development of this type of circulating pump as they can adjust the flow and the differential pressure automatically according to the system conditions. The electronic regulation of the pump speed guarantees that it always works according to the demand conditions of the system.

A good example of an efficient heating system is the revision of the heating installation in a Care Home, carried out during the year 2006.

The project was prepared and developed by an engineering company, which presented a project for the installation of 3 high-efficiency pumps type 32 - 120F, replacing 3 conventional circulating pumps type UPS 32 - 120 F.

The boiler has 600kW of power and the energy savings obtained are approximately of 18%.

Another example is a group of 22 detached houses, located in the c / Mother Teresa Jornet.

During 2006, a revision of the heating system was carried out, installing high-efficiency circulating pumps type Magna 50 - 120F to replace conventional circulating pumps type UPS 50 - 120 F. The heating installation has a boiler with 400kW of power and the energy savings obtained were 26%.

A list of companies, institutions and potential buyers interested in installing or using high-efficiency heating and AC systems with these high-efficiency pumps is currently available.

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From Consciousness to Action? Perceived Options to Reduce Electricity Consumption in Private Households

1. In order to prepare the development of regional action plans for electricity saving within the EL-EFF Region project, empirical surveys on electricity use in private households were conducted in all eight participating regions in spring 2007. This article aims to focus on one of the most relevant findings of these surveys, which is the perceived gap between knowledge of efficient electricity use and the perceived options. Additionally, some conclusions about the design of campaigns and preparatory empirical research in energy policy will be drawn against this background.

The objectives of these regional surveys were to explore the interviewees' general behaviour and purchasing preferences with regard to electrical appliances, to analyse the information channels most commonly employed by end-users and also to identify areas where more information about behavioural options is required. Most of the surveys were conducted by professional market research companies by means of telephone interviews. The number of representatively selected respondents varied from 200 (Navarra, Spain) to 550 households (Västra Götaland, Sweden). Socio-demographic information (e.g., age, gender, household size, partly income/education) of the respondents has been reflected. Although the surveys were similar in objectives and structures, all eight studies were only loosely related to each other since they focus on different aspects of efficient electricity use. The comparability of findings is therefore limited.



2. Summing up the available information from the surveys, it can be stated that the majority of respondents in most of the participating regions were well aware of the issue of energy consumption in their private environment. Meanwhile, especially when an appliance is being purchased, the energy efficiency level of the device has become a decisive factor, as indicated by the respondents, especially in Upper Austria (80%), Saxony (87%), South Bohemia and Västra Götaland. In other regions, especially in Ile-de-France (41%) and Pomerania (51%), lower levels of awareness could be recognised. However, the latter simultaneously expressed high interest and a need for further information (68%).

As expected, the regional surveys reveal a **strong socio-demographic differentiation of awareness and knowledge**. The level of awareness, for example, corresponds with age, (the elderly in Västra Göteland and middle-aged persons in Saxony have higher levels of awareness), gender (women in Västra Göteland), education (higher educational level in Saxony) and income.

3. The surveys show, however, that the level of knowledge about savings measures and the behavioural options to reduce electricity consumption at home is quite low throughout the regions. In almost all regions, "switching off the lights when they are not used" or "choosing suitable lighting and efficient bulbs" are seen as the most important and most obvious options to save electricity (78% in South Bohemia, 69% in Pomerania, 50% in Navarra, 42% in Madrid Region). Other important savings measures were seen in "using energy-efficient appliances" (66% in South Bohemia, 32% in Madrid) or "switching off home entertainment devices" (57% in Pomerania, 7% in Madrid). However, there was a noticeable under-estimation of the energy savings potentials of other appliances and individual actions, such as washing at lower temperature, reducing stand-by energy consumption of electrical appliances by means of switchable multiple sockets or the use of energy-efficient circulation pumps in heating systems. Examples for this need for further information are:


- In South Bohemia, $\frac{3}{4}$ of the respondents were not able to name electricity savings measures without the help of options listed in the questionnaire.
- About 18% of the interviewees in Pomerania admitted that they do not try to save electricity in their households.
- In Ile-de-France, people with the lowest income do little, even on cost-free or cheap measures.

4. In this article, only a few conclusions will be drawn, highlighting relevant aspects for the design and implementation of public efficiency campaigns focussing on reducing electricity use in private households. Although the material in the empirical surveys was rather limited and difficult to compare, some general presumptions ("myths") about efficiency campaigns can be questioned:

- As a first result, it can be concluded that campaigns and initiatives have not yet adequately reached their

target groups and have not been able to produce a stable body of awareness and knowledge throughout Europe. The available empirical material shows that there are still large blind spots in public awareness, differentiated in regional and social terms (age, education, gender, income). The strong need for further information at different levels of energy consumption and energy savings potentials of household devices, as well as in behavioural options on what can be done individually, has to be satisfied by ongoing facilitating measures such as public campaigns and continuous public relations. However, these campaigns and initiatives have to clearly reflect both the specific regional context, in which a campaign is started and the social background of the target groups to be addressed. This is also related to the information sources that campaign target groups usually use: although the studies done within EL-EFF Regions show that for young people, the Internet has also become an important channel. The usual media (press and TV), is obviously still the main source of information whereas there seems to be an obvious need to systematically collaborate with the staff at appliance and furniture shops, as the Austrian and Swedish examples suggest.

- (2) The second conclusion is that the basic data, for example when designing campaigns, is obviously not consistent. The example of the alleged use of energy efficient bulbs (CFLs) reveals two contradictory pieces of information: On one hand, a high proportion of respondents mention that they already use CFLs at home. On the other hand, these specifications are not confirmed by available market data when the number of potentially purchased CFLs (e.g., estimated on the basis of representative surveys) is compared to "real" sales figures. Presumably, this gap between "saying" and "doing" is – among other reasons – due to the suggestive effects of such surveys. For this reason there is a need to validate bottom-up calculations (e.g., on the basis of representative surveys) with top-down data (e.g., on the basis of available market data).
- (3) A third myth is the (naïve) belief that information or campaigns automatically change individual behaviour or behaviour at household level. Findings from the regional surveys show that differentiated policy packages, with a thorough mix of country-specific information packages (e.g., labelling), economic incentives, promotion programmes and education of sales staff are required, in which campaigns of course play an important role. The limitations of individual action, however, also point to structural dimensions of end-use energy: The structure of energy supply, the level of living standards, the increasing share of households living in "energy poverty" throughout Europe, etc., relativise (and limit) the optimistically calculated technical potentials of individual changes in electricity use and purchasing decisions. The interlinkages between the individual and household level and the structural level still require a social learning process, in which we are just at the beginning.

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Boosting efficiency in electricity use - action at regional & local levels

Under the umbrella of the Sustainable Energy Europe campaign (SEE), the European Commission's Directorate-General for Energy and Transport, the European Institutions, the Slovenian Presidency and major stakeholders concerned with sustainable energy together arranged the second EU Sustainable Energy Week (EUSEW). It took place in Brussels, Belgium and in other cities across Europe from Monday 28th January to Friday 1st February, 2008.



Electricity consumption is rising - with alarming speed in some areas - and there is a risk that the increase in electricity consumption will overcompensate for the growth in electricity production from renewable energy sources. Now is the time to take action and stop the growth in electricity demand!

In addition to European and national efforts to increase end-use efficiency, the regional and local levels also have an important role to play - mainly because of their proximity to end users but also because of legal and financial instruments available at regional level.

The workshop aims to discuss how regions and municipalities can take a strategic approach and develop strategies to tackle the increase in electricity consumption in private households as well as in the public and business sectors. An attempt was made to provide answers to the following questions: Which are the most promising potentials? Where is there scope for regional and local action? Which instruments work best? The workshop will present successful examples for regional strategies, local campaigns and support programmes.

This workshop was held in the framework of the [EL-EFF region project](#), supported by the [Intelligent Energy Europe Programme](#) in the Committee of the Regions in Brussels. The slides of this workshop are available from [here](#)



Electricity Efficiency Conference 2008

The Electricity Efficiency Conference will take place on the 6 March 2008 in Wels/Austria in the framework of the World Sustainable Energy Days 2008. The Electricity Efficiency Conference will deal with efficient use of electricity at home, in business and in industry as well as covering efficient appliances and equipment. It will deal with technological innovation, best practice examples and the regulatory framework provided by European



directives as well as promotion strategies, campaigns and financing.

The O.Ö. Energiesparverband, the organiser of the World Sustainable Energy Days 2008 (05.03. – 07.03.2008), is looking forward to welcoming you to Wels. Further information is available at www.wsed.at.

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Recent publications targeted at the Household, Agricultural and Social Residences sectors

Saving on electricity bills and guaranteeing security was the purpose of the publications targeted at the household and agricultural sectors. These publications, available on the [website](#), will help the target groups to assess and evaluate their electricity consumption and motivate them to implement concrete electricity saving measures. The publications list specific measures with associated costs and savings, including both zero-investment measures and information support for electricity-related investments.

Efficient use of electricity in households sector

- [Hohe Stromkosten - nicht bei mir!](#), from Upper-Austria (A)
- [Economie EL & Elec'Onomy, le guide économies d'électricité](#), from Ile de France (F)
- [Úspory elektřiny v domácnosti](#), from České Budějovice (CZ)
- [Chroń środowisko oszczędzając pieniądze! Poradnik jak oszczędzać energię elektryczną w domu](#), from Pomorskie (PL)
- [Ahorro y uso eficiente de la electricidad](#), from Navarra (E)
- [Madrid Ahorra con energía](#), from Madrid (E)
- [Spara el](#), from Västra Götaland (S)
- [Stromsparbuch ge\]Haushalt\[et](#), from Sachsen (D)

Efficient use of electricity in Agricultural sector

- [Stromsparen in der Landwirtschaft](#), from Upper-Austria (A)
- [Chroń środowisko oszczędzając pieniądze! Poradnik dla rolników jak oszczędzać energię elektryczną](#), from Pomorskie (PL)
- [Kostenstelle strom - Stromsparerpotentiale in der landwirtschaft](#), from Sachsen (D)

Efficient use of electricity in Social Residential sector

- [Ahorro y uso eficiente de la electricidad en Residencias de la Tercera Edad y Residencias de Día](#), from Navarra (E)
- [Madrid Ahorra con Energía - Residencias de Mayores](#), from Madrid (E)



Intelligent Energy  Europe

Intelligent Energy – Europe, Programme

2007 was to be the starting point of the IEE II programme as part of the Competitiveness and Innovation Framework Programme. Some €730 million are available to fund projects for the promotion of energy efficiency and renewable energy. The new programme builds on the strengths of IEE I whilst giving greater emphasis to addressing the needs of small and medium-size enterprises as well as improved competitiveness and innovation. The programme will cover three main areas – energy efficiency, renewable energy sources and transport – and within these areas many of the themes from previous years have been repeated, including buildings, industry, consumer products, renewable electricity, heating and cooling and biofuels.

The 2008 call for proposals will be published in late February 2008 giving details about funding priorities, application requirements, evaluation criteria and submission modalities for proposals. Nevertheless, if you would like an initial overview of this new call, please check the presentations given at the last [info Day](#).


 http://europa.eu.int/comm/energy/intelligent/index_en.html

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