

Supporting PUBLIC Authorities for
Implementing Energy Efficiency Policies

D3.3 – Compilation of energy efficiency policy roadmaps

Work Package: WP3 – Development and implementation of energy efficiency roadmaps

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1 Introduction

In the context of the PUBLEnEf project, Energy Efficiency Policy roadmaps were developed to support public authorities in implementing effective and efficient sustainable energy policies. The emphasis was put on achieving concrete actions in line with national, regional and local objectives and policies.

15 roadmaps were developed covering local, regional and national cases and also addressing a broad range of needs and topics. This document offers an overview of the roadmaps, their objectives, development, implementation, impacts and main findings. It enables cross-comparison of the roadmaps through concise summaries.

The Full roadmap documents (in partners' national language) can be found in the Annex of this report.

1.1 Aim of the Energy Efficiency Policy Roadmaps

PUBLEnEf focussed on assisting European Union (EU) Member States (MS) in implementing effective and efficient sustainable energy policies (with the focus on energy efficiency). As core element of the project, partners developed roadmaps to enhance public authorities' capacity to implement energy efficiency pathways towards sustainability. Starting from the national/regional/local objectives and policies, the emphasis was put on helping public authorities materialising the existing policy framework and their strategic plans into concrete actions.

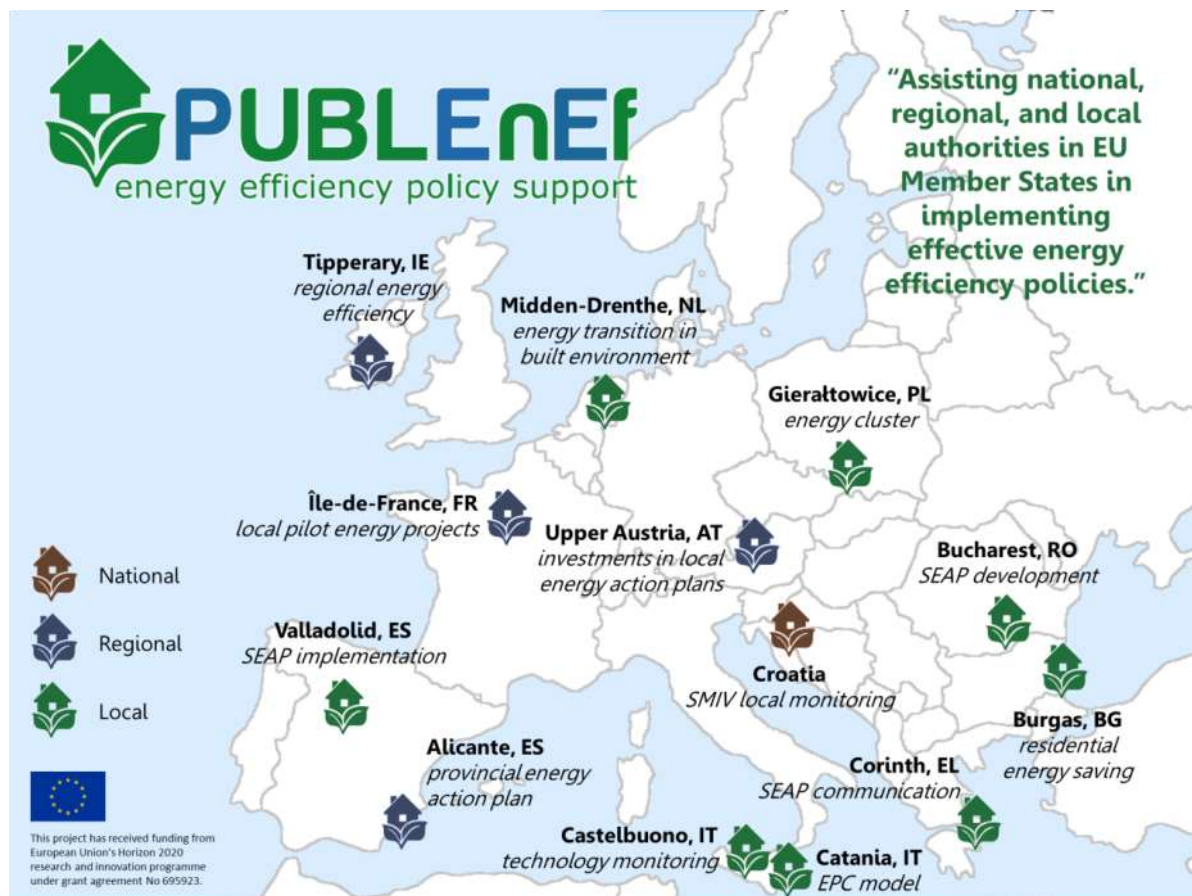
Objectives of the roadmaps:

- improve the knowledge and capabilities of Member States with regards to the different options available for implementation of the EED requirements in line with the 2030 targets
- ensure that energy efficiency policies make a significant, long term contribution to the energy, environmental, economic and security goals of the EU and Member States under the Energy Union
- strengthen cooperation and improve the dialogue between national, regional and local policy makers across the EU with regards to policy development and implementation of energy efficiency policies and sustain an active platform for knowledge exchange of energy efficiency best practices beyond the project period

1.2 Overview of the roadmaps

Roadmaps refer to assistance to regions and municipalities in overcoming specific barriers they faced in implementing their existing energy plans (SEAPs or regional strategies). PUBLEnEf partners worked closely with policy makers in implementing energy efficiency policies, starting from the existing plans (in the form of Sustainable Energy Action Plans (SEAPs) or Regional Energy Plans) to their actual implementation. Apart from generating direct energy savings in the involved regions, the roadmaps provide useful replicable lessons for policy makers across the EU.

The roadmaps were developed based on a guideline document designed in the context of PUBLEnEf. This guideline presented a series of concrete steps that enabled the best use of PUBLEnEf sources and activities. A total of 15 roadmaps were selected, developed and implemented covering local, regional and national cases and also addressing a broad range of needs (see figure and list of roadmaps below). Summary documents of the contents and the main findings of each roadmap are publicly available on the project website.



Map of Europe, indicating the various roadmaps

List of the 15 roadmaps

| Title of the roadmap | City/Region, Country | Project partner |
|--|---|-----------------|
| The local heat energy transition in Midden-Drenthe | Municipality of Midden-Drenthe, The Netherlands | JIN |
| The energy transition in the built environment: Potential future roles of local government and market parties | Municipality of Midden-Drenthe, The Netherlands | JIN |
| Implementation plan for communication actions and energy efficiency measures supporting the SEAP of the municipality of Corinth | Municipality of Corinth, Greece | CRES |
| Coal-mining municipality Gierałtowice energy cluster | Municipality of Gierałtowice, Poland | KAPE |
| Supporting the implementation of SEAP in the city of Valladolid | City of Valladolid, Spain | CIEMAT |
| Municipality of Burgas reduction of energy consumption in residential buildings | Municipality of Burgas, Bulgaria | ABEA |
| Identification of the regulatory and financial framework for EPC contracts for buildings, aimed at their valorisation, dissemination and market development in Italy | City of Catania, Italy | ENEA |
| Monitoring of energy consumption and identification of energy efficiency measures in public buildings in Castelbuono | City of Castelbuono, Italy | ENEA |
| Supporting the improvement of the energy action plan in Bucharest Sector 1 – SEAP 2.0 | City of Bucharest Sector 1, Romania | AEEPM |
| Supporting the improvement of the energy action plan in Bucharest Sector 4 | City of Bucharest Sector 4, Romania | AEEPM |
| Supporting the implementation of the regional energy action plan in Alicante | Alicante, Spain | CIEMAT |
| From strategy to implementation: Upper Austria's GEP programme | Upper Austria, Austria | ESV |
| TEA Energy Efficiency Policy Roadmap | Tipperary, Ireland | TEA |
| Acting locally for energy efficiency in the Ile-de-France region | Ile-de-France, France | ARENE IdF |
| System for monitoring, measurement and verification of energy savings Approach & Tool (SMiV) | Croatia | IEECP |

The PUBLEnEf roadmaps focus on a range of different topics (see table below) relating to the implementation of energy efficiency policies in the EU. They provided inspiration to several other regions and cities outside the project consortium for follow-up actions.

Summary of PUBLEnEf roadmaps

| Overview of roadmaps per country | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| | <p>JIN developed two roadmaps in The Netherlands. The first one aimed to help the municipality of Midden-Drenthe in its heat energy transition. It focused on bringing together the key actors, in order to get a process started for defining the future heating landscape of the town of Beilen, and the municipality at large. Although the heating transition is seen as an important topic and challenge by all actors, such as the municipality, private companies, and the housing cooperative, we found that there is a lack of coordination among these parties, since there is no natural leader who governs the local heat transition. As a result of this roadmap process, the main actors have been convinced of the need for early (pre-commercial stage) cooperation and coordination.</p> |
| The Netherlands | <p>In the second Dutch roadmap JIN collaborated with the Municipality of Midden-Drenthe to identify and analyse possibilities for accelerating the energy transition in the built environment, with a focus on the residential sector. The main challenge in this sector lied with upgrading or converting the existing housing stock to become energy or even climate neutral. The PUBLEnEf analysis showed that scaling up and accelerating the transition for existing buildings will foremost require additional efforts from all private and public stakeholders within the sector. To speed up the process the sector can benefit from combining their knowledge and resources to develop and implement 'integrated energy solutions' for buildings. However, developing integrated energy solutions in a highly fragmented and diversified stakeholder landscape is challenging. With several market parties, including construction and installation companies, mortgage advisors, real estate agents, and energy consultants, we discussed and explored how the building refurbishment process can be simplified so that the transition can be accelerated. This has led to three possible future organisational modalities or approaches, in which local authorities and market parties can streamline the energy transition in buildings.</p> |

| | |
|---------|---|
| Greece | <p>CRES worked on a local roadmap in the Greek municipality of Corinth with the aim of supporting it in adapting the SEAP to the current situation and implementing the actions foreseen according to the priorities and financing opportunities. CRES experts in cooperation with Municipal staff identified specific actions to increase energy efficiency in the sectors of direct influence of the Municipality (e.g. staff capacity building, public buildings, fleet management/driving and public lighting). These actions were gradually implemented within the PUBLEnEf time life in Corinth and are expected to be continued acting as a best practice for private sector and citizens after the project end.</p> |
| Poland | <p>KAPE implemented a local roadmap in the Municipality of Gierałtowice in Poland to support the transformation of the mining municipality into a “green” municipality through creation of an energy cluster ensuring energy self-sufficiency of the municipality based on methane from mines and agricultural resources (biogas). Energy Clusters, a concept introduced by the Ministry of Energy, are civil law agreements between different entities including local governments, which aim at becoming energy efficient regions through a more effective use of local renewable energy sources.</p> |
| Spain | <p>CIEMAT has been working on the development of 2 roadmaps in Spain, one at the local level and one at the regional one. At the local level, the roadmap in the city of Valladolid aimed to support the implementation of the SEAP focusing on the energy consumption of commercial and small and medium industry sectors of the city. These sectors were considered by the municipality as very difficult to reach due to the high number of involved stakeholders. To overcome this limitation, the main achievement consisted on the development of an active webpage with the collaboration of the Local Energy Agency (AEMVA) in order to support SMEs and businesses from the city of Valladolid to adopt measures to reduce the energy consumption and to be more energy efficient</p> <p>The regional Spanish roadmap was carried out in the Spanish province of Alicante, with the objective to support its Energy Agency in implementing a plan for the exploitation of the coastal wind resource using small wind turbines. The development of this plan was considered a Technological Innovation System at the provincial level with potential to be replicated at regional and national level.</p> |
| Croatia | <p>A national roadmap was developed in Croatia with the objective of helping the implementation of the System for monitoring and verification – SMIV. SMIV is a system for measuring and verifying energy savings. The public sector, energy service companies and subsidy providers are obliged to enter data on all implemented energy efficiency measures. This kind of monitoring is a prerequisite for systematic and consistent measurement of savings achieved at the national level.</p> |

Bulgaria

ABEA developed a local roadmap in the Municipality of Burgas in Bulgaria to support the implementation of the SEAP with a target of a 21% reduction in energy consumption by 2020. The focus of this roadmap was the housing sector, as it has the highest energy consumption and no major energy efficiency measures had been undertaken. As part of the roadmap activities, energy efficiency measures were realised in more than 18,000 dwellings. The roadmap development improved the knowledge of the municipal experts about the amount of energy consumption and fuel types, how to collect and process energy data.

Austria

ESV's regional level roadmap consisted of the development and successful implementation of the "Gemeinde-Energie-Programm" (GEP) – a programme specifically designed to trigger energy-related investments in Upper Austrian municipalities. It was developed following an assessment of needs carried out by the ESV in the context of PUBLEnEf and discussions with regional funding bodies. It supports municipalities in preparing concrete investments through a range of activities based on the principles of activation, motivation and provision of technical advice. In addition to offering extensive facilitation services, the programme funds the technical and financial planning of energy efficiency and renewable energy investments, information activities supporting project implementation and the optimisation of installations. Approval for financial support is conditional to a mandatory energy advice visit by the ESV. During this visit, energy saving potentials in the municipality are assessed and concrete projects are discussed. During the lifetime of PUBLEnEf, the GEP programme supported projects totalling investments of over 6 million Euro programme (65 projects triggered, 34 already implemented). By helping increase energy-related investments, the roadmap is contributing to the energy transition in the region of Upper Austria.

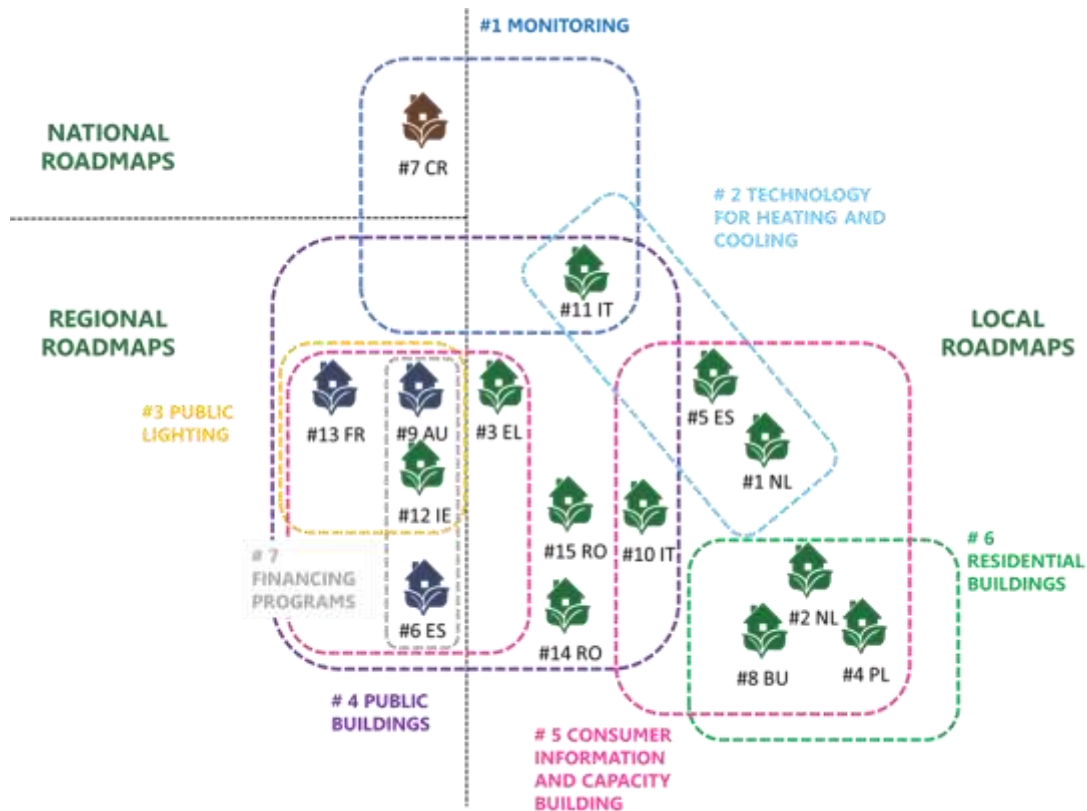
Italy

ENEA worked on two roadmaps at the local level in Italy. In the municipality of Catania, the second largest city of Sicily after Palermo, the main objective was to contribute to diffuse the application of EPCs for public buildings and to facilitate the fulfilment of EED requirements. In this roadmap, ENEA and the University of Catania have identified the barriers and the regulatory framework needed for an effective adoption of EPC in Italy for public buildings.

In the town of Castelbuono, in the Metropolitan City of Palermo, Sicily the main objective was to promote energy efficiency in heating and cooling in public buildings. Specifically, the roadmap worked on the monitoring of energy consumption of geothermal heating and cooling systems installed in the secondary public school 'Minà Palumbo' to verify their energy efficiency and their appropriate installation. The roadmap collected monitoring data and worked hand in hand with the municipal staff that was trained to adequately and autonomously run the installation.

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Ireland | <p>TEA developed a regional roadmap in the Tipperary region of Ireland oriented at overcoming barriers and facilitating progress on the national and local public lighting strategy, improving knowledge and information and implementing demonstrated solutions. The objective of the roadmap was to facilitate progress on the national public lighting strategy through engagement with key stakeholders, preparation of national strategy position papers, expansion of knowledge on both technical and financial instruments to assist national strategy, bringing together the full community of stakeholders at national level to communicate strategic requirements and identifying key action points to be addressed. Alongside overcoming the local barriers to implementation, this roadmap also actively engaged with the local authority to make step change progress towards implementation, presented technical and financial solutions to the identified barriers, engaged with best practice experts in this field from across EU to replicate existing good practices, facilitated specific trial retrofitting projects within the local authority as a demonstration of opportunities and prepared a strategy to address the Public Lighting solutions for Tipperary County Council to 2020 and beyond.</p> |
| France | <p>ARENE IdF worked on a roadmap in the region of Ile-de-France in France targeted to local authorities (from municipalities to Regional Council) and focused on renovation of public buildings and lighting through a local pilot experimentation. The actions were oriented to train and inform about the new technical and financial energy efficiency solutions through capacity building workshops targeted to elected people and technicians. A pilot energy project was implemented in order to be further replicated in all the municipalities of the region.</p> |
| Romania | <p>In Romania, AEEPM worked on two roadmaps in the city of Bucharest. The roadmaps supported the municipality in the development, implementation and monitoring of its SEAP. AEEPM worked closely with the local authority, acting as a facilitator-interlocutor with all municipality staff and local stakeholders in the delivery of the updated energy plan. The roadmaps were specifically oriented towards reducing the energy consumption of the city's buildings (public and private) and increasing the penetration of renewable energies. In the context of the roadmap, AEEPM supported the city of Bucharest by, among others, preparing guideline documents, carrying out studies, presenting recommendations and providing practical information.</p> |

In order to enhance cooperation and exploitation of synergies among the different roadmaps, they were grouped in clusters according to the different thematic and addressed needs (see the figure below). In this way, roadmaps of the same cluster could exchange experience and explore solutions for the common challenges. Significant overlapping between the different clusters reflects the fact that roadmaps are multifaceted and deal with different issues at the same time.



Clustering of the roadmaps

As shown in the figure above:

- Most roadmaps worked, among other, on end user information and capacity building issues in the form of capacity building workshops and road shows, web pages, on-site energy consultation and support visits and other activities specifically tailored to each roadmap target.
- Some roadmaps worked with issues that affect public buildings' energy efficiency in different ways including renewable energy installations for heating and cooling of electricity production (such as in ENEA's, JIN's and CIEMAT's roadmaps) or monitoring issues (such as in the IEECP's roadmap).
- Public lighting has been the main topic of TEA's roadmap while ESV and ARENE IdF also focussed to a certain degree on public lighting optimisation in their regions.
- Although the residential sector is a challenging sector to work with via public authorities, three roadmaps included actions to improve residential sector energy efficiency in different ways.
- Three of the roadmaps have taken advantage of specific financing programmes for the implementation of energy efficiency measures.

The development and implementation of these roadmaps has had significant impact on achieving energy-efficiency related goals in the participating localities and regions. This is highlighted in a separate report on the outcomes and energy savings resulting from the roadmap implementation. For more information, visit the PUBLEnEf project website at www.publenezef-project.eu.

2 Local level roadmaps

2.1 Municipality of Midden-Drenthe (roadmap 1), The Netherlands

1) **Title of the roadmap:** The local heat energy transition in Midden-Drenthe

2) **Level of the roadmap:** local (municipality of Midden-Drenthe, the Netherlands)

3) **Roadmap developed by:** JIN Climate and Sustainability (JIN), the Netherlands

4) **Summary of the roadmap and key impacts:**

The energy transition is a key challenge of the coming decades, also in the municipality of Midden-Drenthe. We focus on heat (and not on electricity and transport) given that more than half of the energy consumed in the municipality is for heating. The PUBLEnEf roadmap of the heat transition in Midden-Drenthe focused on bringing together the key actors, in order to get a process started for defining the future heating landscape of the town of Beilen, and the municipality at large. As has followed from the various discussions, the heating transition is seen as an important topic and challenge by all actors, such as the municipality, private companies, and the housing cooperative. We found that, there is a lack of coordination among these parties, since there is no natural leader who governs the local heat transition. This results in a situation where potential collective heating solutions (like heat grids) are insufficiently considered, as for each stakeholder it remains easier to develop its own tailored transition at the building level. Consequently, the transition process could become more costly as low-cost collective options do not mature. In the roadmap process, the main actors have been convinced of the need for early (pre-commercial stage) cooperation and coordination.

G E M E E N T E
MIDDEN-DRENTHE



Municipality of Midden-Drenthe: logo, flag, and location in the Netherlands.

5) Background, initial context and selection of the roadmap:

The municipality of Midden-Drenthe (Central Drenthe) has a population of about 33,300 and a surface area of about 342 km². The main towns and villages in the municipality include Beilen, Westerbork, Smilde, and Bovensmilde.

In July 2017, the local council adopted a motion including the ambition to become energy neutral and reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases, and asking the local government to prepare an action plan for the next 10 to 15 years. It is the ambition of the local government to develop this action plan in close collaboration with relevant (local) stakeholder groups (e.g. citizens, house owners, SME's and other relevant stakeholder groups).

Looking at the energy transition, a distinction can be made between three energy carriers: electricity, heat, and transport fuels. With wind and solar energy capacities expanding year-on-year, the transition in the electricity system has already reached a certain level of maturity. Influencing the transition in transport fuels is considerably more challenging, particularly since municipalities have a lower degree of (policy) influence on the mobility sector.

Out of the total energy consumption in Midden-Drenthe (5,590 TJ in 2015), more than half (3,139 TJ) is heat, compared to 670 TJ for electricity and 1,781 TJ for transport fuels. Midden-Drenthe is not exceptional in this. Also in the country as a whole, heat makes up more than half (about 55%) of the energy consumption.

About 22.7% of all energy consumed in Midden-Drenthe is coming from renewable resources. This shows that Midden-Drenthe still has a long way to go to become energy-neutral (in heat, transport and electricity combined). This 22.7% is higher than for most other regions in the Netherlands because of the renewable electricity generated by a large waste incineration plant located in Midden-Drenthe, which is processing the waste of a large part of the Northern Netherlands.

Most heat in the Netherlands is generated using natural gas, with about 96% of all households being heated using natural gas. The Netherlands (still) is the European Union's largest natural gas producer. This mainly is because of the Groningen gas field, the largest on-shore natural gas field in Europe. However, the end of the gas production is in sight, as reserves are steadily declining. On top of that decades of onshore gas extraction has started to induce a rise in earthquakes, particularly in the Northern part of the Netherlands. Thus far the most severe induced earthquake in the North has been at 3.6 Richter scale, which is quite high in a country that is not located near any major fault line of the tectonic plates. This also makes that large-scale gas production is no longer considered socially acceptable. Apart from lowering gas consumption to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, additional (political) drivers for the heat energy transition include maintaining energy security, lowering (future) import-dependence of natural gas, and earthquake prevention.

The heat transition is becoming more and more important in the Netherlands. On 10 October 2017, four political parties (VVD, D66, CU, CDA) published their political agreement to form the government for the 2017-2021 period. One important paragraph of that agreement includes that by 2021, all new buildings will no longer automatically be connected to the gas grid, and there is the ambition to disconnect around 50,000 existing buildings per year from the gas grid. The final goal is to convert the entire Dutch building stock to alternative forms of heating by 2050. Since the heat transition has a strong local focus, with local solutions and local actors, municipalities can anticipate a role as facilitator and mediator in the heat transition (including space heating for houses and other buildings, and for industrial processes). In fact, the intergovernmental programme between the national government and municipalities states that each municipality will need to develop their own regional energy and climate strategy. As part of this strategy, municipalities need to have developed a heat transition plan ('warmteplan') for their region by the end of 2021.¹ These heat transition plans, mainly target the built environment.

6) Roadmap objectives and main targets:

Within Midden-Drenthe under a 'business-as-usual' scenario, about 1.1% of the total housing stock of about 14,000 is replaced annually, through demolition and/or new construction (see the table below). This usually contributes positively to the energy performance of the housing sector, as demolition often involves older buildings, while newly constructed houses have to comply with the latest building standards with regard to energy performance.

Assuming that the rate of demolition and new construction remains constant, most of the heat transition would involve conversion of the existing building stock. Considering that an average house is substantially renovated once per 45-50 years, about 2.25% of houses in Midden-Drenthe are renovated annually. If the municipality ensures that the heat transition is included in all new construction and all renovations, about 3.35% of the building stock can undergo the transition every year, which would mean that in principle in some 30 years the entire local housing stock can be converted. However, much needs to be done in order to ensure that the right individual (at household level) and collective (at area level) actions will be taken.

¹ In Dutch (<https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/binaries/rijksoverheid/documenten/brieven/2018/04/03/brief-aan-gemeenten-over-aardgasvrije-wijken/BriefCollegesvanbenwaardgasvrijewijken.pdf>)

Rough calculation of the number of houses that can be covered by the transition in Midden-Drenthe, 2018-2050

| | | % | Number of houses converted per year | Cumulative in 2018-2050 |
|----------------------|--|-------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Demolition | Business as usual | 1.1% | 155 | 5,115 |
| New buildings | Business as usual | | | |
| Renovation | Policy focus links to 'natural rate' of renovation | 2.25% | 320 | 10,560 |
| Total | | 3.35% | 475 | 15,675 |

The PUBLEnEf project aimed to assist Midden-Drenthe in the process to become energy neutral in the area of heating. The support focused on helping the municipality and other relevant local stakeholders to carry out an inventory and identify the specific local preferences with regards to efficient and alternative heating systems. Aside from helping in the local preferences, there has also been an assessment of which contextual factors (demographic, social, economic and environmental) influence the capability and willingness of individuals or organisations to invest in the heat transition from the bottom-up. A key ingredient in this process has been to seek meaningful and effective collaboration with existing networks in the neighbourhoods, villages and countryside. These could be for example a district council, sports club, or school, but there is also a key role for the social housing corporations.

7) Roadmap development and implementation:

Based on the abovementioned developments, the demand for heat will have to be filled in another way than using natural gas. A lot of existing buildings will need to be retrofitted. The transition will also have huge social implications, as it will affect the houses of seven million households in the Netherlands.

First and foremost, the heat transition requires major investments in both energy efficiency and energy savings measures. Roof, floor, wall insulation, double glazing, etc. will all be needed to bring down the heat consumption. After that, alternative heat generation and supply systems will need to be embedded in the energy system to enable the replacement / phase-out of gas-based equipment.

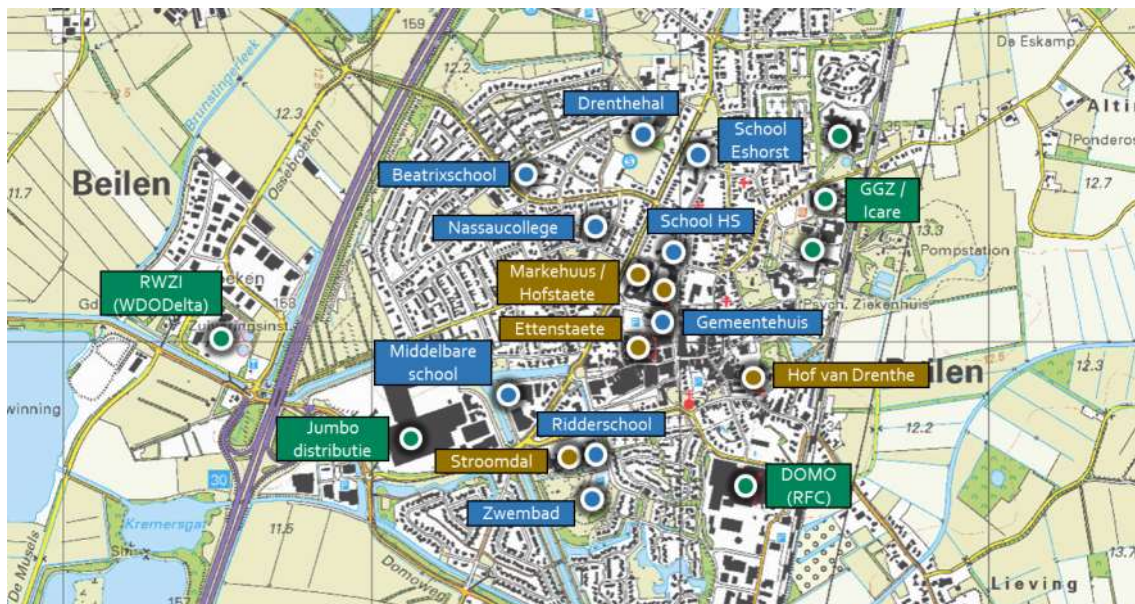
There are numerous options for alternative heat supply, including heat pumps, district heating, block heating, wood/pellet stoves, solar boilers, geothermal, heat storage/buffering, biogas, renewable gases (incl. hydrogen), etc. Which option eventually will prevail largely depends on local circumstances, local potentials and preferences. While the Dutch government's 'Energy Agenda' states that in principle no new gas grids will be built in new construction areas, and gas fired heating systems will not be converted from low-calorific (domestic) to high-calorific (imported) gas, the national government leaves it up to local governments (municipalities) to decide on the most appropriate energy savings and

alternative heat options. The main instrument to govern this will be the regional heat transition plans ('warmteplannen') that each municipality needs to submit by the end of 2021.

It is expected that per type of housing (e.g. terraced housing, semi-detached housing, apartments, farmhouses, etc.), per neighbourhood, per region, but also per household (financial capacities) and per individual (age, education level, etc.), the preferred heat transition measures will differ. The role of the municipality will be to trigger and facilitate an inclusive process that provides affordable, acceptable and sustainable solutions for each area. These solutions can entail both individual actions as well as collective actions (e.g. district heating system).

Within PUBLEnEf we focused on a specific area in Beilen, the largest town in Midden-Drenthe. Within that region there is a good technical potential for developing a district heating system. However, we found that there was no 'natural leader' amongst the group of relevant stakeholders that would start the early stage development.

We first targeted a relatively small number of key stakeholders in the area. Rather than involving a large number of individual households and small businesses, the development of a heat grid would require the development of a backbone of potential heat supply and demand. By arranging a number of meetings and interviews with key stakeholders, we could be able to assess if a collective solution for the area would be viable. Based on this approach, the following organisations were identified for participation, for potential (future) heat demand and/or supply. See the figure below for a map of the key buildings of these organisations in Beilen.



Map of Beilen, indicating some of the major heat users including public buildings (blue), private companies (green), and apartment buildings owned by a housing cooperative (yellow)

- Municipality of Midden-Drenthe, as owner or manager of a range of public buildings, including the town hall, a swimming pool, and various schools.
- 'Woonservice' housing cooperative, as owner of a large number of dwellings, as well as a few large-scale apartment buildings.
- Drents-Overijsselse Delta water board, as operator of a sewage treatment plant.
- Jumbo supermarket chain, with a large distribution centre in Beilen.
- GGZ/Icare, operators of a psychiatric institution in Beilen.
- Royal Friesland Campina dairy company, with a major dairy factory in Beilen.
- Province of Drenthe; feasibility study on thermal energy extraction from surface water

The results from the interviews revealed that – although all stakeholders recognized the interesting potential for a district heating system – their own transition strategies were more focused on solitary / individual actions. All stakeholders indicated that, they are interested in informally exploring any future cooperation, but that there currently is no natural leader in this process that will start developing a heat grid. None of the interviewed stakeholders indicated that they would want to be the entity to start developing it. In most cases because heat grids are not part of their core business activities, and on the other hand engaging in a multi-stakeholder process without any certainty about the outcome could potentially jeopardize the own transition strategies and targets of the involved organisations. We concluded that without any strong coordinated effort, with a strong leading partner, a collective solution would not materialize and that significant low-cost heat transition potential would be lost. On top of that we recognize that the 'go-it-alone' strategy for individual organisations in most cases is beneficial from a governance and decision making perspective, although in many cases it can be more costly relative to collective solutions. Individual (building-specific) interventions allow for customisation, but the investments are usually higher, while collective measures generally are more cost-effective. Even in the situation where individual measures are preferred, coordination may be beneficial, as a grouping of measures may lead to cost reductions and a more straightforward process.

It is clear that these issues require central coordination, but there is a 'chicken or the egg' dilemma. Potential suppliers or operators of district heating are hesitant to set up a heating network without sufficient demand. Moreover, since such industries generally also will have the task to phase-out natural gas in their processes, it will remain uncertain how much excess heat they will have available in the future as it will become more interesting to start recycling or upgrading low-grade heat flows (e.g. with heat pumps) and feed them back into their main process.

On the other hand, potential customers, such as the housing cooperative, are cautious to take initiative as long as it remains unclear whether there will be sufficient supply. On top of that each potential future heat consumer is also likely to have its own heat transition strategy (with associated budgets, finance and timelines linked to that) which can significantly influence future heat demand. We found that there already are some potential future heat users that are planning to implement all-electric heating systems, indicating that they are likely not to participate in a district heating system in the future. With future heat demand dropping out,

the number of potential connections (and thus cost-effectiveness) per km of district heating reduces. For this reason, there is a need for a regional transition manager. From the various market parties, there is the expectation that this role would be reserved for a public authority, most likely the municipality or the province. However, from the side of these public bodies, there is an impression that a potential district heating network should be driven by the market. For commercial enterprises the early (pre-commercial) stage inventory assessment and development would be too uncertain and costly to sustain. Moreover, very early stage developments should ideally include all relevant stakeholders and should not fix themselves in pushing for a single solution (e.g. a district heating system) in order to have credibility and to retain public acceptance. In this early more exploratory stage we consider that a public body could be one of the key drivers. Once a robust set of preferred options are chosen, commercial enterprises could, such as Enpuls 'take-over' the process and further develop and propose a business case. Enpuls is a subsidiary of an energy network operator that aims to market scalable energy transition solutions, including district heating networks. With Enpuls now showing initial interest there is a potential central actor in the picture who would be able to act as the main coordinator of a district heating network. In this process a useful next step would therefore be to set up a working group including at least the main actors as introduced above in the figure.

8) Impact of the roadmap and replicability:

Ensuring progress towards a heat transition strategy for Midden-Drenthe has proven to be a slow and challenging process. Although the need for the transition is clear among stakeholders, there remains insufficient collaboration, and there is a lack of coordination. The PUBLEnEf roadmap has therefore had effects mainly on two issues. Firstly, the knowledge and awareness on the challenges has increased among relevant stakeholders. The meetings, interviews, and publications in the framework of this roadmap have made these key stakeholders aware of the situation, and on the challenges ahead. Secondly, there is a more in-depth understanding of the need for collaboration among these partners, and that more coordination is essential. In the coming months, more meetings among the major partners are foreseen, in order to come to a common understanding and strategy for the heat transition.

In the framework of the roadmap, there have been various meetings with other municipalities, and the province of Drenthe, as well. Also the PUBLEnEf publications have been shared among a range of municipalities. The impact of the roadmap has therefore been mainly on knowledge and awareness of civil servants and stakeholders, not only in Midden-Drenthe but also in other municipalities in Drenthe province and beyond.

9) For more information:

Contact person/organisation: Erwin Hofman, JIN Climate and Sustainability, erwin@jin.ngo

2.2 Municipality of Midden-Drenthe (roadmap 2), The Netherlands

- 1) **Title of the roadmap:** The energy transition in the built environment: Potential future roles of local government and market parties
- 2) **Level of the roadmap:** local (municipality of Midden-Drenthe, the Netherlands)
- 3) **Roadmap developed by:** JIN Climate and Sustainability (JIN), the Netherlands
- 4) **Summary of the roadmap and key impacts:**

Many Dutch municipalities have formulated the ambition to become 'energy neutral' over the coming decades. As part of the EU-funded PUBLEnEf project, JIN Climate and Sustainability collaborates with the municipality of Midden-Drenthe to identify and analyse possibilities for accelerating the energy transition in the built environment, with a focus on the residential sector. The main challenge in this sector lies with upgrading or converting the existing housing stock to become energy or even climate neutral. The PUBLEnEf analysis shows that scaling up and accelerating the transition for existing buildings will foremost require additional efforts from all private and public stakeholders within the sector. To speed up the process the sector can benefit from combining their knowledge and resources to develop and implement 'integrated energy solutions' for buildings. However, developing integrated energy solutions in a highly fragmented and diversified stakeholder landscape is challenging. With several market parties, including construction and installation companies, mortgage advisors, real estate agents, and energy consultants, we discussed and explored how the building refurbishment process can be simplified so that the transition can be accelerated. This has led to three possible future organisational modalities or approaches, in which local authorities and market parties can streamline the energy transition in buildings.

G E M E E N T E
MIDDEN-DRENTHE



Municipality of Midden-Drenthe: logo, flag, and location in the Netherlands.

5) Background, initial context and selection of the roadmap:

The municipality of Midden-Drenthe (Central Drenthe) has a population of about 33,300 and a surface area of about 342 km². The main towns and villages in the municipality include Beilen, Westerbork, Smilde, and Bovensmilde.

In July 2017, the local council adopted a motion including the ambition to become energy neutral and reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases, and asking the local government to prepare an action plan for the next 10 to 15 years. It is the ambition of the local government to develop this action plan in close collaboration with relevant (local) stakeholder groups (e.g. citizens, house owners, SME's and other relevant stakeholder groups).

For Midden-Drenthe, however, just as for most smaller and medium-sized municipalities, it is challenging to devise and implement effective policy solutions. The built environment is a particularly tough sector, considering the wide variety of building owners that need to be engaged or encouraged to implement energy savings measures, including private households. Key reasons for this difficulty include the lack of dedicated staff and therefore a lack of time, as well as a lack of knowledge and a lack of resources. In order to make optimal use of the limited resources available, it was therefore considered to increase the involvement of market parties such as real estate agents, to act as intermediaries and change agents on behalf of the local government.

The PUBLEnEf roadmap was proposed to support the municipal staff in engaging the relevant market parties, and to formulate general recommendations for municipalities in the planning of policies and stakeholder engagement in the built environment, with a focus on households. The challenges faced by Midden-Drenthe are common among municipalities in the Netherlands and beyond. Midden-Drenthe is with a population of 33,000 a rather average Dutch municipality, considering that 250 municipalities (66%) are medium-sized with a population between 15,000 and 60,000.

6) Roadmap objectives and main targets:

Through the PUBLEnEf roadmap, it was aimed to support the municipality of Midden-Drenthe in identifying and analysing possibilities for accelerating the energy transition in the built environment, with a focus on the residential sector. For that, we examined what role the various public and private stakeholders can play in speeding up this transition process.

A significant challenge is to find a suitable approach of contacting home owners, so that they will consider implementing energy savings interventions. The municipality has some resources available, for example for subsidising a basic energy scan or analysis of homes for energy efficiency interventions. However, it is difficult to reach building owners, not only because of a lack of staff and lack of time but also due to the fact that such communications would require a continued effort for at least several years to ensure that all home-owners are reached.

From the perspective of the home owner, preparing and implementing interventions for energy savings or generation is often a complicated and confusing process. As the figure below shows, the process often sees the involvement of a wide range of actors, which means that the home owner will have to manage a complex project. For the municipality, therefore, only 'reaching' the home owners is not enough: the home owners will need targeted support in order to ease the process and ensure that the project can be carried out in an effective and efficient way.



Relevant stakeholders in the energy transition for households.

The objective of this PUBLEnEf roadmap is to devise an approach for the municipality to better 'reach' the building owners, in collaboration with market parties, and devise methods for guiding and supporting the process towards energy efficiency interventions. Initially, it was foreseen to establish a collaboration with local real estate agents and ask them to act as an intermediary to inform (future) home-owners about possible energy saving measures. But throughout the project we learned that there are no strong incentives for real estate agents to sustain such actions. As such we broadened the scope to include more market parties, such as financial advisers, construction companies, installation companies, and engineering consultants.

The target of the suggested approaches is to increase the level of involvement of market parties in the energy transition in the built environment, and indirectly increase the number of building owners to implement energy savings measures. Other goals include increased capacity in the municipal government, increased networking possibilities among stakeholders, and finally a lower energy intensity in the municipality.

7) Roadmap development and implementation:

The roadmap process has been carried out in close collaboration with the relevant staff at the municipality of Midden-Drenthe. Based on initial planning by the municipality, it was decided to focus the efforts on the 'natural moments' of house sales, purchases, and renovations. In this framework, the municipality of Emmen (also in Drenthe) implemented a pilot programme in 2017, titled 'Buying a house? Save energy now!' ('*Huis kopen? Energie besparen doe je nu!*'). The pilot programme focused on the involvement of real estate agents as intermediaries between the local government and home buyers. For this reason, the roadmap has started by closely following the process and results of the pilot programme in Emmen.



Voucher for a free energy scan, as used in the pilot programme in Emmen.

Although initial interest among Emmen's real estate agents was encouraging, the results of the pilot programme have been unsatisfying. In practice, agents did not see added value in providing information on energy saving to home buyers. Some real estate agents did offer a voucher for a free energy scan to home buyers, but in those cases the buyers did not redeem them, probably because such a scan would delay the purchasing process too much in the current tight housing market.

The results of the Emmen pilot were confirmed by the assessment in Midden-Drenthe: indicating possible required investments for energy saving does not fit into the business model of the real estate agent. The roadmap focus was therefore broadened: how can the municipality increase energy savings in collaboration with a variety of market parties, i.e. not only real estate agents but also other relevant actors.

The assessment of the challenges and potential solutions has been carried out by interviewing a range of actors in Midden-Drenthe and surrounding municipalities. Meetings have also been organised with representatives from the provincial government, local authorities across the province, and actors such as mortgage advisors, construction companies, installation companies, energy consultants, etc. More inspiration and information was collected through the attendance of conferences and workshops, including those of the Dutch national association of mortgage advisors (*SEH*) and the Covenant of Mayors.

After careful consideration and based on the inputs by stakeholders, a set of possible solutions have been formulated. These have been discussed and confirmed with a range of stakeholders, both in the public and private sector.

8) Impact of the roadmap and replicability:

The result of the roadmap process is a guidance document, providing inspiration and suggestions for stakeholder engagement. The guidance document, which includes three possible approaches as discussed below in section 8, has been discussed and verified with a range of stakeholders, and introduced to the contact persons in the local government.

The roadmap's impacts on energy savings will have to materialise in the future, when, based on the suggested approaches, the local authorities and market parties will collaborate on encouraging households to implement energy savings measures. In the short term, the roadmap has led to effects on stakeholder behaviour and networking. There is wide agreement about the need for collaboration among relevant actors, and the roadmap process has led to increased awareness of this need, and the possibilities for partnerships.

From the beginning of the roadmap process, there has been a focus on replication of the roadmap results, in order to ensure that the effects will go beyond the municipality of Midden-Drenthe alone. There have been various meetings with the provincial authorities of Drenthe, as well as with municipalities in the province of Drenthe and beyond, also through for example the national association of municipalities *VNG*. A key impact of the roadmap is therefore the sharing of information and experiences from Midden-Drenthe, from the pilot programme in Emmen, and from other involved municipalities.

9) Policy lessons and practical recommendations:

The first suggested way forward is the appointment of an external energy director or 'energy transition broker/coach'. Such a broker would support a home owner in the purchasing and installation of a range of no-regret interventions to improve the energy performance of the building. The broker should not only have sufficient recent knowledge on technologies and sustainable energy solutions, but is also versed in financing issues, government regulations, available subsidies, and permitting issues. A key question remains how this energy transition broker can be funded? We suggest that in the early stages, local government assume a role in subsidising such brokers for pilot or experimental purposes. Eventually, the market should take over and internalise the costs for such services.

A second option is that the building sector takes a leading role and 'removes' the building owner from the transition process. This option envisages that building or installation companies purchase existing houses themselves, carry out a full renovation to make the building energy neutral, and subsequently sell the property again. One key advantage of this option is that the building and construction and installation companies can implement the required energy savings measures much faster in comparison to a process where the building owner and construction company enter in a dialogue to define and fine-tune the options and preferences, while many building owners lack knowledge and expertise to properly validate the quality and price of the agreed measures and services provided.

Using this purchase-renovation-sale model, much fewer stakeholders are involved, making the process simpler, faster and cheaper for the building and/or installation company. Especially in popular urban areas, this can be interesting for institutional and private investors, developers, and companies in the construction sector. A question remains whether it will also work in rural regions with a declining population. Here local governments could provide additional incentives or guarantee funds to market actors to pursue this.

A third option to speed up the transition is to better train and equip building owners to manage this process on their own. In addition to those building owners that have sufficient knowledge and expertise themselves to manage such a process, in general better training and equipping building owners (e.g. planning/budgeting tools, checklists) to adequately manage and monitor energy transition of their own building. Although we anticipate that this 'do-it-yourself' option will have more relevance for larger and/or rural buildings and/or a more select group of building owners, we consider it worthwhile to better equip this category of home owners.

10) For more information:

Video: www.youtube.com/watch?v=3GYqIONsIFU

Contact person/organisation: Erwin Hofman, JIN Climate and Sustainability, erwin@jin.ngo

2.3 Municipality of Corinth, Greece

- 1) **Title of the roadmap:** Implementation plan for communication actions and energy efficiency measures supporting the SEAP of the Municipality of Corinth
- 2) **Level of the roadmap:** local
- 3) **Roadmap developed by:** Center for Renewable Energy Sources and Saving (CRES), Greece
- 4) **Summary of the roadmap and key impacts:**

The Municipality of Corinth has been selected for the implementation of the PUBLEnEf roadmap in Greece based on the findings of the data collection phase of the project. The project roadmap aims to support the Municipality to adapt the existing SEAP to the current situation and implement the actions foreseen according to the present priorities and financing opportunities using the PUBLEnEf methodology.

- 5) **Background, initial context and selection of the roadmap:**



The Municipality of Corinth is a Greek Municipality located in the Peloponnese region with an area of 611.29 Km² and a population of 58,192 people. The seat of the municipality is Corinth. The Municipality has joined the Covenant of Mayors initiative and has submitted the SEAP which was approved on 19/3/2014 committing for overall CO₂ emission reduction target of 29%. The Action Plan foresees the following actions in the relevant sectors:

Public sector: Energy inspection, certification and upgrading of public buildings (schools and administrative buildings), training of municipality staff for sustainable energy use, replacement of old public lighting and replacement of water pumping stations.

Residential and tertiary sector: Information campaigns and promotion of national financing programmes.

Transport: Replacement of older fleet, training of drivers to eco-driving practices, public fleet management, urban upgrading through pedestrian, parking and bicycle lanes.

The main needs of the Municipality as these have been initially identified were:

- lack of training opportunities for Municipal staff in energy sector
- lack of experienced staff in energy efficiency issues
- lack of in-house expertise about financial tools
- lack of time of key stakeholders
- absence of an Energy Efficiency National Fund

The cooperation with Municipal representatives concluded to the following topics to be included in the roadmap:

- Training of Municipal staff on energy efficiency measures & ISO 50001& green procurement.
- Dissemination actions on EE & use of RES for citizens.
- Municipal lighting
- Municipal fleet management and Eco driving training sessions for drivers of municipal cars and machinery

6) Roadmap objectives and main targets:

The main objective of the roadmap is to support the Municipality to adapt the Sustainable Energy Action Plan (SEAP) to the current situation and implement the actions foreseen according to the present priorities and financing opportunities.

Some of the main targets for the Corinth Municipality Roadmap are the following:

- Support the Municipality to i) improve the planning and implementation of the existing SEAP energy efficiency interventions and actions, ii) "transform" the energy efficiency policies and targets into concrete actions and energy projects enriching the SEAP.
- Enhance the Municipality capacity (improve the knowledge and capabilities) to plan and actually implement energy efficiency projects towards sustainability.
- Improve the dialogue and strengthen cooperation between national, regional and local actors and policy makers.
- Identify and record beneficial current financing opportunities that can support replication of best practices selected from the PUBLEnEf toolbox.
- Map the required resources to achieve successful implementation of the roadmap

CRES experts in cooperation with Municipal staff identified specific actions to increase energy efficiency in the sectors of direct influence of the Municipality (e.g. staff capacity building, public buildings, fleet management/driving and public lighting). These actions were gradually implemented within the PUBLEnEf time life in Corinth and are expected to be continued acting as a best practice for private sector and citizens after the project end (long term impact and effect).

7) Roadmap development and implementation:

In brief, the following main activities carried out:

- Municipal staff participated to the seminars "Possibilities and prospects for improving energy efficiency in public and wider public sector buildings" , "Energy management in public sector and wider public sector buildings - The role of the energy manager" and Energy management issues organised by CRES.
- Meetings were held with the participation of the Mayor of Corinth and the staff during the project (getting the first picture, definition of objectives and needs, setting priorities, preparation of events, roadmap development and monitoring implementation).
- On 30 June 2017, the 1st regional event was held at the Municipal hall with the participation of about 30 people. Detailed presentations on the issues of great interest to the Municipality have been given and selected best practices from the PUBLEnEf library have been presented.
- The technical package of the Public Lighting funding tool of the Deposit and Loans Fund has been provided to the Municipal staff in order to examine the possibility to submit an application.
- Municipal staff gathered data on energy consumption for the Municipality facilities and infrastructure for the years 2017 and 2018.
- Municipal Pool Energy Upgrade Project: The Municipality submitted a proposal (06/2018) within the Operational Programme "Transport, Infrastructure, Environment and Sustainable Development".

The main target groups and stakeholders involved in the process were: City council representatives, municipal staff, local and regional energy agencies, sectoral associations, ESCOs, funding bodies, University and research or technological centres, experts involved in European projects, Technical Chamber representatives, Commercial organisations, Managing authorities, local press and Citizens.

The stakeholders participated in the events and working meetings providing feedback on barriers, needs, exchanging experience in the field of implementation of strategies and realization of projects at local level. CRES had also discussions with regional representatives regarding cooperation for energy efficiency in public buildings.

Financial bodies and Technical chamber have participated in the events to support on technical basis. Several interviews following the events in local TVs of Argolida and Corinthia

and several press releases, radio interviews, etc. raised awareness of the citizens in the field of energy efficiency.

CRES experts succeed to have Mayor's commitment during the first meeting in the municipality and that was of crucial importance. During the project life time, sometimes top level priorities changed due to other problems the Municipality faced. Constant communication and municipal staff's interest, ensured commitment to the project. Also the ongoing CRES projects that could possibly fit to the Municipal needs maintained municipal interest.

Consultation took place with European energy agencies and CRES' experts in the fields of energy efficiency in public lighting and energy management.

8) Impact of the roadmap and replicability:

The Roadmap is a guidance document that is practically used by the Municipal staff. It is continuously updated and been monitored.

Key impacts:

- The minimum energy savings are 1% resulting from the actions undertaken during the implementation of the roadmap for Corinth Municipality
- The Municipality completed an energy review for all the 22 communities.
- Korinthos, the capital municipality submitted a proposal for the energy upgrade (nearly zero Energy Swimming Pool) of the Municipal swimming pool. Total proposed budget 1,053,144 Euro, primary energy reduction 39.64 % - CO₂ emissions reduction 22.52 %)
- 3 Municipalities the ones of Tripoli, Dionysos and Ilioypoli, submitted proposals for the energy upgrade of public lighting
- Interaction with 8 other municipalities and 2 regional authorities that participated in PUBLEnEf workshops and seminars. In some cases collaboration with them followed to further support and implementation of actions

Replications actions have been already implemented during PUBLEnEf lifetime:

Municipality of Nafplion (Peloponnese): Representatives have attended both national and 1st regional event. The 2nd regional event was organised there. Main interests are the energy upgrade of the Municipal swimming pool and the reduction of the energy costs of the Municipal pump stations. Following the event in Nafplion during summer vacations, interventions to school buildings have been realized.

Municipality of Dionsisos (Aticca): Their main interest is public lighting. The 3rd regional event was organised there in autumn 2018. A proposal for replacement of old lamps with led have been approved by the municipal council. CRES has hosted a visit from the 1st primary school of this Municipality. Energy Awareness actions and games have taken place and relative material with EE tips has been distributed for students and their families.

Additionally, the national and regional workshops came up with three more interested Municipalities to replicate PUBLEnEf actions. Municipality of Ag. Dimitrios and Ilioupoli in Attica and Municipality of Argos-Mikinon in Peloponnese. All contacts have been added to the stakeholders list they are kept informed on project outputs.

9) Policy lessons and practical recommendations:

The policies that were relevant in this roadmap were:

- NSRF - Transport infrastructure, environment and sustainable development operational programme.
- Law 4412 – Public procurement and the Co-financing programme of the European Investments Bank and the Deposits and Loans Fund (funding scheme street lighting)
- Law 4342/2015 Transposition of EU energy efficiency Directive of the European Communities Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012

The following concrete actions show tasks that went well:

- An application for funding was submitted for the energy upgrade of the main sports area and swimming pool.
- Municipal Board members received targeted information on technical and financial solutions regarding energy efficiency measures to improve decision making process
- Municipal staff increased skills in energy management and energy efficiency in street lighting.
- Municipality was triggered to allow more time and persons to collect data for their energy monitoring.

Some of the challenges encountered during the project implementation in Corinth, are:

- Changes to the priorities of the elected Municipal representatives
- Lack of time of municipal staff, due to other daily responsibilities and duties.
- The energy data collection and analysis is a time consuming process.
- Lack of national open calls for financing the interventions of interest for the municipality

Main lessons learnt and practical recommendations for other public authorities:

1. Energy efficiency interventions depend very much on political will of the Municipal Council and the skills of technical staff
2. The knowledge and the experience of energy agencies is valuable to provide technical support, platform for exchange of experience and opportunities for networking to local authorities
3. The financing framework is also crucial, not only the funding from programmes but also market uptake and existence of strong banks to improve the general feeling for investments

Project tools and best practices that were particularly helpful to the roadmap were:

- **MuLTEE** - The SMIV platform was presented during the regional workshop.

- **REACH** – It was promoted during the awareness workshops as low budget action for energy poor households.
- **ISO50001** - The introduction of this tool to the Municipality, raised awareness and inspiration to follow certain required step before starting the energy management.
- **Database for consumption of public buildings** – It was promoted to the municipal staff in order to change the energy behaviour of the staff working in municipal buildings, adopt a monitoring system for energy consumption and achieve energy and financial savings.
- **The Night Hawks – Night walks** -The approach in this case fits with Corinth municipality's interests on buildings, lack of expertise and lack of funding. Moreover, it included monitoring and it was very successful.
- **The Public Lighting funding scheme** is among the tools that were promoted and used, under the name "Implementation Actions to improve E.E. in street lighting".
- **EMPOWERING** This project tool was presented as Knowledge transfer, Lessons learned and provision of tools and information that supports municipal staff.
- **Covenant capaCITY SEAP training tool.** We registered to the platform as trainers to gain wider knowledge and guidelines to help municipality and region in achieving the SEAP completion.

10) For more information:

Video: www.youtube.com/watch?v=7BNv6wQUhCY

Contact person/organisation: Kiki Papadopoulou, Centre for Renewable Energy Sources and Saving, kpapad@cres.gr

2.4 Municipality of Gierałtowice, Poland

- 1) **Title of the roadmap:** Coal – mining municipality Gierałtowice energy cluster
- 2) **Level of the roadmap:** local
- 3) **Roadmap developed by:** Polish National Energy Conservation Agency (KAPE), Poland
- 4) **Summary of the roadmap and key impacts:**

KAPE has been working on a local roadmap of Gierałtowice in Poland to support them in becoming the successful energy cluster. The concept of energy clusters is relatively new in Poland. It has been introduced by the Ministry of Energy as civil law agreements between different entities including local governments, which aim at becoming energy efficient regions through a more effective use of renewable energy sources. As the concept of energy clusters is not very clear for local public bodies, KAPE decided to support the municipality in creation of the energy cluster. The whole process of energy cluster development was conducted in cooperation with the municipality public authorities and other parties such as National Fund of Environmental Protection and Water Management (financing institution), representatives of Ministry of Energy, Silesian Institute of Projects and Analysis. All the steps from the main idea, identification of potential energy cluster members, defining their roles, analysis the potential energy cluster investments, creation all the necessary documents, as well as advising the municipality on how to engage the local community have been described in a guideline document to support and further replicate to other municipalities.



5) **Background, initial context and selection of the roadmap:**

Gierałtowice is an agricultural and mining municipality in Silesian Voivodeship with a large mining area (4 mines).

Some facts on the Gierałtowiec Municipality[1]:

Area – 40 km²
Population: 12 000 inhabitants
Administrative structure: 4 villages:
Przyszowice, Paniówki, Chudów, Gierałtowiec
Density: 1700 inhabitants/km²
Large coal and methane resources
Large agroenergy resources
Air pollution – Low emission



The energy efficiency policy of this municipality is based on The Low Emission Economy Plan. Other documents supporting the **implementation** of policies on energy efficiency in the region include:

- The programme of Environmental Protection of the Gierałtowiec Municipality until 2019 with a perspective until 2023;
- Assumptions for the heat, electricity and gaseous fuels supply plan;
- The "Śląskie 2020" Śląskie Voivodeship Development Strategy;
- Regional innovation strategy of the Silesia Voivodeship 2013 - 2020;
- Low emission reduction – Śląskie voivodeship's resolutions
- Electromobility strategy

As Gierałtowiec municipality is located in Upper Silesia – the region with significant exceedances of air quality limit values, especially in heating season, it has also other obligations imposed by law to overcome the air pollution issues.

According to the aforementioned strategy documents the energy efficiency policy of the municipality focuses on:

- increase of local energy security;
- development of RES;
- facilitating the distribution of local energy sources;
- introduction incentives and programmes for the development of the RES;
- low emission reduction,
- improvement of competitiveness and innovation of the local economy;
- increasing the awareness of the local community's prosumers;
- optimisation of local energy mix;
- developing of local energy production and reducing their dependency on external support mechanisms;
- reducing energy poverty by providing cheaper energy sources;
- optimisation of local distribution network operation through intelligent energy sources management and popularization of RES, energy storage and prosumers systems;
- ensuring of energy self-sufficiency of the municipality based on methane from mines and agricultural resources (biogas)

- testing of products and solutions within e-mobility
- transformation of the mining municipality into a "green" municipality.

Resources of renewable biomass energy sources

- Energy from straw 21996 GJ
- Wood waste energy 1836 GJ
- Energy from grass 43236 GJ
- Biogas energy 869 GJ
- Sewage treatment plant
- Energy from silage 3698 GJ

Total: 71,635 GJ 19898 MWh (~ 20,000 MWh)

Renewable resources of other (sun, wind) sources of energy

- solar energy 9775 GJ (2715 MWh) - 10% (photovoltaic), 8833 GJ (2453 MWh) - solar
- wind energy 9500 GJ (3650 MWh) - 1.5 MW

Total: 28 108 GJ (8 818 MWh)

Methane resources (1.5-2) MW of electricity (Budryk Coal Mine)

Energy resources of Gierałtowice municipality [1].

The energy efficiency policy objectives of Gierałtowice Municipality are compatible with the energy cluster idea. As the energy cluster concept is relatively new in Poland and the existing information on energy clusters is very theoretical there is not many experts on energy clusters at local level. The main need identified in Gierałtowice Municipality and other Polish municipalities is lack of staff and lack of knowledge on how to proceed to develop energy cluster successfully. One of the barriers identified is also difficulty in mobilizing the local stakeholders as well as the stakeholders from other institutions at different level of administration.

As the municipality Gierałtowice had a capacity to develop the energy cluster, KAPE decided to support the municipality in step by step process. The activities undertaken during the project duration aimed at successful creation of energy cluster and certification by the Ministry of Energy. The idea of the roadmap was to describe the practical solutions on the example of Gierałtowice municipality in a way that they will be replicable for other Polish municipalities.

6) Roadmap objectives and main targets:

The main objective of the roadmap was to support the transformation of the mining municipality into a "green" municipality through creation an energy cluster ensuring energy self-sufficiency of the municipality based on methane from mines and agricultural resources (biogas). The activities undertaken under the PUBLEnEf roadmap aimed at energy cluster certification by Ministry of Energy what gives the opportunity to apply for external funds for energy cluster investments. Additionally the actions have been described in a guideline

document what provides other municipalities solutions for numerous issues that energy clusters in Poland may face during their creation.

7) Roadmap development and implementation:

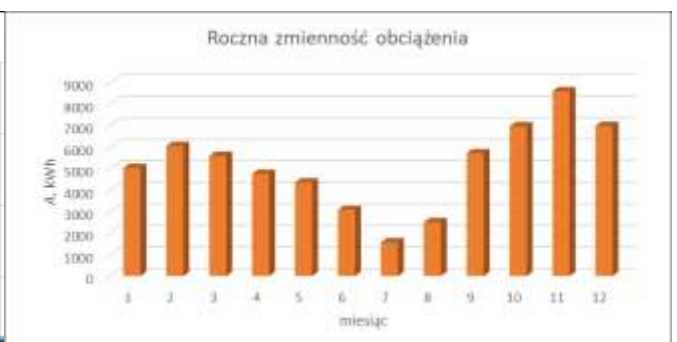
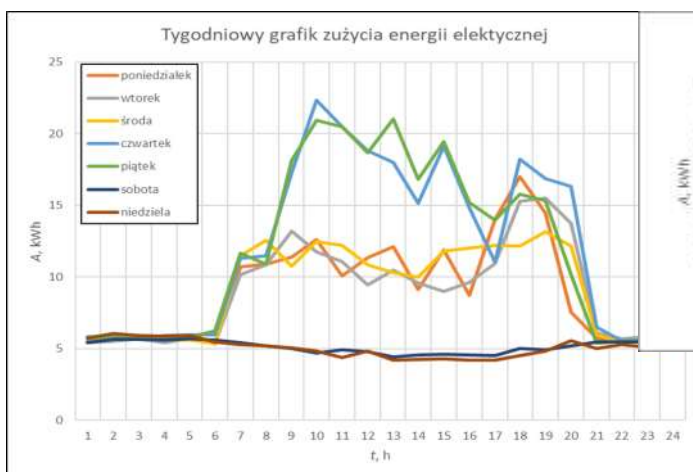
On March 2017 KAPE signed the cooperation agreement with the Mayor of Gierałtowiec Municipality. The first steps under the PUBLEnEf roadmap were to identify the potential energy cluster members. To do this the meeting with representatives of citizens, local companies, other local institutions was organised in the municipality to explain the idea of energy cluster, the roles of the possible energy cluster members and to present the next steps to develop the local energy cluster. Afterwards the letters of intent were gathered from all interested parties. It was necessary to have the first view of what members will be engaged to conduct technical and economic analysis and to apply officially for including Gierałtowiec energy cluster into the Ministry’s list of energy cluster best cases.

Two important steps in the beginning of cooperation with the municipality were the creation of energy cluster statute and strategy. It was preceded by discussions, meeting, phone-calls, teleconferences with the municipality representatives, KAPE and the representatives of Institute of Project and Analysis – the Silesian consulting company.

In next step the technical and economic analysis with a focus on multi-profiled energy production and consumption and energy balance was conducted. All data were gathered during the on-site visits to identify the solutions used and from local monitoring of energy use.



Health Centre in Gierałtowiec Municipality (Przyszwice) with 126PV on the roof [1].



Monitoring of electricity use in school building [1].

Further step was to identify possible investments and available regional and national sources of financing. Important activities during roadmap process were meetings with citizens to explain them all the benefits they may achieve. One of such activities was organisation of one day information campaign with use of energy bus equipped with brochures for dissemination. On the board of the bus there were experts from KAPE that explained all the issues to the visitors – municipality's citizens.



Pic.4. Energy bus visit in Gieratowice

The final concept was presented to Ministry of Energy and received the certification.



Mr Joachim Bargiel (the Mayor of Gieratowice municipality) with representative of Ministry of Energy after receiving the certification of energy cluster Gieratowice. [1].

8) Impact of the roadmap and replicability:

The activities conducted during roadmap process were focused also on replicability possibilities. The Municipality of Gieratowice has joined to district energy cluster "Friendly Energy in Gliwice District" where they share their ideas and possibilities with other eight municipalities engaged in the district energy cluster. Additionally important market actor such as JSW – the largest coking coal producer was engaged in developing energy cluster Gieratowice. JSW plays significant role from the point of view of electricity demand and as a waste energy producer. They joined the energy cluster Gieratowice as a member of cluster and further developed their strategy with regards of cluster activities, what also affects other energy consumers/ other municipalities. Apart from improving corporate image as company supporting local energy policy development their engagement in local energy cluster will bring economic and environmental (air quality improvement) benefits. They also started activities aiming at the development of an innovative at national level the Regional Energy Cluster "Green JSW", where the planned utilisation of methane and excess electricity will be used, for example, to develop electromobility in the area that goes beyond the energy cluster.

To promote the activities taken under PUBLEnEf project to support developing energy cluster Gierałtowice, KAPE joined the energy Clusters Association "Klasgrid". As a member of Klasgrid KAPE had the opportunity to discuss the ideas, the problems etc. with members of other energy cluster initiatives.

9) Policy lessons and practical recommendations:

What worked well?

- cooperation with local authorities, their engagement in all steps of PUBLEnEf roadmap;
- the events organised to support energy cluster development, high level of participation;

What were the main challenges?

- unstable law; amendment of the RES Act for the duration of the project; it was not clear what direction of the changes the Polish government would take regarding the financing of RES;
- the process of certification by Ministry of Energy – not very clear rules;
- engaging all the possible energy cluster members,

To mobilise all the stakeholders KAPE organised events for a wide audience and small meetings face-to-face with interested parties; one-day information campaign in Gierałtowice Municipality; meetings with representatives of Ministry of Energy and National Fund of Environmental Protection and Water Management;

Where certain tools or best practices particularly helpful?

The tools and best practices gathered within project PUBLEnEf were very useful for roadmap development. Some of them were used directly as Energy Bus other as an inspiration for further activities e.g.: Installation of renewable energy systems in the public and residential buildings or Establishing a team responsible for the implementation and monitoring of Low Carbon Economy Plan for the City of Opole.

Main lessons learnt and practical recommendations for other public authorities

- There is a need to monitor and review the status quo of municipality resources and renewable energy and develop local energy efficiency strategy according to this;
- If there is a strong commitment of local stakeholders and important local market actors it is highly probable that even if local authorities will be changed after elections the efficient energy policy will be continued;
- It is necessary to raise awareness of citizens on local energy policy;
- As there is lack of staff and knowledge on energy efficiency subject it is also recommended to cooperate or employ such experts in municipalities.

10) For more information:

Video: www.youtube.com/watch?v=iyCKEQmiZyo

Contact person/organisation: Anna Mazur, KAPE, amazur@kape.gov.pl

[1] Materials of Gierałtowice Municipality provided by Mr Joachim Bargiel – the Mayor of municipality [2000 – 2018].

2.5 City of Valladolid, Spain

- 1) **Title of the roadmap:** Supporting the implementation of Sustainable Energy Action Plans (SEAP) in the city of Valladolid, Spain.
- 2) **Level of the roadmap:** local
- 3) **Roadmap developed by:** Research Centre for Energy, Environment and Technology (CIEMAT), Spain
- 4) **Summary of the roadmap and key impacts:**

The City Council of Valladolid set the objective of reducing emissions of the city by 20% in 2020, compared to the emissions of 2010. The first step was the implementation of an Inventory of Greenhouse Gases (GHG) emission. The main objective of the roadmap was to support the implementation of a Sustainable Energy Action Plan (SEAP) in the city. The city made good progress on the delivery of energy savings for the council activities, but some measures proposed in the SEAP had not yet been accomplished as some sectors and stakeholders were difficult to reach by the municipality.

The main achievement consisted of the development of an active webpage with the collaboration of the Local Energy Agency (AEMVA) in order to support SMEs from the city of Valladolid to adopt measures to reduce the energy consumption and to be more energy efficient: <http://projects.ciemat.es/web/publnefhelpdesk>.

5) Background, initial context and selection of the roadmap:

Valladolid is the administrative capital of the region of Castilla y León, with a population around 300,000 inhabitants. Nevertheless, its metropolitan area is formed by several surrounding municipalities that represent more than 400.000 inhabitants. Valladolid, is located at a height of 690 meters under a Mediterranean climate, occupies a strategic position in northern Spain, and for this reason it's been a centre for industrial development since the 50s.



Location of Valladolid within Spain

Valladolid set the objective of reducing the emissions of the city by 20% in 2020, compared to the emissions of 2010, to realize its commitment to the Covenant of Mayors. The first step was the implementation of an Inventory of Greenhouse Gas Emissions. Then, the Sustainable Energy Action Plan was drawn up. According to the inventory, the city had an energy consumption of 26.6 MWh per capita and the consequent CO₂ emissions were around 5.6 tonnes CO₂ equivalent per capita. The biggest part of this energy consumption and CO₂ emissions were produced by residential buildings and private transport. Actions envisaged to tackle the energy efficiency needs in residential buildings were mainly related to the incentive of the use of biomass fuelled district heating systems and installation of solar thermal support in centralized heating systems. However, other retrofitting actions were also available that could reduce energy consumption by residential sector in Valladolid. Other energy efficiency needs in the municipality were related to the reduction of electricity consumption by the commercial sector in the municipality and the improvement of energy efficiency in the small and medium industries in the municipality. These specific needs were related to the Energy Efficiency (EE) directive articles:

- Art. 14. Promotion of efficiency in heating and cooling.
- Art. 17. Information and Training.

6) Roadmap objectives and main targets:

The main objective of this roadmap was to support implementation of SEAP in the city of Valladolid. The city made good progress on the delivery of energy savings for the council activities, but some measures proposed in the SEAP had not yet been accomplished as some sectors and stakeholders are difficult to reach by the municipality. In concrete, the identified objectives were the following:

- Reduction of electricity consumption in commercial lighting by 50% compared to 2010.
- Improvement of energy efficiency in the small and medium enterprises (SMEs).

The main objective has been achieved by means of the development and maintenance of a webpage about a help desk for supporting SMEs to adopt energy saving measures to reduce the energy consumption and to be more energy efficient.

The attainment of the two identified objectives could be evaluated in the next one or two years after the adoption of different measures by the relevant stakeholders.

7) Roadmap development and implementation:

During the first months of 2016, relevant national, regional and local stakeholders were contacted in order to present the project and to identify possible roadmap candidates. In a special workshop held in CIEMAT premises on Dec 17th 2016, first contacts with the Valladolid Energy Agency took place and we started discussing possible topics of interest and identifying the needs that were mainly related to the difficulties in reaching commercial and industrial stakeholders (many diffuse stakeholders difficult to reach and convince) and the lack of available time for staff (only two people work in the SEAP implementation).

A first event were held in Valladolid in November 2017, entitled 'JORNADA-TALLER DE EFICIENCIA ENERGÉTICA EN PYMES INDUSTRIALES Y COMERCIOS', whose main objective was to inform stakeholders from the commerce and small industry sector of Valladolid about energy efficiency measures specially tailored for these sectors. Participants were very interested in the workshop and raised specific questions that were considered in the development of the roadmap.

The main action developed was the creation of the webpage in Spanish entitled 'Portal de ayuda a la eficiencia y ahorro energético para pequeñas y medianas empresas y comercios de Valladolid – Hoja de ruta del Proyecto PUBLEnEf'

(<http://projects.ciemat.es/web/publenefhelpdesk>). It has 6 main sections:

- The first section provide information about the key measures to be adopted on lighting, electrical equipment, facilities and self-consumption, architectural elements, optimisation of electricity bills, ventilation, air conditioning, transportation and sanitary hot water.
- A second section includes a template for data collection about the adoption of measures by SMES in order to allow the monitoring of the implementation of this roadmap.
- The third section is a map of Valladolid that shows the location and information of the SMEs that have adopted key measures and the savings achieved.
- A forth section provides information on public grants and subsidies on energy efficiency and savings.
- The fifth section provides some references and bibliography and there is a final section with Contact details for more information and help.



PUBLEnEf Valladolid webpage.

The web page developed has been reviewed by experts in energy efficiency from the municipality and from consultancy companies that provided their feedback and contributed to improve it.

A final event entitled 'JORNADA DE EFICIENCIA ENERGÉTICA EN PYMES INDUSTRIALES Y COMERCIOS' is planned on January 16th 2019 in order to present the webpage to the SMEs and will have the participation of CIEMAT, technicians from the municipality of Valladolid and expert consultants.

8) Impact of the roadmap and replicability:

The webpage is directly linked in the AEMVA section of the main webpage of the municipality of Valladolid (<https://www.valladolid.es/es/temas/hacemos/agencia-energetica-municipal-aemva>). Actions developed by SMEs will be monitored by both AEMVA technicians and CIEMAT researchers for updating the map included in the webpage.

With the implementation of this roadmap it is considered that a reduction of around 2800 MWh in electricity consumption in the commercial sector and of 899t CO₂ emissions can be attained (1% SEAP target).

Other municipalities in the region face similar challenges than Valladolid does. These municipalities are the following: Avila, Burgos, León, Palencia, Salamanca, Segovia, Soria and Zamora. Representatives from those municipalities have been approached and the experience gained in the municipality shared and discussed with them during the workshop.

9) Policy lessons and practical recommendations:

The road map counted from the beginning with a good support on the part of the local authorities that showed interest and were very supportive in the identification of the roadmap topic. However, we had to break their initial reluctance to increase their work load by providing feedback to our request for information and to overcome the limitation of scarce resources to implement the proposed actions.

Several good practices and tools were used for inspiration in the development of this roadmap. Specifically the best practices used were GP47: Establishing a team responsible for the implementation and monitoring of the "low carbon economy plan for the city of Opole", GP53: Creation and management of the energy desk of the municipality of Messina, and GP30: RES heating plan in Rhodope region to 2030.

The main lessons learnt from this roadmap that can serve as practical recommendations for other public authorities are:

- It is important to align the proposed actions with the targets agreed at the local, regional and national level
- Providing information on efficiency measures is important but the feedback from the stakeholders is key to address the main barriers and opportunities related to the proposed measures and to increase its implementation.

10) For more information:

Video: www.youtube.com/watch?v=3lvY4eFJR0s

Contact person/organisation:

Yolanda Lechón, CIEMAT, yolanda.lechon@ciemat.es

Daniel Garraín, CIEMAT, daniel.garrain@ciemat.es

2.6 Municipality of Burgas, Bulgaria

- 1) **Title of the roadmap:** Municipality Burgas (BG) reduction of energy consumption in residential buildings
- 2) **Level of the roadmap:** local
- 3) **Roadmap developed by:** Association of Bulgarian Energy Agencies, Plovdiv (ABEA), Bulgaria
- 4) **Summary of the roadmap and key impacts:**

The road map describes how Burgas Municipality can achieve the target of a 21% reduction in energy consumption by 2020. After analysing the municipal Monitoring Report of the Sustainable Energy Development Plan for the period 2011-2015, it was clear that there was a 7% decrease in the final energy consumption of the municipality. By keeping this pace, the municipality could not meet its energy goals. In view of the fact that the housing sector has the highest energy consumption and no major energy efficiency measures have been taken place so far, the potential for savings from it was considered the greatest.

In 2015, the final energy consumption (FEC) of Burgas Municipality was 1.31 TWh. The largest share is the residential sector – 657.4 GWh (50%), followed by Industry – 409.8 GWh (31%). The contribution of Municipal Buildings and Facilities (2%) and Municipal Lighting (0.6%) was relatively small. For implementation of sound energy efficiency policies, the Buildings sector had to be with the highest priority. The roadmap development improved the knowledge of the municipal experts about the amount of energy consumption and fuel types, how to collect and process energy data. The capacity developed may serve the Municipality of Burgas for better planning of measures and policies and the implementation of additional ones for specific groups of buildings. The roadmap shows that energy efficiency measures were realised in more than 18 000 dwellings.

The staff of the municipality of Burgas is well-prepared and motivated for the future programmes for renovation of dwellings. Even more – the municipality will try to prepare and sign the SECAP by 2020.

5) Background, initial context and selection of the roadmap:

The municipality of Burgas is the largest in southeastern Bulgaria, bordered on the Black Sea coast. The city of Burgas is the fourth largest in the country with a population of 202 766 people (as of 31.12.2016, National Statistical Institute). Burgas is an important industrial, commercial, transport and tourist centre. The Municipality Burgas develops and implements large-scale projects aimed at building innovative economic, social and technical infrastructure.

Municipality of Burgas participates in the initiatives: Covenant of Mayors, Mayors Adapt and Green Digital Charter, member of EUROCITIES network.



Photo: municipality Burgas

<https://www.burgas.bg/uploads/192008a6b9f9b7b4c589bd69c752d1d4.jpg>



Photos: municipality Burgas

<https://www.burgas.bg/uploads/93f98da22cb872f558a0b248b7acafa7.jpg>

The Municipality of Burgas has set the following energy goals:

- Reduction of CO₂ emissions in Burgas Municipality - 25% by 2020
- Reduction of the energy consumption in Burgas Municipality - 21% by 2020
- Share of RES in the energy mix of Burgas Municipality - 26% by 2020

During the period 2007 – 2015, two programmes for renovation of the residential buildings took place and only six buildings were renovated in the municipality of Burgas. In 2016, the Energy Efficiency of Multi-Family Residential Buildings National Programme started.

In the framework of the National programme for renovation the municipalities accept applications, evaluate and approve applicants, provide funding schemes, and conduct monitoring of the implementation of the measures for energy efficiency in the applicant buildings. Each municipality is responsible for carrying out the whole process for the renovation of its residential buildings and for the selection of contractors under the public procurement act for implementing the separate EE activities. The identified gaps are:

- Lack of communication - municipal experts have difficulty communicating effectively with citizens and motivating them to apply for renovation;
- Lack of training - municipal experts' trainings on planning and management of local EE policies; Insufficient capacity and knowledge on energy technologies, technical tools, good practices, training, innovative financial mechanisms - both on the part of the administration and on the part of the citizens;
- Lack of awareness - poor awareness of the citizens about the benefits of energy renovation;
- Lack of tradition to establish Owners Associations which is required for the applicants to be eligible for funding from the National programme for renovation. Also, 97% of the dwellings in Bulgaria are private and occupied by the owners, and a 100% of the owners must agree to apply for energy renovation of the building. The role of the municipal experts is to convince people to apply for renovation of the dwellings.

The energy consumption in the buildings sector – taking into account the whole life cycle – is responsible for 40% of total EU energy consumption and is the main contributor to greenhouse gas emissions. Bearing in mind that the housing sector has the highest energy consumption and no major energy efficiency measures have been realised, the potential for savings from it is the greatest. For implementation of sound energy efficiency policies, the buildings sector had to be with the highest priority. So the municipality of Burgas chose to follow up the renovation activities through the roadmap development.

6) Roadmap objectives and main targets:

The main objective of the road map is to describe how Burgas Municipality can achieve the target of a 21% reduction in energy consumption, namely 302 GWh by 2020.

The Energy Efficiency of Multi-Family Residential Buildings National Programme envisages a projected reduction in the energy consumption of 4 MWh per household after the implementation of the energy efficiency measures. To meet the 170 GWh reduction target for this sector, it means to renovate 42 500 dwellings - 40% of the dwellings in the municipality of Burgas. However, this scenario will be difficult to implement. A more realistic scenario to achieve its objectives will be for the Municipality of Burgas to renovate 23 800 (23%) dwellings and implement some additional measures.

The summary of the scenarios are show in the table below:

| Scenario | Measures | Dwellings | MWh |
|------------|--|--------------|---------------|
| Scenario 1 | Renovated dwellings (40%) | 42 500 | 170 000 |
| Scenario 2 | Renovated dwellings (23%) | 23 800 | 95 200 |
| | Citizens undertake an action for renovation (10%) | 10 200 | 40 800 |
| | Other measures (26%) | 27 373 | 22 605 |
| | Reduction of energy poverty (10%, 600 kWh/household) | 8 830 | 529.8 |
| | Encouraging individual RES installations | -- | -- |
| | ...solar thermal installations (5%) | 4 415 | 6 625.5 |
| | ...PV installations (1%) | 883 | 4 415 |
| | Changing behaviour (5%) | 4 415 | 2 207.5 |
| | Replacement of old appliances (10%) | 8 830 | 8 830 |
| | Additional needs for renovation | 3 000 | 12 000 |

All measures are grouped according to their implementation period. Based on this planning, calculations have been made for the realization of energy savings by years by 2020.

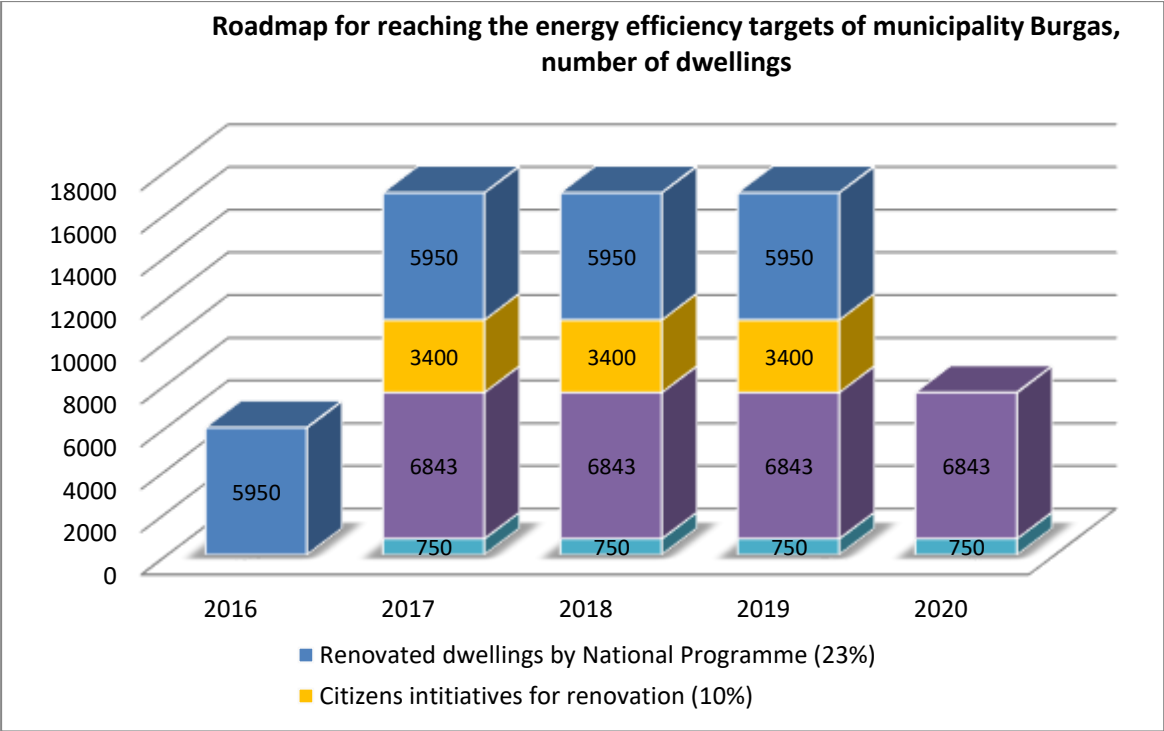
7) Roadmap development and implementation:

ABEA prepared detailed review of the Monitoring Report of the Sustainable Energy Development Plan (2011-2020). For the period 2011 - 2015 there is a reduction of 99 GWh of the final energy consumption of Burgas Municipality, which represents 7%. The biggest decrease was in the Industry sector - 85 GWh, while the decrease in the sector "Municipal Buildings and Facilities" and "Transport" was respectively 6 GWh and 4 GWh. Industry and municipal buildings have the largest percentage decrease in consumption - 17% and 19%. Estimated final consumption for 2020 is based on a 5% reduction in consumption in all sectors, and for the Residential Buildings sector implementation of the National programme for renovation of the residential buildings as well as other measures.

The potential for energy savings from the residential building sector was discussed with the experts from municipality of Burgas and they wanted to know how to realise these savings. The energy consumption of more than 18 000 households was analysed.

After discussions and meetings with the experts from the municipality Burgas, a list of additional measures was created. For each measure deadlines and costs for implementation were determined. All measures are grouped according to their implementation period. Based on this planning, calculations were for the realization of energy savings by years until 2020.

The figure below shows the step-by-step achievement of the energy efficiency targets of municipality Burgas with the number of renovated dwellings.



The main target groups are municipal experts and citizens.

The Municipality of Burgas faced the challenge to convince citizens to apply for renovation (participate in the National renovation programme) and undertake energy efficiency measures in another 19 000 dwellings. Basically, this had to be realized through strong communication with citizens, conducting large-scale campaigns among the population, and regular awareness raising by showing good practices (already renovated buildings).

The municipality of Burgas shows strong political will to reach the SEAP targets. ABEA developed the road map at the same time as the monitoring report of the municipal SEAP and the road map is integrated into the SEAP.

8) Impact of the roadmap and replicability:

The roadmap was integrated in the Monitoring report of the municipal SEAP. The renovation of buildings is following the roadmap projections.

Energy audits in more than 23 800 dwellings were conducted and more than 18 000 dwellings were renovated.

The expected energy savings for the period 2015- 2020 are 170 GWh from the final energy consumption (34 GWh per year till 2020), or 370 GWh from the primary energy consumption (or 74 GWh per year till 2020).

The expected CO₂ emissions savings are 85 t from the final energy consumption (17 t per year till 2020), or 237 t from the primary energy consumption (or 47 t per year till 2020).

The foreseen impacts are:

- Achieving energy consumption decrease of the households and realization of cost savings through implementation of energy efficiency measures;
- Cleaner environment – saved green gas emissions (CO₂, etc.);
- Heat costs reduction for the households
- Improved residential infrastructure and change of the urban appearance;
- Extending the life of the buildings
- Creating warmer, cosy and nice homes and renovated common areas of the buildings.

The analysis of the households' energy consumption and its reduction could be integrated into different municipal programmes and strategies - for EE and RES, for improvement of the ambient air quality, SEAP and monitoring of the SEAP, SECAP. The roadmap has been replicated in the city of Smolyan and will be replicated in the city of Vidin through its SECAP.

9) Policy lessons and practical recommendations:

The ABEA and municipality of Burgas has a strong partnership, the municipal staff were well-motivated and participate actively during the meetings, phone conference and e-mails exchange.

In the framework of the National programme for renovation the municipalities are obliged to organise the implementation of a communication campaign for the National Energy Efficiency Programme, but there were no methodological guidelines or funding for this. On the territory of the Municipality of Burgas there are 413 panel buildings (according to NSI data). Typically, blocks of flats are 5 or more floors with 50 to 120 apartments. The responsible experts analysed eligible buildings and structure a communication plan. By giving priority to these buildings, the results were achieved faster. The municipality organised info campaign for the citizen in these buildings.

The good practices that we used is: **Training workshop** (GP12) - (<http://publnef-project.eu/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/GP12-ARENE-GPSOe-Eng.pdf>)

The main goal is to highlight the subject of energy efficiency and energy management, and integrate new targets in local policies, on the basis of the programme below:

- Provide the technical support on energy subjects to local stakeholders (citizens, local authorities, private companies);
- Awareness and training campaigns;

- Targets in terms of reduction of greenhouse gases and energy savings;
- Practical application in community policies and decisions

The municipality Burgas could use this good practice to train the municipal experts and raising citizen awareness.

- **REACH project (GP11)**- (<https://www.publnef-toolbox.eu/cases/reach-reduce-energy-use-and-change-habits-croatia>)

The Municipality of Burgas can use the Energy Audit Manual and the Household Monitoring Tool developed in the frame of the project REACH to implement measures to support energy poor households set out in the Roadmap. Also could search for companies that will sponsored such kind of activities as an addition to the Municipal Fund for Supporting Energy Poor Households.

- **Revolving energy saving fund Litomerice [Czech Republic] (GP17)**- (http://publnef-project.eu/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/GP17_PUBLENEF_factsheet_-_Litomerice.pdf)

One of the measures set out in the Roadmap provides for the creation of a Municipal Fund for Supporting Energy Poor Households.

- **iUrban project (GP29)** - (<http://publnef-project.eu/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/GP29-ABEA-iURBAN-Eng.pdf>)

The municipality of Burgas has already implemented a pilot project and has introduced systems for emergency monitoring of public buildings. Following the good example and the energy savings achieved through a series of information campaigns will raise the awareness of the population about the benefits of energy management at the building and home level. Bulgarian partner also participated in the project consortium. All the materials are available in Bulgarian language.

The tools that we used are:

- **Data4action** (<https://www.publnef-toolbox.eu/tools/ghidul-de-acces-la-date-pentru-seap>) this tool was suggested by the AEEP, Bulgarian partner also participated in the project consortium. All the materials are available in Bulgarian language. This tool could be used for covering the following needs: no energy modelling of future public sector energy trends has been undertaken at national level; insufficient information on technical tools, regional and local monitoring and reporting isn't undertaken to demonstrate process achieved towards regional or local energy efficiency targets
- **MESHARTILITY** (<https://www.publnef-toolbox.eu/tools/energy-data-collection-good-practices-meshartility-eu>)- this tool was suggested by the AEEP and could be used for information on training possibilities, guidelines & handbooks supporting energy efficiency measures development support organisations in your territory addressing energy efficiency matters, rising competency and knowledge, rising information on best energy

efficiency practices. Bulgarian partner also participated in the project consortium. All the materials are available in Bulgarian language.

- CO₂ calculator (<https://www.publnef-toolbox.eu/tools/co2-calculator-bulgaria>)- tool to support local authorities and citizens in translating the types of fuel used by the local authorities into energy and CO₂ units. It covers hard and liquid fuels. Its emission factors are based on the national requirements
- Covenant capaCITY SEAP training tool (<https://www.publnef-toolbox.eu/tools/covenant-capacity-seap-training-tool>)- this tool could be used to provide information on training possibilities, on energy technologies, best energy efficiency practices; for rising in-house expertise about training, in-house expertise about energy technologies, competency and knowledge as guidelines & handbooks supporting energy efficiency measures development

Main lessons learnt:

- Data collection – it took significant amount of time to find the right person, the source of information, and validate the quality of the information provided
- Analysis of the data - the proper analysis plays a key role. The high energy consumption of residential buildings presents a great opportunity for energy savings, providing significant potentials to reduce CO₂ emissions. A wide variety of measures for energy savings can be implemented in existing residential buildings to reduce significantly their energy consumption. The knowledge about potential for energy saving from residential buildings sector is very important. The municipalities could integrate this information in their future programmes/ strategy, SEAP etc.
- Communication - The effect of increasing energy-efficiency on improvement of indoor environment quality needs to be clearly presented. The best practices, lessons learned from successful renovation cases and good examples should be wide disseminated to all stakeholders. Municipalities and other public actors and owners of buildings should show example and disseminate transparent information about the achieved energy-efficiency levels and other benefits related to buildings renovation.

10) For more information:

Video: www.youtube.com/watch?v=Pmy_Qe8z9oA

Contact person/organisation: Milena Agopyan, Association of the Bulgarian Energy Agencies, e-mail: milena.agopyan@eap-save.eu

2.7 City of Catania, Italy

- 1) **Title of the roadmap:** Identification of the regulatory and financial framework for EPC contracts for buildings, aimed at their valorisation, dissemination and market development in Italy
- 2) **Level of the roadmap:** local
- 3) **Roadmap developed by:** Italian National Agency for New Technologies, Energy, and Sustainable Economic Development (ENEA), Italy
- 4) **Summary of the roadmap and key impacts:**

The adoption of the Energy Performance Contract (EPC) scheme for the public administration of Catania could be very useful to improve energy efficiency (EE) in public buildings, not only at local level. Indeed, the main roadmap objective is the implementation of one of the very first applications in Italy of the new national EPC guidelines, currently under review by the Ministry of Economic Development, and consistent with the Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU - EED). Showing the role of the EPC as an effective implementation tool for the energy renovation of (public) buildings, the more general goal is to boost its application, stimulating this way the foreseen exemplary role of the public sector, and facilitating the reach of the 2020 energy saving targets as well.

In order to better understand the main obstacles to be overcome and to find possible solutions for a rapid application of the EPC model, from the legal perspective ENEA and the University of Catania have identified the barriers and the regulatory framework needed for an effective adoption of EPC in Italy for public buildings. A particular attention is focalized on the study of the minimum elements to be included in contracts in public sector as well as their feasibility.

5) Background, initial context and selection of the roadmap:

Catania is an Italian municipality on the east coast of Sicily, facing the Ionian Sea. It is the capital city of the Province of Catania, one of the ten biggest cities in Italy and the seventh largest metropolitan area in Italy. The population of the city urban area is 315,601, while the population of the conurbation is estimated to be 767,003. The whole metropolitan area has 1,115,310 inhabitants.

The municipality of Catania is characterized by a significant number of public and private buildings to be renovated in order to achieve more efficiency in terms of energy performance. The adoption of EPC scheme could be very useful for the public administrations to improve energy efficiency in public buildings.

The main barriers identified for this municipality are the following:

- necessity of administrative procedures simplification,
- lack of financial tools to support the energy efficiency actions planned,
- not adequate information & training,
- insufficient budget,
- the stakeholders' lack of available time,
- necessity of improving decision making process,
- more cooperation of the stakeholders involved.

The roadmap is inspired by the Messina Good Practice (GP53) "Creation and management of the Energy Desk of the municipality of Messina".

Catania municipality has taken part in the European initiative 'Covenant of Mayors' since 2013, developing a Sustainable Energy Action Plans (SEAP), with a number of energy efficiency actions also, through which the town could achieve at least a 21.7% reduction (compared to 2005) of its total CO₂ emissions by 2020. In particular, the SEAP has identified:

- short-term measures, some of them already in progress;
- medium and long-term measures to achieve the goals of energy policy by 2020, with specific addresses in the following areas: buildings (public buildings included), public lighting, transportation, (green) energy local production.

In April 2015 a Memorandum of Understanding has been signed between ENEA and the Municipality of Catania in the field of eco-sustainability, and specifically for studies, research and applications in the view of the implementation and monitoring of the measures foreseen in the SEAP (forthcoming at that moment).

On 19 June 2015 the Municipal Council of Catania approved, with resolution no. 18/2015, the "Action Plan for Sustainable Energy" of Catania, available on the official website of the "Covenant of Mayors".

The major needs identified in the initial assessment and addressed by the Catania Roadmaps are:

- lack of practical means of implementation of energy use reduction in several sectors, including households;
- need for improvement of awareness engagement of stakeholders such as ESCOs, Municipalities offices and technician, and citizens;
- lack of staff dedicated and experienced about legal, administrative, technical aspects related to EPC;
- no standardized tools on EPC available in Italy, in particular for the public sector;
- uncertainty in the regulatory framework for the EPC applicability in the Public Sector in Italy;
- lack of information and expertise about EPC topic in public sector, especially in local municipalities;
- New Italian national EPC guidelines developed and drafted by ENEA are under review by the Ministry of Economic Development.

The proposal roadmap is inspired by the Messina Good Practice (GP53) "Creation and management of the Energy Desk of the municipality of Messina" and one of the objectives is the replication of the same practice in Catania Municipality.

In this contest the municipality of Catania was the ideal context for the realization of Energy desk, essential for the implementation of a pilot case of EPC adoption and its dissemination both at local and (at least) regional level, acting as a catalyser of a wide and high-level network of stakeholders, most of them already involved thanks to the aforementioned initiatives in place.

An executive agreement, based on the previously mentioned Memorandum of Understanding between ENEA and the University of Catania – Law Department, was signed and it contributes to the realization of both the SEAP objectives and the uptake of the EPC national guidelines in the public sector.

6) Roadmap objectives and main targets:

| Objectives | Time | Impact | Targets | Results |
|---|--------|---|---|---|
| Energy Desk in Catania | 1 year | Together with all the relevant local stakeholders, ENEA resources also contributed to the establishment of the Energy Desk in Catania for the implementation and monitoring of the SEAP | Creation of the Energy Desk | Energy Desk within the Municipality of Catania |
| Analysis of the barriers for the application of EPC model in Public Buildings | 1 year | Dedicated resources from ENEA and University of Catania were involved to carry out the research project on Energy Performance Contracts entitled "Identifying Energy Performance Contract (EPC) regulatory framework in Italy". | Deliver of the research project on Energy Performance Contracts | Research studies have helped to identify the technical, legal and economic barriers for the adoption of EPC models addressed to public buildings in Italy. Thanks to this work also, a proposal for the amendment of the National |

| | | | | |
|--|---------|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| | | | | Guidelines and Public Procurement Code was drawn, and it is currently under the consultation of the Italy's Ministry of Economic Development. |
| Facilitate the governance of a quick application of EPC in the public sector | 2 years | Involvement of the main stakeholders: ESCOs, public Officers and technician from the municipality of Catania and citizens through specific dissemination and training events. Provided in synergy with H2020 project GuarantEE, training programmes for the qualification of EPC facilitator in order to facilitate both necessary availability of experts and to increase the adoption of EPC in the public sector. | Synergy with H2020 project GuarantEE, | Raise awareness about the benefits of EPC as key instrument to renovate public buildings. |

The main objectives of Catania roadmap are:

- identification of the barriers for the application of the EPC model in public buildings and how to overseas these barriers. facilitate the governance of a quick application of EPC in public sector;
- identification of the technical legal requirements on how integrate the EPC into Italian legal framework.

To achieve the mentioned objectives encouraging EPC's valorisation, dissemination and market development in Italy, with particular reference to EPCs for buildings (including public building) ENEA and the University of Catania have developed a joint research project on

Energy Performance Contracts entitled "Identifying Energy Performance Contract (EPC) regulatory framework in Italy".

A particular attention will be focalized on the study of the minimum elements to be included in contracts in public sector: the rational of EPC application as well as their applicability, indicating the differences of their applicability between public and private sectors.

The purpose of the research project is to contribute to diffuse the application of EPCs for buildings in Italy and to facilitate the fulfilment of energy efficiency requirements set by the European Directive (2012/27/EU). This joint research study will help to understand better the main obstacles to be overcome and to find possible solutions for a quick application of the EPC model. Currently, the main existing regulatory barriers for the diffusion of EPCs in Italy are:

- absence of EPC as a contract type in the new Italian Public Procurement Code;
- unequivocal application of its service contract characterization;
- application of the current law (new public procurement code) banning the integrated scheme contract;
- difficult access to EPCs for small to medium-sized municipalities and for P.A., who does not have technical officers.

7) Roadmap development and implementation:

Several meetings took place between Messina municipality and ENEA Catania office in order to verify the replicability of Messina Good Practice. A technical panel between ENEA, Messina and Catania was formed for the replicability actions of the Messina Good Practice in Catania.

Meetings between ENEA Catania office and technical and legal managers of Catania municipality for the involvement in the pilot study foreseen in the Memorandum of Understanding between ENEA and Municipality of Catania, signed in April 2015.

Foreseen by a Memorandum of Understanding officially signed by ENEA and the University of Catania, an in-depth study on the identification of the national regulatory and financial framework for the adoption of EPC contracts for public buildings has been carried out. In particular, the study provides a reference state of the art for all the involved stakeholders, as a basis for the adoption of EPC in pilot projects at local level.

Realization of Energy desk in Catania will be essential for EPC dissemination/adoption at local level as a catalyser of a wide and high-level network of involved stakeholders.

Several dissemination events provided to main stakeholders: local ESCOs, officers and technicians of Catania municipality, citizens, etc. Provided in synergy with H2020 project "guarantee", ENEA had made training courses for the qualification of EPC facilitators in order to facilitate both necessary availability of experts and to increase the adoption of EPC in the public sector.

List the main user and stakeholder groups and how you have engaged them:

- Local Authorities (Municipality of Catania): a memorandum of understanding between Municipality of Catania and ENEA for collaboration on energy efficiency initiatives was signed.
- University of Catania – Law Department: a memorandum of understanding between University of Catania and ENEA for a joint study on the "Identification of the regulatory and financial framework for EPC contracts for buildings, aimed at their valorisation, dissemination and market development in Italy" was signed.
- Local network of energy managers, ESCOs and citizens: involved in the development of roadmap through PUBLEnEf dissemination events in Messina, Catania and Castelbuono, in synergy with the other roadmap of Castelbuono.
- European project "guarantEE" team: training courses for the certification of EPC facilitators.

The level of commitment of the Municipality of Catania has been very high. The renovation of public buildings is one of the key points foreseen in the local SEAP and the development of the roadmap. Liability of the Environment Department of Catania has been an opportunity to accelerate the EPC market uptake in the public sector. During the roadmap implementation, a "waiting time" phase of six months, due to the reorganisation of the Catania municipality offices with a turnover of the personnel, brought a delay of the roadmap realization.

The rise awareness was due to specific training courses delivered to the municipality technicians, local energy managers and local ESCOs, some of these in collaboration with the H2020 guarantEE project, in relation to the figure of the "EPC facilitators".

8) Impact of the roadmap and replicability:

The impact of the roadmap is very deep. The adoption of the EPC for the public buildings is the key challenge and a big opportunity. Several public building renovations needed by the municipality of Catania could now be realized through the EPC model, contributing to the SEAP achievements too. The replicability of this pilot study in the municipality of Catania, in Sicily Region and in other Italian regions will stimulate a nationwide EPC market uptake in the public sector.

The estimated energy saving for the public building identified in Catania after the renovation is estimated in primary energy is 123,538 kWh.

9) Policy lessons and practical recommendations:

The application of EPC contracts for the public sector is a very wide and complex topic: to date, the consultation process is still ongoing in Italy, with a forthcoming official release of the new National EPC guidelines by the Italy's Ministry of Economic Development. More specifically, EPC guidelines for public buildings have been developed to guide the implementation process, and to set the required regulatory framework. Under PUBLEnEf, some challenges have been

identified for its implementation in Italy. Firstly, EPC has not been included as a contract type in the new Italian public procurement code, which makes weak the legal basis of this tool. Secondly, in the past it there has been no uniform application of the tool, thus amplifying the difficulty for a shared and acknowledged approach. A third problem is that there is a difficult access to EPCs for the smaller-sized municipalities, as they usually have no dedicated technical offices, and relative staff then lacks the required technical skills. Furthermore, in the banking system there is a lack of specific expertise about technical assessment of energy efficiency projects. The proposed solution in Italy was an amendment to the regulations to allow specifically for EPC in the new Italian code of contracts.

10) For more information:

Video: www.youtube.com/watch?v=7qi2GEzVCt4

Contact person/organisation:

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Alessandro Federici, ENEA, alessandro.federici@enea.it

2.8 City of Castelbuono, Italy

1) **Title of the roadmap:** Monitoring of energy consumption and identification of energy efficiency measures in public buildings in Castelbuono (Italy, province of Palermo)

2) **Level of the roadmap:** local

3) **Roadmap developed by:** Italian National Agency for New Technologies, Energy, and Sustainable Economic Development (ENEA), Italy

4) **Summary of the roadmap and key impacts:**

The final roadmap objective is the monitoring of energy consumption and identification of energy efficiency measures in public buildings. To this end, the impact of a heating/cooling system with heat pumps, on energy performance of the secondary public school 'Minà Palumbo' at Castelbuono has been evaluated. Main stakeholders and technical staff have been involved and trained. The energy performances of the plant and of the heat pump during actual operation have been measured and the effect of subsoil recharge via geothermal probes analysed. The experimental data, gathered both in winter and summer time, allowed to proceed with the technical-economic analysis and carry out evaluations on possible energy optimisation scenarios. The economic benefit of the geothermal heat pump technologies will have to be evaluated according to the climatic installation area.

5) **Background, initial context and selection of the roadmap:**

The Castelbuono territory mostly consists of agricultural land (85%) and forestry (15%). The local economy is mainly based on manufacturing activities (13%), commerce (31%) and tourism (25%). Many activities related to the tertiary sector are also present (i.e. public and social services (13%) and real estate, renting, information technology, research and other professional and business activities (12%)).

Since December 2009, Castelbuono town took part in the European initiative 'Covenant of Mayors', developing its Sustainable Energy Action Plans (SEAP); various actions have been identified through which the town could reduce at least 20% of its total CO₂ emissions by 2020, comparing to 2005:

- **Public sector:** the main actions include the promotion and implementation of the energy efficiency of public buildings through geothermal, photovoltaic solar thermal systems and the implementation of a biomass boiler at slaughterhouse, the requalification of public lighting and the purchasing of certified green energy, the management of a purification plant for waste water, the replacement of votive lamps.
- **Residential sector:** the main actions include the creation of purchasing groups of: a) photovoltaic, b) of solar thermal and efficient boilers and c) of certified green energy.

- Transport sector: the main actions include the introduction of "zone 30", where the maximum speed admitted is 30 km/h and the requalification of the municipal fleet.

Needs identified in the needs assessment phase are the following:

- Understanding the effectiveness of the installed technology in terms of energy saving by the Municipality of Castelbuono
- Acquiring the skills to independently manage the technology installed by the technicians of the municipality of Castelbuono;
- Understanding the potential replicability of the technology in other public buildings in Castelbuono; all the needs identified elsewhere could potentially support the municipality of Castelbuono.

The secondary public school 'Minà Palumbo' is the pilot study about energy efficiency improvement of public buildings in the Municipality of Castelbuono. The roadmap involves three other municipal buildings (Ex Convento San Francesco, Scuola Elementare San Paolo, Castello Comunale) in which similar geothermal plants have been installed.

This roadmap offers a case study and a guide to the development of the entire buildings renovation project.

6) Roadmap objectives and main targets:

| Objectives | Time | Impact | Targets | Results |
|--|--------|--|------------------------|--|
| Monitoring of energy consumption of the ground source heat pump for space heating and cooling in the secondary school 'Minà Palumbo' of Castelbuono, | 1 year | Increase of community awareness on issues of energy efficiency and the specific technology | 3 training courses | Provided 4 training courses (classroom and on-the-job) to the technicians of the municipality of Castelbuono. |
| Appropriate knowledge of the technologies for an autonomous implementation of the monitoring process | 1 year | | | |
| Replicability of the installation / monitoring of the technologies | 1 year | Involvement of neighbour municipalities through the dissemination of results | 3 dissemination events | Provided 3 dissemination and networking events in Catania (2) and Castelbuono (1) to stimulate the roadmap implementation. |

The key achievements of the roadmap are the following:

- Monitoring of energy consumption of the ground source heat pump for space heating and cooling in the secondary school 'Minà Palumbo' of Castelbuono, with an energy saving target of 20%, and economic saving target in the public energy bill of 23%;
- Raising awareness of Castelbuono citizens through local disseminations activities;
- Training of the technical staff of the municipality's office and of other main local actors provided by the local ENEA office;
- Benchmarking through the comparison of conventional heating and cooling systems with the application of geothermal technology and evaluation of key performance indicators for other public buildings in the city;
- Dissemination of the monitoring and evaluation procedure to other neighbouring municipalities.

7) Roadmap development and implementation:

The 'Minà Palumbo' school of Castelbuono was chosen because it was considered of particular scientific interest as recently subject to energy efficiency improvement through the installation of heat pumps by the Municipality of Castelbuono. This action is part of a project involving three other municipal buildings (Ex Convento San Francesco, Scuola Elementare San Paolo, Castello Comunale) in which similar geothermal plants have been installed.

The main activities carried out for the roadmap implementation are the followings:

- ENEA's PUBLEnEf team had preliminary contacts with the mayor of Castelbuono for the definition of the roadmap, and his personal involvement in the project.
- Castelbuono municipality technicians take part in specific training courses on geothermal technology.
- Campaign of on-site measures, carried out from September 2017 to February 2018 (both in summer and winter to evaluate the performance of the plant in different seasons), by the municipality of Castelbuono supported by the University of Palermo and ENEA Palermo local office.
- Data analysis through dynamic simulation software (TRNSYS), to perform technical-economic evaluations on possible energy optimisation scenarios in order to evaluate potential replicability in other sites.

The key stakeholders identified are the following:

- Mayor of Castelbuono: engaged directly by the ENEA local office in Palermo
- City council representatives: engaged through the mayor of Castelbuono by the ENEA local office in Palermo
- City council representatives of neighbour municipalities: engaged through the dissemination event in Castelbuono
- Industry associations: engaged through specific ad hoc meetings in Castelbuono
- ESCOs and Energy Managers: engaged through specific ad hoc meetings in Castelbuono

The involvement of relevant public authorities and stakeholders has been very high. In the starting phase, thanks to the ENEA local office of Palermo, the Mayor of Castelbuono was made aware of the potential benefits of the energy efficiency on the energy bill of the Municipality, prospecting the possibility of the availability of the ENEA staff in the case of the adoption of the roadmap, for both the analysis of the heating systems, and the training of the local public technicians.

Once on board, the collaboration of the public technicians was ensured through their direct involvement on the on-site measures of the monitored heating system, together with some ad hoc training sessions. Besides, the interest of local stakeholders has grown thanks to dissemination events for the presentation of the results of the analysis.

8) Impact of the roadmap and replicability:

The project was adopted by the city council; and after the implementation of the roadmap, the monitoring results needed to bridge the gap in the efficient use of this technology are now available.

The roadmap implementation has stimulated a correct balancing of the probes and the achievement of nominal operating conditions results in an improvement in energy performance of 20% compared to the previous use of technology.

The cost of technology is very high and payback period is rather long, effectiveness of the investment cost depends on several factors, climate zone, typology of building, etc.

The outcomes of this study could be potentially replicated in other neighbour municipalities. The aim of the roadmap is to identify, inform, involve, and train the interested stakeholders and professional profiles. The final strategic goal is to make them able to autonomously govern the whole process, from the identification of the most suitable energy efficiency solution and the management of the related call for tender for the assignment of public funds for both the O&M procedures and the monitoring and evaluation of energy savings achieved.

9) Policy lessons and practical recommendations:

Thanks to a non-repayable public funding, the geothermal heat pumps were recently installed, and the lack of expertise of the municipal technical staff concerning the technology paved the way for a proactive and effective involvement of the municipality in all the steps of the roadmap.

Castelbuono is a small municipality with no staff dedicated to energy efficiency technologies. The biggest challenge was to provide them the appropriate skills in order to make them autonomously manage the technology. The University of Palermo also, in collaboration with ENEA, provided training to the technicians of the municipality.

Helpful tools and best practices:

- The GP30 (RES Heating and Cooling - Strategic Actions Development). Effectively utilization of the biomass potential in some municipalities. The GP describes the development of renewable energies in heating and cooling through regional pilot schemes and strategic actions, these have been found suitable for the specific context of the Municipality of Castelbuono.
- The GP46 (Improving the energy efficiency of the Functional Area of the City of Slupsk through building thermo-modernization) describes how to improve the energy efficient technologies in all public buildings. In particular the GP46 is related to the heating and cooling technologies and, for this reason, has been adapted for this roadmap.

Main lessons learnt and practical recommendations for other public authorities

- Strong commitment of the Mayor was fundamental to ensure the implementation of the whole roadmap, especially for the motivation of the technical staff to the participation and cooperation in the on-site monitoring activities.
- For a small-size town, lack of technical staff may be a big barrier for the deployment of energy efficiency actions: training is necessary, through initiatives such as this roadmap, ore more general training programmes for public employees at higher territorial level, such as those financed within Structural Funds.
- Monitored technology may provide significant energy and economic savings: best conditions for an optimal calibration of heat pumps were derived, for both winter and summer season.

10) For more information:

Video: www.youtube.com/watch?v=XRzfv8u8l_4

Contact person/organisation:

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2.9 City of Bucharest Sector 1, Romania

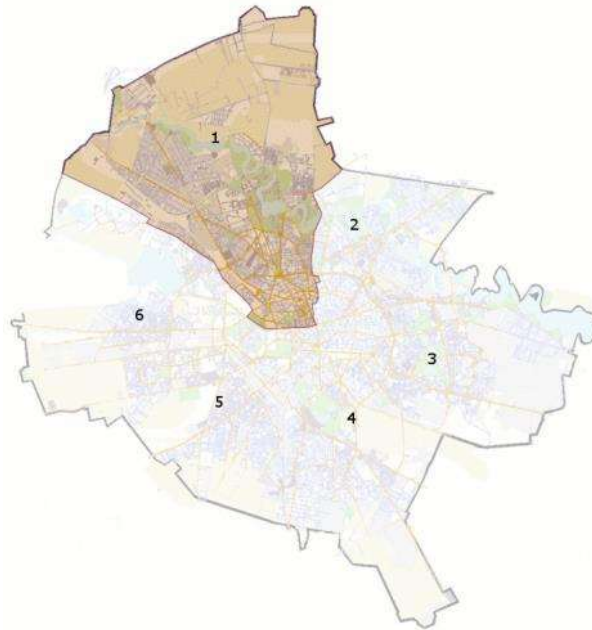
- 1) **Title of the roadmap:** Supporting the improvement of the energy action plan in Bucharest Sector 1 – SEAP 2.0



Bucharest Sector 1 City Hall

- 2) **Level of the roadmap:** local
- 3) **Roadmap developed by:** Local Energy Agency Bucharest (AEEPM), Romania (AEEPM)
- 4) **Summary of the roadmap and key impacts:**
- Next steps identified true Energy Roadmap is focus on replacing energy inefficient elevators for all thermal insulated buildings.
 - Impacts of the AEEPM roadmaps as energy savings By Energy Roadmap for Bucharest Sector 1 (estimated)
 - Annual saving 36700 MWh/year primary energy
 - Considering as PUBLEnEf project contribution 1%: 367 MWh/year result
 - This new action Plan has been voted in 2018. The new investments were approved by City Council and will start in 2019.
- 5) **Background, initial context and selection of the roadmap:**

Bucharest Sector 1 is a 250 000 inhabitant community, part of Bucharest Romania Capital with administrative role of the community shared with the Capital administration.



Bucharest Capital is administrated by 6 Sectors

Bucharest Sector 1 is founding member of AEEPM Bucharest Local Energy Agency. Bucharest Sector 1 joined the Covenant of Mayors European initiative in January 2009 and approved its SEAP in 2011 September. The target of the SEAP approved in 2011 is to reduce the energy consumption by 26% by 2020.

Areas of action in Bucharest Sector 1 SEAP:

- Buildings (public and private)
- Integration of Renewable energy sources in buildings
- Public Lighting

Thousands of Bucharest residents have benefitted from a programme to improve the energy efficiency of apartments and public buildings in the Romanian capital. Extensive insulation work has been carried out on 839 residential blocks containing 42 359 apartments in total. The scheme is expected to cut the energy consumption of buildings by about half, help families and local authorities to reduce their energy costs and in doing so make a valuable contribution towards Romania's environmental commitments.

The work involved insulating walls and roofs and installing double glazed windows in the residential blocks, leading them to be upgraded from building energy efficiency class G to class B or A. The renovation work has also improved the overall appearance of buildings and inspired ongoing urban regeneration efforts in the capital. For example, the rehabilitation programme, which has been carried out in one sector of the city, has since been rolled out to four others. The project brought further economic benefits through contracting out construction work to local SMEs. But the more ambitious targets will be assumed by Bucharest Sector 1 by 2030 SEAP 2.0 so they need AEEPM support (true PUBLEnEf project) in order to identify new sector of actions in order to reach those targets.

The main issues in the applications of European energy efficiency directive, also identified toward the first interviews in the project, are:

- The lack of time available to be dedicated to these issues, associated with the administrative or social cultural issues and obstacles
- The lack of awareness for elected officials on these issues
- The weak participation and support of technical and financial partners, and more broadly the lack of permanent structures specialised in energy efficiency
- The lack of knowledge and strategy for public real estate (building uses, low energy standard)

6) Roadmap objectives and main targets:

The AEEPM energy agency is supporting the authority in the planning, development and monitoring of the energy saving plan. AEEPM works closely with the local authority, acting as a facilitator-interlocutor with all municipality staff and local stakeholders in the delivery of the updated energy plan.

The new objectives of the SEAP 2.0:

- To reduce energy consumption up to 33% until year 2030.
- To stand out the local energy potentials, especially by promoting the use of solar thermal and photovoltaic energy.
- To improve energy efficiency in public buildings and municipal facilities.
- To increase the citizens' information level regarding energy saving practices, as well as of the national and European regulations on the rational use of energy.
- To disseminate its advantages, help to implement renewable energy installations and apply actions to improve energy efficiency in buildings.
- To increase the awareness of developers, entrepreneurs and hotel industry and residential agents to cleaner technologies and the use of sustainable energies.
- To establish systems of experience transfer through the collaboration with other Energy Agencies, at local, national and international.

7) Roadmap development and implementation:

In order to exploit the experience of the PUBLEnEf partners participating in this roadmap, the actions will be oriented to reduce the consumption of city buildings (public and private) incrementing the penetration of renewable energies.

Discover new area of actions with potential of energy saving and promote new SEAP with more ambitious targets since 2030

The opportunities and challenges envisaged are the following:

- The Energy Saving Plan is quite successful, and the stakeholders of the whole value chain are identified, well-coordinated and highly committed
- There is the opportunity to undertake actions in sectors not addressed currently

- There is great multiplication potential (all the others Sector of Bucharest try to replicate Sector 1 energy actions)

8) Impact of the roadmap and replicability:

Bucharest Sector 1 is considered a forerunner: thousands of Bucharest's residents have benefitted from a programme to improve the energy efficiency of apartments and public buildings in the Romanian capital. Extensive insulation work has been carried out on 839 residential blocks containing 42 359 apartments in total.

Next steps identified true Energy Roadmap is focus on replacing energy inefficient elevators for all thermal insulated buildings.

Impacts of the AEEPM roadmaps as energy savings

By Energy Roadmap for Bucharest Sector 1 we estimate

- Annual saving 36700 MWh/year primary energy
- Considering as PUBLEnEf project contribution 1%: 367 MWh/year result

The roadmap has been useful for the elaboration of the energy and climate strategy and mainly in the chapters dealing with energy efficiency in buildings. This new action plan has been voted in 2018. The new investments were approved by the City Council and will start in 2019.

Along the project we have carried out documents as guidelines, studies and recommendations, general information or documents targeted to our pilot municipalities. There is great multiplication potential (all the others Sector of Bucharest try to replicate Sector 1 energy actions) – Bucharest Sector 4, Bucharest Sector 2 and Bucharest Sector 6 start to.

9) Policy lessons and practical recommendations:

The Energy Saving Plan (**Bucharest Sector 1 Thermal Rehabilitation Programme**) is quite successful, and the stakeholders of the whole value chain are identified, well-coordinated and highly committed. Involvement of all stakeholders was very good and the approach with regular meetings and working groups work very well. The main challenge was to identify and prioritized in realistic way the new actions and the most appropriate contracting procedures.

Project tools and best practices that were particularly helpful to the roadmap were:

- **MuLTEE** - The SMIV platform was presented during the regional workshop
- **ISO50001** - The introduction of this tool to the Municipality, raised awareness and inspiration to follow certain required step before starting the energy management.
- **Database for consumption of public buildings** - It was promoted to the municipal staff in order to change the energy behaviour of the staff working in municipal buildings, adopt a monitoring system for energy consumption and achieve energy and financial savings.

- **EMPOWERING** This project tool was presented as Knowledge transfer, Lessons learned and provision of tools and information that supports municipal staff.
- **Covenant capaCITY SEAP training tool.** We registered to the platform as trainers to gain wider knowledge and guidelines to help municipality and region in achieving the SEAP completion.

Main lessons:

- There is a strong need of awareness raising and of training of elected people and technicians.
- The turnover of elected people is a real problem for the decision-making process.
- When good practice and tools are identified and suitable to the needs, it enhances the projects. And finally, a strong political support is a crucial issue for the success of projects.

10) For more information:

Video: www.youtube.com/watch?v=VXYA1yQcAE0

Contact person/organisation: Ion Dogeanu, AEEPM, ion.dogeanu@managenergy.ro

2.10 City of Bucharest Sector 4, Romania

- 1) **Title of the roadmap:** Supporting the improvement of the energy action plan in Bucharest Sector 4



Bucharest Sector 4 City Hall

- 2) **Level of the roadmap:** local
- 3) **Roadmap developed by:** Local Energy Agency Bucharest (AEEPM), Romania
- 4) **Summary of the roadmap and key impacts:**

The Municipality of Bucharest Sector 4 has been selected for the implementation of the PUBLEnEf roadmap based on the findings of the data collection phase of the project. The project roadmap aims to support the Municipality to develop and adapt the SEAP to the current situation and implement the actions foreseen according to the present priorities and financing opportunities using the PUBLEnEf methodology.

- 5) **Background, initial context and selection of the roadmap:**

Bucharest Sector 4 is a 320 000 inhabitant community, part of Bucharest Romanian Capital with administrative role of the community shared with the Capital administration.



Bucharest Capital is administrated by 6 Sectors

During the PUBLEnEf project support, Bucharest Sector 4 expressed its interest to join the Covenant of Mayors European Initiative. Inspired by successful actions of the SEAP of Bucharest Sector 1, the political establishment of Bucharest Sector 4 expressed the interest to replicate.

Thousands of Bucharest's Sector 1 residents have benefitted from a programme to improve the energy efficiency of apartments and public buildings in the Romanian capital. Extensive insulation work has been carried out on 839 residential blocks containing 42 359 apartments in total. The scheme is expected to cut the energy consumption of buildings by about half, help families and local authorities to reduce their energy costs and, in doing so, make a valuable contribution towards Romania's environmental commitments.

The work involved insulating walls and roofs and installing double glazed windows in the residential blocks, leading them to be upgraded from building energy efficiency class G to class B or A. The renovation work has also improved the overall appearance of buildings and inspired ongoing urban regeneration efforts in the capital. For example, the rehabilitation programme, which has been carried out in one sector of the city, has since been rolled out to four others. The project brought further economic benefits through contracting out construction work to local SMEs.

March 2017: Bucharest Sector 4, supported by AEEPM, approved his first local Energy Action Plan with a focus on private buildings (as a replication of the Thermal Rehabilitation Programme of Bucharest Sector 1). AEEPM energy agency is supporting the authority in the planning, development and monitoring of the energy saving plan.

The main needs of the Municipality as these have been initially identified were:

- lack of training opportunities for Municipal staff in energy sector
- lack of experienced staff in energy efficiency issues
- lack of in-house expertise about financial tools

- lack of time of key stakeholders
- absence of an Energy Efficiency National Fund

6) Roadmap objectives and main targets:

AEEPM works closely with the local authority, acting as a facilitator-interlocutor with all municipality staff and local stakeholders in the delivery of the updated energy plan.

The objectives of the Bucharest Sector 4 energy efficiency action plan are to:

- reduce energy consumption up to 20% until year 2030.
- stand out the local energy potentials, especially by promoting the use of solar thermal and photovoltaic energy.
- improve energy efficiency in public buildings and facilities.
- increase the citizens' information level regarding energy saving practices, as well as of the national and European regulations on the rational use of energy.
- disseminate its advantages, help to implement renewable energy installations and apply actions to improve energy efficiency in buildings.
- establish systems of experience transfer through the collaboration with other Bucharest Sectors and Energy Agencies, at local, national and international scope.

7) Roadmap development and implementation:

In order to exploit the experience of the PUBLEnEf partners participating in this roadmap, the actions will be oriented to reduce the consumption of city buildings (public and private) incrementing the penetration of renewable energies.

The opportunities and challenges envisaged are the following:

- The Energy Saving Plan is quite successful, and the stakeholders of the whole value chain are identified, well-coordinated and highly committed
- There is the opportunity to undertake actions in public and private buildings sector
- There is great multiplication potential (Sector 2, Sector 6 and Sector 3 of Bucharest try to replicate this energy actions plan)

The ways to implement the roadmap are:

- Capacity building workshops targeted to elected people and capacity building workshops targeted to technicians (people in charge of energy projects in the local authorities as well as people in charge of finance, administration and so on)
- Support to the Bucharest Sector 4 Council with specific meetings to facilitate the construction of the action plan
- Support local communities in developing projects and precisely, on the local common energy strategy and the experimentation of local clusters involving local authorities, companies and institutions (assistance to their creation, to their implementation and finally to the dissemination at the regional scale).

8) Impact of the roadmap and replicability:

Bucharest Sector 4 wants to replicate on large scale the very successful Thermal Insulation Programme on private and public buildings developed by Bucharest Sector 1.

Over 2000 multi-story apartment blocks will be thermally renovated and upgraded from Energy class G to Energy Class B and A (over 371 500 MWh/year energy saving expected). Considering as PUBLEnEf project contribution 1%: primary energy savings 3 715 MWh/year

During the development of the Energy Roadmaps capacity building for municipal staff was the core problem.

Bucharest Sector 4 signed the Covenant of Mayors Energy and Climate initiative on 2018 and integrated PUBLEnEf Energy Roadmap in their action plan. Along the project, we have carried out documents as guidelines, studies and recommendations, general information or documents targeted to our pilot municipalities. There is great multiplication potential (all the others Sector of Bucharest try to replicate Sector 4 energy efficiency actions) – Bucharest Sector 2 and Bucharest Sector 6 start to.

9) Policy lessons and practical recommendations:

During the development and implementation of the Energy Roadmaps, some of the challenges encountered were:

- Changes to the priorities of the elected Municipal representatives
- Lack of time of municipal staff, due to other daily responsibilities and duties.
- The energy data collection and analysis is a time consuming process.
- Lack of national open calls for financing the interventions of interest for the municipality

Main lessons learnt and practical recommendations for other public authorities

- Energy efficiency interventions depend very much on political will of the Municipal Council and the skills of technical staff
- The knowledge and the experience of energy agencies is valuable to provide technical support, platform for exchange of experience and opportunities for networking to Local Authorities
- The financing framework is also crucial, not only the funding from programmes but also market uptake and existence of strong banks to improve the general feeling for investments the core problem.

Project tools and best practices that were particularly helpful to the roadmap were:

- **PUBLEnEf GP21:** Facilitation of energy project investment in local authorities
- **PUBLEnEf GP36:** Installation of renewable energy systems in the public and residential buildings
- **PUBLEnEf GP54:** Marathon 2020 – Community of Bucharest District 1 to be the first energy efficient community in Romania by 2020

- **MuLTEE** - The SMIV platform was presented during the regional workshop
- **Database for consumption of public buildings** - It was promoted to the municipal staff in order to change the energy behaviour of the staff working in municipal buildings, adopt a monitoring system for energy consumption and achieve energy and financial savings.
- **Covenant capaCITY SEAP training tool**. We registered to the platform as trainers to gain wider knowledge and guidelines to help municipality and region in achieving the SEAP completion.

Main lessons:

- There is a strong need of awareness raising and of training of elected people and technicians.
- The turnover of elected people is a real problem for the decision-making process.
- When good practice and tools are identified and suitable to the needs, it enhances the projects. And finally, a strong political support is a crucial issue for the success of projects.

10) For more information:

Video: www.youtube.com/watch?v=an8KFSmTBaE&t=20s

Contact person/organisation: Ion Dogeanu, AEEPM, ion.dogeanu@managenergy.ro

3 Regional level roadmaps

3.1 Alicante, Spain

- 1) **Title of the roadmap:** Supporting the implementation of the Regional Energy Action plan in Alicante
- 2) **Level of the roadmap:** regional
- 3) **Roadmap developed by:** Research Centre for Energy, Environment and Technology (CIEMAT), Spain
- 4) **Summary of the roadmap and key impacts:**

The objective of this roadmap is to support the Energy Agency of the Alicante province in the implementation of a plan for the exploitation of the coastal wind resource using small wind turbines. The development of this plan was considered a Technological Innovation System at the provincial level with potential to be replicated at regional and national level.

During an initial phase we identified the relevant actors and the main barriers and opportunities. In order for this action plan to be carried out, it is necessary that these stakeholders consider this technology as desirable in the face of other possible alternatives. We also analysed the main rules in terms of Directives, laws, plans and regulations as well the relevant technical aspects. The next step was to identify the main critical aspects for each of the relevant actors that could contribute to the legitimization of this action plan and its acceptance by the relevant stakeholders. After the identification of these critical aspects, some actions were proposed to be included in the action plan for the short, medium and long term.

The final document of the action plan can serve as a guideline document that can be used by the Alicante energy agency and the regional government to put in place and ambitious small wind deployment plan. Once implemented in its totality the plant will deliver annually an amount of 42 - 494 MWh of wind electricity that will avoid the emission of 12 – 143 tonnes CO₂ equivalent per year.

5) **Background, initial context and selection of the roadmap:**

Alicante, or Alacant (Valencian), is a province of eastern Spain, in the southern part of the Valencian Community. Alicante ranks as the 5th most populous province in Spain (after Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia and Seville), with 1.85 million inhabitants that represent the 4.1% of the Spanish population. The main industries in Alicante province are intensive agriculture

and vineyards, fishing and some industries such as textile, footwear sector and toys industries but what the province is known for is its massive tourism sector.

Energy intensity in the region is well below the average energy intensity of Spain and with a market decreasing trend. Transport is the sector with the highest energy consumption, followed by the residential, industrial, services and agriculture sectors. The final energy sources most consumed in the province are petroleum products, electricity, natural gas and renewables. From the electricity consumption, the public sector is responsible for a 12% which highlights the responsibility that public administration have when applying measures to reduce energy consumption. After a period of high energy demand growth (6% per year) until the year 2006, energy consumption started to decrease as a consequence of the deep economic crisis suffered by the country and the current energy consumption is below 2002 levels.

Alicante is a net energy importer region only producing 5.8% of its energy consumption and 2.5% of its electricity consumption. Main power generation technologies in the province are combined heat and power (CHP) and photovoltaic (PV) installations. There is no single wind energy farm in the Alicante province.

The province government is very active when it comes to its energy savings targets and commitments. Among its targets (1) there is the intention to adapt the energy products supply prioritizing the real possibilities of exploiting own energy resources. As for the public sector energy targets it is included the increase in the use of renewable energy sources. As a way to attain these objectives, the Province of Alicante is a Territorial Coordinator within the Covenant of Mayors since 2009. The province helps the signatory municipalities within its territory to fulfil their Covenant commitments, in the context of the global economic crisis and budget restrictions. More than 88% of the province's municipalities have adhered, of which 78% have submitted their Baseline Emissions Inventories (BEIs) and Sustainable Energy Action Plans (SEAPs), making it be among the top five provinces at the European level in terms of number of committed municipalities.

Under the "Provincial Energy Savings Plan" 5 annual calls (since 2010) have been organised in order to finance signatory municipalities' development of their BEIs and SEAPs, and 3 annual calls (since 2012) to finance the actual implementation of measures defined in these SEAPs. The calls are jointly managed out by the Environmental Office of the Alicante Province and the Provincial Energy Agency, which acts as the technical support structure who helps select approved projects within each Call. The Energy Agency also then supports the municipalities in implementing the projects and monitoring the resulting energy savings for continuous improvement.

The Alicante Energy Agency, which is the main contact for this roadmap, is supporting the provincial authority in the planning, development and monitoring of the "Provincial Energy Savings Plan". Alicante Energy Agency works closely with the provincial authority, acting as a facilitator-interlocutor with all municipalities in the delivery of the plan.

In accordance with the agency objectives and plans, this roadmap objective is to support the Agency in implementing some of the measures for which they are experiencing more problems. The needs assessment performed revealed that the main needs that they have are related to *Insufficient information on energy technologies* and *Lack of in-house expertise about energy technologies*. The agency manifested a great interest in developing the idea of exploiting the coastal wind resource that is very abundant in the region.

In order to exploit the experience of the PUBLEnEf partners participating in this roadmap, the actions have been oriented to implement a plan for small wind installation in the city council buildings of coastal municipalities. Funding opportunities specifically tailored for this plan are to be included in the next call of the Provincial Energy Savings Plan.

6) Roadmap objectives and main targets:

The objective of this roadmap is to support the Energy Agency of the Alicante province in the implementation of a plan for the exploitation of the coastal wind resource using small wind turbines.

Small wind turbines have a number of advantages over conventional centralized generation such as attaining CO₂ emissions and fossil resources savings, providing a green image of the municipality and reducing the energy bills.

The main target is to install one small power wind turbine in a municipal building of each of the coastal municipalities of the Alicante province. There are 20 such coastal municipalities in the province. All these municipalities are signatories of the Covenant of Mayors and have Sustainable Energy Action Plans (SEAP) with concrete objectives of reducing energy consumption and emissions of greenhouse gases. The implementation of this technology helps reduce the energy bills and achieve the decarbonisation goals.

Additionally, there is a strong local small wind turbine manufacturing industry in the province of Alicante that would be consolidated if this plan is implemented.

Initially, the Plan will apply to municipal facilities, but later on the proposed actions can be extended to residential buildings or agricultural or livestock applications and can be replicated in other coastal provinces of similar characteristics.

7) Roadmap development and implementation:

During the first months of 2016, relevant national, regional and local stakeholders were contacted in order to present the project and to identify possible roadmap candidates. In a special workshop held in CIEMAT premises on Dec 17th 2016, first contacts with the Alicante Energy Agency took place and we started discussing possible topics of interest and identifying the needs that were mainly related to their lack of information and in-house expertise about energy technologies and specifically small wind energy.

Once selected the province of Alicante as a possible roadmap recipient, we started the roadmap development. The methodological framework for developing this roadmap is based on the analytical framework of the Technological Innovation System (TIS). A TIS can be defined as "a dynamic network of agents that interact in a specific economic / industrial area under a particular institutional infrastructure and involved in the generation, diffusion and use of technology" (2).

The development of a plan for the installation of small power wind turbines in the coastal municipalities of the province of Alicante was considered then a Technological Innovation System at the provincial level but with potential to be replicated at regional and national level.

The components or structures of the TIS were three: i) actors, ii) rules and iii) technological factors. In a real system, these components or structures are all linked together. An analysis of these structures gave us an idea of the systemic characteristics (complementarities and conflicts) that constitute the drivers and barriers for the diffusion of technology at a specific time or within a certain period of time.

During an initial phase we identified the relevant actors and the main barriers and opportunities.



Main stakeholders identified

In order for this action plan to be carried out, it is necessary that these stakeholders who have been identified consider this technology as desirable in the face of other possible alternatives. Only in this way the demand will be created and the necessary resources can be mobilized. Next we analysed the main rules in terms of Directives, laws, plans and regulations as well the relevant technical aspects. The next step was to identify the main critical aspects for each of the relevant actors that could contribute to the legitimization of this action plan and its acceptance by the relevant stakeholders. After the identification of these critical aspects, some actions were proposed to be included in the action plan for the short, medium and long term.

The initial idea of this action plan was presented to the city mayors of the involved municipalities at the regional workshop held in Alicante in September 20th 2017. A first draft version of the roadmap document was sent to the Alicante Energy Agency in August 2018 to receive their feedback. In January 2019 an in person meeting in Alicante with the Energy Agency is scheduled.

8) Impact of the roadmap and replicability:

The final document of the action plan can serve as a guideline document that can be used by the Alicante energy agency and the regional government to put in place an ambitious small wind deployment plan. The same document can be useful for other coastal provinces or regions as, for example, Valencia or Castellon, although it would need to be adapted to the specific wind resource.

Once implemented in its totality the plant will deliver annually an amount of 42 - 494 MWh of wind electricity that will avoid the emission of 12 - 143 tonnes CO₂ equivalent per year.

Initially, the Plan will apply to municipal facilities of Alicante, but later on the proposed actions can be extended to residential buildings or agricultural or livestock applications and can be replicated in other coastal provinces of similar characteristics with a much higher potential impact.

Additionally, there is a strong local small wind turbine manufacturing industry in the province of Alicante that would be consolidated if this plan is implemented with the consequent positive socioeconomic implications.

9) Policy lessons and practical recommendations:

The road map counted from the beginning with a great support on the part of the regional authorities. However, the change in the person in charge of the provincial Energy Agency during the roadmap development made it necessary to awaken the interest in the roadmap again and delayed its implementation phase beyond the end of the project.

The TIS framework revealed very useful in the identification of the relevant aspects and in the planning of the actions needed to successfully attain the objectives.

The three main lessons learnt from this roadmap that can serve as practical recommendations for other public authorities are:

- It is important to align the proposed actions with the targets agreed at the regional and national level
- The analysis of the stakeholder's main barriers and opportunities related to the proposed measure is key and helps identify the necessary steps to succeed in its implementation.

10) For more information:

Video: www.youtube.com/watch?v=IRWZ-R5RISU

Contact person/organisation: Yolanda Lechón, CIEMAT, yolanda.lechon@ciemat.es

- (1) Agencia Provincial de la Energía. Diputación de Alicante. Plan Energético de la Provincia de Alicante 2010-2020. Available at: <http://www.alicantenergia.es/es/plan-energetico-de-la-provincia-de-alicante-2010-2020.html>
- (2) Carlsson B, Stankiewicz R. On the nature, function and composition of technological systems. J Evol Econ [Internet]. Springer-Verlag; 1991 Jun ;1(2):93–118. Available from: <http://link.springer.com/10.1007/BF01224915>

3.2 Upper Austria, Austria

- 1) **Title of Roadmap:** From strategy to implementation: Upper Austria's GEP programme
- 2) **Level of the roadmap:** regional
- 3) **Roadmap developed by:** OÖ Energiesparverband (ESV), Upper Austria/Austria
- 4) **Summary of the roadmap and key impacts:**

The roadmap consisted of the development and successful implementation of the 'Gemeinde-Energie-Programm' (GEP). The programme, specifically designed to trigger energy-related investments in Upper Austrian municipalities, was developed following an assessment of needs carried out by the ESV in the context of the PUBLEnEf project and discussions with regional funding bodies. It supports municipalities in preparing concrete investments in line with their local energy actions plans. It is based on the principles of activation, motivation and provision of technical advice. In addition to offering extensive facilitation services, the programme funds the technical and financial planning of energy efficiency and renewable energy investments, information activities supporting project implementation and the optimisation of installations. Approval for financial support is conditional to a mandatory energy advice visit by the ESV. During this visit, energy saving potentials in the municipality are assessed and concrete projects are discussed.

The GEP programme was launched on 1 March 2017. The take-up by municipalities was very positive. At the time of writing (January 2019), GEP programme activities have already supported projects totalling investments of over 6 million Euro.

GEP impacts so far - key numbers:

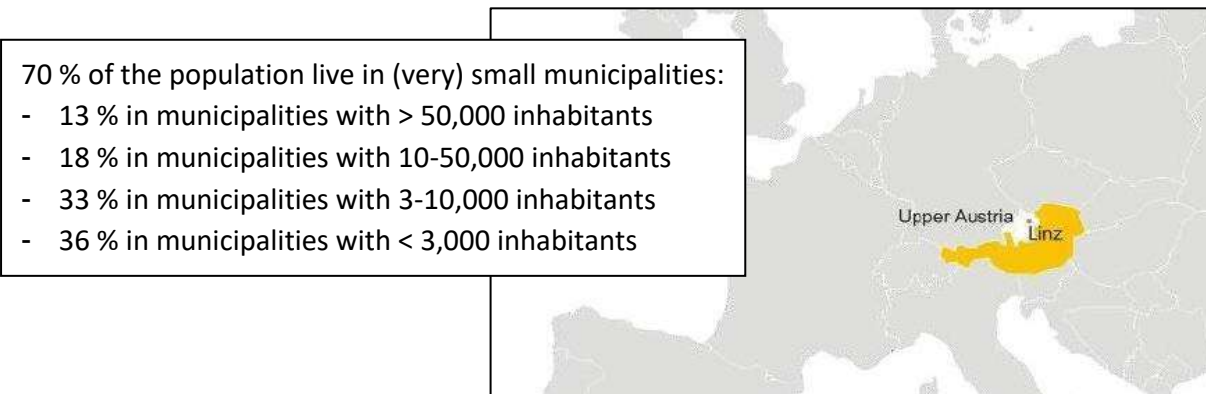
(January 2019)

- Total investments triggered: over 6 million Euro
- Total Primary Energy Savings: over 7.3 GWh/year (over 1,400 t CO₂/year)
- 121 municipalities supported with personalised advice for their concrete projects (28 % of all Upper Austrian municipalities)
- Over 100 on-site visits to municipalities with comprehensive, tailored advice
- 65 projects triggered
- 34 projects already implemented

By helping increase energy-related investments, the GEP programme is positively contributing to the local energy transition in the region of Upper Austria.

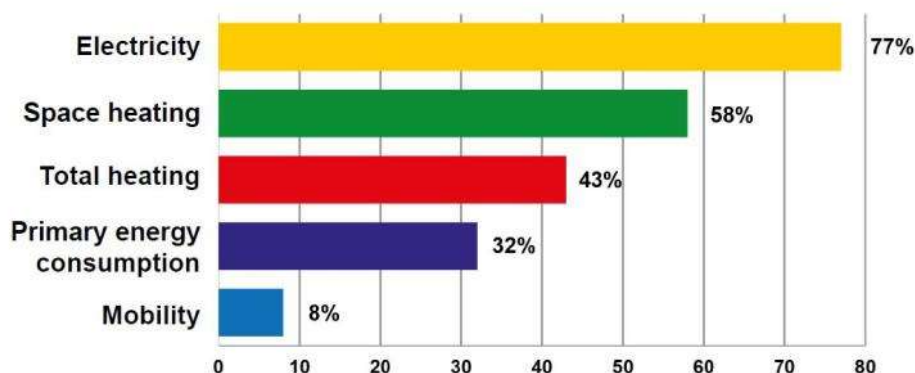
5) Background, initial context and selection of the roadmap:

Upper Austria is one of Austria's 9 regions. It covers a surface of 12,000 m². It is home to 1.45 million inhabitants living in 440 municipalities, the majority of which are very small.



Since the mid-90s, the government of Upper Austria has been committed to the clean energy transition and has prioritised energy efficiency and renewable energy. Today, renewable energy supplies more than 30 % of the total energy demand in the region. This was achieved through the region's comprehensive regional energy action plans. In 2017, building upon the success of its policies to date, Upper Austria adopted a new energy strategy with ambitious energy efficiency and renewable targets called 'Energie-Leitregion OÖ 2050'.

Share of renewable energy in different sectors in Upper Austria



To achieve its goals, Upper Austria has developed policy packages for different target groups known as the "carrots, sticks & tambourines" approach. These consist of financial incentives (mostly investment grants) ("carrots"), legislation to mandate installation obligations ("sticks"), and promotional activities (i.e. energy advice, outreach campaigns, training etc.) ("tambourines").

The ESV, the energy agency of Upper Austria, is a key actor in the energy transition. Among others, it supports the regional government by proposing and implementing programmes as well as providing related services.

Municipalities play a crucial role in furthering the regional energy transition.

Municipalities - key actors in the energy transition



Based on an assessment of needs carried out by the ESV in the context of the PUBLEnEf project, and following discussion with regional funding bodies, the 'Gemeinde-Energie-Programm' (GEP) was developed. This energy programme for municipalities is specifically designed to trigger energy-related investments in Upper Austrian municipalities.



Within a previous programme, 180 municipalities in Upper Austria have adopted energy action plans with clear targets, many of which require investments. There is also a range of funding and financing instruments for these investments, both on regional and national levels. However, there is a "gap" which needs to be closed: many municipalities require support for the detailed planning of these investments as they would go significantly beyond the minimum requirements in energy efficiency and renewable energy sources. Municipalities in Upper Austria are quite small. Due to their limited number of staff, they do not have the time resources to specialise in many different fields. Their needs for support relate both to the technical planning of buildings and installations and to the use of innovative financing mechanisms and funding schemes.

The GEP programme was developed in the framework of PUBLEnEf in order to close this gap by supporting the technical and financial planning of energy efficiency and renewable energy investments in municipalities.

6) Roadmap objectives and main targets:

The objective of the GEP programme is to support Upper Austrian municipalities in planning and implementing concrete energy-related investments in line with their local energy actions plans. It is based on the principles of activation, motivation and provision of technical advice.

The successful roll-out of the GEP programme focuses on the "carrots & tambourines" pillars of the "carrots, sticks & tambourines" approach that has shown to be very successful in Upper Austria. Relevant target groups are reached through a mix of roll-out activities tailored to their needs. By the end of the PUBLEnEf project (January 2019), the programme aimed for 50 personal visits to municipalities and over 100 face-to-face contacts with municipalities through various GEP activities (information events, trainings, workshops, etc).

7) Roadmap development and implementation:

The regional government recognises that municipalities are key actors in achieving the objectives of Upper Austria's energy strategy. There was an interest in supporting them with targeted measures that would enhance the success of an earlier programme for municipalities (the EGEM programme), in the context of which over 180 municipalities adopted local energy action plans.

An assessment of needs was carried out by the ESV in the context of the PUBLEnEf project. Among others, the results highlighted how the large number and small size of Upper Austrian municipalities is simultaneously a weakness and strength for the implementation of energy efficiency policy. On the one hand, small municipalities tend to lack the capacities and resources (i.e. time, financial) to design and implement energy-related projects. On the other hand, they often benefit from the "power of community" (i.e. energy groups, school groups, fire-brigades, active farmers) and short decision making routes. As a result, committed individual staff members and well-targeted facilitation services can more easily have a big impact.

Based on this assessment of needs, and following discussion with regional funding bodies, the GEP programme was developed and launched on 1 March 2017.

It finances:

- planning costs for investments in energy efficiency and renewable energy in public buildings and installations (max. 10,000 Euro),
- information activities supporting the implementation of these projects (max. 2,000 Euro),
- the optimisation of installations (i.e. control system, pumps, LEDs) (max. 3,000 Euro)

In addition to financial support, extensive facilitation services are a central element of the GEP programme. Each municipality's participation in the programme (approval for funding) is conditional to an obligatory energy advice visit by the ESV. During these visits, energy saving potentials in the municipalities are assessed and concrete projects are discussed.

The programme is available to all 440 municipalities in Upper Austria. All municipalities were proactively contacted and solicited according to a structured roll-out scheme aiming to maximise the number of participating municipalities. In the conceptualisation of the scheme, the ESV carried-out a segmentation analysis of Upper Austrian municipalities. A number of aspects were considered such as the size of the municipalities, whether they have already adopted a local energy action plan, their participation in previous support programmes and events organised by the ESV as well as their overall level of involvement in clean energy transition. In addition to reaching out to all municipalities in the region, specific efforts were put into targeting municipalities that have been less active in the implementation of energy-related projects. Other relevant stakeholders (i.e. technology providers, financing bodies, ESCOs, energy consultants and planners, relevant associations and networks) were also targeted.

Among others, roll-out measures include:

- information to all Upper Austrian municipalities and other relevant stakeholders
- personal contacts: site visits, tailored advice on-site by an energy consultant
- information events
- interactive workshops with leading municipalities
- information folders (about the programme and possible measures, subsidies, etc)
- website, social media, newsletters

The programme was initially launched with a limited duration (around 1.5 years). As the programme was so well received by municipalities and had substantial positive impact, it was extended by the regional government to the end of 2019.

8) Impact of the roadmap and replicability:

Municipalities' response to the programme was very positive. Between its launch on 1 March 2017 and January 2019, GEP programme activities supported projects totalling investments of more than 6 million Euro (65 projects triggered, 34 already implemented). 121 municipalities (28 % of all Upper Austrian municipalities) received comprehensive, personalised advice from the ESV. More than 100 on-site visits to municipalities were carried-out by the ESV team. This is more than double the target set at the starting of the roadmap. Even more municipalities

and many relevant stakeholders were reached through the range of roll-out measures employed.

GEP impacts so far - key numbers:

(January 2019)

- Total investments triggered: over 6 million Euro
- Total Primary Energy Savings: over 7.3 GWh/year (over 1,400 t CO₂/year)
- 121 municipalities supported with personalised advice for their concrete projects (28 % of all Upper Austrian municipalities)
- Over 100 on-site visits to municipalities with comprehensive, tailored advice
- 65 projects triggered
- 34 projects already implemented

By helping increase energy-related investments, the GEP programme is positively contributing to the local energy transition in the region of Upper Austria. The programme was initially launched with a limited duration (around 1.5 years). Since it was so well received and showed to have significant positive impact, it was extended by the regional government and will run until at least the end of 2019.

Similar programmes could also be implemented in other regions of Austria or even at national or EU levels provided that the required funds and human resources are available. Communication channels and platforms (i.e. the CoM network via FEDARENE) have permitted to increase the visibility of the programme and could potentially lead to replications in other European regions.

9) Policy lessons and practical recommendations:

"Carrot, sticks & tambourines"

- The "carrot, sticks & tambourines" approach to energy efficiency policy has shown to be very effective in Upper Austria. Based on this experience, the GEP programme and its roll-out were intentionally developed with a focus on the "carrots & tambourines" pillars, known to be a synergetic combination in the region.

Effective roll-out is key

- Effective roll-out measures are key to the programme's impact as they assure the link between the energy goals of the regional government, the financial resources made available and the implementation of concrete projects in the municipalities. Target groups were reached through a mix of activities tailored to their needs. The most important were personal visits to municipalities to discuss their specific measures on-site, providing advice for their investment projects as well as information events and workshops. Specifically targeting municipalities that have shown to be less active in implementing energy-related projects permitted to "activate" these municipalities. This increases the contribution of the GEP programme on the region's energy transition by ensuring its uptake throughout the entire region.

No "one-fits-all" financing solution

- In Upper Austria, we have seen many benefits in using a variety of financing models. There is no one-fits-all solution. Flexibility permits adapting to specific economic and social contexts of each municipality and project. It enables developing the best business model for each project. The approach adopted by the GEP programme is to support municipalities in finding the solution that is best for them. An advantage of this is that GEP can trigger small and large projects alike.

Case studies work best

- Municipalities in Upper Austria are quite small. Due to their limited number of staff, they do not have the time resources to specialise in many different fields such as keeping up-to-date on innovative financing mechanisms and funding schemes. Therefore, case studies offering concise, concrete information on how projects can be financed and implemented are very helpful. To support the roll-out and up-take of the GEP programme, a series of case studies were developed under the form of an attractive and easy to read brochure. The brochure is targeted to municipalities and presents financing options, the subsidy programmes available to municipalities in Upper Austria and 25 case studies of implemented projects in the region. It was distributed to all municipalities in printed and electronic form and was very well received.



10) For more information:

Video: www.youtube.com/watch?v=WUvS4wS4gpM

Contact person/organisation: OÖ Energiesparverband, office@esv.or.at

3.3 Tipperary, Ireland

- 1) **Title of the roadmap:** TEA Energy Efficiency Policy Roadmap
- 2) **Level of the roadmap:** regional and national
- 3) **Roadmap developed by:** Tipperary Energy Agency (TEA), Ireland
- 4) **Summary of the roadmap and key impacts:**

TEA developed a regional roadmap in the Tipperary region of Ireland oriented at overcoming barriers and facilitating progress on the national and local public lighting strategy, improving knowledge and information and implementing demonstrated solutions. The objective of this Roadmap was to facilitate progress on the national public lighting (PL) strategy through engagement with key stakeholders, preparation of national strategy position papers, expansion of knowledge on both technical and financial instruments to assist national strategy, bringing together the full community of stakeholders at national level to communicate strategic requirements and identifying key action points to be addressed. Alongside overcoming the local barriers to implementation this roadmap also actively engaged with the local authority to make step change progress towards implementation, presenting technical and financial solutions to the identified barriers, engaged with best practice experts in this field from across EU to replicate existing good practices, facilitated specific trial retrofitting projects within the local authority as a demonstration of opportunities and prepared a strategy to address the Public Lighting solutions for Tipperary County Council to 2020 and beyond.

5) **Background, initial context and selection of the roadmap:**

Arising from the Local Needs Assessment of Tipperary County Council the Strategic Energy Management Plan gives an overarching account of how Tipperary County Council (TCC) will meet the requirements of the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP) and the European Communities (Energy End-Use Efficiency and Energy Services) Regulations 2009.

The following existing constraints were identified towards the implementation of the Strategic Energy Management Plan:

- There was a Lack of legal framework for an energy strategy on a local level. The original disconnection identified between Energy and Climate Change at a local and national level has changed significantly through the approach taken during the PUBLEnEf project in bringing the stakeholders together (Sustainable Tipp steering committee formed), which helped bridge this gap.
- We identified at the outset that Legislation was required with regard to Public Lighting Retrofitting to force LED only options. However, during the project, it became clear that

many manufacturers were phasing out most Non-LED lighting and it is now the standard lighting choice.

- From an information and training perspective TCC identified the need for training sessions & model contracts, information on relevant national & EU funding streams, and they identified that best practice sessions from Ireland and abroad to upskill would be useful. Following this, a number of sessions were had, including the Best practice seminar hosted by PUBLEnEf with the Croatian NEWLIGHT ELENA presentation and the local sustainable Tipp steering committee attended a number of workshops.
- Budget constraints were identified specifically: A significant funding deficit to deliver the whole action programme was highlighted. In particular extensive investment in the public lighting network is needed and local authorities only have enough internal resources to complete very small upgrade schemes per annum. A solution is required to financing a total LED retrofit programme for the whole county of Tipperary (~12,000 lights). Initially a process of ringfencing revenue savings arising from upgrades and energy cost reductions during the project have been used for additional investment increasing up to 800,000 Euro in 2018. Additional finance is proposed to be made available at a national level in Q4 2019.
- National EPC model contracts are hugely complex, have not delivered any proven solutions to date in Ireland in the public lighting area. While a number of workshops have been held, the Local and national PL management have continued to steer clear of EPC projects for lighting.
- At national level the drive towards finding a solution to the public lighting problem was lacking at the beginning of the project, with every local region is left to solve this themselves. Independent to, but also along with the PUBLEnEf process there have been some recent actions to support this transition. Progress has been slow. Issues with regard to the national electricity network and public lighting were outstanding for > 5 years before the project started. As part of the national PL project, which PUBLEnEf supported some events and workshops, the barriers have been overcome allowing progress to continue.
- There was and continues to be a need for training of the elected representatives regarding energy efficiency issues – whilst it is recognised that they are generally well informed there is always a need to improve and build on existing knowledge base.
- The primary needs identified in the Tipperary locality are a solution to the public lighting retrofit proposal. TCC were keen to start this process completed a detailed public lighting inventory assessment. TCC needed to find a solution to the financing of a county wide retrofit programme. Initially, ringfenced revenue savings has supported some investment, with TCC planning to retrofit the remainder within the national PL renovation project. The National PL project learned from other EU countries who have successfully implemented a similar programme.

The following steps were implemented to address the specific needs identified above:

- The PUBLEnEf project prepared Public Lighting Strategy (detailing the local context, baseline inventory assessment, current programme of works, funding programme and develop a business case).

- The PUBLEnEf project engaged with the national public lighting project and hosted a number of events.
- PUBLEnEf identified the barriers and opportunities in the specific national, regional or local situation and prepared proposals to address each of them in turn:
 - Technical Barriers
 - Financing Barriers
 - Knowledge/Best Practice Barriers

6) Roadmap objectives and main targets:

There are 5 key objectives which this roadmap aims to address:

National Public Lighting Strategy

Following on from SEAI and CCMA reports which identified the barriers to retrofit programmes in 2011-2012 (i.e. Public Lighting in Ireland – Review of Public Lighting Services, and Energy Efficiency & Public Lighting Report – Public Lighting Special Working Group), new national structures were put in place to support progress. The objective of this Roadmap is to facilitate progress on the national public lighting strategy through engagement with key stakeholders, supporting the national project through stakeholder engagement and collaborating with the European experiences via national workshops and stakeholder engagement. In addition, the PUBLEnEf project also supported the national project in terms of supporting the development of their strategy.

Local Public Lighting Strategy

Following on from the Tipperary Strategic Energy Management Plan and the Tipperary Sustainable Energy Action Plan under the Covenant of Mayors, specific actions have been identified to retrofit the public lighting stock of Tipperary County Council. The objective of this roadmap is to overcome the barriers to implementation of these objectives, actively engage with the local authority to make step change progress towards implementation, present technical and financial solutions to the identified barriers, engage with best practice experts in this field from across EU to replicate existing good practices, facilitate specific trial retrofitting projects within the local authority as a demonstration of opportunities and prepare a strategy to address the Public Lighting solutions for Tipperary County Council to 2020 and beyond.

Address Barriers

Provide solutions to the current barriers identified to lack of implementation at local and national levels, specifically:

- Training, Skills Competency, Career Opportunities for Public Lighting Designers. The PUBLEnEf project engaged with the national energy agency and Institute of Professional Lighting to improve training and development opportunities in this area. It hosted a number of workshops and training events.
- Unmetered Supply, Central Management Systems – given the lack of metered public lighting in Ireland there was a requirement for a number of solutions. In general EU best

practice indicates central management systems are appropriate for urban applications but not feasible for rural applications. The National public lighting rollout includes for a number of specific items:

- A completed detailed inventory assessment
- The provision of a data base (currently private) on a public basis.
- Procurement – The PUBLEnEf project did not specifically engage on the procurement part of the national project. The Project has tendered for a technical and procurement advisor and they commenced work in late 2018.
- Lighting Design – The PUBLEnEf project advised on a number of workshops and technical support to develop a national public lighting technical standard. A number of the specific issues was included as part of the national workshop with input from EU organisations. PUBLEnEf supported and fed into the strategy to develop the design standard. EU best practices examined as part of the project were fed into specific documents/ papers on specific issues (dimming, light colour). The road map recommended that the contract would be design build with a third party to assess each design for adherence to standards. This method has been tested and is now used at a local level as part of the PUBLEnEf project.
- Total Asset Management – it was recognised that energy performance alone is not be an appropriate basis for a retrofitting business case and total asset management needed to be considered. This is addressed as part of the national public lighting project with proposed solutions following best practice examples from EU Sources. Managing and integrating the upgrade of the poles, brackets and networks is central to the overall investment plan. The lack of a current condition survey for the Irish public lighting stock was acknowledged as a barrier to process on an asset management approach, and the National retrofit will include a survey as part of its rollout.
- Financial barriers currently exist towards large scale retrofitting projects in Ireland, with many local authorities stalled for action due to lack of direction and clarity on potential funding mechanisms. The roadmap proposed ringfencing revenue savings (from upgrades made and from energy/ maintenance savings) in addition to identifying the national funding schemes. In line with other EU countries, The National Public lighting project prepared a cost benefit analysis (which included input from PUBLEnEf and EU best practices (particularly around the ELENA opportunity). This CBA was submitted for review in April 2018 and approved in October 2018.
- Future Proofing of new installations is being addressed in terms of both appropriate design requirements for new residential developments and consideration towards Wi-Fi Enabled/Smart Communications/ EV charging through a number of pilots nationally and locally including the Interreg Smart Space project.

Improve knowledge and information

There was a clear need for Ireland to learn from best practice case studies across Europe who have successfully overcome the barriers towards large scale public lighting retrofitting. The National PUBLEnEf event which included a number of EU speakers brought together a large number of stakeholders and outlined how other cities and countries completed similar

renovations. This roadmap facilitated the sharing of experiences and learnings through information sharing, events, meetings, workshops etc.

Implement demonstrated solutions

In order to proof the theoretical roadmap actually functions to deliver the results required it was tested at local level in Tipperary County Council region. A number of lighting schemes were progressed under the PUBLEnEf project to enhance the design and delivery of lighting projects. This is still continuing within the Sustainable Tipp ELENA project which commenced during the PUBLEnEf project. This was a key part of the Tipperary SEAP and PUBLEnEf roadmap. This ELENA (a small portion is Public lighting) was a direct copy of the EU best practice from Croatia.

7) Roadmap development and implementation:

The development of the roadmap utilised input and inspiration from the NEWLIGHT project, which was submitted as a best practice under PUBLEnEf. It also involved engagement with City of Venlo Holland, Scottish Futures Trust and Streetlight EPC.

The main user and stakeholder groups were identified and engage with as follows:

- Road Management Office – are now responsible for the management of the public lighting programme at a national level (since October 2016). To date we have engaged with the RMO through progress updates on PUBLEnEf, sharing of relevant best practices, participating in the Energy Show PUBLEnEf Street lighting workshop on 6th April 2017. Significant further engagements in 2017 and 2018 helped the National PL project proceed including
 - Planning a series of workshops for technical engagement with stakeholders (initially in Summer 2018 but postponed till summer of 2019).
 - Detailed analysis of the consultants workplan for roll out, addition of specific communications work packages.
 - Engage by further information sharing, facilitated discussions at national Public sector energy conferences in 2018 and 2019.
 - Submission of position papers on lighting colour etc.
- County council representatives – Extensive and active engagement with the executive team with responsibility for Roads and Public Lighting Tipperary County Council was undertaken throughout the project. Following on from initial discussions we have presented a Public Lighting Strategy to the Local Authority which was accepted. A number of Trial's have been undertaken throughout the project were completed. A replacement strategy for failed lights with LED is also now in place. A new development lighting standard is now underway.
- We have also received the local authorities support towards a successful ELENA application to assist in the project development costs for large scale public lighting retrofitting in the county. We will continue to engage with the project specifics, addressing the barriers as they arise, ongoing strategy development, upskilling of the relevant staff members in this area (including the facilitation of a specific LED lighting

course, which was completed in May 2017). Approximately 800,000 Euro has been invested locally in 2017 and 2018. The 2019 investment plan is underway also.

- Local and Regional Energy Agencies. During the project we engaged heavily with all local authorities and energy agencies through their participation in the PUBLEnEf Energy Show Street lighting Workshop on 6th April and the national Public Sector energy conferences in January of 2017, 2018 and 2019.
- National authorities - Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland. We engaged actively with SEAI on the PUBLEnEf project in general since its conception and specifically in the preparation of the Energy Show and national Public sector energy efficiency conferences.
- ESCOs and wider Public Lighting market – We have engaged with the ESCO and supplier market via the PUBLEnEf Energy Show event on the 6th April 2017.
- Funding bodies – we have made an application to ELENA which was successful and will provide technical assistance towards the implementation of this roadmap. We hosted 1:1 meeting with the Roads management offices and the NEWlight project to ensure we supported them to develop their ELENA which is under application.
- European projects identified which offer replication and learning potential include– NEWLIGHT, the City of Venlo, Scottish Futures Trust, and Streetlight EPC on their best practices on this topic over the course of the project.

8) Impact of the roadmap and replicability:

The key impacts of the PUBLEnEf project are as follows:

Local:

- 2018 investment of 800,000 Euro in public lighting investment, focussing on high wattage lighting first.
- ELENA "Sustainable Tipp" PDA underway to support Public Lighting (and other items in Tipperary).
- Pilots planned for smart street-lighting in rural and urban areas with public input (SMART SPACE INTERREG NWE)
- New development lighting standards.
- Number of low wattage pilots underway.
-

National:

- National Public Lighting renovation programme will assist from 2020
- Appointment of Engineering consultant with specific workshops for development of design standards commenced in late 2018.
- National public lighting application to the national climate action fund (awarded Jan 2019)

This roadmap can be replicated by each of the local authorities in Ireland (no. 31).

9) Policy lessons and practical recommendations:

What worked well?

- Identifying a national energy efficiency challenge that had commenced working to solutions allowed PUBLEnEf bring EU best practice added value to support this.
- Relationships existed that allowed PUBLEnEf to become a source of support and guidance to the main project. (without this, it would have been very difficult to form relationships in a timely manner).
- Identification of specific barriers and solutions from EU best practice and supporting the learning of those solutions in the Irish context.

What were the main challenges, how were these overcome, what would you do differently?

- There were no significant challenges other than the challenge to engage with specific people at the right time.

Where certain tools or best practices particularly helpful?

- The Sharing of EU best practices was really helpful, particularly with the wider stakeholders. Having a peer to peer learning from several EU states show casing their projects and how they accessed and maximised the value of EU funding.

3 main lessons learnt and practical recommendations for other public authorities

- National scale projects with a large number of authorities, where there is no direct management is really challenging. In advance of projects like this, key engagement with all stakeholders (no matter how many stakeholders – they all need to be brought along). Regular communications updates need to be done to ensure stakeholders are brought on board.
- EU best practice is really useful. Seminars and workshops are of significant benefit to both project teams and wider stakeholders. Perhaps large projects should have some form of strategic relationships with advisory boards from experts who have completed projects of this nature.
- Learn by doing. Small pilot projects provide useful learnings that can be integrated into larger projects. Too often project groups debate solutions rather than implementing them. Mistakes should be allowed and celebrated.

10) For more information:

Video: www.youtube.com/watch?v=UyRBITE8ZyQ

Contact person/organisation: Tipperary Energy Agency, Erasmus Smith House, Church St. Cahir, Co. Tipperary, +353 7443090 info@tippenergy.ie Contact person: Paul Kenny

3.4 Ile-de-France, France

- 1) **Title of the roadmap:** Acting locally for energy efficiency in Ile-de-France region
- 2) **Level of the roadmap:** regional
- 3) **Roadmap developed by:** ARENE IdF, France
- 4) **Summary of the roadmap and key impacts:**

The objective of the roadmap is to improve the implementation of European energy efficiency directive in Ile-de-France Region. The roadmap is targeted to local authorities (from municipalities to Regional Council) and focuses on renovation of public buildings and lighting.

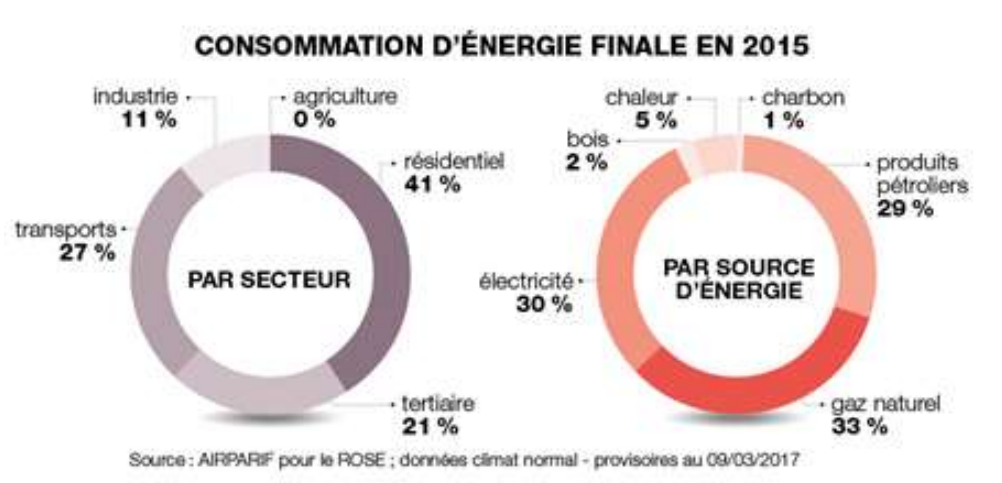
The roadmap supports both the Regional Council in the elaboration of its regional strategy and municipalities through a local pilot experimentation.

It aims at raising knowledge, integrating energy efficiency objectives of the Directive in the regional energy and climate strategy, implementing a pilot project replicable to a large majority of the 1300 cities and identifying success factors and obstacles and proposes recommendations through workshops and study.

Therefore, the Paris Region roadmap is currently implemented through 4 actions: train and inform on the new technical and financial solutions, through capacity building workshops targeted to elected people and capacity building workshops targeted to technicians, active participation to the regional energy efficiency action plan elaborated by Regional Council - with a large participation of stakeholders - to integrate the energy efficiency like a main target and to encourage the energy efficiency projects on the public real estate, support the implementation of a pilot energy project in order to replicate to all the municipalities of the region, and lift the barriers and increase the success factors: an important study based upon many interviews of stakeholders is carried out from the standpoint of the sociology.

5) **Background, initial context and selection of the roadmap:**

Energy consumption in Île-de-France amounts to 225 TWh. The building sector (both residential and tertiary) represents 62% of the consumption, followed by the transport sector (27%).



The energy sources are natural gas, electricity and fuels (30% each). District heating is important (5%) for France. The energy profile of the region illustrates the urban feature of the territory and its economy tended toward tertiary sector activities.

Background and initial context:

Energy policy in France is under State. France has voted in August 2015 the energy transition for green growth Act. This law sets medium and long term goals:

- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 40% between 1990 and 2030 and divide by four greenhouse gas emissions between 1990 and 2050 (factor 4) ;
- Reduce the final energy consumption by 50% in 2050 compared to 2012 with an intermediate target of 20% in 2030;
- Reduce the primary energy consumption of fossil fuels by 30% in 2030 compared to the 2012 reference;
- Increase the production of renewable energies to 23% of final energy consumption in 2020 and 32% of final energy consumption in 2030;
- Reduce the nuclear power in electricity production to 50% by 2025;
- Achieve a level of energy performance ("low energy building" standards) for the entire housing park at 2050;
- Fight against energy poverty.

The Energy Transition for Green growth Act completes different energy and climate French laws in particular Grenelle 1 and Grenelle 2 laws voted in 2009 and 2010.

Local authorities have a new leadership role in energy issues: the territorial public action modernization act (MAPTAM law) promulgated in January 2014 attributes responsibilities

- to regions for transport, biodiversity, energy transition and agenda21 issues
- and to cities for sustainable mobility and air quality issues.

The roadmap will be lead at a regional scale with focus at local levels. This project will have to be linked to:

- The energy air and climate regional plan (SRCAE) of Paris Region

- The implementation of the national Sustainable Building Plan in the region.
- The implementation of the new regional energy and climate strategy voted in July 2018.

Short summary of the needs:

The main issues in the applications of European energy efficiency directive, also identified toward the first interviews in the project, are:

- Low or inadequate budgets mostly in local communities, and difficulties to identify and to access to funding or contracting with specific actors
- The lack of time available to be dedicated to these issues, associated with the administrative or social cultural issues and obstacles
- The lack of awareness for elected officials on these issues
- The weak participation and support of technical and financial partners, and more broadly the lack of permanent structures specialised in energy efficiency
- The lack of knowledge and strategy for public real estate (building uses, low energy standard)

The roadmap suited the regional works in progress during the three years: the Regional Council was elaborating a regional energy and climate strategy and one important issue in the territory is the energy refurbishment of buildings. So, we have chosen to work close to the Regional council to help them in the elaboration of the strategy and in the same time to launch a local pilot experimentation that was useful for recommendations. This allowed accelerating the implementation of the energy efficiency directive in the region.

6) Roadmap objectives and main targets:

The objective of the roadmap is to improve the implementation of European energy efficiency directive in the Ile-de-France Region through an action targeted to the local stakeholders and an action targeted to the Regional Council.

The roadmap is targeted to local authorities and focuses on renovation of public buildings and lighting. It aims at:

- Raising knowledge of elected people and civil servants on energy efficiency through the organisation of events and the elaboration of guidelines
- Integrating energy efficiency objectives of the Directive in the regional energy and climate strategy by an involvement in the elaboration of the regional energy and climate strategy
- Implementing a pilot project replicable to a large majority of the 1300 cities in the region through a joint project of energy renovation of public buildings in 4 municipalities
- Identifying success factors and obstacles and propose recommendations through workshops and study.

7) Roadmap development and implementation:

This action plan will be implemented in the following steps:

1. Follow and support the national Sustainable Building Plan in the region and create a synergy with this state actor to amplify the message
2. Present the new technical and financial solutions, to spread good practices and to raise the awareness of elected officials, support structures and local communities
3. Active participation to the new energy policy constructed by Regional Council - construction with a large participation of stakeholders - to integrate the energy efficiency like a principal target and to encourage the energy efficiency projects on the public real estate and the creation of local advisory structures on this topic
4. Support the implementation of a pilot energy project.
 - A project involving four municipalities (Ermont, Eaubonne, St Gratien, Enghien-les-Bains). Objective: definition of a strategy for the management and renovation of public buildings, for the optimisation of consumption, and for the creation of clusters in order to work together to pool tools and / or actions of management / optimisation / renovation.
 - The roadmap will provide support in project management, in finding new funding opportunities, in mobilisation and communication issues and in technical matters.
 - The ways to implement our roadmap are:
 - Capacity building workshops targeted to elected people and capacity building workshops targeted to technicians (people in charge of energy projects in the local authorities as well as people in charge of finance, administration and so on)
 - Support to the Regional Council with specific meetings to facilitate the construction of the regional plan
 - Support local communities in the pilot project and precisely, on the local common energy strategy and the experimentation of local clusters involving local authorities, companies and institutions (assistance to their creation, to their implementation and finally to the dissemination at the regional scale).

The main users and stakeholders groups have been identified and mobilised as follows:

Local authorities and representative groups:

- SDESM, SIPPAREC and SIGEIF: the main local authorities "associations" in the Paris region dealing with the distribution of energy. Bilateral and global meetings have been held with those actors.
- Local authorities: We to mobilise them through events, communication and meetings. We have also engaged actively 4 towns in one of our local experimentations (Ermont, Eaubonne, Saint-Gratien, Enghien). We have engaged the executive teams and elected people in order to work together in the implementation of this experimentation.
- ADEME, the national energy and the environment agency and the Ile-de-France Regional Council, National Sustainable Building Plan (department of the Ministry of Building): we have engaged discussions to facilitate the integration and dissemination of energy efficiency measures in regional or national plans.

- Companies: GRDF, ENEDIS, ATEE (national association of energy and building companies), Energies Posit'if; GCCP (the HVAC companies federation); Caisse des dépôts: To date, technical or financial actors have been integrated in PUBLEnEf workshops
- Associations: Local energy and climate agencies.

Therefore, the Paris Region roadmap is currently implemented through 4 actions:

1. Train and inform on the new technical and financial solutions, to spread good practices and to raise the awareness of elected officials, support structures and local communities. This action is mainly implemented through capacity building workshops targeted to elected people and capacity building workshops targeted to technicians.
2. Active participation to the regional energy efficiency action plan elaborated by Regional Council - currently under construction with a large participation of stakeholders - to integrate the energy efficiency like a main target and to encourage the energy efficiency projects on the public real estate
3. Support the implementation of a pilot energy project in order to replicate to all the municipalities of the region: the first step of this action is a pilot project focussed on 4 municipalities willing to work together on the definition and the implementation of a strategy for the management and renovation of public buildings, for the optimisation of consumption, and for the creation of clusters. To support this action, 12 energy audits of public buildings were undertaken so far as an audit of energy contracts. This will be the basis of the next steps: the elaboration of a collective strategy, the effective creation of a local cluster regarding this strategy and the finding of new funding opportunities.
4. Lift the barriers and increase the success factors: an important study based upon many interviews of stakeholders is carried out from the standpoint of the sociology.

8) Impact of the roadmap and replicability:

The roadmap has been useful for the elaboration of the energy and climate strategy and mainly in the chapters dealing with energy efficiency in buildings. This strategy has been voted in 2018.

Along the project we have carried out documents as guidelines, studies and recommendations, general information or documents targeted to our pilot municipalities. The roadmap also leads to the signature of a charter between the Regional Council and the Sustainable buildings Plan (Ministry of buildings) focussed on renovation of the tertiary buildings.

Replication of the pilot project is a crucial issue of our roadmap. There are more than 1300 municipalities in Paris Region.

The most important replication potential concerns the methodology used in our experimentation to create local energy strategies for public buildings. It can be defined as:

- The creation and animation of clusters involving public actors and companies around the project defined with the municipalities

- The support to the municipalities in the definition and implementation of their energy efficiency policies (work at the level of elected representatives in particular)
- Co-drafting of the various specifications according to the options selected (wealth management tool, energy pre-diagnosis, audits, creation of a strategy for property management and renovation, purchasing grouping)
- Follow-up and support in the actions dissemination
- Capitalization for replication of the project

9) Policy lessons and practical recommendations:

What worked well?

The cooperation with local and regional stakeholders, the attendance to the events (workshops and conferences) and the dissemination of the projects deliverables like roadmap, results, events.

Many challenges exist in the Ile-de-France Region:

- Complex structure at local-regional-national level: cross competences, political complexity
- Important turnover of the stakeholders
- Difficult long-term mobilization to guarantee actions over the time

Opportunities in the region are the following:

- Regional and local strategies are created/in progress
- Stakeholders are highly committed
- Funding opportunities exist

Former European projects, PUBLEnEf best practices and tools have been useful for the definition and the implementation of the project. As examples: Infinite Solutions, Cityinvest, EPC Streetlighting, Energy efficiency Watch 3. Concerning best practices: Municipality of The Hague The Netherlands): Overall sustainability strategy or Opole Low carbon economy plan for the City of Opole (Poland) were a good basis.

Tools identified in the project like Shared energy advisor, Citergie, Streetlight EPC, OPEPA, Ile-de-France energy bill, PlanETer helped us to define the strategy.

Main lessons:

- There is a strong need of awareness raising and of training of elected people and technicians.
- The turnover of elected people in France is a real problem for the decision-making process.
- When good practice and tools are identified and suitable to the needs, it enhances the projects. And finally, a strong political support is a crucial issue for the success of projects.

10) For more information:

Video: www.youtube.com/watch?v=3KSSyZ-YQYg

Contact person/organisation: Marie-Laure Falque Masset, Energy and Climate Department / IAU Ile-de-France, marie-laure.falque-masset@iau-idf.fr

4 National level roadmaps

4.1 Croatia

- 1) **Title of the roadmap:** System for monitoring, measurement and verification of energy savings Approach & Tool (SMiV)
- 2) **Level of the roadmap:** national, with influence on local level governance
- 3) **Roadmap developed by:** Institute for European Energy and Climate Policy (IEECP), Croatia
- 4) **Summary of the roadmap and key impacts:**

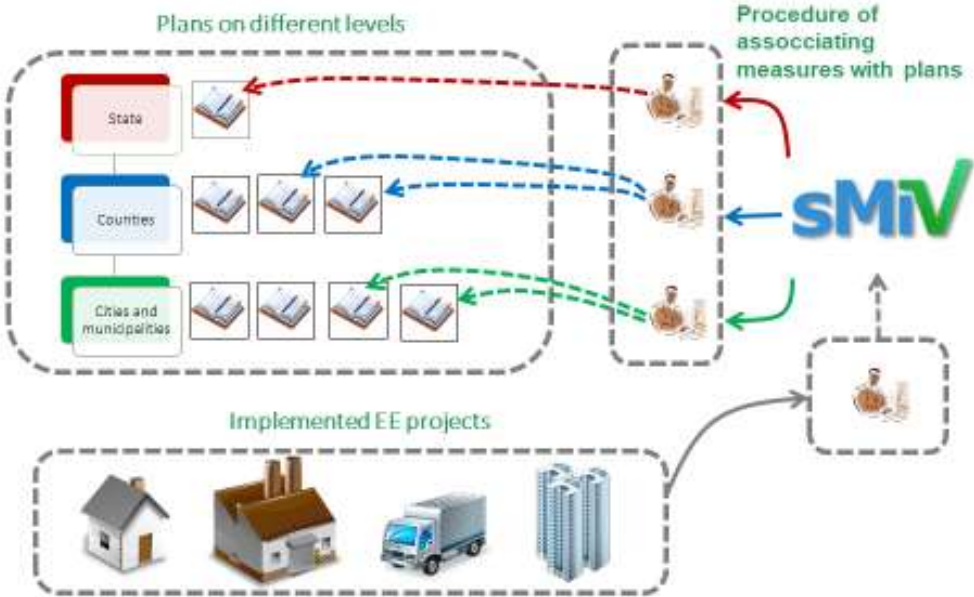
Roadmap topic is the improvement of the planning approach on the national level by introducing unified planning. Main objectives are to improve the dialogue between national, regional and local levels and the quality and results of overall energy efficiency planning. The needs this roadmap will help address respond to several articles of the Energy Efficiency Directive. The most important are to help set EE policy public sector's strategic goals with defined targets on a national level (Articles 3 and 7 of the EED); help monitor energy efficiency actions of public bodies' buildings (Article 5 of the EED) and upscale the implementation of EE measures through developing guidelines & handbooks as well as providing support to local administration and organisations, thus building their competencies for EE planning (Article 17 of the EED). Method of roadmap implementation included organisation of training events and workshops with relevant stakeholders in order to develop capacities and improve current EE planning methodology. Based on the feedback from organised events, a new EE planning manual with additional inputs was developed. The overall planning approach improvement was observed through Annual Energy Efficiency Plans which are being submitted by the obligated cities and counties in the Republic of Croatia. Additionally, the public sector, energy service companies, and subsidy providers are all obliged to enter data about their implemented energy efficiency measures. This kind of monitoring is a prerequisite for systematic and consistent bottom-up measurement of savings achieved at the national level.

- 5) **Background, initial context and selection of the roadmap:**



For purposes of unified monitoring of the achieved savings, National Energy Efficiency Authority of Croatia, in cooperation with the German Society for International Cooperation - GIZ, developed a System for measurement, monitoring and verification of energy savings (SMiV) into which all planned as well as implemented energy efficiency measures are entered. Powerful institutional capacities and coordination of activities are an important prerequisite for the timely execution of all the obligations defined by EU directives, national legislation, and NEEAPs. The establishment of a monitoring system, measurement and verification have enabled a continuous performance evaluation of energy

efficiency policy regarding the achievement of the set objectives. It is also required, on an annual basis, to redefine the measures in case it is determined that they are not generating the desired savings. SMiV – System for monitoring, measurement and verification Approach & Tool enables the systematic management of the EE policies that provide feedback to the national level. SMiV is based on three-year and annual basis Energy Efficiency Plans which are being submitted by the obligated parties. According to the Energy Efficiency Act (Official Gazette 127/14) for 20 Croatian counties and 17 cities (>35.000 inhabitants) EE planning is obligatory, yet there are parties included on a voluntary basis. In this manner, the local and regional government is encouraged to systematically manage their energy efficiency policies and provide feedback to the national level. Plans are made on a three-year and annual basis. In June 2014, the web application of SMiV system was first put into operation. Energy Efficiency Act also defines SMiV as the national tool for calculation and verification of energy savings on the national, regional and local level. A simplified EE planning approach applied in SMiV is shown in the figure below.



SMiV EE Planning Approach

In the context of the Republic of Croatia, Energy Efficiency Plans present a systematic illustration of energy efficiency measures developed in accordance with the Energy Development Strategy of the Republic of Croatia, the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan, the Energy Efficiency Act and the Bylaw on Monitoring, Measurement, and Verification of Energy Savings. Both Action Plan and the Annual Energy Efficiency Plan include energy efficiency measures and list the obligated parties who are responsible for their implementation and are planning to implement them during the duration of the Plan. The main need this roadmap addressed was the necessary implementation of an improved and unified approach to planning on the local, regional and national level. Additionally, roadmap helped in addressing needs that refer to several articles of the EED. The most important are to help set EE policy public sector’s strategic goals with defined targets on a national level (Articles 3 and 7 of the EED); help monitor energy efficiency actions of public bodies’ buildings

(Article 5 of the EED) and upscale the implementation of EE measures through developing guidelines & handbooks as well as providing support to local administration and organisations, thus building their competencies for EE planning (Article 17 of the EED).

6) Roadmap objectives and main targets:

Before the start of the roadmap, three main objectives were defined. The first objective was to implement a unified approach to planning on the local, regional and national level, which was to be observed through the improved quality of submitted and future implemented Energy Efficiency Plans. The second objective was to improve the overall EE planning and monitoring approach in Croatia through an increased number of submitted and implemented EE plans of better quality, i.e. increased energy savings arising from obligated parties planning EE measures that they can implement more easily. Additionally, promotion of the increased EE monitoring awareness, capacity building and training related to the use of SMiV monitoring software was also taken into account. The third objective focused on addressing necessary changes on the regulatory level i.e. possible changes of the Croatian Energy Efficiency Act, so it better reflects the above-mentioned objectives and addresses recognized needs. To monitor the implementation impacts, the roadmap baseline was set at 112 Energy Efficiency Action Plans that had already been adopted by the local governments (annual plans and three-year plans from the period 2014-2016) out of which 24 Energy Efficiency Action Plans were entered in the System for monitoring, measurement and verification of energy at the time the roadmap started. Expected results were to be observed in the number of newly submitted plans after the completion of training events as a part of the roadmap activities and the quality of those improved plans. In terms of results, based on the feedback from the participant at these events, a new EE planning manual was to be developed.

7) Roadmap development and implementation:

In the first part of roadmap implementation, in order to create dynamics and to activate the stakeholder network, an information letter on planned roadmap activities was sent to all stakeholders. The second part focused on activities related to the organisation of three training events in regional centres of Croatia. Preparations of materials and presentations for those events were used to promote synergy with the WP4 which focused on event and WP2 and WP5 whose main objective was to promote best practices and different EE-related tool available worldwide. Prior to the events, EE plans delivered and submitted to the National Energy Efficiency Authority were analysed in order to ensure that key obstacles in the EE planning and implementation of the EE measures are taken into account in event's agenda.

The method of roadmap implementation and main activities included organisation of regional training events and workshops (Zagreb, Osijek, and Split) with relevant stakeholders in order to develop capacities and improve current planning methodology. Main user and stakeholder groups include: administrative staff from obligated parties (cities and counties), City Council representatives, local and regional energy agencies, national authorities, etc. As funding and financial aspect were recognized as essential for implanting an improved EE planning

approach, representatives from the Croatian Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund (FZOEU) covered the financial engineering context of the training. Stakeholder engagement was ensured through ongoing cooperation of National Energy Efficiency Authority with representatives from obligated cities and counties. Based on the feedback from the events, a new planning manual "Croatian experience: planning instructions for the developed of annual and energy efficiency action plans" with new insight was developed to help improve the capacities and support public bodies in their EE planning and implementation (see the following figure).



Key roadmap results–new EE planning manual

Due to their applicability, training events were used to introduce best practice collection (resulting from WP2), and following the completion of PUBLEnEf toolbox, to present both best practice and tools that address previously recognized roadmap needs. This was also included in the EE planning manual as a final chapter. Best practices and tools were selected with an idea to strengthen the capacities and support public bodies in their EE planning and implementation, to inspire them and to promote cooperation. The best practice examples presented in the manual are grouped into categories based on the needs for improvement related to Croatian existing energy efficiency planning approach, and were tailored specifically for Croatian context and focused on both local and regional levels of EE planning. Best practiced presented addressing needs such as the absence of guidelines & handbooks supporting EE measures development and helping set EE policy public sector’s strategic goals with defined targets on a national level. The EE-related tools focused on capacity building in EE planning by presenting examples of monitoring software used in the other Member States, by introducing guidelines for EE planning and presenting examples of tools related to methods of estimation of energy needs/dynamics.

8) Impact of the roadmap and replicability:

The planning approach improvement was observed through Annual Energy Efficiency Plans which are being submitted by the obligated cities and counties. Key quantitative impacts can be observed through expected savings arising from the implementation of the roadmap. As agreed by the project consortium, for actions/investments which have been influenced directly by the roadmap actions, 1% of the expected saving can be attributed to the PUBLEnEf project. According to this methodology and based on the data available from SMiV, from 19 delivered EE plans during the duration of the project but following the completion of training events (in 2018) the total amount of energy savings expected is 128,6 GWh out of which 1% or 1,28 GWh, can be attributed to the roadmap implemented through PUBLEnEf.

The planning approach and method could be replicated widely in all EU member states. System for monitoring, measurement, and verification of energy savings could be replicated with the necessary modifications of the language, "bottom-up" methodology, and organisational hierarchy. There should be a national institution with technical capabilities for implementing and administrating the system (for example a national EE agency). The estimated timeframe for replication is up to two years. As currently there are 37 obligated parties participating in the EE planning in Croatia, in the national context the EE approach and methodology used could be replicated with future energy savings impacts by other 428 non-obligated cities and municipalities in Croatia. With the training events, capacity building and new EE planning manual, other cities and municipalities are encouraged to use this roadmap results.



9) Policy lessons and practical recommendations:

The main challenges and potential barriers in the implementation of the roadmap mostly relate to the receptiveness of the public administration i.e. the fact that future annual plans might not include all the wanted improvements due to the necessary time for the capacity building activities to take full effect. Also, parallel changes on the regulatory level i.e. the EE Act update were considered to possibly be delayed, which after the completion of roadmap proved correct. Policy lessons resulting from this roadmap show that besides the importance of adequate dialogue between national, regional and local levels in the context of energy efficiency planning, the cooperation across levels is also essential for a functional bottom-up monitoring of energy savings. Additionally, this energy efficiency planning approach, as well as the use of monitoring and verification software, have their practical application related to the implementation of different aspects of the EED. In Croatia, SMiV is an official tool for reporting on the implementation of Article 3, 5 and 7.

Practical recommendations and main lessons would include firstly developing a coherent energy efficiency planning approach; taking into account the local and regional needs and establishing a constructive dialogue back to the national levels. In this roadmap, this was

accomplished through the energy efficiency action plans. Another key aspect is the training and capacity building of the local and regional levels in order to ensure that energy efficiency planning on these levels is of good quality and is aligned with national goals. A third practical recommendation would be to continuously work on establishing a strong stakeholder network. In this roadmap, this was achieved building on the existing contact network of the National Energy Efficiency Authority and all the local and regional actors.

10) For more information:

Video: www.youtube.com/watch?v=La5ijM_up8Q

Contact person/organisation: Ministry of Environment and Energy, Radnička cesta 80, 10000 Zagreb, Croatia

4.2 Ireland

The Irish roadmap developed by TEA also includes national level components. The summary of this roadmap is presented in **Section 3: Regional roadmap – Summary reports**.

- Annex 1: Municipality of Midden-Drenthe, the Netherlands, JIN
- Annex 2: Municipality of Corinth, Greece, CRES
- Annex 3: Municipality of Gierattowice, Poland, KAPE
- Annex 4: City of Valladolid, Spain, CIEMAT
- Annex 5: Municipality of Burgas, Bulgaria, ABEA
- Annex 6: City of Catania, Italy, ENEA
- Annex 7: City of Castelbuono, Italy, ENEA
- Annex 8: City of Bucharest Sector 1, Romania, AEEPM
- Annex 9: City of Bucharest Sector 4, Romania, AEEPM
- Annex 10: Alicante, Spain, CIEMAT
- Annex 11: Upper Austria, Austria, ESV
- Annex 12: Tipperary, Ireland, TEA
- Annex 13: Ile-de-France, France, ARENE IdF
- Annex 14: Croatia, IEECP (in Croatian)
- Annex 15: Croatia, IEECP (in English)

Energietransitie in de gebouwde omgeving

Mogelijke toekomstige rol van lokale overheden en marktpartijen

januari 2019



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Inleiding

Veel gemeenten hebben de ambitie uitgesproken om energieneutraal te willen worden in de komende decennia. Om ons land te voorzien van hernieuwbare elektriciteit lopen er reeds tal van projecten om wind- en zonneparken te realiseren. Ook de 'warmte-transitie' krijgt volop aandacht, niet in de laatste plaats vanwege de noodzaak om de productie van Groningen-gas terug te dringen en het gebruik er van af te bouwen in zowel industrie als de gebouwde omgeving.

Vanuit het PUBLENEF-project heeft *JIN Climate and Sustainability* in samenwerking met de gemeente Midden-Drenthe een onderzoek uitgevoerd om de mogelijkheden te verkennen om de energie-transitie in de gebouwde omgeving te versnellen, en te kijken welke rol verschillende marktpartijen en lokale overheden daarin kunnen spelen. Deze leaflet bevat de belangrijkste bevindingen van dat onderzoek.

Midden-Drenthe energieneutraal

In juli 2017 werd door de gemeenteraad van Midden-Drenthe een motie aangenomen, waarin de gemeente de ambitie uitspreekt om energieneutraal te worden. In de motie worden geen concrete doelen genoemd, maar er wordt opgeroepen om uit te werken wat de gemeente de komende 10 tot 15 jaar moet doen om energieneutraliteit te bereiken, in samenspraak met inwoners en ondernemers. Ook wordt er gerefereerd aan internationale doelen voor de reductie van de uitstoot van broeikasgassen, zoals de vermindering van de uitstoot met 80 tot 95% in 2050 (ten opzichte van 1990).

Energie-neutraal houdt doorgaans in dat men op individueel of regionaal niveau net zo veel energie produceert voor eigen gebruik, als men onttrekt aan het gemeenschappelijke energiesysteem. Daarbij zal er in toenemende mate meer hernieuwbare energie en minder fossiele energie geproduceerd moeten worden. Energiebesparing speelt dan ook een cruciale rol, omdat niet-verbruikte energie immers ook niet opgewekt hoeft te worden.

Als de term 'energie-neutrale gemeente' letterlijk wordt genomen wordt er binnen de gemeentegrenzen minimaal net zoveel (duurzame) energie opgewekt als dat er energie in de gemeente gebruikt wordt. In de motie van de gemeente Midden-Drenthe is niet vastgelegd wat er precies wordt verstaan onder 'energie-neutrale gemeente', maar veel andere Nederlandse gemeenten (bijvoorbeeld Zutphen¹, Delft², Winterswijk³, Middelburg⁴ en Zwolle⁵) hebben een iets flexibelere definitie ter hand genomen. In deze gemeenten moet de opwek van duurzame energie net zo groot moet zijn als het energiegebruik, en dat dit *zo veel mogelijk* binnen de gemeentegrenzen plaatsvindt. Sommige gemeenten kijken dus ook voor het opwekken van hernieuwbare energie buiten de eigen gemeentegrens (bijvoorbeeld door een windmolen op zee of deelname in een zonnepark in een buurgemeente).

Het totale energiegebruik in de gemeente Midden-Drenthe schommelt de afgelopen jaren rond de 5.500 terajoule (TJ) per jaar.⁶ De hernieuwbare opwek binnen de gemeentegrenzen lag in dezelfde periode rond de 1.325 TJ per jaar. Daarmee is het aandeel hernieuwbare energie in Midden-Drenthe ongeveer

¹ Beleidsplan Zutphen Energie-neutraal 2047 (2010)

² Studie naar strategieën om de gemeente Delft energie-neutraal te maken (2011).

³ Energievisie Winterswijk (2017)

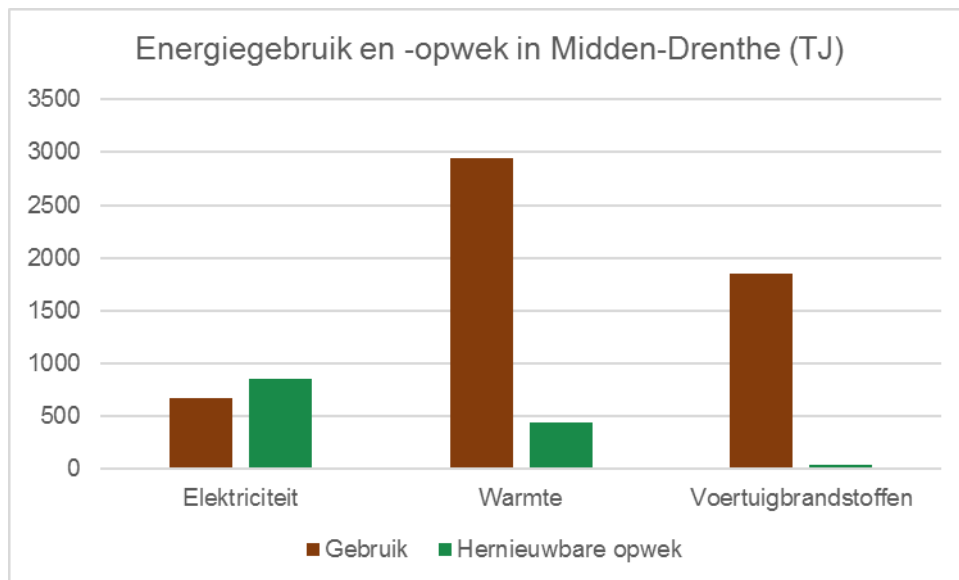
⁴ Klimaatbeleid: Op weg naar een energie-neutraal Middelburg (2012)

⁵ Zwolle geeft je energie! Ambitiedocument Energietransitie (2017)

⁶ Klimaatmonitor, cijfer 2016. <https://klimaatmonitor.databank.nl/dashboard/Dashboard/Energiegebruik/>

24%. Dit is veel hoger dan het aandeel hernieuwbaar opgewekte energie in heel Nederland (5,8% in 2016), in de provincie Drenthe (9,1%), en in de buurgemeenten Noordenveld (7,8%), Assen (3,2%), Aa en Hunze (10,9%), Coevorden (9%), Hoogeveen (3,4%), Westerveld (11,5%) en Ooststellingwerf (7,3%).

Figuur 1: Energieverbruik en eigen opwekking in Midden-Drenthe



Om volledig energieneutraal te worden zal in Midden-Drenthe dus het aandeel hernieuwbare energie verder omhoog moeten. Het realiseren van dat doel, wordt eenvoudiger als ook de energievraag zal afnemen door het nemen van energiebesparende maatregelen. In vergelijking met andere regio's lijkt Midden-Drenthe dus op de goede weg richting energieneutraliteit, maar hierbij moet worden aangetekend dat het relatief hoge percentage grotendeels wordt veroorzaakt door de opwek van groene stroom in de afvalenergiecentrale van Attero in Wijster. Van de ongeveer 1.325 TJ jaarlijks opgewekte hernieuwbare energie is meer dan de helft (760 MW) afkomstig van deze afvalverbrandingsinstallatie. Op papier is Midden-Drenthe daarmee al energieneutraal als het gaat om elektriciteit (Figuur 1): het percentage opwek van hernieuwbare elektriciteit ten opzichte van het gebruik binnen de gemeente is 128%. Op het gebied van warmte en voertuigbrandstoffen is Midden-Drenthe echter nog verre van energieneutraal: bij warmte is de hernieuwbare opwek binnen de gemeente 15%, bij energie voor vervoer 2,3% (2016).

Kijkend naar deze getallen moet er in Midden-Drenthe, net zoals in de rest van Nederland, nog veel gebeuren om energieneutraal te worden. Dit gaat om het vergroten van de opwek van hernieuwbare energie, maar zeker ook het verminderen van het energiegebruik door energiebesparing en maatregelen voor energie-efficiëntie. Naast verkeer en vervoer en de industrie is een belangrijke sector qua energiegebruik de gebouwde omgeving, en daarbinnen vooral het energiegebruik in woningen. In Midden-Drenthe werd in 2016 zo'n 902 TJ aan energie gebruikt door huishoudens, waarvan het grootste gedeelte (750 TJ) gasgebruik was voor verwarming, warm water en koken.

De uitdaging ligt voornamelijk in de bestaande bouw omdat het overgrote deel van de huidige woningvoorraad in 2050 nog in gebruik zal zijn. Dat deze uitdaging groot is blijkt wel uit cijfers van de Taskforce Bouwagenda⁷ die aangeven dat er in Nederland elk jaar zo'n 350.000 gebouwen verduurzaamd moeten worden om in 2050 energieneutraal te zijn. Dit komt neer op gemiddeld zo'n

⁷ debouwagenda.com

duizend gebouwen per dag. Dit staat in schril contrast met het huidige tempo van verduurzaming van gebouwen van enkele tientallen per dag, en dat terwijl de bouwsector nu al zit te springen om goed geschoold personeel.

Om de klimaatdoelen, en de doelen van de gemeenteraad van Midden-Drenthe, tot een succes te maken is het dus noodzakelijk dat ook woningeigenaren en gebouwbeheerders stappen gaan zetten. Enerzijds gaat dit om grote partijen zoals woningcorporaties, maar voor een groot deel gaat het ook om huishoudens. De Kabinetsinzet voor het Klimaatakkoord⁸ geeft aan dat er per jaar gemiddeld 200.000 gebouwen aardgasvrij gemaakt moeten worden in Nederland om de gebouwde omgeving CO₂-arm te maken in 2050. Daar komt bij dat gemeentes in 2021 geacht worden om hun definitieve lokale energie- en warmteplannen in te dienen. Onderdeel van die plannen dient te zijn, welke keuzes er worden gemaakt om van het gas af te gaan en op welke manier men zal komen tot een klimaat neutrale gebouwde omgeving. Een belangrijke vraag bij dit alles is: "Hoe kunnen huishoudens worden bewogen om te investeren in energiebesparingsmaatregelen, en wat kan de gemeente doen om dat te stimuleren; zodanig dat er kostenefficiënte stappen worden gezet?"

Het bereiken van de huishoudens

Een belangrijke uitdaging is het vinden van een geschikte manier om de dialoog met huiseigenaren aan te gaan, zodat zij energiebesparingsmaatregelen kunnen en zullen nemen. Voor de gemeente wordt enerzijds een regierol voorzien in de energietransitie, maar anderzijds ontbreekt het gemeenten vaak aan de middelen (bijvoorbeeld financiële middelen, mankracht en/of kennis) om op grote schaal en voor iedere wijk / dorp / regio huiseigenaren, bedrijfsleven en andere gebouwbeheerders te bereiken en te mobiliseren.

In de gemeente Midden-Drenthe is besloten om de beleidsinzet zoveel mogelijk te richten op de 'natuurlijke momenten' voor energiebesparingsmaatregelen. Een 'natuurlijk moment' is een gelegenheid waarop een huiseigenaar toch al bezig is met het nadenken over ingrijpende aanpassingen aan de woning. Specifiek zijn dit verhuizingen, verbouwingen en renovaties: de eigenaar is op dat moment al bezig met zaken zoals een taxatie, een (tweede) hypotheek, bouwtekeningen en -offertes, etc. In de dan al bestaande contacten met partijen zoals makelaars, hypotheekadviseurs, bouw- en installatiebedrijven en vergunningverleners kunnen maatregelen voor energiebesparing dan in principe relatief makkelijk in het kielzog worden meegenomen. De gemeente Midden-Drenthe was voornemens om net als bij de 'Makelaarspilot' in Emmen energiescans aan te bieden aan huiseigenaren via makelaars. De gedachte bij die pilot was dat makelaars vrij dicht op het 'natuurlijke moment' de huiseigenaren/kopers kunnen informeren over het nemen van energiebesparende maatregelen. Echter, nog voor de eindevaluatie van de pilot in Emmen beschikbaar was⁹, kwamen er signalen dat het voor een makelaar lastig kan zijn om energiebesparende maatregelen bij de koper te promoten. Dit geldt zeker voor de verkoopmakelaar¹⁰, aangezien deze, in beginsel, dient te handelen in het belang van de verkopende partij. De duidelijke conclusie van de Pilot in Emmen luidde dan ook: "*Voor de [...] makelaar is het een te grote verandering om [advies / informatieverschaffing over energiemaatregelen] in*

⁸ <https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten/kamerstukken/2018/02/23/kamerbrief-over-inzet-kabinet-voor-klimaatakkoord>

⁹ Rapportage: 'Conclusie makelaarspilot gemeente Emmen'.

¹⁰ In aanvulling op de rapportage van de makelaarpilot te Emmen hebben we nog een aanvullend interview gehad met een lokale makelaar die in de regio Midden-Drenthe actief is. Daarin werd aangegeven dat een aanvullende rol als promotor van energiebesparende maatregelen niet strookt met het verdienmodel van de verkoopmakelaar. Dit zou wellicht passen bij de rol als aankoopmakelaar, echter dat maakt doorgaans maar een klein deel uit van de taken en omzet van een makelaar en is daarmee niet interessant om de transitie te versnellen.

zijn vaste werkpatroon mee te nemen. Dit kan komen doordat hij er geen meerwaarde in ziet óf juist als een gevaar. Zijn doel is een woning zo snel mogelijk te verkopen, voor een zo hoog mogelijke prijs.”

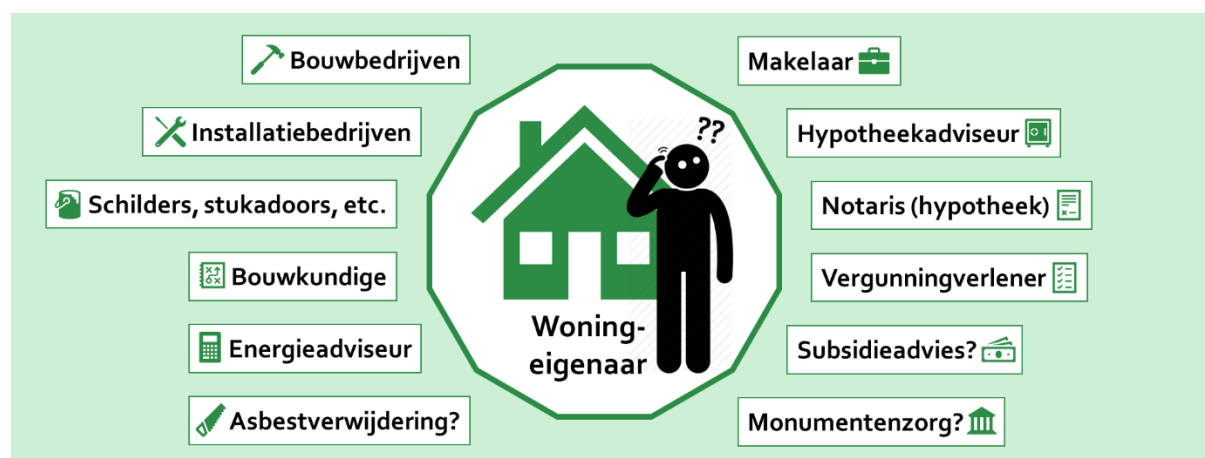
Daarnaast, blijkt het voor kopers lastig om in een vrij korte tijd - tussen tekenen koopcontract en het verhuizen naar de nieuwe woning zitten doorgaans slechts een paar maanden - naast het regelen van de hypotheek, het plannen van de verhuizing e.d., ook nog een verduurzaming te realiseren.¹¹ Omdat deze route via de makelaars wellicht niet de meest geëigende bleek, is er in samenspraak met Midden-Drenthe en JIN Climate & Sustainability voor gekozen om te verkennen op welke wijze de verschillende marktpartijen, waaronder hypotheekverstrekkers, installateurs, bouwbedrijven e.d. geprikkeld kunnen worden om de energietransitie in de gebouwde omgeving te versnellen.

Probleemschets

Uit het onderzoek blijkt dat opschalen en versnellen vooral op lokaal niveau en in het dagelijkse werkveld een extra inspanning zal vragen van alle betrokken stakeholders, zoals installateurs, bouwbedrijven, maar ook makelaars, hypotheekverstrekkers en overheden (zie Figuur 2).

Een van de bevindingen is dat 'integrale oplossingen' gewenst zijn. Daarmee wil men zeggen dat er meer regie nodig is om voor elk gebouw een passende mix van verduurzamingsopties te kiezen, die waar nodig ook gefaseerd kunnen worden uitgevoerd. Nu al ziet de sector in toenemende mate problemen ontstaan bij het stapelen van enkelvoudige energiebesparende maatregelen. Dit wil zeggen dat men bijvoorbeeld eerst – vanwege van een landelijke subsidie - gaat investeren in zonnepanelen, maar er bijv. een paar jaar later achter komt dat, dat achteraf niet handig was omdat men bijv. nu heeft besloten om het dak nog van buitenaf te isoleren. Door enkelvoudige maatregelen te stapelen loopt men het risico dat soms de ene maatregel weer (deels) moet worden afgebroken om een nieuwe maatregel mogelijk te maken. Voor het realiseren van een integrale oplossing is het dus zaak om te zoeken naar 'no-regret' maatregelen die de toepassing van de volgende maatregel niet in de weg staat.

Figuur 2: Multi-stakeholder omgeving van de gebouweigenaar



¹¹ Denk hierbij aan het regelen van offertes, omgevings-/bouwvergunningen.

Dat in dit multi-stakeholder speelveld (Figuur 2) een betere regie nodig is blijkt ook uit een serie interviews die is uitgevoerd. Alle geïnterviewde marktpartijen erkennen de wederzijdse afhankelijkheid en de noodzaak tot samenwerking, maar het forceren van schaalbare oplossingen blijkt erg lastig omdat elke wijk, woning(en) en bewoner(s) toch net weer een ander profiel en eigenschappen heeft.

Een aantal marktpartijen geeft bijvoorbeeld aan dat zij zien dat veel woningeigenaren en/of gebouwbeheerders (nog) niet in staat zijn om snel en efficiënt een gebouwgebonden energietransitie goed te managen. Dit is een complex proces waarin nu nog vaak zijn de (ver)bouwwensen onvoldoende helder, of er zijn naast energiemaatregelen (vb. isolatie en installatietechniek) ook nog allerlei onderhouds- en verbeteringsmaatregelen nodig. Een dergelijke transitie vraagt nogal wat van gebouweigenaren, die los van het regelen van financiering (vb. hypotheek) en aanvragen vergunningen ook nog geacht worden voldoende bouw- en installatietechnische kennis te hebben om concurrerende offertes op zowel prijs als kwaliteit goed te kunnen beoordelen. De energietransitie vraagt de huis-/gebouweigenaar, om een soort transitieregisseur te worden die in contact staat met alle stakeholders die er gezamenlijk voor zorgen dat het gebouw energieneutraal wordt. Dit proces vereist ook dat alle betrokken partijen op het juiste moment, de juiste informatie hebben en/of de juiste acties ondernemen. Het eigen verkennende onderzoek laat zien dat dit multi-stakeholder proces nog veel beter ingericht kan worden om zo de drempel tot verduurzaming van de gebouwde omgeving te verlagen. Bovendien kan zo iets mogelijk wel werken voor een individueel gebouw, maar in een collectieve wijkgerichte aanpak kan het best zo zijn dat het natuurlijke moment voor de verschillende gebouwen nog te ver uit elkaar licht. Hierdoor wordt het uitdagender om bijvoorbeeld gezamenlijk te komen tot een collectieve oplossing (bijv. een warmtenet).

Deze problematiek is aan een aantal marktpartijen voorgelegd en hen is gevraagd op welke wijze gebouweigenaren beter geholpen kunnen worden om zo de transitie te versnellen.

De rol en perceptie van stakeholders

Makelaars

Bij het 'natuurlijke moment' van de verkoop of aankoop van een woning krijgt men veelal te maken met een makelaar, en ook bij verbouwingen is er vaak contact met een makelaar in het kader van bijvoorbeeld een taxatie. Een makelaar is dan ook een logische 'intermediair' tussen de gemeente en de woningeigenaar, die deze laatste kan informeren over en aansporen tot energiebesparingsmaatregelen. De makelaar zou in dit geval evolueren van 'dealmaker' naar 'woonadviseur', waarbij behalve de prijs van een woning ook de maandlasten inclusief die voor energie duidelijker worden behandeld.

In het kader van deze overwegingen is in 2017 een pilotprogramma georganiseerd in de gemeente Emmen onder de naam 'Huis kopen? Energie besparen doe je nu!'. In deze pilot van onder andere de gemeente, de provincie Drenthe en Milieu Centraal, in samenwerking met de Nederlandse Vereniging van Makelaars (NVM), werd getracht om woningkopers via de makelaar te stimuleren energiebesparende maatregelen te nemen aan hun gekochte woning.

Van de 68 NVM-makelaars werkzaam in de gemeente Emmen zijn er 26 aanwezig geweest bij een informatiebijeenkomst over de pilot, en uiteindelijk hebben 19 makelaars daadwerkelijk deelgenomen. In de praktijk hield de pilot in dat de makelaar bij het tekenen van het voorlopig koopcontract een voucher kon aanbieden voor een gratis energieadvies, gefinancierd door de gemeente Emmen. De voucher was vervolgens geldig tot de definitieve levering van de woning bij de notaris. Door deze aanpak is het onderwerp 'energie' een structureel onderdeel in gesprekken van makelaars met potentiële huizenkopers, en zou de koper het advies kunnen gebruiken bij het regelen van de financiering en eventuele verbouwingsplannen.



Uit de pilot in Emmen bleek dat de meeste makelaars in de praktijk nauwelijks folders en vouchers weggaven. De makelaars zagen geen meerwaarde in het verstrekken van deze informatie, of zelfs een gevaar: het doel van de makelaar is het zo snel mogelijk verkopen van de woning tegen een zo hoog mogelijke prijs. Een energieadvies vertraagt dit proces, en kan mogelijk duidelijk maken dat de woning niet in optimale staat is (omdat energiemaatregelen nodig zijn), wat de prijs drukt. Uit de pilot bleek ook dat de vouchers die wel zijn uitgedeeld aan huizenkopers niet zijn verzilverd. Ook voor de huizenkopers is het energieadvies tussen het voorlopig koopcontract en de definitieve levering dus wellicht niet het geschikte moment, waarschijnlijk ook vanwege de tijdsdruk die gecreëerd wordt door de huidige krapte op de woningmarkt.

De inventarisatie in het kader van PUBLENEF in de gemeente Midden-Drenthe laat een zelfde beeld zien: het wijzen op mogelijke benodigde investeringen in energiebesparing past niet in het verdienmodel van de (verkoop)makelaar. Ondanks dat makelaars wel inzien dat ze een rol moeten spelen in de verduurzaming van het Nederlandse woningaanbod, wordt het faciliteren van energieadvies tijdens het aankoopproces dus niet gezien als hun taak.

Dit ligt misschien anders als het gaat om een aankoopmakelaar. De aankoopmakelaar kan de dienstverlening verbeteren door de huizenkoper te wijzen op de energieprestatie van een woning, en de daarmee samenhangende toekomstige maandlasten. Echter, ten eerste is er maar bij een klein gedeelte van de woningtransacties betrokkenheid van een aankoopmakelaar. Ten tweede is er in een krappe woningmarkt vaak te weinig tijd voor de aankoopmakelaar om tijd te reserveren voor energieadvies. Zowel vanuit de pilot in Emmen als de inventarisatie in Midden-Drenthe werd om deze reden gewezen op de rol van hypotheekverstrekkers en – adviseurs.

Hypotheekverstrekkers

- De hypotheekverstrekker combineert financiering van energiebesparende maatregelen via hypotheek met diverse energiebespaar- en/of duurzaamheidsleningen, waarbij een flexibelere openstelling van het bouwdepot zinvol kan zijn
- De mogelijkheden van hypotheekverstrekkers om vlak voor de koop van een huis de keuzes van een koper nog te beïnvloeden zijn beperkt
- De hypotheekverstrekker is in de regel geen bouwkundig- of energie-expert die de bouwkundige kwaliteit van een voorgenomen verbouwing / verduurzamingsplan kan beoordelen

In het evaluatierapport van de Makelaarspilot in de gemeente Emmen staat de aanbeveling *"een mogelijk alternatief is het inschakelen van een financieel- of hypotheekadviseur. Deze regelt de financiering en kan als extra dienst de energiebesparende maatregelen meefinancieren. Met een simpel rekensommetje kan de adviseur aantonen dat het lonend is."* Op basis van deze aanbeveling is het lustrumcongres (18-04-2018)¹² van de Stichting Erkend Hypotheekadviseur (SEH) bezocht.

Het SEH congres stond in het teken van duurzaamheid met de gedachte dat "financieel adviseurs de komende jaren een belangrijke rol gaan spelen in de energietransitie". Op basis van de strekking van diverse gesprekken en masterclasses kan worden afgeleid dat verduurzaming van de woningvoorraad fors hoger op de agenda zal komen te staan bij hypotheekadviseurs en zal de nadruk meer komen te liggen op woonlasten in plaats van hypotheeklasten. Ook is de verwachting dat hypotheekverstrekkers meer en meer gaan kijken naar de toekomstige verkoopbaarheid en kwaliteit van een woning en daarin zal de energieprestatie een steeds grotere rol in gaan spelen. Er was ook erkenning voor het feit dat nog lang niet alle hypotheekadviseurs in alle regio's goed getraind en geïnformeerd zijn om verduurzaming goed aan te kaarten bij huizenkopers. Indien men op lokaal niveau de energietransitie wil versnellen dan is het zeer aan te bevelen om ervoor te zorgen dat de hypotheekadviseurs die lokaal opereren ook op een of andere wijze te stimuleren om de energietransitie in de gebouwde omgeving juist wel hoger op de agenda te krijgen.

Een belangrijke kanttekening die gemaakt moet worden is dat de meeste hypotheekadviseurs echter geen bouwkundig adviseur of energie-expert zijn. Dus zelfs al is de financiering goed geregeld dan is het voor een huizenkoper nog niet altijd duidelijk welke maatregelen er nu nodig zijn. Een huizenkoper moet dan in een eerder stadium al concrete plannen (en wellicht meerdere offertes in bezit hebben) over welke energiemaatregelen er mogelijk meegefinancierd moeten worden. In de meeste gevallen gaan mensen pas naar de hypotheekadviseur als het voorlopige koopcontract al is getekend en dan is de tijd die dan rest om offertes voor verduurzaming aan te vragen en de financiering rond te krijgen veelal beperkt. Dit zal anders zijn bij gebouw/woningeigenaren die een verbouwing/verduurzaming willen financieren. Deze partijen vragen dan om een ophoging van de bestaande hypotheek of een tweede hypotheek. Bij dergelijke verzoeken dient de hypotheekadviseur dan goed beslagen ten eis te komen om een gedegen financieringsplan op te stellen. Dat plan dient dan ook rekening te houden met de diverse nationale en lokale energiebespaar- en duurzaamheidsleningen en subsidies. Echter, in beide gevallen (bij kopers of verbouwers) is het nog maar de vraag wat de invloed van een hypotheekadviseur kan zijn op de keuzes die gemaakt zijn. Een huizenkoper die niet al zelf een verbouwingsplan heeft, zal veelal niet zo snel de voorgenomen koop afblazen of uitstellen om alsnog energiebesparingsmaatregelen te nemen. Een woningeigenaar die wil verbouwen/verduurzamen heeft dat veelal wel voorbereid omdat de gevraagde financiering daar logischerwijs om vraagt.

Bovenstaande laat zien dat de rol van hypotheekadviseurs in de energietransitie cruciaal is om er voor te zorgen dat de financiering van de verduurzaming van gebouwen kosten efficiënt geschied. De onderscheidende waarde van de hypotheekadviseur van de toekomst zal dan zijn om binnen de geldende spelregels t.a.v. hypotheekverstrekking een goede combinatie van financieringsmaatregelen (hypotheek, subsidie en energie/duurzaamheids-leningen) op te stellen voor de hypotheeknemer. Daarnaast zal er ook steeds meer behoefte komen zijn om te kijken of een toekomstige verduurzaming alvast vandaag gefinancierd kan worden. Tijdens de SEH Masterclass van de Rabobank werd bijvoorbeeld aangegeven dat een groot deel van de verbouwingen door woningeigenaren pas ca. twee jaar na de koop plaatsvindt. Om er voor te zorgen dat, na die twee jaar financiering beschikbaar is voor de verbouwing zal er bijvoorbeeld gekeken kunnen worden naar de voorwaarden voor het langer openstellen van een bouwdepot, ook wanneer de verbouwingsplannen nog niet volledig bekend zijn.

¹² <http://www.sehlustrumcongres.nl/downloads>

Bovenstaande laat zien dat de rol en invloed van de hypotheekadviseur op de energietransitie ook niet overschat worden. Het is duidelijk dat er op een andere en slimmere wijze financiering voor verduurzaming zal moeten plaatsvinden, maar de invloed op de keuzes van woning-/gebouweigenaren is relatief beperkt. In de meeste gevallen is een hypotheekadviseur niet toegerust om een verbouwings-/verduurzamingsplan goed te kunnen beoordelen (bijv. worden de juiste maatregelen getroffen? Zijn er slimmere 'integrale' oplossingen?). Daar heeft men vaak bouwkundige en technische kennis voor nodig. Hier is men dus meer afhankelijk van een bouwkundig adviseur¹³, energie-expert, bouw- en/of installatiebedrijf.

Energieadviseur

- Energiescans zijn vaak van te beperkte toegevoegde waarde; meestal is er een uitgebreider bouwkundig en energieadvies nodig, zeker in de bestaande bouw
- Bouwkundige / verduurzamingsadviezen kunnen soms afwijken van wat de aannemer zal voorstellen

Installatieadviesbureaus, EPA adviseurs e.d. spelen ook een belangrijke rol in de energietransitie. Deze partijen vervullen reeds een aantal rollen in de energietransitie. Zo worden energiescans uitgevoerd, het energielabel van woningen bepaald, maar begeleiden ze soms ook een verbouwing. Deze partijen zijn vaak toegerust om een integraal verduurzamingsplan voor een gebouw te maken.

Uit de verschillende interviews bleek dat de toegevoegde waarde van standaard energiescans – waarvoor vaak vouchers beschikbaar worden gesteld - gering is. In veel gevallen blijkt een energiescan niet aan de verwachtingen van de woningeigenaar te voldoen. Het advies wordt soms als te algemeen gevonden, of het wordt als incompleet ervaren als bepaalde niet energie-gebonden aspecten niet worden meegenomen. Wel voor de meeste gebouweigenaren zijn de te nemen maatregelen op hoofdlijnen wel bekend (vb. isoleren dak, vloer, muren, zonnepanelen, warmtepomp, etc.), maar zit men al vrij snel met het vraagstuk wat nu precies de investeringskosten zijn en in welke volgorde de verschillende maatregelen genomen moeten worden. Daar komt bij dat zeker in de bestaande bouw er ook nog sprake is van noodzakelijke bouwkundige verbeteringen / onderhoud in combinatie met energiemaatregelen. In dergelijke gevallen is een standaard energiescan vaak een te licht instrument, en zal er een meer uitgebreid bouwkundig en/of installatieadvies nodig zijn waarin ook energiemaatregelen worden meegenomen.

Een bijkomend probleem is dat een uitgebreid advies meer geld zal kosten. Dat advies kan dan als basis dienen voor het opvragen van offertes. De vraag is echter of dat advies ook 1-op-1 overgenomen zal worden door de aannemers of dat zij alsnog een eigen uitwerking daarvan maken en offereert. In de praktijk blijkt dat de bouwbedrijven en/of installateurs een voorkeur kunnen hebben om een eigen plan op te stellen en technieken en materialen gebruiken waar ze veel kennis en ervaring mee hebben. Voor de woningeigenaar kan dit onduidelijkheid en onzekerheid met zich meebrengen omdat deze vaak niet makkelijk kan nagaan welke expert (adviseur of aannemer) nu de beste oplossing biedt. Omdat een gedegen extern energieadvies geld kost en het onderhandelings- en offertetraject van de aannemer (bouwbedrijf en/of installateur) vaak niets kost, zal de laatste manier van advies inwinnen meestal de voorkeur krijgen.

¹³ Of bouwkundig onderlegde taxateur.

Bouw- en installatiebedrijven

Met een tweetal bouw- en installatiebedrijven werd hun (toekomstige) rol in de energietransitie besproken. Beide partijen signaleren dat de activiteiten in de bouwsector flink aantrekken en dat er reeds een tekort aan goed personeel ontstaat. Beide partijen geven ook aan dat nog veel mensen nog niet echt bezig zijn met de energietransitie. “Ze begrijpen het niet waarom hun huis ook nul-op-de-meter moet worden” en maken zich zorgen over de kosten. Ook geven ze aan dat het voor de gemiddelde woningeigenaar toch vaak een (te) grote uitdaging is om de verduurzaming van de eigen woning goed te organiseren. Welke maatregelen wil men nemen? En wat kan men financieren? Dit zorgt er voor dat veel offertetrajecten – zeker voor wanneer er meerdere maatregelen aan elkaar gekoppeld worden – relatief veel tijd in beslag nemen. Deze tijd hebben de bouw- en installatiebedrijven vaak niet en daar komt bij dat het voor hen onzeker is of de uiteindelijke gunning van de opdracht wel naar hen gaat.

Daar waar het goed gebruik is voor woningeigenaren om voor een renovatie / verduurzaming meerdere offertes aan te vragen is het dus onzeker of de geïnvesteerde tijd wel terugverdient kan worden. Uiteraard doet een woningeigenaar er goed aan om het juiste voorstel (qua prijs en kwaliteit) te krijgen, maar deze marktwerking zorgt er wel voor dat er veel (acquisitie-)tijd verloren gaat. Dit is met name nadelig voor de particuliere woningmarkt omdat de acquisitiekosten relatief zwaarder meewegen gezien de gemiddelde kleinere projectomzet. Onder meer om deze reden werd er gesuggereerd dat verduurzamingsprojecten bij de particuliere woningbezitter vaak minder interessant zijn. Het is “te veel gedoe rondom het specificeren van de verbouwingswensen”, of de “eigenaar komt er zelf niet uit”. Als alternatief ‘model’ werd voorgesteld om dit proces met de woningeigenaar te omzeilen. Dit kan bijvoorbeeld door als aannemer (of belegger) zelf een woning / gebouw op te kopen, en die vervolgens – na een grondige renovatie/verduurzaming – weer te verkopen.

Voorgestelde oplossingsrichtingen

Op basis van het onderzoek en de inventarisatie onder marktpartijen komt naar voren dat er voor versnelling van de energietransitie extra inspanningen vereist zijn. Dit gaat niet enkel om extra inzet van bijvoorbeeld de gemeente, maar ook om actie van alle relevante marktpartijen, zoals bouwbedrijven, installateurs, hypotheekadviseurs en geldverstrekkers, makelaars, bouwkundig- en energieadviseurs, etc. Op basis van de bevindingen worden drie oplossingsrichtingen voorgesteld, die de integrale benadering voor energiebesparing en -opwek onder huishoudens en andere gebouwdeigenaren kunnen bevorderen. De rollen van de verschillende actoren worden daarbij toegelicht, inclusief de rol die de (lokale) overheid op zich zou kunnen nemen om de oplossingsrichting te stimuleren.

Een algemene aanbeveling is dat de organisatiegraad in de sector verbeterd zou moeten worden. Bij betere afstemming tussen bijvoorbeeld bouw- en installatiebedrijven zou de aanpak van gebouwen versneld kunnen worden, waarbij gebouwdeigenaren met minder aanspreekpunten te maken hebben en er voldoende borging voor kwaliteit en nazorg ingebouwd kan worden. Er kan ook gedacht worden aan een gestandaardiseerde regio-, wijk- of dorpsaanpak. Een mogelijkheid hierbij is het opzetten van vaste bouwteams bestaande uit bouwbedrijven, installateurs, adviseurs, etc. Een bestaand model hiervoor is het initiatief van de Asbestschakel.¹⁴ Een dergelijk model kan adequaat worden opgezet onder leiderschap van een energietransitiemakelaar, zie hieronder oplossingsrichting 1.

¹⁴ asbestschakel.nl

Specifiek door lokale overheden zou het traject voor vergunningen, zoals voor de omgevingsvergunning, toegespitst kunnen worden op de vraagstukken van de energietransitie. Het proces zou vergemakkelijkt kunnen worden, en voor bepaalde gangbare energiebesparings- of opwekmogelijkheden zou er gedacht kunnen worden aan het afschaffen van de vergunningsplicht.

1. Energietransitiemakelaar

De eerste voorgestelde modaliteit is het instellen van een soort externe energie-regisseur. Waar bij het kopen van een huis een aankoopmakelaar al aardig is ingeburgerd bestaat er nog niet zoiets als een energietransitiemakelaar. Het idee is dat zo'n makelaar een gebouweigenaar begeleidt in de voorbereiding, aankoop en realisatie van verschillende bij elkaar passende maatregelen om een woning of ander gebouw te verduurzamen. Zo'n makelaar dient niet alleen goede 'up-to-date' kennis te hebben van de verschillende technieken en oplossingen om woningen te verduurzamen, maar kent ook zijn weg in het land van financiering (hypotheken) en regelingen (subsidies).

Een goed voorbeeld voor deze aanpak is het initiatief van de Asbestschakel, zoals begonnen in Overijssel en inmiddels in meerdere Nederlandse provincies (waaronder Drenthe) actief. De werkwijze van Asbestschakel houdt in dat het werk voor de gebouweigenaar met een asbestdak uit handen wordt genomen. Alle actoren, zoals asbestsaneerders, installateurs en leveranciers, worden aangestuurd door één aanspreekpunt: de Asbestschakel. De energietransitiemakelaar zou een vergelijkbare functie hebben als de Asbestschakel, maar dan met betrekking tot de verduurzaming van woningen en andere gebouwen.

Een extra voordeel van de inzet van een energietransitiemakelaar is dat deze kan zorgen voor een gebundelde aanpak, bijvoorbeeld per straat, buurt of dorp. Door de verduurzaming gebundeld aan te pakken kunnen de kosten gedrukt of gedeeld worden.

Een belangrijke vraag bij deze methode is hoe en door wie de energietransitiemakelaar bekostigd wordt. Bij het bieden van een totaalpakket zouden de kosten gedeeld kunnen worden door de betrokken actoren (bouwbedrijf, installateur, etc.), omdat hen werk uit handen wordt genomen en het voorbereidingsproces naar verwachting versneld wordt. Het ligt echter ook in de lijn der verwachting dat de kosten voor de energietransitiemakelaar uiteindelijk ten deel zullen vallen aan de gebouweigenaar, en dat deze hierom terughoudender zou kunnen zijn met het invoeren van een dergelijke makelaar. Een mogelijkheid zou zijn dat de (lokale) overheid hier een rol in speelt, bij het stimuleren of subsidiëren van de energietransitiemakelaars.

2. Het opkoop-verbouw-verkoop-model (OVV)

De tweede modaliteit die naar voren kwam is om vanuit de bouwsector de regie volledig in eigen hand te nemen door zelf (oude) gebouwen op te kopen om die vervolgens na een verduurzaming weer te verkopen. Een van de redenen voor deze suggestie is dat de bouwbranche momenteel ziet dat het proces van eerste gesprek tot en met getekende opdrachtbrief te lang duurt en te onzeker is. Er gaan veel kosten en tijd gemoeid met het inventariseren van de verduurzamingswensen, het inmeten en het berekenen van de installatievereisten. Dit geschiedt vaak twee- tot driemaal voor een enkel gebouw omdat gebouweigenaren graag meerdere offertes opvragen. In het voorgestelde model komt de gebouweigenaar pas weer in zicht als het betreffende gebouw weer in verduurzaamde staat op de markt komt.

Deze tweede modaliteit, het 'opkoop-verbouw-verkoop-model' (OVV) zal zeker in stedelijke gebieden met een woningtekort interessant zijn voor institutionele beleggers, private investeerders en bouw- en vastgoedbedrijven. En hoe zou dit werken in het landelijke gebied en/of krimpregio's? Kunnen lokale overheden helpen een garantstellingsregelingen op te tuigen?

3. 'Doe-het-zelf'

Voor veel gebouweigenaren is het proces van verduurzaming te ingewikkeld om zelfstandig tot uitvoer te brengen, zeker als het gaat om een ingrijpende integrale aanpak. In die gevallen kan de energietransitiemakelaar een oplossing zijn om de gebouweigenaar bij te staan. In sommige gevallen zal een gebouweigenaar echter wel voldoende uitgerust is om de energietransitie van hun gebouw(en) zelf te regisseren en realiseren. Dit betreft dan vaak mensen en partijen met afdoende financiële en technische kennis, en die voldoende tijd hebben (of het misschien zelfs leuk vinden) om het proces van begin tot eind uit te zoeken en te coördineren. Het ligt in de verwachting dat dit maar voor een klein deel van de gebouweigenaren van toepassing zal zijn, zeker als het gaat om huishoudens. Dat laat onverlet dat het nuttig kan zijn om deze groep bij te staan door het faciliteren van de 'doe-het-zelvers', onder andere door het vergemakkelijken van procedures en het aanbieden van een gids of handboek.



Δήμος Κορινθίων

Ανάπτυξη Ενεργειακού Οδικού Χάρτη



**ΚΑΠΕ
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1 Εισαγωγή

Ο Δήμος Κορινθίων επιλέχθηκε για την υλοποίηση του Ενεργειακού Οδικού Χάρτη του ευρωπαϊκού έργου PUBLEnEf στην Ελλάδα, με βάση τα ευρήματα κατά την φάση συλλογής και αξιολόγησης δεδομένων του έργου.

Ο Οδικός Χάρτης αποσκοπεί να υποστηρίξει τον Δήμο στην προσαρμογή του υπάρχοντος Σχεδίου Δράσης Αειφόρου Ενέργειας (ΣΔΑΕ) στην παρούσα κατάσταση για την υλοποίηση των προτεινόμενων δράσεων σύμφωνα με τις υφιστάμενες προτεραιότητες και δυνατότητες χρηματοδότησης χρησιμοποιώντας την μεθοδολογία του PUBLEnEf.

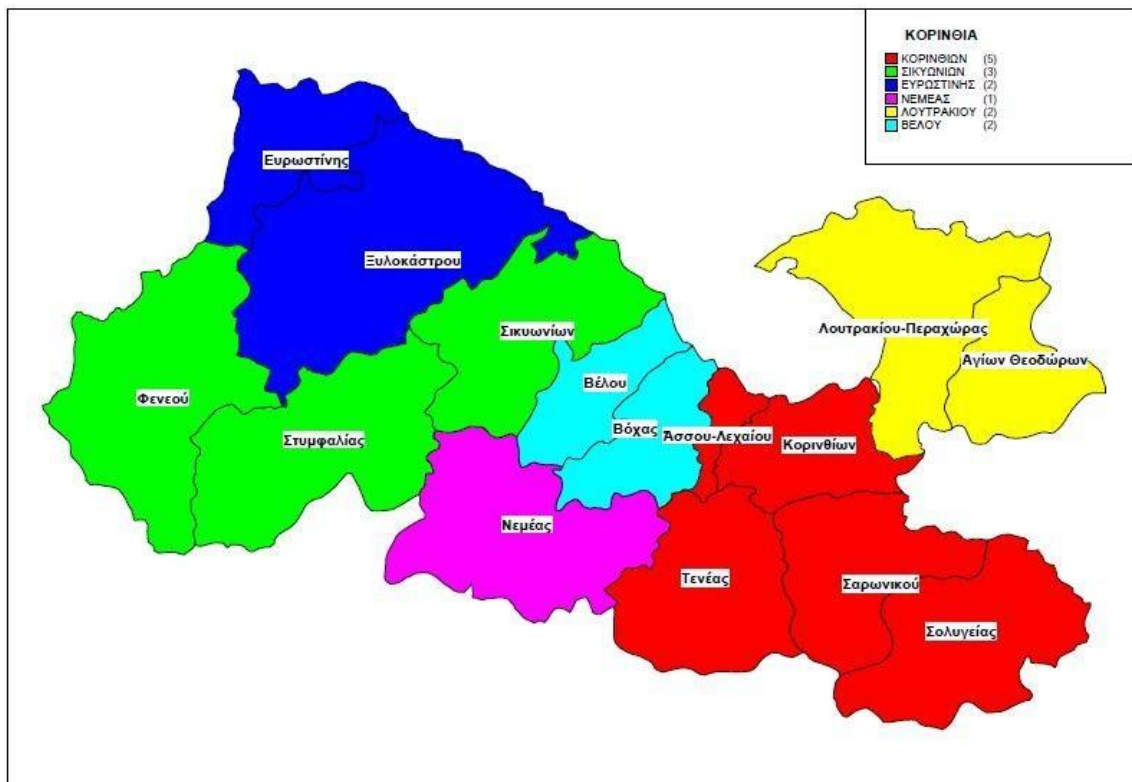
Οι βασικοί στόχοι του Οδικού Χάρτη του Δήμου Κορινθίων είναι οι ακόλουθοι:

- Υποστήριξη του Δήμου στην α) βελτίωση του σχεδιασμού και εφαρμογής του υπάρχοντος ΣΔΑΕ και των προβλεπόμενων σε αυτό δράσεων και παρεμβάσεων, β) μετατροπή των πολιτικών και των στόχων σχετικά με την ενεργειακή επίδοση σε συνεκτικές δράσεις και ενεργειακά έργα εμπλουτίζοντας το ΣΔΑΕ.
- Ενδυνάμωση των ικανοτήτων των στελεχών του Δήμου (βελτίωση των γνώσεων και δεξιοτήτων) να σχεδιάζουν και να εφαρμόζουν έργα στον τομέα της ενεργειακής αποδοτικότητας με στόχο την βιώσιμη ανάπτυξη.
- Βελτίωση του διαλόγου και ενδυνάμωση της συνεργασίας μεταξύ φορέων και διαμορφωτών πολιτικών σε εθνικό, περιφερειακό και τοπικό επίπεδο.
- Εντοπισμός και καταγραφή δυνατοτήτων και μηχανισμών χρηματοδότησης οι οποίοι μπορούν να υποστηρίξουν την αναπαραγωγή των βέλτιστων πρακτικών που υπάρχουν διαθέσιμες στην εργαλειοθήκη του Publenef.
- Χαρτογράφηση των απαιτούμενων πόρων για την επίτευξη επιτυχούς εφαρμογής του Οδικού Χάρτη.

Στελέχη του ΚΑΠΕ και του Δήμου, προσδιόρισαν συγκεκριμένες δράσεις για την βελτίωση της ενεργειακής επίδοσης στους τομείς που έχει άμεση επίδραση ο Δήμος (πχ. ενδυνάμωση ικανοτήτων των στελεχών του Δήμου, διαχείριση δημόσιων κτηρίων, διαχείριση μεταφορικού στόλου και οδοφωτισμό). Οι ανωτέρω δράσεις υλοποιήθηκαν σταδιακά στην Κόρινθο, κατά τη διάρκεια του έργου Publenef και θα συνεχίζουν να υλοποιούνται και πέραν αυτού, δρώντας παράλληλα ως βέλτιστες πρακτικές τόσο για τον ιδιωτικό τομέα, όσο και για τους πολίτες της περιοχής έχοντας μεσο-μακροπρόθεσμη επίδραση και συνεισφορά.

2 Ο Δήμος Κορινθίων

Ο Δήμος Κορινθίων συστάθηκε με το πρόγραμμα Καλλικράτης (Νόμος 3852/2010) και περιλαμβάνει τον πρώην Δήμο Κορίνθου καθώς και τις πρώην κοινότητες Αρχαίας Κορίνθου, Εξαμιλίων, Ξυλοκέριζας και Σολομού. Με τον "Καλλικράτη" ενσωματώθηκαν ως Δημοτικές Ενότητες οι πρώην Δήμοι Άσσου-Λεχαίου, Σαρωνικού, Σολυγείας, και Τενέας. Ο συνολικός πληθυσμός ανέρχεται σε 58.192 κατοίκους και η έκταση σε 611,3 Km².



Πηγή: www.korinthos.gr

Έδρα του νέου Δήμου παραμένει η Κόρινθος που είναι και πρωτεύουσα του νομού, έχοντας πληθυσμό 30.176 κατοίκους (2011). Η πόλη της Κορίνθου είναι το μεγαλύτερο αστικό κέντρο του νομού και παρουσιάζει έντονη εμπορική κίνηση λόγω των καταστημάτων και των επιχειρήσεων που εδρεύουν σ' αυτήν.

Ο Δήμος Κορινθίων είναι υπεύθυνος για τη διαχείριση τουλάχιστον 70 κτιρίων (διοίκησης, υπηρεσιών, αθλητικών εγκαταστάσεων, τεχνικών υπηρεσιών κλπ.) και περίπου 70 σχολικών κτιρίων που λειτουργούν εντός των ορίων του.

Επίσης, ο Δήμος έχει την ευθύνη της λειτουργίας και διαχείρισης των απαιτούμενων υποδομών, όπως τα αντλιοστάσια ύδρευσης και αποχέτευσης, τη Μονάδα Βιολογικού καθαρισμού και τον Δημοτικό φωτισμό.

Στον **Πίνακα 1** παρατίθενται στοιχεία για το Δήμο Κορινθίων.

Ο Δήμος παρουσιάζει μεγάλο αρχαιολογικό ενδιαφέρον και ελκύει πολλούς περιηγητές Έλληνες και ξένους όλο το χρόνο, αφού στα όριά του βρίσκεται ο αρχαιότερος οικισμός της Κορινθίας, η περιοχή Κοράκου όπου έχει ανακαλυφθεί προϊστορικός οικισμός του 5.000 π.Χ.

Επίσης η πόλη της Αρχαίας Κορίνθου, με πλήθος ναών και κτιρίων της ρωμαϊκής, κυρίως, εποχής, αφού η αρχαιότερη ελληνική πόλη καταστράφηκε εκ θεμελίων το 146 π.Χ., από τον Ρωμαίο Μόμμιο.

Στο νοτιότερο άκρο του Δήμου υψώνεται ο βράχος του Ακροκορίνθου με το περίφημο κάστρο, που χρησιμοποιήθηκε ανελλιπώς από την αρχαιότητα μέχρι και την επανάσταση του 1821 και έπαιξε καθοριστικό ρόλο στην ελληνική ιστορία.



Πηγή: www.korinthos.gr



Πηγή: www.korinthos.gr

3 Διαχείριση Ενέργειας στον Δήμο (Energy Management at the Municipality)

3.1 Σχέδιο Δράσης Αειφόρου Ανάπτυξης (Sustainable Energy Action Plan)

Το Σύμφωνο των Δημάρχων για το Κλίμα και την Ενέργεια της Ευρώπης συνδέει χιλιάδες φορείς τοπικής αυτοδιοίκησης που δεσμεύονται οικειοθελώς να υλοποιήσουν τους στόχους της ΕΕ για το κλίμα και την ενέργεια. Το Σύμφωνο των Δημάρχων ξεκίνησε το 2008 στην Ευρώπη, φιλοδοξώντας να συγκεντρώσει τους φορείς της τοπικής αυτοδιοίκησης που δεσμεύονται εθελοντικά να επιτύχουν και να υπερβούν τους στόχους της ΕΕ για το κλίμα και την ενέργεια. Η πρωτοβουλία κατάφερε να υιοθετήσει μια άνευ προηγουμένου προσέγγιση από τη βάση προς την κορυφή για δράσεις σχετικά με την ενέργεια και το κλίμα και γρήγορα η επιτυχία της ξεπέρασε τις προσδοκίες.

Πλέον, η πρωτοβουλία συγκεντρώνει περισσότερες από 7.000 τοπικές και περιφερειακές αρχές σε 57 χώρες, οι οποίες αξιοποιούν τα πλεονεκτήματα ενός παγκόσμιου, πολυμερούς κινήματος και βασίζονται στην τεχνική και μεθοδολογική υποστήριξη που παρέχουν τα ειδικά γραφεία. Το Παγκόσμιο Σύμφωνο των Δημάρχων αξιοποιεί την εμπειρία που αποκτήθηκε τα τελευταία οκτώ χρόνια στην Ευρώπη και πέρα από αυτήν και βασίζεται στους κύριους παράγοντες επιτυχίας της πρωτοβουλίας: τη διαχείριση από τη βάση προς την κορυφή, το μοντέλο πολυεπίπεδης συνεργασίας και το συγκεκριμένο πλαίσιο δράσης.

Οι δεσμεύσεις των υπογραφόντων το Σύμφωνο συνδέονται με το πλαίσιο πολιτικής της ΕΕ για το κλίμα και την ενέργεια: τη δέσμη μέτρων για το κλίμα και την ενέργεια έως το 2020, για τους υπογράφοντες που εντάχθηκαν στο Σύμφωνο μεταξύ του 2008 και του 2015, και το πλαίσιο για το κλίμα και την ενέργεια έως το 2030, καθώς και τη Στρατηγική της ΕΕ για την Προσαρμογή στην Κλιματική Αλλαγή, για τους υπογράφοντες που εντάχθηκαν μετά το 2015.

Οι υπογράφοντες το Σύμφωνο δεσμεύονται να υιοθετήσουν μια ολοκληρωμένη προσέγγιση για τον μετριασμό της κλιματικής αλλαγής και την προσαρμογή σε αυτήν. Θα πρέπει να αναπτύξουν, εντός των πρώτων δύο ετών από την ένταξή τους, ένα Σχέδιο Δράσης για τη Βιώσιμη Ενέργεια και το Κλίμα, με στόχο τη μείωση των εκπομπών CO₂ κατά τουλάχιστον 40% έως το 2030 και την αύξηση της ανθεκτικότητας στην κλιματική αλλαγή.

Ο Δήμος Κορινθίων προσχώρησε στο Σύμφωνο των Δημάρχων το 2012, ενώ υπέβαλλε Σχέδιο Δράσης Αειφόρου Ενέργειας (ΣΔΑΕ) το οποίο και εγκρίθηκε το 2014.

Ως έτος αναφοράς ορίστηκε το 2011 και για το έτος αυτό υπολογίστηκαν η κατανάλωση ενέργειας και οι εκπομπές διοξειδίου του άνθρακα (CO₂) για τους ακόλουθους τομείς:

- Δημοτικός τομέας (δημοτικά κτήρια, δημοτικά σχολεία, αθλητικές εγκαταστάσεις, πολιτιστικές υποδομές, υποδομές υγείας-πρόνοιας κ.α.).
- Δημοτικές εγκαταστάσεις υποδομής.
- Δημοτικός φωτισμός.
- Οικιακός και τριτογενής τομέας.
- Οδικές μεταφορές.

Σε συνέχεια του υπολογισμού των ενεργειακών καταναλώσεων ανά τομέα, υπολογίστηκαν οι εκπομπές CO₂. Η συνολική κατανάλωση ενέργειας και απογραφή εκπομπών αναφοράς παρατίθεται στον **Πίνακας 2** και γραφικά στο **Σχήμα 1**.

Ο Δήμος Κορινθίων έθεσε ως πολιτική του την μείωση των εκπομπών CO₂ εντός των ορίων του Δήμου κατά τουλάχιστον 20% έως του 2020 σε σχέση με το 2011. Η μείωση θα προκύψει από τον συνδυασμό εξοικονόμησης ενέργειας και εγκατάστασης εφαρμογών Ανανεώσιμων Πηγών ενέργειας (ΑΠΕ) εντός των ορίων του Δήμου. Οι στόχοι του ΣΔΑΕ επιμερίζονται ως ακολούθως:

- 27,4% μείωση των εκπομπών CO₂ από μέτρα εξοικονόμησης ενέργειας σε όλες τις δημοτικές δραστηριότητες, κτήρια και οχήματα.
- 4% μείωση των εκπομπών CO₂ από μέτρα εξοικονόμησης ενέργειας στον οικιακό και τριτογενή τομέα.
- 19% μείωση των εκπομπών CO₂ από μέτρα εξοικονόμησης ενέργειας στις μεταφορές.

Το ΣΔΑΕ που καταρτίστηκε προβλέπει τα ακόλουθα μέτρα:

Δημοτικός τομέας

- Ενεργειακή αναβάθμιση δημοτικών κτηρίων (σχολικών και διοικητικών κτηρίων καθώς και ιστορικό-λαογραφικό μουσείου Κορίνθου), ενεργειακή επιθεώρηση και πιστοποίηση κτηρίων και εγκαταστάσεων,
- Επιμόρφωση προσωπικού για την καλύτερη ενεργειακή χρήση των κτηρίων, Δράσεις πληροφόρησης για τη βελτίωση της ενεργειακής συμπεριφοράς στα σχολεία, δημιουργία φόρουμ εμπλεκόμενων φορέων του Δήμου,
- Αντικατάσταση λαμπτήρων οδοφωτισμού και μελέτη φωτισμού για το σύνολο του δήμου.

- Αντικατάσταση αντλιοστασίων ύδρευσης, εγκατάσταση τηλεμετρικού συστήματος διαχείρισης και ελέγχου διαρροών στο δίκτυο ύδρευσης.

Οικιακός και Τριτογενής τομέας

- Προώθηση εθνικών προγραμμάτων για την εξοικονόμηση ενέργειας.
- Δημιουργία φόρουμ με εμπλεκόμενους φορείς στον οικιακό και τριτογενή τομέα, δράσεις ενημέρωσης για την ενεργειακή εξοικονόμηση.

Μεταφορές

- Αντικατάσταση παλαιών δημοτικών οχημάτων.
- Εκπαίδευση των οδηγών δημοτικών οχημάτων στην οικολογική οδήγηση.
- Σχεδιασμός και υλοποίηση δράσεων για την αποτελεσματικότερη διαχείριση του δημοτικού στόλου.
- Εκστρατείες προβολής, ενημέρωσης, εκπαίδευσης και ευαισθητοποίησης των οδηγών στο Δήμο, στοχευμένες δράσεις σε επαγγελματίες οδηγούς.
- Αστική αναβάθμιση (δίκτυα πεζοδρόμων και ποδηλατοδρόμων, χώροι παρκαρίσματος).

Αν και οι μεγαλύτερες μειώσεις αναμένονται από τομείς στους οποίους ο Δήμος δεν μπορεί να ασκήσει άμεση επίδραση (ιδιωτικές μεταφορές, οικιακός και τριτογενής τομέας), σύμφωνα με το ΣΔΑΕ σχεδιάζει να εφαρμόσει σταδιακά τα μέτρα εξοικονόμησης ενέργειας στους τομείς άμεσης αρμοδιότητάς του (δημοτικά κτήρια και εγκαταστάσεις, στόλος οχημάτων, δημοτικός φωτισμός) ώστε να αποτελέσει πρότυπο τόσο στους δημότες του, όσο και για τον τριτογενή τομέα.

Για τους τομείς που συμπεριλήφθησαν στο ΣΔΑΕ η αναμενόμενη μείωση εκπομπών CO₂ έως το 2020 ανέρχεται στο 29,2% όπως φαίνεται αναλυτικά στον **Πίνακας 3**.



Πηγή: www.korinthos.gr

3.2 Το έργο PUBLEnEf – Ανάπτυξη Ενεργειακού Οδικού Χάρτη

Το PUBLEnEf είναι ένα τριετές έργο (2016-2019) που χρηματοδοτείται από το πρόγραμμα Ορίζοντας 2020 της ΕΕ, και έχει στόχο να βοηθήσει τα κράτη μέλη στην εφαρμογή αποτελεσματικών και αποδοτικών πολιτικών βιώσιμης ενέργειας (με έμφαση στην εξοικονόμηση ενέργειας). Το έργο βοηθά στην ενδυνάμωση των φορέων χάραξης πολιτικής ώστε να κάνουν χρήση των βέλτιστων πρακτικών και διαδικασιών πολιτικής που έχουν εφαρμοστεί σε εθνικό, περιφερειακό και τοπικό επίπεδο.

Οι ειδικοί στόχοι του έργου περιλαμβάνουν:

- Την αξιολόγηση και τη μεταφορά γνώσης από υφιστάμενες πρακτικές εφαρμογής πολιτικών ενεργειακής απόδοσης σε Ευρωπαϊκές χώρες, περιφέρειες και πόλεις
- Την ενίσχυση των ευκαιριών δικτύωσης για τις σχετικές δημόσιες υπηρεσίες
- Την ανάπτυξη και τη ρύθμιση εργαλείων για δημόσιες υπηρεσίες ώστε να τις βοηθήσει στην εφαρμογή πολιτικών ενεργειακής απόδοσης

Τα αναμενόμενα αποτελέσματα του έργου περιλαμβάνουν:

- Τον προσδιορισμό των αναγκών των δημόσιων, περιφερειακών και τοπικών αρχών σχετικά με την εφαρμογή πολιτικών ενεργειακής αποδοτικότητας
- Την συλλογή βέλτιστων πρακτικών και εργαλείων ώστε να καλυφθούν αυτές οι ανάγκες και να αναπαραχθούν σε διάφορα κράτη μέλη, περιφέρειες και δημοτικές αρχές
- Την ανάπτυξη οδικών χαρτών και την ενίσχυση της διαδικασίας επιτυχούς εφαρμογής των πολιτικών
- Την οικοδόμηση και την ενίσχυση των υφιστάμενων δικτύων των φορέων χάραξης πολιτικής επιτρέποντας την ανταλλαγή γνώσεων ανάμεσα στο εθνικό, περιφερειακό και τοπικό επίπεδο στο πλαίσιο της ευρωπαϊκής πολιτικής

Στην πρώτη του φάση, το έργο πραγματοποίησε ολοκληρωμένη έρευνα για τις ανάγκες και τα καλά παραδείγματα των πολιτικών ενεργειακής απόδοσης που εφαρμόζονται σε κάθε διοικητικό επίπεδο και τα αποτελέσματα περιλαμβάνονται σε δύο εκθέσεις του έργου. Στα επόμενα στάδια του έργου, οι μελέτες περίπτωσης μαζί με χρήσιμα εργαλεία που συλλέχθηκαν και σε συνδυασμό με τις απαιτήσεις που έχουν καταγραφεί οδήγησαν στη δημιουργία Οδικών Χαρτών για κάθε χώρα.

4 Οδικός Χάρτης για την Εξοικονόμηση Ενέργειας

4.1 Ενημερωτικές δράσεις για την εφαρμογή πολιτικών και δράσεων εξοικονόμησης ενέργειας

4.1.1 Συνάντηση για τον καθορισμό του Οδικού χάρτη

Προπαρασκευαστική συνάντηση πραγματοποιήθηκε στο γραφείο του Δημάρχου Κορινθίων προκειμένου να συζητηθούν θέματα σχετικά με τον οδικό χάρτη και την προετοιμασία των άμεσων εκδηλώσεων, των θεμάτων καθώς και της λίστας των εμπλεκομένων. Στη συνάντηση συμμετείχαν ο Δήμαρχος, 2 αντιδήμαρχοι και μέλη της ομάδας εργασίας τόσο από την πλευρά του Δήμου όσο και του ΚΑΠΕ.

4.1.2 Ημερίδα Υποστήριξης των Δήμων για την εφαρμογή πολιτικών ενεργειακής απόδοσης

Ο Δήμος Κορινθίων σε συνεργασία με το Κέντρο Ανανεώσιμων Πηγών και Εξοικονόμησης Ενέργειας (ΚΑΠΕ) διοργάνωσε ημερίδα με θέμα «Υποστήριξη των Δήμων για την εφαρμογή πολιτικών ενεργειακής απόδοσης» την Παρασκευή, 30 Ιουνίου 2017, στην αίθουσα εκδηλώσεων του Δήμου Κορινθίων. Στην ημερίδα συμμετείχαν εκπρόσωποι Δήμων, επιμελητηρίων, παραγωγικών φορέων, εκπαιδευτικών ιδρυμάτων, κα. Κατά τη διάρκεια της ημερίδας παρουσιάστηκαν θέματα σχετικά με τις βασικές αρχές ενεργειακής διαχείρισης στο Δημόσιο τομέα, τις δυνατότητες χρηματοδότησης για έργα Ενεργειακής Απόδοσης στο Δημόσιο Τομέα (Πρόγραμμα Οδοφωτισμού του Ταμείου Παρακαταθηκών & Δανείων), τις βέλτιστες πρακτικές και τεχνικές λύσεις σε όλα τα θέματα που ο Δήμος είχε εκφράσει ενδιαφέρον κατά την προπαρασκευαστική συνάντηση, κα.

«Υποστήριξη των Δήμων για την εφαρμογή πολιτικών ενεργειακής απόδοσης»

Παρασκευή, 30 Ιουνίου 2017

(Αίθουσα Εκδηλώσεων του Δήμου Κορινθίων, Κολιάτσου 32, Κόρινθος)



Δήμος Κορινθίων
Κολιάτσου 32
20131 Κόρινθος
Τηλ.: 27413-61000,
27413-61040
<http://www.korinthos.gr>

Ο Δήμος Κορινθίων σε συνεργασία με το Κέντρο Ανανεώσιμων Πηγών και Εξοικονόμησης Ενέργειας (ΚΑΠΕ) διοργανώνει ημερίδα με θέμα «Υποστήριξη των Δήμων για την εφαρμογή πολιτικών ενεργειακής απόδοσης» την Παρασκευή, 30 Ιουνίου 2017, στην αίθουσα εκδηλώσεων του Δήμου Κορινθίων, Κολιάτσου 32, στην Κόρινθο.



Κέντρο Ανανεώσιμων
Πηγών & Εξοικονόμησης
Ενέργειας
19^ο χλμ. Λεωφ.
Μαραθώνος
19009 Πικέριμι
Τηλ.: 210 66 03 300
Fax: 210 66 03 302
<http://www.cres.gr>

Η εκδήλωση διοργανώνεται στο πλαίσιο του ευρωπαϊκού έργου PUBLNEF του προγράμματος «Ορίζοντας 2020», το οποίο στοχεύει στη βελτίωση του στρατηγικού σχεδιασμού για την ενεργειακή απόδοση στα Κράτη-Μέλη της Ε.Ε. Πιο συγκεκριμένα, το έργο έχει σκοπό την παροχή τεχνικής υποστήριξης για το σχεδιασμό και την υλοποίηση μέτρων εξοικονόμησης ενέργειας στα διάφορα διοικητικά επίπεδα: εθνικό, περιφερειακό και τοπικό.

Κατά τη διάρκεια της ημερίδας θα παρουσιαστούν, μεταξύ άλλων, θέματα σχετικά με βασικές αρχές ενεργειακής διαχείρισης στο Δημόσιο τομέα, τις δυνατότητες χρηματοδότησης για έργα Ενεργειακής Απόδοσης στο Δημόσιο Τομέα (Πρόγραμμα Οδοφωτισμού του Ταμείου Παρακαταθηκών & Δανείων), τις βέλτιστες πρακτικές, κα.

Στη συνάντηση έχουν προσκληθεί να συμμετάσχουν εκπρόσωποι Δήμων, επιμελητηρίων, παραγωγικών φορέων, εκπαιδευτικών ιδρυμάτων, κα.



«Υποστήριξη των Δήμων για την εφαρμογή πολιτικών ενεργειακής απόδοσης»

Παρασκευή, 30 Ιουνίου 2017

(Αίθουσα Εκδηλώσεων του Δήμου Κορινθίων, Κολιάτσου 32, Κόρινθος)



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| | |
|---------------|---|
| 12:30 – 13:00 | Εγγραφές |
| 13:00 – 13:10 | Χαιρετισμός, <i>Αλέξανδρος Πνευματικός, Δήμαρχος Κορινθίων</i> |
| 13:10 – 13:20 | Χαιρετισμός, <i>Βασίλης Τσολακίδης, Πρόεδρος Κέντρου Ανανεώσιμων Πηγών και Εξοικονόμησης Ενέργειας (ΚΑΠΕ)</i> |
| 13:20 – 13:40 | Πρόγραμμα Οδοφωτισμού του Ταμείου Παρακαταθηκών & Δανείων, <i>Κωνσταντίνος Βαρλαμίτης, Πρόεδρος Δ.Σ Ταμείου Παρακαταθηκών & Δανείων</i> |
| 13:40 – 14:00 | Δυνατότητες χρηματοδότησης για έργα Ενεργειακής Απόδοσης στο Δημόσιο Τομέα - Πρόγραμμα Οδοφωτισμού του Ταμείου Παρακαταθηκών & Δανείων, <i>Γιώργος Καναβάκης, Προϊστάμενος Τμήματος Βιομηχανίας & Μετρήσεων ΕΞΕ, ΚΑΠΕ</i> |
| 14:00 – 14:10 | Το έργο PubleneF και οι στόχοι του, <i>Κική Παπαδοπούλου, Προϊστάμενη Τμήματος Διάδοσης Εφαρμογών ΑΠΕ & ΕΞΕ, ΚΑΠΕ</i> |
| 14:10 – 14:30 | Πρόγραμμα εγκατάστασης Φ/Β σταθμών από αυτοπαραγωγούς με εφαρμογή ενεργειακού συμψηφισμού ή εικονικού ενεργειακού συμψηφισμού - Παραδείγματα, <i>Δρ. Στάθης Τσελεπής, Προϊστάμενος Τμήματος Φ/Β Συστημάτων και Διεσπαρμένης Παραγωγής, ΚΑΠΕ</i> |
| 14:30 – 14:50 | Εφαρμογή Συστήματος Διαχείρισης Ενέργειας (ΣΔΕ) σύμφωνα με το πρότυπο ISO 50001:2011 σε φορείς του Δημοσίου Τομέα, <i>Κώστας Σιούλας, Τμήμα Περιβάλλοντος και Μεταφορών, ΚΑΠΕ</i> |
| 14:50 – 15:20 | ΣΥΖΗΤΗΣΗ |



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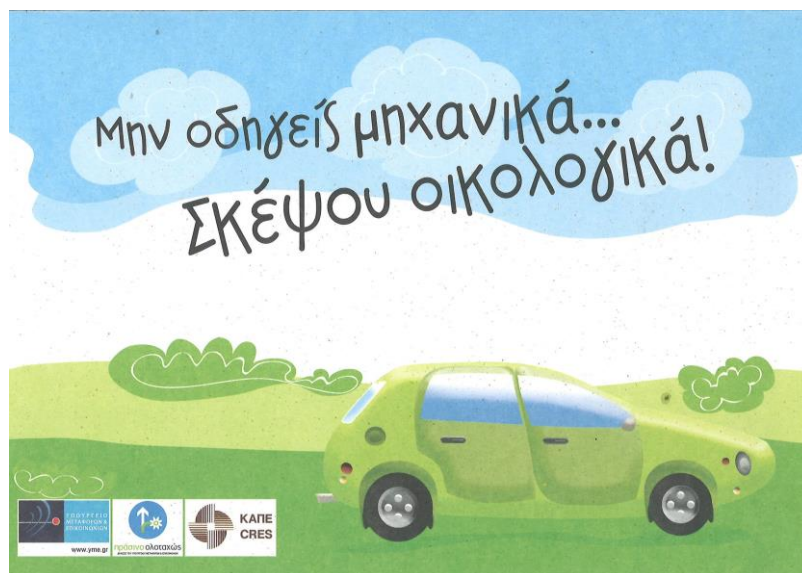




Κοινή συνέντευξη τύπου στο πλαίσιο της ημερίδας Υποστήριξης των Δήμων για την εφαρμογή πολιτικών ενεργειακής απόδοσης

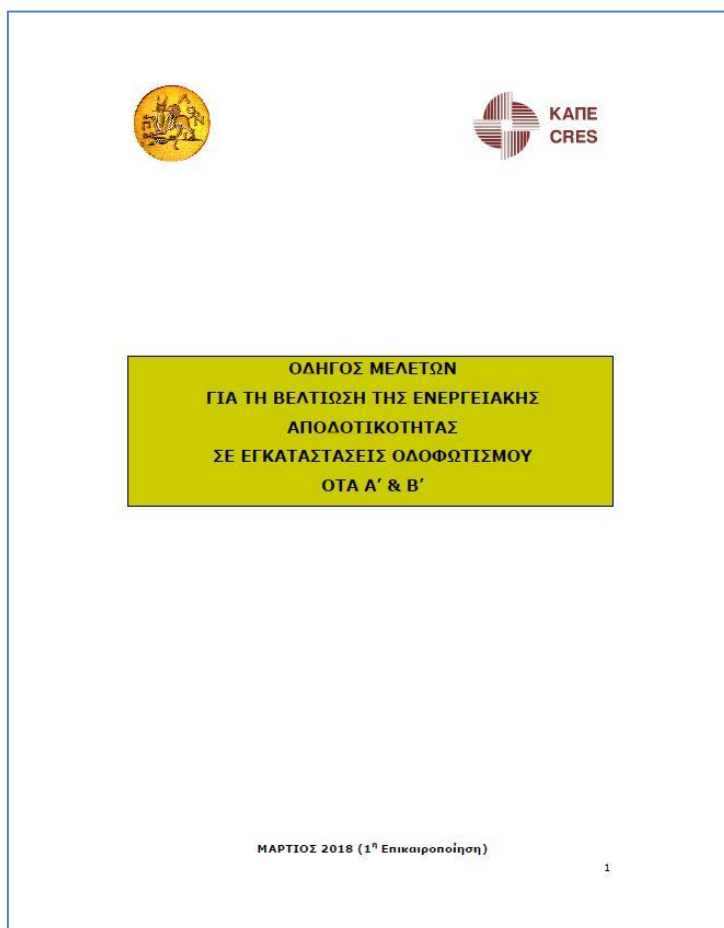
4.1.3 Οικολογική οδήγηση

Για την ενίσχυση της εκστρατείας προβολής, ενημέρωσης, εκπαίδευσης και ευαισθητοποίησης των οδηγών στο Δήμο, στάλθηκε το Φυλλάδιο του ΚΑΠΕ για την οικολογική οδήγηση, προκειμένου να μοιραστεί στους υπευθύνους και τους οδηγούς του Δημοτικού στόλου οχημάτων.



4.1.4 Οδοφωτισμός

Το ΚΑΠΕ παρουσίασε στο Δήμο, τις δυνατότητες χρηματοδότησης έργων βελτίωσης ενεργειακής απόδοσης στο δίκτυο οδοφωτισμού των ΟΤΑ και τον προμήθευσε με τον παρακάτω οδηγό.



4.1.5 Η Εργαλειοθήκη του έργου Publenef

Οι βέλτιστες πρακτικές, τα εργαλεία και τα μέσα που υποστηρίζουν τους φορείς χάραξης πολιτικής στην εφαρμογή πολιτικών ενεργειακής απόδοσης σε τοπικό, περιφερειακό και εθνικό επίπεδο, σε πολλές Ευρωπαϊκές χώρες, συγκεντρώθηκαν στην εργαλειοθήκη του έργου PUBLENEF, στο οποίο συμμετέχει το ΚΑΠΕ. Η ηλεκτρονική πλατφόρμα "PUBLENEF TOOLBOX", που λειτουργεί στη διεύθυνση: www.publeneftoolbox.eu/tools, αποτελείται από καταλόγους βέλτιστων πρακτικών και εργαλείων, που μπορούν να βοηθήσουν στην αντιμετώπιση των εμποδίων που συναντούν οι υπεύθυνοι χάραξης πολιτικής, στην προσπάθειά τους να εφαρμόσουν πολιτικές ενεργειακής απόδοσης.

Έχει σχεδιαστεί έτσι ώστε να προσφέρει στους χρήστες τη δυνατότητα να προσδιορίσουν την κατάλληλη λύση για τις ανάγκες τους, μέσα από μια ευρεία συλλογή ορθών πρακτικών και εργαλείων.

Οι υπεύθυνοι για το σχεδιασμό και την υλοποίηση έργων ενεργειακής πολιτικής, σε τοπικό, περιφερειακό και εθνικό επίπεδο, έχουν τη δυνατότητα να συμβάλουν ενεργά στη συνεχή αναβάθμιση της πλατφόρμας, αποστέλλοντας τα προβλήματά τους σε ένα ευρύ φάσμα θεμάτων ενεργειακής απόδοσης, κατεβάζοντας ένα εργαλείο, μια καλή πρακτική, εμπειρίες, κ.λπ., «φορτώνοντας» στην πλατφόρμα το λογισμικό, τις παρουσιάσεις, τις καλές πρακτικές που χρησιμοποίησαν και προτείνοντας κι άλλες λύσεις.

Η πλατφόρμα παρέχει τη δυνατότητα επικοινωνίας και ανταλλαγής πληροφοριών σε συγκεκριμένους τομείς, όπως: δημόσια κτίρια, δημόσιες συμβάσεις, χρηματοδότηση μέτρων ενεργειακής απόδοσης, δημόσιες μεταφορές και άλλα.

Κατά την υλοποίηση του Ενεργειακού Οδικού Χάρτη του Δήμου Κορινθίων, χρησιμοποιήσαμε τα παρακάτω από την εργαλειοθήκη:

- MuLTEE
- REACH
- ISO50001
- Database for consumption of public buildings.
- The Night Hawks – Night walks.
- The Public Lighting funding scheme
- EMPOWERING
- Covenant capaCITY SEAP training tool.

4.2 Δράσεις στον τομέα της Ενέργειας

4.2.1 Ανάπτυξη ικανοτήτων

Με βάση το ΣΔΑΕ, μεταξύ των δράσεων για τον Δημοτικό τομέα, περιλαμβάνονται δράσεις ενημέρωσης για την καλύτερη ενεργειακή χρήση των κτιρίων από το προσωπικό. Ειδικότερα, σύμφωνα με την Δράση Δ1.4/5 *Δράσεις ενημέρωσης για την καλύτερη ενεργειακή χρήση των κτιρίων από το προσωπικό / Ενεργειακή επιθεώρηση και πιστοποίηση κτιρίων και εγκαταστάσεων του Δήμου*, προβλέπεται ενημέρωση, μέσω σεμιναρίων, των διοικητικών και άλλων υπαλλήλων του Δήμου σχετικά με την ορθή ενεργειακή χρήση στους χώρους εργασίας, επαναλαμβανόμενη ετησίως μέχρι και το 2020.

Στο πλαίσιο υλοποίησης του έργου PUBLEnEf και της συνεργασίας του Δήμου Κορινθίων με το Κέντρο Ανανεώσιμων Πηγών Ενέργειας, κρίθηκε πρόσφορη παράλληλα με τις υπόλοιπες δράσεις πληροφόρησης η κατ' αρχήν πραγματοποίηση εκπαιδευτικού σεμιναρίου με θέμα «Εισαγωγή στα Συστήματα Διαχείρισης Ενέργειας – Το Πρότυπο ΕΛΟΤ EN ISO 50001:2011» την Παρασκευή, 2 Φεβρουαρίου 2018 (10.00-15.00), στην αίθουσα του Δημοτικού Συμβουλίου του Δήμου Κορινθίων, Κολιάτσου 32, στην Κόρινθο.

Το σεμινάριο υλοποιήθηκε ώστε να παρέχει στους εκπαιδευόμενους (κυρίως στελέχη του Δήμου) τη γνώση για την χρήση και κατανάλωση ενέργειας, την ανάγκη διαχείρισης της ενέργειας και ειδικότερα την ανάπτυξη, εφαρμογή, αξιολόγηση και βελτίωση ενός Συστήματος Διαχείρισης Ενέργειας σύμφωνα με τις απαιτήσεις του προτύπου ΕΛΟΤ EN ISO 50001:2011 «Συστήματα ενεργειακής διαχείρισης – Απαιτήσεις και οδηγίες εφαρμογής τους».

Το εκπαιδευτικό σεμινάριο βασίστηκε στο Αναλυτικό Πρόγραμμα που ακολουθεί και το εκπαιδευτικό υλικό και επικεντρώθηκε, κυρίως, στις απαιτήσεις του Προτύπου ΕΛΟΤ EN ISO50001:2011 και στον τρόπο εφαρμογής τους. Η υλοποίηση στηρίχθηκε στη συμμετοχική διδασκαλία, όπου ως εργαλεία εκπαίδευσης χρησιμοποιούνται πέραν των εισηγήσεων, ο διάλογος και οι μελέτες περίπτωσης. Μετά το πέρας του σεμιναρίου διενεργήθηκε τελική άσκηση αξιολόγησης των συμμετεχόντων.

Εκπαιδευτικό Σεμινάριο με θέμα:
**«Εισαγωγή στα Συστήματα Διαχείρισης Ενέργειας – το Πρότυπο
ΕΛΟΤ EN ISO 50001:2011»**

Δήμος Κορινθίων, ΚΑΠΕ

Παρασκευή, 2 Φεβρουαρίου 2018

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| 09:30-09:45 | Εγγραφές - Εισαγωγή |
| 09:45-10:30 | Διαχείριση Ενέργειας – Εισαγωγή στα Συστήματα Διαχείρισης Ενέργειας – το πρότυπο ΕΛΟΤ EN ISO50001:2011 Απαιτήσεις Προτύπου ΕΛΟΤ EN ISO50001:2011: Ευθύνες Διοίκησης – Ενεργειακή Πολιτική |
| 10:30-11:15 | Απαιτήσεις Προτύπου ΕΛΟΤ EN ISO50001:2011: Ενεργειακός Σχεδιασμός - Νομικές και άλλες απαιτήσεις Απαιτήσεις Προτύπου ΕΛΟΤ EN ISO50001:2011: Ενεργειακή Ανασκόπηση & βάση αναφοράς |
| 11:15-11:30 | Διάλειμμα |
| 11:30-12:15 | Απαιτήσεις Προτύπου ΕΛΟΤ EN ISO50001:2011: Ενεργειακοί Σκοποί, στόχοι και Προγράμματα Απαιτήσεις Προτύπου ΕΛΟΤ EN ISO50001:2011: Εφαρμογή και λειτουργία – Ικανότητα, εκπαίδευση, ευαισθητοποίηση, επικοινωνία |
| 12:15-13:00 | Απαιτήσεις Προτύπου ΕΛΟΤ EN ISO50001:2011: Τεκμηρίωση του Συστήματος Διαχείρισης Ενέργειας Απαιτήσεις Προτύπου ΕΛΟΤ EN ISO50001:2011: Έλεγχος εγγράφων και αρχείων, Λειτουργικός έλεγχος, Διαχείριση Αγορών και προμηθειών |
| 13:00-13:15 | Διάλειμμα |
| 13:15-14:00 | Απαιτήσεις Προτύπου ΕΛΟΤ EN ISO50001:2011: Παρακολούθηση και Έλεγχος Απαιτήσεις Προτύπου ΕΛΟΤ EN ISO50001:2011: Διενέργεια Εσωτερικών Επιθεωρήσεων - Ανασκόπηση Διοίκησης - Συνεχής βελτίωση Συστήματος Διαχείρισης Ενέργειας Επιθεώρηση από Εξωτερικό Φορέα (αρχική πιστοποίηση – επιτήρηση) |

4.2.2 Ενεργειακή ανασκόπηση και αποτύπωση

Σε συνέχεια του εκπαιδευτικού σεμιναρίου σχετικά με την Ενεργειακή Διαχείριση του Δήμου ξεκίνησε η καταγραφή των χρήσεων ενέργειας και η συλλογή καταναλώσεων για το έτος 2017 (στα δημοτικά κτήρια και εγκαταστάσεις και στον οδοφωτισμό). Η μεγαλύτερη κατανάλωση αφορά στην χρήση ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας τόσο στα δημοτικά κτήρια και τις εγκαταστάσεις του δήμου όσο και για οδοφωτισμό. Πετρέλαιο χρησιμοποιείται για την θέρμανση χώρων και στην κίνηση των οχημάτων του Δήμου.

Ειδικότερα, η κατανάλωση ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας και πετρελαίου στον δημοτικό τομέα αφορά κυρίως στα:

- Δημοτικά κτίρια, αθλητικές εγκαταστάσεις, σχολεία, υποδομές υγείας και πολιτισμού,
- Αντλιοστάσια ύδρευσης και αποχέτευσης και τον Βιολογικό Καθαρισμό.
- Δημοτικό φωτισμό
- Μεταφορές (δημοτικά οχήματα).

Η συλλογή δεδομένων αφορά στις καταναλώσεις ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας στους 22 οικισμούς που απαρτίζουν τον δήμο Κορινθίων επιμερισμένη ανά αριθμό παροχής και λογαριασμό. Αναλυτικά τα δεδομένα που συλλέχθηκαν παρατίθενται στο **Παράρτημα Α** και συγκεντρωτικά στον **Πίνακα 4** και στον **Πίνακα 5**.

Από τα συγκεντρωτικά δεδομένα προκύπτουν τα ακόλουθα πρώτα στοιχεία:

- Η συνολική κατανάλωση ενέργειας του Δήμου Κορινθίων για το 2017 (επιλέχθηκε ως έτος βάσης) ανέρχεται σε 6.835.412 kWh.
- Συγκρινόμενη με το 2011 η κατανάλωση ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας σημειώνει μείωση (σύμφωνα με το ΣΔΑΕ του Δήμου η κατανάλωση ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας το 2011 για τα δημοτικά κτήρια και υποδομές και τον οδοφωτισμό ανήλθε σε 15.143.918 kWh).
- Η Δημοτική Ενότητα Κορίνθου (όπως είναι αναμενόμενο) αντιπροσωπεύει το μεγαλύτερο ποσοστό κατανάλωσης του Δήμου, 55,75%.
- Η πόλη της Κορίνθου με 30.176 κατοίκους κατανάλωσε 2.976.605 kWh ή ειδική κατανάλωση 98,64 kWh / κάτοικο.

4.2.3 Ενεργειακή Αναβάθμιση Δημοτικού Κολυμβητηρίου Κορίνθου

Το ανοικτό δημοτικό κολυμβητήριο Κορίνθου βρίσκεται εντός του χώρου του Δημοτικού Αθλητικού Κέντρου Κορίνθου (Δ.Α.Κ.Κ), επί της Εθνικής Οδού Κορίνθου - Άργους και λειτουργεί όλο το χρόνο, με σκοπό την εξυπηρέτηση των αναγκών σε άθληση όχι μόνο των δημοτών της Κορίνθου, αλλά και γενικά του κοινού. Στα πλαίσια της λειτουργίας του, το δημοτικό κολυμβητήριο χρησιμοποιείται επιπλέον από τον Ναυτικό Όμιλο Κορίνθου, ενώ τις υποδομές αξιοποιούν επίσης το λιμενικό σώμα (κλιμάκιο ειδικών αποστολών) και διάφοροι εκπαιδευτικοί φορείς (μαθήματα κολύμβησης στη πρωτοβάθμια εκπαίδευση, χρήση από ιδιωτικά εκπαιδευτήρια κ.α.).



Το κολυμβητήριο αποτελείται από δυο κολυμβητικές δεξαμενές (Κ.Δ.):

- Την κύρια κολυμβητική δεξαμενή, διαστάσεων 25,00m x 12,50 m, βάθους 2m αποτελούμενη από 6 διαδρομές και
- Την κολυμβητική δεξαμενή εκμάθησης διαστάσεων 12,50 m x 12,50m και βάθους 1m.

Επιπλέον διαθέτει βοηθητικούς χώρους όπως αποδυτήρια (ανδρών και γυναικών), ντουζιέρες, γραφείο εξυπηρέτησης, με επιφάνεια θερμαινόμενων χώρων περίπου 100 τ.μ και αποθήκες, οι οποίες συγκαταλέγονται στους μη θερμαινόμενους χώρους.

Οι ενεργειακές απαιτήσεις και ως εκ τούτου το ενεργειακό λειτουργικό κόστος του κολυμβητηρίου συνίστανται σε τρεις βασικές κατηγορίες:

- Ενεργειακές απαιτήσεις για τη θέρμανση της ανοικτής Κολυμβητικής Δεξαμενής
- Ενεργειακές απαιτήσεις για την παραγωγή Ζεστών Νερών Χρήσης
- Ενεργειακές απαιτήσεις για τη θέρμανση του κτιρίου αποδυτηρίων και χώρων εξυπηρέτησης κοινού.

Το κύριο πρόβλημα, είναι η θέρμανση της Κολυμβητικής Δεξαμενής, καθώς η διατήρηση σταθερής θερμοκρασίας στους 26 °C του μεγάλου και εκτεθειμένου στο περιβάλλον όγκου νερού.

Σε συνέχεια της Πρόσκλησης, Ειδικής Υπηρεσίας Διαχείρισης για την υποβολή προτάσεων στο πλαίσιο του Άξονα Προτεραιότητας 10, του Ε.Π. «ΥΠΟΔΟΜΕΣ ΜΕΤΑΦΟΡΩΝ, ΠΕΡΙΒΑΛΛΟΝ & ΑΕΙΦΟΡΟΣ ΑΝΑΠΤΥΞΗΣ 2014 2020», το οποίο συγχρηματοδοτείται από το ΕΤΠΑ, ο δήμος Κορινθίων υπέβαλλε πρόταση για τη χρηματοδότηση της πράξης με τίτλο «Χρήση Ανανεώσιμων πηγών Ενέργειας για τη θέρμανση του Ανοικτού Δημοτικού Κολυμβητηρίου Κορίνθου και την λειτουργία του Κολυμβητηρίου με σχεδόν Μηδενική Ενεργειακή Κατανάλωση», συνολικής δαπάνης 1.053.143,97 ευρώ και επιλέξιμης δημόσιας δαπάνης 1.000.000,00 ευρώ.

Τα βασικά σημεία της υφιστάμενης χρήσης του κολυμβητηρίου και των προτεινόμενων παρεμβάσεων παρατίθενται παρακάτω:

Υφιστάμενη Κατάσταση Δημοτικού Κολυμβητηρίου Κορίνθου

Το υφιστάμενο σύστημα θέρμανσης των δυο Κολυμβητικών Δεξαμενών, αποτελείται από ένα ενιαίο λέβητα με καυστήρα πετρελαίου ισχύος 500 kWth, ο οποίος μέσω πλακοειδών εναλλακτών θερμότητας θερμαίνει τα ανακυκλοφορούντα νερά της κάθε δεξαμενής.

Η κάλυψη των αναγκών του κολυμβητηρίου σε Ζεστά Νερά Χρήσης (Ζ.Ν.Χ.) πραγματοποιείται μέσω του κεντρικού συστήματος λέβητα-καυστήρα πετρελαίου, με υποβοήθηση από 10 ηλιακά πάνελ 2 τ.μ. έκαστο, τα οποία είχαν τοποθετηθεί το 2008. Η αποθήκευση των Ζ.Ν.Χ. πραγματοποιείται σε τρία θερμοδοχεία τριπλής ενέργειας και όγκου 500 lt το καθένα, τα οποία είναι συνδεδεμένα παράλληλα μεταξύ τους.

Η ανακυκλοφορία των νερών και των δυο Κολυμβητικών Δεξαμενών πραγματοποιείται σε ενιαίο δίκτυο με βάνες αποκοπής ανά πισίνα. Η κυκλοφορία γίνεται μέσω μίας κύριας και μιας εφεδρικής αντλίας σταθερών στροφών και ισχύος 10,4 kW και παροχής 156 m³/h. Το κολυμβητήριο από κατασκευής δεν διαθέτει δεξαμενή υπερχειλίσης, με αποτέλεσμα μεγάλες ποσότητες νερού καθημερινά να διαφεύγουν προς το δίκτυο ομβρίων του χώρου.

Το κολυμβητήριο διαθέτει ισοθερμικό κάλυμμα, το οποίο χρησιμοποιείται τις ώρες που δεν γίνεται χρήση της κολυμβητικής δεξαμενής. Πρέπει να σημειωθεί ότι αυτή η πρακτική

συμβάλει αισθητά στη μείωση των απωλειών θερμότητας και του ενεργειακού κόστους του κολυμβητηρίου.

Σύμφωνα με τα δεδομένα της ωριαίας ενεργειακής προσομοίωσης λειτουργίας του κολυμβητηρίου, υπολογίζεται ότι η ενεργειακή απαίτηση ανά μονάδα επιφάνειας νερού, ανέρχεται σε 1,4 MWh/m² το έτος. Δηλαδή, η συνολική ενεργειακή απαίτηση ισούται περίπου με 710 MWh(th) ή αντίστοιχα 781 MWh πρωτογενούς ενέργειας. Αυτό ισοδυναμεί με ετήσια κατανάλωση πετρελαίου περίπου 78 τόνων και εκπομπή 208 τόνων CO₂. Το ετήσιο κόστος πλήρους λειτουργίας ανέρχεται, έτσι, περίπου σε 78.000 (χιλιάδες) ευρώ.

Αξιολόγηση Υφιστάμενης Κατάστασης Δημοτικού Κολυμβητηρίου Κορίνθου

- Το σύνολο των ηλεκτρομηχανολογικών εγκαταστάσεων του κολυμβητηρίου είναι σε πάρα πολύ κακή κατάσταση.
- Το δίκτυο σωληνώσεων είναι παλαιωμένο, χωρίς θερμομόνωση, με έντονα σημεία διάβρωσης και διαρροών.
- Ο λέβητας πετρελαίου είναι σε μέτρια κατάσταση και δεν διαθέτει κεντρικό σύστημα ελέγχου θερμοκρασιών.
- Η διάταξη παραγωγής Ζεστών Νερών Χρήσης βρίσκεται σε κακή κατάσταση, με προβλήματα τόσο στα βασικά της σημεία (παλαιότητα ηλιακών πάνελ, δοχεία Ζ.Ν.Χ. με χαμηλή μόνωση και διαρροές κτλ.), όσο και στη λειτουργία του αυτοματισμού ελέγχου, με αποτέλεσμα να μην πραγματοποιείται εξοικονόμηση ενέργειας λόγω ηλιακών, αλλά εν αντιθέσει να καταναλώνεται επιπλέον ποσότητα πετρελαίου.
- Οι απώλειες θερμότητας λόγω αμόνωντων σωληνών και διαρροών ύδατος τόσο λόγω προβλημάτων υδατοστεγάνωσης των δεξαμενών, όσο και λόγω της έλλειψης δεξαμενής υπερχειλίσης, οδηγεί σε ένα εξαιρετικά ενεργοβόρο κολυμβητήριο, με υψηλό λειτουργικό κόστος και κόστος συντήρησης – αποκατάστασης βλάβης.

Προτεινόμενες παρεμβάσεις

Στα πλαίσια της αναβάθμισης του κολυμβητηρίου προτείνεται:

- Η αποκατάσταση των διαρροών της Κολυμβητικής Δεξαμενής, με την εξωτερική υγρομόνωση αυτής.
- Η τοποθέτηση δεξαμενής υπερχειλίσης και η τροποποίηση του υδραυλικού δικτύου ανακυκλοφορίας.
- Η αποψίλωση του υφιστάμενου λέβητα πετρελαίου και του συνόλου των εμφανών σωληνώσεων εντός του μηχανοστασίου.
- Η εγκατάσταση νέου βελτιωμένου Υβριδικού Συστήματος Θέρμανσης αποτελούμενο από Αντλία Θερμότητας Αέρος, Γεωθερμική Αντλία Θερμότητας Ανοικτού Κυκλώματος και λέβητα πετρελαίου ως εφεδρεία, το οποίο θα καλύπτει τις ανάγκες θέρμανσης και Ζ.Ν.Χ. του κολυμβητηρίου.

- Η εγκατάσταση νέου ηλιακού συστήματος βεβιασμένης ανακυκλοφορίας για την συμπληρωματική παραγωγή Ζ.Ν.Χ.
- Η τοποθέτηση διασυνδεδεμένου φωτοβολταϊκού συστήματος 113 kWp για την παραγωγή ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας από Α.Π.Ε. και την επιπλέον μείωση του ετήσιου λειτουργικού κόστους.



Προκειμένου να μειωθεί η κατανάλωση πετρελαίου και κατ' επέκταση η κατανάλωση πρωτογενούς ενέργειας, οι εκπομπές CO₂ και το λειτουργικό κόστος της κολυμβητικής δεξαμενής, εξετάστηκε η πλήρη αντικατάσταση του υφιστάμενου παλαιωμένου συστήματος θέρμανσης πετρελαίου από ένα νέο βελτιωμένο υβριδικό σύστημα θέρμανσης αποτελούμενο από:

- **Μια Γεωθερμική Αντλία Θερμότητας** ονομαστικής ισχύος 189,2 kW (7 °C/38 °C) και βαθμού απόδοσης 4,56 συνδεδεμένη με υδρογεωτρήσεις άντλησης και επανεισαγωγής ύδατος, οι οποίες εγκαθίστανται στον περιβάλλοντα χώρο
- **Μια Αερόψυκτη Αντλία Θερμότητας Αέρος-Νερού**, ονομαστικής ισχύος 135 kW (7 °C/38 °C) και βαθμού απόδοσης 4,08 σε αυτές τις συνθήκες
- **Έναν καινούργιο λέβητα πετρελαίου ισχύος 200kW**, ο οποίος θα αξιοποιείται ως εφεδρεία και συμπληρωματική πηγή σε περίπτωση ακραίων συνθηκών
- **Τρεις εναλλάκτες θερμότητας ισχύος 200kW** έκαστος σε παράλληλη διάταξη
- **Μια διάταξη αυτοματισμού και ελέγχου των πηγών θερμότητας**. Οι τρεις πηγές θερμότητας παραλληλίζονται με κριτήριο την μεγιστοποίηση του βαθμού απόδοσης του συστήματος θέρμανσης. Μέσω αυτοματισμού πραγματοποιείται η επιλογή για την λειτουργία της πηγής θερμότητας, η οποία θα έχει τον μέγιστο βαθμό απόδοσης σε κάθε στιγμή λειτουργίας, ανάλογα με τις εξωτερικές συνθήκες και τη θερμοκρασία του υπογείου ύδατος.

Λαμβάνοντας υπόψη τα αποτελέσματα της ωριαίας προσομοίωσης, υπολογίζεται ότι με τον παραπάνω σχεδιασμό επιτυγχάνονται τα παρακάτω:

- Η ετήσια κατανάλωση ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας ανέρχεται σε 159,1 MWh(el), η οποία αντιστοιχεί σε 461,5 MWh/έτος πρωτογενούς ενέργειας. Παράλληλα, η ενεργειακή

απαίτηση από χρήση πετρελαίου περιορίζεται σε 9,2 MWh/έτος, η οποία αντιστοιχεί σε 10,1 MWh/έτος πρωτογενούς ενέργειας. Κατά συνέπεια, η συνολική κατανάλωση πρωτογενούς ενέργειας ανέρχεται σε 471 MWh/έτος, **δηλαδή είναι μειωμένη κατά 40% σε σχέση με την αρχική κατανάλωση.**

- Αντίστοιχα περιορίζονται κατά 46 τόνους οι εκπομπές CO₂, ποσοστό μειωμένο κατά 22% έναντι του αρχικού.
- **Το λειτουργικό κόστος της θέρμανσης του κολυμβητηρίου περιορίζεται κατά περίπου 73%.** Υπολογίζεται ότι, με σημερινές τιμές ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας (0,13 €/kWhel λόγω ειδικού τιμολογίου), το ετήσιο κόστος θέρμανσης της Κ.Δ. μειώνεται κατά 57.000 ευρώ (περίπου 21.700 ευρώ/ έτος).

Για την περαιτέρω μείωση της κατανάλωσης πρωτογενούς ενέργειας και των εκπομπών CO₂, εξετάστηκε η χρήση ηλιακών συλλεκτών για την παραγωγή Ζ.Ν.Χ. και η εγκατάσταση διασυνδεδεμένου φωτοβολταϊκού συστήματος σε κατάλληλες θέσεις του Δημοτικού Σταδίου.

Με την προτεινόμενη διάταξη παραγωγής Ζ.Ν.Χ. (12 Ηλιακοί συλλέκτες επιφάνεια 24τμ, 2 θερμοδοχεία 1000lt έκαστο, 1 Αντλία Θερμότητας Αέρος-Νερού, ισχύος 16 kW και βαθμού απόδοσης COP τουλάχιστον 3, κατάλληλη για παραγωγή Ζ.Ν.Χ., και 1 σύστημα αυτοματισμού επιτήρησης και ελέγχου της διάταξης παραγωγής Ζ.Ν.Χ.) καλύπτεται περίπου το 63% της ενεργειακής απαίτησης από την ηλιακή ενέργεια, γνωρίζοντας πως η συνολική απαίτηση ισούται με 67,5MWh/ έτος, ενώ το υπόλοιπο καλύπτεται από αντλία θερμότητας υψηλής απόδοσης. Αποτέλεσμα αυτού, είναι η μείωση κατά 70% της κατανάλωσης πρωτογενούς ενέργειας, καθώς από 72,2MWh τώρα έχουμε 23MWh, και ταυτόχρονα η μείωση των εκπομπών CO₂ κατά 54% (8,1 ton/ έτος από 17,8 ton/ έτος).

Για την ηλεκτροπαραγωγή σχεδιάζεται η εγκατάσταση διασυνδεδεμένου φωτοβολταϊκού συστήματος σε διάφορες θέσεις εντός του Δημοτικού Σταδίου Κορίνθου, κάτι που θα επιτύχει σχεδόν μηδενική ενεργειακή κατανάλωση. Λαμβάνοντας υπόψη το διαθέσιμο χώρο και τις ενεργειακές καταναλώσεις, προτείνεται η εγκατάσταση φωτοβολταϊκού ισχύος 113kWp.

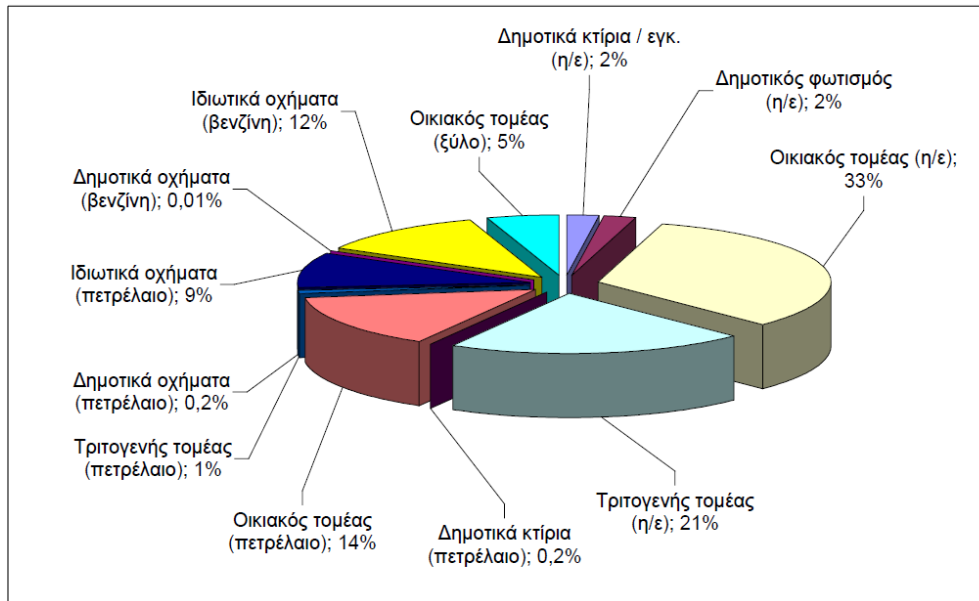


Με την εγκατάσταση του συγκεκριμένου φωτοβολταϊκού συστήματος, επιτυγχάνεται:

- Μέση ετήσια ηλεκτροπαραγωγή 174MWh(eI), η οποία υπερβαίνει κατά 5% την ετήσια κατανάλωση ρεύματος για θέρμανση της Κ.Δ. και την παραγωγή Ζ.Ν.Χ., δίνοντας τη δυνατότητα κάλυψης και μέρους λοιπών ενεργειακών καταναλώσεων (φωτισμός, κυκλοφορία νερών κολυμβητικής δεξαμένης κ.α.).
- Με την αξιοποίηση του διασυνδεδεμένου φωτοβολταϊκού συστήματος, επιτυγχάνεται αρνητική παραγωγή πρωτογενούς ενέργειας, αφού έχουμε θετικό ισοζύγιο σε σχέση με τις καταναλώσεις. Ποσοστιαία, μάλιστα, η πρωτογενής ενέργεια μειώνεται κατά 104%.
- Επιπρόσθετα, το θετικό ισοζύγιο οδηγεί και στη μείωση των εκπομπών CO₂ κατά 106%, οδηγώντας σε ένα απολύτως «πράσινο» κολυμβητήριο.

Η πρόταση μπορεί να αποτελέσει μια πρότυπη - πιλοτική μεθοδολογία εξοικονόμησης ενέργειας στα κολυμβητήρια, καθώς με την συν-αξιοποίηση του υψηλού βαθμού απόδοσης των αντλιών θερμότητας (γεωθερμική – αέρος), της ηλιακής ενέργειας για την παραγωγή Ζ.Ν.Χ. και ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας μπορεί να επιτευχθεί η δημιουργία κολυμβητηρίου σχεδόν μηδενικής ενεργειακής κατανάλωσης.

5.1 Σχήματα



Πηγή: ΣΔΑΕ Δήμου Κορινθίων

Σχήμα 1: Εκπομπές CO₂ στον Δήμο Κορινθίων ανά τομέα δραστηριότητας

5.2 Πίνακες

Πίνακας 1: Βασικά στοιχεία Δήμου Κορινθίων

| Δήμος Κορινθίων | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Ενότητα | Κοινότητες | Πληθυσμός (2011) | Έκταση |
| Άσσου - Λεχαίου | Άσσου | 2041 | 25,49 km ² |
| | Κάτω Άσσου | 693 | |
| | Λεχαίου | 2643 | |
| | Περιγιαλίου | 1616 | |
| Κορινθίων | Αρχαίας Κορίνθου | 2918 | 102,2 km ² |
| | Εξαμιλίων | 2905 | |
| | Κορίνθου | 30176 | |
| | Ξυλοκερίζης | 1316 | |
| | Σολομού | 817 | |
| Σαρωνικού | Αθικίων | 2038 | 136,58 km ² |
| | Γαλατακίου | 2505 | |
| | Αγίου Ιωάννου | 375 | |
| | Κατακαλίου | 342 | |
| Σολυγείας | Σοφικού | 2009 | 179,46 km ² |
| | Αγγελόκαστρου | 376 | |
| | Κόρφου | 338 | |
| Τενέας | Αγιονορίου | 319 | 167,57 km ² |
| | Αγίου Βασιλείου | 1264 | |
| | Κλένιας | 777 | |
| | Κουταλά | 746 | |
| | Στεφανίου | 279 | |
| | Χιλιμοδίου | 1699 | |

Πίνακας 2: Συνολική κατανάλωση ενέργειας και απογραφή εκπομπών αναφοράς

| Τομέας κατανάλωσης | Ποσότητα ενέργειας (kWh) | Εκπομπές CO₂ (tCO₂) |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Ηλεκτρική ενέργεια | | |
| Δημοτικά κτίρια και εγκαταστάσεις | 7.785.706 | 8.689 |
| Δημοτικός φωτισμός | 7.358.212 | 8.212 |
| Οικιακός τομέας | 115.130.818 | 128.486 |
| Τριτογενής τομέας | 72.628.976 | 81.054 |
| Πετρέλαιο | | |
| Δημοτικά κτίρια και εγκαταστάσεις | 2.623.520 | 700 |
| Οικιακός τομέας | 209.953.805 | 56.058 |
| Τριτογενής τομέας | 9.543.226 | 2.548 |
| Τομέας κατανάλωσης | Ποσότητα ενέργειας (kWh) | Εκπομπές CO₂ (tCO₂) |
| Δημοτικά οχήματα | 2.773.250 | 693 |
| Ιδιωτικά οχήματα | 147.296.092 | 36.824 |
| Βενζίνη | | |
| Δημοτικά οχήματα | 161.322 | 40 |
| Ιδιωτικά οχήματα | 186.440.167 | 46.424 |
| Ξύλο | | |
| Οικιακός τομέας | 63.300.989 | 19.117 |
| Σύνολο | 824.996.084 | 388.845 |

Πηγή: ΣΔΑΕ Δήμου Κορινθίων

Πίνακας 3: Κατανάλωση ενέργειας και αναμενόμενη μείωση εκπομπών CO₂ έως το 2020

| | Κατανάλωση ενέργειας (MWh) | Εκπομπές CO₂ (tCO₂) | Μείωση εκπομπών CO₂ (tCO₂) | Ποσοστό μείωσης CO₂ |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|---------------------------------------|
| Δημοτικά κτίρια και εγκαταστάσεις | 8.339 | 7.807 | 1581,9 | 16,9% |
| Δημοτικός φωτισμός | 4.617 | 5.063 | 3.148,8 | 38,4% |
| Οικιακός τομέας | 375.742 | 197.055 | 6.605,9 | 3,3% |
| Τριτογενής τομέας | 78.063 | 79.302 | 4.299,9 | 5,2% |
| Δημοτικά οχήματα | 1.735 | 434 | 299,7 | 40,1% |
| Ιδιωτικές μεταφορές | 270.518 | 67.478 | 15.769,2 | 18,9% |
| ΑΠΕ | | (-) 81.813,6 | 81.813,6 | |
| Σύνολο | 739.017 | 275.326 | 113.519 | 29,2% |

Πηγή: ΣΔΑΕ Δήμου Κορινθίων

Πίνακας 4: Κατανάλωση ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας Δήμου Κορινθίων (στοιχεία 2017)

| Δήμος Κορίνθου | | | | Κατανάλωση ηλ. ενέργειας 2017 | Σύνολο Δήμου |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|
| Δημοτική Ενότητα | Κοινότητα | Πληθυσμός (2011) | Έκταση | kWh | kWh |
| Άσσου - Λεχαίου | Άσσου | 2.041 | 25,49 km ² | 278.002 | 1.263.423 |
| | Κάτω Άσσου | 693 | | 242.220 | |
| | Λεχαίου | 2.643 | | 518.699 | |
| | Περιγιαλίου | 1.616 | | 224.502 | |
| Κορινθίων | Αρχαίας Κορίνθου | 2.918 | 102,2 km ² | 333.351 | 3.810.708 |
| | Εξαμυλίων | 2.905 | | 220.771 | |
| | Κορίνθου | 30.176 | | 2.976.911 | |
| | Ξυλοκεριζής | 1.316 | | 241.597 | |
| | Σολομού | 817 | | 38.078 | |
| Σαρωνικού | Αθικίων | 2.038 | 136,58 km ² | 364.262 | 978.764 |
| | Γαλατακίου | 2.505 | | 495.427 | |
| | Αγίου Ιωάννου | 375 | | 37.951 | |
| | Κατακαλίου | 342 | | 81.124 | |
| Σολυγείας | Σοφικού | 2.009 | 179,46 km ² | 285.731 | 513.187 |
| | Αγγελόκαστρου | 376 | | 99.086 | |
| | Κόρφου | 338 | | 128.370 | |
| Τενέας | Αγιονορίου | 319 | 167,57 km ² | 20.857 | 690.170 |
| | Αγίου Βασιλείου | 1.264 | | 137.578 | |
| | Κλένιας | 777 | | 47.799 | |
| | Κουταλά | 746 | | 98.165 | |
| | Στεφανίου | 279 | | 52.376 | |
| | Χιλιομοδίου | 1.699 | | 333.395 | |
| | | | | | 7.256.252 |

Πίνακας 5: Επιμερισμός κατανάλωσης ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας Δήμου Κορινθίων (στοιχεία 2017)

| Δήμος Κορινθίων | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Ενότητα | Κοινότητες | Πληθυσμός (2017) | Υποδομές (πχ. αντλιοστάσια), kWh | Δημοτικά Κτήρια, kWh | Οδοφωτισμός, kWh | Σύνολο kWh |
| Άσσου - Λεχαίου | Άσσου | 2041 | 66.800 | 6.135 | 205.067 | 278.002 |
| | Κάτω Άσσου | 693 | 35.918 | 24.587 | 181.715 | 242.220 |
| | Λεχαίου | 2643 | - | 29.042 | 489.657 | 518.699 |
| | Περιγαλίου | 1616 | 149 | 37.466 | 186.887 | 224.502 |
| Κορινθίων | Αρχαίας Κορίνθου | 2918 | - | 19.194 | 314.157 | 333.351 |
| | Εξαμιλίων | 2905 | - | 15.798 | 204.973 | 220.771 |
| | Κορίνθου | 30176 | 58.296 | 236.877 | 2.681.738 | 2.976.911 |
| | Ξυλοκερίζης | 1316 | - | 6.568 | 235.029 | 241.597 |
| | Σολομού | 817 | - | - | 38.078 | 38.078 |
| Σαρωνικού | Αθικίων | 2038 | 5.794 | 35.628 | 322.840 | 364.262 |
| | Γαλατακίου | 2505 | - | 10.648 | 484.779 | 495.427 |
| | Αγίου Ιωάννου | 375 | - | 6.806 | 31.145 | 37.951 |
| | Κατακαλίου | 342 | - | 647 | 80.477 | 81.124 |
| Σολυγείας | Σοφικού | 2009 | 4.928 | 12.472 | 268.331 | 285.731 |
| | Αγγελόκαστρου | 376 | 723 | 676 | 97.687 | 99.086 |
| | Κόρφου | 338 | - | 14.598 | 113.772 | 128.370 |
| Τενέας | Αγιονορίου | 319 | 3.610 | 186 | 17.061 | 20.857 |
| | Αγίου Βασιλείου | 1264 | 449 | 10.322 | 126.807 | 137.578 |
| | Κλένιας | 777 | - | 1.793 | 46.006 | 47.799 |
| | Κουταλά | 746 | 693 | 2.975 | 94.497 | 98.165 |
| | Στεφανίου | 279 | - | 841 | 51.535 | 52.376 |
| | Χιλιομοδίου | 1699 | 66.459 | 60.031 | 206.905 | 333.395 |

7.256.252

6 Παράρτημα Α: Ενεργειακά δεδομένα

| ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΑ | | ΑΓΓΕΛΟΚΑΣΤΡΟ | | ΑΠΡΙΛΙΟΣ | | | ΙΟΥΝΙΟΣ | | | ΑΥΓΟΥΣΤΟΣ | | | ΟΚΤΩΒΡΙΟΣ | | | ΔΕΚΕΜΒΡΙΟΣ | | |
|----------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------|-------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------------|---------------------|------------|-------------|---------------------|------------|-----------------|
| Α/Α | ΑΡ. ΠΑΡΟΧΗΣ | ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ | ΠΑΡΑΤΗΡΗΣΕΙΣ | ΠΕΡΙΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | | ΩΧΒ | ΠΕΡΙΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | | ΩΧΒ | ΠΕΡΙΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | | ΩΧΒ | ΠΕΡΙΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | | ΩΧΒ | ΠΕΡΙΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | | ΩΧΒ |
| | | ΑΝΤΛΙΟΣΤΑΣΙΑ | | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | |
| 1 | 3153821101 | ΑΝΤΛΙΟΣΤΑΣΙΟ ΑΓΓΕΛΟΚΑΣΤΡΟ | | 23/12/2016 | 23/4/2017 | 723,00 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 315553901 | ΑΝΤΛΙΟΣΤΑΣΙΟ ΑΓΓΕΛΟΚΑΣΤΡΟ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 315554001 | ΑΝΤΛΙΟΣΤΑΣΙΟ ΑΓΓΕΛΟΚΑΣΤΡΟ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 3156520901 | ΑΝΤΛΙΟΣΤΑΣΙΟ ΑΓΓΕΛΟΚΑΣΤΡΟ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ΣΥΝΟΛΟ | | | | | | 723,00 | | | 0,00 | | | 0,00 | | | 0,00 | | | 0,00 |
| | | ΔΗΜ.ΚΑΤ.(ΚΤΙΡΙΑ) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 3153822601 | ΚΟΙΝ. ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟ ΑΓΓΕΛΟΚΑΣΤΡΟ | | | | | 24/4/2017 | 22/6/2017 | 0,00 | 24/4/2017 | 24/8/2017 | 274,00 | 25/8/2017 | 23/10/2017 | 0,00 | 25/8/2017 | 20/12/2017 | 402,00 |
| ΣΥΝΟΛΟ | | | | | | 0,00 | | | 0,00 | | | 274,00 | | | 0,00 | | | 402,00 |
| | | ΦΟΠ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 3153823301 | ΦΟΠ ΑΓΓΕΛΟΚΑΣΤΡΟ | | 23/12/2016 | 23/4/2017 | 11054,00 | 24/4/2017 | 22/6/2017 | 0,00 | 24/4/2017 | 24/8/2017 | 8684,00 | 25/8/2017 | 23/10/2017 | 0,00 | 25/8/2017 | 20/12/2017 | 11734,00 |
| 2 | 3158033301 | ΦΟΠ (ΚΟΙΝ. ΑΓΓΕΛΟΚΑΣΤΡΟ) | | 23/12/2016 | 23/4/2017 | 9677,00 | 24/4/2017 | 22/6/2017 | 0,00 | 24/4/2017 | 24/8/2017 | 6916,00 | 25/8/2017 | 23/10/2017 | 0,00 | 25/8/2017 | 20/12/2017 | 8861,00 |
| 3 | 3158296101 | ΠΙΛ.ΔΗΜΟΣ ΣΟΛΥΓΕΙΑΣ ΑΓΓΕΛΟΚ | | 23/12/2016 | 23/4/2017 | 142,00 | 24/4/2017 | 22/6/2017 | 0,00 | 24/4/2017 | 24/8/2017 | 397,00 | 25/8/2017 | 23/10/2017 | 0,00 | 25/8/2017 | 20/12/2017 | 303,00 |
| 4 | 3158318401 | ΠΙΛ.ΔΗΜΟΣ ΣΟΛΥΓΕΙΑΣ ΑΓΓΕΛΟΚ. | | 23/12/2016 | 23/4/2017 | 6518,00 | 24/4/2017 | 22/6/2017 | 0,00 | 24/4/2017 | 24/8/2017 | 723,00 | 25/8/2017 | 23/10/2017 | 0,00 | 25/8/2017 | 20/12/2017 | 10830,00 |
| 5 | 3160204301 | ΠΙΛ.ΔΗΜΟΣ ΣΟΛΥΓΕΙΑΣ 1Η ΠΛΑΤΕΙΑ | | 23/12/2016 | 23/4/2017 | 587,00 | 24/4/2017 | 24/4/2017 | 0,00 | 24/4/2017 | 24/8/2017 | 970,00 | 25/8/2017 | 23/10/2017 | 0,00 | 25/8/2017 | 20/12/2017 | 1204,00 |
| 6 | 3160204401 | ΠΙΛ.ΔΗΜΟΣ ΣΟΛΥΓΕΙΑΣ -.ΣΚΑΒΙ | | 1/9/2016 | 26/4/2017 | 411,00 | 27/4/2017 | 22/6/2017 | 0,00 | 27/4/2017 | 24/8/2017 | 257,00 | 25/8/2017 | 23/10/2017 | 0,00 | 24/10/2017 | 20/12/2017 | 0,00 |
| 7 | 3160204501 | ΠΙΛ.ΔΗΜΟΣ ΣΟΛΥΓΕΙΑΣ ΝΕΚΡΟΤΑΦΕΙΟ | | 23/12/2016 | 23/4/2017 | 552,00 | 27/4/2017 | 22/6/2017 | 0,00 | 24/4/2017 | 24/8/2017 | 413,00 | 25/8/2017 | 23/10/2017 | 0,00 | 25/8/2017 | 20/12/2017 | 425,00 |
| 8 | 3160261101 | ΠΙΛ. ΠΕΡΙΟΧΗ ΠΟΥΛΑΕΖΑ(ΔΗΜ.ΣΟΛΥΓΕΙΑΣ) | | 23/12/2016 | 23/4/2017 | 1282,00 | 24/4/2017 | 22/6/2017 | 0,00 | 24/4/2017 | 24/8/2017 | 1506,00 | 25/8/2017 | 23/10/2017 | 0,00 | 25/8/2017 | 20/12/2017 | 1524,00 |
| 9 | 3160617701 | ΦΟΠ ΤΚ ΑΓΓΕΛΟΚΑΣΤΡΟΥ | | 23/12/2016 | 23/4/2017 | 4667,00 | 24/4/2017 | 22/6/2017 | 0,00 | 24/4/2017 | 24/8/2017 | 3554,00 | 25/8/2017 | 23/10/2017 | 0,00 | 25/8/2017 | 20/12/2017 | 4496,00 |
| ΣΥΝΟΛΟ | | | | | | 34890,00 | | | 0,00 | | | 23420,00 | | | 0,00 | | | 39377,00 |
| ΓΕΝΙΚΟ ΣΥΝΟΛΟ | | | | | | 35613,00 | | | 0,00 | | | 23694,00 | | | 0,00 | | | 39779,00 |

| Α/Α | ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΑ | ΑΓ.ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΟΥ | ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ | ΠΑΡΑΤΗΡΗΣΕΙΣ | ΙΑΝΟΥΑΡΙΟΣ | | ΦΕΒΡΟΥΑΡΙΟΣ | | ΜΑΡΤΙΟΣ | | ΑΠΡΙΛΙΟΣ | | ΜΑΙΟΣ | | ΙΟΥΝΙΟΣ | | ΑΥΓΟΥΣΤΟΣ | | ΣΕΠΤΕΜΒΡΙΟΣ | | ΟΚΤΩΒΡΙΟΣ | | ΝΟΕΜΒΡΙΟΣ | | ΔΕΚΕΜΒΡΙΟΣ | | |
|------|------------|--------------|---|--------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------|-----------|---------------------|----------|---------------------|------|---------------------|------|---------------------|------|---------------------|------|---------------------|------|---------------------|------|---------------------|------|---------------------|------|---------------------|
| | | | | | ΠΕΡΙΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ | ΠΕΡΙΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ | ΠΕΡΙΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ | ΠΕΡΙΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ | ΠΕΡΙΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ | ΠΕΡΙΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ | ΠΕΡΙΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ | ΠΕΡΙΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ | ΠΕΡΙΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ | ΠΕΡΙΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ | ΠΕΡΙΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ | ΠΕΡΙΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ |
| ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ |
| 1 | 3150844601 | | ΑΝΤΙΛΙΟΣΤΑΣΙΑ Γ22 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | ΥΔΡΕΥΣΗ ΔΗΜΟΣ ΤΕΝΕΑΣ ΑΓ.ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΟΥ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | ΚΟΙΝ. ΑΝΤΛ/ΣΙΟ ΑΓ. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΟΥ(| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | SOS TO ΧΡΗΣΙΜ.ΤΟ ΚΥΛΙΚΕΙΟ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 3151016201 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 3155572201 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 3156669001 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | 3157268501 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | ΣΥΝΟΛΟ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 0,00 | | | | 0,00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | ΔΗΜ.ΚΑΤ.(ΚΤΙΡΙΑ) Γ21 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 3151210601 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | ΔΗΜ. ΣΧΟΛΕΙΟ ΑΓ.ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΟ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 3156775701 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | ΚΟΙΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟ ΑΓ.ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΟΥ | | | | | 5/10/2016 | 1/2/2017 | 3683,00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 3159055201 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | ΝΗΠΙΑΓΩΓΟ ΔΗΜΟΣ ΤΕΝΕΑΣ ΑΓ. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΟΥ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | 3159005201 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | ΓΗΠΕΔΟ (ΔΗΜΟΣ ΤΕΝΕΑΣ ΑΓ. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΟΥ)? | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | ΣΤΙΣ ΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΕΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΔΕΛ ΑΝΑΦΕΡΕΤΑΙ Γ22 ΚΑΤΗΓΟΡΙΑ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | ΣΥΝΟΛΟ | 14/12/2016 | 12/1/2017 | 435,00 | 13/1/2017 | 8/2/2017 | 178,00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 435,00 | | | | 3861,00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | ΦΟΠ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 3150829901 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | ΚΟΙΝ ΦΩΤΙΣΜΟΣ ΑΓ. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΟΥ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 3150838201 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | ΦΟΠ ΑΓ. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΟΥ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 3151021401 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | ΚΟΙΝ ΦΩΤΙΣΜΟΣ ΑΓ. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΟΥ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 3151209201 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | ΦΟΠ ΑΓ. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΟΥ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | 3156109301 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | ΦΟΠ ΑΓ. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΟΥ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | ΚΟΙΝΟΤΙΚΟΣ ΦΩΤΙΣΜΟΣ ΑΓ. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΟΥ ΔΕΡΒΕΝΑΚΙΑ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 3156593301 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΟΥ ΔΕΡΒΕΝΑΚΙΑ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 3157392201 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | ΦΟΠ ΑΓ. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΟΥ ΔΕΡΒΕΝΑΚΙΑ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | 3157862901 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | ΦΟΠ (ΚΟΙΝ. ΑΓ. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΟΥ) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | 3157866401 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | ΦΟΠ (ΚΟΙΝ. ΑΓ. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΟΥ ΧΑΝΙΑ) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | 3157862101 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | ΦΟΠ (ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΑ ΑΓ.ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΟΥ) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | 3157927701 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | ΦΟΠ (ΚΟΙΝ.ΑΓ. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΟΥ) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | 3158034701 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | ΦΟΠ (ΔΗΜ. ΤΕΝΕΑΣ ΠΕΤΡΕΣ ΑΓ.ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΟΥ) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | 3158053101 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | ΠΛΑΤΕΙΑ ΔΗΜΟΣ ΤΕΝΕΑΣ ΑΓ. ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | 3158672101 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | ΦΟΠ ΔΗΜ. ΤΕΝΕΑΣ ΑΓ.ΒΑΣΙΛΙΟΣ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | 3159048401 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | ΠΛΑΤΕΙΑ (ΔΗΜΟΥ ΤΕΝΕΑΣ ΑΓ.ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΟΥ) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | 3159548801 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | ΠΛ.(ΔΗΜΟΣ ΤΕΝΕΑΣ ΔΕΡΒΕΝΑΚΙΑ ΑΓ. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΟΣ) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | 3159548901 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | ΠΛ.(ΔΗΜΟΣ ΤΕΝΕΑΣ ΔΕΡΒΕΝΑΚΙΑ ΑΓ. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΟΣ) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | 3159990901 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | ΦΟΠ ΔΗΜΟΣ ΤΕΝΕΑΣ ΑΓ. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΟΥ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | ΣΥΝΟΛΟ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 0,00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | ΓΕΝΙΚΟ ΣΥΝΟΛΟ | | | 435,00 | | | | 52097,00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΑ | | ΑΓ.ΙΩΑΝΝΟΥ | ΙΑΝΟΥΑΡΙΟΣ | | | ΜΑΙΟΣ | | | ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ | | | ΣΕΠΤΕΜΒΡΙΟΣ | | | ΝΟΕΜΒΡΙΟΣ | | |
|-----------|-------------|---|--------------------------------------|----------|-----------------|-------------------------|----------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Α/Α | ΑΡ. ΠΑΡΟΧΗΣ | ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ | ΠΑΡΑΤΗΡΗΣΕΙΣ ΠΕΡΙΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ ΩΧΒ | | | ΠΕΡΙΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ ΩΧΒ | | | ΠΕΡΙΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ ΩΧΒ | | | ΠΕΡΙΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ ΩΧΒ | | | ΠΕΡΙΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ ΩΧΒ | | |
| | | ΑΝΤΛΙΟΣΤΑΣΙΑ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | |
| 1 | 3153668401 | ΚΟΙΝ.ΑΝΤΛΙΟΣΤ. ΑΓ.ΙΩΑΝΝΗΣ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 3153668701 | ΚΟΙΝ.ΑΝΤΛΙΟΣΤ. ΑΓ.ΙΩΑΝΝΗΣ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 3153668801 | ΚΟΙΝ.ΑΝΤΛΙΟΣΤ. ΑΓ.ΙΩΑΝΝΗΣ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | ΣΥΝΟΛΟ | | | 0,00 | | | 0,00 | | | 0,00 | | | 0,00 | | | 0,00 |
| | | ΔΗΜ.ΚΑΤ.(ΚΤΙΡΙΑ) Γ21 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 3153663701 | ΔΗΜΟΤΙΚΟ ΣΧΟΛΕΙΟ ΑΓ. ΙΩΑΝΝΗΣ ανενεργο? | 1/9/2016 | 1/1/2017 | 1198,00 | 2/1/2017 | 1/5/2017 | 1136,00 | 2/5/2017 | 29/6/2017 | 0,00 | 2/5/2017 | 31/8/2017 | 1507,00 | 1/9/2017 | 30/10/2017 | 0,00 |
| 2 | 3153671301 | ΚΟΙΝ. ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟ ΑΓ. ΙΩΑΝΝΗΣ | 1/9/2016 | 1/1/2017 | 68,00 | 2/1/2017 | 1/5/2017 | 2897,00 | 2/5/2017 | 29/6/2017 | 0,00 | 30/6/2017 | 31/8/2017 | 0,00 | 1/9/2017 | 30/10/2017 | 0,00 |
| | 316053201 | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΚΟΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ ΑΓ ΙΩΑΝΝΗΣ ΓΗΠΕΔΟ | | | | | | | 2/5/2017 | 29/6/2017 | 0,00 | 2/5/2017 | 31/8/2017 | 0,00 | 1/9/2017 | 30/10/2017 | 0,00 |
| | | ΣΥΝΟΛΟ | | | 1266,00 | | | 4033,00 | | | 0,00 | | | 1507,00 | | | 0,00 |
| | | ΦΟΠ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 3153671501 | ΚΟΙΝ. ΦΩΤΙΣΜΟΣ ΑΓ. ΙΩΑΝΝΗΣ | 1/9/2016 | 1/1/2017 | 10394,00 | 2/1/2017 | 1/5/2017 | 9565,00 | 2/5/2017 | 29/6/2017 | 0,00 | 2/5/2017 | 31/8/2017 | 7783,00 | 1/9/2017 | 30/10/2017 | 0,00 |
| 2 | 3160392201 | ΠΙΛ. ΠΛΑΤΕΙΑ ΑΓ.ΙΩΑΝΝΟΥ (ΔΗΜΟΣ ΚΟΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ) | 1/9/2016 | 1/1/2017 | 1288,00 | 2/1/2017 | 1/5/2017 | 1285,00 | 2/5/2017 | 29/6/2017 | 0,00 | 2/5/2017 | 31/8/2017 | 830,00 | 1/9/2017 | 30/10/2017 | 0,00 |
| | | ΔΙΑΦΟΡΑ ΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗΣ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | ΣΥΝΟΛΟ | | | 11682,00 | | | 10850,00 | | | 0,00 | | | 8613,00 | | | 0,00 |
| | | ΓΕΝΙΚΟ ΣΥΝΟΛΟ | | | 12948,00 | | | 14883,00 | | | 0,00 | | | 10120,00 | | | 0,00 |

| ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΑ | ΑΓΙΟΝΟΡΙΟΥ | Α/Α | ΑΡ. ΠΑΡΟΧΗΣ | ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ | ΠΑΡΑΤΗΡΗΣΕΙΣ | ΙΑΝΟΥΑΡΙΟΣ | | ΦΕΒΡΟΥΑΡΙΟΣ | | ΜΑΡΤΙΟΣ | | ΑΠΡΙΛΙΟΣ | | ΜΑΙΟΣ | | ΙΟΥΝΙΟΣ | | ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ | | ΑΥΓΟΥΣΤΟΣ | | ΣΕΠΤΕΜΒΡΙΟΣ | | ΟΚΤΩΒΡΙΟΣ | | ΝΟΕΜΒΡΙΟΣ | | ΔΕΚΕΜΒΡΙΟΣ | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|------------|-----|-------------|--|--------------|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|-----|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|----------|----------------------|--------|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|--------|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|----------|-----------|--------|-----------|------------|--------|-----------|------------|--------|
| | | | | | | ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ | ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ | ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ | ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ | ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ | ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ | ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ | ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ | ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ | ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ | ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ | ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ | ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | ΑΝΤΙΛΟΙΣΤΑΣΙΑ Γ22 | | | | | | 26/10/2016 | 22/2/2017 | 1530,00 | | | | | | 23/2/2017 | 27/6/2017 | 980,00 | 28/6/2017 | 27/8/2017 | 0,00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 3150793401 | | | ΚΟΙΝ. ΑΝΤΛΙΣΤΟ ΑΓΙΟΝΟΡΙΟΥ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 3150797301 | | | ΚΟΙΝ. ΑΝΤΛΙΣΤΟ ΑΓΙΟΝΟΡΙΟΥ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 3157721701 | | | ΥΔΡΕΥΣΗ (ΔΗΜΟΣ ΤΕΝΕΑΣ ΑΓΙΟΝΟΡΙΟΥ) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 3160545001 | | | ΓΕΩΤΡΗΣΗ ΑΓΙΟΝΟΡΙΟΥ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | ΣΥΝΟΛΟ | | | | 0,00 | | | | 1530,00 | | 0,00 | | 0,00 | | | 0,00 | | 980,00 | | 0,00 | | 0,00 | | 0,00 | | 1100,00 | | 0,00 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | ΔΗΜ.ΚΑΤ. (ΚΤΙΡΙΑ) Γ21 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 3150797001 | | | ΔΗΜΟΤΙΚΟ ΣΧΟΛΕΙΟ ΑΓΙΟΝΟΡΙΟΥ (ενεκεργά) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | ΣΥΝΟΛΟ | | | | 0,00 | | | | 0,00 | | 0,00 | | 0,00 | | | 0,00 | | 0,00 | | 0,00 | | 0,00 | | 0,00 | | 186,00 | | 0,00 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | ΦΟΠ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 3150793101 | | | ΚΟΙΝ. ΦΩΤΙΣΜΟΣ ΑΓΙΟΝΟΡΙΟΥ | | | | | | 26/10/2016 | 22/2/2017 | 4586,00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 3159444001 | | | ΦΟΠ (ΔΗΜΟΣ ΤΕΝΕΑΣ ΑΓΙΟΝΟΡΙΟΥ) | | | | | | 26/10/2016 | 22/2/2017 | 549,00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 3160311101 | | | ΚΑΣΤΡΟ (ΔΗΜΟΣ ΚΟΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ ΑΓΙΟΝΟΡΙΟΥ) | | 1/1/2017 | 31/1/2017 | 318,00 | | 26/10/2016 | 22/2/2017 | 289,00 | 1/3/2017 | 31/3/2017 | 305,00 | 1/4/2017 | 30/4/2017 | 361,00 | 1/5/2017 | 31/5/2017 | 465,00 | 1/6/2017 | 30/6/2017 | 364,00 | 28/6/2017 | 27/8/2017 | 0,00 | 1/8/2017 | 31/8/2017 | 404,00 | 1/9/2017 | 30/9/2017 | 423,00 | 1/10/2017 | 31/10/2017 | 482,00 | 1/11/2017 | 30/11/2017 | 435,00 |
| | | | | ΣΥΝΟΛΟ | | | | 318,00 | | 0,00 | 1/2/2017 | 28/2/2017 | 5424,00 | | | 305,00 | 361,00 | | | 465,00 | | 4295,00 | | 0,00 | 404,00 | | 423,00 | | 4831,00 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | ΓΕΝΙΚΟ ΣΥΝΟΛΟ | | | | 318,00 | | 0,00 | | 6954,00 | | 305,00 | 361,00 | | | 465,00 | | | 5275,00 | | 0,00 | 404,00 | | 423,00 | | 5917,00 | | | | | | | | | 435,00 | | |

| ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΑ | ΑΘΙΚΩΝ | ΙΑΝΟΥΑΡΙΟΣ | ΦΕΒΡΟΥΑΡΙΟΣ | ΜΑΡΤΙΟΣ | ΑΠΡΙΛΙΟΣ | ΜΑΙΟΣ | ΙΟΥΝΙΟΣ | ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ | ΑΥΓΟΥΣΤΟΣ | ΣΕΠΤΕΜΒΡΙΟΣ | ΟΚΤΩΒΡΙΟΣ | ΝΟΕΜΒΡΙΟΣ | ΔΕΚΕΜΒΡΙΟΣ |
|-----------|------------|--|---|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|------------|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|------------|
| Α/Α | ΑΡ. ΠΑΡΧΟΣ | ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ | ΠΑΡΑΤΗΡΗΣΕΙΣ | ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ | ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ | ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ | ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ | ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ |
| Α/Α | ΑΡ. ΠΑΡΧΟΣ | ΑΝΤΙΟΧΤΑΣΙΑ Γ22 | | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ |
| 1 | 3153643301 | ΚΟΙΝ. ΑΝΤ. ΑΛΑΜΑΝΟ | | 16/12/2016 | 15/1/2017 | 116,00 | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 3155556601 | ΑΝΤΙΟΧΤΑΣΙΟ ΚΟΙΝ. ΑΘΙΚΙΑ | | 16/12/2016 | 15/1/2017 | 116,00 | 16/1/2017 | 12/2/2017 | 101,00 | 13/2/2017 | 13/3/2017 | 104,00 | 14/3/2017 |
| 3 | 3155556601 | ΑΝΤΙΟΧΤΑΣΙΟ ΚΟΙΝ. ΑΘΙΚΙΑ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 3156486901 | ΥΔΡΕΥΣΗ ΚΟΙΝΟΤ. ΑΘΙΚΙΑ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | 3156865101 | ΑΝΤΙΟΧΤΑΣΙΟ ΚΟΙΝ. ΑΘΙΚΙΑ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 3157782701 | ΥΔΡΕΥΣΗ ΔΗΜΟΣ ΣΑΡΟΝΙΚΟΥ ΜΑΤΡΑΚΙΑ ΣΟΥΛΙΑΡΙ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 3158291001 | ΥΔΡΕΥΣΗ ΑΘΙΚΙΑ ΔΗΜΟΣ ΣΑΡΟΝΙΚΟΥ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | 3158291101 | ΔΕΣΑΜΕΝΗ ΑΘΙΚΙΑ ΔΗΜΟΣ ΣΑΡΟΝΙΚΟΥ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | 9340183501 | ΥΔΡΕΥΣΗ ΚΟΙΝ.ΑΘΙΚΙΑ ΑΓ. ΑΘΑΝΑΣΙΟΣ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | 9340183701 | ΑΝΤΙΟΧΤΑΣΙΟ ΚΟΙΝ. ΑΘΙΚΙΑ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | 9340184001 | ΚΟΙΝ. ΑΝΤ. ΑΘΙΚΙΑ Τ.Α. ΑΘΙΚΙΑ ΚΟΡΙΝΘΙΑΣ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | 9340185003 | ΥΔΡΕΥΣΗ ΔΗΜΟΣ ΤΕΛΕΑΣ ΦΑΝΕΡΩΜΕΝΗ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | ΣΥΝΟΛΟ | | | | 116,00 | | 101,00 | 104,00 | 123,00 | 522,00 | 368,00 | 341,00 |
| | | ΔΗΜ.ΚΑΤ.(ΚΤΙΡΙΑ) Γ21 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 3153635001 | ΔΗΜΟΤΙΚΟ ΣΧΟΛΕΙΟ ΑΘΙΚΙΑ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | 3153644501 | ΔΗΜΟΤΙΚΟ ΣΧΟΛΕΙΟ ΑΛΑΜΑΝΟ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 3153648901 | ΚΟΙΝ. ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟ ΑΘΙΚΙΑ | | 2/9/2016 | 2/1/2017 | 129,00 | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 3157296903 | ΚΕΠ ΑΘΙΚΙΑ ΔΗΜΟΣ ΣΑΡΟΝΙΚΟΥ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | 3157796602 | ΔΗΜΟΤΙΚΟ ΚΑΤΑΣΤΗΜΑ ΑΘΙΚΙΑ ΔΗΜΟΣ ΣΑΡΟΝΙΚΟΥ | | 2/9/2016 | 2/1/2017 | 4481,00 | | | | | | | |
| 9 | 3158189601 | ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΟ ΚΕΝΤΡΟ (Π.Α. ΑΓ. ΣΩΤΗΡΑΣ ΔΗΜΟΥ ΣΑΡΟΝΙΚΟΥ) | | 16/12/2016 | 15/1/2017 | 1670,00 | 16/1/2017 | 12/2/2017 | 1375,00 | 13/2/2017 | 13/3/2017 | 978,00 | 14/3/2017 |
| 23 | 3158356401 | ΓΗΠΕΔΟ ΣΑΡΟΝΙΚΟΥ ΑΘΙΚΙΑ | | 2/9/2016 | 2/1/2017 | 3829,00 | 21/10/2016 | 19/2/2017 | 235,00 | | | | |
| 10 | 3158658101 | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΣΑΡΟΝΙΚΟΥ Ι.Α.Ρ. ΑΛΑΜΑΝΟ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | ΣΥΝΟΛΟ | | | | 10109,00 | | 1610,00 | 978,00 | 842,00 | 9840,00 | 739,00 | 648,00 |
| | | ΠΑΡΑΤΗΡΗΣΕΙΣ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | ΦΟΡ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 3153307901 | ΦΟΡ ΑΘΙΚΙΑ | | 19/12/2016 | 2/1/2017 | 294,00 | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 3153392501 | ΦΟΡ ΑΘΙΚΙΑ | | 1/9/2016 | 2/1/2017 | 3878,00 | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 3153393701 | ΦΟΡ ΑΘΙΚΙΑ | | 1/9/2016 | 2/1/2017 | 8472,00 | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 3153405401 | ΦΟΡ ΚΟΙΝΟΤ. ΑΘΙΚΙΑ | | 1/9/2016 | 1/1/2017 | 1045,00 | | | | | | | |
| 5 | 3153621401 | ΦΟΡΤΕΜΟΣ ΓΡ/ΑΝΤΑΣ ΑΘΙΚΙΑ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 3153621601 | ΦΟΡ ΑΘΙΚΙΑ | | 1/9/2016 | 2/1/2017 | 9095,00 | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 3153625401 | ΦΟΡ ΑΘΙΚΙΑ | | 2/9/2016 | 2/1/2017 | 8855,00 | | | | | | | |
| 8 | 3153633901 | ΦΟΡ ΑΘΙΚΙΑ Σ. ΠΑΠΑΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΥ | | 1/9/2016 | 1/1/2017 | 5178,00 | | | | | | | |
| 9 | 3153637301 | ΦΟΡ ΑΘΙΚΙΑ | | 1/9/2016 | 1/1/2017 | 3165,00 | | | | | | | |
| 10 | 3153642601 | ΦΟΡ ΚΟΙΝ. ΦΟΤΙΣΜΟΣ ΑΛΑΜΑΝΟ | | | | | 1/11/2016 | 28/2/2017 | 12482,00 | | | | |
| 11 | 3156026301 | ΦΟΡ ΑΘΙΚΙΑ | | 2/9/2016 | 2/1/2017 | 1163,00 | | | | | | | |
| 12 | 3156026401 | ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗ ΑΘΙΚΩΝ ΑΘΙΚΙΑ ΦΟΡ | | | | | 31/10/2016 | 27/2/2017 | 1197,00 | 28/2/2017 | 26/4/2017 | 0,00 | |
| 13 | 3156241001 | ΦΟΡ ΑΘΙΚΙΑ | | 1/9/2016 | 2/1/2017 | 1787,00 | | | | | | | |
| 14 | 3156241901 | ΦΟΡ ΑΘΙΚΙΑ | | | | | 31/10/2016 | 27/2/2017 | 2636,00 | 28/2/2017 | 26/4/2017 | 0,00 | |
| 15 | 3156543401 | ΦΟΡ ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΑΣ ΑΛΑΜΑΝΟ | | | | | 1/11/2016 | 28/2/2017 | 292,00 | | | | |
| 16 | 3156671501 | ΦΟΡ ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΟΣ ΑΘΙΚΙΑ | | | | | 31/10/2016 | 27/2/2017 | 7461,00 | 28/2/2017 | 26/4/2017 | 0,00 | |
| 17 | 3156857901 | ΦΟΡ ΑΘΙΚΙΑ | | 2/9/2016 | 2/1/2017 | 2572,00 | | | | | | | |
| 18 | 3157261801 | ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗ ΑΘΙΚΩΝ ΑΘΙΚΙΑ ΦΟΡ | | | | | 1/11/2016 | 28/2/2017 | 1012,00 | | | | |
| 19 | 3157362901 | ΚΟΙΝ. ΑΘΙΚΙΑ ΦΟΡ | | | | | 31/10/2016 | 27/2/2017 | 453,00 | 28/2/2017 | 26/4/2017 | 0,00 | |
| 20 | 3157856801 | ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗ ΑΘΙΚΩΝ ΑΘΙΚΙΑ ΦΟΡ | | | | | 1/11/2016 | 28/2/2017 | 4522,00 | | | | |
| 21 | 3157864301 | ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗ ΑΘΙΚΩΝ ΑΘΙΚΙΑ ΦΟΡ | | | | | 31/10/2016 | 27/2/2017 | 562,00 | 28/2/2017 | 26/4/2017 | 0,00 | |
| 22 | 3157864501 | ΚΟΙΝ. ΑΘΙΚΙΑ ΦΟΡ | | | | | 31/10/2016 | 27/2/2017 | 562,00 | 28/2/2017 | 26/4/2017 | 0,00 | |
| 23 | 3158445201 | Π/Μ ΑΘΙΚΙΑ ΔΗΜΟΣ ΣΑΡΟΝΙΚΟΥ | ΣΤΕ ΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΕΙΣ Της ΔΕΗ ΑΝΑΦΕΡΤΑΙ Γ21 ΚΑΤΗΓΟΡΙΑ | 2/9/2016 | 2/1/2017 | 12666,00 | | | | | | | |
| 24 | 3158489901 | Π/Μ ΑΘΙΚΙΑ ΔΗΜΟΣ ΣΑΡΟΝΙΚΟΥ | ΣΤΕ ΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΕΙΣ Της ΔΕΗ ΑΝΑΦΕΡΤΑΙ Γ21 ΚΑΤΗΓΟΡΙΑ | 2/9/2016 | 2/1/2017 | 10768,00 | | | | | | | |
| 25 | 3158865701 | ΗΛΕΚΤΡΟΔ. Π.Α. ΑΓ. ΤΡΙΑΔΟΣ ΔΗΜΟΣ ΣΑΡΟΝΙΚΟΥ | ΣΤΕ ΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΕΙΣ Της ΔΕΗ ΑΝΑΦΕΡΤΑΙ Γ21 ΚΑΤΗΓΟΡΙΑ | 1/9/2016 | 2/1/2017 | 707,00 | | | | | | | |
| 26 | 3158865901 | ΠΛΑΤΕΙΑ ΜΠΙΖΑΝΙΟΥ ΔΗΜΟΣ ΣΑΡΟΝΙΚΟΥ | ΣΤΕ ΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΕΙΣ Της ΔΕΗ ΑΝΑΦΕΡΤΑΙ Γ21 ΚΑΤΗΓΟΡΙΑ | 2/9/2016 | 2/1/2017 | 1121,00 | | | | | | | |
| 27 | 3159044601 | Π/Μ ΑΘΙΚΙΑ ΔΗΜΟΣ ΣΑΡΟΝΙΚΟΥ | ΣΤΕ ΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΕΙΣ Της ΔΕΗ ΑΝΑΦΕΡΤΑΙ Γ21 ΚΑΤΗΓΟΡΙΑ | 2/9/2016 | 2/1/2017 | 12458,00 | | | | | | | |
| 28 | 3159273401 | ΦΟΡ (ΑΘΙΚΙΑ ΔΗΜΟΣ ΣΑΡΟΝΙΚΟΥ) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | 3159574601 | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΣΑΡΟΝΙΚΟΥ ΜΠΟΓΔΑΝΙ ΦΟΡ | | | | | 1/11/2016 | 28/2/2017 | 549,00 | 20/2/2017 | 19/4/2017 | 0,00 | |
| 30 | 3159599801 | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΣΑΡΟΝΙΚΟΥ ΟΙΚΙΣΜΟΣ ΜΥΡΤΙΣΑ ΦΟΡ | | | | | 1/11/2016 | 28/2/2017 | 577,00 | 1/3/2017 | 27/4/2017 | 0,00 | |
| 31 | 3159606301 | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΣΑΡΟΝΙΚΟΥ-ΦΟΡ ΑΘΙΚΙΑ | | | | | 31/10/2016 | 27/2/2017 | 66,00 | 28/2/2017 | 26/4/2017 | 0,00 | |
| 32 | 3159616701 | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΣΑΡΟΝΙΚΟΥ ΦΟΡ ΑΛΑΜΑΝΟ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33 | 3159831301 | Π/Μ.Α.Ρ. (ΑΓ. ΙΩΑΝΝΗ ΔΗΜΟΣ ΣΑΡΟΝΙΚΟΥ) | | 1/9/2016 | 1/1/2017 | 1438,00 | | | | | | | |
| 34 | 3159831401 | Π/Μ.Α.Ρ. (ΑΘΙΚΙΑ ΔΗΜΟΣ ΣΑΡΟΝΙΚΟΥ) | | 1/9/2016 | 1/1/2017 | 1754,00 | | | | | | | |
| 35 | 3159831501 | Π/Μ.Α.Ρ. (ΑΓ. ΙΩΑΝΝΗ ΔΗΜΟΣ ΣΑΡΟΝΙΚΟΥ) | | 1/9/2016 | 1/1/2017 | 1034,00 | | | | | | | |
| 36 | 3159858501 | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΣΑΡΟΝΙΚΟΥ Γ.Κ.Α. ΦΟΡ | | | | | 31/10/2016 | 27/2/2017 | 8875,00 | 28/2/2017 | 26/4/2017 | 0,00 | |
| 37 | 3160126301 | Π.Α. (ΑΘΙΚΙΑ ΑΕΡΟΣΚΑΦΟΣ ΔΗΜ. ΣΑΡΟΝΙΚΟΥ) | | 1/9/2016 | 2/1/2017 | 544,00 | | | | | | | |
| 38 | 3160265801 | Π.Α. (ΒΕΞΗ 2 ΒΟΥΝΑ ΔΗΜΟΣ ΣΑΡΟΝΙΚΟΥ) | | 1/9/2016 | 2/1/2017 | 131,00 | | | | | | | |
| 39 | 3160539501 | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΚΟΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ ΜΠΟΓΔΑΝΙ ΑΘΙΚΙΑ | | | | | 1/11/2016 | 28/2/2017 | 30,00 | | | | |
| 40 | 3160733301 | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΚΟΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ ΠΛΑΤΕΙΑ ΑΛΑΜΑΝΟ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | ΔΙΑΦΟΡΑ ΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | ΣΥΝΟΛΟ | | | | 88125,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 40714,00 | 0,00 | 78921,00 | 274,00 |
| | | ΓΕΝΙΚΟ ΣΥΝΟΛΟ | | | | 98350,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 1711,00 | 41796,00 | 965,00 | 89283,00 | 1381,00 |

| Α/Α | ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΑ | ΚΑΤΩ ΑΣΣΟΣ | ΠΑΡΑΤΗΡΗΣΕΙΣ | ΙΑΝΟΥΑΡΙΟΣ | | ΦΕΒΡΟΥΑΡΙΟΣ | | ΜΑΡΤΙΟΣ | | ΑΠΡΙΛΙΟΣ | | ΜΑΙΟΣ | | ΙΟΥΝΙΟΣ | | ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ | | ΑΥΓΟΥΣΤΟΣ | | ΣΕΠΤΕΜΒΡΙΟΣ | | ΟΚΤΩΒΡΙΟΣ | | ΝΟΕΜΒΡΙΟΣ | | ΔΕΚΕΜΒΡΙΟΣ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|---|---|-------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|---------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|-------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|------------|------------|-----------------|------------|------------|-----------------|----------------|---------|
| | | | | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | ΔΧΒ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | ΔΧΒ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | ΔΧΒ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | ΔΧΒ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | ΔΧΒ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | ΔΧΒ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | ΔΧΒ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | ΔΧΒ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | ΔΧΒ | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 3155336001 | ΑΝΤΛΙΟΣΤΑΣΙΟ ΚΑΤΩ ΑΣΣΟΣ | | 19/9/2016 | 16/1/2017 | 3532,00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 3155584001 | ΑΝΤΛΙΟΣΤΑΣΙΟ ΚΑΤΩ ΑΣΣΟΣ | ΑΓΡΟΤΙΚΟ ΤΙΜΟΛΟΓΙΟ ΕΝΩΣ. ΣΕ ΔΙΑΚΟΠΗ ΠΑΝΟ ΑΝΤΛΙΟΣΤΑΣΙΟ ΠΑΡΑΦΩΝΗ ΕΧΕΙ ΓΙΝΕΙ ΠΛΑΤΕΙΑ ΚΑΤΩ ΑΠΟ ΤΩΝ ΥΔΑΤΟΠΥΡΓΩΝ | 21/12/2016 | 18/1/2017 | 640,00 | 19/1/2017 | 15/2/2017 | 595,00 | | 17/3/2017 | 19/4/2017 | 1119,00 | 20/4/2017 | 21/5/2017 | 2823,00 | 22/5/2017 | 20/6/2017 | 2692,00 | 21/6/2017 | 19/7/2017 | 5495,00 | 20/7/2017 | 21/8/2017 | 5131,00 | 22/8/2017 | 18/9/2017 | 8485,00 | 19/9/2017 | 19/10/2017 | 4031,00 | 20/10/2017 | 16/11/2017 | 1191,00 | 17/11/2017 | 17/12/2017 | 184,00 | | |
| 3 | 3157008001 | ΑΝΤΛΙΟΣΤΑΣΙΟ ΚΑΤΩ ΑΣΣΟΣ | | | | 4172,00 | | | 595,00 | | | 0,00 | | 1119,00 | | 2823,00 | | | 2692,00 | | | 5495,00 | | | 5131,00 | | | 8485,00 | | | 4031,00 | | | 1191,00 | | | 184,00 | | |
| ΔΗΜ. ΚΑΤ. (ΚΤΗΡΙΑ) Γ21 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 3151387501 | ΔΗΜ. ΣΧΟΛΕΙΟ Κ. ΑΣΣΟΣ (ΠΑΡΑΧ. ΣΕ ΣΥΛΛΟΓΟΥΣ) | | 18/5/2016 | 19/1/2017 | 1878,00 | | | | | | | 14/3/2017 | 17/5/2017 | 0,00 | | | | | | | 18/5/2017 | 16/7/2017 | 0,00 | 20/1/2017 | 20/9/2017 | 2700,00 | | | | 21/9/2017 | 13/11/2017 | 0,00 | | | | | | |
| 2 | 3151387601 | ΔΗΜΟΤΙΚΟ ΣΧΟΛΕΙΟ Α.Κ. ΑΣΣΟΣ (ΑΝΕΝΕΡΓΟ) | | 16/11/2016 | 17/1/2017 | 0,00 | | | | | | | 19/9/2016 | 17/5/2017 | 181,00 | | | | | | | 18/5/2017 | 16/7/2017 | 0,00 | 18/5/2017 | 17/9/2017 | 706,00 | | | | 18/9/2017 | 13/11/2017 | 0,00 | | | | | | |
| 3 | 3155336301 | ΚΟΙΝΟΤΙΚΟ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟ Κ. ΑΣΣΟΣ | | 19/9/2016 | 16/1/2017 | 263,00 | | | | | | | 17/1/2017 | 17/5/2017 | 484,00 | | | | | | | 18/5/2017 | 16/7/2017 | 0,00 | 18/5/2017 | 17/9/2017 | 475,00 | | | | 18/9/2017 | 13/11/2017 | 0,00 | | | | | | |
| 4 | 3158446001 | ΑΠΟΔΥΤΗΡΙΑ ΓΗΠΕΔΟΥ Κ. ΑΣΣΟΣ-ΛΕΧΑΙΟΥ | | | | | | | | | | | 17/1/2017 | 17/5/2017 | 3093,00 | | | | | | | 18/5/2017 | 16/7/2017 | 0,00 | 18/5/2017 | 17/9/2017 | 2239,00 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | 3157584901 | ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΑ Κ. ΑΣΣΟΥ ΑΝΑΡΧΙΚΗΡΙΟ ????? | | 19/9/2016 | 16/1/2017 | 1510,00 | | | | | | | 17/1/2017 | 17/5/2017 | 1155,00 | | | | | | | 18/5/2017 | 16/7/2017 | 0,00 | 18/5/2017 | 17/9/2017 | 825,00 | | | | 18/9/2017 | 13/11/2017 | 0,00 | | | | | | |
| 6 | 3159005301 | ΓΗΠΕΔΟ ΚΑΤΩ ΑΣΣΟΥ ΔΗΜΟΣ ΑΣΣΟΥ ΛΕΧΑΙΟΥ | | 21/12/2016 | 18/1/2017 | 860,00 | 19/1/2017 | 15/2/2017 | 1410,00 | 16/2/2017 | 16/3/2017 | 947,00 | 17/3/2017 | 19/4/2017 | 508,00 | 20/4/2017 | 21/5/2017 | 309,00 | 22/5/2017 | 20/6/2017 | 181,00 | 21/6/2017 | 19/7/2017 | 97,00 | 20/7/2017 | 21/8/2017 | 197,00 | 22/8/2017 | 18/9/2017 | 778,00 | 19/9/2017 | 19/10/2017 | 1296,00 | 20/10/2017 | 16/11/2017 | 1367,00 | 17/11/2017 | 17/12/2017 | 1128,00 |
| ΣΥΝΟΛΟ | | | | | | 4511,00 | | | 1410,00 | | | | 508,00 | | 5222,00 | | | | 181,00 | | | 97,00 | | | 197,00 | | | 7723,00 | | | 1296,00 | | | 1367,00 | | | 1128,00 | | |
| ΦΟΡ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 3155335801 | ΦΟΡ ΚΑΤΩ ΑΣΣΟΣ | | 19/9/2016 | 16/1/2017 | 8202,00 | | | | | | | 17/1/2017 | 17/5/2017 | 7212,00 | | | | | | | 18/5/2017 | 16/7/2017 | 0,00 | 18/5/2017 | 17/9/2017 | 5965,00 | | | | 18/9/2017 | 13/11/2017 | 0,00 | | | | | | |
| 2 | 3155336101 | ΦΟΡ ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΣ Κ. ΑΣΣΟΣ | | 19/9/2016 | 16/1/2017 | 6227,00 | | | | 18/11/2016 | 14/3/2017 | 2871,00 | 17/1/2017 | 17/5/2017 | 5334,00 | | | | | | | 18/5/2017 | 16/7/2017 | 0,00 | 18/5/2017 | 17/9/2017 | 4310,00 | | | | 18/9/2017 | 13/11/2017 | 0,00 | | | | | | |
| 3 | 3155336201 | ΦΟΡ ΚΑΤΩ ΑΣΣΟΣ | | 19/9/2016 | 16/1/2017 | 7251,00 | | | | | | | 17/1/2017 | 17/5/2017 | 6431,00 | | | | | | | 18/5/2017 | 16/7/2017 | 0,00 | 18/5/2017 | 17/9/2017 | 5406,00 | | | | 18/9/2017 | 13/11/2017 | 0,00 | | | | | | |
| 4 | 3155336501 | ΦΟΡ ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΟΣ Κ. ΑΣΣΟΣ | | 19/9/2016 | 16/1/2017 | 0,00 | | | | | | | 17/1/2017 | 17/5/2017 | 0,00 | | | | | | | 18/5/2017 | 16/7/2017 | 0,00 | 18/5/2017 | 17/9/2017 | 0,00 | | | | 18/9/2017 | 13/11/2017 | 0,00 | | | | | | |
| 5 | 3155336701 | ΦΟΡ ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΟΣ Κ. ΑΣΣΟΣ | | 19/9/2016 | 16/1/2017 | 12794,00 | | | | | | | 17/1/2017 | 17/5/2017 | 11066,00 | | | | | | | 18/5/2017 | 16/7/2017 | 0,00 | 18/5/2017 | 17/9/2017 | 9171,00 | | | | 18/9/2017 | 13/11/2017 | 0,00 | | | | | | |
| 6 | 3155336801 | ΦΟΡ ΚΑΤΩ ΑΣΣΟΣ | | 19/9/2016 | 16/1/2017 | 12198,00 | | | | | | | 17/1/2017 | 17/5/2017 | 10581,00 | | | | | | | 18/5/2017 | 16/7/2017 | 0,00 | 18/5/2017 | 17/9/2017 | 9017,00 | | | | 18/9/2017 | 13/11/2017 | 0,00 | | | | | | |
| 7 | 3155336901 | ΦΟΡ ΚΑΤΩ ΑΣΣΟΣ | | 18/11/2016 | 15/1/2017 | 0,00 | | | | | | | 15/3/2017 | 16/5/2017 | 0,00 | | | | | | | 15/3/2017 | 17/7/2017 | 535,00 | 18/7/2017 | 14/9/2017 | 0,00 | | | | 18/7/2017 | 14/11/2017 | 697,00 | | | | | | |
| 8 | 3155337001 | ΦΟΡ ΚΑΤΩ ΑΣΣΟΣ | | 17/11/2016 | 15/1/2017 | 0,00 | | | | 17/11/2016 | 14/3/2017 | 6317,00 | | | | | | | | | | 15/3/2017 | 16/5/2017 | 0,00 | 18/7/2017 | 14/9/2017 | 0,00 | | | | 18/7/2017 | 16/11/2017 | 5485,00 | | | | | | |
| 9 | 3156398701 | ΦΟΡ ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΟΣ ΚΑΤΩ ΑΣΣΟΥ | | 18/11/2016 | 15/1/2017 | 0,00 | | | | | | | 18/11/2016 | 26/3/2017 | 0,00 | | | | | | | 15/3/2017 | 17/7/2017 | 4906,00 | 18/7/2017 | 14/9/2017 | 0,00 | | | | 18/7/2017 | 14/11/2017 | 697,00 | | | | | | |
| 10 | 3160997501 | ΦΟΡ ΔΗΜΟΣ ΚΟΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ Κ. ΑΣΣΟΣ | | 19/9/2016 | 16/1/2017 | 486,00 | | | | | | | 17/1/2017 | 17/5/2017 | 372,00 | | | | | | | 18/5/2017 | 16/7/2017 | 0,00 | 18/5/2017 | 17/9/2017 | 266,00 | | | | 18/9/2017 | 13/11/2017 | 0,00 | | | | | | |
| 11 | 3156328901 | ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΑ ΚΑΤΩ ΑΣΣΟΥ ΗΛΕ. ΠΛΑΤ. Κ. ΚΑΤΑΣΤΗΜΑ ?? | | 21/12/2016 | 18/1/2017 | 4222,00 | 19/1/2017 | 15/2/2017 | 3305,00 | 16/2/2017 | 16/3/2017 | 2657,00 | 17/3/2017 | 19/4/2017 | 2148,00 | 20/4/2017 | 21/5/2017 | 3149,00 | 22/5/2017 | 20/6/2017 | 2973,00 | 21/6/2017 | 19/7/2017 | 2229,00 | 20/7/2017 | 21/8/2017 | 2930,00 | 22/8/2017 | 18/9/2017 | 3639,00 | 19/9/2017 | 19/10/2017 | 3723,00 | 20/10/2017 | 16/11/2017 | 3997,00 | 17/11/2017 | 17/12/2017 | 3773,00 |
| ΣΥΝΟΛΟ | | | | | | 51380,00 | | | 3305,00 | | | 11845,00 | | | 2148,00 | | | | 2973,00 | | | 7670,00 | | | 2930,00 | | | 37744,00 | | | 3723,00 | | | 10179,00 | | | 3773,00 | | |
| ΓΕΝΙΚΟ ΣΥΝΟΛΟ | | | | 0,00 | 0,00 | 60063,00 | | | 5310,00 | | | 12792,00 | | | 3775,00 | | | | 52090,00 | | | 5846,00 | | | 13262,00 | | | 8258,00 | | | 53952,00 | | | 9050,00 | | | 12737,00 | 5085,00 | |

| ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΑ | ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΗ | ΠΑΡΑΤΗΡΗΣΕΙΣ | ΙΑΝΟΥΑΡΙΟΣ | ΦΕΒΡΟΥΑΡΙΟΣ | ΜΑΡΤΙΟΣ | ΑΠΡΙΛΙΟΣ | ΜΑΙΟΣ | ΙΟΥΝΙΟΣ | ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ | ΑΥΓΟΥΣΤΟΣ | ΣΕΠΤΕΜΒΡΙΟΣ | ΟΚΤΩΒΡΙΟΣ | ΝΟΕΜΒΡΙΟΣ | ΔΕΚΕΜΒΡΙΟΣ | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------|--------|
| Α/Α | ΑΡ. ΠΑΡΟΧΗΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ | ΠΑΡΑΤΗΡΗΣΕΙΣ | ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | | |
| ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΝΗ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΝΗ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΝΗ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΝΗ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΝΗ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΝΗ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΝΗ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΝΗ | |
| 1 | 315313001 | ΑΝΤΙΛΟΙΣΤΑΖΙΑ (ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΣ ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙΟΥ ΑΜΜΥΡΗ) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 315313101 | ΑΝΤΙΛΟΙΣΤΑΖΙΑ (ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΣ ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙΟΥ ΑΜΜΥΡΗ) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 315313201 | ΚΟΙΝ. ΑΝΤΛΑΣΙΟ ΡΗΤΟ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 315358401 | ΥΔΡΕΥΣΗ ΚΟΙΝ. ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | 315552701 | ΚΟΙΝ. ΑΝΤΛΑΣΙΟ ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙΟΥ ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 315514501 | ΚΟΙΝ. ΑΝΤΛΑΣΙΟ ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙΟΥ ΚΕΡΕΣ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 315647601 | ΚΟΙΝ. ΑΝΤΛΑΣΙΟ ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙΟΥ ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | 315725401 | ΥΔΡΕΥΣΗ (ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΣ ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙΟΥ ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙ) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | 315755101 | ΥΔΡΕΥΣΗ(ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΣ ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙΟΥ ΡΗΤΟ) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | 3157551601 | ΥΔΡΕΥΣΗ(ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΣ ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙΟΥ ΠΕΡ.ΓΡΑΒΑ) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | 3157552101 | (ΑΝΤΙΛΟΙΣΤΑΖΙΑ) ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙΟΥ ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | 3157585301 | ΥΔΡΕΥΣΗ (ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΑ ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙΟΥ ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙ) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | 3158671201 | ΥΔΡΕΥΣΗ ΓΕΩΤΡΗΣΗ(ΔΗΜΟΣ ΣΑΡΟΝΙΚΟΥ -ΖΕΥΓΟΛΑΤΙΟ) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | 3159181001 | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΣΑΡΟΝΙΚΟΥ -ΥΔΡΕΥΣΗ ΑΜΜΥΡΗ ΣΥΝΟΛΟ | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | |
| ΔΗΜ.ΚΑΤ.(ΚΤΙΡΙΑ) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 3153295001 | ΔΗΜΟΤΙΚΟ ΣΧΟΛΕΙΟ ΑΜΜΥΡΗ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 3153317501 | ΔΗΜΟΤΙΚΟ ΣΧΟΛΕΙΟ ΡΗΤΟ (νεκρρύ) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 3153325001 | ΔΗΜΟΤ. ΣΧΟΛ. ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙΟΥ (νεκρρύ) ΔΗΜ.ΠΑΙΔ.ΣΤΑΘΜΟΣ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 3156326701 | ΔΗΜΟΤΙΚΟ ΣΧΟΛΕΙΟ ΑΜΜΥΡΗ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | 3157350601 | ΙΕΡΟΣ ΝΑΟΣ (ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΣ ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙΟΥ ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙ) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 3153155804 | ΚΟΙΝ. ΚΑΤΑΣΤΗΜΑ (ΘΕΩΔΩΡΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ) ΛΟΥΤΡΑ ΟΡΑΙΑΣ ΕΛΕΝΗΣ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 3156257105 | ΚΕΠ (ΘΕΩΔΩΡΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ) ΛΟΥΤΡΑ ΟΡΑΙΑΣ ΕΛΕΝΗΣ ΣΥΝΟΛΟ | 0,00 | 0,00 | 3106,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | |
| ΦΟΡ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 3153104101 | ΦΟΡ ΞΥΛΟΚΕΡΣΑ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 3153146801 | ΚΟΙΝ. ΦΟΤΙΣΜΟΣ ΛΟΥΤΡΑ ΟΡΑΙΑ ΕΛΕΝΗΣ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 3153158401 | ΦΟΡ ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΣ ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 3153179701 | ΚΟΙΝΟΤ. ΦΟΤΙΣΜΟΣ ΕΠΙΔΑΥΡΟΥ ΛΟΥΤΡΑ ΟΡΑΙΑ ΕΛΕΝΗΣ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | 3153281901 | ΦΟΡ ΑΜΜΥΡΗΣ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 3153285901 | ΦΟΡ ΑΜΜΥΡΗΣ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 3153285901 | ΦΟΡ ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΣ ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | 3153289401 | ΚΟΙΝ. ΦΟΤΙΣΜΟΣ ΑΜΜΥΡΗ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | 3153295401 | ΚΟΙΝ. ΦΟΤΙΣΜΟΣ ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | 3153297701 | ΚΟΙΝ. ΦΟΤΙΣΜΟΣ ΑΜΜΥΡΗ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | 3153315901 | ΦΟΡ ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙΟΥ ΡΗΤΟ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | 3153319001 | ΦΟΡ ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙΟΥ ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | 3153322501 | ΦΟΡ ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙΟΥ ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | 3153325401 | ΦΟΡ ΚΟΙΝΟΤ. ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | 3153327301 | ΦΟΡ ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙΟΥ ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | 3153337701 | ΦΟΡ ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΣ ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | 3153338201 | ΦΟΡ ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙΟΥ ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | 3153579401 | ΦΟΡ ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙΟΥ ΑΜΜΥΡΗ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | 3153584301 | ΦΟΡ ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙΟΥ ΑΜΜΥΡΗ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | 3156044001 | ΦΟΡ ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙΟΥ ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | 3156045001 | ΦΟΡ ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙΟΥ ΑΜΜΥΡΗ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | 3156053501 | ΦΟΡ ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙΟΥ ΛΟΥΤΡΑ ΟΡΑΙΑ ΕΛΕΝΗΣ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | 3156053601 | ΦΟΡ ΛΟΥΤΡΑ ΟΡΑΙΑ ΕΛΕΝΗΣ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | 3156176901 | ΦΟΡ ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙΟΥ ΑΜΜΥΡΗ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | 3156214101 | ΦΟΡ ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙΟΥ ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | 3156323501 | ΦΟΡ ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙΟΥ ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27 | 3156471001 | ΦΟΡ ΑΜΜΥΡΗΣ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | 3156829501 | ΦΟΡ ΛΟΥΤΡΑ ΟΡΑΙΑ ΕΛΕΝΗΣ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | 3156841501 | ΦΟΡ ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | 3156841601 | ΦΟΡ ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΣ ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙΟΥ ΑΜΜΥΡΗ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 31 | 3157012101 | ΦΟΡ ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙΟΥ ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 32 | 3157188501 | ΦΟΡ (ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΣ ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙΟΥ ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙ) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33 | 3157360701 | ΦΟΡ (ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΣ ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙΟΥ ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙ) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 34 | 3157465803 | ΠΙΛΛΑΡ. (ΔΗΜΟΣ ΣΑΡΟΝΙΚΟΥ Ε.Ο. ΙΣΘΜΟΥ-ΕΠΙΔΑΥΡΟΥ) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35 | 3157465903 | ΠΙΛΛΑΡ. (ΔΗΜΟΣ ΣΑΡΟΝΙΚΟΥ Ε.Ο. ΙΣΘΜΟΥ-ΕΠΙΔΑΥΡΟΥ) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 36 | 3157466003 | ΠΙΛΛΑΡ. (ΔΗΜΟΣ ΣΑΡΟΝΙΚΟΥ Ε.Ο. ΙΣΘΜΟΥ-ΕΠΙΔΑΥΡΟΥ) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 37 | 3157477603 | ΠΙΛΛΑΡ. (ΔΗΜΟΣ ΣΑΡΟΝΙΚΟΥ Ε.Ο. ΙΣΘΜΟΥ-ΕΠΙΔΑΥΡΟΥ) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 38 | 3157583901 | ΦΟΡ (ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΑ ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙΟΥ ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙ) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 39 | 3157730901 | ΠΙΛΛΑΡ. (ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΣ ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙΟΥ ΡΗΤΟ) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 40 | 3157774001 | ΠΙΛΛΑΡ. (ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΣ ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙΟΥ ΡΗΤΟ) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 41 | 3157856401 | ΦΟΡ(ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΑ ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙΟΥ ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙ) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 42 | 3157856601 | ΦΟΡ (ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΑ ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙΟΥ ΠΑΡΑΛΙΑ ΑΜΜΥΡΗΣ) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 43 | 3157964001 | ΦΟΡ (ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΑ ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙΟΥ ΑΜΜΥΡΗ) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 44 | 3157993401 | ΦΟΡ (ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΑ ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙΟΥ ΑΜΜΥΡΗ) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 45 | 3158000201 | ΦΟΡ (ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΑ ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙΟΥ ΑΜΜΥΡΗ) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 46 | 3158558301 | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΣΑΡΟΝΙΚΟΥ-ΠΙΛΛ. ΛΟΥΤΡΑ ΟΡ. ΕΛΕΝΗΣ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 47 | 3158558401 | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΣΑΡΟΝΙΚΟΥ-ΠΙΛΛ. ΛΟΥΤΡΑ ΟΡ. ΕΛΕΝΗΣ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 48 | 3158633101 | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΣΑΡΟΝΙΚΟΥ-ΦΟΡ ΒΑΓΓΑΛΑ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 49 | 3159157101 | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΣΑΡΟΝΙΚΟΥ-ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙ (ΦΟΤΙΣΜΟΣ ΔΗΜ. ΓΗΠΕΔΟ) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50 | 3159265401 | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΣΑΡΟΝΙΚΟΥ-ΦΟΡ ΑΜΜΥΡΗ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 51 | 3159401701 | ΠΙΛΛΑΡ. (ΔΗΜΟΣ ΣΑΡΟΝΙΚΟΥ-ΛΟΥΤΡΑ ΟΡΑΙΑ ΕΛΕΝΗΣ) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 52 | 3159484801 | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΣΑΡΟΝΙΚΟΥ-ΦΟΡ ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 53 | 3159890001 | ΦΟΡ (ΔΗΜΟΣ ΣΑΡΟΝΙΚΟΥ-ΖΕΥ) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 54 | 3159817201 | ΠΙΛΛΑΡ. (ΔΗΜΟΣ ΣΑΡΟΝΙΚΟΥ-ΛΟΥΤΡΑ ΟΡΑΙΑ ΕΛΕΝΗΣ) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 55 | 3160027601 | ΠΙΛΛΑΡ. ΓΗΠΕΔΟ (ΔΗΜΟΣ ΚΟΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ ΣΠΑΘΟΒΟΥΝΙ) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 56 | 3160305201 | ΦΟΡ (ΔΗΜΟΣ ΣΑΡΟΝΙΚΟΥ ΝΕΑ ΑΜΜΥΡΗ) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 57 | 3160327401 | ΦΟΡ (ΔΗΜΟΣ ΣΑΡΟΝΙΚΟΥ ΝΤΡΑΖΑ) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 58 | 3160327501 | ΦΟΡ (ΔΗΜΟΣ ΤΕΝΕΑΣ ΑΜΜΥΡΗΣ) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 59 | 3160327701 | ΦΟΡ (ΔΗΜΟΣ ΣΑΡΟΝΙΚΟΥ ΡΗΤΟ) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 60 | 3160642601 | ΦΟΡ ΔΗΜΟΣ ΚΟΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ ΑΜΜΥΡΗ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 61 | 3160605101 | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΚΟΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ ΑΝΘ.ΠΑΥ.ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙ 39 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 62 | 3160613701 | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΚΟΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 63 | 3160643601 | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΚΟΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ ΠΑΤΕΙΑ ΓΑΛΑΤΑΚΙΟΥ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 64 | 3160641901 | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΚΟΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ ΚΑΤΩ ΑΜΜΥΡΗ ΔΙΑΦΟΡΑ ΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΞΗ ΣΥΝΟΛΟ | 0,00 | 0,00 | 526,00 | 0,00 | 110400,00 | 1996,00 | 48266,00 | 182,00 | 118538,00 | 1138,00 | 45698,00 | 301,00 | 105194,00 | 409,00 |
| ΓΕΝΙΚΟ ΣΥΝΟΛΟ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 0,00 | 0,00 | 526,00 | 0,00 | 113506,00 | 1996,00 | 48601,00 | 182,00 | 123063,00 | 1138,00 | 45931,00 | 301,00 | 107467,00 | 409,00 |

| ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΑ ΚΛΕΝΙΑ | | ΙΑΝΟΥΑΡΙΟΣ | | ΜΑΙΟΣ | | ΙΟΥΝΙΟΣ | | ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ | | ΣΕΠΤΕΜΒΡΙΟΣ | | ΟΚΤΩΒΡΙΟΣ | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Α/Α | ΑΡ. ΠΑΡΟΧΗΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ | ΠΑΡΑΤΗΡΗΣΕΙΣ | ΠΕΡΙΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ | ΠΕΡΙΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ | ΠΕΡΙΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ | ΠΕΡΙΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ | ΠΕΡΙΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ | ΠΕΡΙΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ |
| | | | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ |
| 1 | 3156919801 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 3158324501 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 9340200001 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 9340200501 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ΣΥΝΟΛΟ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 0,00 | | | | 0,00 | | | | 0,00 | 0,00 |
| | ΔΗΜ.ΚΑΤ.(ΚΤΙΡΙΑ) Γ21 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 3156548901 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 3156549001 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 3157703901 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 3158365901 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ΣΥΝΟΛΟ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 0,00 | | | | 1198,00 | | | | 0,00 | 0,00 |
| | ΦΟΠ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 3153830401 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 3153841501 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 3153842601 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 3156109601 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | 3156247401 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 3156903201 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 3157364901 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | 3157764101 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | 3157018201 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | 3157676501 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | 3158408301 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | 3158412701 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | 3160732201 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | 3160645401 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ΣΥΝΟΛΟ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 0,00 | | | | 22479,00 | | | | 0,00 | 22533,00 |
| | ΓΕΝΙΚΟ ΣΥΝΟΛΟ | | | | 0,00 | | | | 23677,00 | | | | 0,00 | 23128,00 |

| Α/Α | ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΑ ΑΡ. ΠΑΡΟΧΗΣ | ΚΟΡΦΟΥ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ | ΠΑΡΑΤΗΡΗΣΕΙΣ | ΙΑΝΟΥΑΡΙΟΣ | | ΦΕΒΡΟΥΑΡΙΟΣ | | ΜΑΡΤΙΟΣ | | ΑΠΡΙΛΙΟΣ | | ΜΑΙΟΣ | | ΙΟΥΝΙΟΣ | | ΑΥΓΟΥΣΤΟΣ | | ΣΕΠΤΕΜΒΡΙΟΣ | | ΟΚΤΩΒΡΙΟΣ | | ΔΕΚΕΜΒΡΙΟΣ | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------|---|---------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------|------------|------------|-----------------|------------|------|
| | | | | ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ | ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ | ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ | ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ | ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ | ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ | ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ | ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ | ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ | ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ | ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ | | | | | |
| | | ΑΝΤΛΙΟΣΤΑΣΙΑ | | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | | | | | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 3153600201 | ΚΟΙΝΟΤ. ΑΝΤΛΙΟΣΤΑΣΙΟ ΚΟΡΦΟΣ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 3160212101 | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΣΟΛΥΓΕΙΑΣ Π.Π.Λ. ΔΕΞΑΜΕΝΗ ΣΥΝΟΛΟ | | | | 0,00 | | 0,00 | | 0,00 | | 0,00 | 27/12/2016 | 24/4/2017 | 0,00 | 0,00 | | 0,00 | | 0,00 | | 0,00 | | 0,00 | | | | | | |
| | | ΔΗΜ.ΚΑΤ.(ΚΤΙΡΙΑ) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 3153604301 | ΔΗΜ. ΣΧΟΛΕΙΟ ΚΟΡΦΟΣ ανενεργο | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 3153609102 | ΚΟΙΝ. ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟ (ΔΗΜΟΣ ΣΟΛΥΓΕΙΑΣ ΚΟΡΦΟΣ) ΣΥΝΟΛΟ | | | | 0,00 | | 0,00 | | 0,00 | | 0,00 | 27/12/2016 | 24/4/2017 | 765,00 | | 25/4/2017 | 25/6/2017 | 0,00 | 25/4/2017 | 27/8/2017 | 677,00 | | 28/8/2017 | 24/10/2017 | 0,00 | 25/10/2017 | 21/12/2017 | 0,00 | |
| | | ΝΕΚΡΟΤΑΦΕΙΑ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 3158286501 | Π.Π.Λ.ΑΡ. (ΔΗΜΟΣ ΣΟΛΥΓΕΙΑΣ ΚΟΡΦΟΣ ΚΟΙΜΗΤΗΡΙΟ) ΣΥΝΟΛΟ | | | | 0,00 | | 0,00 | | 0,00 | | 0,00 | 21/2/2017 | 24/4/2017 | 0,00 | | 25/4/2017 | 25/6/2017 | 0,00 | 27/12/2017 | 5/9/2017 | 13156,00 | | 6/9/2017 | 24/10/2017 | 0,00 | | | 0,00 | |
| | | Φ Ο Π | ΠΑΡΑΤΗΡΗΣΕΙΣ | ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ | ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ | ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ | ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ | ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ | ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ | ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ | ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ | ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ | ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 3153595801 | ΦΟΡ ΚΟΡΦΟΥ ΚΟΡΦΟΣ | | | | | | | | 27/12/2016 | 24/4/2017 | 1011,00 | | | 25/4/2017 | 25/6/2017 | 0,00 | 25/4/2017 | 27/8/2017 | 450,00 | | | 28/8/2017 | 24/10/2017 | 0,00 | 25/10/2017 | 21/12/2017 | 0,00 | | |
| 2 | 3153605501 | Π.Π.Λ. ΠΛΑΤΕΙΑ ΚΟΡΦΟΥ ΔΗΜΟΣ ΣΟΛΥΓΕΙΑΣ | | | | | | | | 27/12/2016 | 24/4/2017 | 8126,00 | | | 25/4/2017 | 25/6/2017 | 0,00 | 25/4/2017 | 27/8/2017 | 6350,00 | | | 28/8/2017 | 24/10/2017 | 0,00 | 25/10/2017 | 21/12/2017 | 0,00 | | |
| 3 | 3156108501 | ΦΟΡ ΚΟΡΦΟΣ ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΑ ΚΟΡΦΟΥ | | | | | | | | 27/12/2016 | 24/4/2017 | 231,00 | | | 25/4/2017 | 25/6/2017 | 0,00 | 25/4/2017 | 27/8/2017 | 180,00 | | | 28/8/2017 | 24/10/2017 | 0,00 | 25/10/2017 | 21/12/2017 | 0,00 | | |
| 4 | 3156136601 | ΦΟΡ (ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΣ ΚΟΡΦΟΥ) | | | | | | | | 27/12/2016 | 24/4/2017 | 2643,00 | | | 25/4/2017 | 25/6/2017 | 0,00 | 25/4/2017 | 27/8/2017 | 2095,00 | | | 28/8/2017 | 24/10/2017 | 0,00 | 25/10/2017 | 21/12/2017 | 0,00 | | |
| 5 | 3156323901 | ΦΟΡ (ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΣ ΚΟΡΦΟΥ) | | | | | | | | 27/12/2016 | 24/4/2017 | 3260,00 | | | 25/4/2017 | 25/6/2017 | 0,00 | 25/4/2017 | 27/8/2017 | 2485,00 | | | 28/8/2017 | 24/10/2017 | 0,00 | 25/10/2017 | 21/12/2017 | 0,00 | | |
| 6 | 3156686501 | ΦΟΡ ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΣ ΚΟΡΦΟΣ | | | | | | | | 27/12/2016 | 24/4/2017 | 4040,00 | | | 25/4/2017 | 25/6/2017 | 0,00 | 25/4/2017 | 27/8/2017 | 3087,00 | | | 28/8/2017 | 24/10/2017 | 0,00 | 25/10/2017 | 21/12/2017 | 0,00 | | |
| 7 | 3157017301 | ΦΟΡ (ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΣ ΚΟΡΦΟΥ) | | | | | | | | 27/12/2016 | 24/4/2017 | 5898,00 | | | 25/4/2017 | 25/6/2017 | 0,00 | 25/4/2017 | 27/8/2017 | 4907,00 | | | 28/8/2017 | 24/10/2017 | 0,00 | 25/10/2017 | 21/12/2017 | 0,00 | | |
| 8 | 3157360801 | ΦΟΡ (ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΣ ΚΟΡΦΟΥ) | | | | | | | | 27/12/2016 | 24/4/2017 | 445,00 | | | 25/4/2017 | 25/6/2017 | 0,00 | 25/4/2017 | 27/8/2017 | 347,00 | | | 28/8/2017 | 24/10/2017 | 0,00 | 25/10/2017 | 21/12/2017 | 0,00 | | |
| 9 | 3158055001 | ΦΟΡ-ΚΟΙΝ. ΚΟΡΦΟΥ ΚΟΡΦΟΣ | | | | | | | | 27/12/2016 | 24/4/2017 | 6569,00 | | | 25/4/2017 | 25/6/2017 | 0,00 | 25/4/2017 | 27/8/2017 | 4924,00 | | | 28/8/2017 | 24/10/2017 | 0,00 | 25/10/2017 | 21/12/2017 | 0,00 | | |
| 10 | 3158119001 | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΣΟΛΥΓΕΙΑΣ-ΠΑΙΔΙΚΗ ΧΑΡΑ ΚΟΡΦΟΥ | | | | | | | | 27/12/2016 | 24/4/2017 | 516,00 | | | 25/4/2017 | 25/6/2017 | 0,00 | 25/4/2017 | 27/8/2017 | 439,00 | | | 28/8/2017 | 24/10/2017 | 0,00 | 25/10/2017 | 21/12/2017 | 0,00 | | |
| 11 | 3158174101 | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΣΟΛΥΓΕΙΑΣ-Π.Π.Λ.Τ. ΓΕΦΥΡΑ ΞΕΡΙΑ | | | | | | | | 27/12/2016 | 24/4/2017 | 2889,00 | | | 25/4/2017 | 25/6/2017 | 0,00 | 25/4/2017 | 27/8/2017 | 2800,00 | | | 28/8/2017 | 24/10/2017 | 0,00 | 25/10/2017 | 21/12/2017 | 0,00 | | |
| 12 | 3158360501 | Π.Π.Λ. ΟΙΚΙΣΜΟΣ ΜΠΡΑΙΛΑ ΔΗΜΟΣ ΣΟΛΥΓΕΙΑΣ | | | | | | | | 27/12/2016 | 24/4/2017 | 586,00 | | | 25/4/2017 | 25/6/2017 | 0,00 | 25/4/2017 | 27/8/2017 | 747,00 | | | 28/8/2017 | 24/10/2017 | 0,00 | 25/10/2017 | 21/12/2017 | 0,00 | | |
| 13 | 3158399701 | Π.Π.Λ. ΑΓ.ΑΝΝΑ ΔΗΜΟΣ ΣΟΛΥΓΕΙΑΣ | | | | | | | | 21/2/2017 | 24/4/2017 | 0,00 | | | | | | | | 27/12/2017 | 5/9/2017 | 180,00 | | | 6/9/2017 | 24/10/2017 | 0,00 | 25/10/2017 | 21/12/2017 | 0,00 |
| 14 | 3158480201 | ΒΟΗΘΗΤΙΚΗ ΕΡΓΑΦΗ (ΔΗΜΟΣ ΣΟΛΥΓΕΙΑΣ-ΒΟΗΘ. ΚΟΡΦΟΣ) | | | | | | | | 27/12/2016 | 24/4/2017 | 3024,00 | | | 25/4/2017 | 25/6/2017 | 0,00 | 25/4/2017 | 27/8/2017 | 2306,00 | | | 28/8/2017 | 24/10/2017 | 0,00 | 25/10/2017 | 21/12/2017 | 0,00 | | |
| 15 | 3158480301 | ΒΟΗΘΗΤΙΚΗ ΕΡΓΑΦΗ (ΔΗΜΟΣ ΣΟΛΥΓΕΙΑΣ-ΒΟΗΘ. ΚΟΡΦΟΣ) | | | | | | | | 27/12/2016 | 24/4/2017 | 3238,00 | | | 25/4/2017 | 25/6/2017 | 0,00 | 25/4/2017 | 27/8/2017 | 2493,00 | | | 28/8/2017 | 24/10/2017 | 0,00 | 25/10/2017 | 21/12/2017 | 0,00 | | |
| 16 | 3159484301 | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΣΟΛΥΓΕΙΑΣ-ΦΟΡ ΚΟΡΦΟΣ | | | | | | | | 27/12/2016 | 24/4/2017 | 2562,00 | | | 25/4/2017 | 25/6/2017 | 0,00 | 25/4/2017 | 27/8/2017 | 1354,00 | | | 28/8/2017 | 24/10/2017 | 0,00 | 25/10/2017 | 21/12/2017 | 0,00 | | |
| 17 | 3160184101 | Π.Π.Λ.ΑΡ. (ΔΗΜΟΣ ΣΟΛΥΓΕΙΑΣ ΔΙΑΣΤΑΥΡΩΣΗ ΚΟΡΦΟΥ) | | | | | | | | 23/12/2016 | 23/4/2017 | 9060,00 | | | 24/4/2017 | 22/6/2017 | 0,00 | 24/4/2017 | 24/8/2017 | 8718,00 | | | 25/8/2017 | 23/10/2017 | 0,00 | 25/8/2017 | 20/12/2017 | 10238,00 | | |
| 18 | 3160211801 | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΣΟΛΥΓΕΙΑΣ-Π.Π.Λ.ΘΕΣΣ.ΘΥΜΑΡΙ | | | | | | | | 27/12/2016 | 24/4/2017 | 0,00 | | | 25/4/2017 | 25/6/2017 | 0,00 | 25/4/2017 | 27/8/2017 | 0,00 | | | 28/8/2017 | 24/10/2017 | 0,00 | 25/10/2017 | 21/12/2017 | 0,00 | | |
| 19 | 3160211901 | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΣΟΛΥΓΕΙΑΣ-Π.Π.Λ. ΠΑΡΑΛΙΑΚΗ ΟΔΟΣ | | | | | | | | 27/12/2016 | 24/4/2017 | 319,00 | | | 25/4/2017 | 25/6/2017 | 0,00 | 25/4/2017 | 27/8/2017 | 375,00 | | | 28/8/2017 | 24/10/2017 | 0,00 | 25/10/2017 | 21/12/2017 | 0,00 | | |
| 20 | 3160212001 | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΣΟΛΥΓΕΙΑΣ Π.Π.Λ. ΝΕΚΡΟΤΑΦΕΙΟ | | | | | | | | 27/12/2016 | 24/4/2017 | 0,00 | | | 25/4/2017 | 25/6/2017 | 0,00 | 25/4/2017 | 27/8/2017 | 0,00 | | | 28/8/2017 | 24/10/2017 | 0,00 | 25/10/2017 | 21/12/2017 | 0,00 | | |
| 21 | 3160212101 | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΣΟΛΥΓΕΙΑΣ Π.Π.Λ. ΔΕΞΑΜΕΝΗ | | | | | | | | | | | 27/12/2016 | 24/4/2017 | 0,00 | | 25/4/2017 | 25/6/2017 | 0,00 | 25/4/2017 | 27/8/2017 | 0,00 | | 28/8/2017 | 24/10/2017 | 0,00 | 25/10/2017 | 21/12/2017 | 0,00 | |
| 22 | 3160288201 | Π.Π.Λ.ΑΡ. (ΔΗΜΟΣ ΣΟΛΥΓΕΙΑΣ ΚΟΡΦΟΣ) ΣΥΝΟΛΟ | | | | 0,00 | | 0,00 | | 0,00 | | 0,00 | 27/12/2016 | 24/4/2017 | 2686,00 | | 25/4/2017 | 25/6/2017 | 0,00 | 25/4/2017 | 27/8/2017 | 2194,00 | | 28/8/2017 | 24/10/2017 | 0,00 | 25/10/2017 | 21/12/2017 | 0,00 | |
| | | ΓΕΝΙΚΟ ΣΥΝΟΛΟ | | | | 0,00 | | 0,00 | | 0,00 | | 0,00 | | | 57103,00 | | 0,00 | | 0,00 | | 46251,00 | | 180,00 | | 0,00 | | | 10238,00 | | |
| | | | | | | 0,00 | | 0,00 | | 0,00 | | 0,00 | | | 57868,00 | | 0,00 | | 0,00 | | 46928,00 | | 13336,00 | | 0,00 | | | 10238,00 | | |

| Α/Α | ΑΡ. ΠΑΡΟΧΗΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ | ΠΑΡΑΤΗΡΗΣΕΙΣ | ΙΑΝΟΥΑΡΙΟΣ | | ΦΕΒΡΟΥΑΡΙΟΣ | | ΜΑΡΤΙΟΣ | | ΑΠΡΙΛΙΟΣ | | ΜΑΙΟΣ | | ΙΟΥΝΙΟΣ | | ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ | | ΑΥΓΟΥΣΤΟΣ | | ΣΕΠΤΕΜΒΡΙΟΣ | | ΟΚΤΩΒΡΙΟΣ | | ΝΟΕΜΒΡΙΟΣ | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|--|------------|-----------|-----------------|----------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|---------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|------------|------------|---------|
| | | | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | | | | |
| | | | ΔΩΒ | ΔΩΒ | ΔΩΒ | ΔΩΒ | ΔΩΒ | ΔΩΒ | ΔΩΒ | ΔΩΒ | ΔΩΒ | ΔΩΒ | ΔΩΒ | ΔΩΒ | ΔΩΒ | ΔΩΒ | ΔΩΒ | ΔΩΒ | ΔΩΒ | ΔΩΒ | ΔΩΒ | ΔΩΒ | ΔΩΒ | ΔΩΒ | | | | |
| | ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΑ ΠΕΡΙΓΙΑΛΙ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Γ22 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 3155335201 | ΚΟΙΝ. ΑΝΤΛΑΣΙΟ ΠΕΡΙΓΙΑΛΙ | 21/12/2016 | 18/1/2017 | 0,00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 3155335301 | ΚΟΙΝ. ΑΝΤΛΑΣΙΟ ΠΕΡΙΓΙΑΛΙ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 3155335401 | ΚΟΙΝ. ΑΝΤΛΑΣΙΟ ΠΕΡΙΓΙΑΛΙ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 3156024401 | ΚΟΙΝ. ΑΝΤΛΑΣΙΟ ΠΕΡΙΓΙΑΛΙ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | 3157242001 | ΥΔΡΕΥΣΗ (ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΑ ΠΕΡΙΓΙΑΛΙ Ι. ΚΑΡΑΝΤΑΝΗ) | 16/9/2016 | 16/1/2017 | 0,00 | | | | | | | 17/1/2017 | 16/5/2017 | 0,00 | | | 17/5/2017 | 13/7/2017 | 0,00 | | | 17/5/2017 | 14/9/2017 | 0,00 | 15/9/2017 | 12/11/2017 | 0,00 | |
| 6 | 3157242101 | ΥΔΡΕΥΣΗ (ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΑ ΠΕΡΙΓΙΑΛΙ) | 16/9/2016 | 15/1/1900 | 13,00 | | | | | | | 16/1/2017 | 16/5/2017 | 46,00 | | | 17/5/2017 | 13/7/2017 | 0,00 | | | 17/5/2017 | 14/9/2017 | 103,00 | 15/9/2017 | 12/11/2017 | 0,00 | |
| 7 | 3159949501 | ΥΔΑΤΟΔΕΣΑΜΕΝΗ (ΔΗΜΟΣ ΑΣΣΟΥ ΛΕΧΑΙΟΥ ΠΕΡΙΓΙΑΛΙ) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | 3160064401 | 2η ΚΙΝΗΣΗ ΥΔΡΕΥΣΗ (ΔΗΜΟΣ ΑΣΣΟΥ ΛΕΧ. ΚΡΟΚΙΔΑ 3) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ΣΥΝΟΛΟ | | | | 0,00 | | | 0,00 | | | 0,00 | | 46,00 | | 0,00 | | 0,00 | | 0,00 | | 103,00 | | 0,00 | | 0,00 | | | |
| | ΔΗΜ.ΚΑΤ.(ΚΤΙΡΙΑ) Γ21 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 3155335501 | ΚΟΙΝ. ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟ ΠΕΡΙΓΙΑΛΙ | 16/9/2016 | 15/1/2017 | 4365,00 | | | | | | | 16/1/2017 | 16/5/2017 | 4594,00 | | | 17/5/2017 | 13/7/2017 | 0,00 | | | 17/5/2017 | 14/9/2017 | 4020,00 | 15/9/2017 | 12/11/2017 | 0,00 | |
| 2 | 3155335601 | ΔΗΜΟΤΙΚΟ ΣΧΟΛΕΙΟ ΠΕΡΙΓΙΑΛΙ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 3152621701 | ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟ (ΠΑΠΑΙΩΑΝΝΟΥ ΤΥΧΕΡΗ ΠΕΡΙΓΙΑΛΙ) Σ. ΚΡΟΚΙΔΑ ΚΑΠΗ | 15/11/2016 | 12/1/2017 | 0,00 | | | 15/11/2016 | 13/3/2017 | 2328,00 | | | 14/3/2017 | 15/5/2017 | 0,00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 3152621801 | ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟ (ΠΑΠΑΙΩΑΝΝΟΥ ΤΥΧΕΡΗ ΠΕΡΙΓΙΑΛΙ) Σ. ΚΡΟΚΙΔΑ ΚΑΠΗ | 15/11/2016 | 12/1/2017 | 0,00 | | | 15/11/2016 | 13/3/2017 | 5706,00 | | | 14/3/2017 | 15/5/2017 | 0,00 | | | 14/3/2017 | 16/7/2017 | 1016,00 | | | 17/7/2017 | 13/9/2017 | 0,00 | 17/7/2017 | 13/11/2017 | 238,00 |
| 5 | 3157506701 | ΝΗΠΙΑΓΩΓΕΙΟ (ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΑ ΠΕΡΙΓΙΑΛΙ) | 16/9/2016 | 15/1/2017 | 1084,00 | | | | | | | 16/1/2017 | 16/5/2017 | 839,00 | | | 17/5/2017 | 13/7/2017 | 0,00 | | | 17/5/2017 | 14/9/2017 | 394,00 | 15/9/2017 | 12/11/2017 | 0,00 | |
| 6 | 3159616602 | ΒΡΕΦΙΚΟΣ ΣΤΑΘΜΟΣ (ΔΗΜΟΣ ΑΣΣΟΥ-ΛΕΧΑΙΟΥ ΠΕΡΙΓΙΑΛΙ) | 21/12/2016 | 18/1/2017 | 2079,00 | 42754,00 | 42781,00 | 2939,00 | 16/2/2017 | 16/3/2017 | 2388,00 | 17/3/2017 | 19/4/2017 | 1985,00 | 20/4/2017 | 21/5/2017 | 1790,00 | 22/5/2017 | 20/6/2017 | 1701,00 | | | | | | | | |
| | ΣΥΝΟΛΟ | | | | 7528,00 | | | 2939,00 | | 10422,00 | | | 1985,00 | | 7223,00 | | 1701,00 | | 1016,00 | | 4414,00 | | 0,00 | | 238,00 | | | |
| | ΦΟΠ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 3155334701 | ΦΟΠ ΠΕΡΙΓΙΑΛΙ Σ. ΚΡΟΚΙΔΑ | 15/11/2016 | 12/1/2017 | 0,00 | | | 15/11/2016 | 13/3/2017 | 5734,00 | | | 14/3/2017 | 15/5/2017 | 0,00 | | | 14/3/2017 | 16/7/2017 | 4104,00 | | | 17/7/2017 | 13/9/2017 | 0,00 | 17/7/2017 | 13/11/2017 | 4301,00 |
| 2 | 3155334901 | ΦΟΠ ΠΕΡΙΓΙΑΛΙ | 16/9/2016 | 16/1/2017 | 0,00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 17/5/2017 | 13/7/2017 | 0,00 | | | 17/5/2017 | 14/9/2017 | 0,00 | 15/9/2017 | 12/11/2017 | 0,00 |
| 3 | 3155335001 | ΦΟΠ ΠΕΡΙΓΙΑΛΙ Ν. ΠΑΝΙΚΟΥ | 15/11/2016 | 12/1/2017 | 0,00 | | | 15/11/2016 | 13/3/2017 | 9785,00 | | | 14/3/2017 | 15/5/2017 | 0,00 | | | 14/3/2017 | 16/7/2017 | 7279,00 | | | 17/7/2017 | 13/9/2017 | 0,00 | 17/7/2017 | 13/11/2017 | 8082,00 |
| 4 | 3155335101 | ΦΟΠ ΠΕΡΙΓΙΑΛΙ ΠΕΟΚΠ | 15/11/2016 | 12/1/2017 | 0,00 | | | 15/11/2016 | 13/3/2017 | 1372,00 | | | 14/3/2017 | 15/5/2017 | 0,00 | | | 14/3/2017 | 16/7/2017 | 979,00 | | | 17/7/2017 | 13/9/2017 | 0,00 | 17/7/2017 | 13/11/2017 | 1035,00 |
| 5 | 3155335701 | ΦΩΤΙΣΜΟΣ ΠΛΑΤΕΙΑΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΙΑΛΙ | 16/9/2016 | 17/1/2017 | 3535,00 | | | | | | | 18/1/2017 | 16/5/2017 | 2770,00 | | | 17/5/2017 | 13/7/2017 | 0,00 | | | 17/5/2017 | 14/9/2017 | 2498,00 | 15/9/2017 | 12/11/2017 | 0,00 | |
| 6 | 3156982201 | ΕΟΡΤΑΣΤ. ΦΩΤΙΣΜΟΣ (ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΑ ΠΕΡΙΓΙΑΛΙ) | 14/9/2016 | 12/1/2017 | 5632,00 | | | | | | | 13/1/2017 | 14/5/2017 | 5845,00 | | | 15/5/2017 | 12/7/2017 | 0,00 | | | 15/5/2017 | 13/9/2017 | 3440,00 | 14/9/2017 | 9/11/2017 | 0,00 | |
| 7 | 3157014201 | ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΑ ΠΕΡΙΓΙΑΛΙ ΦΟΠ | 14/9/2016 | 12/1/2017 | 0,00 | | | | | | | 13/1/2017 | 14/5/2017 | 0,00 | | | 15/5/2017 | 12/7/2017 | 0,00 | | | 15/5/2017 | 13/9/2017 | 0,00 | 14/9/2017 | 9/11/2017 | 0,00 | |
| 8 | 3157901601 | ΦΟΠ ΠΕΡΙΓΙΑΛΙ ΜΗΤΡ. ΔΑΜΑΣΚΗΝΟΥ | 16/9/2016 | 16/1/2017 | 2245,00 | | | | | | | 17/1/2017 | 16/5/2017 | 1940,00 | | | 17/5/2017 | 13/7/2017 | 0,00 | | | 17/5/2017 | 14/9/2017 | 1413,00 | 15/9/2017 | 12/11/2017 | 403,00 | |
| 9 | 3157944801 | ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΑ ΠΕΡΙΓΙΑΛΙ ΦΟΠ | 18/11/2016 | 12/1/2017 | 0,00 | | | 18/11/2016 | 13/3/2017 | 450,00 | | | 14/3/2017 | 15/5/2017 | 0,00 | | | 14/3/2017 | 17/7/2017 | 346,00 | | | 18/7/2017 | 13/9/2017 | 0,00 | 18/7/2017 | 14/11/2017 | 493,00 |
| 10 | 3158092901 | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΑΣΣΟΥ ΛΕΧΑΙΟΥ Υ/Σ 8 ΠΕΡΙΓΙΑΛΙ ΦΟΠ | 15/11/2016 | 12/1/2017 | 0,00 | | | 15/11/2016 | 13/3/2017 | 6239,00 | | | 14/3/2017 | 15/5/2017 | 0,00 | | | 14/3/2017 | 16/7/2017 | 4581,00 | | | 17/7/2017 | 13/9/2017 | 0,00 | 17/7/2017 | 13/11/2017 | 5292,00 |
| 11 | 3158093001 | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΑΣΣΟΥ ΛΕΧΑΙΟΥ Υ/Σ 4 ΠΕΡΙΓΙΑΛΙ ΦΟΠ | 16/9/2016 | 17/1/2017 | 10720,00 | | | | | | | 18/1/2017 | 16/5/2017 | 9609,00 | | | 17/5/2017 | 13/7/2017 | 0,00 | | | 17/5/2017 | 14/9/2017 | 6193,00 | 15/9/2017 | 12/11/2017 | 0,00 | |
| 12 | 3158093101 | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΑΣΣΟΥ ΛΕΧΑΙΟΥ Υ/Σ 5 ΠΕΡΙΓΙΑΛΙ ΦΟΠ | 16/9/2016 | 16/1/2017 | 12631,00 | | | | | | | 17/1/2017 | 16/5/2017 | 10861,00 | | | 17/5/2017 | 13/7/2017 | 0,00 | | | 17/5/2017 | 14/9/2017 | 9602,00 | 15/9/2017 | 12/11/2017 | 0,00 | |
| 13 | 3158093201 | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΑΣΣΟΥ ΛΕΧΑΙΟΥ Υ/Σ 6 ΠΕΡΙΓΙΑΛΙ ΦΟΠ | 16/9/2016 | 15/1/2017 | 686,00 | | | | | | | 16/1/2017 | 16/5/2017 | 594,00 | | | 17/5/2017 | 13/7/2017 | 0,00 | | | 17/5/2017 | 14/9/2017 | 475,00 | 15/9/2017 | 12/11/2017 | 0,00 | |
| 14 | 3158093301 | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΑΣΣΟΥ ΛΕΧΑΙΟΥ Υ/Σ 7 ΠΕΡΙΓΙΑΛΙ ΦΟΠ | 16/9/2016 | 15/1/2017 | 1559,00 | | | | | | | 16/1/2017 | 16/5/2017 | 1348,00 | | | 17/5/2017 | 13/7/2017 | 0,00 | | | 17/5/2017 | 14/9/2017 | 1190,00 | 15/9/2017 | 12/11/2017 | 0,00 | |
| 15 | 3158093401 | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΑΣΣΟΥ ΛΕΧΑΙΟΥ Υ/Σ 9 ΠΕΡΙΓΙΑΛΙ ΦΟΠ | 16/9/2016 | 15/1/2017 | 9813,00 | | | | | | | 16/1/2017 | 16/5/2017 | 8007,00 | | | 17/5/2017 | 13/7/2017 | 0,00 | | | 17/5/2017 | 14/9/2017 | 6713,00 | 15/9/2017 | 12/11/2017 | 0,00 | |
| 16 | 3158093501 | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΑΣΣΟΥ ΛΕΧΑΙΟΥ Υ/Σ 10 ΠΕΡΙΓΙΑΛΙ ΦΟΠ | 16/9/2016 | 15/1/2017 | 1244,00 | | | | | | | 16/1/2017 | 16/5/2017 | 1088,00 | | | 17/5/2017 | 13/7/2017 | 0,00 | | | 17/5/2017 | 14/9/2017 | 869,00 | 15/9/2017 | 12/11/2017 | 0,00 | |
| 17 | 3158244301 | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΑΣΣΟΥ ΛΕΧΑΙΟΥ Μ. ΜΠΟΤΣΑΡΗ ΠΕΡΙΓΙΑΛΙ ΦΟΠ | 17/9/2016 | 16/1/2017 | 519,00 | | | | | | | 17/1/2017 | 16/5/2017 | 522,00 | | | 17/5/2017 | 13/7/2017 | 0,00 | | | 17/5/2017 | 14/9/2017 | 1798,00 | 15/9/2017 | 12/11/2017 | 0,00 | |
| 18 | 3160307001 | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΑΣΣΟΥ ΛΕΧΑΙΟΥ ΜΕΣΑΡΙΑ ΦΟΠ | 18/11/2016 | 12/1/2017 | 0,00 | | | 18/11/2016 | 13/3/2017 | 416,00 | | | 14/3/2017 | 15/5/2017 | 0,00 | | | 14/3/2017 | 17/7/2017 | 275,00 | | | 18/7/2017 | 13/9/2017 | 0,00 | 18/7/2017 | 14/11/2017 | 299,00 |
| 19 | 3160625101 | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΚΟΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ ΠΕΟ ΠΕΡΙΓΙΑΛΙΟΥ ΔΙΑΦΟΡΑ ΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗΣ | 15/11/2016 | 12/1/2017 | 0,00 | | | 15/11/2016 | 13/3/2017 | 252,00 | | | 14/3/2017 | 15/5/2017 | 0,00 | | | 14/3/2017 | 16/7/2017 | 282,00 | | | 17/7/2017 | 13/9/2017 | 0,00 | 17/7/2017 | 13/11/2017 | 274,00 |
| | ΣΥΝΟΛΟ | | | | 48584,00 | | 0,00 | 23996,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | | 42584,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | | 17846,00 | 0,00 | | 34191,00 | 0,00 | | 19686,00 | | | | |
| | ΓΕΝΙΚΟ ΣΥΝΟΛΟ | | | | 56112,00 | | 2939,00 | 34418,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 1985,00 | | 49853,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 1701,00 | | 18862,00 | 0,00 | | 38708,00 | 0,00 | | 19924,00 | | | | |

| Α/Α | ΑΡ. ΠΑΡΟΧΗΣ | ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΑ | ΣΤΕΦΑΝΙΟΥ | ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ | ΠΑΡΑΤΗΡΗΣΕΙΣ | ΜΑΡΤΙΟΣ | | ΑΠΡΙΛΙΟΣ | | ΜΑΙΟΣ | | ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ | | ΑΥΓΟΥΣΤΟΣ | | ΣΕΠΤΕΜΒΡΙΟΣ | | ΝΟΕΜΒΡΙΟΣ | | ΔΕΚΕΜΒΡΙΟΣ | | | | | |
|-----|-------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|------|
| | | | | | | ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ | ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ | ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ | ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ | ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ | ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ | ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ | ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ | ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ | ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ | ΩΧΒ |
| | | | | | | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ |
| 1 | 3150777201 | ΚΟΙΝ.ΑΝΤΛ/ΣΙΟ | ΣΤΕΦΑΝΙ | ΚΟΙΝ.ΑΝΤΛ/ΣΙΟ ΣΤΕΦΑΝΙ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 9340202001 | ΚΟΙΝ.ΑΝΤΛ/ΣΙΟ | ΣΤΕΦΑΝΙ | ΚΟΙΝ.ΑΝΤΛ/ΣΙΟ ΣΤΕΦΑΝΙ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | ΣΥΝΟΛΟ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | ΔΗΜ.ΚΑΤ.(ΚΤΙΡΙΑ) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 3150777601 | ΔΗΜΟΤΙΚΟ ΣΧΟΛΕΙΟ | ΣΤΕΦΑΝΙ | ΔΗΜΟΤΙΚΟ ΣΧΟΛΕΙΟ ΣΤΕΦΑΝΙ (ανενεργό) | 26/10/2016 | 22/2/2017 | 469,00 | 23/2/2017 | 24/4/2017 | 0,00 | | 23/2/2017 | 27/6/2017 | 121,00 | 28/6/2017 | 27/8/2017 | 0,00 | | 28/6/2017 | 26/10/2017 | 251,00 | 27/10/2017 | 21/12/2017 | 0,00 | |
| | | | | ΣΥΝΟΛΟ | | | 469,00 | | | 0,00 | | | | 121,00 | | | 0,00 | | | | 251,00 | | 0,00 | | |
| | | | | ΦΟΠ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 3150788401 | ΦΟΠ (ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΣ | ΣΤΕΦΑΝΙΟΥ | ΦΟΠ (ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΣ ΣΤΕΦΑΝΙΟΥ ΣΤΕΦΑΝΙ) | 26/10/2016 | 22/2/2017 | 67,00 | 23/2/2017 | 24/4/2017 | 0,00 | | 23/2/2017 | 27/6/2017 | 221,00 | 28/6/2017 | 27/8/2017 | 0,00 | | 28/6/2017 | 26/10/2017 | 210,00 | 27/10/2017 | 21/12/2017 | 0,00 | |
| 2 | 3150784501 | ΦΟΠ ΣΤΕΦΑΝΙ | | ΦΟΠ ΣΤΕΦΑΝΙ | 26/10/2016 | 22/2/2017 | 8450,00 | 23/2/2017 | 24/4/2017 | 0,00 | | 23/2/2017 | 27/6/2017 | 6751,00 | 28/6/2017 | 27/8/2017 | 0,00 | | 28/6/2017 | 26/10/2017 | 6761,00 | 27/10/2017 | 21/12/2017 | 0,00 | |
| 3 | 3157367101 | ΦΟΠ (ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΣ | ΣΤΕΦΑΝΙΟΥ | ΦΟΠ (ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΣ ΣΤΕΦΑΝΙΟΥ ΣΤΕΦΑΝΙ) | 26/10/2016 | 22/2/2017 | 501,00 | 23/2/2017 | 24/4/2017 | 0,00 | | 23/2/2017 | 27/6/2017 | 357,00 | 28/6/2017 | 27/8/2017 | 0,00 | | 28/6/2017 | 26/10/2017 | 441,00 | 27/10/2017 | 21/12/2017 | 0,00 | |
| 4 | 3157367201 | ΦΟΠ (ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΣ | ΣΤΕΦΑΝΙΟΥ | ΦΟΠ (ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΣ ΣΤΕΦΑΝΙΟΥ ΣΤΕΦΑΝΙ) | 26/10/2016 | 22/2/2017 | 4755,00 | 23/2/2017 | 24/4/2017 | 0,00 | | 23/2/2017 | 27/6/2017 | 3887,00 | 28/6/2017 | 27/8/2017 | 0,00 | | 28/6/2017 | 26/10/2017 | 4008,00 | 27/10/2017 | 21/12/2017 | 0,00 | |
| 5 | 3158390901 | ΠΙΛΛ. ΣΤΕΦΑΝΙ | ΔΗΜΟΣ | ΠΙΛΛ. ΣΤΕΦΑΝΙ ΔΗΜΟΣ ΤΕΝΕΑΣ | | | | | | | | 23/2/2017 | 27/6/2017 | 706,00 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 3158390801 | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΤΕΝΕΑΣ-ΠΙΛΛ. | ΣΤΕΦΑΝΙ | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΤΕΝΕΑΣ-ΠΙΛΛ. ΣΤΕΦΑΝΙ | 26/10/2016 | 22/2/2017 | 796,00 | 23/2/2017 | 24/4/2017 | 0,00 | | | 28/6/2017 | 27/8/2017 | 0,00 | | | | 28/6/2017 | 26/10/2017 | 1236,00 | 27/10/2017 | 21/12/2017 | 0,00 | |
| 7 | 3159606601 | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΤΕΝΕΑΣ-ΦΟΠ | ΣΤΕΦΑΝΙ | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΤΕΝΕΑΣ-ΦΟΠ ΣΤΕΦΑΝΙ | 26/10/2016 | 22/2/2017 | 1942,00 | 23/2/2017 | 24/4/2017 | 0,00 | | 23/2/2017 | 27/6/2017 | 1169,00 | 28/6/2017 | 27/8/2017 | 0,00 | | 28/6/2017 | 26/10/2017 | 1423,00 | 27/10/2017 | 21/12/2017 | 0,00 | |
| 8 | 3160611901 | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΚΟΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ | ΣΤΕΦΑΝΙ | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΚΟΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ ΣΤΕΦΑΝΙ | 11/11/2016 | 9/3/2017 | 1173,00 | | | 0,00 | 10/3/2017 | 10/5/2017 | 869,00 | | | 0,00 | 13/7/2017 | 11/9/2017 | 937,00 | 13/7/2017 | 9/11/2017 | | | | |
| 9 | 3160645101 | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΚΟΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ | ΠΛΑΤ.ΣΤΕΦΑΝΙ | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΚΟΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ ΠΛΑΤ.ΣΤΕΦΑΝΙ | | | | | | | | | 23/2/2017 | 27/6/2017 | 1928,00 | 28/6/2017 | 27/8/2017 | 0,00 | | 28/6/2017 | 26/10/2017 | 2947,00 | 27/10/2017 | 21/12/2017 | 0,00 |
| | | | | ΔΙΑΦΟΡΑ ΜΕ ΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | ΣΥΝΟΛΟ | | | 17684,00 | | | 0,00 | | | 15888,00 | | | 0,00 | | | | 17963,00 | | 0,00 | | | |
| | | | | ΓΕΝΙΚΟ ΣΥΝΟΛΟ | | | 18153,00 | | | 0,00 | | | 16009,00 | | | 0,00 | | | | 18214,00 | | 0,00 | | | |

| ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΑ ΣΟΛΟΜΟΥ | | ΝΟΕΜΒΡΙΟΣ | | | ΔΕΚΕΜΒΡΙΟΣ | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|-----------------|-------------------------|------------|---------------|
| Α/Α | ΑΡ. ΠΑΡΟΧΗΣ | ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ | ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗ ΩΧΒ | | | ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗ ΩΧΒ | | |
| | | ΔΗΜ.ΚΑΤ.(ΚΤΙΡΙΑ) | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | |
| 1 | 3153265702 | ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟ (ΔΗΜΟΣ ΚΟΡΙΝΘΟΥ ΣΟΛΩΜΟΣ) | | | | | | |
| | | ΣΥΝΟΛΟ | | | 0,00 | | | 0,00 |
| | | ΦΟΠ | | | | | | |
| 1 | 3153266901 | ΚΟΙΝ. ΦΩΤΙΣΜΟΣ ΣΟΛΩΜΟΣ | 4/7/2017 | 1/11/2017 | 8580,00 | | | |
| 2 | 3153275901 | ΦΟΠ ΣΟΛΟΜΟΥ | 4/7/2017 | 1/11/2017 | 380,00 | | | |
| 3 | 3156564201 | ΦΟΠ ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΟΣ ΣΟΛΟΜΟΥ | 4/7/2017 | 1/11/2017 | 10069,00 | | | |
| 4 | 3156564301 | ΦΟΠ ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΟΣ ΣΟΛΟΜΟΥ | 4/7/2017 | 1/11/2017 | 251,00 | | | |
| 5 | 3157001401 | ΦΟΠ ΣΟΛΟΜΟΥ | 4/7/2017 | 1/11/2017 | 972,00 | | | |
| 6 | 3157008701 | ΦΟΠ ΣΟΛΟΜΟΥ | 4/7/2017 | 1/11/2017 | 395,00 | | | |
| 7 | 3157985301 | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΚΟΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ ΛΕΥΚΑ ΦΟΠ | 4/7/2017 | 1/11/2017 | 1353,00 | | | |
| 8 | 3158043701 | ΦΟΠ ΣΟΛΟΜΟΥ | 3/7/2017 | 31/10/2017 | 899,00 | | | |
| 9 | 3158245701 | ΠΙΛΛ ΣΟΛΟΜΟΥ | 4/7/2017 | 1/11/2017 | 1760,00 | | | |
| 10 | 3158314101 | ΠΙΛΛ ΣΟΛΟΜΟΥ | 4/7/2017 | 1/11/2017 | 1232,00 | | | |
| 11 | 3158334201 | ΦΟΠ ΣΟΛΟΜΟΥ | 4/7/2017 | 1/11/2017 | 0,00 | | | |
| 12 | 3158455101 | ΠΙΛΛ ΥΠΟΣΤΑΘΜΟΣ ΔΕΗ | 4/7/2017 | 1/11/2017 | 8911,00 | | | |
| 13 | 3159372701 | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΚΟΡΙΝΘΟΥ ΣΟΛΩΜΟΣ ΦΟΠ | 4/7/2017 | 1/11/2017 | 1422,00 | | | |
| 14 | 3160049701 | ΠΙΛΛΑΡ (ΔΗΜΟΣ ΚΟΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ ΑΓ. ΣΩΤΗΡΑ) | 4/7/2017 | 1/11/2017 | 576,00 | | | |
| 16 | 3160255301 | ΠΙΛΛΑΡ. ΔΗΜΟΣ ΚΟΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ ΓΗΠΕΔΟ ΣΟΛΩΜ | 16/10/2017 | 13/11/2017 | 655,00 | 14/11/2017 | 12/12/2017 | 472,00 |
| 17 | 3160504501 | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΚΟΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ ΕΙΣΟΔΟΣ ΣΟΛΩΜΟΥ | 4/7/2017 | 1/11/2017 | 0,00 | | | |
| 18 | 3160504701 | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΚΟΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ ΕΞΟΔΟΣ ΣΟΛΩΜΟΥ | 4/7/2017 | 1/11/2017 | 33,00 | | | |
| 19 | 3160556801 | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΚΟΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ ΣΟΛΩΜΟΣ | 4/7/2017 | 1/11/2017 | 118,00 | | | |
| | | ΣΥΝΟΛΟ, | | | 37606,00 | | | 472,00 |
| | | ΓΕΝΙΚΟ ΣΥΝΟΛΟ | | | 37606,00 | | | 472,00 |

| Α/Α | ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΑ ΑΡ. ΠΑΡΟΧΗΣ | ΧΛΙΟΜΟΔΙ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ | ΙΑΝΟΥΑΡΙΟΣ | | ΦΕΒΡΟΥΑΡΙΟΣ | | ΜΑΡΤΙΟΣ | | ΑΠΡΙΛΙΟΣ | | ΜΑΙΟΣ | | ΙΟΥΝΙΟΣ | | ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ | | ΑΥΓΟΥΣΤΟΣ | | ΣΕΠΤΕΜΒΡΙΟΣ | | ΟΚΤΩΒΡΙΟΣ | | ΝΟΕΜΒΡΙΟΣ | | ΔΕΚΕΜΒΡΙΟΣ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------------------|-----------|---------|-------------------------|-----------|----------|-------------------------|-----------|---------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|-------------|---------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|------------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|--------|------------|------------|---------|
| | | | ΠΕΡΙΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ ΩΧΒ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | ΠΕΡΙΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ ΩΧΒ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | ΠΕΡΙΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ ΩΧΒ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | ΠΕΡΙΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ ΩΧΒ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | ΠΕΡΙΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ ΩΧΒ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | ΠΕΡΙΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ ΩΧΒ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | ΠΕΡΙΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ ΩΧΒ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | ΠΕΡΙΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ ΩΧΒ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | ΠΕΡΙΔΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΣΗΣ ΩΧΒ | ΑΡΧΗ | ΛΗΞΗ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 315558001 | ΚΟΙΝΟΤ. ΑΝΤΑΙΟΣΤΑΣΙΟ ΧΛΙΟΜΟΔΙ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 315558301 | ΚΟΙΝΟΤ. ΑΝΤΑΙΟΣΤΑΣΙΟ ΧΛΙΟΜΟΔΙ | 14/12/2016 | 12/1/2017 | 0,00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 3158014201 | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΤΕΝΕΑΣ -ΛΟΥΤΣΑ ΜΥΛΟΣ ΣΚΟΥΡΤΗ | 14/12/2016 | 12/1/2017 | 2304,00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 315558201 | ΥΔΡΕΥΣΗ (ΔΗΜΟΣ ΤΕΝΕΑΣ 1Η ΥΔΡΕΥΣΗ ΧΛΙΟΜΟΔΙ) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | 3157970101 | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΤΕΝΕΑΣ - ΥΔΡΕΥΤΗ ΒΑΤΙΑΣ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 9349185001 | ΚΟΙΝ.ΧΛΙΟΜΟΔΙ ΥΔΡ. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | 315833901 | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΤΕΝΕΑΣ-ΔΕΞΑΜΕΝΗ ΣΤΑΔΙΟ ΧΛΙΟΜΟΔΙΟΥ | 14/12/2016 | 12/1/2017 | 289,00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 3157970201 | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΤΕΝΕΑΣ-ΥΔΡΕΥΤ. ΞΕΡΟΚΑΜΠΟΣ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | 3158523601 | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΤΕΝΕΑΣ-ΓΥΜΝΑΣΤ. ΧΛΙΟΜΟΔΙ | 14/12/2016 | 12/1/2017 | 722,00 | 13/1/2017 | 8/2/2017 | 521,00 | 9/2/2017 | 12/3/2018 | 459,00 | 13/3/2017 | 6/4/2017 | 171,00 | 7/4/2017 | 11/5/2017 | 246,00 | 12/5/2017 | 12/6/2017 | 134,00 | 13/6/2017 | 11/7/2017 | 256,00 | 12/7/2017 | 9/8/2017 | 530,00 | 10/8/2017 | 12/9/2017 | 1557,00 | 13/9/2017 | 11/10/2017 | 1443,00 | 12/10/2017 | 9/11/2017 | 265,00 | 10/11/2017 | 11/12/2017 | 310,00 | | | |
| 11 | 3159060602 | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΤΕΝΕΑΣ (ΠΑΙΔΙΚ.) ΧΛΙΟΜΟΔΙ | | | | 1/1/2017 | 31/1/2017 | 3280,00 | 1/2/2017 | 28/2/2017 | 2440,00 | 1/3/2017 | 31/3/2017 | 2280,00 | 1/4/2017 | 30/4/2017 | 1160,00 | 1/5/2017 | 31/5/2017 | 1160,00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | 3159185801 | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΤΕΝΕΑΣ-ΜΑΧΟΣ (ΗΛΕΚΤΡΙΣΗ ΔΕΞΑΜ) | | | | | | | 31/10/2016 | 27/2/2017 | 7826,00 | 28/2/2017 | 26/4/2017 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | ΣΥΝΟΛΟ | | | 3295,00 | | | 3801,00 | | | 10805,00 | | | 4866,00 | | | 3291,00 | | | 4294,00 | | | 3898,00 | | | 6079,00 | | 4540,00 | | | | 5128,00 | | | 13038,00 | | | 8789 | | | 3424,00 |
| | | Γ21 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 3150418701 | ΚΕΠ (ΚΟΙΝΟΤ.ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟ ΧΛΙΟΜΟΔΙ) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 3150464001 | ΝΗΠΙΑΓΩΓΕΙΟ ΧΛΙΟΜΟΔΙ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 3150464201 | ΔΗΜΟΤΙΚΟ ΣΧΟΛΕΙΟ ΧΛΙΟΜΟΔΙ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 3150464301 | ΓΥΜΝΑΣΙΟ ΧΛ. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | 3150464401 | ΛΥΚΕΙΟ ΧΛΙΟΜΟΔΙΟΥ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 3153872801 | ΔΗΜΟΤΙΚΟ ΣΧΟΛΕΙΟ ΚΟΥΤΑΛΑΣ (ΑΝΕΝΕΡΓΟ) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 3156429701 | ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΣ ΧΛΙΟΜΟΔΙΟΥ ΦΟΠ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | 3157486501 | ΓΗΠΕΔΟ (ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΑ ΧΛΙΟΜΟΔΙΟΥ) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | 3160204701 | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΤΕΝΕΑΣ ΠΙΛΛΑΡ ΠΕΟ ΑΡΓΟΥΣ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | 3160204801 | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΤΕΝΕΑΣ ΠΙΛΛΑΡ ΠΕΟ ΑΡΓΟΥΣ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | 3160271001 | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΤΕΝΕΑΣ ΠΙΛΛΑΡ ΠΕΟ ΑΡΓΟΥΣ ΚΟΙΝΟΤ. ΚΑΤΑΣΤ. ΔΗΜΟΣ ΤΕΝΕΑΣ-ΔΗΜΑΡΧΕ ΘΕΟΦ. ΚΑΝΕΛΛΟΥ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | 3158014201 | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΤΕΝΕΑΣ (ΠΟΛΙΤ.) ΑΝΘ ΑΓ. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΟΣ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | 3159100801 | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΤΕΝΕΑΣ (ΠΟΛΙΤ.) ΑΝΘ ΑΓ. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΟΣ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | ΣΥΝΟΛΟ | | | 0,00 | | 0,00 | | 2744,00 | | | 13/2/2017 | 9/4/2017 | 0,00 | 7/4/2017 | 11/5/2017 | 1547,00 | 12/5/2017 | 12/6/2017 | 1189,00 | 13/2/2017 | 15/8/2017 | 0,00 | | 16/6/2017 | 15/8/2017 | 0,00 | 10/8/2017 | 12/9/2017 | 1071,00 | 13/9/2017 | 11/10/2017 | 960,00 | 16/6/2017 | 16/10/2017 | 0,00 | | | 17/10/2017 | 11/12/2017 | 0,00 |
| | | ΣΥΝΟΛΟ | | | 0,00 | | 0,00 | | 2744,00 | | | 13/2/2017 | 9/4/2017 | 0,00 | 7/4/2017 | 11/5/2017 | 1547,00 | 12/5/2017 | 12/6/2017 | 1189,00 | 13/2/2017 | 15/8/2017 | 0,00 | | 16/6/2017 | 15/8/2017 | 0,00 | 10/8/2017 | 12/9/2017 | 1071,00 | 13/9/2017 | 11/10/2017 | 960,00 | 16/6/2017 | 16/10/2017 | 0,00 | | | 17/10/2017 | 11/12/2017 | 0,00 |
| | | ΦΟΠ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 3150452201 | ΦΟΠ ΧΛΙΟΜΟΔΙ ΑΘ. ΔΙΑΚΟΥ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 3150583301 | ΦΟΠ ΧΛΙΟΜΟΔΙ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 3150584001 | ΦΟΠ ΧΛΙΟΜΟΔΙ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 3150588701 | ΦΟΠ ΧΛΙΟΜΟΔΙ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | 3150598801 | ΦΟΠ ΧΛΙΟΜΟΔΙ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 3150602001 | ΦΟΠ ΧΛΙΟΜΟΔΙ ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΟΣ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 3153419401 | ΦΟΠ ΧΛΙΟΜΟΔΙ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | 3153420001 | ΦΟΠ ΧΛΙΟΜΟΔΙ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | 3153424101 | ΦΟΠ ΧΛΙΟΜΟΔΙ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | 3155589901 | ΦΟΠ ΧΛΙΟΜΟΔΙ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | 3155590001 | ΦΟΠ ΧΛΙΟΜΟΔΙ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | 3155591801 | ΦΟΠ ΚΟΙΝ. ΧΛΙΟΜΟΔΙ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | 3155592001 | ΦΟΠ ΚΟΙΝ. ΧΛΙΟΜΟΔΙ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | 3155592101 | ΦΟΠ ΚΟΙΝ. ΧΛΙΟΜΟΔΙ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | 3156323801 | ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΣ ΧΛΙΟΜΟΔΙΟΥ ΦΟΠ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | 3156423901 | ΦΟΠ ΧΛΙΟΜΟΔΙΟΥ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | 3156523901 | ΦΟΠ ΚΟΙΝ. ΧΛΙΟΜΟΔΙ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | 3156563601 | ΦΟΠ ΚΟΙΝ. ΧΛΙΟΜΟΔΙ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | 3156672101 | ΦΟΠ ΚΟΙΝ. ΧΛΙΟΜΟΔΙ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | 3157255101 | ΠΙΛΛΑΡ ΠΛΑΤΕΙΑΣ (ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΑ ΧΛΙΟΜΟΔΙΟΥ) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | 3157591401 | ΦΟΠ (ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΑ ΧΛΙΟΜΟΔΙΟΥ) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | 3157989901 | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΤΕΝΕΑΣ -ΛΟΥΤΣΑ-ΜΥΛΟΣ ΣΚΟΥΡΤΗ ΦΟΠ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | 3158052101 | ΠΙΛΛΑΡ (ΔΗΜΟΣ ΤΕΝΕΑΣ ΘΕΟΦ. ΚΑΝΕΛΛΟΥ) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | 3158052201 | ΠΙΛΛΑΡ (ΔΗΜΟΣ ΤΕΝΕΑΣ ΘΕΟΦ. ΚΑΝΕΛΛΟΥ) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | 3158064001 | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΤΕΝΕΑΣ-ΦΟΠ ΠΡΟΣ ΜΑΧΟ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | 3159046701 | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΤΕΝΕΑΣ (ΦΟΠ) ΧΛΙΟΜΟΔΙ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27 | 3159734801 | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΤΕΝΕΑΣ ΑΓΙΟΝΟΡΙ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | 3159956501 | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΤΕΝΕΑΣ ΑΓ. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΟΣ | | | | </ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Παραπομπές

Δήμος Κορινθίων - www.korinthos.gr

Κέντρο Ανανεώσιμων Πηγών & Εξοικονόμησης Ενέργειας – www.cres.gr

Έργο PUBLENEF - <http://publnef-project.eu/>

Υπουργείο Περιβάλλοντος και Ενέργειας - www.ypen.gr

Jak stworzyć klaster energii w gminie rolniczo-górnictwej na przykładzie klastra Gierałtowiec



PUBLNEF has received funding from European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 695923

Opracowanie w ramach projektu :



PUBLEnEf to projekt realizowany w ramach programu Horyzont 2020. Celem projektu jest wsparcie władz publicznych we wdrażaniu i realizacji zrównoważonych polityk energetycznych ze szczególnym uwzględnieniem efektywności energetycznej, poprzez m.in. wykorzystanie najlepszych praktyk wdrożonych w krajach członkowskich na poziomie administracji lokalnej, regionalnej i krajowej.

Projekt realizowany jest w Polsce przez Krajową Agencję Poszanowania Energii SA



Przy współpracy z Urzędem Gminy Gierałtowiec



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1. Wstęp

Najbliższe lata w Polsce to szereg wyzwań, spowodowanych dotychczasowym modelem rozwoju gospodarki, wymogami unijnymi i krajowymi – nie tylko w obszarze energetyki i przemysłu, ale także sektora komunalnego oraz rolnictwa. Strategia energetyczna powinna uwzględniać w długofalowej strategii kierunki rozwoju polityki klimatycznej w Polsce i Europie. Rozwój energetyki lokalnej przy aktywnym udziale samorządu i lokalnych społeczności jest bowiem odpowiedzią na propozycje zawarte w pakiecie regulacji Komisji Europejskiej pt. „Czysta energia dla wszystkich Europejczyków” zwana także „pakietem zimowym”.

W większości gmin i miast w Polsce strategia energetyczna obmyślana i często tworzona jest jedynie na etapie przygotowywania dokumentu „Założeń do planu zaopatrzenia w ciepło, energię elektryczną i paliwa gazowe”, którego wykonanie wynika z ustawy prawo energetyczne. Według ustawy – Prawo energetyczne do zadań własnych gminy w zakresie zaopatrzenia w energię elektryczną, ciepło i paliwa gazowe należy:



planowanie i organizacja zaopatrzenia w ciepło, energię elektryczną i paliwa gazowe na obszarze gminy,



planowanie oświetlenia miejsc publicznych i dróg znajdujących się na terenie gminy¹,



finansowanie oświetlenia ulic, placów i dróg publicznych znajdujących się na terenie gminy².

Powyższe punkty stanowią zaledwie podstawowe minimum Strategii energetycznej. Powinna ona być bowiem nie tylko uwzględniona w „Założeniach do planu zaopatrzenia w ciepło, energię elektryczną i paliwa gazowe” ale w innych, aktualnych dokumentach planistycznych. Przede wszystkim jednak powinna być konsekwentnie realizowana. W ten sposób możliwy jest stały rozwój gminy oraz zapewnianie lokalnego bezpieczeństwa energetycznego.

Strategię energetyczną można realizować w różny sposób. Jednym z rozwiązań jest utworzenie klastra energii. Koncepcja klastrów energii, wprowadzona ustawą o odnawialnych źródłach energii³ doskonale odpowiada na zidentyfikowane wyzwania. Klastry energii zyskały w ostatnich latach ogromną popularność jako koncepcja współpracy gmin a także element polityki wsparcia rozwoju gospodarki regionalnej. Te lokalne inicjatywy nie tylko pobudzają lokalną gospodarkę, wspierają podejmowanie wspólnych działań przez lokalnych wytwórców, dystrybutorów i odbiorców energii, ale również mają pozytywny wydźwięk inicjatyw proekologicznych.

¹ Nie dotyczy autostrad i dróg ekspresowych w rozumieniu przepisów o autostradach płatnych.

² jw.

³ Ustawa z dnia 20 lutego 2015 r. o odnawialnych źródłach energii (Dz. U. 2015 poz. 478 z późn. zmianami)

Odpowiednio szybka reakcja oraz zastosowanie optymalnego instrumentu, jakim zdaje się być klaster energii, pozwala gminom na sprawną adaptację do zmieniających się warunków otoczenia prawnego, finansowego i politycznego.

Zgodnie z definicją zawartą w ustawie o odnawialnych źródłach energii⁴, zwanej dalej ustawą OZE klaster energii to porozumienie cywilnoprawne w skład którego mogą wchodzić osoby fizyczne, osoby prawne, jednostki naukowe, instytuty badawcze lub jednostki samorządu terytorialnego, dotyczące wytwarzania i równoważenia zapotrzebowania, dystrybucji lub obrotu energią z odnawialnych źródeł energii lub innych źródeł lub paliw, w ramach sieci dystrybucyjnej o napięciu znamionowym niższym niż 110 kV, na obszarze działania tego klastra nie przekraczającym granic jednego powiatu lub 5 gmin.

W wolnym rozumieniu, klaster energii to lokalna inicjatywa w zakresie gospodarowania energią. Kluczową rolę w klastrze energii pełni koordynator, który sprawuje kontrolę zarówno nad inwestycjami, jak i nad procesami i relacjami zachodzącymi w klastrze. Koordynator, to rola „zarządcy/dysponenta” majątkiem wytwórczym i dystrybucyjnym oraz rola spółki obrotu energią. Skutkuje ona koniecznością podejmowania przez ten podmiot działań zarówno w zakresie reprezentowania klastra w otoczeniu zewnętrznym, jak również w zakresie wewnętrznego bilansowania energii elektrycznej i/lub ciepła.

Wśród utworzonych klastrów energii wymienić można klastry oparte o różne źródła energii – najczęściej klaster oparty jest zarówno o energię konwencjonalną jak i odnawialną. Ponadto w większości przypadków wśród obszarów działania klastra energii wymienić można:

- ciepło,
- energię elektryczną,
- rozwój odnawialnych źródeł energii,
- poprawę jakości powietrza,
- poprawę bezpieczeństwa energetycznego,
- poprawę efektywności energetycznej,
- zwiększenie innowacyjności.

Widać zatem, że obszary działalności klastra energii są jednocześnie obszarami strategii energetycznej.

Ponadto utworzenie klastra energii pozwala poprzez efekt skali wpływać na poprawę bezpieczeństwa energetycznego, poprawę jakości powietrza czy efektywności energetycznej lub zasobowej. Co więcej klaster energii sprzyja tworzeniu innowacji, rozwojowi gospodarki poprzez generowanie dodatkowego popytu na dostępne produkty i usługi, a także realizacji strategii gminnych i integracji społecznej.

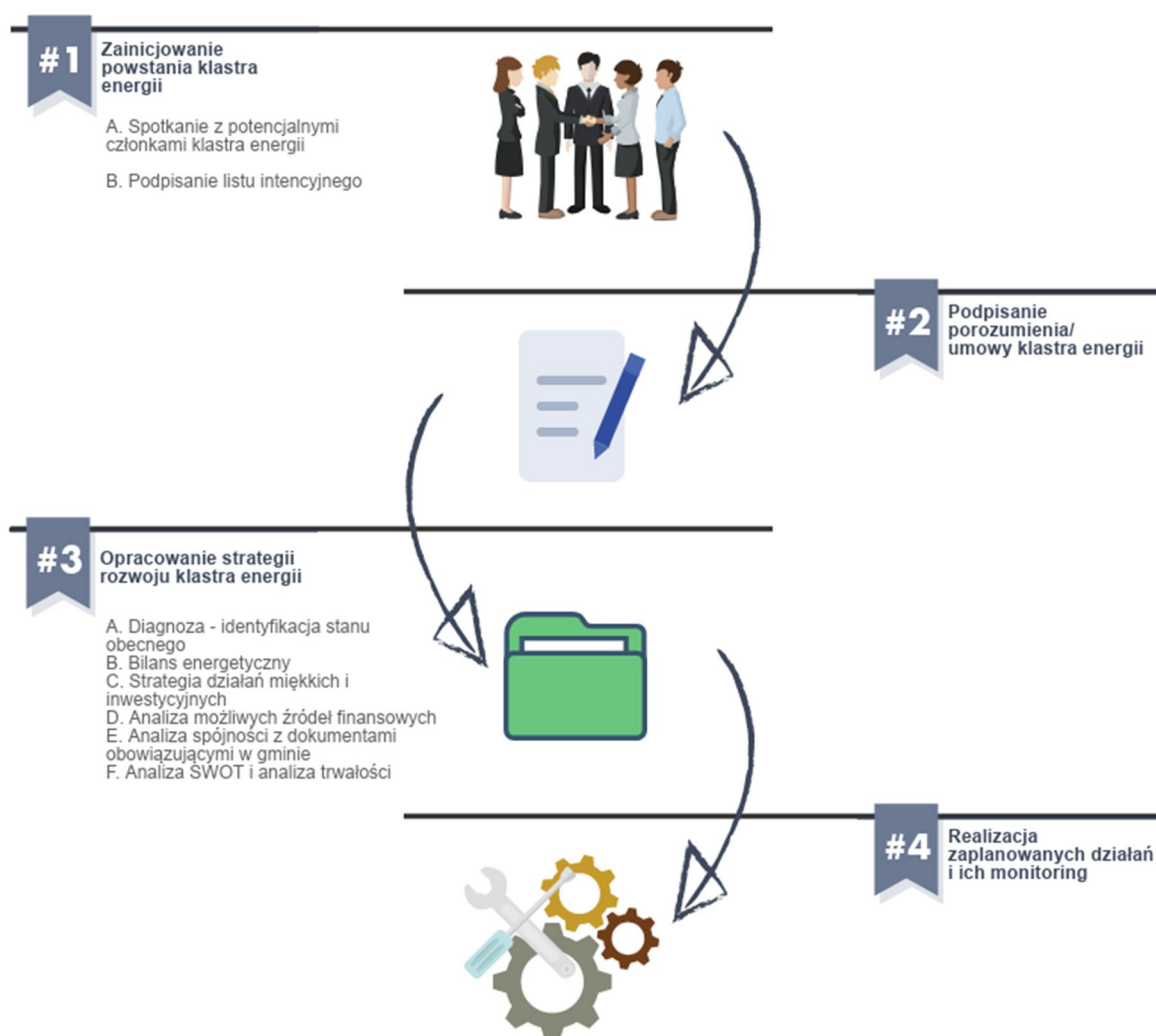
Podstawowym celem tej lokalnej inicjatywy jest rozwój regionu i poprawa lokalnego bezpieczeństwa energetycznego przy współpracy z operatorem systemu dystrybucyjnego. Funkcjonowanie klastra powinno się więc opierać na działaniach zmierzających do optymalizacji i racjonalizacji zużycia energii, wykorzystania źródeł i paliw lokalnych, poprawie bezpieczeństwa energetycznego, rozwoju innowacyjności oraz poprawie jakości środowiska. Mimo, że cele klastra definiuje się na poziomie lokalnym, ich realizacja, poprzez efekt skali, przynosi korzyści dalece wykraczające poza obszar gminy, na poziom regionalny, a nawet krajowy.

⁴ Wg art. 2 pkt 15a ustawy z dnia 20 lutego 2015 r. o odnawialnych źródłach energii (Dz. U. z 2017 r. poz. 1148, z późn. zm.), dalej ustawa o OZE oraz w myśl ustaw: z dnia 5 czerwca 1998 r. o samorządzie powiatowym (Dz. U. 2017 poz. 1868) oraz z dnia 8 marca 1990 r. o samorządzie gminnym (Dz. U. 2017 poz. 1875).

Na obecnym etapie należy podkreślić, że szczególnie ważnym elementem podczas tworzenia klastra energii jest:

- dobór członków klastra energii oraz odpowiednia komunikacja między nimi,
- ustalenie koordynatora klastra energii oraz zakresu jego działań,
- ustalenie celów zawiązania klastra energii,
- analizy bilansu energetycznego klastra,
- ustalenie zakresu działań niezbędnych do zaspokojenia potrzeb energetycznych klastra energii,
- analizy ekonomiczne i rentowności do przewidzianych przedsięwzięć,
- porozumienie z lokalnymi operatorami sieci dystrybucyjnej.

Poniżej przedstawiono schemat powstania klastra w oparciu o kolejne etapy.



Rysunek 1. Schemat powstania klastra w oparciu o kolejne etapy
źródło: opracowanie własne

Klustry energii powinny stać się ważnym elementem polskiej gospodarki na poziomie zarówno regionalnym, jak i krajowym, w szczególności wspierając rozwój obszarów mniej zurbanizowanych. Warunkiem aktywizacji inwestycji w gminach wiejskich czy miejsko-wiejskich jest możliwość wpisywania pewnych inwestycji w inicjatywę klastra energii.

Wszystkie podmioty, które są bezpośrednio związane z klastrem energii, mogą pełnić w nim aktywną rolę, w tym również kształtować lub oddziaływać na sposób i zasady jego funkcjonowania oraz dalsze etapy rozwoju klastra energii. W ramach klastra energii podmioty jednocześnie realizują wspólne cele oraz cele poszczególnych jego członków.

Cechą charakterystyczną klastra jest jednoczesne występowanie wzajemnej konkurencji i współpracy. Konkurencja wymusza ciągły postęp i wprowadzanie innowacji oraz poprawę efektywności. Z kolei współpraca umożliwia łączenie potencjału i kompetencji szeregu firm i innych podmiotów (jednostek administracji, instytucji otoczenia biznesu itp.), a w konsekwencji realizację przedsięwzięć, które nie byłyby możliwe do przeprowadzenia przez pojedyncze, zwłaszcza mniejsze, przedsiębiorstwo (np. przeprowadzenie badań rozwojowych). Działając wspólnie firmy i gminy mogą skuteczniej oddziaływać na otoczenie, w tym na instytucje edukacyjne, władze lokalne lub regionalne – realizowane przez nie działania i strategie, kierunki wydatkowania funduszy publicznych, inwestycje w infrastrukturę itp. Identyfikacja wspólnego interesu i utworzenie przez uczestników klastra nacisku znacząco zwiększa w stosunku do działań indywidualnych szanse na uzyskanie oczekiwanej zmiany. Korzyści z funkcjonowania w ramach klastra wynikają z przestrzennej bliskości jednostek samorządu terytorialnego i licznej grupy niezależnych podmiotów. Pozwoli to na uzyskanie nagromadzenia określonej wiedzy i kwalifikacji, specjalizacji, łatwości znalezienia pracowników i partnerów biznesowych oraz realizacji wspólnych działań w pewnych obszarach.

Zawiązanie klastra energii ma na celu przynieść korzyści każdemu z jego członków. Lokalna działalność i współpraca, która już w tej chwili może mieć miejsce, zostanie nazwana i uregulowana. Wspólne podejmowanie działań bieżących i planowanie rozwoju przyczynią się także do zwiększenia możliwości porozumienia z podmiotami spoza klastra. Indywidualne działania, zwiększane poprzez efekt skali już na poziomie lokalnym, przyniosą korzyści zarówno ekonomiczne jak i np. środowiskowe – poprawę jakości powietrza.

W kolejnych rozdziałach zostaną opisane elementy tworzenia strategii energetycznej na poziomie lokalnym. Stworzenie strategii lub polityki energetycznej na poziomie lokalnym jest elementem niezbędnym między innymi w procesie tworzenia klastra energii.

2. Diagnoza – identyfikacja stanu obecnego

2.1. Wstęp

Zrównoważona gospodarka energetyczna na poziomie lokalnym (w Polsce na poziomie gminy) wymaga przeprowadzenia kompleksowej diagnozy problemów energetycznych przed którymi stoi jednostka samorządu terytorialnego.

Diagnoza gospodarki energetycznej w gminie w głównym stopniu dotyczy istniejącego stanu rzeczy, ale swym horyzontem czasowym obejmuje także zjawiska występujące w przeszłości, a ukierunkowana jest na przyszłość - tak aby zapewnić mieszkańcom gminy i podmiotom funkcjonujących na jej obszarze jasną i klarowną wizję warunków działalności w przyszłości.

Kompleksowa diagnoza problemów energetycznych w gminie obejmuje wpływ wzajemnych powiązań pomiędzy środowiskiem a rozwojem gospodarczym i społecznym. Jednostka samorządu terytorialnego stoi przed wyzwaniem planowania energetycznego, które de facto sprowadza się do efektywnego zarządzania energią w gminie. Priorytetem jest zdolność do zaspokajania potrzeb energetycznych poprzez gwarancję niezawodnego i trwałego w czasie dostarczania energii, czyli bezpieczeństwo energetyczne. W interesie każdej gminy leży możliwość kreowania uwarunkowań, które będą stymulowały lokalny rozwój gospodarczy i społeczny. Perspektywa stałego dostępu do nośników energii jest jednym z czynników przyczyniających się do powstawania nowych firm, ale z drugiej strony gmina musi zadbać o to, aby w perspektywie wieloletniej nie dopuścić do zbyt dużego wzrostu cen energii. Powyższe cele muszą być realizowane w trosce o utrzymanie dobrej jakości lub dążenie do osiągnięcia dobrej jakości środowiska naturalnego. Szczególnie istotne są zagadnienia związane z ochroną atmosfery, które w znacznym stopniu wpływają na zdrowie żyjącego w gminie społeczeństwa. Efektywna gospodarka energetyczna w gminie przyczynia się do ograniczenia emisji zanieczyszczeń do środowiska, w tym m.in. ograniczenia zjawiska niskiej emisji, powszechnie występującym w Polsce.

Zakres przeprowadzanej diagnozy

Potrzeby energetyczne gminy, rozumianej jako ogół, można w uproszczeniu podzielić na:

- potrzeby instytucji gminnych,
- potrzeby mieszkańców,
- potrzeby podmiotów gospodarczych.

Dla każdej z powyższych grup należy określić obecne zapotrzebowanie na energię oraz przeprowadzić prognozę zmian w zapotrzebowaniu w nadchodzących latach.

Obszary działalności gminy, które powinny być objęte zrównoważoną polityką energetyczną to:

- przedsiębiorstwa energetyczne,
- zakłady oraz budynki komunalne,
- transport publiczny,
- oświetlenie uliczne,
- budynki mieszkalne i przedsiębiorstwa prywatne.

Wynikiem przeprowadzonej diagnozy jest informacja m.in. o strukturze źródeł produkcji energii wykorzystywanej na terenie gminy, lokalnych zasobach energetycznych, stanie środowiska, czy problemach związanych z przesyłem i dystrybucją energii. Wyniki diagnozy pozwalają na zaplanowanie działań mających na celu optymalizację zużycia energii i działań nieinwestycyjnych (np. optymalizacja czasu pracy urządzeń o wysokim zapotrzebowaniu energetycznym) oraz działań inwestycyjnych możliwych do realizacji biorąc pod uwagę kondycję finansową gminy oraz efektywność ekonomiczną.

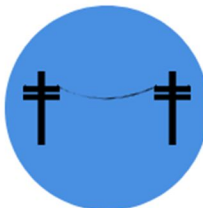
2.2. Problemy energetyczne a stan środowiska

Diagnoza stanu środowiska ma na celu określenie wpływu działań związanych z gospodarką energetyczną na poszczególne komponenty środowiska. Należy podkreślić, że stan środowiska w gminie nie zależy tylko od działań realizowanych na jej obszarze, ale także od aktywności podejmowanych w gminach sąsiadujących.

Główne obszary podlegające diagnozie pod kątem wpływu energetyki na środowisko



jakość powietrza i emisję gazów cieplarnianych - w szczególności wpływ sektora energetycznego oraz sektora transportu,



identyfikację pól elektromagnetycznych - ze szczególnym uwzględnieniem tych, które są pochodzenia antropogenicznego,



jakość wody - emisja pyłów pochodząca z sektora energetycznego może wpływać na podwyższenie zawartości metali ciężkich w wodach powierzchniowych i podziemnych,



gospodarkę odpadową - zakłady energetycznego spalania paliw mogą generować odpady przemysłowe.

Rysunek 2. Główne obszary diagnozy sektora energetycznego
źródło: opracowanie własne

Istotną rolę w trosce o zapewnienie odpowiedniej jakości środowiska oraz jego poprawę pełnią:

- ocena oddziaływania przedsięwzięcia na środowisko - mająca na celu ocenę wpływu planowanego przedsięwzięcia na środowisko,

- strategiczna ocena oddziaływania na środowisko - przeprowadzana m.in. dla strategii, planów, programów i polityk (dokumentów strategicznych). Dostarcza kompleksowej informacji nt. wpływu zapisów zawartych w dokumencie na środowisko.

2.3. Źródła informacji do przeprowadzenia diagnozy

Do najważniejszych dokumentów, w których można znaleźć informacje dot. gospodarowania energią w gminie należą:

- Założenia do planu zaopatrzenia gmin w ciepło, energię elektryczną i paliwa gazowe (lub Projekt założeń),
- Plan gospodarki niskoemisyjnej,
- Strategie energetyczne (plany rozwoju) przedsiębiorstw,
- dokumenty planistyczne (miejscowe plany zagospodarowania przestrzennego, studium uwarunkowań i kierunków zagospodarowania przestrzennego gminy).

W „Założeniach...” przedstawiona jest ocena stanu aktualnego zapotrzebowania na ciepło, energię elektryczną i paliwa gazowe, jak również przewidywane zmiany w nadchodzących latach. Rozpatrywana jest możliwość wykorzystania generowanych lokalnie nadwyżek energii (w tym m.in. ciepła i energii elektrycznej z odnawialnych źródeł energii oraz ciepła odpadowego z instalacji przemysłowych) i zasobów paliw. Ponadto w tym dokumencie zawarta jest informacja o przedsięwzięciach realizowanych na terenie gminy w zakresie racjonalizacji zużycia energii oraz o zakresie współpracy z gminami ościennymi.

W Planach gospodarki niskoemisyjnych, które zostały opracowane przez wiele jednostek samorządu terytorialnego zawarte zostały strategiczne zapisy dot. transformacji lokalnych gospodarek w kierunku niskoemisyjnym. W dokumentach tych można znaleźć zarówno identyfikację obecnego stanu wiedzy w zakresie bilansu energetycznego i emisji zanieczyszczeń, jak również precyzyjną informację o planowanych działaniach w nadchodzących latach.

Przedsiębiorstwa energetyczne odpowiedzialne za przesył lub dystrybucję paliw lub energii zobligowane są do opracowywania planów rozwoju w zakresie zaspokojenia obecnego i przyszłego zapotrzebowania na paliwa lub energię. Planowane działania powinny być wdrażane w sposób zapewniający minimalizację nakładów i kosztów ponoszonych przez przedsiębiorstwo, aby uniknąć nadmiernego wzrostu cen energii na przestrzeni lat przy równoczesnym zapewnieniu ciągłości, jakości i niezawodności dostaw.

Z punktu widzenia planistyczno-obszarowego działania w zakresie gospodarki energetycznej realizowane są zgodnie z miejscowymi planami zagospodarowania przestrzennego, a w przypadku ich braku zgodnie z kierunkami rozwoju wynikającymi ze studium uwarunkowań i kierunków zagospodarowania przestrzennego gminy.

3. Bilans energetyczny

3.1. Wstęp

Po zdiagnozowaniu podstawowych potrzeb energetycznych warto sporządzić kompletny bilans energetyczny, który usystematyzuje wiedzę o zapotrzebowaniu, użytkowaniu i generacji energii. Taki bilans powinien składać się z kilku podstawowych elementów:

- granic bilansowych,
- zasobów energetycznych,
- wytwórców energii,
- odbiorców energii,
- bilansu rocznego.

3.2. Granice bilansowe

Pierwszym krokiem do sporządzenia bilansu jest wyznaczenie granic bilansowych zarówno czasowych jak i obszarowych. Czyli wybrania okresu i obszaru, który będzie podlegał analizie. Wybrane granice powinny uwzględniać istotne czynniki kształtujące sposób wykorzystania energii na poziomie lokalnym. Takimi czynnikami wpływającymi na dobór okresu bilansowego mogą być np. planowane wyłączenia źródeł ciepła lub energii elektrycznej, powstanie zakładów przemysłowych, rozbudowa sieci gazowej, ciepłej lub elektrycznej, czy istotne zmiany w liczebności mieszkańców. Wyznaczony obszar bilansowy może pokrywać się z obszarem geograficznym gminy, ale nie jest to regułą. Granice bilansowe mogą zostać rozszerzone lub zawężone w zależności od potrzeb i jeśli istnieje konkretne uzasadnienie takiej zmiany. Takim przypadkiem zmiany granic bilansowych może być analiza w ramach klastra energii, w działanie którego włączone jest kilka sąsiadujących gmin, które współpracują w zakresie wykorzystania energii.

3.3. Zasoby energetyczne

Podczas przygotowania bilansu konieczne jest określenie zapotrzebowania i dostępności zasobów energetycznych. Oprócz podstawowych zasobów energetycznych takich jak ciepło, energia elektryczna i paliwa kopalne, konieczne jest wyznaczenie dostępności i potencjału racjonalnego wykorzystania zasobów odnawialnych. Warto pamiętać o barierach wpływających na wykorzystanie zasobów lokalnych. Na ograniczenie możliwości wykorzystania zasobów mogą wpływać czynniki techniczne, środowiskowe, ekonomiczne lub społeczne.

Do zebrania niezbędnych danych można wykorzystać istniejące już dokumenty gminne, które mogą wymagać zaktualizowania. O udzielenie danych można zwrócić się również bezpośrednio do operatorów sieci dystrybucyjnych lub np. oddziałów Lasów Państwowych i Agencji Restrukturyzacji i Modernizacji Rolnictwa. Nawet zebrane dane mogą być niewystarczające do bezpośredniego wykorzystania i może zaistnieć konieczność eksperckiej oceny dostępności części zasobów. Takie szacowanie powinno odbywać się metodą bottom up, aby uwzględnić lokalną charakterystykę analizowanego obszaru.

3.4. Wytwórcy

W ramach wybranego obszaru bilansowego należy zidentyfikować głównych wytwórców energii. Wśród zidentyfikowanych wytwórców powinny znaleźć się takie jednostki jak: elektrownie klasyczne,

elektrociepłownie, ciepłownie, farmy wiatrowe, farmy fotowoltaiczne, biogazownie, elektrownie wodne, spalarnie odpadów, duże zakłady przemysłowe. W przypadku dużych zakładów przemysłowych warto pamiętać, że często są one jednocześnie wytwórcami i odbiorcami energii i niektóre zakłady mogą stanowić potencjał jako źródła energii poprzez wykorzystanie energii odpadowej.

Do zidentyfikowanych wytwórców należy przypisać podstawowe parametry energetyczne. Przy tworzeniu bilansu warto również zwrócić uwagę na możliwość zwiększenia wykorzystania niektórych jednostek lub planowane wyłączenia, aby móc stworzyć bilans energetyczny w dłuższej perspektywie. Warto również zgromadzić analogiczne dane dotyczące planowanych instalacji energetycznych w obszarze bilansowym.

Źródłem danych mogą być bezpośrednio dokumenty strategiczne, jednostki wytwórcze lub operatorzy systemów dystrybucyjnych.

3.5. Odbiorcy

W ramach wybranego obszaru bilansowego należy zidentyfikować głównych odbiorców energii. Wśród zidentyfikowanych odbiorców powinny znaleźć się takie jednostki jak: duże zakłady przemysłowe, instytucje publiczne, skupiska mieszkalne. Podczas szacowania zapotrzebowania odbiorców warto uwzględnić również możliwości zwiększenia efektywności energetycznej tych odbiorców. Istotną kwestią podczas bilansu jest określenie potencjału termomodernizacji budynków gminnych i mieszkalnych oraz podniesienia efektywności wytwarzania energii w źródłach i minimalizacji strat w sieciach przesyłowych lub dystrybucyjnych.

Do zidentyfikowanych odbiorców należy przypisać podstawowe parametry energetyczne. Przy tworzeniu bilansu warto również zwrócić uwagę na planowane zmiany w wykorzystaniu energii wynikające np. ze zwiększenia efektywności energetycznej odbiorców. Warto również zgromadzić analogiczne dane dotyczące planowanych nowych odbiorców w obszarze bilansowym np. powstające osiedla mieszkaniowe czy fabryki.

3.6. Bilans roczny

Podsumowaniem zebranych informacji jest stworzenie bilansu rocznego, w którym w każdym roku analizy porównane zostaną potrzeby energetyczne z możliwościami ich zaspokojenia. Ważne by porównać obecny kierunek z wymaganiami nakładanymi na gminę (cele OZE i cele emisji) i przeanalizować możliwości wprowadzenia zmian w dotychczasowym planie poprzez uwzględnienie nowych lokalnych źródeł np. opartych na odnawialnych lub do tej pory niewykorzystywanych zasobach energetycznych.

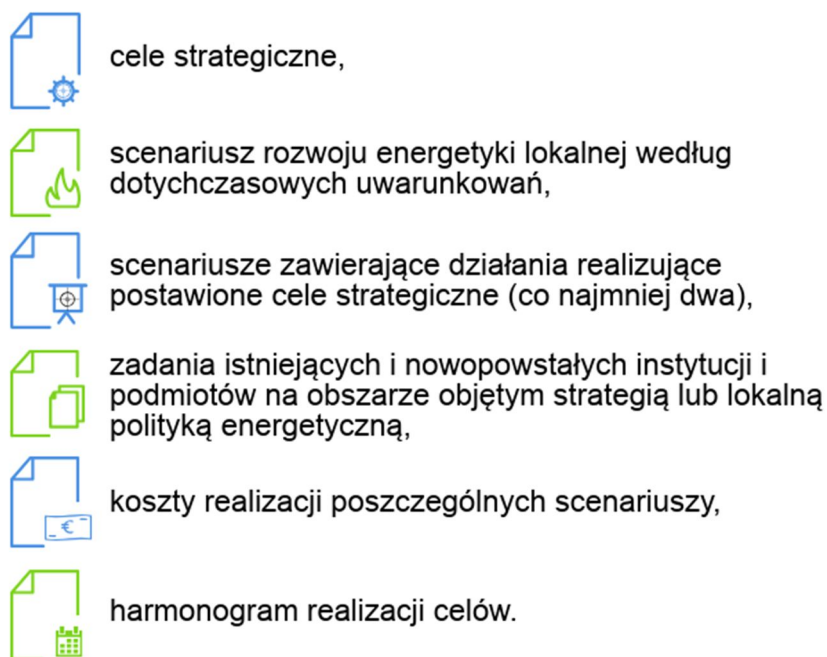
W każdym analizowanym roku, ilość energii generowanej i importowanej do obszaru bilansowego powinna równać się zapotrzebowaniu na energię i eksportowi energii z obszaru. Jeśli wartości nie są sobie równe konieczne jest przeanalizowanie możliwości i domknięcie bilansu. Dodatkowo należy porównać wynik bilansu z wymaganymi celami i jeśli nie są one zbieżne przeanalizować możliwości wpływania na bilans.

Aby dokonać zmian w bilansie można wpłynąć zarówno na zapotrzebowanie na energię jak i na jej przesył lub generację. Wsparcie procesów poprawiających efektywność energetyczną takich jak np. termomodernizacja może skutecznie obniżyć zapotrzebowanie na energię. Wykorzystanie dostępnych lokalnie zasobów może również wesprzeć proces domknięcia bilansu od strony generacji energii. Planowane zmiany w bilansie energetycznym będą miały wpływ na sferę ekonomiczną, środowisko, komfort życia i zdrowie mieszkańców gminy, dlatego przy tworzeniu ostatecznego bilansu należy przeanalizować proponowane rozwiązania z uwzględnieniem wielu czynników.

4. Scenariusze – propozycje rozwiązywania zidentyfikowanych problemów

4.1. Wstęp

Analiza scenariuszowa w lokalnej strategii lub polityce energetycznej powinna zawierać elementy zamieszczone na poniższym rysunku.



Rysunek 3. Elementy analizy scenariuszowej w lokalnej strategii lub polityce energetycznej
źródło: opracowanie własne

4.2. Cele strategiczne

Cele strategiczne powinny w sposób bezpośredni wynikać z diagnozy stanu istniejącego lub/i zobowiązań organu tworzącego i zatwierdzającego strategię (lokalną politykę energetyczną) wynikających z przynależności do organizacji lub inicjatyw na poziomie lokalnym krajowym lub międzynarodowym, przykładowo Porozumienia burmistrzów. Przy tworzeniu celów strategicznych konieczne jest uwzględnienie wszystkich przepisów ustawowych, przykładowo Prawa energetycznego i uchwał organów samorządowych na poziomie lokalnym i regionalnym stanowiących prawo lokalne, przykładowo zakaz używania węgla w instalacjach o wysokości kominu do 40 m na obszarze objętym strategią.

Najczęściej celami strategicznymi w lokalnej (gminnej) strategii lub polityce energetycznej jest:

- zapewnienie bezpieczeństwa energetycznego lub zapewnienie dostaw energii (np. ciepłej),
- poprawa jakości dostaw energii (np. poprzez zmniejszenie przerw w dostawie energii elektrycznej lub zapewnienie stałego poziomu napięcia w sieci dystrybucyjnej na danym terenie),
- wzrost efektywności energetycznej,
- wzrost udziału energii z OZE do poziomu ...%,
- wytwarzanie energii ze źródeł nisko lub bez-emisyjnych itp.

4.3. Scenariusz rozwoju energetyki lokalnej według dotychczasowych uwarunkowań (bazowy)

Aby lepiej zdefiniować dodatkowe konieczne środki i działania należy opracować scenariusz, który pokaże co się stanie, gdy na danym obszarze analizy scenariuszowej będą wykonywane jedynie działania dotychczasowe wymagane prawem lub realizowane w chwili obecnej.

Istotne jest określenie czy ten scenariusz pozwoli nam zrealizować cele strategiczne. Zazwyczaj działania i środki przewidziane w scenariuszu bazowym nie pozwalają na realizację celów strategicznych i nie rozwiązują problemów zdefiniowanych w diagnozie. Czy konieczny jest więc taki scenariusz? Wykonanie scenariusza bazowego jest celowe wtedy, gdy istnieją mechanizmy, które mogą być wykorzystane do realizacji polityki lub strategii energetycznej i konieczne jest ustalenie linii bazowej w stosunku do której trzeba zastosować nowe środki i działania.

4.4. Scenariusze zawierające działania realizujące postawione cele strategiczne

Wykonanie scenariuszy realizujących postawione cele strategiczne jest głównym i najważniejszym celem analizy scenariuszowej. W scenariuszach należy opisać niezbędne działania, które należy wykonać, aby osiągnąć postawione cele strategiczne. Przykładowo jeśli celem strategicznym jest 30% udział energii z OZE w zużyciu energii elektrycznej w gminie, to należy podać skąd będzie pochodzić ta energia, ile trzeba i o jakiej mocy wybudować źródeł wiatrowych, słonecznych, biomasowych itd.

W scenariuszach określa się co trzeba zrobić, aby zamknąć bilans energii na obszarze analizy scenariuszowej. Zazwyczaj istnieje kilka dróg osiągnięcia celu strategicznego lub cele strategiczne mogą być alternatywne np. rozważamy 30% lub 35% udział OZE w bilansie energetycznym gminy. Wówczas możemy wykorzystać metody optymalizacyjne lub stworzyć kilka alternatywnych scenariuszy. Przy prezentacji wyników analizy scenariuszowej celem jest wykonanie wykresów pokazujących efekty zaproponowanych działań np. wykres zapotrzebowania na energię elektryczną, ciepło wykres pokazujący emisję CO₂ w kolejnych latach realizowania strategii.

4.5. Zadania istniejących i nowopowstałych instytucji i podmiotów na obszarze objętym strategią lub lokalną polityką energetyczną

Niezbędnym krokiem analizy scenariuszowej jest przydzielenie zadań istniejącym instytucjom lub podmiotom. Szczególnie istotną rolę mogą tu odgrywać lokalne przedsiębiorstwa energetyczne, np. PEC-e. Zadania powinny oprócz realizacji celów strategicznych prowadzić do rozwiązywania problemów zdefiniowanych w diagnozie. Jeśli istniejące podmioty nie są w stanie zrealizować zadań niezbędnych do wykonania celów strategicznych, należy powołać nowe lokalne podmioty.

W przypadku lokalnych (gminnych) strategii energetycznych warto rozważyć utworzenie: spółdzielni energetycznej, klastra energii lub przedsiębiorstwa multienergetycznego.

Spółdzielnia energetyczna

Zgodnie z ustawą o odnawialnych źródłach energii (Dz. U. 2015 r. poz. 478 ze zm.) pod pojęciem spółdzielni energetycznej należy rozumieć spółdzielnię w rozumieniu ustawy z dnia 16.09.1982 r. Prawo spółdzielcze (Dz. U. 2016 r. poz. 21), której przedmiotem działalności jest wytwarzanie:

- energii elektrycznej w instalacjach odnawialnych źródeł energii o łącznej mocy zainstalowanej nie większej niż 10 MW lub,
- biogazu w instalacjach odnawialnych źródeł energii o rocznej wydajności nie większej niż 40 mln m³ lub,
- ciepła w instalacjach odnawialnych źródeł energii o łącznej mocy osiągalnej w skojarzeniu nie większej niż 30 MWt,

i równoważenie zapotrzebowania, dystrybucji lub obrotu energii elektrycznej, biogazu lub ciepła na potrzeby własne spółdzielni energetycznej i jej członków, przyłączonych do zdefiniowanej obszarowo sieci dystrybucyjnej elektroenergetycznej o napięciu niższym niż 110 kV lub dystrybucyjnej gazowej lub sieci ciepłowniczej, na obszarze gmin wiejskich lub miejsko-wiejskich w rozumieniu przepisów o statystyce publicznej.

Natomiast art. 1 § 1 ustawy Prawo spółdzielcze stanowi, że spółdzielnia jest dobrowolnym zrzeszeniem nieograniczonej liczby osób, o zmiennym składzie osobowym i zmiennym funduszu udziałowym, które w interesie swoich członków prowadzi wspólną działalność gospodarczą. W ostatnich latach, ze względu na rozwój technologii rozproszonego, małoskalowego wytwarzania energii ze źródeł odnawialnych, dynamicznie rozwijają się spółdzielnie energetyczne, np. w Niemczech, Danii, Francji, Włoszech i Wielkiej Brytanii.

Przedsiębiorstwo multienergetyczne

Podstawowym zadaniem przedsiębiorstwa multienergetycznego jest zapewnienie odbiorcom w gminie niezawodnych dostaw taniej energii, z uwzględnieniem wymagań ochrony środowiska. Z tego punktu widzenia ważne jest, że powołanie przedsiębiorstwa multienergetycznego ma na celu stworzenie w gminie konkurencji dla branżowych przedsiębiorstw energetycznych. Zakres obowiązków przedsiębiorstwa multienergetycznego może być bardzo rozległy. Przede wszystkim przedsiębiorstwo multienergetyczne powinno, uzyskać koncesje na wytwarzanie ciepła i energii elektrycznej, przesyłanie, dystrybucję i obrót energią elektryczną, ciepłem i gazem.

4.6. Koszty realizacji poszczególnych scenariuszy

Żaden ze scenariuszy nie będzie wiarygodny bez analizy kosztów jego realizacji. Koszty można analizować w ujęciu kosztów początkowych (inwestycyjnych) lub kosztów w cyklu życia przedsięwzięcia (LCC) obejmujących wszystkie koszty w całej historii przedsięwzięcia. Kluczowy problem to znalezienie kosztów jednostkowych poszczególnych działań. W przypadku inwestycji budowlanych można skorzystać z programów do kosztorysowania robót budowlanych. Jeśli chcemy kupić urządzenia lub pojazdy można w czasie przygotowania strategii zgłosić zapytanie o cenę tych urządzeń do producentów lub sprzedawców.

4.7. Harmonogram realizacji celów

Aby lepiej zobrazować proces osiągnięcia celów strategicznych należy wykonać harmonogram. Harmonogram powinien zawierać listę przedsięwzięć z przypisanymi im terminami rozpoczęcia i zakończenia przedsięwzięcia. Można dodatkowo wykonać harmonogram ponoszenia kosztów inwestycyjnych.

5. Finansowanie

Przedsięwzięcia, wynikające ze strategii energetycznej zaplanowane do przeprowadzenia w gminie mogą być wspierane przez mechanizmy finansowania, dostępne na szczeblu europejskim, krajowym oraz regionalnym. Pozyskane finansowanie przyczynia się do wzrostu opłacalności inwestycji, przede wszystkim poprzez skrócenie czasu jej zwrotu, dzięki czemu po przeprowadzeniu przedsięwzięcia inwestujący może szybciej czerpać korzyści finansowe z jego realizacji. Finansowanie ma za zadanie wspierać przedsięwzięcia wpływające na ochronę środowiska, przede wszystkim poprzez poprawę jakości powietrza, a także poprzez umożliwienie realizacji przedsięwzięć uboższym jednostkom. Budżet przewidziany na finansowanie przedsięwzięć wynikających ze strategii obejmować będzie środki pochodzące z dwóch źródeł finansowania:

1. Środki własne gminy, środki własne właścicieli infrastruktury technicznej lub jej wyposażenia,
2. Środki pochodzenia zewnętrznego, które mogą być pozyskane w formie:
 - inwestycji bezpośrednich,
 - dotacji,
 - kredytów komercyjnych,
 - kredytów o preferencyjnych finansowych warunkach spłaty,
 - pożyczki,
 - gwarancji,
 - umów o spłatę inwestycji z uzyskanych oszczędności (firmy typu ESCO).

Pozyskanie finansowania na realizację inwestycji oraz różnorodnych działań może przyjmować wiele różnych form, zależnie od aktualnie dostępnych źródeł. Poniżej przedstawiono krótką charakterystykę źródeł finansowania, programów i funduszy, z których możliwe jest otrzymanie wsparcia finansowego. Szczegółowe informacje o progach finansowania, beneficjentach są upubliczniane w momencie otwarcia naborów.

Fundusze Europejskie

Fundusze Europejskie dysponują budżetem Unii Europejskiej, w ramach wzmocnienia konkurencyjności gospodarek państw członkowskich. Szczególnie pomagają w rozwoju uboższych regionów, a jednym z celów funduszy jest zmniejszenie dysproporcji w rozwoju krajów i regionów.

Unia Europejska przeznacza środki finansowe na różnego rodzaju inwestycje za pośrednictwem wielu funduszy, programów i instrumentów finansowych. Pięć głównych funduszy wspiera rozwój gospodarczy wszystkich krajów Unii, zgodnie z celami strategii Europa 2020: Fundusz Spójności, Europejski Fundusz Rolny na Rzecz Rozwoju Obszarów Wiejskich, Europejski Fundusz Morski i Rybacki, Europejski Fundusz Rozwoju Regionalnego i Europejski Fundusz Społeczny.

Perspektywa finansowa na lata 2014-2020 przewiduje w Polsce wdrożenie następujących programów krajowych opartych na środkach unijnych:

- Program Infrastruktura i Środowisko,
- Program Inteligentny Rozwój,
- Program Wiedza Edukacja Rozwój,
- Program Polska Cyfrowa,
- Program Polska Wschodnia,

- Program Pomoc Techniczna.

Europejski Bank Odbudowy i Rozwoju (European Bank for Reconstruction and Development – EBRD/EBOiR)

EBOiR jest międzynarodową instytucją finansową skupiającą około 50 państw (w tym wszystkie należące do Unii Europejskiej), promującą rozwój sektora prywatnego w państwach przechodzących transformację gospodarczą i ustrojową. Celem organizacji jest wspieranie rozwoju państw, udzielanie wsparcia finansowego w postaci kredytów i gwarancji, spełniając warunek poszanowania praw człowieka oraz rozwój demokracji.

Jednym z kierunków strategicznych Banku jest promowanie gospodarki niskoemisyjnej przy zachowaniu zasady zrównoważonego rozwoju. Ponadto promowane są zadania z zakresu dywersyfikacji zasobów energetycznych i paliwowych (szczególnie źródeł odnawialnych) oraz poprawy efektywności energetycznej (zarówno po stronie popytu, jak i po stronie podaży), tym samym przyczyniając się do rozwoju bardziej zrównoważonego rynku energetycznego w kraju.

Przykładowe rodzaje/obszary działań:

- ▶ projekty infrastrukturalne (drogi, koleje, oczyszczalnie, nieruchomości)
- ▶ projekty restrukturyzacyjne, a także wspierające MSP
- ▶ podnoszenie jakości podstawowych usług komunalnych, w celu dostosowania się Polski do standardów unijnych m.in. w dziedzinie transportu miejskiego, czy modernizacji systemu grzewczego.

Europejska Współpraca Terytorialna

Europejska Współpraca Terytorialna jest celem unijnej polityki spójności, służącym wspieraniu, promocji oraz realizacji wspólnych projektów o charakterze międzynarodowym w obrębie Unii Europejskiej. Cel ten jest kontynuacją programów współpracy transgranicznej, transnarodowej i międzyregionalnej.

W latach 2014-2020 do realizacji przewidziane są następujące programy:

- transgraniczne: Polska-Słowacja, Czechy-Polska, Polska-Saksonia, Brandenburgia-Polska, Meklemburgia-Pomorze Przednie-Brandenburgia-Polska, Południowy Bałtyk, Litwa-Polska,
- transnarodowych: Region Morza Bałtyckiego, Europa Środkowa,
- międzyregionalny: Interreg Europa,
- INTERACT 2014-2020, URBACT III, ESPON 2020.

Przykładowe rodzaje/obszary działań:

- ▶ poprawa efektywności energetycznej budynków publicznych,
- ▶ testowanie nowych energooszczędnych technologii,
- ▶ poprawa efektywności energetycznej w regionach,
- ▶ wykorzystywanie potencjału energii odnawialnej,
- ▶ innowacyjne technologie niskoemisyjne dla miejskiego transportu publicznego.

Środki norweskie i EOG

Bezzwrotna pomoc finansowa dla Polski w postaci dwóch instrumentów pod nazwą: Mechanizm Finansowy EOG oraz Norweski Mechanizm Finansowy (potocznie znanych jako fundusze norweskie) pochodzi z trzech krajów EFTA, będących zarazem członkami Europejskiego Obszaru Gospodarczego (EOG). Głównym celem programów jest redukcja emisji gazów cieplarnianych i zanieczyszczeń powietrza oraz zwiększenie udziału energii pochodzącej ze źródeł odnawialnych w ogólnym bilansie zużycia energii.

Przykładowe rodzaje/obszary działań:

- ▶ działania termomodernizacyjne,
- ▶ efektywność energetyczna w produkcji, dystrybucji lub wykorzystaniu końcowym,
- ▶ wytwarzanie lub dystrybucja energii odnawialnej,
- ▶ odzyskiwanie energii z odpadów lub odpadów niebezpiecznych,
- ▶ bezpieczeństwo energetyczne,
- ▶ kreowanie postaw proekologicznych.

Narodowy Fundusz Ochrony Środowiska i Gospodarki Wodnej

Narodowy Fundusz Ochrony Środowiska i Gospodarki Wodnej (NFOŚiGW) jest państwową jednostką powstałą w 1989 r., której głównym założeniem jest finansowanie ochrony środowiska i gospodarki wodnej poprzez pomoc w zakresie finansowania. Fundusz w swojej działalności oferuje pożyczki, dotacje oraz inne formy dofinansowania na realizację projektów wykonywanych m.in. przez samorządy, przedsiębiorstwa, podmioty publiczne, organizacje społeczne, a także osoby fizyczne. W sektorze finansów publicznych klasyfikuje się on

Przykładowe rodzaje/obszary działań:

- ▶ innowacyjne rozwiązania w zakresie transportu bezemisyjnego,
- ▶ zmniejszenie emisyjności gospodarki,
- ▶ wdrożenie innowacyjnych technologii środowiskowych sprzyjających zasobooszczędnej i niskoemisyjnej gospodarce,
- ▶ kompleksowa modernizacja oświetlenia zewnętrznego,
- ▶ działania termomodernizacyjne,
- ▶ zarządzanie energią w budynkach użyteczności

jako jeden z największych w kraju partnerów międzynarodowych instytucji finansowych w obsłudze środków zagranicznych przeznaczonych na ochronę środowiska. Przy pomocy Funduszu i za jego pośrednictwem wykorzystywane mogą być m.in. środki krajowe, unijne, norweskie czy EOG.

W okresie programowania 2014-2020 Unia Europejska wspiera gospodarkę efektywnie korzystającą z zasobów i przyjazną środowisku oraz sprzyjającą spójności terytorialnej i społecznej poprzez Program Operacyjny Infrastruktura i Środowisko. Narodowy Fundusz Ochrony Środowiska i Gospodarki Wodnej pełni funkcję Instytucji Wdrażającej dla części priorytetów tego programu.

Program Operacyjny Infrastruktura i Środowisko na lata 2014-2020 (POIiŚ)

Program ukierunkowany na wsparcie ochrony środowiska, gospodarki niskoemisyjnej, przeciwdziałanie i adaptację do zmian klimatu, transport oraz bezpieczeństwo energetyczne, wszelkie działania prowadzone w myśl zasady zrównoważonego rozwoju.

Wśród osi priorytetowych POIiŚ można wymienić następujące, które dotyczą realizacji działań racjonalizujących zużycie energii:

- Zmniejszenie emisyjności gospodarki,
- Ochrona środowiska, w tym adaptacja do zmian klimatu,
- Rozwój sieci drogowej ten-t i transportu multimodalnego,
- Infrastruktura drogowa dla miast,
- Rozwój transportu kolejowego w Polsce,
- Rozwój niskoemisyjnego transportu zbiorowego w miastach,
- Poprawa bezpieczeństwa energetycznego.

Przykładowe rodzaje/obszary działań:

- ▶ wytwarzanie energii z odnawialnych źródeł wraz z podłączeniem tych źródeł do sieci dystrybucyjnej/przesyłowej,
- ▶ promowanie efektywności energetycznej i korzystania z odnawialnych źródeł energii w przedsiębiorstwach,
- ▶ wspieranie efektywności energetycznej w budynkach,
- ▶ efektywna dystrybucja ciepła i chłodu,
- ▶ sieci ciepłownicze i chłodnicze dla źródeł

Wojewódzkie Fundusze Ochrony Środowiska i Gospodarki Wodnej

Wojewódzki Fundusz Ochrony Środowiska i Gospodarki Wodnej jest jednostką wsparcia finansowego inwestycji i działań z zakresu ochrony środowiska, w oparciu o zasadę zrównoważonego rozwoju, uwzględniając zasadę zachowania bezpieczeństwa ekologicznego kraju i realizację programów ekologicznych na szczeblu krajowym i wojewódzkim.

Przedmiotem działania WFOŚiGW jest dofinansowywanie przedsięwzięć na rzecz ochrony środowiska i gospodarki wodnej, gospodarowanie oraz zarządzanie finansami w celu zapewnienia ciągłości finansowania, a także stworzenie optymalnych warunków do realizacji priorytetów i celów ochrony środowiska na terenie województwa małopolskiego.

Przykładowe rodzaje/obszary działań:

- ▶ zadania inwestycyjne z zakresu m.in.: gospodarki odpadami, ochrony powietrza (w tym odnawialne źródła energii i termomodernizacje), ochrony przed hałasem,
- ▶ zadania nieinwestycyjne z zakresu m.in.: edukacji ekologicznej, ochrony przyrody
- ▶ państwowego monitoringu środowiska,
- ▶ wojewódzkich programów i planów związanych z ochroną środowiska i gospodarką wodną.

Regionalne Programy Operacyjne

Regionalny Program Operacyjny jest jednym z instrumentów finansowych służących realizacji zarówno Strategii „Europa 2020”, jak i innych dokumentów strategicznych związanych z bezpieczeństwem energetycznym, ochroną środowiska, infrastrukturą transportową oraz rozwojem regionalnym. Beneficjentami programu mogą zostać jednostki Samorządu Terytorialnego, mikro, małe i średnie przedsiębiorstwa, służby publiczne, instytucje ochrony zdrowia i wspierające biznes.

W każdym z województw Regionalny Program Operacyjny jest wydatkowany w innych obszarach w różnym stopniu i harmonogramie. Programy są finansowane z dwóch źródeł: Europejskiego Funduszu Rozwoju Regionalnego (EFRR) oraz Europejskiego Funduszu Społecznego (EFS). Składa się z 12 priorytetów, w których istnieje możliwość otrzymania wsparcia finansowego w tym również na działania dot. energetyki, efektywności energetycznej i racjonalnego użytkowania energii, m.in.:

- regionalna polityka energetyczna,
- ochrona środowiska,
- infrastruktura transportowa,
- wiedza i kompetencje,
- infrastruktura społeczna,
- pomoc techniczna.

Jednostką ds. Wdrażania działań objętych w Zintegrowanej Strategii Ochrony Powietrza jest Departament Funduszy Europejskich Urzędu Marszałkowskiego Województwa Małopolskiego. Jednostka odpowiada za przygotowanie, ogłaszanie i prowadzenie konkursów w ramach działań, przyjmowanie wniosków o dofinansowanie, wybór projektów, przyjmowanie wniosków o płatność od beneficjentów oraz weryfikację wykorzystania środków.

Bank Ochrony Środowiska

Bank oferuje wsparcie w przedsięwzięciach ukierunkowanych na ochronę środowiska, m.in. na działania termomodernizacyjne, odnawialne źródła energii czy zagospodarowanie odpadów.

Bank oferuje następujące kredyty:

- Słoneczny EkoKredyt,
- Kredyt z Dobrą Energią,
- Kredyty na urządzenia ekologiczne,
- Kredyt EnergoOszczędny,
- Kredyt EkoOszczędny,

Przykładowe rodzaje/obszary działań:

- ▶ działania modernizacyjne i termomodernizacyjne,
- ▶ budowa i przebudowa infrastruktury służącej do produkcji i dystrybucji energii pochodzącej ze źródeł odnawialnych,
- ▶ przedsięwzięcia dotyczące systemów sterowania, instalacji i urządzeń technicznych a także zmian technologicznych w istniejących obiektach, instalacjach i urządzeniach technicznych,
- ▶ instalacja efektywnego energetycznie oświetlenia w gminach lub obiektach

Przykładowe rodzaje/obszary działań:

- ▶ przedsięwzięcia związane z odzyskiwaniem surowców wtórnych oraz produkcją energii ze źródeł odnawialnych,
- ▶ rozwój nowych i innowacyjnych technologii,
- ▶ przedsięwzięcia termomodernizacyjne.

- Kredyt z Klimatem,
- Kredyty z linii kredytowej.

Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego

Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego udziela wsparcia finansowego, inwestuje, udziela gwarancji, poręczeń oraz pomocy przy dystrybucji funduszy unijnych w działaniach dążących do rozwoju gospodarczego kraju i polepszenia życia obywateli.

Bank pomaga w finansowaniu działań o znaczeniu strategicznym dla rozwoju jednostek samorządu terytorialnego w następujących sektorach:

- fundusz termomodernizacji i remontów,
- kredyt na innowacje technologiczne,
- wsparcie budownictwa socjalnego z funduszu dopłat,
- program wspierania społecznego budownictwa czynszowego,
- inwestycje dla Polski,
- Plan Junckera,
- Fundusz Muncypalny.

Przykładowe rodzaje/obszary działań:

- ▶ przedsięwzięcia termomodernizacyjne (premia termomodernizacyjna, premia remontowa, premia kompensacyjna),
- ▶ rozwój sektora energetycznego zgodnie z priorytetami unii energetycznej,
- ▶ rozwój infrastruktury transportowej, sprzętu transportowego i innowacyjnych technologii w dziedzinie transportu,
- ▶ ochrona środowiska i zasobooszczędność,
- ▶ projekty inwestycyjne w obszarze infrastruktury: energetycznej (dystrybucja i wytwarzanie), gazowej (sieć przesyłowa, wydobywanie i magazyny), zagospodarowania złóż węglowodorowych (w tym gazu z łupków), transportowej itp.

Ponadto BGK zarządza funduszami, których celem jest wsparcie budownictwa, innowacyjnych technologii, infrastruktury drogowej, kolejowej i morskiej, rozwoju społecznego oraz projektów związanych z ochroną środowiska.

Program Finansowania Energii Zrównoważonej w Polsce dla małych i średnich przedsiębiorstw Druga Edycja (PoSEFF2)

PoSEFF2 jest drugą edycją Polskiego Programu Finansowania Zrównoważonej Energii. Kluczowym celem jest wsparcie w działaniach poprawiających efektywność energetyczną. Oferta PoSEFF2 jest skierowana do małych i średnich przedsiębiorstw (MŚP).

Przykładowe rodzaje/obszary działań:

- ▶ inwestycje w wyposażenie, systemy i procesy umożliwiające beneficjentom zmniejszenie zużycia energii pierwotnej i/lub końcowego zużycia energii elektrycznej, paliw lub innej formy energii,
- ▶ inwestycje w działania w zakresie efektywności energetycznej w budynkach komercyjnych, mieszkaniowych lub administracyjnych, podlegających certyfikacji energetycznej oraz związane z nimi inwestycje w odnawialne źródła energii.

System białych certyfikatów

Białe certyfikaty to mechanizm stymulujący i wymuszający zachowania prooszczędnościowe. Polski system białych certyfikatów jest regulowanym mechanizmem rynkowym, mającym wesprzeć i zachęcić działające na rynku podmioty, w tym dostawców energii, do świadczenia usług energetycznych, a pozostałych uczestników rynku do korzystania z usług energetycznych i wdrażania środków poprawy efektywności energetycznej. System ten został w Polsce pierwotnie wprowadzony poprzez Ustawę o efektywności energetycznej z dnia 15 kwietnia 2011 r. Obecnie podstawę prawną stanowi Ustawa z dnia 20 maja 2016 roku.

Na rynku istnieje coraz więcej programów i instrumentów finansowych promujących działania, których zadaniem jest poprawa efektywności energetycznej, ochrona środowiska, zastosowanie odnawialnych źródeł energii, co w konsekwencji promuje działania związane z adaptacją do zmian klimatu. Możliwość pozyskania nakładów na dane przedsięwzięcie ze środków zewnętrznych ma wiele zalet, do których należą m.in.: brak kosztów pozyskania kapitału, brak kosztów obsługi zadłużenia, zachowanie pełnej niezależności, zachowanie zdolności kredytowej, poprawa stabilności firmy poprzez wzrost kapitałów własnych. Dostępność zasobów finansowych jest głównym kryterium przy podejmowaniu decyzji na wszystkich etapach formułowania projektu. Podczas planowania inwestycji należy zwracać uwagę na wszystkie potencjalne koszty związane z realizacją projektu, uwzględniając również nakłady związane ze spełnieniem kryteriów środowiskowych.

Przykładowe rodzaje/obszary działań:

- ▶ izolacja instalacji przemysłowych;
- ▶ przebudowa lub remont budynku wraz z instalacjami i urządzeniami technicznymi;
- ▶ modernizacja lub wymiana oświetlenia,
- ▶ odzyskiwanie energii, w tym odzyskiwanie energii w procesach przemysłowych;
- ▶ ograniczenie strat związanych z poborem, przesyłaniem lub dystrybucją energii;
- ▶ stosowanie, do ogrzewania lub chłodzenia obiektów, energii wytwarzanej w instalacjach odnawialnego źródła energii, ciepła użytkowego w wysokosprawnej kogeneracji.

Finansowanie w formule PPP

Partnerstwo Publiczno-Prywatne (PPP) stanowi metodę współpracy pomiędzy sektorem publicznym i prywatnym, w której realizowane są przedsięwzięcia/inwestycje dostarczane przez sektor publiczny. Współpraca polega na realizacji zadań w oparciu o umowę długoterminową, zawartą pomiędzy podmiotem publicznym a podmiotem prywatnym. Istotą umowy jest przekazanie podmiotowi prywatnemu do realizacji zadania o charakterze publicznym. Partner prywatny realizuje zadanie, a następnie wypełnia obowiązki związane z jego utrzymaniem oraz zarządzaniem nim. Z tego względu PPP należy traktować jako z jednej strony narzędzie wspomagające rozwój infrastruktury, z drugiej natomiast jako sposób dostarczania obywatelom określonych usług. Kluczowe elementy finansowania w formule PPP:

- współpraca sektora publicznego z sektorem prywatnym,
- charakter umowny,
- charakter celowy,
- optymalny podział zadań,
- podział ryzyk,
- obustronne korzyści.

Finansowanie w formule ESCO

ESCO (ang. Energy Saving Company lub Energy Services Company) jest formą, w której wyspecjalizowana firma zajmuje się świadczeniem doradczych usług energetycznych oraz realizacją przedsięwzięć zwiększających efektywność wykorzystania energii i obniżających wydatki na energię. Firmy typu ESCO wykonują kompleksowe usługi w zakresie gospodarowania energią (związane ze zmniejszeniem zużycia i zapotrzebowania na energię dla swoich klientów – użytkowników energii) w oparciu o kontrakty wykonawcze i udzielają gwarancji uzyskania oszczędności. Ponadto w kompetencjach firmy leży również naprawa i konserwacja urządzeń wykorzystywanych do uzyskania oszczędności.

Firma ESCO podczas realizacji inwestycji ponosi koszty wdrożenia energooszczędnego działania, uczestniczy w podziale korzyści oraz spłaca koszt inwestycji czy modernizacji z oszczędności w kosztach eksploatacji, wynikających z działań inwestycyjnych lub modernizacyjnych.

Formułę ESCO można realizować w przypadku modernizacji systemu ciepłowniczego, gospodarki odpadami, gospodarki wodno-ściekowej oraz urządzeń energetycznych w obiektach komunalnych, przemysłowych i zasobach mieszkaniowych, w celu osiągnięcia efektów ekologicznych i ekonomicznych poprzez zmniejszenie kosztów eksploatacji.

#3C 6. Działania miękkie

6.1. Wstęp

W celu zwiększenia skuteczności lokalnej (gminnej) strategii (polityki) energetycznej niezbędna jest realizacja tzw. „działań miękkich” mogących wspomagać wdrożenie dokumentu. Zazwyczaj są to projekty nieinwestycyjnie obejmujące przedsięwzięcia takie jak szkolenia, imprezy edukacyjno-informacyjne czy spotkania z mieszkańcami. Aby działania dot. sektora energetycznego o charakterze „miękkim” przynosiły największe korzyści niezbędne jest posiadanie przez gminę dobrze zdefiniowanej strategii energetycznej. Dzięki przedsięwzięciom tego typu można w pełni wykorzystać potencjał energetyczny gminy. Działania miękkie mogą mieć charakter obligatoryjny i wynikać z aktów prawnych lub być realizowane fakultatywnie, stanowiąc uzupełnienie działań twardych.

Podstawowymi obligatoryjnymi formami prawnymi w kontekście planowania energetycznego w gminach są: wnioski, uwagi i zastrzeżenia, które można składać do projektów dokumentów wyłożonych do publicznego wglądu. Określa się je mianem konsultacji społecznych. Z kolei działania miękkie o charakterze fakultatywnym mogą przybierać różne formy, przedstawione na poniższym rysunku, a omówione w dalszej części rozdziału. Zazwyczaj pełnią one funkcje: informacyjną i edukacyjną, mającą na celu udoskonalenie procesu planowania energetycznego w gminie.



Rysunek 4. Rodzaje działań miękkich
źródło: opracowanie własne

Miękkie działania fakultatywne mogą mieć na celu uzupełnienie wiedzy mieszkańców z zakresu zrównoważonej energetyki, racjonalnego zużycia energii oraz propagowania działań mających na celu oszczędzanie energii lub zmiany utartych zachowań. W związku z tym są niezbędnym elementem z punktu widzenia wprowadzania zagadnień zrównoważonej polityki energetycznej.

6.2. Konsultacje społeczne jako miękkie działania obligatoryjne

Opisana w powyższym rozdziale możliwość przeprowadzenia konsultacji społecznych jest ważnym działaniem miękkim. Ustawodawca wprowadza konieczność (w przypadku projektu założeń) lub możliwość (w przypadku pozostałych uchwalanych dokumentów dotyczących energetyki) wyłożenia projektu dokumentu do publicznego wglądu. Ta forma partycypacji obywatelskiej daje możliwość zapoznania się z danym zagadnieniem oraz umożliwia społeczeństwu przedstawienie własnego zdania na określony temat. Dobrze promowane i zorganizowane w interesujący sposób konsultacje społeczne umożliwiają aktywizację lokalnych grup społecznych, w konsekwencji pozwalając mieszkańcom na podejmowanie decyzji na poziomie lokalnym. Warto zatem aby gmina wykładając dokument do publicznego wglądu zorganizowała spotkanie informacyjne z osobami zainteresowanymi ponieważ zaangażowane osoby mogą zaproponować nowe pomysły i rozwiązania, co zwiększy prawdopodobieństwo szybszego osiągnięcia celu.

6.3. Miękkie działania fakultatywne

Samorząd gminny może samodzielnie podejmować różnorodne działania, mające na celu uspołecznienie procesów planowania energetycznego, które nie są wymagane wprost przepisami ww. ustaw. Jako najczęściej wykorzystywane formy konsultacji wymienia się badania ankietowe, zebrania z mieszkańcami, konsultacje pisemne oraz warsztaty obywatelskie. Ważnym jest przeprowadzanie konsultacji społecznych od możliwie najwcześniejszych etapów projektu, takie podejście pozwala poznać nastawienie społeczeństwa do danego projektu oraz przedstawienie rozwiązań i argumentów wskazujących pozytywne aspekty realizacji danego przedsięwzięcia. Dodatkowo zainteresowanie mieszkańców projektem angażuje ich w jego realizację.

Poza konsultacjami społecznymi inne miękkie działania przeprowadzane w gminach to szkolenia pracowników, ulotki, plakaty i inne materiały drukowane o charakterze edukacyjno-informacyjnym, dedykowane strony internetowe oraz spoty reklamowe i organizacja spotkań i konkursów. Dzięki zwiększaniu świadomości mieszkańców z zakresu energii i jej oszczędzanie osiągnana jest większa akceptacja społeczna dla działań jednostek samorządów z tego zakresu.



Fotografia 1. Mieszkaniec Gierąttowic podczas wizyty Autobusu energetycznego
autor: Łukasz Szymański

Pośród wymienionych powyżej elementów realizowanych przez jednostki lokalne to materiały drukowane są najbardziej popularne. O ich wyborze decyduje możliwość wykorzystania w różnych sytuacjach – podczas wydarzeń lokalnych, konkursów, warsztatów lub poprzez przekazywanie mieszkańcom w punktach kontaktowych gminy oraz cena przygotowania broszur informacyjnych. Materiały drukowane mogą zawierać informacje edukacyjne lub zadania edukacyjne typu rebus czy quiz oraz mogą spełniać rolę „gadżetu” np. termometr papierowy, naklejka przypominająca o wyłączaniu urządzeń. Wystawy informacyjne dotyczące poszczególnych działań czy inwestycji również zaliczane są do materiałów drukowanych, w ich przypadku warto by zawierały najważniejsze informacje, które zaprezentowane są w przejrzysty sposób.

Innym ze sposobów wdrażania lokalnej strategii energetycznej jest możliwość organizowania tematycznych wydarzeń podczas np. imprez plenerowych. Podczas takich wydarzeń działania skierowane są do różnych grup docelowych oraz wiekowych. Na tego typu imprezach mogą być przygotowywane stoiska i punkty edukacyjno-informacyjne lub organizowane gry terenowe czy konkursy z nagrodami.

Obecnie co raz częściej wykorzystywaną formą działań miękkich jest reklama i spoty radiowe, telewizyjne czy dedykowane strony internetowe. Dziś odgrywają one istotną rolę w kształtowaniu społecznej świadomości w zakresie lokalnej energetyki.

Wszystkie fakultatywne działania miękkie łączy jeden cel – przedstawienie zarysu koncepcji, pomysłu a nie nakłonienie do zaakceptowania gotowego projektu. Warto wykorzystać potencjał tkwiący w konsultacjach nieobligatoryjnych, ponieważ aktywizują społeczeństwo oraz pozwalają na identyfikację istotnych problemów.

7. Spójność strategii energetycznej z dokumentami obowiązującymi na różnych szczeblach

Dokumenty związane ze strategią energetyczną powinny być opracowane zgodnie z aktualnie obowiązującymi przepisami oraz ogólnodostępnymi zasadami wiedzy technicznej.

Według ustawy – Prawo energetyczne Gmina realizuje zadania określone ww. ustawą zgodnie z:

- miejscowym planem zagospodarowania przestrzennego, a w przypadku braku takiego planu - z kierunkami rozwoju gminy zawartymi w studium uwarunkowań i kierunków zagospodarowania przestrzennego gminy,
- odpowiednim programem ochrony powietrza przyjętym na podstawie art. 91 ww. ustawy.

Poza tym bardzo istotne jest uwzględnienie innych dokumentów. Wśród dokumentów na poziomie europejskim wymienić można m.in.:

- DYREKTYWA PARLAMENTU EUROPEJSKIEGO I RADY 2008/50/WE z dnia 21 maja 2008 r. w sprawie jakości powietrza i czystszej powietrza dla Europy,
- DYREKTYWA PARLAMENTU EUROPEJSKIEGO I RADY 2008/1/WE z dnia 15 stycznia 2008 r. dotycząca zintegrowanego zapobiegania zanieczyszczeniom i ich kontroli,
- DYREKTYWA PARLAMENTU EUROPEJSKIEGO I RADY 2009/28/WE z dnia 23 kwietnia 2009 r. w sprawie promowania stosowania energii ze źródeł odnawialnych zmieniająca i w następstwie uchylająca dyrektywy 2001/77/WE oraz 2003/30/WE ,
- Dyrektywa Parlamentu Europejskiego i Rady 2014/94/UE z dnia 22 października 2014 r. w sprawie rozwoju infrastruktury paliw alternatywnych ,
- Dyrektywa 2006/32/WE Parlamentu Europejskiego i Rady z dnia 5 kwietnia 2006 r. w sprawie efektywności końcowego wykorzystania energii i usług energetycznych oraz uchylająca dyrektywę Rady 93/76/EWG,
- DYREKTYWA PARLAMENTU EUROPEJSKIEGO I RADY 2009/125/WE z dnia 21 października 2009 r. ustanawiająca ogólne zasady ustalania wymogów dotyczących ekoprojektu dla produktów związanych z energią,
- DYREKTYWA PARLAMENTU EUROPEJSKIEGO I RADY 2012/27/UE z dnia 25 października 2012 r. w sprawie efektywności energetycznej, zmiany dyrektyw 2009/125/WE i 2010/30/UE oraz uchylenia dyrektyw 2004/8/WE i 2006/32/WE,
- Dyrektywy Parlamentu Europejskiego i Rady 2010/31/UE z dnia 19 maja 2010 r. w sprawie charakterystyki energetycznej budynków,
- DECYZJA KOMISJI z dnia 18 lipca 2007 r. ustanawiająca wytyczne dotyczące monitorowania i sprawozdawczości w zakresie emisji gazów cieplarnianych zgodnie z dyrektywą 2003/87/WE Parlamentu Europejskiego i Rady,
- DYREKTYWA 2004/8/WE PARLAMENTU EUROPEJSKIEGO I RADY z dnia 11 lutego 2004 r. w sprawie wspierania kogeneracji w oparciu o zapotrzebowanie na ciepło użytkowe na rynku wewnętrznym energii oraz zmieniająca dyrektywę 92/42/EWG,
- Dyrektywa Parlamentu Europejskiego i Rady 2010/75/UE z dnia 24 listopada 2010 r. w sprawie emisji przemysłowych (zintegrowane zapobieganie zanieczyszczeniom i ich kontroli),

- Dyrektywa 2001/81/WE Parlamentu Europejskiego i Rady z dnia 23 października 2001 r. w sprawie krajowych poziomów emisji dla niektórych rodzajów zanieczyszczenia powietrza (dyrektywa pułapowa – NEC),
- Dyrektywa 2001/80/WE Parlamentu Europejskiego i Rady z dnia 23 października 2001 r. w sprawie ograniczania emisji niektórych zanieczyszczeń do powietrza z dużych obiektów energetycznego spalania (dyrektywa LCP, obowiązuje do 31 grudnia 2015 r.),
- Dyrektywa Parlamentu Europejskiego i Rady 2009/33/WE z dnia 23 kwietnia 2009 r. w sprawie promowania ekologicznie czystych i energooszczędnych pojazdów transportu drogowego.

W trakcie opracowywania dokumentu należy przeanalizować m.in. następujące ustawy:

- ustawa z dnia 8 marca 1990 r. o samorządzie gminnym (Dz. U. z 2018 r. poz. 994 z późn. zm.),
- ustawa z dnia 5 czerwca 1998 r. o samorządzie powiatowym (Dz. U. z 2018 r. poz. 995 z późn. zm.),
- ustawa z dnia 27 kwietnia 2001 r. Prawo ochrony środowiska (Dz. U. z 2018 r. poz. 799, z późn. zm.),
- ustawa z dnia 3 października 2008 r. o udostępnianiu informacji o środowisku i jego ochronie, udziale społeczeństwa w ochronie środowiska oraz ocenach oddziaływania na środowisko (Dz. U. z 2018 r. poz. 2081, z późn. zm.),
- ustawa z dnia 27 marca 2003 r. o planowaniu i zagospodarowaniu przestrzennym (Dz. U. z 2018 r. poz. 1945, z późn. zm.),
- ustawa z 10 kwietnia 1997 r. Prawo energetyczne (Dz. U. 2018 poz. 755 z późn. zm.),
- ustawa z dnia 7 lipca 1994 r. Prawo budowlane (Dz. U. 2018 poz. 1202 z późn. zm.),
- ustawa z dnia 20 maja 2016 r. o efektywności energetycznej (Dz. U. z 2016, poz. 831, z późn. zm.),
- ustawa z dnia 21 listopada 2008 r. o wspieraniu termomodernizacji i remontów (Dz. U. 2018 poz. 966 z późn. zm.),
- ustawa z dnia 4 marca 2010 r. o infrastrukturze informacji przestrzennej (Dz. U. 2018, poz. 1472 z późn. zm.),
- ustawa z 14 września 2012 r. o obowiązkach w zakresie informowania o zużyciu energii przez produkty wykorzystujące energię (Dz. U. 2012 poz. 1203 z późn. zm.),
- ustawa z dnia 20 lutego 2015 r. o odnawialnych źródłach energii (Dz. U. 2018 poz. 2389),
- ustawa z dnia 29 sierpnia 2014 r. o charakterystyce energetycznej budynków (Dz.U. 2018 poz. 1984 z późn. zm.),
- ustawa z dnia 11 stycznia 2018 r. o elektromobilności i paliwach alternatywnych (Dz. U. 2018 poz. 317).

Wśród aktów wykonawczych można wymienić:

- Obwieszczenie Ministra Gospodarki z dnia 23 listopada 2016 r. w sprawie szczegółowego wykazu przedsięwzięć służących poprawie efektywności energetycznej (M.P. 2016, poz. 1184),
- Rozporządzenie Ministra Energii z dnia 5 października 2017 r. w sprawie szczegółowego zakresu i sposobu sporządzania audytu efektywności energetycznej oraz metod obliczania oszczędności energii (Dz.U. 2017 poz. 1912),
- Rozporządzenie Ministra Środowiska z dnia 1 marca 2018 r. w sprawie standardów emisyjnych dla niektórych rodzajów instalacji, źródeł spalania paliw oraz urządzeń spalania lub współspalania odpadów (Dz.U. 2018 poz. 680) oraz Rozporządzenie je zmieniające (Dz.U. 2018 poz. 2097),
- Rozporządzenie Ministra Środowiska z dnia 26 stycznia 2010 r. w sprawie wartości odniesienia dla niektórych substancji w powietrzu (Dz.U. 2010 nr 16 poz. 87),
- Rozporządzenie Ministra Środowiska z dnia 11 września 2012 r. w sprawie programów ochrony powietrza oraz planów działań krótkoterminowych (Dz.U. 2012 poz. 1028).

Poza aktami prawnymi istotna jest także analiza dokumentów obowiązujących na szczeblach: krajowym, regionalnym i lokalnym. W poniższej tabeli została przedstawiona implementacja tych dokumentów wraz z głównymi założeniami strategii energetycznej.

Tabela 1. Powiązania dokumentów strategicznych ze strategią energetyczną gmin

| Szczebel | Dokument | Elementy spójne z dokumentem strategii energetycznej gminy |
|----------|---|--|
| Krajowy | Polityka Energetyczna Polski do 2030 roku | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> wzrost bezpieczeństwa dostaw paliw i energii postęp w zakresie wzrostu efektywności energetycznej zwiększenie wykorzystywania odnawialnych źródeł energii ograniczenie oddziaływania energetyki na środowisko |
| | Krajowy plan działań dotyczący efektywności energetycznej dla Polski 2017 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> przyjęte oraz planowane środki poprawy efektywności energetycznej, wyznaczające kierunki działań w zakresie poprawy efektywności energetycznej w poszczególnych sektorach gospodarki, które są kluczowe z punktu widzenia osiągnięcia krajowego celu w zakresie gospodarowania energią działania służące osiągnięciu ogólnego celu w zakresie efektywności energetycznej, rozumianego jako 20% oszczędności w zużyciu energii pierwotnej w Unii Europejskiej do roku 2020 |
| | Krajowy Plan Gospodarki Odpadami 2022 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> organizacja systemu gospodarki zgodnego z zasadą zrównoważonego rozwoju analiza możliwości wykorzystania odpadów w celach energetycznych |
| | Koncepcja Przestrzennego Zagospodarowania Kraju 2030 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> tworzenie warunków równomiernego rozwoju poza dużymi miastami rozwój infrastruktury transportowej rozwój praktyki planowania energetycznego w oparciu o aspekty przestrzenne i planowanie strategiczne jednostki |
| | Krajowy plan działania w zakresie energii ze źródeł odnawialnych | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> wykorzystanie surowców energetycznych pokrywających zapotrzebowanie na danym terenie z uwzględnieniem zrównoważonego rozwoju promocja wykorzystania energii z OZE wzrost udziału energii ze źródeł odnawialnych w ostatecznym zużyciu energii oraz poprawa jakości powietrza |

| Szczebel | Dokument | Elementy spójne z dokumentem strategii energetycznej gminy |
|------------|---|--|
| | Strategia „Bezpieczeństwo Energetyczne i Środowisko – perspektywa do 2020 r.” | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> wskazanie odpowiednich kierunków i zakresów działań gwarantujących bezpieczeństwo energetyczne oraz wysoką jakość środowiska wzrost znaczenia odnawialnych źródeł energii poprawa efektywności energetycznej racjonalne gospodarowanie odpadami, w tym ich wykorzystanie na cele energetyczne |
| | Krajowy Program Ochrony Powietrza do roku 2020 (z perspektywą do 2030) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> poprawa jakości życia i ochrona zdrowia przy uwzględnieniu ochrony środowiska i zrównoważonego rozwoju osiągnięcie poziomów dopuszczalnych i docelowych substancji emitowanych do atmosfery podniesienie świadomości społeczeństwa i włączenie go w działania mające na celu poprawę jakości powietrza rozwój technologii sprzyjających poprawie jakości powietrza |
| Regionalny | Program ochrony powietrza dla województwa... | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> realizacja gminnych programów ograniczania niskiej emisji rozbudowa i modernizacja sieci ciepłowniczych oraz sieci gazowych, zapewniająca podłączenie nowych użytkowników termomodernizacja budynków oraz wspieranie budownictwa energooszczędnego w budownictwie mieszkaniowym i w obiektach użyteczności publicznej ograniczenie emisji z transportu ograniczenie emisji przemysłowej edukacja ekologiczna mieszkańców poprawa warunków przewietrzania miast i ochrona terenów zielonych |
| | Program ochrony środowiska dla województwa... | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ograniczenie negatywnego wpływu na środowisko źródeł zanieczyszczeń ochrona i rozwój walorów środowiska racjonalne gospodarowanie jego zasobami skuteczne wdrażanie planów i programów służących ochronie powietrza w skali lokalnej i wojewódzkiej poprzez osiągnięcie zakładanych efektów ekologicznych wdrożenie mechanizmów ograniczających negatywny wpływ transportu na jakość powietrza poprzez efektywną politykę transportową do poziomu nie powodującego negatywnego oddziaływania na jakość powietrza sukcesywna redukcja emisji zanieczyszczeń z sektora komunalno-bytowego do poziomu nie powodującego negatywnego oddziaływania na jakość powietrza |

| Szczebel | Dokument | Elementy spójne z dokumentem strategii energetycznej gminy |
|----------------|--|--|
| | Plan zagospodarowania przestrzennego województwa... | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> uwzględnienie uwarunkowań środowiskowych, w tym ochrony powietrza właściwe wykorzystanie przestrzeni poprzez wykorzystanie jej naturalnego potencjału zwiększanie odporności struktury przestrzennej na utratę bezpieczeństwa energetycznego |
| | Strategia Rozwoju Województwa... | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> zapobieganie powstawaniu zanieczyszczeń i innych uciążliwości wprowadzenie zrównoważonej gospodarki odpadami zidentyfikowanie istniejących i potencjalnych barier rozwoju oraz wyznaczenie kierunków działania w obszarze regionalnej polityki rozwoju energetyki odnawialnej edukacja obywatelska w zakresie ochrony środowiska oraz kształtowanie i promocja postaw ekologicznych |
| | Plan Gospodarki Odpadami Województwa... | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> prowadzenie edukacji ekologicznej wykorzystanie odpadów w celach energetycznych organizacja systemu gospodarki zgodnego z zasadą zrównoważonego rozwoju |
| | Regionalny Program Operacyjny Województwa... | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> stymulowanie rozwoju regionu przy wzmocnieniu spójności społecznej, gospodarczej i przestrzennej |
| Lokalny | Założenia do planu zaopatrzenia w ciepło, energię elektryczną i paliwa gazowe... | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ocena stanu aktualnego i przewidywanych zmian zapotrzebowania na ciepło, energię elektryczną i paliwa gazowe (zdefiniowanie popytu na energię) racjonalizacja użytkowania ciepła, energii elektrycznej i paliw gazowych oraz poprawa efektywności energetycznej analiza możliwości wykorzystania istniejących nadwyżek i lokalnych zasobów paliw i energii, z uwzględnieniem energii elektrycznej i ciepła wytwarzanych w odnawialnych źródłach energii, energii elektrycznej wytwarzanej w skojarzeniu z wytwarzaniem ciepła oraz zagospodarowania ciepła odpadowego z instalacji przemysłowych, zapewnienie bezpieczeństwa w zakresie zaopatrzenia w nośniki energii poprawa stanu środowiska naturalnego minimalizacja kosztów usług energetycznych i zwiększanie poziomu dostępności usług energetycznych zakres współpracy z innymi gminami w sektorze energetyki |

| Szczebel | Dokument | Elementy spójne z dokumentem strategii energetycznej gminy |
|----------|--|--|
| | Miejscowe plany zagospodarowania przestrzennego oraz Studium uwarunkowań i kierunków zagospodarowania przestrzennego gminy/miasta... | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> określenie stanu środowiska oraz wskazanie głównych przyczyn np. złego stanu powietrza przyjmowanie priorytetowych celów poprawy jakości powietrza, np. likwidacja lokalnych kotłowni i ich modernizacja, przyłączanie do sieci ciepłowniczej, monitoring jakości powietrza, promowanie wykorzystywanie odnawialnych źródeł energii czy wspieranie rozwoju transportu zbiorowego, rozwój energetyki ciepłej, np.: zaadaptowanie źródeł energii do wymagań ochrony środowiska, przebudowa, rozbudowa i budowa sieci ciepłej, użytkowanie odnawialnych źródeł energii jako czynników wspomagających podstawowe nośniki energetyczne, zapewnienie poprawy parametrów jakościowych dostaw energii ciepłej, określenie racjonalnych warunków rozwoju sieci ciepłej w asocjacji z racjonalizacją rozwoju sieci zaopatrzenia w gaz |
| | Program ochrony środowiska dla powiatu/gminy... | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> poprawa jakości powietrza edukacja ekologiczna, kształtowanie i promocja postaw w zakresie ochrony środowiska |
| | Strategia rozwoju miasta/gminy... | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> poprawa stanu środowiska naturalnego wdrażanie projektów z zastosowaniem odnawialnych, alternatywnych źródeł energii oraz energooszczędnych technologii edukacja ekologiczna i propagowanie działań ekologicznych wśród mieszkańców |
| | Plan Gospodarki Niskoemisyjnej dla gminy... | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> zwiększenie efektywności energetycznej zmniejszenie emisji zanieczyszczeń zwiększenie udziału odnawialnych źródeł energii ograniczenie niskiej emisji na obszarze gminy poprawa jakości powietrza atmosferycznego |
| | Program Ograniczenia Niskiej Emisji | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> poprawa jakości powietrza poprzez osiągnięcie poziomów dopuszczalnych substancji w powietrzu oraz pułapu stężenia ekspozycji ograniczenie emisji ze źródeł spalania paliw o małej mocy ograniczanie emisji ze źródeł komunikacyjnych ograniczanie emisji ze źródeł punktowych spójna polityka planowania przestrzennego |
| | Gminny Program Rewitalizacji... | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> rozwój infrastruktury ochrony środowiska i promowanie ekologicznych rozwiązań wśród mieszkańców gminy |

źródło: opracowanie własne KAPE S.A.

8. Praktyczny przykład lokalnej strategii energetycznej gminy Gierałtowie

8.1. Wprowadzenie

Biorąc pod uwagę opisane wyżej przepis na tworzenie lokalnej strategii energetycznej w ramach projektu Publnef opracowano i zrealizowano strategię energetyczną polegającą na utworzeniu klastra energii na terenie gminy Gierałtowie.

Gmina Gierałtowie położona jest w środkowej części województwa śląskiego w powiecie gliwickim. Zajmuje ona 5,88% powierzchni całkowitej powiatu Gliwickiego, sąsiadując z Knurówem i Gliwicami od zachodu, Rudą Śląską i Zabrzem od północy, Ornontowicami i Czerwionką-Leszczyny od południa oraz Mikołowem od wschodu. Gminę Gierałtowie tworzą cztery sołectwa: Chudów, Gierałtowie, Paniówki i Przyszowice.

Gmina Gierałtowie jest gminą rolniczo-górnictwem, wchodzącą w skład Górnośląsko-Zagłębiowskiej metropolii. Na jej terenie znajdują się cztery kopalnie węgla kamiennego (jedna w likwidacji) – Knurów-Szczygłowie, Budryk-JSW, Sośnica i SRK Makoszowy. Na terenie gminy występują także znaczne zasoby metanu oraz warunki na uprawy agroenergetyczne.

Gmina posiada aktualne dokumenty planistyczne związane z gospodarką energetyczną. Polityka efektywności energetycznej gminy Gierałtowie opiera się na planie gospodarki niskoemisyjnej. Inne dokumenty wspierające wdrażanie polityki dotyczącej efektywności energetycznej w regionie obejmują Program Ochrony Środowiska Gminy Gierałtowie do roku 2019 z perspektywą do roku 2023, Założenia do planu zaopatrzenia w ciepło, energię elektryczną i paliwa gazowe dla Gminy Gierałtowie, Strategia Rozwoju Województwa Śląskiego „Śląskie 2020+”, lokalne strategie rozwoju, a także dokumenty szczebla krajowego i europejskiego.

Gierałtowie to gmina, która od wielu już lat aktywnie działa na rzecz poprawy bilansu energetycznego i stanu lokalnego systemu energetycznego poprzez wsparcie budowy nowych źródeł wytwórczych oraz inwestycji w OZE i efektywność energetyczną. Strategia energetyczna gminy zawarta jest w aktualnych dokumentach planistycznych (wymienionych powyżej) i konsekwentnie realizowana, co sprawia, że Gierałtowie stanowią doskonały przykład na to, jak tworzyć, weryfikować, ulepszać i wdrażać założenia strategii energetycznych na szczeblu lokalnym.

8.2. Minicentra energetyczne

Minicentra energetyczne mają być wykorzystywane do produkcji energii elektrycznej oraz ciepła, a stosowane w nich źródła (już istniejące, bądź dopiero planowane) to agregaty gazowe oraz wiatrowe oraz źródła bazujące na odnawialnych źródłach energii (OZE) – kolektory słoneczne i panele fotowoltaiczne. Agregaty gazowe mają wykorzystywać gaz ziemny, biogaz pochodzenia rolniczego oraz metan jako gaz kopalniany. Moce agregatów to zakres od 50 kW i 70 kW poprzez 250 kW do 1,5 MW. Cztery minicentra zasilają (lub będą zasilane w przyszłości) głównie obiekty komunalne (urzędy, szkoły, hale sportowe, ośrodki zdrowia, krytą pływalnię i inne) w energię elektryczną oraz ciepło. Dopełnieniem produkcji energii z OZE w obrębie poszczególnych minicentrow

energetycznych są inwestycje w ramach projektu tzw. Słoneczna Gmina (montaż paneli solarnych i fotowoltaicznych w gospodarstwach domowych mieszkańców gminy).

W sytuacjach awaryjnych minicentra energetyczne mogą pracować jako tzw. „wyspy energetyczne” tj. wydzielone z krajowego systemu elektroenergetycznego autonomiczne obszary z ważnymi obiektami użyteczności publicznej. Po otrzymaniu pozytywnej opinii Rady Gminy w 2005 roku w miarę możliwości finansowych gminy realizowane są omówione powyżej projekty związane z budową i wykorzystaniem źródeł wytwórczych w minicentrach energetycznych Gminy Gierałtowie.

Minicentrum energetyczne w Paniówkach

W skład minicentrum energetycznego wchodzi następujące obiekty/instalacje:

1. Wyspa energetyczna – inwestycja zrealizowana

Inwestycja dotyczyła utworzenia wyspy energetycznej w skład której weszły instalacje OZE zamontowane na obiektach gminnych tj.:

- kryta pływalnia - 150kW (PS),
- Zespół Szkolno-Przedszkolny - 40kW (PS),
- stara szkoła z ośrodkiem zdrowia - 20kW (PS),

oraz następujące źródła zasilania:

- agregat kogeneracyjny 55kW (biogaz).

W normalnym stanie pracy agregat kogeneracyjny zasila cały kompleks, zaś w sytuacjach awaryjnych w czasie wydzielonej wyspy agregat gazowy zasilać będzie ważniejsze odbiory w pływalni, szkole i ośrodku zdrowia.

Aktualnie zainstalowany jest tylko agregat kogeneracyjny o mocy 55/88kW. Zasilanie pływalni „Wodnik” w energię ciepłą odbywa się z istniejącej kotłowni na gaz ziemny zlokalizowanej w Zespole Szkolno - Przedszkolnym w Paniówkach. Ciepło dostarczane jest przez podziemną sieć ciepłowniczą do węzła cieplnego zlokalizowanego w piwnicach budynku pływalni i do urządzeń technologicznych gminnej krytej pływalni „Wodnik”. Natomiast energia elektryczna jest pobierana z sieci elektroenergetycznej TAURON S.A.

2. Źródło metanowe 1,5 MWe (metan z Kopalni Budryk) – inwestycja na etapie koncepcji

Inwestycja budowy minicentrum energetycznego w Paniówkach (podobnie jak w Chudowie) będzie realizowana w oparciu o agregaty kogeneracyjne wraz z rurociągami doprowadzającymi metan jako paliwo zasilające z szybu VI JSW S.A. KWK Budryk w Chudowie do obiektów użyteczności publicznej w Gminie Gierałtowie. Główną ideą procesu kogeneracji jest jednoczesne wytwarzanie energii elektrycznej i ciepła użytkowego za pomocą wyspecjalizowanych urządzeń- agregatów kogeneracyjnych. Istotą skojarzenia jest możliwość uzyskania energii elektrycznej bez marnowania znacznej części energii pierwotnej zawartej w gazie(w porównaniu do rozdzielnej produkcji prądu i ciepła).

Agregat AK2 (wykorzystany w przedmiotowej inwestycji) typu JMS 420 GS-B.L będzie usytuowany przy ul. Zwycięstwa 44 w Paniówkach. Urządzenie osiąga moc 1487 kW, z kolei jego efektywność wynosi 83,9%.

Miejsce lokalizacji agregatu należy uzbroić w przyłącza wodno - kanalizacyjne, celem umożliwienia chłodzenia agregatu. Instalacja będzie zasilana gazem z odmetanowania kopalni Budryk o następującym składzie gazu:

- CH₄ (metan) - 40÷70%,
- CO (tlenek węgla) - ok. 0,015%,
- C₂H₆ (etan) - ok. 0,1%,
- C₃H₈ (propan) - ok. 0,1%,
- N₂ (azot) - 30÷40%,
- O₂ (tlen) - 5,5÷7,5%,
- CO₂ (dwutlenek węgla) - ok. 3%,
- temperatura gazu - 20°C±60°C,
- ciśnienie gazu - 18÷25 mPa,
- wilgotność gazu - 60%.

Źródło fotowoltaiczne 119,7 kWp (Słoneczna Gmina), oraz montaż instalacji PV w obiektach użyteczności publicznej. Inwestycja obejmuje montaż instalacji fotowoltaicznych o łącznej mocy 119,7 kWp w obrębie budynków mieszkalnych na terenie gminy Gierałtowie (sołectwo Paniówki). Gmina aplikuje o środki na realizację zadania w ramach Regionalnego Programu Operacyjnego Województwa Śląskiego na lata 2014-2020 Priorytet IV Efektywność energetyczna, odnawialne źródła energii i gospodarka Niskoemisyjna dla działania: 4.1. Odnawialne źródła energii. Projekt tzw. Słoneczna Gmina. Gmina planuje również wystąpić z wnioskiem o dofinansowanie zakupu i montażu instalacji PV w budynkach Przedszkola oraz Zespołu Szkolno-Przedszkolnego w Paniówkach.

3. Farma fotowoltaiczna o pow. ok. 8000 m² - inwestycja na etapie koncepcji i uzgodnień administracyjnych

Gmina uzyskała wstępną analizę techniczno-ekonomiczną budowy elektrowni słonecznej na terenie gminy Gierałtowie. Przeprowadzono uzgodnienia administracyjne (pozyskano decyzję o warunkach zabudowy dla zadania związanego z budową parkingu wraz z placem rekreacyjnym oraz farmą fotowoltaiczną o mocy ok. 2 MWe położonej w Paniówkach w okolicy ul. Gliwickiej i ul. Borowej).

Minicentrum energetyczne w Przyszowicach

1. Ośrodek Zdrowia - inwestycja zrealizowana

Ośrodek zdrowia z nowoczesnym układem zasilania w energię cieplną i elektryczną. Do wytworzenia energii elektrycznej wykorzystano panele fotowoltaiczne o sumarycznej mocy ponad 30 kW. Energia ta (wytworzana w układzie pracującym równolegle z siecią) wykorzystywana jest m.in. do celów użytkowych, jak i do zasilania układu klimatyzacji o mocy 25 kW, ogrzewania obiegu ciepłej wody użytkowej 10 kW i centralnego ogrzewania 20 kW i pomp ciepła, które są podstawowymi źródłami energii cieplnej w obiekcie.

2. Biogazownia przy oczyszczalni ścieków – inwestycja na etapie projektowym

Biogazownia planowana jest do uruchomienia w sąsiedztwie oczyszczalni ścieków o mocy 240 kW i wydajności ponad 2000 m³/d. Planowana moc projektowanej obok oczyszczalni ścieków biogazowni wynosi 370 kW.

3. Źródło fotowoltaiczne 178,4 kWp (Słoneczna Gmina) oraz montaż instalacji PV w obiektach użyteczności publicznej.

Inwestycja obejmuje montaż instalacji fotowoltaicznych o łącznej mocy około 178,4 kWp w obrębie budynków mieszkalnych na terenie Gminy Gierałtowie (sołectwo Przyszowice). Gmina aplikuje o środki na realizację zadania w ramach Regionalnego Programu Operacyjnego Województwa Śląskiego na lata 2014-2020 Priorytet IV Efektywność energetyczna, odnawialne źródła energii i gospodarka Niskoemisyjna dla działania: 4.1. Odnawialne źródła energii. Gmina planuje również wystąpić z wnioskiem o dofinansowanie zakupu i montażu instalacji PV w obrębie oczyszczalni ścieków w Przyszowicach oraz z obrębie Zespołu Szkolno-Przedszkolnego w Przyszowicach.

Minicentrum energetyczne Chudów

1. Źródło metanowe 0,5 MW (metan z KWK Budryk) – inwestycja na etapie koncepcji

Na obszarze należącym do JSW S.A. „Budryk” szyb VI w Chudowie przy ulicy Dworcowej, zostanie posadowiona całość infrastruktury w tym przyłącza w pobliżu stacji odmetanowania. Na powyższym obszarze planuje się także zlokalizowanie tłoczni dwuciągowej gazu z dwiema sprężarkami z zabezpieczeniem przed przekroczeniem ciśnienia i osuszaczem. Sprężanie gazu: 3,5 bara. Za tłocznią również na ww. terenie zamontowany będzie na przyłączy układ kontrolno-pomiarowy, służący do pomiaru ilości przepływającego metanu jak i jego składu chemicznego. Składa on się z reduktora ciśnienia, przepływomierza oraz specjalnego oprogramowania regulujących przepływ i ciśnienia gazu podawanego do agregatów kogeneracji. Te podstawowe dane rejestrowane przez układ pomiarowy stanowią będą podstawą do rozliczeń płatności za pobrany gaz CH₄.

Przewidywana sieć L1 przebiega od obszaru KWK Budryk do agregatu kogeneracyjnego AK 1 w Chudowie i osiąga długość 1,4 km. Rurociąg zostanie położony w śladzie nieczynnego rurociągu wodnego wzdłuż ulic Dworcowej /droga powiatowa 2909S w Chudowie. Agregat kogeneracyjny AK 1 Agregat kogeneracyjny GE Jenbacher JMS 312 GS NL o następujących podstawowych parametrach:

- moc elektryczna znamionowa 525 kW;
- moc cieplna znamionowa ok 580 kW (90/70) – odzysk ciepła z chłodzenia mieszanki, oleju, bloku silnika i spalin;
- sprawność elektryczna – 41%;
- generator synchroniczny 0,4 kV.

Silnik zamontowany będzie w obudowie kontenerowej. Urządzenia pomocnicze takie jak chłodnica wentylatorowa, tłumik, wymiennik spaliny woda zamontowane będą na dachu kontenera.

2. Źródło fotowoltaiczne 59,2 kWp (Słoneczna Gmina) oraz montaż instalacji PV

W obiektach użyteczności publicznej. Inwestycja obejmuje montaż instalacji fotowoltaicznych o łącznej mocy 59,2 kWp w obrębie budynków mieszkalnych na terenie Gminy Gierałtowie (sołectwo Chudów). Gmina aplikuje o środki na realizację zadania w ramach Regionalnego Programu Operacyjnego Województwa Śląskiego na lata 2014-2020 Priorytet IV Efektywność energetyczna, odnawialne źródła energii i gospodarka Niskoemisyjna dla działania: 4.1. Odnawialne źródła energii. Gmina planuje również wystąpić z wnioskiem o dofinansowanie zakupu i montażu instalacji PV w obrębie Zespołu Szkolno-Przedszkolnego w Chudowie.

Minicentrum energetyczne – Gierałtowie

1. Źródła fotowoltaiczne 215,2 kWp (Słoneczna Gmina) oraz montaż instalacji PV w obiektach użyteczności publicznej.

Inwestycja obejmuje montaż instalacji fotowoltaicznych o łącznej mocy 215,2 kWp w obrębie budynków mieszkalnych na terenie Gminy Gierałtowie (sołectwo Gierałtowie). Gmina aplikuje o środki na realizację zadania w ramach Regionalnego Programu Operacyjnego Województwa Śląskiego na lata 2014-2020 Priorytet IV Efektywność energetyczna, odnawialne źródła energii i gospodarka Niskoemisyjna dla działania: 4.1. Odnawialne źródła energii.

Gmina planuje również wystąpić z wnioskiem o dofinansowanie zakupu i montażu instalacji PV w obrębie budynku Urzędu Gminy w Gierałtowicach i budynku Zespołu Szkolno-Przedszkolnego w Gierałtowicach.

2. Biogazownia 0,5 MW (biogaz pochodzenia rolniczego) – inwestycja na etapie koncepcji.

8.3. Klaster Energii Górniczo-Rolniczej Gminy Gierałtowie

Chociaż idea klastra energii jest stosunkowo nowa w polskim prawodawstwie, to działania prowadzone w gminie już od wielu lat są zbieżne z założeniami organizacyjnymi oraz technicznymi tej nowej formuły w strukturze Krajowej Sieci Elektroenergetycznej (KSE). Pierwsze realizowane w tym obszarze zadania obejmują uchwałę Rady Gminy z 2005 roku w sprawie budowy czterech minicentrów energetycznych, umożliwiających podjęcie dalszych inicjatyw. Wchodzą one w skład Gminnego Centrum Energetycznego, którego funkcję pełni Klaster Energii Górniczo-Rolniczej Gminy Gierałtowie.

Klaster Energii Górniczo-Rolniczej Gminy Gierałtowie jest dobrowolnym porozumieniem przedsiębiorców, jednostek badawczo-naukowych, jednostek samorządu terytorialnego i ich jednostek organizacyjnych oraz organizacji i instytucji wspierających odnawialne źródła energii i propagujących idee poszanowania energii i ochrony środowiska, działających na terenie gminy Gierałtowie.

Członkami Klastra są:

1. Gmina Gierałtowie – lider Klastra
2. Przedsiębiorstwo Gospodarki Komunalnej w Przyszowicach Sp. z o. o
3. Pływalnia Wodnik Sp. z o.o. z siedzibą w Paniówkach
4. Instytut Projektów i Analiz Sp. z o. o z Gliwic
5. Control Process S.A z Krakowa – koordynator Klastra
6. JSW Innowacje S.A z Katowic
7. KAPE S.A. z Warszawy

Klaster otrzymał dodatkowo wsparcie merytoryczne projektu unijnego finansowanego ze środków Programu Ramowego UE Horyzont 2020 – PUBLEnEf, którego celem jest wsparcie państw członkowskich we wdrażaniu regulacji, przepisów i strategii na rzecz efektywnej i zrównoważonej polityki energetycznej, ułatwiając dodatkowo dzielenie się praktykami krajowymi i korzystanie z najlepszych praktyk stosowanych w innych

państwach. W Polsce uczestnikiem i jednocześnie przedstawicielem projektu, wchodzącym w skład Klastra jest KAPE S.A.

Statut Klastra, przyjęty podczas zebrania założycielskiego członków, określa jego organizację wewnętrzną oraz zasady funkcjonowania. Celem strategicznym powołania i funkcjonowania Klastra jest inicjowanie i wspólne prowadzenie działań związanych z rozwojem energetyki rozproszonej gminy Gierałtowie, opartej o lokalny system energetyczny w sposób służący poprawie bezpieczeństwa energetycznego w oparciu o odnawialne źródła energii i źródła kogeneracyjne z wykorzystaniem potencjału energetycznego gminy Gierałtowie.

Cele operacyjne:

- ✓ wzrost bezpieczeństwa energetycznego (niezależność od źródeł wytwórczych poza gminą),
- ✓ praca wyspowa (przy wykorzystaniu mini centrów energetycznych),
- ✓ optymalizacja lokalnego miksu energetycznego,
- ✓ ograniczenie niskiej emisji,
- ✓ wzrost innowacyjności i konkurencyjności lokalnej gospodarki,
- ✓ wzrost prosumenckiej świadomości społeczności lokalnej,
- ✓ racjonalizacja wykorzystania lokalnych zasobów energetycznych,
- ✓ walka z ubóstwem energetycznym poprzez zapewnienie tańszych nośników energii,
- ✓ rozwój i zmniejszenie zależności lokalnych wytwórców od zewnętrznych mechanizmów wsparcia,
- ✓ prace badawczo-rozwojowe w zakresie produkcji energii elektrycznej i ciepła z odnawialnych źródeł energii, magazynowania i dystrybucji, oraz komercyjne wykorzystanie wyników tych prac,
- ✓ optymalizacja pracy sieci lokalnego systemu dystrybucyjnego poprzez inteligentne zarządzanie pracą źródeł OZE, magazynami energii i instalacjami prosumenckimi,
- ✓ testowanie produktów i rozwiązań w ramach e-mobility,
- ✓ zmiana stereotypu wizerunku śląskiej gminy górniczej w kierunku „zielonej gminy innowacyjnej”.

Rysunek 5. Cele operacyjne klastra energii gminy górniczo-rolniczej Gierałtowie
źródło: opracowanie własne

W ramach współpracy w Kastrze podejmowane będą dodatkowo następujące działania:

- inicjowanie i wspólna realizacja działań zmierzających do integracji w lokalnym systemie energetycznym gminy Gierałtowie odnawialnych źródeł energii, wspierających wzrost i rozwój konkurencyjności gospodarki Gminy zgodnie z przyjętym studium oraz planem zagospodarowania przestrzennego,

- wykorzystanie wiedzy i doświadczenia Członków Klastra w prowadzeniu prac badawczo-rozwojowych w obszarze produkcji energii z OZE i jej magazynowania oraz inteligentnych systemów zarządzania dystrybucją energii,
- opracowanie strategii rozwoju Klastra,
- kreowanie i wdrażanie wspólnych projektów dotyczących innowacyjnych rozwiązań i technologii,
- organizacja i uczestnictwo w szkoleniach, konferencjach, seminariach, warsztatach i innych imprezach o zbliżonym charakterze dotyczących obszaru tematycznego działania Klastra,
- współpraca z partnerami spoza powiązania oraz wypromowanie Klastra na rynku krajowym i zagranicznym,
- aktywne poszukiwanie źródeł finansowania, w szczególności z funduszy europejskich, budżetu Państwa oraz budżetu jednostek samorządu terytorialnego, celem finansowania projektów realizowanych przez Klastr,
- pozyskiwanie inwestorów dla działań realizowanych w ramach Klastra,
- podejmowanie działań mających na celu wzmocnienie kooperacji w Klastrze oraz pozyskiwanie nowych Partnerów przystępujących do Klastra,
- promowanie, integrowanie oraz aktywne uczestnictwo w działaniach realizowanych przez Klastr służących upowszechnieniu nowych rozwiązań i technologii.

8.4. Cele gminy długo- i krótkoterminowe

Działania na rzecz ograniczenia ilości energii elektrycznej kupowanej od zewnętrznych sprzedawców, tym samym zwiększając bezpieczeństwo energetyczne oraz niezależność gminy Gierałtowie prowadzone są od ponad 10 lat – w wielu kwestiach wyprzedając inicjatywy ogólnokrajowe. Choć efekty tych działań zaczynają być już odczuwalne, to jednak droga do realizacji wszystkich zamierzeń jest wciąż długa. W perspektywie najbliższych trzech lat, tj. do 2022 roku gmina Gierałtowie stawia sobie kolejne wyzwania:

- tworzenie planów rozwoju energetyki gminnej, które pozwolą na zrównoważony rozwój źródeł wytwórczych wykorzystujących lokalne zasoby paliwowe,
- wprowadzenie zmian organizacyjnych w strukturze gminy pod kątem zapewnienia prawidłowej obsługi techniczno-ekonomicznej minicentrów energetycznych: stworzenie i wypracowanie zasad funkcjonowania służb eksploatacyjnych, ruchowych, finansowych, pomiarowych, rozliczeniowych,
- zapewnienie różnych kierunków dostaw biomasy oraz efektywne wykorzystanie pozostałych OZE,
- określenie zasad prowadzenia ruchu, np. w zakresie wydzielania do pracy wyspowej i eksploatacji jednostek wytwórczych należących do gminy,
- aktywne korzystanie z systemów wsparcia OZE,
- zwiększenie tempa realizacji zadań związanych z ograniczeniem niskiej emisji/smogu,
- pełne wdrożenie rozwiązań klastra energii.

Jeden z głównych bodźców wspierających realizację wymienionych celów krótkoterminowych ma stanowić utworzony na terenie gminy klastr energii. Dodatkowo gmina Gierałtowie planuje stworzenie gminnych planów rozwoju energetyki, mających na celu umożliwienie zrównoważonego rozwoju źródeł wytwórczych stosujących lokalne zasoby paliwowe, a także opracowanie i wdrożenie zasad organizacyjnych w strukturze gminy w celu prawidłowego funkcjonowania i obsługi mini centrów energetycznych (uwzględniając pracę wyspową).

W dłuższej perspektywie cele gminy pokrywają się z celami krajowymi zawartymi w takich dokumentach jak *Długookresowa Strategia Rozwoju Kraju. Polska 2030. Trzecia Fala Nowoczesności, Polityka energetyczna Polski do roku 2030, Polityka energetyczna Polski do roku 2040.*

Cel strategiczny, zdefiniowany w Planie Gospodarki Niskoemisyjnej Gminy Gierałtowie, to:

Poprawa stanu powietrza atmosferycznego przy zrównoważonym i efektywnym wykorzystaniu nośników energii poprzez wsparcie gospodarki niskoemisyjnej na terenie Gminy Gierałtowie.

Realizację tego celu mają umożliwić następujące działania:

- monitoring energetyczny gminy,
- edukacja ekologiczna społeczeństwa,
- działania horyzontalne wpływające na efektywność energetyczną i ograniczenie emisji substancji szkodliwych,
- działania inwestycyjne w obszarze zużycia energii w transporcie.

9. Podsumowanie

Biorąc pod uwagę doświadczenia Gminy Gierałtowice w realizacji opracowanej wcześniej lokalnej strategii energetycznej polegającej na utworzeniu klastra energii można pokazać następujące korzyści jakie mogą odnieść inne gminy wzorując się na gminie Gierałtowice:

- kształtowanie gospodarki energetycznej gminy w sposób optymalny i uporządkowany uwzględniając przy tym specyficzne warunki lokalne gminy,
- harmonizacja działań w zakresie zaopatrzenia w paliwa gazowe i energię, podejmowanych bezpośrednio przez organy gminy z odpowiednimi przedsiębiorstwami energetycznymi funkcjonującymi na obszarze gminy,
- harmonizacja kierunków działań gmin i przedsiębiorstw energetycznych w zakresie rozwoju infrastruktury, w tym lokalizacji nowych źródeł wytwórczych,
- harmonizacja kierunków działań gmin i przedsiębiorstw energetycznych z interesami i potrzebami społeczności lokalnej,
- łatwiejszy dostęp do środków unijnych oraz innych środków publicznych,
- uzyskanie społecznej akceptacji dla rozwoju systemów energetycznych,
- lepszy wizerunek i promocja gminy poprzez plany energetyczne zorientowane na zrównoważony rozwój:
 - przyciągnięcie inwestorów,
 - podniesienie konkurencyjności,
- zapewnienie ładu energetycznego:
 - inwentaryzacja infrastruktury energetycznej:
 - lepsza wiedza w zakresie czym dysponujemy i jakiej jest to jakości,
 - ocena stanu obecnego i przewidywanych zmian,
 - zwiększenie bezpieczeństwa energetycznego,
 - lepszy dostęp odbiorców do usług energetycznych,
 - dodatkowe dochody dla mieszkańców i większe wpływy z podatków.

Jak widać korzyści jest dużo, więc warto pójść drogą Gierałtowic.



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1. PÁGINA DE INICIO

La página de inicio muestra el título del contenido de la misma y las pestañas con los contenidos:

- Medidas de eficiencia y ahorro energético.
- ¿Quieres colaborar?: Página de colaboración de la PYMES y comercios.
- Mapa de Valladolid con la implantación de medidas en los comercios y PYMES colaboradores.
- Ayudas municipales, autonómicas, nacionales y europeas.
- Recursos bibliográficos y más información.
- Contacto

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Inicio medidas ¿Quieres colaborar? Mapa de medidas Ayudas Más info contacto

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2. MEDIDAS

Las medidas publicadas se han dividido en diferentes secciones:

The screenshot displays the PUBLNEF website interface. At the top, there are logos for the Spanish Government, CIEMAT, AEMVA, and PUBLNEF. A search bar is located on the right. The navigation menu includes: INICIO, MEDIDAS (selected), ¿QUIERES COLABORAR?, MAPA DE MEDIDAS, AYUDAS, MÁS INFO, and CONTACTO. Below the menu, the breadcrumb path reads: Publenefhelpdesk / medidas /.

The main content area is titled "Listado de planes de medidas para adoptar" and features a grid of 12 categories of energy efficiency measures, each with a representative image and a source attribution:

- Iluminación**: Adaptada de www.pti.es
- Equipamiento eléctrico**: Adaptada de eur-lex.europa.eu
- Instalaciones**: Adaptada de www.motorindustrial.com
- Elementos arquitectónicos**: Adaptada de www.montajesaluviarte.com
- Optimización de la factura**: Adaptada de www.viviendasaludable.es
- Ventilación**: Adaptada de www.esypo.com and www.ferreterospalacios.es
- Climatización**: Adaptada de www.aircon.panasonic.eu
- Transporte**: Adaptada de ecologiahoy.net and yamazul.com
- Agua caliente sanitaria**: Adaptada de www.leroymerlin.es

2.1. Iluminación

Las medidas se pueden consultar haciendo clic en el recuadro verde o en el menú desplegable:

The image shows a screenshot of the PUBLENEf website. At the top, there are logos for CIEMAT, AEMVA, and PUBLENEf. Below the logos is a navigation menu with options: INICIO, MEDIDAS, ¿QUIERES COLABORAR?, MAPA DE MEDIDAS, AYUDAS, MÁS INFO, and CONTACTO. A search bar is located on the right. The 'MEDIDAS' menu is open, showing a list of categories: Iluminación, Equipamiento eléctrico, Instalaciones, autoconsumo y generación distribuida, Elementos arquitectónicos, Optimización de la factura, Ventilación, Climatización, Transporte, and Agua caliente sanitaria. Below this menu is a grid of 12 tiles, each representing a category with a small image and a source URL. The 'Iluminación' tile is highlighted in green. Below the grid is a footer with copyright information and contact details.

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Publenezhelpdesk / medidas / Iluminación /

ILUMINACIÓN

Batería de medidas que pueden ser aplicadas para disminuir el consumo:

- Sustitución/Reducción de luminarias
- Sustitución/Reducción de bombillas y/o lámparas: CMH
- Sustitución/Reducción de bombillas y/o lámparas: Fluorescentes compactas
- Sustitución/Reducción de bombillas y/o lámparas: LEDs
- Dispositivos de regulación de encendido/apagado
- Detectores de presencia
- Aprovechamiento de luz natural
- Adaptación de niveles de luz
- Sustitución de balastos electromagnéticos
- Optimizar la gestión y el mantenimiento

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Los contenidos de cada una de las medidas son:

a) Sustitución/Reducción de luminarias

Descripción

Reducción del número en función de la luminosidad. Uso de luminarias con mayor rendimiento y/o que contengan sistemas reflectores para dirigir la luz de las lámparas o bombillas

Ejemplos

Una regleta sencilla tiene un rendimiento del 95% pero sólo un 60% hacia el hemisferio inferior. El uso de una de baja luminancia con reflectores parabólicos tiene menos rendimiento (entre 70-80%) pero es completo hacia el hemisferio sur.

[Ejemplo de aplicación en un colegio de Zaragoza.](#)

Beneficios

Puede alcanzar hasta el 75% de ahorro en combinación con otras tecnologías (detectores de presencia, sensores de luz natural). Se evitan los reflejos. Reducción en consumo de energía reactiva. Los ahorros son variables.

Limitaciones

La ubicación adecuada es esencial. En algunos casos puede producir reflejos molestos directos. Uso de medidor de luz. Medida a largo plazo. El coste puede rondar los 5 €/m² y el período de retorno unos 4 años.

b) Sustitución/Reducción de bombillas y/o lámparas: CMH

Descripción

Reducción del número en función de la luminosidad. Cambio de lámparas halógenas por CMH

Ejemplos

La sustitución de lámparas halógenas por CMH produce ahorros del 70% con 3 veces más de vida útil ([Enlace](#)).

Beneficios

Sencilla instalación. Reducción en consumo de energía reactiva. Los ahorros podrían ser de más del 70%.

Limitaciones

Riesgo de fuego. Medida a medio plazo. Coste inicial bajo (10€/unidad) con un retorno aproximado de 1 año.

c) Sustitución/Reducción de bombillas y/o lámparas: Fluorescentes compactas

Descripción

Reducción del número en función de la luminosidad. Cambio de lámparas incandescentes por fluorescentes compactas

Ejemplos

La sustitución de lámparas incandescentes por fluorescentes compactas suponen ahorros de más del 80% ([Enlace](#)).

Beneficios

Fácilmente reemplazables por llevar equipo auxiliar integrado. Reducción en consumo de energía reactiva. Los ahorros podrían llegar al 80%. Coste de mantenimiento muy bajo.

Limitaciones

Encendido y apagado continuo puede reducir su vida útil. Presencia de mercurio. Medida a medio plazo. Coste inicial bajo (7-8€/unidad) con un retorno aproximado de 1 año.

d) Sustitución/Reducción de bombillas y/o lámparas: LEDs

Descripción

Uso de LEDs

Ejemplos

En un parking, sustituyendo 600 luminarias fluorescentes de 58 W por unidad, por lámparas LED de 20W, con 10 Horas de funcionamiento durante 6 días a la semana, se ahorran 648 MWh con 3.7 años de payback.

[Ahorro con LEDs.](#)

Beneficios

100% de intensidad en la puesta en marcha. Ausencia de mercurio. Buena eficiencia en ambientes muy fríos (<40°). Reducción en consumo de energía reactiva. Costes de mantenimiento casi nulos. Los ahorros podrían llegar al 60%.

Limitaciones

Cambio de color por edad y temperatura. Medida a largo plazo. Coste inicial alto con un retorno de 3-5 años.

e) Dispositivos de regulación de encendido/apagado

Descripción

Instalación de sistemas de control que permitan una regulación sobre el encendido y apagado de las instalaciones: interruptores fotoeléctricos, crepusculares, horarios o programadores astronómicos.

Ejemplos

[Guía de encendido eficiente.](#)

Beneficios

Fácil de operar y de instalar. Ideal para obras nuevas. Coste nulo de mantenimiento. Los ahorros podrían llegar al 40%

Limitaciones

Limitado a espacios como pasillos o baños. Medida a medio plazo. Coste inicial bajo (20-50 €/unidad) con retorno aproximado de un año.

f) Detectores de presencia

Descripción

Conexión o desconexión de la iluminación de cualquier espacio de acuerdo con la existencia o no de personas en el mismo. Con esto, el control de encendido y apagado se realiza de forma automática, sin forzar a nadie a operarlo, por lo que un interruptor solo permanecerá encendido cuando realmente se requiera que la zona esté iluminada.

Ejemplos

[Ejemplo de ahorro según el tiempo de encendido.](#)

[Guía de encendido eficiente.](#)

Beneficios

Se elimina el consumo de energía por descuidos. Fácil de operar e instalar. Coste nulo de mantenimiento. Los ahorros podrían llegar al 40%.

Limitaciones

Limitado a espacios como pasillos o baños. La fiabilidad puede verse afectada por cambios repentinos de luz natural. Medida a largo plazo. Coste inicial medio (80 €/unidad) con retorno aproximado de 3-5 años.

g) Aprovechamiento de la luz natural

Descripción

Iluminación de un interior mediante luz diurna que dependerá de la profundidad del local, el tamaño y la localización de ventanas y claraboyas, de los vidriados utilizados y de las sombras externas

Ejemplos

[Guía técnica de aprovechamiento de la luz natural en edificios.](#)

Beneficios

Aumento de la calidad ambiental interior. Medida a corto plazo. El coste es nulo. Los ahorros son variables.

Limitaciones

Dependencia de las características estructurales del edificio. Se debe educar y capacitar a los usuarios.

h) Adaptación de niveles de luz

Descripción

Iluminación específica para dar la posibilidad de concentrar la luz en áreas de trabajo.

Ejemplos

En oficinas se puede llegar a ahorros de hasta el 22% si se combinan iluminación general y específica.

[Ejemplos prácticos de iluminación eficiente.](#)

Beneficios

Aumento de la calidad ambiental interior. Los trabajadores controlan su iluminación y puede influir positivamente en la productividad. Medida a corto plazo. Los ahorros son variables.

Limitaciones

Posibilidad de deslumbramientos. Posibilidad de fatiga visual. Falta de adaptación o aceptación del usuario. Los costes son medios: instalación, cableado, lámparas, bombillas, etc.

i) Sustitución de balastos electromagnéticos

Descripción

Los balastos electromagnéticos tienen pérdidas térmicas por lo que se recomienda el cambio por electrónicos que limitan la cantidad de corriente.

Ejemplos

Un tubo fluorescente de 58W puede reducir el consumo en un 23%

[Ejemplo de aplicación en empresa de varias medidas.](#)

Beneficios

Con balasto regulables se obtienen mayores ahorros. Desaparece el parpadeo y el efecto estroboscópico. Aumento de la vida útil de las lámparas. Silencioso. Los ahorros podrían llegar al 70%.

Limitaciones

No es reciclable. Tiene menos vida útil. Medida a medio-largo plazo. El coste es medio (30 €/unidad) pero el retorno puede ser de hasta 5 años.

j) Optimizar la gestión y el mantenimiento

Descripción

La limpieza y el mantenimiento de lámparas y luminarias es de alta importancia

Ejemplos

Ahorro de hasta un 20% ([Enlace](#)).

Beneficios

Aumento de la comodidad visual. Se evitan pérdidas por ineficiencia. Medida a corto plazo. Coste bajo de productos de limpieza. Los ahorros podrían llegar al 20%

Limitaciones

Recomendable la limpieza con el dispositivo desenchufado.

2.2. Equipamiento eléctrico

Las medidas se pueden consultar haciendo clic en el recuadro verde o en el menú desplegable:

The image shows two screenshots of the PUBLNEF website. The top screenshot displays the main navigation menu with 'MEDIDAS' expanded to show a list of energy efficiency measures. 'Equipamiento eléctrico' is highlighted in green. Below the menu is a grid of 12 measure cards, each with a title and a small image. The bottom screenshot shows the detailed view of the 'Equipamiento eléctrico' measure, featuring a green header, a progress bar, and a list of three key points: 'Reducir pérdidas en stand-by', 'Configuración en modo 'ahorro de energía'', and 'Específicas para frío industrial'. The footer of the website is visible in both screenshots, containing copyright information and contact details.

Los contenidos de cada una de las medidas son:

a) Reducir pérdidas en *stand-by*

Descripción

Muchos equipos siguen consumiendo energía aunque nadie los use al permanecer en posición stand-by (con el piloto luminoso encendido), e incluso aunque estén apagados del todo, por el simple hecho de permanecer conectados a la red. Por eso es importante desconectar todos los equipos por completo de la red cuando no se estén usando. Para evitar estos “consumos fantasma” tan habituales y asegurarse de que no se producen consumos de energía innecesarios en modo espera durante las ausencias nocturnas, se recomienda conectar todos los equipos de una zona de trabajo en una base de enchufes múltiple, o regleta, con interruptor, de manera que al acabar la jornada laboral se puedan apagar todos a la vez de la toma de corriente pulsando el interruptor de la regleta. También pueden usarse

enchufes programables que permiten el apagado y encendido automático de todos los equipos conectados a ellos, dentro de los horarios seleccionados por los usuarios, evitando así que tener que apagar manualmente la regleta.

Ejemplos

Según un informe del IDAE, el modo stand-by o modo en espera supone el 10,7% del consumo eléctrico de un hogar, lo que significa que de los 990 euros anuales, 105,93 euros son los que las personas abonar correspondientes al consumo de electricidad de aparatos en modo standby ([Enlace](#)).

Beneficios

Ahorro económico y energético. Coste bajo de la regletas eliminadoras de stand-by (20 eur/unidad).

Limitaciones

No habría.

b) Configuración en modo 'ahorro de energía'

Descripción

Se recomienda configurar adecuadamente el modo de ahorro de energía de los ordenadores, impresoras, fotocopiadoras y resto de equipos ofimáticos. Por otro lado, es importante que en los centros de trabajo los empleados adquieran una serie de pautas de gestión eficiente de los equipos para optimizar su consumo: al hacer paradas cortas, de unos 10 minutos, apagar la pantalla del monitor, ya que es la parte del ordenador que más energía consume (entre el 70-80%). Para paradas de más de una hora se recomienda apagar por completo el ordenador; al ajustar el brillo de la pantalla a un nivel medio se ahorra entre un 15-20% de energía. Con el brillo a un nivel bajo, fijado así en muchos portátiles por defecto cuando funcionan con la batería, el ahorro llega hasta el 40%; elegir imágenes con colores oscuros para el fondo de pantalla del escritorio. En promedio, una página blanca requiere 74 W para desplegarse, mientras que una oscura necesita sólo 59 W (un 25% de energía menos); el salvapantallas que menos energía consume es el de color negro, ahorro una media de 7,5 Wh frente a cualquier salvapantallas animado. Es recomendable configurarlo para que se active tras 10 minutos de inactividad; al imprimir o fotocopiar documentos, es conveniente acumular los trabajos de impresión (ya que durante el encendido y apagado de estos equipos es cuando más energía se consume), y realizar los trabajos de impresión a doble cara y en calidad de borrador. Además de papel, se ahorra también energía, agua y tóner/tinta; los empleados deberán asegurarse que los equipos permanecen correctamente apagados al finalizar la jornada laboral.

Ejemplos

Ajustar la configuración de ordenadores, impresoras y máquinas de café puede llevar a un ahorro significativo en el consumo energético anual. Simplemente, configurando las máquinas enchufadas a la corriente para que entren en el modo de ahorro de consumo después de 5 minutos de actividad, se puede ahorrar unos 75€ al año por ordenador.

[Guía de modo ahorro 'on'](#).

Beneficios

Ahorros de hasta el 50%

Limitaciones

No habría.

c) Medidas específicas para frío industrial

Descripción

En el sector de la alimentación, sobre todo existe un consumo añadido en frío industrial para la conservación de los alimentos. El consumo de los aparatos eléctricos de frío industrial en un establecimiento de alimentación puede representar hasta un 65% del consumo total de energía del establecimiento, entre los que se encuentran las vitrinas murales refrigeradas, las vitrinas expositoras refrigeradas, los congeladores horizontales, los congeladores verticales, neveras, cámaras frigoríficas, arcones y arcones bodega, entre otros.

Listado de medidas específicas

- Consultar la eficiencia energética de los equipamientos de frío antes de comprarlos. Pueden resultar más costosos en el momento de la compra, pero se amortizan a corto plazo.
- Renovar si las instalaciones de frío tienen más de 10 años por equipos más eficientes.
- El control del termostato evita consumos innecesarios. Ajustar la temperatura de los aparatos.
- Revisar periódicamente el estado de los cerramientos de los equipos de frío.
- Lejos de los aparatos de calor, los equipos trabajan mejor y consumen menos.

- Comprobar el contrato con la compañía comercializadora para aprovechar las tarifas de "hora valle", al estar 24 horas en funcionamiento. Podría significar un importante ahorro en el consumo.
- Programar periódicamente el desescarche de los equipos de hielo. Si la maquina frigorífica se escarcha consume más energía.
- Abrir los aparatos de frío lo menos posible y solo el tiempo necesario. Cuando las frigorías salen al exterior, aumenta el consumo del aparato.

Solicitud de la [GUIA PARA LA MEJORA DE LA EFICIENCIA ENERGÉTICA DE LAS INSTALACIONES FRIGORIFICAS](#) (publicada por [AEFYT](#), Asociación de Empresas de Frío Y sus Tecnologías).

Frío comercial e industrial, según el IDAE ([Enlace](#)).

Ejemplos

Ahorros del 30-40% por renovación de equipos ([Enlace](#)).

2.3. Instalaciones, autoconsumo y generación distribuida
 Las medidas se pueden consultar haciendo clic en el recuadro verde o en el menú desplegable:

The screenshot shows the PUBLeneF website interface. At the top, there are logos for the Spanish Government, CIEMAT, AEMVA, and PUBLeneF. A search bar and navigation menu are also visible. The 'MEDIDAS' menu is open, highlighting 'Instalaciones, autoconsumo y generación distribuida'. Below the menu is a grid of 12 measure cards, each with a title and a small image. The cards are: Iluminación, Equipamiento eléctrico, Instalaciones, autoconsumo y generación distribuida (highlighted), Elementos arquitectónicos, Optimización de la factura, Ventilación, Climatización, Transporte, and Agua caliente sanitaria. Each card includes a small image and a source URL.

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Los contenidos de cada una de las medidas son:

a) Selección correcta del motor eléctrico al uso

Descripción

Los motores eléctricos modernos están diseñados generalmente para ofrecer su rendimiento máximo a un 75% de su carga nominal. Además, funcionando entre un 50-100% de la misma, solo existe una mínima variación de este parámetro. Sin embargo, a cargas menores del 25%, el rendimiento sufrirá una caída y debe ser tomada en consideración la sustitución del motor por uno de menor potencia nominal. Se recomienda que la potencia nominal esté sobredimensionada del 5 al 15% respecto a la potencia necesaria para la aplicación, con el objetivo de que el motor opere con eficiencia y factor de potencia adecuados.

Ejemplos

[Guía para elección del motor adecuado.](#)

Beneficios

Ahorro energético variable.

Limitaciones

El procedimiento para el cálculo de la potencia adecuada depende del régimen de carga del motor, ya que es posible sub-dimensionar en ciertos casos el motor en función de la cantidad de arranques y paradas a las que se vea sometido.

b) Uso de motores eléctricos de alta eficiencia

Descripción

Este tipo de motores eléctricos cuentan con un diseño y construcción especiales que favorecen unas menores pérdidas que los motores estándar. El coste de compra del motor es poco significativo respecto al coste total de operación, por eso, al seleccionar motores eléctricos hay que considerar fundamentalmente su eficiencia.

Ejemplos

Un grupo industrial consiguió hasta un 40% de ahorros ([Enlace](#)).

Beneficios

Son más robustos que los motores estándar, lo que se traduce en menores gastos en mantenimiento y mayor tiempo de vida. Una mayor eficiencia supone un menor coste de operación.

Limitaciones

Operan a una velocidad mayor que los motores estándares. Esto puede significar un incremento en la carga. Esta posibilidad debe valorarse en cada caso. El par de arranque puede ser menor que el de un motor estándar, por lo que hay que analizar cuidadosamente cada caso. La corriente de arranque suele ser mayor, lo que puede provocar que se sobrepase el límite de caída de tensión en la red en el momento del arranque.

c) Autoconsumo y generación distribuida

Descripción

Los sistemas de autoconsumo de energía pueden ser aislados o con conexión a red. El sistema aislado se usa para producir energía que se consume al instante o se almacena en unas baterías para su posterior uso, mientras que el sistema de conexión a red (generación distribuida) vierte la energía a la propia red eléctrica para descontar esta del consumo de electricidad, lo que se conoce como balance neto o *net metering*. La generación distribuida se compone de un conjunto de unidades de generación eléctrica de pequeña potencia, ubicados cerca del lugar de consumo y conectadas directamente a la red de distribución, de forma que la energía puede ser inyectada directamente en la red ya que ésta se genera a la tensión de distribución.

Ejemplos

[Guía para el fomento del autoconsumo renovable desde el ámbito municipal.](#)

[Guía básica de la generación distribuida.](#)

Más información creada por diversas agencias de la energía ([enlace](#)).

Beneficios

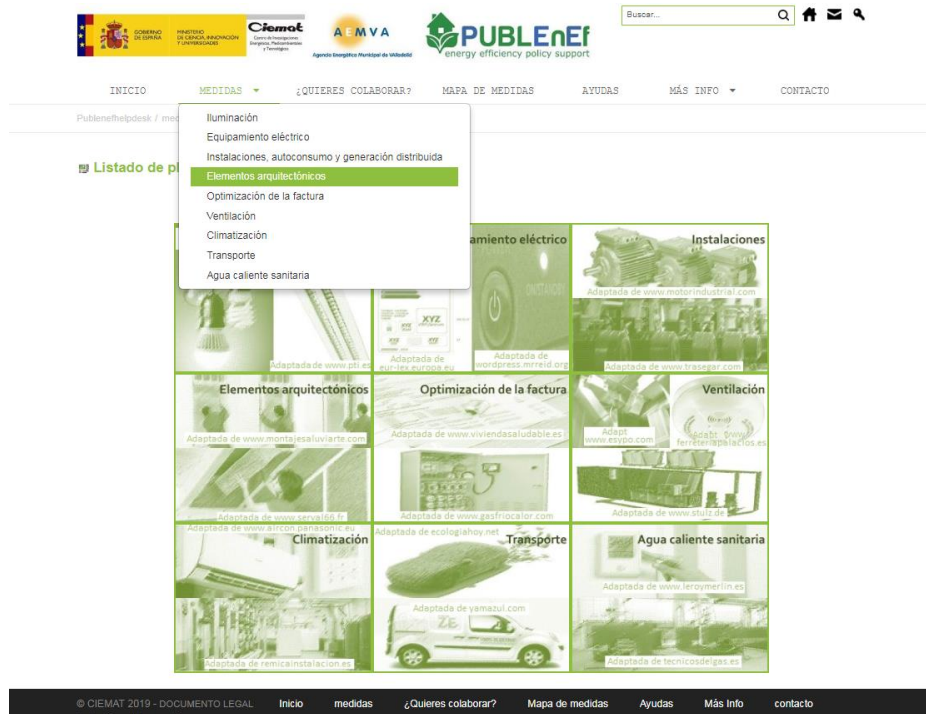
Acercamiento del suministro eléctrico a puntos alejados o de difícil acceso para la red de distribución. Reducción de pérdidas en las redes de transporte o distribución, al estar conectadas estas instalaciones en puntos cercanos al consumo, lo cual genera una mayor eficiencia.

Limitaciones

El control no está centralizado en el operador del sistema y depende de las circunstancias de sus titulares, lo cual podría ser solucionado mediante el uso de redes inteligentes. Los costes son, por lo general, superiores a la electricidad producida en grandes instalaciones de generación, ya que no permite aprovecharse de economías de escala.

2.4. Elementos arquitectónicos

Las medidas se pueden consultar haciendo clic en el recuadro verde o en el menú desplegable:



Los contenidos de cada una de las medidas son:

a) Mejora de nivel de aislamiento térmico

Descripción

En España más de la mitad de los edificios están contruidos sin la protección térmica adecuada; es decir, sin el necesario aislamiento térmico. Estos edificios son auténticos depredadores de energía y con el tiempo, todos los edificios necesitan de reformas o rehabilitaciones. De ahí nace la idea de que una vez sea necesaria la rehabilitación de un edificio, es el momento de incorporar el aislamiento para reducir su consumo de energía. Aislar térmicamente un edificio consiste en lograr que sus elementos en contacto con el exterior aumenten su resistencia al paso del calor, lo que se consigue incorporando materiales aislantes en: muros exteriores, cubiertas, suelos, tabiques y huecos. Algunas actuaciones que se pueden llevar a cabo en este sentido son: aprovechar la reparación de goteras y humedades para la instalación o sustitución de material aislante térmico en la cubierta, o instalar un material aislante térmico en los

muros, ya sea por el exterior, interior o inyectando dentro del muro, y/o sustituyendo los vidrios y ventanas por otras más eficientes y de mayor calidad, como por ejemplo doble acristalamiento con vidrio bajo emisivo.

Ejemplos

[Guía técnica de aislamiento de edificios.](#)

Beneficios

El considerable ahorro energético y económico, una mejora en el confort y se podrían eliminar otros tipo de condensaciones por humedad y reducción de la contaminación por ruido externo.

Limitaciones

Condiciones estructurales y arquitectónicas del local o inmueble.

b) Eliminación de puentes térmicos

Descripción

Los puentes térmicos son partes sensibles de los edificios donde aumenta la posibilidad de producción de condensaciones superficiales, en la situación de invierno o épocas frías y representan canales de fuga térmica. Algunos de los puentes térmicos más comunes en construcción son: Pilares integrados en los cerramientos de las fachadas, Contorno de huecos y lucernarios, Cajas de persianas, Frente de forjados en fachadas, Encuentros de tabiquería interior con fachadas.

Ejemplos

[Estudio en un edificio.](#)

Beneficios

El considerable ahorro energético y económico, una mejora en el confort y se podrían eliminar otros tipo de condensaciones por humedad y reducción de la contaminación por ruido externo.

Limitaciones

Condiciones estructurales y arquitectónicas del local o inmueble, o zona del puente. Coste del diagnóstico por termografía.

c) Elementos de sombra: Voladizos y toldos

Descripción

El clima y las condiciones del entorno son la base para plantear la estrategia del diseño de protección solar de los huecos. Las diferencias de recorrido solar entre los solsticios de verano e invierno, y su influencia sobre las diferentes orientaciones de los huecos de un edificio, son las pautas para optar entre permitir la captación solar en condiciones de invierno o proteger los huecos con dispositivos de sombra en condiciones de verano. Mediante la instalación de elementos de sombra como voladizos o toldos se puede mejorar el factor solar modificado, optimizando el aprovechamiento de energía solar en función de la estación.

Ejemplos

[Ejemplo de toldos en viviendas.](#)

Beneficios

Económicos y de bajo mantenimiento.

Limitaciones

Condiciones estructurales y arquitectónicas del local o inmueble. En el caso de voladizos, la longitud debe obtenerse con un cálculo solar sencillo, pues si el voladizo queda demasiado corto, no protegerá como debería y, si es demasiado largo, puedes tener problemas estructurales o quizá el espacio interior se oscurezca demasiado. Debes considerarlo al momento de usarlo en una obra de restauración para que no represente un costo adicional. Si se trata de una vivienda recién construida, debe realizarlo un trabajador capacitado. En el caso de toldos, habría que cuidar la apariencia exterior y el tipo de material.

2.5. Optimización de la factura eléctrica

Las medidas se pueden consultar haciendo clic en el recuadro verde o en el menú desplegable:

The image shows two screenshots of the PUBLEnEf website. The top screenshot displays the main navigation menu with 'MEDIDAS' expanded to show a list of energy efficiency measures. 'Optimización de la factura' is highlighted in green. Below the menu is a grid of 12 measure cards, each with a title and a small image. The bottom screenshot shows the detailed page for 'OPTIMIZACIÓN DE LA FACTURA ELÉCTRICA'. It features a sub-header, a brief description, and a list of four specific measures: 'Optimización de la potencia contratada', 'Compensación de la energía reactiva', 'Cambio del tipo de tarifa o contrato por discriminación horaria', and 'Cambio de la tensión de suministro'.

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Los contenidos de cada una de las medidas son:

a) Optimización de la potencia contratada

Descripción

Existencia de un buen ajuste entre los parámetros de contratación y la demanda del local comercial, de manera que el precio de la energía consumida sea el óptimo y no se produzcan facturaciones excesivas.

Ejemplos

Disminución de potencia de 100 kW a 70kW podría suponer un ahorro de alrededor de 900 € anuales.

[Ejemplos de auditorías llevadas a cabo en locales y empresas.](#)

Beneficios

No hay costes extras. Medida a corto plazo.

Limitaciones

No habría

b) Compensación de la energía reactiva

Descripción

Uso de equipos de compensación automáticos constituidos por regulador, contactor y condensador. Se debe proceder a la lectura y análisis de las facturas eléctricas para así determinar la magnitud de la energía reactiva consumida y el sobrecoste en la factura. Se observa en la factura eléctrica si es necesario hacerlo. La inversión y el ahorro económico anual determinarán la amortización en número de años. Se considera óptimo si el valor de este porcentaje, que aparece en la factura en el término de energía reactiva, presenta valores de entre $-3,3\%$ y $-3,7\%$.

Ejemplos

Local comercial dedicado a la actividad hostelera que tiene contratados 40 kW y paga en su factura mensual 1468,66 € por la energía consumida y 420,42 € de energía reactiva. Esto es, si se compensa la energía reactiva la facturación se verá reducida en un 28% ([Enlace](#)).

Beneficios

Medida a corto o medio plazo. Los ahorros son variables, pudiendo llegar al 30%.

Limitaciones

Costes extras. Se debe analizar cada caso.

c) Cambio del tipo de tarifa o contrato por discriminación horaria

Descripción

Ajustar el tipo de discriminación horaria adecuado a las horas en las que el local tenga máxima demanda eléctrica, ya que el coste de la energía varía en función de las horas del día. Se observa en la factura eléctrica si es necesario hacerlo.

Ejemplos

[La discriminación horaria como medida de ahorro.](#)

Beneficios

No hay costes extras. Medida a corto plazo. Los ahorros son variables.

Limitaciones

Se paga menos en concepto de peajes por el consumo realizado en determinadas horas, a cambio de pagar algo más el resto del día, y así el precio del kWh es más barato. Hay que tener un contador digital obligatorio.

d) Cambio de la tensión de suministro

Descripción

Posibilidad de cambio de Baja Tensión a Alta Tensión (o viceversa) por incursión en sobrecostes por pérdida de transformación. Se observa en la factura eléctrica si es necesario hacerlo.

Ejemplos

[Consulta de comparadores de suministros.](#)

Beneficios

No hay costes extras. Medida a corto plazo. Los ahorros son variables.

Limitaciones

Disposiciones técnicas

2.6. Ventilación

Las medidas se pueden consultar haciendo clic en el recuadro verde o en el menú desplegable:

The image shows two screenshots of the PUBLeneF website. The top screenshot displays the main navigation menu with 'MEDIDAS' expanded to show a list of categories: Iluminación, Equipamiento eléctrico, Instalaciones, autoconsumo y generación distribuida, Elementos arquitectónicos, Optimización de la factura, **Ventilación** (highlighted in green), Climatización, Transporte, and Agua caliente sanitaria. Below the menu is a grid of 12 measure cards, each with a title and a small image, such as 'Equipamiento eléctrico', 'Instalaciones', 'Elementos arquitectónicos', 'Optimización de la factura', 'Ventilación', 'Climatización', 'Transporte', and 'Agua caliente sanitaria'. The bottom screenshot shows the 'Ventilación' page, which features a green header with the title 'VENTILACIÓN' and a list of three measures: 'Instalación de unidad de ventilación con recuperador de calor', 'Regulación analítica con detectores de contaminante', and 'Uso de sistemas free-cooling'. The footer of both screenshots contains copyright information for CIEMAT 2019 and contact details.

Los contenidos de cada una de las medidas son:

a) Instalación de unidad de ventilación con recuperación de calor

Descripción

Los sistemas de recuperación de calor son intercambiadores de calor, en los que el aire del interior del edificio y el aire que viene del exterior entran en contacto. En invierno, el aire exterior frío se precalienta antes de entrar al edificio, lo que reduce el consumo de calefacción. En verano, el consumo eléctrico asociado con el aire acondicionado también se reduce, mediante el pre-enfriamiento del aire exterior utilizado para la renovación.

Ejemplos

Ahorros de hasta el 30% ([Enlace](#)).

Beneficios

La reducción del consumo de energía es mayor cuanto mayor diferencia hay en el exterior. Coste inicial bajo dependiendo de la ventilación existente. Los ahorros podrían llegar al 30%.

Limitaciones

El calor residual puede ser de baja calidad y baja eficiencia. Los intercambiadores de calor tienden a ser más grandes para recuperar cantidades significativas lo que aumenta el costo de capital. Los costes de capital dependen del tamaño y de si posee sistemas auxiliares, que encarecerían el mantenimiento de los mismos.

b) Regulación analítica con detectores de contaminante

Descripción

Estos detectores reducen el nivel de ventilación si la fuente de contaminación y/o nivel de contaminación es baja y, por lo tanto, ahorran energía. Se detecta el elemento principal del empobrecimiento de la calidad de aire interior (por ejemplo, dióxido de carbono).

Ejemplos

[Cómo funciona un medidor.](#)

Beneficios

Coste de operación bajo. Los ahorros podrían llegar al 50% de las pérdidas térmicas por ventilación.

Limitaciones

Medida a medio-largo plazo.

c) Uso de sistemas 'free-cooling'

Descripción

Consiste en utilizar la capacidad de enfriamiento del aire exterior para renovar y enfriar el aire interior de un local, reduciendo el consumo de energía del equipo de enfriamiento. Como consecuencia, el sistema solo enciende los ventiladores de extracción y aire acondicionado, evitando poner en marcha el compresor del equipo de refrigeración.

Ejemplos

[Qué es el free-cooling.](#)

[Guía técnica de ahorros en instalaciones de climatización.](#)

Beneficios

Medida a corto plazo. Ahorros de hasta el 20%. En algunos casos, el coste de esta medida sería nulo si ya está disponible un sistema de ventilación acoplado a la instalación de aire acondicionado.

Limitaciones

Puede haber una reducción en la disipación de energía. La eficacia total se vincula a las condiciones ambientales externas.

2.7. Climatización

Las medidas se pueden consultar haciendo clic en el recuadro verde o en el menú desplegable:

The image shows two screenshots of the PUBLenef website. The top screenshot displays the 'MEDIDAS' menu, which is expanded to show various energy efficiency measures. The 'CLIMATIZACIÓN' (Climate Control) option is highlighted in green. Below the menu, a grid of 12 small images represents different measures, each with a source attribution. The bottom screenshot shows the 'CLIMATIZACIÓN' page, which lists four specific measures: 'Regulación de caudales', 'Evitar climatizar zonas desocupadas o fijar temperaturas', 'Ajuste y control de la combustión de la caldera', and 'Sustitución de calderas antiguas por calderas de alto rendimiento'. The website footer contains copyright information for CIEMAT 2019 and a disclaimer.

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Los contenidos de cada una de las medidas son:

a) Regulación de caudales

Descripción

Actualmente, son conocidos diferentes sistemas para el suministro a una temperatura ajustables de agua mezclada, obtenida a partir de una entrada de agua caliente y de una entrada de agua fría. Estos sistemas disponen en algunos casos de válvulas termostáticas y en otros de unas válvulas motorizadas o de unas electroválvulas proporcionales que permiten ajustar los caudales de agua fría y agua caliente necesarios para conseguir agua mezclada a una cierta temperatura (variadores de frecuencia), con el correspondiente ahorro de agua. y de energía.

Ejemplos

[Cómo actúa un variador de frecuencia.](#)

Beneficios

Pueden llegar a ahorrar hasta un 50% del consumo de energía. Además poseen otras ventajas como: el Control Mejorado de Caudal y Presión, Corrección del Factor de Potencia del Motor, Eliminación de la Energía Reactiva, Arranque suave de los motores, No es necesario arranques “estrella-triángulo” en motores de gran consumo, Menor mantenimiento, Eliminación de ruidos por vibraciones, No se producirán cavitaciones en las bombas hidráulicas.

Limitaciones

La instalación, programación y mantenimiento, debe ser realizada por personal cualificado. Derivación de ruidos e interferencias en la red eléctrica, que podrían afectar a otros elementos electrónicos cercanos. Para aplicaciones sencillas puede suponer mayor inversión, que un sistema simple (contactor-guardamotor), si bien a la larga se amortiza el gasto suplementario, por el ahorro energético y de potencia reactiva que aporta el variador. Las averías del variador, no se pueden reparar in situ (hay que enviarlos a la casa o servicio técnico). Mientras tanto debe disponerse de otro variador equivalente, o dejar la instalación sin funcionamiento.

b) Evitar climatizar zonas desocupadas o fijas temperaturas

Descripción

Las zonas, al tener usos distintos, pueden tener necesidades de climatización distintas, por lo que diferenciando la temperatura de consigna (por ejemplo una estancia destinada a almacén no tendrá las mismas necesidades que un recinto destinado a despacho) en las distintas estancias se pueden conseguir importantes ahorros.

Ejemplos

Ahorros de entre 20-30% ([Enlace](#)).

Beneficios

El correspondiente ahorro energético y mejora del confort.

Limitaciones

En estos casos es importante realizar un estudio detallado de la inversión necesaria para determinar hasta qué punto es conveniente la instalación de un sistema de estas características.

c) Ajuste y control de la combustión de la caldera

Descripción

Para disminuir las pérdidas de calor sensible con los gases de la combustión, es conveniente optimizar el exceso de aire que se introduce en el equipo, para así disminuir el caudal de humos de combustión que sale de la caldera. A su vez, al reducir este caudal, aumenta la temperatura del ambiente, por lo que el porcentaje de inquemados gaseosos disminuye. Así, el exceso de aire para calderas de combustibles sólidos debería estar entre un 80% - 100%, para calderas de fueloil del 30% - 40% y para las de gas natural, del 15% - 20%.

Ejemplos

[Guía técnica de inspección periódica de calderas.](#)

Beneficios

Con esta medida se podría ahorrar en torno al 10% de combustible para las calderas de combustibles sólidos y hasta el 5% para las de fueloil o gas natural.

Limitaciones

Coste de los equipos de control.

d) Sustitución de calderas por calderas de alto rendimiento

Descripción

Una vez alcanzado el periodo de obsolescencia o antes de ese tiempo, cuando se observe un mal funcionamiento es recomendable sustituir las calderas antiguas por una de alto rendimiento. Las calderas de alto rendimiento, por condensación de humos, consumen menos combustible que las del tipo tradicional y producen elevados ahorros energéticos cuando el agua demandada es a baja temperatura.

Ejemplos

Considerando un cambio de una caldera de gasóleo por una de Gas Natural de 110% de rendimiento, trabajando 640 horas anuales, podría suponer un ahorro económico anual del 50%, y se podría tener un retorno de la inversión en 4-5 años.

Cómo elegir una caldera de condensación.

Beneficios

El consumo de combustible es menor y por lo tanto menores son los costes de energía. Se alcanzan ahorros del 15-20% sobre el suministro de agua caliente a 80°C y ahorros del 20-30% a 60°C. En sistemas de calefacción en edificios con radiadores tradicionales se consiguen ahorros del 25-30%. Cuando se sustituye una caldera tradicional por una de condensación es posible elegir una de potencia nominal menor. Si se completa el sistema con la integración de paneles solares, y se suma el ahorro procedente de esta fuente de energía (25-30%), es posible conseguir ahorros del 50-60%. Las emisiones de óxidos de nitrógeno y monóxido de carbono se reducen hasta un 70% con respecto a una instalación tradicional. Las calderas de condensación gozan de incentivos o ayudas estatales. La tecnología es segura y fiable.

Limitaciones

Existen una serie de actuaciones que se deben realizar para asegurar el correcto funcionamiento de estos sistemas, como son: verificación y mantenimiento periódico de la caldera, mejora de la distribución de fluidos, racionalización de las cargas, selección de combustibles por criterios económicos y ecológicos, como, por ejemplo, calderas que utilizan biomasa.

2.8. Transporte

Las medidas se pueden consultar haciendo clic en el recuadro verde o en el menú desplegable:

The image shows two screenshots of the PUBLenef website. The top screenshot displays the 'MEDIDAS' menu, which is open to show a list of categories: Iluminación, Equipamiento eléctrico, Instalaciones, autoconsumo y generación distribuida, Elementos arquitectónicos, Optimización de la factura, Ventilación, Climatización, **Transporte** (highlighted in green), and Agua caliente sanitaria. Below the menu is a grid of 12 measure cards, each with a title and a small image. The bottom screenshot shows the 'TRANSPORTE' category page. It features a green header with the word 'TRANSPORTE' and a search bar. Below the header, there is a list of measures: '► Uso de vehículos híbridos o eléctricos' and '► Uso de vehículos de gas'. The footer of the website contains copyright information for CIEMAT 2019 and contact details.

Los contenidos de cada una de las medidas son:

a) Uso de vehículos híbrido o eléctricos

Descripción

Medidas municipales para favorecer la movilidad eléctrica en Valladolid ([Enlace](#)).

Asociación Empresarial para el Desarrollo e Impulso del Vehículo Eléctrico ([Enlace](#)).

Ejemplos

[Eficiencia energética del vehículo eléctrico.](#)

Beneficios

La autonomía del vehículo eléctrico se adapta muy bien al uso urbano, El problema de la carga está mejor definido en cuanto a que estos vehículos pasan la noche en garajes, Imagen medioambiental, Posibilidad de integración de energías renovables.

Limitaciones

Coste vehículo, Inversión en infraestructura, Mercado de vehículos escaso de momento, Determinados servicios difíciles de cubrir.

b) Uso de vehículos de gas

Descripción

Asociación para el fomento del uso del gas natural y renovable en la movilidad ([Enlace](#)).

Ejemplos

[Catálogo de vehículos de gas natural.](#)

Beneficios

Ventajas económicas en cuanto a consumo y exenciones fiscales, ventajas medioambientales en cierto tipo de emisiones (Partículas y NOx).

Limitaciones

Coste vehículo, Inversión en infraestructura, Mercado de vehículos escaso de momento, Determinados servicios difíciles de cubrir.

2.9. Agua caliente sanitaria

Las medidas se pueden consultar haciendo clic en el recuadro verde o en el menú desplegable:

The image shows two screenshots of the PUBLenef website. The top screenshot displays the 'MEDIDAS' menu, which is expanded to show various energy efficiency measures. The 'Agua caliente sanitaria' (Hot Water) option is highlighted in green. Below the menu, a grid of 12 measure cards is visible, each with a title and a small image. The bottom screenshot shows the 'Agua caliente sanitaria' section, which lists two measures: 'Provisión y/o revisión de aislamiento' and 'Regulación de temperaturas'. The website header includes logos for CIEMAT, AEMVA, and PUBLenef, along with a search bar and navigation links.

Los contenidos de cada una de las medidas son:

a) Provisión y/o revisión de aislamiento

Descripción

Se recomienda aislar adecuadamente las conducciones y depósitos de almacenamiento de Agua Caliente Sanitaria (ACS) para limitar las pérdidas de calor, así como instalar la caldera/acumulador lo más cerca posible de los puntos de consumo para limitar las pérdidas que se producen a través de las paredes de las conducciones. Los aislantes normalmente utilizados para tuberías por donde circula el agua son coquillas de espumas elastoméricas y lana de roca, y deben instalarse tanto en las tuberías de impulsión como en las de retorno. El aislamiento de los calentadores de agua es necesario para proteger y garantizar una temperatura adecuada. Es una manera muy eficiente de mantener el agua más caliente por más tiempo, especialmente si el equipo está expuesto a condiciones de frío en invierno.

Ejemplos

[Guía técnica para el aislamiento térmico en conducciones.](#)

Beneficios

Es una mejora para los calentadores de agua muy antiguos que no pueden ser sustituidos por razones técnicas y económicas. Un buen aislamiento de las tuberías llega a reducir las pérdidas térmicas hasta en un 50%.

Limitaciones

Debería ir acompañada de otras medidas para tener ahorros mayores

b) Regulación de temperaturas**Descripción**

No se debe sobrecalentar el agua más de lo necesario (cada 10° C de más en la temperatura del ACS incrementa el consumo de energía un 15%). Para ahorrar energía, se recomienda ajustar la temperatura del acumulador de ACS a 60° C (no debe bajarse de esta temperatura para evitar problemas de formación de legionella), así como instalar válvulas mezcladoras a la salida del sistema de acumulación de ACS para mantener y regular la temperatura del agua a un valor constante, evitando así las pérdidas de agua caliente por ajuste de la temperatura del grifo.

Ejemplos

[Guía técnica de ACS central.](#)

Beneficios

Ahorros variables.


Limitaciones

No habría.

3. COLABORACIÓN DE PYMES Y COMERCIOS

Este apartado contempla el formulación para que las PYMES y comercios envíen sus medidas y ahorros, con la posibilidad de hacerlos públicos en el mapa del siguiente apartado. Los contenidos del formulario son los siguientes:

- a) Nombre y apellidos
- b) Empresa
- c) Dirección
- d) Medida implantada
- e) Ahorros energéticos y/o económicos
- f) Permitir mostrar la medida: Sí/No



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[Publenezhelpdesk / ¿Quieres colaborar? /](#)

Colabora con nosotros

Si has implantado alguna medida de eficiencia o ahorro energético, ¡compártela con nosotros!

Nombre y apellidos

Empresa

Dirección (calle, número, email, teléfono)

Medida implementada (una por formulario)

Ahorro energéticos o económicos (kWh ó € ahorrados tras la medida)

¿Nos permite mostrar su medida en este portal?

Sí

No

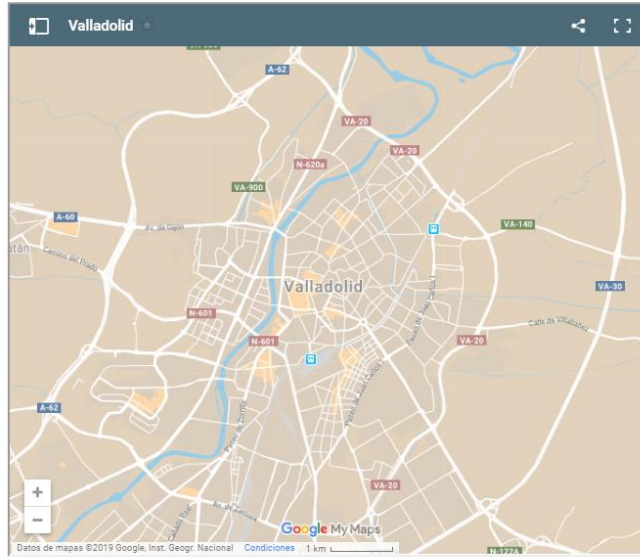
4. MAPA DE IMPLANTACIÓN

En este apartado se muestra el mapa de la ciudad (versión de Google Maps) con las empresas que permiten mostrar las medidas implantadas y ahorros correspondientes.



Mapa de implementación de medidas en Valladolid

A continuación se muestran las empresas que han implantado medidas en la ciudad



5. AYUDAS

Este apartado muestra las ayudas y subvenciones a las que las PYMES y comercios pueden optar, distribuidas de la siguiente forma:

- a) Municipales
- b) Autonómicas
- c) Nacionales
- d) Europeas

The screenshot shows the website interface for PUBLEnEf. At the top, there are logos for the Spanish Government, CIEMAT, AEMVA, and PUBLEnEf. A search bar is located on the right. Below the logos is a navigation menu with items: INICIO, MEDIDAS, ¿QUIERES COLABORAR?, MAPA DE MEDIDAS, AYUDAS (highlighted), MÁS INFO, and CONTACTO. Below the menu, the breadcrumb path is 'Publnefhelpdesk / Ayudas /'. The main content area is titled 'AYUDAS Y SUBVENCIONES' and contains a list of four categories: Municipales, Autonómicas, Nacionales, and Europeas, each with a right-pointing arrow. At the bottom of the page, there is a footer with copyright information for CIEMAT 2019, contact details, and a disclaimer.

Los contenidos con fecha Enero de 2019 son los siguientes:

5.1. Municipales

CONVOCATORIAS ABIERTAS

-

CONVOCATORIAS CERRADAS

Año 2018. Ayuntamiento de Valladolid. [Subvenciones para Economía Circular y Ecoinnovación](#) - Hasta el 05/10/2018.

Año 2018. Ayuntamiento de Valladolid. [Subvenciones para empresas de nueva creación](#) - Hasta el 03/09/2018.

[Más info](#)

5.2. Autonómicas

CONVOCATORIAS ABIERTAS

-

CONVOCATORIAS CERRADAS

Año 2018. [Subvenciones para la utilización de Energías Renovables en Establecimientos Públicos de los Caminos a Santiago en Castilla y León](#) - Hasta el 28/11/2018.

Año 2018. [Subvenciones, cofinanciadas por el FEDER, dirigidas a la utilización de energías renovables en el sector empresarial](#) - Hasta el 30/11/2018.

Año. 2018. [Subvenciones para la adquisición de vehículos de energías alternativas](#) - Hasta el 30/11/2018.

Año 2018. Subvenciones, cofinanciables por el FEDER, dirigidas a la mejora de la eficiencia energética en el sector empresarial de Castilla y León - Hasta el 04/12/2018.

Año 2018. Subvenciones dirigidas a la modernización de las Empresas Artesanas de la Comunidad de Castilla y León - Hasta el 25/07/2018.

Año 2018. Subvenciones dirigidas modernización y mejora de la gestión del comercio - Hasta el 29/01/2018.

[Más info](#)

5.3. Nacionales

CONVOCATORIAS ABIERTAS

-

CONVOCATORIAS CERRADAS

Años 2017-2018. IDAE. Línea de financiación "ICO-IDAE Eficiencia Energética 2017-2018". Eficiencia Energética en Pyme y Gran Empresa del Sector Industrial y Comercial y Plan Renove de Ahorro y Eficiencia Energética en Hostelería - Hasta el 31/12/2018.

Año 2018. IDAE. Segunda convocatoria del Programa de ayudas para actuaciones de eficiencia energética en PYME y gran empresa del sector industrial - Hasta el 31/12/2018.

Año 2018. IDAE. Plan MOVALT vehículos - Hasta el 30/06/2018.

Año 2018. IDAE. Segunda Convocatoria del Programa de ayudas para actuaciones de cambio modal y uso más eficiente de los modos de transporte (FNEE) - Hasta el 24/04/2018.

Año 2018. IDAE. Plan PIVE / MOVELE.

[Más info](#)

5.4. Europeas

CONVOCATORIAS ABIERTAS

[Fondo Europeo de Eficiencia Energética.](#)

CONVOCATORIAS CERRADAS

-

[Más info](#)

6. MÁS INFORMACIÓN: RECURSOS

Este apartado muestra información ampliada dividida en tres secciones:

- Sobre el proyecto PUBLENEF
- Sobre recursos bibliográficos
- Sobre normativa y regulación

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6.1. Sobre el proyecto PUBLENEF

El contenido es el siguiente:

- Acceso al documento "[RoadMap Summary](#)" correspondiente a la participación de la ciudad de Valladolid (España) en el proyecto PubleneF.
- Vídeo explicativo de la participación de la ciudad de Valladolid (España) en el Proyecto PubleneF.

PROYECTO PUBLENEF

- Acceso al documento "[RoadMap Summary](#)" correspondiente a la participación de la ciudad de Valladolid (España) en el proyecto PubleneF.
- Vídeo explicativo de la participación de la ciudad de Valladolid (España) en el Proyecto PubleneF.

Roadmap Valladolid-CIEMAT
Roadmap: Supporting the Implementation of SEAP in the City of Valladolid | Energy Efficiency Help Desk

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[Guía IDAE: Guía de recomendaciones de eficiencia energética: certificación de edificios existentes CE3](#). IDAE, 2012.

[Medidas de eficiencia energética, de ahorro y otros criterios ambientales para incorporar en los edificios y equipamientos municipales](#). Red de ciudades y pueblos hacia la Sostenibilidad, 2003.

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7. CONTACTO

Este apartado muestra el contacto para dudas, sugerencias, reclamaciones, etc.:

- Agencia Energética Municipal de Valladolid (AEMVA): aemva@ava.es

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Supporting PUBLIC Authorities for
Implementing Energy Efficiency Policies

Пътна карта „Енергийна ефективност в сектор жилищни сгради“ - община Бургас

Author: Association of Bulgarian Energy Agencies

Date: December 2018

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1. Увод

Пътна карта „Енергийна ефективност в сектор Жилищни сгради“ на Община Бургас се разработва от Асоциацията на Българските Енергийни Агенции (АБЕА) в рамките на проекта Publeneef- Подкрепа на местните власти при изпълнение на политики за енергийна ефективност, съфинансиран от ЕС по програма „Хоризонт 2020“. Настоящата пътна карта е съобразена със съществуващите документи на Община Бургас в областта на енергията, енергийната ефективност и възобновяемите енергийни източници.

Пътната карта ще бъде разработена с цел постигане енергийните цели на Община Бургас, заложи в нейния План за устойчиво енергийно развитие до 2020г. Ще бъде изготвен анализа на енергийното потребление от сектор „Жилищни сгради“ и ще бъде оценен потенциалът за спестяване на енергия и емисии.

Ще бъдат описани основните мерки и политики, както и допълнителни такива с оглед постигане на заложените енергийни цели.

При разработването ще се използват инструменти и добри практики от цяла Европа, предоставени от партньорите в консорциума. Пътните карти ще посочват възможните източници на информация, финансиране, изграждане на капацитет, обучения, организиране/ участия събития и т.н.

Настоящият документ е разработен в съответствие с насоките на проекта PUBLENEf. Отговорността за съдържанието на този документ принадлежи на неговите съставители. Той не отразява мнението на ЕК. ЕК не носи отговорност за използване на данни и информация от този доклад от трети страни.

2. Преглед на текущото положение

2.1. Характеристика на Община Бургас

Община Бургас е най-голямата в югоизточна България, разположена на брега на Черно море. Град Бургас е четвъртия по големина в страната с население от 202 766 души (към 31.12.2016, НСИ). Бургас е важен промишлен, търговски, транспортен и туристически център. Община Бургас разработва и осъществява широкомащабни проекти, насочени към изграждането на иновативна икономическа, социална и техническа инфраструктура. Община Бургас участва в инициативите: Covenant of mayors, Mayors Adapt и Green Digital Charter. Член е на Eurocities.

Община Бургас си е поставила следните енергийни цели:

1. Намаляване на емисиите на CO₂ в община Бургас - 25% до 2020г.
2. Намаляване на потреблението на енергия в община Бургас - 21 % до 2020г.
3. Дял на ВЕИ в енергийният микс на община Бургас - 26% до 2020г.

През 2015 г. крайното енергийно потребление (КЕП) на община Бургас е било 1,31 ТВтч. Най-голям дял от него се пада на жилищния сектор – 657.4 ГВтч (50%), следван от сектор „Индустрия“ – 409,8 ГВтч (31%). Сравнително малък е приносът на сектор „Общински сгради и съоръжения“ (2%) и „Общинско осветление“ (0.6%). Сектор „Транспорт“ представлява 16% от крайното енергийно потребление – 211 ГВтч. Използвани са данните от Мониторинговия доклад (2012- 2016г, публикуван 2017г) към План за устойчиво енергийно развитие на община Бургас (2011- 2020).

С оглед на това, че жилищният сектор има най- голямо енергийно потребление и до момента не са предприемани мащабни мерки за енергийна ефективност, то потенциалът за спестявания от него е най- голям.

2.2. Преглед на текущото положение

През периода 2007- 2011г се реализира проект „Демострационно обновяване на многофамилни жилищни сгради“, който беше съвместна инициатива Министерство на регионалното развитие и благоустройството и Програмата на ООН за развитие. Това беше първата стъпка за повишаване на енергийната ефективност в българските домове. 50 пилотни сгради от цялата страна бяха реновирани, като 3 от тях в гр. Бургас.

През периода 2012 - 2015 се реализира Проект „Енергийно обновяване на българските домове“ - инициатива на Министерство на регионалното развитие и благоустройството в областта на енергийната ефективност за жилищния сграден фонд, която се осъществява с финансовата подкрепа на Оперативна програма „Регионално развитие“ 2007 - 2013 г. По този проект бяха обновени 158 сгради в цялата страна, а от тях в гр. Бургас. Допустими за кандидатстване бяха всички многофамилни жилищни сгради, проектирани преди 26 април 1999 г., на три или повече етажа с 6 (шест) или повече самостоятелни обекта с жилищно предназначение на територията на 36 града.

През декември 2015г стартира „Национална програма за енергийна ефективност на многофамилни жилищни сгради“. Допустими за кандидатстване са всички многофамилни жилищни сгради, проектирани преди 26 април 1999 г., на три или повече етажа с 6 (шест) или повече самостоятелни обекта с жилищно предназначение в цялата страна. Тя предоставя 100% грант на подалите заявление за участие. За това е изключително важно в този програмен период да се включват максимален брой сгради.

Като източници на финансиране при изпълнението на политики за енергийна ефективност могат да бъдат използвани Националните оперативни програми за периода 2014- 2020:

- Оперативна програма „Региони в растеж“;
- Оперативна програма „Околна среда“
- Оперативна програма „Иновации и конкурентоспособност“
- Оперативна програма “Наука и образование за интелигентен растеж“
- Оперативна програма „Развитие на човешките ресурси“

- Оперативна програма „Добро управление“

Други възможни източници на финансиране са:

- Финансов механизъм на Европейското икономическо пространство, Норвежки финансов механизъм;
- Фонд за енергийна ефективност

2.3. Основни бариери

Около 97% от жилищата в България са частна собственост и в голяма част от тях се обитават от собствениците. За да могат собствениците да кандидатстват по Програмата за обновяване те трябва да създадат Сдружение на собствениците- юридическо лице, което има право да получи финансиране на разходите за саниране.

Националната програмата за обновяване на домовете създава стимули за подобряване поддръжката на етажната собственост и улесняване стартирането на мащабни дейности за енергийната ефективност в многофамилни жилищни сгради. Тя е насочена специално към Сдруженията на собствениците (СС).

2.3.1 Бариери в етапа за подготовка на кандидатстването

- Липса на традиции в създаването на СС;
- Професионалното управление на етажната собственост е рядкост;
- Само СС, регистрирано като юридическо лице може да кандидатства по Националната програма за обновяване;
- 100% от собствениците трябва да са съгласни да се кандидатства за енергийно обновяване на сградата- трудно могат да се убедят всички собственици да участват;
- СС избира едно лице, което да го представлява- хората се страхуват да поемат такава отговорност;

- Недостатъчно знания за енергийно ефективното управление и обновяване на жилищния фонд;
- Липса на знания и умения от страна на СС да предприемат инициативи за устойчиво управление;

2.3.2. Финансови бариери

- данък сгради след обновяването се увеличава;
- към момента Националната програма за енергийна ефективност на многофамилни жилищни сгради предоставя 100% грант. За бъдещи периоди вероятно ще има промяна в интензитета на грантовата схема. Високите (100%) държавни субсидии създават нереални очаквания и представляват бариера за всеки друг подход на финансиране.
- Националната програма за енергийна ефективност на многофамилни жилищни сгради финансира мерки, с които се постига енергиен клас С на сградите. В повечето случаи това се постига единствено със смяна на дограма и полагане на външна изолация.
- 52% от домакинствата използват ел. енергия за отопление/ охлаждане и БГВ. Сравнително високата начална инвестиция за обновяване се изплаща бавно заради ниските цени на енергията. Ниските цени на енергията правят инвестициите за дълбоко обновяване по-малко атрактивни от финансова гледна точка.

2.3.3. Комуникационни бариери

- Трудности при комуникацията и координацията на администрацията на различните управленски нива;
- Общинските служители срещат трудности да комуникират ефективно с гражданите и да ги мотивират за кандидатстване за обновяване;
- Общините са задължени да провеждат комуникационна кампания за Националната програма за енергийна ефективност, но не съществуват методически насоки или финансиране за нейното осъществяване.
- Слаба осведоменост на гражданите за ползите от енергийното обновяване.

- Неостатъчен капацитет и знания относно енергийни технологии, технически инструменти, добри практики, обучения, иновативни финансови механизми- както от страна на администрацията, така и от страна на гражданите.
- Много малък брой пилотни проекти- няма ярки нагледни примери за реновирани сгради.

2.3.4. Други бариери:

- Липса на мониторинг- не е предвидена система за мониторинг и оценка на реалните енергийни спестявания след изпълнение на проектите за обновяване;
- Прекалено дълго време за оценка на проектните предложения
- Голямо закъснение при финансиране на одобрените проекти

2.4. Специфични нужди, касаещи политиките за енергийна ефективност

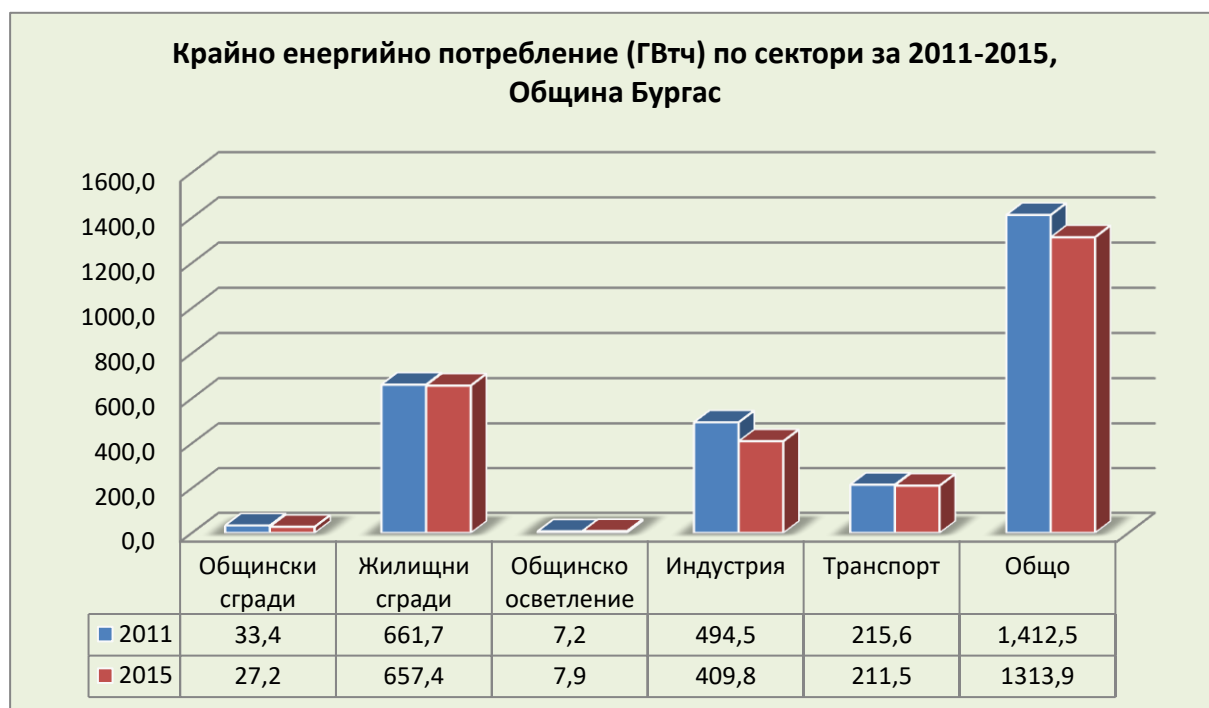
1. При политиките за енергийна ефективност сектор „Сгради“ трябва да бъде с приоритет пред всички останали. За Община Бургас жилищните сгради имат най- голям потенциал за реализиране на енергийни спестявания;
2. Допълнителни мерки за енергийна ефективност- Националната програма за ЕЕ в многофамилни жилищни сгради финансира само мерки, които биха превели дадена сграда в енергиен клас С. Това обикновено се постига със смяната на дограма и поставяне на външна топлоизолация. Прилагането само на тези мерки не биха довели до нужните енергийни спестявания в Община Бургас. За това е необходимо включване на допълнителни мерки- смяна на горивната база (от отопление с твърди горива към модерни такива), интегриране на ВЕИ и политики за промяна поведението на гражданите;
3. Организиране на информационни кампании за населението- Общината Бургас следва да организира информационни кампании за граждани относно ползите от енергийното обновяване на сградите и начините за битово отопление- без енергийна ефективност няма чист въздух;

4. Повишаване осведомеността на гражданите относно енергийната ефективност- на ниво сграда, на използваните уреди и горива за отопление;

3. Цели

3.1. Предмет на пътната карта

След анализ на Мониторинговия доклад на Плана за устойчиво енергийно развитие на Община Бургас за периода 2011- 2015г става ясно, че има намаление от 7% на крайното енергийно потребление на общината. Запазвайки този темп, общината не би могла да изпълни своите енергийни цели.



Фиг. 1. Сравнение на крайното енергийно потребление по сектори през 2011г. и 2015г.

Най-голямо намаление има сектор „Индустрия“ – 85 ГВтч, а по-малко абсолютно намаление сектор „Общински сгради и съоръжения“ и „Транспорт“ съответно 6 ГВтч и 4 ГВтч.

За разглеждания период спестяванията в сектор „Индустрия“ допринасят значително за понижаване на крайното енергийно потребление, тъй като секторът е променил енергийния си микс, постигнал е енергийна ефективност на производството, въвел е ВЕИ, възползвал се е от европейски и национални програми за финансиране на енергоспестяващи мерки. Така неговия значим потенциал за промяна е изчерпан и до

2020 г. се очаква не повече от 5% намаление на неговото потребление. В секторите на общинските сгради, осветлението и транспорта също се очаква естествено намаление от 5% на потреблението в следствие въвеждане на мерки за енергийна ефективност. Следователно най-голям потенциал за спестявания има при жилищните сгради.

Към настоящият момент действа на Националната програма за енергийно ефективно обновяване на жилища, която предоставя 100% за реализирането на ЕЕ мерки в жилищни сгради. В рамките на Програмата е заложено прогнозно намаление в потреблението на едно домакинство от 4 МВтч след прилагане на мерките за енергийна ефективност. За да се изпълни целта от 170 ГВтч намаление за този сектор, това означава да се санират около 42 500 домакинства. Това са 40% от домакинствата в община Бургас по данни на НСИ.

На територията на Община Бургас има 413 стоманобетонни едропанелни сгради (по данни от НСИ). Обикновено жилищните блокове са на 5 и повече етажа с 50 до 120 броя апартаменти. Чрез отдаване приоритет на тези сгради ще се постигнат най-бързо видими резултати. Извършените енергийни обследвания ще дадат реална представа за количеството консумацията на енергия и видовете гориво. Това може да послужи на община Бургас за по-доброто планиране на мерки и политики и прилагането на допълнителни такива към конкретно обособени групи сгради.

3.2. Цели на пътната карта

Основната цел на пътната карта е да опише как Община Бургас може да постигне целта от 21% намаление на енергийното потребление, а именно 302 GWh до 2020г.

За постигане на целта от 21% намаление на енергийното потребление е нужно намаление от 302 ГВтч за периода 2011 – 2020 г. В периода 2011 – 2015 г. са реализирани 99 ГВтч, което оставя още 203 ГВтч за следващия период. При предвидено намаление от 5% на всички сектор, без жилищния, за жилищния сектор остава енергийна цел от близо 170 ГВтч енергийни спестявания.

Прогнозното крайно потребление за 2020 г. се основава на оценка от 5% естествено намаление на потреблението във всички сектори, а за сектор „Жилищни сгради“ реализиране на националната програма за саниране на жилищните блокове, както и реализиране на други мерки.

3.2.1. Енергийно потребление и инвентаризация на емисиите парникови газове за 2011 г.

Данните за енергийното потребление през 2011 г. са преизчислени спрямо предишния план, за да се уеднаквят методиките и да се осигури проследимост на данните. Те са предоставени от община Бургас и местните енергийни доставчици.

Взето е населението през 2011 г. прието да е 212 032 според националната статистика; в него броят на домакинства е 68 397, а средният брой членове на домакинство е 2,5.

През 2011 г. крайното енергийно потребление (КЕП) на община Бургас е било 1,41 ТВтч. Най-голям дял от него се пада на жилищния сектор – 661 ГВтч или 47%, следва го сектор „Индустрия“ – 494 ГВтч или 35%. Сравнително малък е приносът на сектор „Общински сгради и съоръжения“ (2%), „Общинско осветление“ (0.5%). Транспортът в община Бургас представлява 15.3% от КЕП.



Фиг. 2. Крайно енергийно потребление по сектори през 2011 г., Община Бургас

По отношение значителния дял на сгради и съоръжения в крайното енергийно потребление за 2011 г., той се разпределя както следва:

Табл. 1 КЕП за сгради и съоръжения, община Бургас, 2011 г.

| | ГВтч | Процент КЕП от общото енергийно потребление на община Бургас |
|------------------------------|-------|--|
| Общински сгради и съоръжения | 33.4 | 2% |
| Жилищни сгради | 661.7 | 47% |
| Общинско осветление | 7.2 | 0.5% |
| Индустрия | 494.5 | 35% |

Крайното енергийно потребление за периода по енергоносители е както следва:

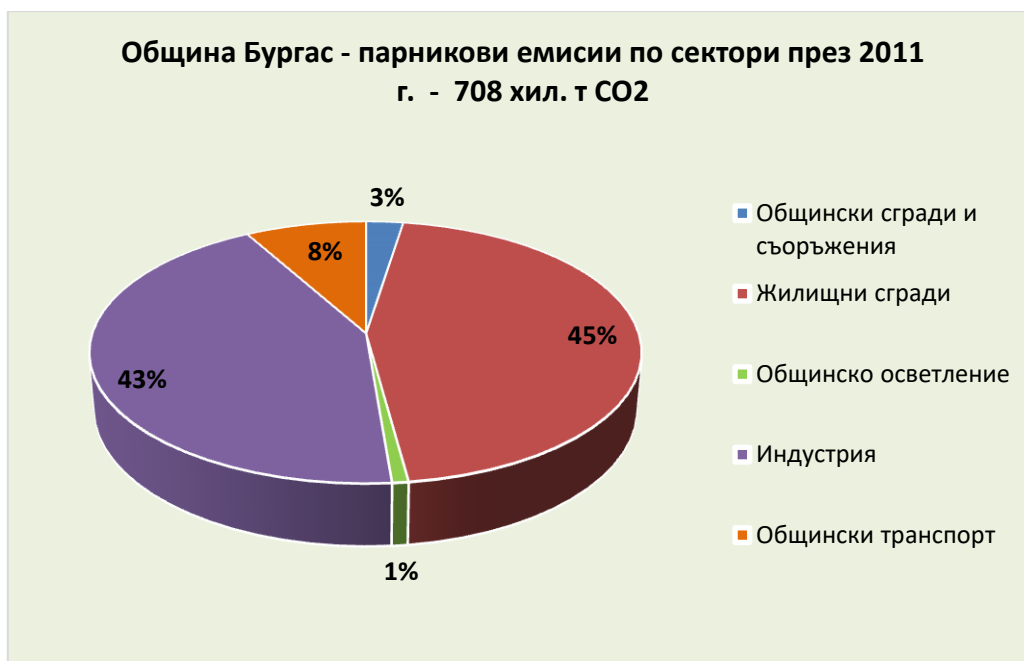
- Електрическа енергия - 698.6 ГВтч, 49%
- Отопление/охлаждане - 131 ГВтч, 9%
- Природен газ - 161.7 ГВтч, 12%
- Въглища - 22.1 ГВтч, 2%
- Биогорива (сурова дървесина) - 184 ГВтч, 13%
- Дизел – 212.2 ГВтч, 15%
- Бензин – 0.086 ГВтч, 0.01%

В община Бургас потреблението по енергоносители показва висок дял на електрическата енергия (49%) и съответно равномерно разпределение между другите горива – сурова дървесина и въглища (15%), дизел (15%), природен газ (12%) и топлинна енергия (9%).



Фиг. 3. Използвани енергоизточници за съоръжения и сгради, община Бургас (2011 г.)

Енергийното потребление по сектори и горива и енергии разкрива структурата и на парниковите емисии, произведени на територията на Бургас (фиг. 4 и 5). Сектор „Жилищни сгради“ и „Индустрия“ заемат общо 82% от енергийното потребление. От гледна точка на потреблението на горива, най-много емисии въглероден диоксид генерира потреблението на електрическа енергия – 49%.



Фиг. 4. Парникови емисии по сектори, Бургас, 2011 г.



Фиг. 5. Парникови емисии по енергоизточници за всички сектори, Бургас, 2011 г.

3.2.2. Енергийно потребление в сектор „Жилищни сгради“

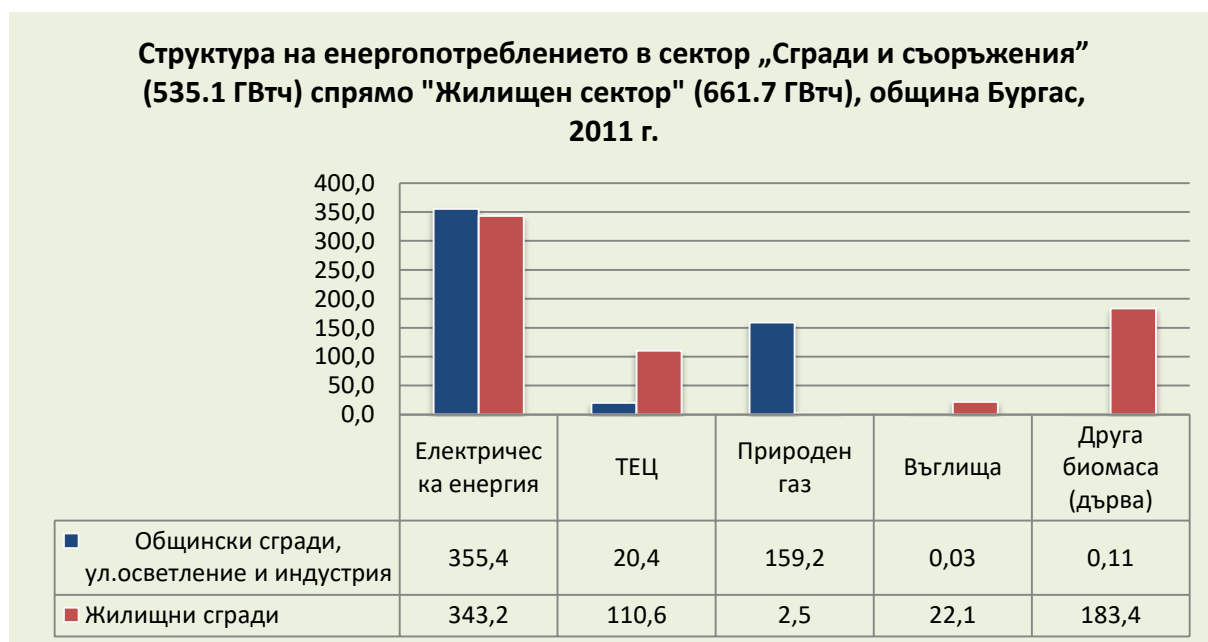
Сектор „Жилищни сгради“ в община Бургас в периода 2011 г. и 2015 г. не претърпява значителна промяна и остава както е посочен в таблица 2:

Табл. 2 Жилищни сгради по конструкция на с общината (НСИ, 2011)

| | Стоманобетонни - панелни | Стоманобетонни - скелетни | Масивни | Общо |
|------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|---------|--------|
| Гр. Бургас | 488 | 710 | 18 443 | 20 254 |

Делът на жилищните сгради от крайното енергийно на общината е 55%.

По отношение на КЕП на сградите, жилищните сгради допринасят най-силно към отоплението от ТЕЦ – 84%, използването на сурова дървесина за отопление, и електрическа енергия – 49%. Те имат по-малък принос към потреблението на природен газ – 2%.

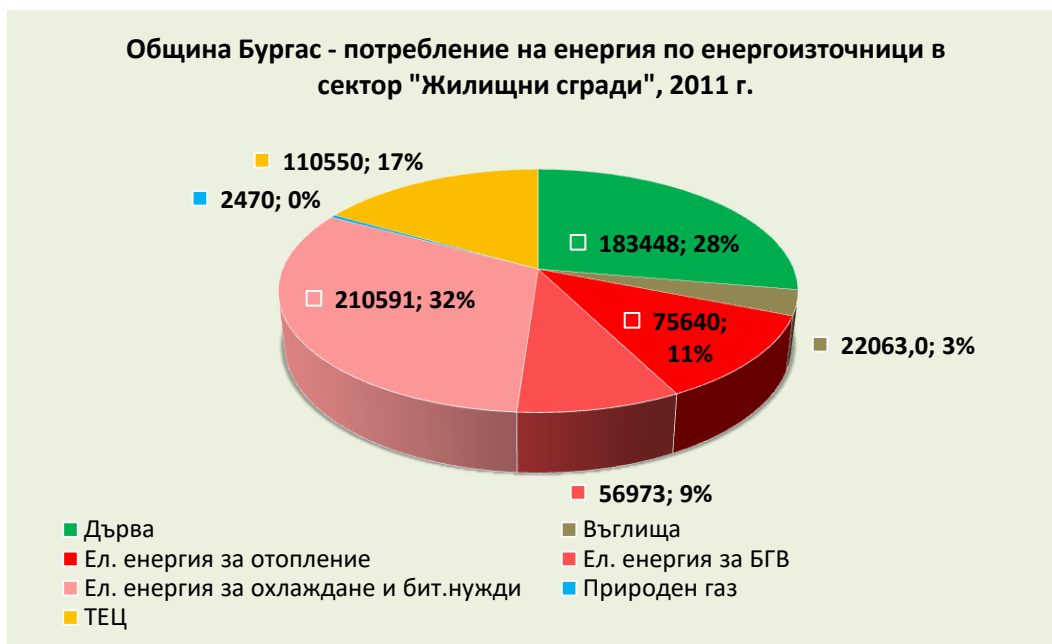


Фиг. 6. Структура на енергопотреблението в сектор „Сгради и съоръжения“ спрямо „Жилищен сектор“, Бургас, 2011 г.

В рамките на КЕП на сектора най-голям принос има електрическата енергия – 52%, която са разпределени в електрическа енергия за отопление (11%), електрическа енергия за БГВ (9%) и електрическа енергия за охлаждане и битови нужди (32%).

Отоплението се основава най-вече на използване на дърва и въглища (31%) и ТЕЦ (16,7%), което предполага влияние върху въглеродните емисии и по-голямо влияние върху качество на атмосферния въздух. В по-малка степен са използвани електрическа енергия (11.4%) и природен газ (0.4%).

Фиг. 7. посочва конкретната структура на енергийното потребление в сектор „Жилищни сгради“:



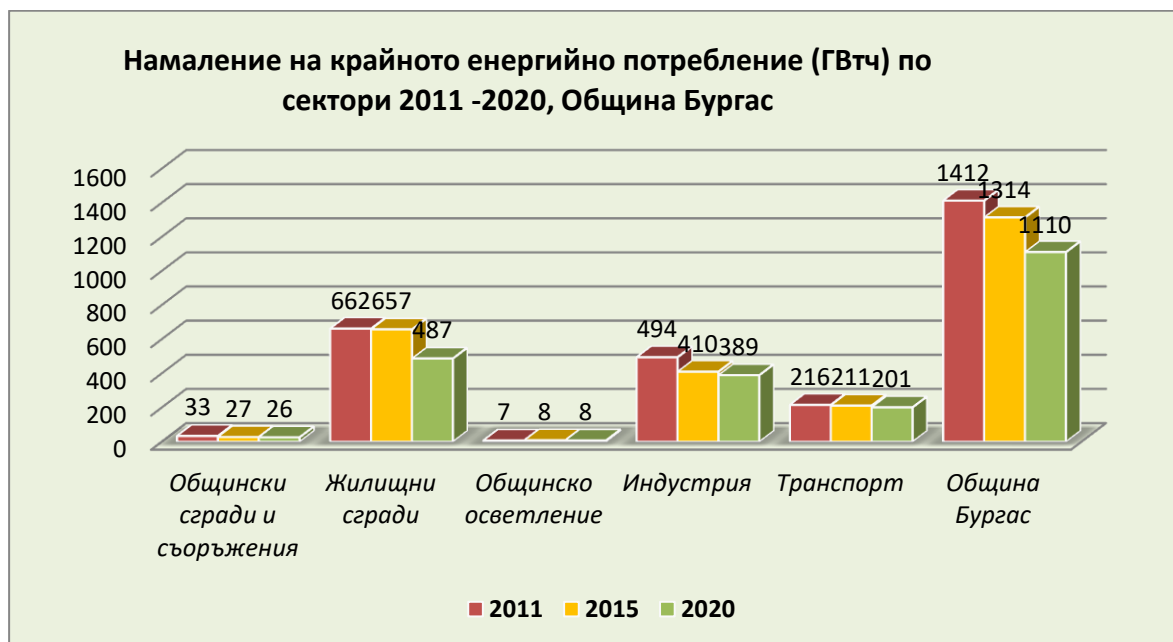
Фиг. 7 Структура на енергопотреблението в сектор „Жилищен сектор“, Бургас, 2011 г.

Фиг. 8. представя разпределението на парниковите емисии в сектора. Най-голям дял при жилищните сгради има електрическата енергия – 88%. Малък дял се пада на топлинната енергия от ТЕЦ – 10% и най-малък дял – на въглищата. Потреблението на сурова дървесина има влияние само върху качеството на атмосферния въздух.



Фиг. 8 Парникови емисии по енергоизточници в сектор „Жилищни сгради“, Бургас, 2011 г.

За периода 2011 – 2015 г. има намаление от 99 ГВтч на крайното енергийно потребление на община Бургас, което представлява 7%. Най-голямо намаление има сектор „Индустрия“ – 85 ГВтч, а по-малко абсолютно намаление сектор „Общински сгради и съоръжения“ и „Транспорт“ съответно 6 ГВтч и 4 ГВтч. Индустрията и общинските сгради имат най-голямо процентно намаление на потреблението – 17% и 19%. Прогнозното крайно потребление за 2020 г. се основава на оценка от 5% намаление на потреблението във всички сектори, а за сектор „Жилищни сгради“ реализиране на националната програма за саниране на жилищните блокове, както и реализиране на други мерки.



Фиг. 9 Намаление на крайното енергийно потребление (ГВтч) по сектори 2011 -2020, Община Бургас

В табл. 4 са обобщени целите на Община Бургас и техния напредък в 2015 г. и прогнозно намаление до 2020 г.

Табл. 3 . Цели 2020 на община Бургас

| | 2011 г. | 2015 г. | 2020 г. | ЦЕЛ |
|--|----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| Намаляване на потреблението на енергия в община Бургас - 21 % до 2020г. | 1 412хил. МВтч | 1 314 хил. МВтч | 1 110 хил. МВтч - 302 ГВтч | - 298 ГВтч |
| Намаляване на емисиите на CO2 в община Бургас - 25% до 2020г. | 705 хил. т CO2 | 647 хил. т CO2 | 548 хил. т. CO2 - 157 хил т. CO2 | - 183 хил. т CO2 |
| Дял на ВЕИ в енергийният микс на община Бургас - 26% до 2020г. | 513 ГВтч | 483 ГВтч | 421 ГВтч - 101 ГВтч | - 288 ГВтч |

3.2.3. Постигане на целите за енергийна ефективност

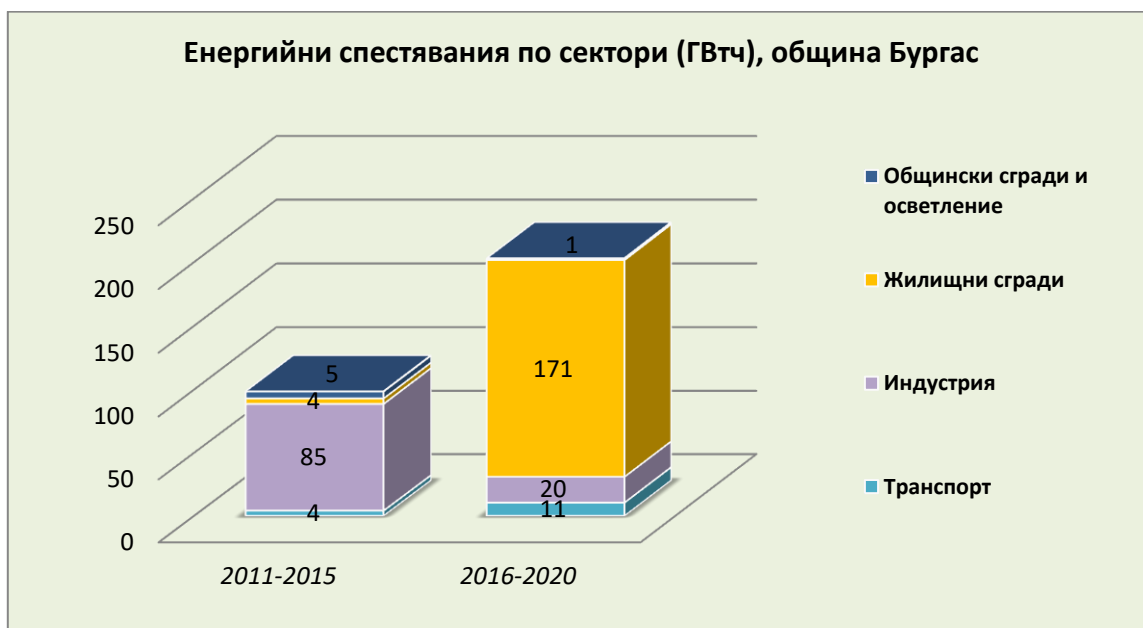
Целта за енергийна ефективност на община Бургас според Мониторинговия доклад (2012- 2016г, публикуван 2017г) е намаляване на енергийното потребление с 21%. Така при крайно енергийно потребление през 2011 г. от 1 412 хил. МВтч то трябва да

достигне до 1 115 хил. МВтч, т.е. с 297 МВтч по-малко. През 2015 г. то е намаляло до 1 314 хил. МВтч или със 7%.

През времевия интервал 2011 – 2015 г. спестяванията в сектор „Индустрия“ допринасят значително за понижаване на крайното енергийно потребление. За периода секторът е променил енергийния си микс, постигнал е енергийна ефективност на производството, въвел е ВЕИ, възползвал се е от европейски и национални програми за финансиране на енергоспестяващи мерки. Така неговия потенциал за промяна ще е значително изчерпан и до 2020 г. се очаква не повече от 5% намаление на неговото потребление. В секторите на общинските сгради и осветлението, както и транспорта също се очаква естествено намаление от 5% на потреблението в следствие въвеждане на мерки за енергийна ефективност.

За постигане на целта от 21% намаление на енергийното потребление е нужно намаление от 302 ГВтч за периода 2011 – 2020 г. В периода 2011 – 2015 г. са реализирани 99 ГВтч, което оставя още 203 ГВтч за следващия период. При предвидено намаление от 5% на всички сектор, без жилищния, за жилищния сектор остава енергийна цел от близо 170 ГВтч енергийни спестявания.

От фиг. 10 – 12 е видно, че ако през периода 2011 – 2015 г. водещ сектор в енергийните спестявания е бил индустрията и третичните обекти, то през периода 2016 – 2020 г. основните спестявания ще бъдат реализирани посредством мерки, свързани с жилищния сектор – и най-вече неговите сгради.



Фиг. 10 Енергийни спестявания по сектори (ГВтч), община Бургас



Фиг. 11 - Фиг. 12 Енергийни спестявания по сектори (%), община Бургас

В рамките на Националната програма за обновяване на българските домове е обосновано прогнозно намаление на потреблението на едно домакинство от 4 МВтч. За да се изпълни целта от 170 ГВтч намаление за този сектор, това означава да се санират около 42 500 домакинства. Това са 40% от домакинствата в община Бургас по данни на НСИ.

Табл. 4 Сценарии за енергийни спестявания в жилищния сектор, община Бургас 2020 г.

| Сценарий | Мерки | Домакинства | МВтч |
|------------|---|--------------|---------------|
| Сценарий 1 | Обновени жилища (40%) | 42 500 | 170 000 |
| Сценарий 2 | Обновени жилища (23%) | 23 800 | 95 200 |
| | Собст. обновяване (10%) | 10 200 | 40 800 |
| | Други мерки (26%) | 27 373 | 22 605 |
| | Намаляване на енергийната бедност (10%, 600 кВтч/дом) | 8 830 | 529.8 |
| | Насърчаване на индивидуални ВЕИ инсталации | -- | -- |
| | ...слънчеви бойлери (5%) | 4 415 | 6 625.5 |
| | ...PV панели (1%) | 883 | 4 415 |
| | Промяна на поведението (5%) | 4 415 | 2 207.5 |
| | Замяна на старите електроуреди (10%) | 8 830 | 8 830 |
| | Допълнителна нужда за обновяване | 3 000 | 12 000 |

За постигане на целите от 170 ГВтч спестявания, с които да се постигне 21% намаление на крайното енергийно потребление в рамките на следващите 4 години до 2020 г. не е подходящ първия сценарий, при който се обновяват 40% от жилищата. По-подходящ е

сценарий със смесени мерки, който трябва да разчита и на допълнителни стъпки от страна на община Бургас за постигане на целта от 170 ГВтч.

Описаният сценарий 2 предлага набор от мерки, които биха осигурили постигането на тази цел. Той се обхваща следните мерки:

Националната програма „Енергийна ефективност в многофамилни жилищни сгради“

Към 31.01.2018 г. са сключени 205 договора за целево финансиране по Националната програма за Енергийна ефективност в многофамилни жилищни сгради, 187 сгради са с внедрени мерки за енергийна ефективност, по 8 сгради все още продължаат СМР. В тези 187 сгради има около 18 000 жилища. Въвеждането на мерки за енергийна ефективност (подмяна на дограма и полагане на външна топлоизолация) ще допринесат за близо 96 ГВтч енергийни спестявания. Община Бургас трябва да положи допълнителни усилия, да мотивира допълнително обитателните на около 5 800 жилища да кандидатстват по програмите за енергийна ефективност.

За периода 2016- 2020 се очаква и 10 % от жилищата да предприемат самостоятелни дейности по обновяване извън Националната програма, следвайки примера на вече санираните сгради. Енергийните спестявания от тези 10 200 жилища са около 41 ГВтч.

В допълнение към Националната програма за енергийна ефективност в многофамилни жилищни сгради Община Бургас може да насърчи населението за въвеждане на допълнителни мерки.

Въвеждане на ВЕИ инсталации сред населението

По отношение на използването на дърва и въглища за отопление от населението се предвижда замяната му с модерна биомаса. Предвижда се замяната на електрическите бойлери за БГВ със слънчево-термални колектори при 4 415 домакинства (5%).

За собствено производство и консумация на електрическа енергия се предвижда реализирането на близо 900 индивидуални PV инсталации (1%). Приносът на ВЕИ инсталациите за БГВ и електрическа енергия ще е съответно 6 625.5 и 4 415 МВтч.

Кампании за промяна на енергийното поведение сред населението

Прогнозно около 9 000 домакинства (10%) могат да бъдат обхванати от 8 кампании (по две всяка година) за подпомагане на енергийно бедни домакинства.

Очакваните енергийни спестявания са 530 МВтч като се предвижда всяко домакинство да получи енергоспестяващи устройства, които да намалят потреблението му със средно 600 кВтч/год.

Допълнителни спестявания ще бъдат постигнати чрез насърчаване на населението към промяна на енергийното потребление и подмяна на старите електроуреди. Кампаниите за тези мерки ще адресират около 12 000 домакинства и ще допринесат за около 10 ГВтч.

Допълнителни мерки и дейности

За постигане на целите от 170 ГВтч енергийни спестявания от жилищния сектор е необходимо към гореописаните мерки да бъдат окуражени за енергийно обновяване още 3000 жилища.

При успешно реализиране на всички посочени в табл. 18 мерки ще бъдат постигнати 170 605 МВтч енергийни спестявания.

В рамките на тези енергийни спестявания трябва да се извърши промяна на горивата и енергиите, използвани от гражданите. Съгласно други стратегически документи на Община Бургас към 2020 г. трябва да се преустанови използването на твърди горива от домакинствата. За тази цел потреблението на въглища трябва да се преобразува както следва: 60% да бъде пренасочено към отопление на дървесина с по-ниско съдържание на влага, 20 % към отопление на модерна биомаса (пелети), 10% към електрическа енергия и 10% към централно топлоснабдяване. По отношение на използването на дървата за огрев – трябва да се осигури потребление с по-ниско съдържание на влага, като поне 15% от потреблението на дърва премине към централно топлоснабдяване и 2% към природен газ.

3.2.4 Постигане на целите за увеличаване на дела на ВЕИ

Целта за увеличаване на дела на ВЕИ в община Бургас е 26% до 2020 г. През базовата година той е бил 513 ГВтч, или 36% от крайното енергийно потребление – като 23% се падат на когенерацията, а 13% на използването на дървесина. През 2015 г., с въвеждането на вятърни и фотоволтаични инсталации, ВЕИ става 483 ГВтч, което е 37% от крайното енергийно потребление – като 22% от него се падат на топлофикационната когенерация.

През 2020 г. се предвижда с въвеждането на слънчево термални и фотоволтаични инсталации, както и преминаването към пелети сред населението да се достигнат 432 ГВтч ВЕИ, което е 39% ВЕИ. Когенерацията ще има принос от около 26%, а другите ВЕИ инсталации – 13%.

Обобщен приносът на когенерацията на Топлофикация - Бургас и други ВЕИ инсталации в община Бургас са представени в табл. 7.

Табл. 5 ВЕИ принос към енергийния баланс на община Бургас, 2011 - 2020 г.

| | 2011 (МВтч) | 2015 (МВтч) | 2020 (МВтч) |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Когенерация | 330 000 | 283 497 | 283 497 |
| Процент когенерация от КЕП | 23% | 22% | 26% |
| ВЕИ инсталации | | | |
| <i>ВтЕЦ</i> | | 535 | 535 |
| <i>ФтЕЦ</i> | | 5 738 | 5 738 |
| <i>Слънчево термални инсталации (инд.потребление)</i> | | | 6 622.5 |
| <i>Фотоволтаични инсталации (инд.потребление)</i> | | | 4 415 |
| <i>Пелети</i> | | 14 251 | 16 946 |
| <i>Сурова дървесина</i> | 183 559 | 178 984 | 114 366 |
| Процент ВЕИ инст. от КЕП | 13% | 15% | 13% |
| ОБЩО: | 513 559 | 483 005 | 440 633 |
| Процент от КЕП | 36% | 37% | 39% |

3.2.5. Постигане на целите за намаляване на емисиите парникови газове

Целта за намаляване на емисиите парникови газове на община Бургас, заложена в Плана за устойчиво енергийно развитие е 25%. През базовата година емисиите са били 705 хил. т CO₂, което означава, че до 2020 г. те трябва да намалееят с 176 хил. т CO₂, т.е. да станат 529 хил. т. CO₂. Към 2015 г. емисиите са намалели до 647 хил. т CO₂, с 8%; и до достигане на целта остават 118 хил. т CO₂. Те ще бъдат постигнати с реализиране на мерките, посочени в частта за постигане на целите за енергийна ефективност. През 2020 г. прогнозното намаление на емисиите ще е със 157 хил. т CO₂ и те ще бъдат около 548 хил. т CO₂.

Таблица 8 представя как промяната на енергийния микс през 2011 г., 2015 г. и 2020 г. се е отразила върху парниковите емисии. В жилищния сектор от 657 хил. т CO₂ след въвеждането на мерките за енергийна ефективност, емисиите ще намалееят до 224 хил. т CO₂.

Табл. 6 Намаление на парниковите емисии по енергоносители след въвеждане на мерки за енергийна ефективност, община Бургас

| Енергоносител | 2010 (хил.т CO ₂) | 2015 (хил.т CO ₂) | 2020 (хил.т CO ₂) |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Електрическа енергия | 572 077 | 524 580 | 436 312 |
| Топлинна енергия | 37 984 | 38 046 | 38 588 |
| Природен газ | 34 328 | 27 937 | 27 203 |
| Втечен газ | 965 | 965 | 965 |
| Въглища | 7 821 | 7 622 | 2 |
| Пелети | 0 | 613 | 735 |
| Друга биомаса (дърва за огрев) | 0 | 0 | |
| Бензин | 25 237 | 25 233 | 23 875 |
| Дизел | 27 528 | 22 485 | 21 361 |
| Биодизел | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ОБЩО: | 705 941 | 647 481 | 548 635 |

Общото намаление на емисиите от 157 хил. т CO₂ представлява 22% от крайното енергийно потребление през 2011 г. и 29% от крайното енергийно потребление през 2020 г. След насърчаването и въвеждането на нови ВЕИ инсталации, избегнатите емисии ще бъдат както следва:

Табл. 7 Избегнати емисии след насърчаване на ВЕИ инсталации, община Бургас

| | 2011 (хил.т CO ₂) | 2015 (хил.т CO ₂) | 2020 (хил.т CO ₂) |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Когенерация | 270 270 | 232 184 | 232 184 |
| ВЕИ инсталации | | | |
| <i>ВтЕЦ</i> | | 438 | 438 |
| <i>ФтЕЦ</i> | | 4 699 | 13 739 |
| <i>Слънчево термални инсталации (инд.потребление)</i> | | | 5 424 |
| <i>Фотоволтаични инсталации (инд.потребление)</i> | | | 3 616 |

| | 2011 (хил.т CO2) | 2015 (хил.т CO2) | 2020 (хил.т CO2) |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| <i>Пелети</i> | | 11 672 | 13 880 |
| <i>Сурова дървесина</i> | 150 335 | 146 588 | 93 666 |
| ОБЩО избегнати емисии: | 420 605 | 395 581 | 360 878 |
| <i>Процент от общите емисии</i> | 60% | 61% | 66% |
| <i>Процент от общите емисии (изкл. когенерацията)</i> | 21% | 25% | 24% |

Обобщено намалението на емисиите в периода 2011 – 2020 г. е посочено в Таблица 10:

Табл. 8 . Намаление на емисиите за периода 2011 – 2020 г, община Бургас

| | 2010 | | 2015 | | 2020 | |
|--|---------|--------------------------|---------|--------------------------|---------|--------------------------|
| | (т CO2) | % от общите емисии | (т CO2) | % от общите емисии | (т CO2) | % от общите емисии |
| Намалени емисии от мерки по енергийна ефективност | | | 58 460 | 9% | 157 306 | 29% |
| Избегнати емисии от ВЕИ | | | | | | |
| ...вкл. когенерация | 420 605 | 60% | 395 581 | 61% | 232 184 | 66% |
| ...без вкл. Когенерация | 150 335 | 21% | 163 397 | 25% | 128 694 | 23% |

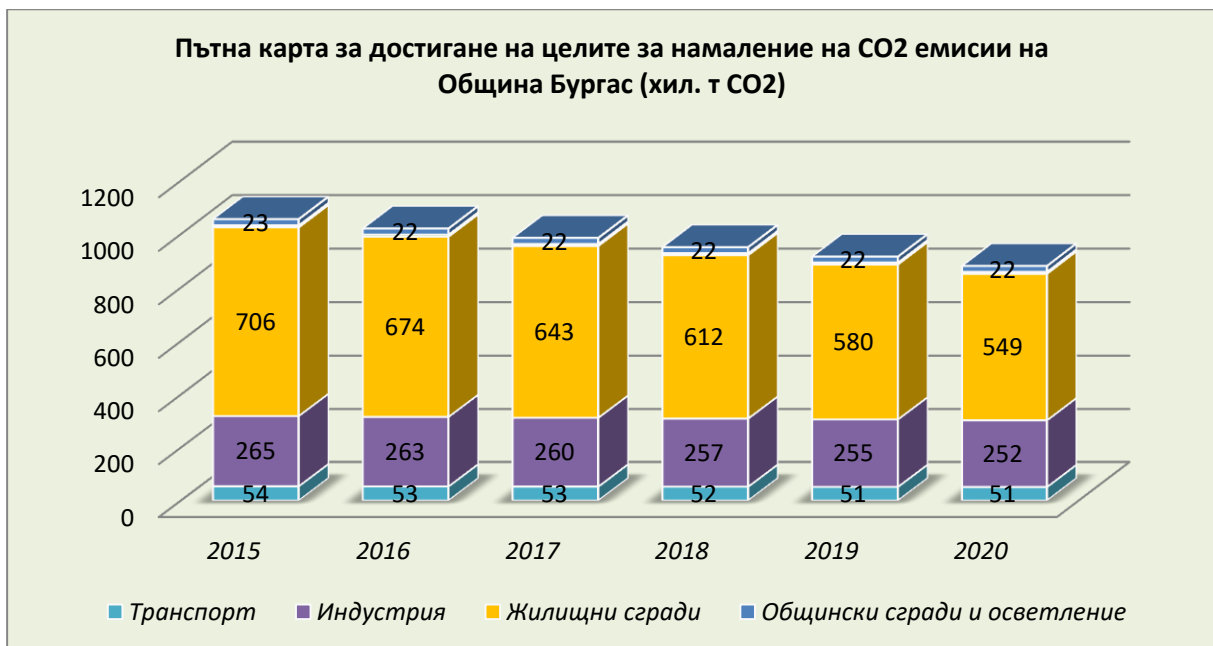
3.2.5 Пътна карта за постигане на целите 20-20-20 на Община Бургас

След детайлния анализ на енергийното потребление на община Бургас става ясно, че секторът с най- голям потенциал за реализиране на енергийни спестявания е „Жилищни сгради“. Отчетено е и намалението на енергийна консумация в другите сектори. За постигане целите на пътната карта беше извършен преглед на мерките, които Община Бургас изпълнява и които планира да изпълни. Към тях са добавени допълнителни мерки, които са заложили за реализиране в пътната карта. Всички мерки са групирани според периодът им на изпълнение. На база това планиране са направени изчисления за реализиране на енергийни спестявания по години до 2020г.



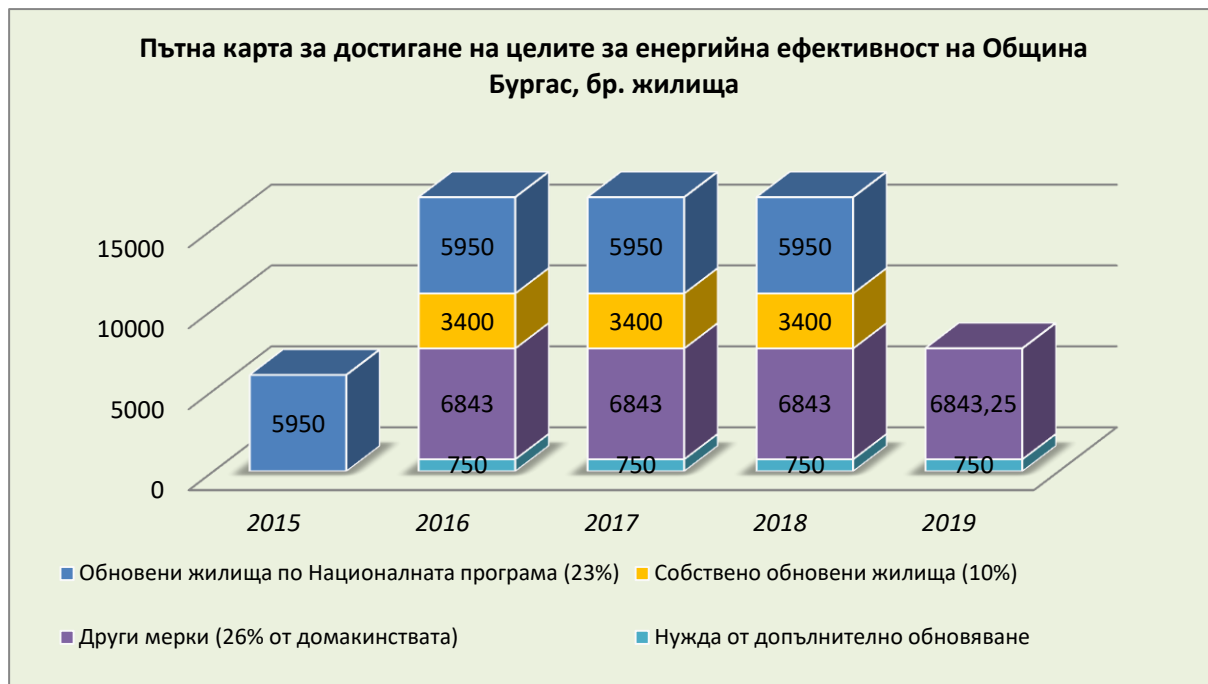
Фиг. 13 Пътна карта за достигане на целите за енергийна ефективност на Община Бургас

На фиг. 13 е представено намалението на енергийното потребление в Община Бургас по години до 2020г, разпределено по сектори. За всяка година са изчислени и прогнозните спестявания при реализиране на мерките, заложи в пътната карта.



Фиг. 14 Пътна карта за достигане на целите за намаление на CO2 емисии на Община Бургас

Намаляването на енергийната консумация ще доведе и до намаляване на емисиите парникови газове. Това от своя страна ще доведе и до подобряване качеството на атмосферния въздух в Община Бургас. На фиг. 14 е представено намалението на емисии CO₂ потребление в Община Бургас по години до 2020г, разпределено по сектори. За всяка година са изчислени и прогнозните спестявания при реализиране на мерките, заложиени в пътната карта.



Фиг. 15 . Пътна карта за достигане на целите за намаление на CO₂ емисии на Община Бургас

До края на октомври 2018г в 187 сгради на територията на Община Бургас са въведени мерки за енергийна ефективност. Това са около 18 000 жилища (около 19%).

Община Бургас е изправена пред предизвикателството да убеди гражданите да предприемат дейности по прилагане на мерки за енергийна ефективност в още около 19 000 жилища.

Основно това може да се реализира чрез усилена комуникация с гражданите, провеждане на мащабни кампании сред населението и регулярна информираност, чрез показване на добри практики (вече санирани сгради).

4. Мерки и политики

Залагането само на една мярка за реализиране на енергийни спестявания води до голям риск от неизпълнение. За да постигне своите цели, Община Бургас трябва да допълни обновяването на жилищните сгради с допълнителни мерки:

- Прилагане на мерки за енергийна ефективност в 23% от жилищата чрез кандидатстване по Националната програма за енергийна ефективност в многофамилни жилищни сгради (около 23 800 жилища)- това ще доведе до 95 ГВтч енергийни спестявания;
- Индивидуални инициативи на гражданите за обновяване на жилища- 10% от общия брой или 10 200 жилища, които биха довели до 41 ГВтч спестявания;
- Други мерки, които биха довели до 23 ГВтч спестявания:
 - Кампании на Община Бургас за подпомагане на енергийно бедни домакинства – прогнозно 9 000 домакинства (10%) може да бъдат подпомогнати като им се предоставят енергоспестяващи устройства, с които да намалят потреблението си със средно 600 кВтч/год. Очакванията са за около 530 МВтч енергийни спестявания.
 - Стимулиране въвеждането на ВЕИ- използването на дърва и въглища за отопление от населението да се замени с модерна биомаса; подмяна на електрическите бойлери за БГВ със слънчево- термални колектори при 4 415 домакинства (5%); реализиране на фотоволтаични инсталации за собствено производство и консумация на електрическа енергия- 900 индивидуални инсталации (1%).
 - Кампании на Община Бургас за насърчаване на населението за промяна на енергийното потребление и подмяна на старите електроуреди- Кампаниите за тези мерки ще адресират около 12 000 домакинства и ще допринесат за около 10 ГВтч.
 - Кампании на Община Бургас за промяна енергийното поведение на населението чрез организиране на информационни дни – могат да бъдат спестени над 2 ГВтч.

- Допълнителна нужда от обновяване- към гореописаните мерки да бъдат привлечени още 3000 жилища за енергийно обновяване.

Националната програма за енергийна ефективност в многофамилни жилищни сгради предвижда внедряване на мерки, които да приведат сградата до енергиен клас C. За постигане енергийните цели на община Бургас е необходимо прилагането на допълнителни мерки. За целите на пътната карта беше анализирано енергийното потребление на 187 жилищни сгради с около 18 000 жилища в тях. Сградите охарактеризирани и разпределени в отделни групи спрямо следните индикатори:

- Адрес на жилището и приоритизиране по райони
- Процент социални жилища в сградите
- Възможност за реализация на ВЕИ инсталации в сградите
- Възможност за подмяна на отоплителната система в сградата
- Ниво на приложени мерки за енергийна ефективност в сградата
- Готовност на обитателите да финансират допълнителни мерки за енергийна ефективност
- Готовност на обитателите на участват в допълнителни проекти и кампании и др.

6. Изпълнение и мониторинг

За постигане на заложените енергийни спестявания община Бургас следва да приложи редица мерки. В таблицата по-долу са изброени предложените мерки, техният срок за изпълнение и необходимата инвестиция за реализирането им.

Табл. 9 списък с мерки за изпълнение

| Специфична цел | Мярка/ проект | Срок на изпълнение | Индикатори | Източник на информация | Инвестиции |
|--|--|--------------------|---|---|---|
| Повишаване на енергийната ефективност в жилищните сгради на територията на общината | | | | | |
| Повишаване на енергийната ефективност в жилищните сгради на територията на общината | Извършване на обследвания и реализация на мерки за енергийна ефективност на многофамилни жилищни сгради на територията на Община Бургас. | 2020 | Извършени обследвания за енергийна ефективност на минимум 250 многофамилни сгради на територията на общината; Реализирани мерки за енергийна ефективност в минимум 250 многофамилни сгради на територията на община Бургас; 45 000 MWh/год. реализирани | Доклади от енергийни обследвания; документация от извършени строително-ремонтни работи. | Безвъзмездно финансиране- Национална програма за енергийна ефективност в многофамилни жилищни сгради; ОП „Региони в растеж“ |

| | | | | | |
|--|---|------|---|--|-------------|
| | | | икономии; Спестени 36 000 t CO ₂ /год. | | |
| | Създаване на Общински фонд за подпомагане на енергийно бедни домакинства | 2018 | Създаден Общински фонд за подпомагане на енергийно бедни домакинства на територията на Община Бургас; | Решение на Общински съвет – Бургас, Правилник за дейността на местния фонд за енергийна ефективност; протоколи от заседания на управителния съвет към местния фонд за енергийна ефективност. | 750 000 лв. |
| | Разработване на механизъм за насърчаване и одобряване на ВЕИ инсталации за отопление в жилищни сгради | 2018 | Брой общински процедури, брой одобрени проекти, брой реализирани проекти | Техническа документация на проектите и Разрешителни за въвеждане в експлоатация | 100 000 лв |
| | Разработване на механизъм за насърчаване и одобряване на ВЕИ инсталации за БГВ в жилищни сгради | 2018 | Брой общински процедури, брой одобрени проекти, брой реализирани проекти | Техническа документация на проектите и Разрешителни за въвеждане в експлоатация | 100 000 лв |
| | Разработване на механизъм за насърчаване и одобряване на ВЕИ инсталации за | 2018 | Брой общински процедури, брой одобрени проекти, брой реализирани проекти | Техническа документация на проектите и Разрешителни за | 100 000лв |

| | | | | | |
|---|--|------|---|---|-----------|
| | производство на електрическа енергия за собствена консумация в жилищни сгради | | | въвеждане в експлоатация | |
| | Кампании за промяна поведението на гражданите с цел енергийни спестявания | 2020 | Брой проведени кампании | Резултати от анкетиране сред гражданите | 48 000 лв |
| | Кампании за използване на качествени горива за битово отопление от домакинствата | 2020 | Брой проведени кампании | Резултати от анкетиране сред гражданите | 48 000 лв |
| | Кампании за замяна на електрически уреди с висока консумация на енергия с нови, енергийно ефективни такива | 2020 | Брой домакинства, до които е достигнала кампанията; Брой подменени уреди | Справка от доставчици на ел. оборудване | 48 000лв |
| Повишаване на обществената информираност и изграждане на култура за енергийно ефективно поведение в бита и бизнеса | | | | | |

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|--|--|------|--|---|---------------|
| | Организиране и провеждане на информационни кампании, | 2020 | Проведени минимум 2 информационни кампании на година | Община Бургас Частни фирми НПО Училища | 40 000, 00лв. |
| Създаване и промотиране на „зелена“ идентичност на община Бургас | | | | | |
| | Създаване на международни партньорства, подготовка и изпълнение на партньорски проекти в областта на енергийната ефективност | 2020 | Брой разработени и изпълнявани проекти по програми за трансгранично и транснационално сътрудничество | Годишни отчети на общинска администрация; Интернет страница на Община Бургас | - |
| Повишаване капацитета на общинска администрация за планиране, изпълнение и мониторинг на мерки за енергийна ефективност | | | | | |
| | Организиране и | 2020 | Проведени минимум 1 | Програми за | - |

| | | | | | |
|--|---|-------------|---|--|----------|
| | <p>провеждане на обучения по планиране и управление на общински енергийни политики за експерти от общинска администрация</p> | | <p>обучение по планиране и управление на общински енергийни политики за експерти от общинска администрация</p> | <p>обучение, обучителни материали, справки от Дирекция „Управление на човешките ресурси“</p> | |
| | <p>Въвеждане и утвърждаване на вътрешна система за планиране, реализация и мониторинг на местните политики по енергийна ефективност</p> | <p>2018</p> | <p>Разработена концепция за разпределение на отговорностите и система за планиране, реализация и мониторинг на местните политики по енергийна ефективност</p> | <p>Вътрешни правилници на Община Бургас</p> | <p>-</p> |

Municipalità di Catania [Italia]

Roadmap



Individuazione del quadro normativo e finanziario per i contratti EPC per gli edifici, finalizzati alla loro valorizzazione, diffusione e sviluppo del mercato in Italia

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In collaborazione con OO ESV, CIEMAT

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Title of Roadmap: Identification of the regulatory and financial framework for EPC contracts for buildings, aimed at their valorisation, dissemination and market development in Italy

Level of the roadmap: local

1. Roadmap e risultati chiave

L'adozione da parte del Comune di Catania dello schema "tipo" di Contratto di Prestazione Energetica (Energy Performance Contract - EPC) nella procedura di aggiudicazione dell'appalto, rappresenta uno dei primissimi casi-studio a livello nazionale di riqualificazione energetica di edificio pubblico secondo le nuove linee guida nazionali sull'EPC, attualmente in valutazione da parte del Ministero dello Sviluppo Economico, e coerenti con la Direttiva sull'efficienza energetica (2012/27/EU - EED).

Per questo motivo, la riqualificazione di un edificio scolastico è in prospettiva molto utile per potenziare l'applicazione dell'EPC non solo agli edifici pubblici di Catania ma anche in altri comuni locali in Sicilia e nelle altre Regioni italiane, nonché per gli edifici pubblici della Pubblica Amministrazione (PA) centrale, stimolando in questo modo il ruolo esemplare del settore pubblico (articolo 5 della EED) e, di conseguenza, facilitando anche il raggiungimento degli obiettivi previsti al 2020 per il risparmio energetico per tale settore.

Al fine di comprendere meglio i principali ostacoli da superare e trovare possibili soluzioni per una rapida applicazione del modello EPC, dal punto di vista della governance il Comune di Catania, con il supporto di ENEA, ha istituito uno Sportello Energia, in sinergia con le azioni previste dal PAES, mutuando la buona pratica del Comune di Messina su questo aspetto; dal punto di vista legislativo e procedurale, l'ENEA e l'Università di Catania hanno identificato gli ostacoli e il quadro normativo necessario per un'efficace adozione di tale strumento, a livello nazionale e con particolare riferimento agli edifici pubblici.

Tali milestone intermedie hanno contribuito ad accrescere la consapevolezza dell'amministrazione comunale che, nonostante un cambiamento nella sua composizione politica legato alle elezioni amministrative del giugno 2018, anche con il nuovo Sindaco ha mantenuto il proprio impegno sul progetto, sebbene tale evento abbia fisiologicamente rallentato l'attuazione della roadmap.

Nonostante questo, la nuova amministrazione, unitamente al supporto tecnico dell'ufficio locale ENEA, ha favorito il necessario coinvolgimento di tutti gli stakeholder interessati e mobilitato i tecnici comunali preposti alla riqualificazione energetica del patrimonio edilizio pubblico locale, predisponendo nei tempi previsti tutte le operazioni propedeutiche per

l'emanazione di un bando pubblico per l'assegnazione dei lavori di riqualificazione energetica di un edificio scolastico, prevedendo anche l'adozione di un contratto EPC "tipo" tra il Comune di Catania e la società aggiudicatrice dell'appalto.

2. Contesto iniziale e definizione della Roadmap

2.1 L'EPC in Italia

L'applicazione dei contratti EPC per il settore pubblico è un argomento molto ampio e complesso: l'ENEA, nel suo ruolo di Agenzia Nazionale per l'Efficienza Energetica è stata incaricata della redazione delle nuove linee guida nazionali EPC, attualmente in fase di approvazione da parte del Ministero dello Sviluppo Economico e per cui si prevede un rilascio ufficiale a breve.

Più specificamente, le linee guida EPC per gli edifici pubblici sono state sviluppate per guidare il processo di attuazione e per definire il quadro normativo nazionale. Infatti, l'EPC non è stato ancora incluso come contratto "tipo" nel codice degli appalti, il che rende debole la base giuridica di questo strumento. In aggiunta, in passato non vi è stata un'applicazione "uniforme" dello strumento, amplificando così la difficoltà per un approccio condiviso e riconosciuto. Un ulteriore problema è rappresentato dal fatto che esiste un accesso difficile agli EPC per i comuni di minori dimensioni, dato che di solito non presentano uffici tecnici dedicati. Anche nel sistema bancario mancano competenze specifiche in merito alla valutazione tecnica dei progetti di efficienza energetica.

2.2 Il Comune di Catania

Catania è un comune italiano sulla costa orientale della Sicilia, di fronte al Mar Ionio. La popolazione dell'area urbana della città è di circa 315.000 abitanti, mentre la popolazione della conurbazione è stimata in circa 767.000 abitanti. L'intera area metropolitana ha più di 1.115.00 abitanti. È una delle dieci più grandi città d'Italia e la settima area metropolitana più grande d'Italia.

Il comune di Catania è caratterizzato da un numero significativo di edifici pubblici e privati da ristrutturare per ottenere maggiore efficienza in termini di prestazione energetica. Da questo punto di vista, la *vision* di Catania come "città del Sole ed ecosostenibile" prevede un incremento sia dell'uso delle energie alternative per gli edifici sia pubblici e privati che degli standard di realizzazione della nuova edificazione, con ad esempio l'obbligatorietà della

classe A per le nuove costruzioni o addirittura progetti integrati per la creazione di zone di città "low emission". Anche per questo motivo, il Comune di Catania ha aderito al "Patto dei Sindaci" ¹, predisponendo quindi un "Piano d'Azione per l'Energia Sostenibile" (PAES)², tarato sia sulle indicazioni europee sia sulle esigenze territoriali, nel quale sono state indicate le misure e le politiche concrete che dovranno essere realizzate per raggiungere gli obiettivi di riduzione delle emissioni di CO₂ entro il 2020, fissati al 21,7% (rispetto al 2005, anno di riferimento).

In particolare, il PAES ha identificato sia misure a breve termine, alcune delle quali già in corso, sia misure a medio e lungo termine, in particolare per i seguenti macro-settori:

- Edifici, attrezzature e impianti comunali;
- Edifici privati (di nuova costruzione o con importanti ristrutturazioni);
- Trasporti e mobilità urbana;
- Illuminazione pubblica;
- Produzione locale di elettricità;
- Coinvolgimento degli stakeholders.

Il Comune di Catania ha firmato, nell'aprile del 2015, un Protocollo di Intesa con l'ENEA sulle tematiche dell'eco-sostenibilità e specialmente incentrato su studi, ricerche e applicazioni a livello locale nell'ottica dell'attuazione e del monitoraggio delle misure previste nel PAES.

Al momento della definizione della roadmap, sulla base anche dello stato dell'arte sviluppato nel PAES e delle prime attività nell'ambito dell'accordo citato tra il Comune e l'ENEA, le principali criticità emerse che ostacolavano il ricorso sistematico interventi di efficienza energetica sul territorio, in particolare da parte della PA, e più in generale la diffusione di una maggiore consapevolezza delle opportunità e dei benefici socio-economici derivanti dall'efficienza energetica, risultavano essere le seguenti:

¹ Deliberazione del Consiglio Comunale n. 45 del 26/9/2013. Il Patto dei Sindaci rappresenta la principale iniziativa europea che vede coinvolte autorità locali e regionali impegnate ad aumentare l'efficienza energetica e l'utilizzo di fonti energetiche rinnovabili nei loro territori. Attraverso il loro impegno i firmatari del Patto intendono raggiungere e superare l'obiettivo europeo di riduzione del 20% delle emissioni di CO₂ entro il 2020.

² Il PAES è stato approvato il 19 giugno 2015 con la risoluzione n.18/2015.

- Necessità di semplificazione delle procedure amministrative;
- Mancanza di strumenti finanziari per sostenere le azioni di efficienza energetica pianificate;
- Informazione e formazione inadeguate;
- Budget insufficiente;
- Mancanza di tempo disponibile per gli stakeholders;
- Necessità di migliorare il processo decisionale;
- Maggiore cooperazione delle parti interessate coinvolte.

2.3 La definizione della Roadmap

Viste tali barriere e considerato sia che nessun strumento standardizzato sull'impiego dell'EPC era disponibile in Italia, con annessa incertezza nel quadro normativo nazionale sulla possibile applicabilità di tale strumento, sia la contestuale elaborazione e redazione, da parte dell'ENEA, delle nuove linee guida EPC nazionali (attualmente in corso di revisione da parte del Ministero dello Sviluppo Economico), alla luce di tale sinergia tra lo sviluppo di uno strumento strategico a livello nazionale e la necessità di testarlo su dei casi pratici a livello locale, si è deciso di focalizzare la Roadmap su un caso-pilota di applicazione di EPC, affrontando nello specifico le seguenti esigenze dell'amministrazione pubblica locale:

- Mancanza di mezzi pratici per l'attuazione della riduzione dell'uso di energia in diversi settori, in particolare gli edifici pubblici;
- Necessità di migliorare l'informazione e la formazione delle parti interessate nella riqualificazione energetica degli edifici: ESCo, uffici e tecnici dell'amministrazione comunale, cittadini, ecc.;
- Mancanza di personale dedicato ed esperto in aspetti giuridici, amministrativi, tecnici relativi all'EPC;
- Mancanza di informazioni e competenze in materia di EPC nel settore pubblico, specialmente nei comuni locali.

3. Milestones ed obiettivi della Roadmap

La fase iniziale di attuazione della roadmap ha trovato ispirazione nella Good Practice di Messina (GP53) "Creazione e gestione del desk energia del comune di Messina": uno degli obiettivi è stato infatti quello di supportare la replicazione della stessa attività nel comune di Catania, in diretta sinergia con l'attuazione del PAES.

A tal fine, tra il comune di Messina e l'ufficio territoriale dell'ENEA di Catania sono intercorsi molti incontri tecnici al fine di verificare e supportare l'apertura di uno Sportello Energia a Catania, obiettivo intermedio della Roadmap che costituisce un supporto essenziale sia alla realizzazione del caso-pilota specifico a Catania, sia nell'ottica di un'auspicabile replicazione per altri progetti in comuni limitrofi e a livello regionale, in quanto in grado di coinvolgere tempestivamente ed efficacemente gli attori locali interessati, agendo da catalizzatore e creando anche un'ampia rete di stakeholder altamente qualificati e continuamente formati, anche attraverso corsi di aggiornamento effettuati dall'ENEA per il tramite del suo ufficio locale.

Sulla base del già citato *Protocollo di Intesa* tra il Comune di Catania e l'ENEA, anche grazie a numerose riunioni tra l'ufficio ENEA di Catania, i responsabili tecnici e legali del Comune di Catania e personale docente del Dipartimento di Giurisprudenza dell'Università di Catania, è stato firmato un accordo esecutivo tra l'ENEA e l'Università di Catania, Dipartimento di Giurisprudenza, sviluppando un progetto di ricerca congiunto sull'individuazione del quadro normativo e finanziario nazionale per l'adozione di contratti EPC per edifici pubblici, che ha contribuito in maniera significativa anche alla redazione delle linee guida nazionali dell'EPC nel settore pubblico.

Lo studio che ne è derivato³ ha focalizzato sui principali ostacoli da superare per una rapida applicazione del modello EPC, quali l'assenza dell'EPC come tipo di contratto nel nuovo codice italiano sugli appalti pubblici (che vieta il contratto di regime integrato) e applicazione inequivocabile della sua caratterizzazione del contratto di servizio. In particolare, il rapporto si è soffermato sugli elementi minimi da includere nei contratti nel settore pubblico: il razionale dell'applicazione EPC e la loro applicabilità, indicando le differenze di applicabilità tra settore pubblico e privato.

Oltre a tali aspetti prettamente "tecnici", indirizzati all'identificazione dei requisiti legali e tecnici per poter integrare l'EPC nel quadro giuridico italiano, l'analisi fornisce anche uno

³ Rapporto Tecnico ENEA RT/2017/39/ENEA – [I contratti di Prestazione Energetica \(EPC\): aspetti giuridici degli EPC e ipotesi per il superamento dell'incertezza normativa sulla regolazione degli elementi essenziali del contratto.](#)

stato dell'arte di riferimento per tutte le parti interessate, come base per l'adozione dell'EPC in progetti pilota a livello locale, soffermandosi in particolare sulla difficoltà di accesso agli EPC da parte della PA, carente di funzionari tecnici. Questo approfondimento è risultato in perfetta sinergia con l'obiettivo generale della roadmap di incoraggiare la valorizzazione, la diffusione e lo sviluppo del mercato di EPC in Italia, a partire dal supporto alla *governance* del processo di applicazione dell'EPC nel settore pubblico nell'ambito di una amministrazione comunale di grandi dimensioni.

Di seguito una sintesi dei principali obiettivi della roadmap, che ha avuto durata biennale.

Obiettivi della Roadmap e relative tempistiche

| Obiettivi | Tempistica | Impatto | Targets | Risultati |
|---|------------|--|---|--|
| Supporto alla creazione di un "Energy Desk" nel Comune di Catania | 1 anno | Insieme a tutti i soggetti locali interessati, il personale ENEA ha anche contribuito alla creazione del "Energy Desk" a Catania per l'implementazione e il monitoraggio del PAES. | Creazione dell'"Energy Desk" | L'"Energy Desk" nel Comune di Catania |
| Supporto all'analisi delle barriere per l'applicazione del modello EPC per la riqualificazione degli edifici pubblici | 1 anno | Personale ENEA ed Università di Catania (Dipartimento di Giurisprudenza) è stato coinvolto nella realizzazione del progetto di ricerca sui contratti di prestazione energetica intitolato "Identificazione del quadro normativo del contratto di prestazioni energetiche (EPC) in Italia". | Consegna del progetto di ricerca sui contratti di prestazioni energetiche | Lo studio di ricerca ha contribuito a identificare gli ostacoli tecnici, giuridici ed economici per l'adozione di modelli EPC rivolti agli edifici pubblici in Italia. Grazie anche a questo studio, è stata redatta una proposta per la modifica delle Norme nazionali e del Codice degli appalti pubblici ed è attualmente in valutazione del Ministero dello sviluppo economico italiano. |
| Facilitare la governance di una rapida applicazione dell'EPC nel settore pubblico | 2 anni | Coinvolgimento dei principali stakeholder: ESCo, funzionari pubblici e tecnici del comune di Catania e cittadini attraverso specifici eventi di divulgazione e formazione. Programmi di formazione per la qualifica del facilitatore EPC sono stati forniti, in sinergia con il progetto H2020 guarantEE, al fine di facilitare sia la necessaria formazione degli esperti sia l'adozione dell'EPC nel settore pubblico. | Sinergia con il progetto H2020 "guarantEE" | Aumentare la consapevolezza dei benefici dell'EPC per la riqualificazione degli edifici pubblici. |

Vari eventi di divulgazione forniti ai principali stakeholder, quali ESCO locali, funzionari e tecnici del comune di Catania, cittadini, ecc., hanno garantito la diffusione della roadmap, anche in sinergia sia con la Roadmap nel Comune di Castelbuono (provincia di Palermo) all'interno dello stesso progetto PUBLEnEf, sia con il progetto H2020 [guarantEE](#), nell'ambito del quale ENEA ha erogato corsi di formazione per la qualificazione dei facilitatori EPC al fine di facilitare sia la disponibilità necessaria di esperti, sia di aumentare l'adozione dell'EPC nel settore pubblico.

In sintesi, i principali gruppi di utenti e stakeholders coinvolti nel corso della roadmap sono rappresentati da:

- Autorità locali, in primis ovviamente il Comune di Catania, anche grazie a un protocollo d'intesa già in vigore ben prima dell'avvio della Roadmap tra il Comune di Catania e l'ENEA per la collaborazione sulle iniziative di efficienza energetica.
- Università di Catania - Dipartimento di Giurisprudenza, attraverso il già citato protocollo d'intesa con l'ENEA.
- Rete locale dei gestori dell'energia, ESCO e cittadini, attraverso eventi di diffusione a Messina, Catania e Castelbuono, quest'ultimo in sinergia con l'altra roadmap di Castelbuono sviluppata nel progetto PUBLEnEf.
- Sinergia con il progetto europeo H2020 [guarantEE](#) per l'erogazione a tecnici del Comune di Catania, energy manager di Comuni limitrofi, ESCO di specifici corsi di formazione per la certificazione di facilitatori dell'EPC.

Il livello di impegno del Comune di Catania è stato molto alto perché la tematica della riqualificazione degli edifici pubblici è uno dei punti chiave previsti nel PAES locale e lo sviluppo della roadmap, presa in carico dal Dipartimento Ambiente del Comune di Catania, è stata un'opportunità per accelerare l'informazione e il ricorso all'EPC nel settore pubblico. Durante l'attuazione della roadmap c'è stata purtroppo una fase di stasi di circa sei mesi, dovuta alla riorganizzazione degli uffici del Comune di Catania conseguente anche alle elezioni amministrative del giugno 2018. Anche il nuovo Sindaco ha tuttavia mantenuto il proprio impegno sul progetto e, unitamente al supporto tecnico dell'ufficio locale ENEA, ha favorito il necessario coinvolgimento di tutti gli stakeholder interessati e mobilitato i tecnici comunali preposti alla riqualificazione energetica del patrimonio edilizio pubblico locale, predisponendo nei tempi previsti tutte le operazioni propedeutiche per l'emanazione di un bando pubblico per l'assegnazione dei lavori di riqualificazione energetica di un edificio scolastico, prevedendo in questa fase anche l'adozione di un contratto EPC "tipo" tra il Comune di Catania e la società aggiudicatrice dell'appalto.

4. Impatto della roadmap e replicabilità

L'impatto della roadmap è potenzialmente molto profondo: l'adozione dell'EPC per gli edifici pubblici è una delle principali sfide nei prossimi anni a livello nazionale e rappresenta una grande opportunità. Il successo di questo strumento passa chiaramente per la sua applicazione capillare e sistematica a livello locale. Infatti, durante il corso del progetto PUBLEnEf, sono state identificate alcune criticità per la sua attuazione ed inserimento nel nuovo codice italiano sugli appalti pubblici in Italia, aspetto fondamentale per la possibilità di replicare questo caso studio/pilota in Sicilia e in altre regioni italiane, stimolando così un ampio utilizzo dell'EPC come strumento contrattuale per la riqualificazione del settore immobiliare pubblico anche a livello nazionale.

Nel caso specifico del Comune di Catania, molte ristrutturazioni di edifici pubblici potrebbero essere realizzate attraverso il modello EPC, contribuendo anche ai risultati del PAES. Attraverso la riqualificazione energetica degli impianti di riscaldamento e raffrescamento, il risparmio energetico stimato in energia primaria per l'edificio scolastico identificato per questo studio-pilota, è pari a **oltre 120 MWh/anno**.

Cronistoria

1. 2016

Sulla base sia del PAES del Comune di Catania e del Protocollo d'Intesa già vigente tra il Comune di Catania ed ENEA, sia sulla Good Practice del Comune di Messina "Creation and management of the Energy Desk of the municipalità of Messina" del progetto PUBLEnEf, [a partire dalla seconda metà del 2016](#) il personale dell'ufficio ENEA di Catania ha interagito con i tecnici del Comune di Catania per valutare il reale interesse sulla tematica dell'efficientamento energetico degli edifici pubblici. Nello specifico, si è indagato circa la possibilità sia di istituire uno Sportello Energia anche a Catania, sulla base del successo del processo attuato a Messina, sia di sperimentare un caso-pilota applicativo per l'impiego dell'Energy Performance Contract (EPC) nella riqualificazione di un edificio comunale rappresentativo.

[29 Settembre 2016](#). Tavolo dell'energia a Messina per la presentazione del progetto PUBLEnEf e impostare in questo modo il processo di replicazione della good practice dello Sportello Energia attuata a Messina (Fig. 1).



Figura 1 – Tavolo dell'energia (a sinistra) e presentazione Progetto PUBLnEf a Messina (a destra)

2. 2017

Guidata dall'ufficio locale ENEA di Catania, interazione del gruppo di lavoro ENEA del progetto PUBLnEf e del personale ENEA coinvolto nella redazione delle linee guida nazionali sull'EPC, con i tecnici del Comune per supportare ed indirizzare la Municipalità sulla tematica della riqualificazione di edifici pubblici anche attraverso l'utilizzo dell'EPC. I numerosi incontri intercorsi, anche tramite call-conference, hanno garantito il commitment ufficiale del Comune di Catania, sancito da una lettera emessa dalla Direzione dei Lavori Pubblici, prot.n. 122480 del 03/03/2017 (Allegato 1).

Guidata dall'ufficio locale ENEA di Catania, interazione del gruppo di lavoro ENEA del progetto PUBLnEf e del personale ENEA coinvolto nella redazione delle linee guida nazionali sull'EPC, con i tecnici del Comune e i docenti dell'Università di Catania per facilitare la stipula di un protocollo di intesa tra ENEA e il Dipartimento di Giurisprudenza dell'Università di Catania per uno studio sulle barriere all'implementazione dell'EPC in Italia.

Dalla seconda metà del 2017, secondo le regole sull'anticorruzione all'interno delle istituzioni pubbliche, sono cambiati i responsabili degli assessorati e le tematiche afferenti all'Energia sono state spostate dall'assessorato dei Lavori pubblici a quello dell'Ambiente. Cambiando il Responsabile di riferimento nell'attuazione della Roadmap, ciò ha comportato un fisiologico rallentamento delle attività e reso di conseguenza necessario un ulteriore impegno da parte del personale dell'ufficio ENEA di Catania per assicurare il commitment del Comune al progetto anche da parte dei nuovi referenti.

3. 2018

Guidata dall'ufficio locale ENEA di Catania, interazione del gruppo di lavoro ENEA del progetto PUBLnEf e del personale ENEA esperto di diagnosi energetiche con i tecnici del Comune di Catania per l'individuazione dell'edificio oggetto dello studio-pilota, in particolare per quanto riguarda l'effettuazione della relativa diagnosi energetica, step essenziale e necessario per poter individuare gli interventi da mettere in atto al fine di ridurre i consumi energetici di quell'edificio specifico, e che dovranno essere considerati al momento della procedura di assegnazione dei lavori di riqualificazione. In particolare, l'ENEA ha effettuato una diagnosi energetica (certificata da un tecnico qualificato EGE) su un edificio scolastico nell'ambito del progetto "Ricerca di Sistema Elettrico", permettendo al Comune, sempre con il supporto di ENEA, di iniziare l'iter per la definizione di un Bando per la riqualificazione dell'edificio attraverso l'EPC.

12 aprile 2018. Convegno su PUBLnEf nell'ambito del Progetto Comfort 2018, l'evento più qualificato del Sud Italia per i temi della sostenibilità energetica, salvaguardia dell'ambiente e promozione della green economy: un'occasione per le aziende della Green economy e dell'economia circolare per connettersi e conoscersi nell'ottica di aprire nuovi business e rapporti commerciali (Allegato 2).

20 aprile 2018. Convegno di diffusione del progetto PUBLnEf, presso università di Catania – Facoltà di ingegneria (Fig. 2) per promuovere la roadmap di Catania sull'EPC con il coinvolgimento di altre municipalità della Sicilia ed istituzioni regionali, quali ad esempio il Comune di Palermo e la Regione Siciliana – Assessorato dei Beni Culturali, per vagliare l'ipotesi di potenziali azioni di replicabilità (Allegato 3).



Figura 2 – Buone pratiche per l’efficienza energetica nella PA. Nuove linee guida EPC: il 1° esempio in Italia


6 giugno 2018. Convegno di diffusione del progetto PUBLEnEf presso il Comune di Castelbuono (provincia di Palermo): in occasione della presentazione della roadmap di Castelbuono sono stati illustrati anche i progressi ed i risultati raggiunti dalla municipalità di Catania nell’adozione dell’EPC per la riqualificazione edilizia degli edifici pubblici (Allegato 4).

10-11 ottobre 2018. Final Meeting and Internal Meeting del progetto PUBLEnEf, con un panel all’interno del final meeting dove è stato presentato lo stato di attuazione dell’EPC in Europa con focus sull’Italia e il caso-studio analizzato nella roadmap (Allegato 5).

4. 2019

Si prevede che nei prossimi mesi dell’anno l’Assessorato Ambiente del Comune di Catania metterà a bando la riqualificazione dell’edificio scolastico oggetto dello studio-pilota.

ALLEGATO 1

 **COMUNE DI CATANIA**

Provvedimento Dirigenziale

N° 05/127 Emesso in data 3 APR 2017

OGGETTO: Pubblicazione avviso per la manifestazione di interesse da parte di ESCO con certificazione UNI CEI 11352, alla sottoscrizione di un contratto di servizio energia di cui al d.lgs. 115/2008 per l’accesso alle Pubbliche Amministrazioni agli incentivi erogati dal GSE per la realizzazione degli interventi previsti all’art. 4 del Decreto Ministeriale 102/2014, in edifici del Comune di Catania.

DIREZIONE LAVORI PUBBLICI

Ufficio intersectoriale di supporto
interno per lo sviluppo, l’elaborazione
e l’attuazione del PAES – del. GM n.112
del 2/9/2015 e Det.Dir. n. 05/310 del
28/10/2015

Prot. N. 122480 del 3 MAR 2017 **Manifestazione della disponibilità dei fondi**

| Bilancio | | Competenze | | |
|---|-------------|---------------------|---|---|
| Art. | Letti | Spese per | | |
| Il Compilatore (dott. Carmelo Oliveri) | | Somma stanziata | | |
| Il DIRITTORE (ing. Carlo Persico) | | ▲ | € | |
| | | Aggiunta per storni | ▲ | € |
| | | ▲ | € | |
| | | Dedotta per storni | ▲ | € |
| | | ▲ | € | |
| | | Impegni Assunti | ▲ | € |
| | | Fondo disponibile | ▲ | € |

Visto ed iscritto a N.
de art. lett. nel
partitario uscita di competenza l’impegno di €
addi 20

IL RAGIONIERE GENERALE

.....

ALLEGATO 2

www.enea.it
 L'ENEA è l'Agenzia nazionale per le nuove tecnologie, l'energia e lo sviluppo economico sostenibile. È un ente pubblico finalizzato alla ricerca, all'innovazione tecnologica e alla prestazione di servizi avanzati alle imprese, alla pubblica amministrazione e al cittadino, per lo sviluppo economico sostenibile (art. 4 Legge 28 dicembre 2015, n. 221).
 L'ENEA dispone di personale qualificato, laboratori avanzati, impianti sperimentali e strumentazione di eccellenza per la ricerca, studi, prove, valutazioni, analisi e servizi di formazione.

Il Decreto Legislativo n. 115 del 2011, di attuazione della direttiva 2009/42/CE relativa all'efficienza degli usi finali dell'energia e i servizi energetici*, Efficienza Energetica Individuale, inoltre, nell'Unità Tecnica per l'Efficienza Energetica dell'ENEA, la struttura chiamata a svolgere le funzioni di Agenzia Nazionale per l'efficienza energetica.
 Attraverso tale Dipartimento, l'ENEA opera a livello territoriale e anche in Sicilia, avvalendosi dei propri Uffici Regionali, allo scopo di sostenere il paese nel perseguimento dell'efficienza energetica.

www.aiatsicilia.com
 nata nel Settembre del 2004, l'Associazione per l'Ambiente e il Territorio della regione Sicilia (AAAT SICILIA), riunisce oggi gli ingegneri per l'Ambiente e il Territorio provenienti dalle diverse professioni e discipline dei territori regionali, con il comune intento di promuovere la figura professionale ed evidenziarne la specificità della competenza al territorio, alle istituzioni e ai soggetti pubblici e privati che operano nel settore.
 L'AAAT Siciliana è un'associazione in cui appare sempre più necessaria la presenza in campo ambientale di una figura professionale altamente specializzata, in grado di far fronte alle molteplici esigenze e competenze che si presentano nel territorio.
 Nel Luglio del 2009 AAAT SICILIA aderisce ad un progetto della Rete AAAT Nazionale, in simbiosi con la Sezione Territoriale Regionale, proponendosi di operare nel bacino euro-mediterraneo anche attraverso la collaborazione con le altre Sezioni AAAT che operano sul territorio nazionale.



INCENTIVI REGIONALI PER L'EFFICIENZA ENERGETICA NEL SETTORE PUBBLICO
PARTENARIATO PUBBLICO-PRIVATO E LINEE GUIDA NAZIONALI DELL'ENEA AGLI ENERGY PERFORMANCE CONTRACT

NUOVI AUSILI, METODI E STRUMENTI ELETTRONICI DI MODELLOZIONE, PER L'EDILIZIA E LE INDUSTRIE TRUTTIVE.



Giovedì 12 aprile 2018
ore 10.30 - 14.00 presso

Le Ciminiere - Viale Africa, Catania
Sala Ulisse



www.enea.it

CON IL PATROCINIO DI



Ordine dei Periti Industriali e dei Periti Industriali Laureati della Provincia di Catania

CON IL CONTRIBUTO DI



Segreteria organizzativa del convegno

Aiut Sicilia
 tel. 329732075
 e-mail: info@aiatsicilia.com

www.enea.it

Supporting Public Authorities to Implement Energy Efficient Policies



Centro Fieristico LE CIMINIERE - CATANIA
12-13-14 APRILE 2018



PUBLEnEF: buone pratiche relative alla riqualificazione degli edifici pubblici

Catania, 12 Aprile 2018
 (Le Ciminiere - Viale Africa, Catania Sala Ulisse)



Progetto Europeo H2020 - PubleneF

PUBLEnEF mira ad aiutare gli Stati membri dell'Unione Europea nell'attuazione di politiche energetiche sostenibili ed efficienti (con particolare riguardo all'efficienza energetica) e di consentire loro di utilizzare le migliori pratiche e i processi politici attuati in altri Stati membri a livello nazionale, regionale e / o livello locale.

Il progetto, iniziato a febbraio 2016, è stato approvato nell'ambito del programma quadro europeo Horizon 2020 ed ha una durata di 36 mesi.

Sono coinvolti attraverso Agenzie Nazionali e Locali per l'Energia e Associazioni Nazionali e locali operanti nell'ambito energetico:

- 12 paesi membri UE: Olanda (JIN), Italia (ENEA), Francia (ARENE), Austria (ESV), Irlanda (TEA), Spagna (CIEMAT), Grecia (GRES), Polonia (KAPE), Romania (AEEP), Bulgaria (ABEA).
- 2 agenzie europee: FEDARENE ed ENERGY CITIES



11.00 Società ESCO, Partecipato Pubblico Privato ed Energy Performance Contract: problematiche tecnico-legali e normative

Maria Giovanna Landi - ENEA Roma
 Giulia Centi - ENEA Roma
 Marco Anfuso - Gianluca Costanzo - Sicileseo
 Angelo Todaro - Assosco Sicilia
 Antonello Pazzini - Commissario e Questore Comitato Economico e Sociale Europeo - Bruxelles

12.30 Esempi di management energetico, e di progettazione, realizzazione e gestione del complesso edificio/impianti secondo l'approccio del BIM.

"PUBLEnEF: buone pratiche relative alla riqualificazione degli edifici pubblici"

Alessandro Federici - Pietro Falconi ENEA Roma
 Roberto Santandrea - Energy Manager Assessorato Regionale del BB.CC.

"Energy Service Performance Contractor, il meccanismo delle ESCO nelle agenzie federali USA"
 Antonino Piluso - Installation Energy Manager base di Sigonella

"L'approccio integrato del Building Information Modeling"
 Andrea Ferrara - Progettista - BIM Manager IUSA Progetti

"I bandi regionali per l'efficienza energetica negli edifici pubblici e nella pubblica amministrazione. In versione problematica"
 Francesco Cappello - ENEA Sicilia

Sandro Felgini - Energy Manager IUSA Progetti
14.00 Conclusioni e chiusura dei lavori

www.aiatsicilia.com

MOTIVI DELL'INCONTRO

Scopo del convegno è quello di creare un momento di aggiornamento tecnico e di incontro fra gli operatori della ricerca, delle professioni e delle imprese. In relazione ai recenti bandi regionali di incentivazione degli interventi per l'efficienza energetica nel settore pubblico, si parlerà di meccanismi, come il partenariato pubblico-privato e i contratti a garanzia dei risultati che consentono di superare le difficoltà di realizzazione delle opere e servizi. Verranno pure presentate alcune importanti esperienze condotte in Sicilia. L'aggiornamento rappresenta un'occasione per lo scambio di informazioni ed esperienze sulle diverse problematiche che si presentano in un settore in forte evoluzione e su soluzioni tecniche, modelli economici e attività sempre più efficaci e utili al perseguimento degli obiettivi, mondiali ed energetici ma anche sociali, di crescita professionale, occupazionale e culturale.

Previsto il riconoscimento di crediti formativi

PROGRAMMA

10.30 Indirizzi di saluto

Mauro Marani - ENEA - Responsabile Unità Tecnica Efficienza Energetica AP
 Alessandro Amaro - Presidente Ordine degli Architetti della Provincia di Catania

Nicola Vitale - Presidente Ordine dei Periti Industriali Catania

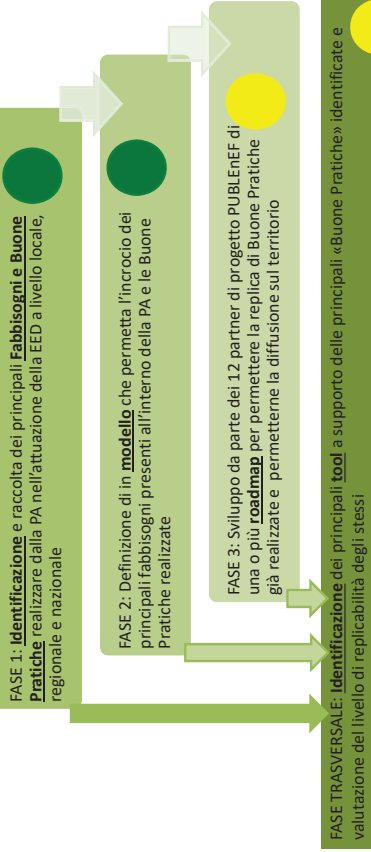
Paolo Nicotosi - Presidente Collegio dei Geometri di Catania

Veronica Leone - Presidente Fondazione degli Architetti della provincia di Catania

Introducono e coordinano

Francesco Cappello - ENEA Sicilia
 Pier Francesco Scandura - AAAT Sicilia





● ATTIVITÀ PROGETTUALE CONCLUSA

● ATTIVITÀ PROGETTUALE IN CORSO



3

In Italia, il sondaggio svolto attraverso la somministrazione di appositi questionari e lo svolgimento di interviste e colloqui effettuati a livello di PA locale con i policy maker e funzionari e addetti governativi ha portato a rilevare le seguenti Buone Pratiche e Fabbisogni:

| Comune interessato | Buone Pratiche | Fabbisogni |
|--------------------|--|---|
| Messina | Creazione sportello energia con partecipazione "allargata" | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maggiore semplificazione nelle procedure amministrative - Maggiore informazione per i cittadini sulle tematiche di efficienza energetica (ad esempio una struttura dedicata all'informazione per i cittadini) - Maggiore coinvolgimento diretto dei rappresentanti politici - Semplificare l'accesso alle procedure di prestito e maggiore investimenti da parte dei soggetti privati - Semplificare le procedure di pagamento - Maggiore collaborazione tra i diversi soggetti interessati - Maggiore coordinamento a livello regionale - Maggiore scambio di informazioni sia a livello regionale che a locale |
| Catania | Impianto di cogenerazione per piscina comunale | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maggiore semplificazione nelle procedure amministrative - Maggiore informazione per i cittadini sulle tematiche di efficienza energetica (ad esempio una struttura dedicata all'informazione per i cittadini) - Più risorse finanziarie - Maggiore scambio di informazioni tra i diversi soggetti interessati |
| Castelbuono (PA) | Raccolta differenziata attraverso asini | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maggiore semplificazione nelle procedure amministrative - Maggiore informazione per i cittadini sulle tematiche di efficienza energetica (ad esempio una struttura dedicata all'informazione per i cittadini) |



5

Relativamente agli aspetti applicativi dell'EPC sono state raccolte le Buone Pratiche e gli strumenti a supporto sperimentate dagli altri partner di progetto a livello locale, regionale, nazionale ed europeo.

Tabella Buone Pratiche EPC identificate a livello Europeo

| Buona Pratica Identificata | Breve Descrizione | Livello |
|---|---|-----------|
| Energy Contracting Programme Upper Austria - GP35 | Supports energy efficiency projects and investments in renewable energy technologies in the public and business sectors. Includes financial incentives. | Regionale |
| NEWLIGHT - Zagreb County and Krapina-Zagorje County - GP07(TEA) - GP09 (CEI) | Modernisation of public lighting systems mainly through Energy Performance Contracting (EPC). | Regionale |
| Facilitation of Energy Project Investment in Local Authorities - Galway County Council - GP21 | Innovative funding solution, Energy Conservation Budget is utilised with an internal Energy performance Contract (EPC). | Locale |



4

Individuazione del quadro normativo e finanziario dei contratti EPC per edifici, finalizzata alla loro valorizzazione, diffusione, sviluppo del mercato in Italia (http://publiefef-project.eu/?page_id=2718)

| Attività previste dal progetto | Stakeholder coinvolti | Stato | Scadenze |
|---|--|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Studio per valutare le barriere regolatorie ad oggi presenti che impediscono la diffusione dei contratti EPC in Italia ed identificazione delle soluzioni per superarle | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ENEA e Università di Catania - Facoltà di Giurisprudenza | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Concluso | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creazione sportello energia con partecipazione "allargata" | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Comune di Catania, ENEA, ... | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Concluso / In corso / Da svolgere | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formazione di tecnici del Comune di Catania come «Facilitatori EPC» per favorire la diffusione di contratto tipo | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Comune di Catania, ENEA, Progetto H2020 Guarantee | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Da svolgere | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Marzo-Luglio 2018 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identificazione di un edificio pubblico del comune di Catania come pilota per la realizzazione di un contratto EPC | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Comune di Catania, ENEA, ESCO, Università di Catania - Facoltà di Ingegneria | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Da svolgere | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Marzo-Luglio 2018 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Definizione e aggiudicazione contratto EPC | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Comune di Catania, ENEA, ESCO | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Da svolgere | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Settembre-Dicembre 2018 |

AGENZIA NAZIONALE PER LE NUOVE TECNOLOGIE E ENERGIA E LO SVILUPPO ECONOMICO SOSTENIBILE

6

Prossimi passi e collaborazioni

Municipalità di Catania per:

- Formazione di tecnici come «facilitatori EPC»;
 - Identificazione dell'edificio pubblico pilota da parte del Comune;
 - Definizione e aggiudicazione di uno dei primi contratti EPC in Italia secondo le nuove linee guida
- Facoltà di Ingegneria dell'Università di Catania
- Diagnosi energetiche di edifici pubblici già svolte



7



pietro.falconi@enea.it

Grazie per la vostra disponibilità,
attenzione e interessi!



8

ALLEGATO 3



Agenzia nazionale per le nuove tecnologie,
l'energia e lo sviluppo economico sostenibile



UNIVERSITÀ
degli STUDI
di CATANIA

PUBLENEf | Buone pratiche per l'efficienza energetica nella PA Nuove linee guida EPC: il 1° esempio in Italia

Catania, 20 aprile 2018 - Cittadella Universitaria – Edificio 4 – Aula Oliveri

Analisi dei fabbisogni, individuazione di strumenti e replicabilità di buone pratiche: questi gli obiettivi del progetto PUBLENEf a supporto delle sfide, sempre più complesse, della Pubblica Amministrazione in tema di efficienza energetica. Il progetto mette a disposizione 55 esperienze di successo per il superamento delle barriere che ostacolano la diffusione dell'efficienza energetica sul territorio. Nella città di Catania – una delle 15 roadmap sviluppate dal progetto – PUBLENEf supporta gli stakeholder locali per il primo caso applicativo in Italia di riqualificazione energetica di edifici pubblici secondo le nuove linee guida nazionali sui contratti di prestazione energetica.

Programma

- 10:00 • **Registrazione dei partecipanti**
- 10:30 • **Indirizzi di saluto**
Vincenzo Catania, *Direttore Dipartimento Ingegneria Elettrica, Elettronica e Informatica, Università degli Studi di Catania*
Carmelo Oliveri, *Assessorato all'Ambiente, Comune di Catania*
- 10:50 • **PUBLENEf: supporto alla PA per le politiche di efficienza energetica**
Alessandro Federici, *Dipartimento Unità Efficienza Energetica, ENEA*
- 11:00 • **PUBLENEf: i fabbisogni della PA, gli strumenti a disposizione e la Roadmap per l'applicazione delle nuove linee guida EPC**
Pietro Falconi, *Dipartimento Unità Efficienza Energetica, ENEA*
- 11:10 • **L'esperienza dell'Assessorato dei Beni Culturali della Regione Siciliana**
Roberto Sannasardo, *Energy Manager Assessorato Regionale dei Beni Culturali e dell'Identità Siciliana, Regione Siciliana*
- 11:20 • **L'efficienza energetica nelle Aziende sanitarie**
Carlo Olivo, *Esperto in Gestione Energia - Energy Manager Azienda Sanitaria Provinciale Messina*
- Coffe Break
- 11:40 • **Il contratto EPC per gli edifici: criticità normative e loro possibile superamento**
Claudia Benanti, *Dipartimento di Giurisprudenza, Università degli Studi di Catania*
- 11:50 • **La diagnosi energetica nella Pubblica Amministrazione: casi studio**
Luigi Marietta, *Dipartimento di Ingegneria Elettrica Elettronica e Informatica, Università degli Studi di Catania*
Giuliano Cammarata, *Dipartimento di Ingegneria Elettrica Elettronica e Informatica, Università degli Studi di Catania*
- 12:10 • **Tavola Rotonda: Il partenariato pubblico/privato e il ruolo delle ESCo in Sicilia**
Modera: Francesco Cappello, *Dipartimento Unità Efficienza Energetica, ENEA*
Marco Anfuso, *Presidente SicileSCO*
Sandro Felgionti, *staff di direzione SicileSCO*
Angelo Todaro, *Presidente Assoesca*
Vincenzo D'Alberty, *staff di direzione Assoesca*



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ALLEGATO 4



PUBLEnEf Buone pratiche per l'efficienza energetica nella PA

Castelbuono, 06 giugno 2018 – Sala delle Capriate – Via Roma, 72

Analisi dei fabbisogni, individuazione di strumenti e replicabilità di buone pratiche: questi gli obiettivi del progetto PUBLEnEf a supporto delle sfide, sempre più complesse, della Pubblica Amministrazione locale in tema di efficienza energetica. 65 esperienze di successo messe a disposizione dei policymaker per il superamento delle barriere che ostacolano la diffusione dell'efficienza energetica sul territorio. A Castelbuono una delle 15 roadmap sviluppate dal progetto, per l'individuazione e il superamento delle barriere alla riqualificazione energetica degli edifici pubblici.

- Programma
- 09:00 Registrazione dei partecipanti
 - 09:30 Indirizzi di saluto
Mario Cicero, Sindaco di Castelbuono
Salvatore Pitrucella, Coordinatore del Dipart. Sost. Energetico e Ambientale – Ordine degli Architetti di Palermo
Vincenzo Di Dio, Presidente dell'Ordine degli Ingegneri della Provincia di Palermo
Roberto Moneta, Direttore del Dipartimento Unità Efficienza Energetica, ENEA
 - 09:50 PUBLEnEf - Supporto alla PA per le politiche di efficienza energetica
Alessandro Federici, Dipartimento Unità Efficienza Energetica, ENEA
 - 10:00 PUBLEnEf - I fabbisogni della PA e gli strumenti a disposizione
Pietro Falconi, Dipartimento Unità Efficienza Energetica, ENEA
 - 10:10 PUBLEnEf - La roadmap di Catania
Paolo Morgante, Dipartimento Unità Efficienza Energetica, ENEA
 - 10:20 PUBLEnEf - La roadmap di Castelbuono per l'efficienza energetica negli edifici pubblici
Domenico Prisinzano, Dipartimento Unità Efficienza Energetica, ENEA
 - 10:30 PUBLEnEf - La roadmap di Castelbuono: caso studio sulle pompe di calore con sonde geotermiche
Biagio di Pietra, Dipartimento Unità Efficienza Energetica, ENEA; Walter Lombardo
 - 10:50 Coffe Break
 - 11:20 Strumenti di supporto alla decisione per interventi di retrofit energetico nella PA
Marco Beccali, Dipartimento DEIM – Scuola Politecnica, Università degli studi di Palermo
 - 11:40 L'audit energetico in edilizia
Francesca Margiotta, Dipartimento Unità Efficienza Energetica, ENEA
 - 11:50 I Criteri Ambientali Minimi per l'affidamento di servizi di progettazione e lavori per la nuova costruzione, ristrutturazione e manutenzione di edifici pubblici
Antonio Sindoni, Delegato Territoriale AICARR per la Sicilia occidentale
 - 12:10 Il contratto EPC per gli edifici: criticità normative e loro possibile superamento
Claudia Benati, Dipartimento di Giurisprudenza, Università degli Studi di Catania
 - 12:30 POR 2014-2020: L'ENEA e le misure regionali di incentivazione per l'efficienza energetica
Francesco Cappello, Dipartimento Unità Efficienza Energetica, ENEA
 - 12:45 Meccanismi di incentivazione per gli interventi di efficienza energetica nella PA
Domenico Prisinzano, Dipartimento Unità Efficienza Energetica, ENEA
 - 13:00 Dibattito e chiusura dei lavori

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 695923



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PUBLEnEf
energy efficiency policy support

PUBLEnEf
Buone pratiche per l'efficienza energetica nella PA

Castelbuono, 6 giugno 2018
Sala delle Capriate – Via Roma, 72

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UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI PALERMO
Cultura e Ricerca per Energie Umane e Ambientali

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Agenzia nazionale per le nuove tecnologie,
l'energia e lo sviluppo economico sostenibile

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Identification of the regulatory and financial framework for EPC contracts for buildings, aimed at their valorisation, dissemination and market development in Italy

ROADMAP OBJECTIVES:

- Identification of the barriers for the application of the EPC model in public buildings
- Facilitate the governance of a quick application of EPC in public sector
- Identification of the minimum elements to be included in EPC in public sector developing a specific contract type in the 2017 new Italian Public Procurement Code
- First applications in Italy of the new national EPC guidelines

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS:

- Formal involvement of the relevant local key stakeholders : Municipality of Catania and other neighbor municipalities, local associations of ESCOs, key institutional stakeholders, University of Catania, ENEA
- A deep analysis of legal and financial barriers related to the EPC application
- Leveraging the Implementation of the first EPC pilot case of energy renovation of public building by the adoption of the National EPC Guidelines, consistent with Energy Efficiency Directive
- Synergy with the guarantEE H2020 project for the training of the EPC Facilitators



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 695923

Public Authorities Implementing Energy Efficiency Policies

PUBLENEf Final Conference

10 October 2018 , 9am - 4pm
Palais des Académies, Brussels



11:15 Panel – Stakeholder discussion on the key challenges ahead, opportunities and the support needed to achieve our energy efficiency targets
Moderator: Vasil Okononov, Joint Implementation Network, Coordinator of PUBLENEf

- Paula Gallagher, Tipperary Energy Agency
- Sander Haggart, European Commission, DG REGIO, Smart and Sustainable Growth
- Claire Bourmont, Executive Director of Energy Cities
- Francisco Prieto, ESCAN SA

12:15 Networking Lunch
Come visit the stands of the PUBLENEf partners showcasing their energy efficiency policy roadmap and key achievements.

13:30 ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES FROM THE LOCAL AND NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE
During this session PUBLENEf will present its main findings and practical results from the energy efficiency policy roadmaps. Project developers from across Europe will share and exchange on their experience in stimulating investments in their territories. Financing schemes, replication of successful policies and citizen involvement will be the operative words.

Key results and lessons learned from the PUBLENEf project.
Vasil Okononov, Joint Implementation Network, Coordinator of PUBLENEf

13:50 Panel 1 – Cities and Regions investing in their energy efficiency action plans
• Petros Filicos, ENEA - TIC
• Mia Dragovic, Institute for European Energy and Climate Policy
• EIBs European Public-Private Partnerships Expertise Centre TIC

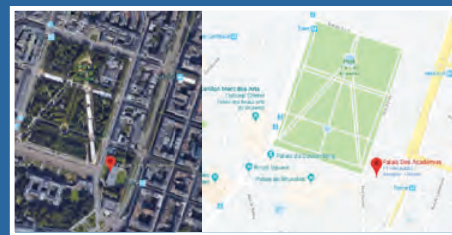
Panel 2 – Creating the right ecosystem to roll-out energy efficiency schemes
• Dana Csercsing, REScoop
• Maria-Laura Schiava-Morant, Institut d'Aménagement et d'Urbanisme de la région Ile-de-France, Département énergie et climat ABERNE
• Anna Metz-KAPEL - TIC
• Annick Schwabiger, Bundes Environment

Panel Moderator: Paul Kenny, Tipperary Energy Agency

16:00 CONCLUSIONS
Vasil Okononov, Joint Implementation Network, Coordinator of PUBLENEf
Ceremony of the Roger Léon Award 2018
We invite you to register and attend the Roger Léon Award Ceremony organised by PUBLENEf. More information: publunenef.com/rogerleonaward.

Practical information

Location: Palace of the Academies, 1 Rue Ducale, 1000 Brussels
Access: Metro line 2 or line 6; stop "Trône"; exit "Luxembourg"



www.publunenef-project.eu

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This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 696069

A new Energy Efficiency Directive has been agreed upon and EU member states have their own target 32.5% for 2030. Public authorities through their energy efficiency strategies will be the main drivers for implementing the necessary measures and monitoring their impact towards this new target.

The PUBLENEf H2020 project has been focusing precisely on mobilising public authorities at local, regional and national level and on connecting them. Based on needs assessments and good practices analysis, the partners developed policy roadmaps in 12 cities and regions from across Europe to implement energy efficiency pathways towards sustainability.

In the frame of the European Week of Regions and Cities, this event will explore the capacity of local and regional authorities to lead the transition to an energy efficient society. EU level representatives will present the new Energy Efficiency Directive and the role of public authorities. The event will also provide an opportunity for the participants to share their experiences and discuss the approaches that will be discussed and effective tools shared. You'll have the chance to exchange with fellow experts on the key dimensions of energy efficiency policies and together explore the latest trends and solutions.

AGENDA

09:00 Registration

09:30 FROM EUROPEAN UNION TARGETS TO EFFECTIVE POLICIES – THE ROAD SO FAR AND THE CHALLENGES AHEAD
This session will be introduced by keynote speeches detailing the new European energy efficiency legal framework as well as the most recent support policies. Local and regional authorities will share their own experience from designing and implementing energy efficiency strategies. The policy approaches will be discussed and effective tools shared. You'll have the chance to exchange with fellow experts on the key dimensions of energy efficiency policies and together explore the latest trends and solutions.

Key results and lessons learned from the PUBLENEf project.
Vasil Okononov, Joint Implementation Network, Coordinator of PUBLENEf

- Petros Filicos, ENEA - TIC
- Mia Dragovic, Institute for European Energy and Climate Policy
- EIBs European Public-Private Partnerships Expertise Centre TIC
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- Maria-Laura Schiava-Morant, Institut d'Aménagement et d'Urbanisme de la région Ile-de-France, Département énergie et climat ABERNE
- Anna Metz-KAPEL - TIC
- Annick Schwabiger, Bundes Environment

Panel Moderator: Paul Kenny, Tipperary Energy Agency

11:00 Coffee break





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Public Authorities Implementing Energy Efficiency Policies – PUBLiNEf Conference

Based on needs assessments and good practices analysis, the PUBLiNEf partners developed policy roadmaps in 12 cities and regions from across Europe to implement energy efficiency pathways towards sustainability. In the frame of the European Week of Regions and Cities, this event explored the capacity of local and regional authorities to lead the transition to an energy efficient society. EU level representatives presented the new policy framework for energy efficiency and latest financing opportunities, successful approaches will be discussed and effective tools shared. Participants had the chance to exchange with fellow experts on the key dimensions of energy efficiency policies and together explore the latest trends and solutions.

First session: FROM EUROPEAN UNION TARGETS TO EFFECTIVE POLICIES – THE ROAD SO FAR AND THE CHALLENGES AHEAD

This session was introduced by keynote speeches detailing the new European Energy Efficiency legal framework as well as the most recent support policies. Local and regional authorities shared their own experience from designing and implementing energy efficiency strategies.

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The Energy Transit
Wed Nov 28th 09:00

- Main Lessons from PUBLiNEf – **Vlasis Oikonomou**, Joint Implementation Network, Coordinator of PUBLiNEf
- Key changes on energy efficiency in the Clean Energy for All Europeans package – **Radoš Horacek**, European Commission, DG Energy, Energy Efficiency Unit
- Does the new Energy Efficiency Directive put us on the right track towards respecting the Paris Climate Agreement? – **Miroslav Poche**, European Parliament, Rapporteur on the Energy Efficiency Directive
- EU Funding for Energy Efficiency Market Uptake – **Vincent Berrutto**, Executive Agency for Small and Medium sized Enterprises
- From strategy to implementation: Upper Austria's GEP programme – **Christiane Egger**, OÖ Energiesparverband, Upper Austria
- Transition to a resilient and nearly zero emission urban territory in 2050 – **Marc Schlitz**, City of Liège, Strategic Department

The policy recommendations arising from the PUBLiNEf project were presented to the participants and an interactive panel discussion explored the challenges ahead and their potential solutions.

Read PUBLiNEf's latest policy briefs:

- PUBLiNEf Policy Brief n°1 – Getting your Renovation Strategy Right – Feedback from Local and Regional Experts
- PUBLiNEf Policy Brief n°2 – FOCUS ON THE SCALE-UP OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROJECTS



Stakeholder discussion

Stakeholder discussion on the key challenges ahead, opportunities and the support needed to achieve our energy efficiency targets

Paula Gallagher, Tipperary Energy Agency

Sander Happaerts, European Commission, DG REGIO, Smart and Sustainable Growth

Claire Roumet, Executive Director of Energy Cities

Francisco Puente, ESCAN – EMPOWER: More carbon reduction by dynamically monitoring energy efficiency

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Second session – ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES FROM THE LOCAL AND REGIONAL PERSPECTIVE

During this session PUBLiNEf partners presented their main findings and practical results from the energy efficiency policy roadmaps. Project developers from across Europe shared and exchanged on their experience in stimulating investments in their territories. Financing schemes, replication of successful policies and citizen involvement were the operative words.

Moderator: Paul Kenny, Tipperary Energy Agency

Panel 1 – Cities and Regions investing in their energy efficiency action plans



Panel 1

Pietro Falconi, Italian National Agency for New Technologies, Energy and Sustainable Economic Development- ENEA – EPC adoption status in public sector in Italy and Catania roadmap case study

Mia Dragovic, Institute for European Energy and Climate Policy – PROSPECT: peer-to-peer learning in regional and local authorities in order to finance and implement their

sustainable energy and climate action plans

Learn more about **PROSPECT** [HERE](#)

Reinhard Six, European Investment Bank – ELENA in short: Supporting Energy Efficiency and EPC market development

Panel 2 – Creating the right ecosystem to roll-out energy efficiency schemes

Daan Creupelandt, European Federation of Renewable Energy Cooperatives- REScoop

Marie-Laure Falque-Masset, Institut d'aménagement et d'urbanisme de la région Île-de-France, Département énergie et climat ARENE

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Panel 2

Piotr Gutowski, Polish National Energy Conservation Agency-KAPE – The concept of Energy Clusters in Poland

Annick Schwaiger, Bruxelles Environnement – innovate-Setting up innovative energy efficiency service packages for home renovations

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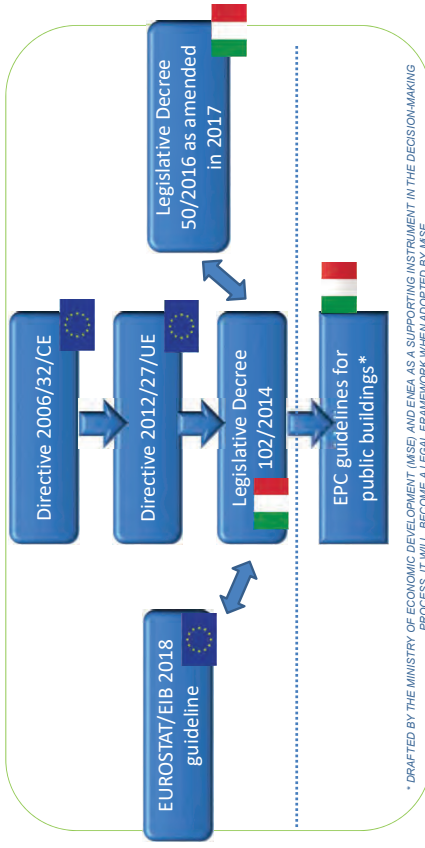
EPC adoption status in public sector in Italy and
Catania roadmap case study

Pietro Falconi (ENEA)



- The big issue for EPC adoption in Public Sector is related to the Italian law system.
- EPC in public sector assigned on the basis of a public tender can be either a public procurement or a concession.
- Italian national EPC guidelines for Public Buildings has been prepared by ENEA on request by MiSE
- MiSE is evaluating the guidelines

Optimal condition: to amend the current legal regulation creating a specific contract type for PP in the New Code of Contracts



Following the main reason to boost the application of EPC
in public procurement in Italy.



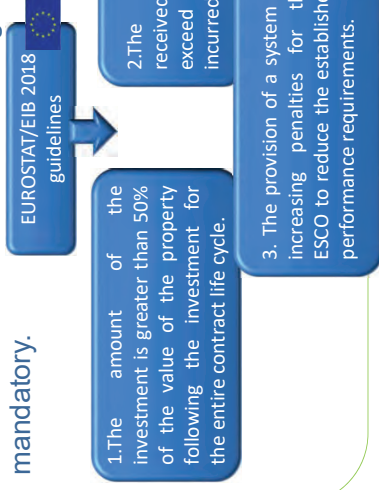
Pending the issuance of the National EPC guidelines for public buildings, one of the roadmap developed in PUBLEnEf project is related to the application of the mentioned guidelines.

| Main roadmap objectives | Key achievements |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of the barriers for the application of the EPC model in public buildings Facilitate the governance of a quick application of EPC in public sector Insert in the EPC contract the minimum elements stated in the annex 8 of the EED Directive First applications in Italy of the new national EPC Guidelines for public sector | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formal involvement of the relevant local key stakeholders: Municipality of Catania and other neighbor municipalities, local associations of ESCOs, key institutional stakeholders, University of Catania, ENEA A deep analysis of legal, financial and technical barriers related to the EPC application Leveraging the implementation of the first EPC pilot case of energy renovation of public buildings by the adoption of the National EPC Guidelines, consistent with Energy Efficiency Directive Synergy with the H2020 guarantEE project for the training of the EPC PA Facilitators |

Thanks for your time and attention!!

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Off Balance Sheet: the following three conditions are mandatory.



Next step: roadmap replication in Sicily

↓

Sicily Region - Department of Cultural Heritage and Sicilian Identity

↓

EPC, as an instrument, for renovation, protection, restoration and enhancement of cultural heritage in EE prospective

Municipalità di Castelbuono [Palermo, Italia]

Roadmap



PUBLENEF has received funding from European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 695923

Monitoraggio del consumo energetico degli impianti a pompa di calore geotermica per il riscaldamento e il raffrescamento negli edifici pubblici: identificazione delle misure di efficienza energetica

Livello della roadmap: locale

Redatto da Domenico Prisinzano, Biagio di Pietra, Pietro Falconi, Alessandro Federici, Lucilla Fornarini (ENEA)

Gennaio 2019

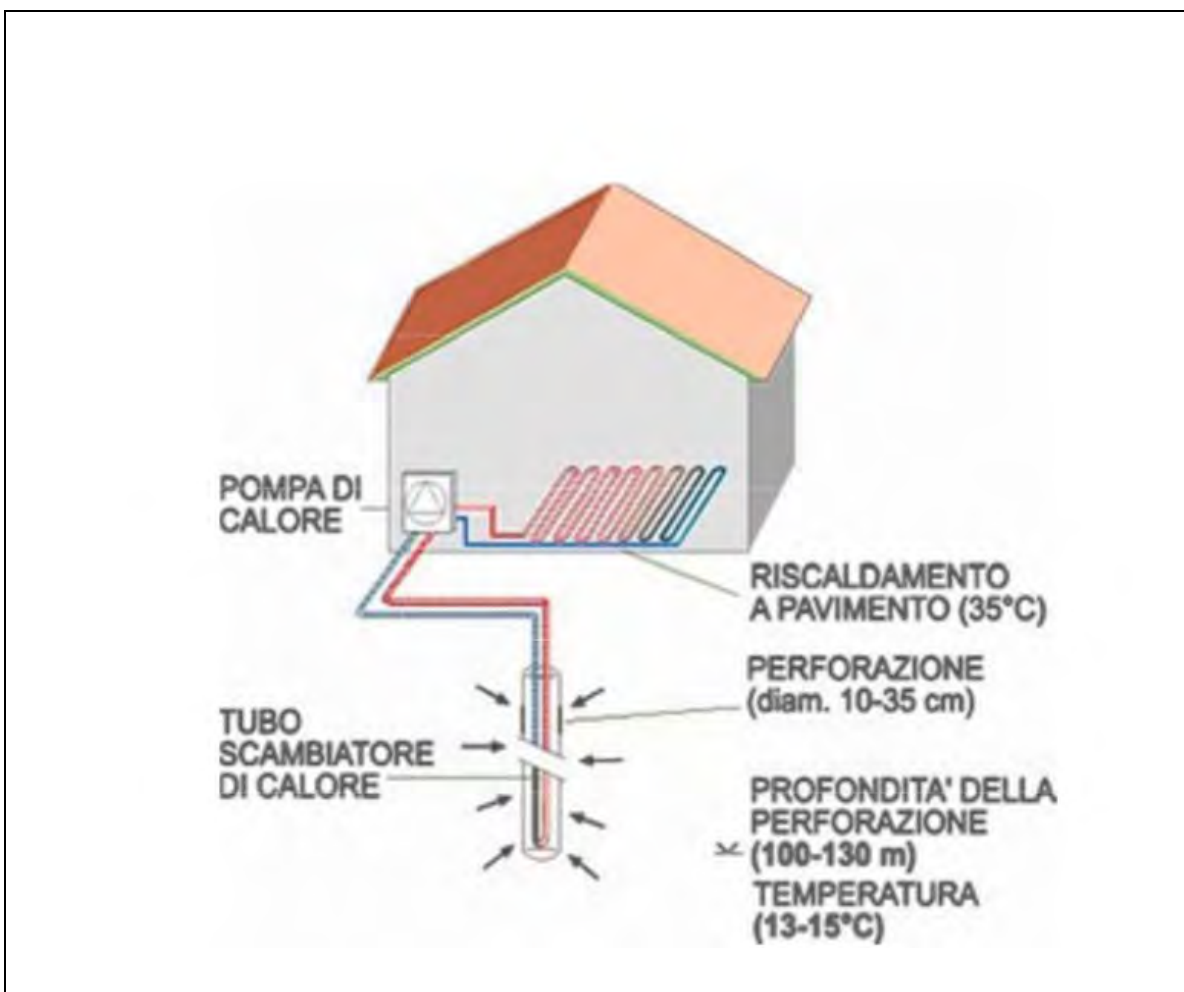
In collaborazione con OO ESV, CIEMAT

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1. Roadmap e risultati chiave

La roadmap di Castelbuono ha come oggetto l'analisi comparativa della tecnologia a pompe di calore aria-acqua con scambio geotermico installata in alcuni edifici pubblici della municipalità di Castelbuono rispetto ad una tecnologia tradizionale ed all'appropriato utilizzo della stessa, si veda schema esemplificativo riportato in FIGURA 1.

Figura 1



I principali risultati della roadmap sono stati i seguenti:

- monitoraggio del consumo energetico della pompa di calore geotermica per il riscaldamento e il raffrescamento degli spazi nella scuola secondaria "Minà Palumbo" di Castelbuono;
- sensibilizzazione dei cittadini di Castelbuono attraverso attività di diffusione locale sulle tematiche inerenti il risparmio energetico;

- formazione del personale tecnico dell'ufficio del comune e di altri portatori di interesse locali attraverso l'ufficio locale dell'ENEA;
- benchmarking attraverso il confronto tra sistemi convenzionali di riscaldamento e raffreddamento con quelli che utilizzano la tecnologia geotermica e inoltre avvalendosi della valutazione di indicatori chiave di prestazione energetica per replicare eventualmente l'utilizzo di questa tecnologia in altri edifici pubblici nella città;
- diffusione dei risultati della procedura di monitoraggio e valutazione in altri comuni limitrofi.

La scuola "Minà Palumbo" di Castelbuono è stata scelta perché ritenuta di particolare interesse scientifico in quanto recentemente soggetta al miglioramento dell'efficienza energetica attraverso l'installazione di pompe di calore. Questa azione è parte di un progetto che coinvolge altri tre edifici comunali (Ex Convento San Francesco, Scuola Elementare San Paolo, Castello Comunale) in cui sono stati installati impianti geotermici simili.

I risultati della simulazione annuale, in condizione di funzionamento ideale della pompa di calore geotermica, hanno fatto registrare una stima di risparmio di energia primaria di circa il 23% rispetto ad una tecnologia tradizionale basata su caldaia a gas da 100 kW e chiller da 35 KW.

2. Contesto iniziale e definizione della Roadmap

2.1 Descrizione del territorio

Il territorio di Castelbuono (Figura 2) è costituito principalmente da terreni agricoli (85%) e silvicoltura (15%). L'economia locale si basa principalmente su attività manifatturiere (13%), commercio (31%) e turismo (25%). Sono inoltre presenti numerose attività relative al settore terziario (servizi pubblici e sociali (13%) e immobili, affitto, tecnologia dell'informazione, ricerca e altre attività professionali e commerciali (12%)).

Dal dicembre 2009, la città di Castelbuono ha preso parte all'iniziativa europea "Patto dei sindaci", sviluppando i suoi piani d'azione per l'energia sostenibile (SEAP); sono state identificate varie azioni attraverso le quali la città potrebbe ridurre di almeno il 20% le sue emissioni totali di CO₂ entro il 2020, rispetto al 2005:

- Settore pubblico: le azioni principali comprendono la promozione e l'attuazione dell'efficienza energetica degli edifici pubblici attraverso sistemi geotermici, solari

termici, fotovoltaici e l'attuazione di una caldaia a biomassa all'attuale mattatoio, la riqualificazione dell'illuminazione pubblica, l'acquisto di energia verde certificata, la gestione di un impianto di depurazione delle acque reflue, la sostituzione delle lampade votive.

- Settore residenziale: le azioni principali comprendono l'incentivo all'acquisto di: a) sistemi fotovoltaici, b) caldaie solari termiche ed efficienti e c) energia verde certificata.

Settore dei trasporti: le azioni principali comprendono l'introduzione della "zona 30", in cui la velocità massima ammessa è di 30 km / h e la riqualificazione della flotta di trasporto pubblico comunale.

Figura 2



2.1 La definizione della Roadmap

La roadmap ha come ambito l'analisi degli interventi di efficienza energetica effettuati dall'amministrazione di Castelbuono relativamente all'utilizzo delle tecnologia delle pompe di calore aria-acqua con scambio geotermico a bassa entalpia da 45 kW. Le

quattro strutture municipali dove tale tecnologia è stata recentemente installata sono le seguenti:

- scuola secondaria Francesco Minà Palumbo (Figura 3);
- ex convento di San Francesco;
- scuola elementare di San Paolo;
- Castello Comunale di Castelbuono.

In particolare, per la roadmap in oggetto è stato scelto come intervento pilota di efficienza energetica quello svolto presso la prima di queste strutture, in quanto i nuovi impianti negli altri edifici pubblici non erano ancora entrati in funzione durante la fase iniziale di sviluppo della roadmap. Si precisa che i risultati del risparmio energetico per il volume riscaldato sono considerati applicabili anche per gli altri tre edifici.

Figura 3



3. Milestones ed obiettivi della Roadmap

Le buone pratiche dalle quali la roadmap di Castelbuono ha trovato ispirazione sono le seguenti:

Buona Pratica numero 30 (RES Heating and Cooling - Sviluppo di azioni strategiche) nella regione di Rhodope in Bulgaria, relativa all'utilizzo efficace del potenziale di biomassa in alcuni comuni. La buona pratica descrive lo sviluppo delle energie rinnovabili nel riscaldamento e raffreddamento attraverso schemi pilota regionali e azioni strategiche, questi sono stati trovati adatti allo specifico contesto del Comune di Castelbuono.

Buona pratica numero 46 relativa al miglioramento dell'efficienza energetica dell'area funzionale della città di Slupsk attraverso la costruzione della modernizzazione termica che descrive come migliorare le tecnologie di efficienza energetica in tutti gli edifici pubblici. In particolare, la buona pratica numero 46 è collegato alle tecnologie di riscaldamento e raffreddamento e, per questo motivo, è stata adattata per questa roadmap.

L'obiettivo finale della roadmap è il monitoraggio del consumo di energia l'identificazione delle misure più adeguate al miglioramento dell'efficienza energetica negli edifici pubblici. A tal fine, è stato valutato l'impatto di un sistema di riscaldamento / raffreddamento con pompe di calore geotermiche, sulle prestazioni energetiche della scuola pubblica secondaria "Minà Palumbo" di Castelbuono.

Nel corso dello studio sono stati coinvolti i principali soggetti interessati e ha incluso un percorso di formazione del personale tecnico. Sono state misurate le prestazioni energetiche dell'impianto e della pompa di calore durante il funzionamento effettivo e l'effetto della ricarica del sottosuolo attraverso sonde geotermiche analizzate. I dati sperimentali, raccolti sia in inverno che in estate, hanno permesso di procedere con l'analisi tecnico-economica ed effettuare valutazioni su possibili scenari di ottimizzazione energetica.

Il beneficio economico delle tecnologie delle pompe di calore geotermiche per azioni di replicabilità dovrà essere valutato in base all'area climatica di installazione.

Obiettivo è anche quello di rendere autonomi i tecnici della municipalità nel governare l'intero processo, dall'individuazione della soluzione di efficienza energetica più idonea e alla gestione del relativo bando di gara per l'assegnazione di fondi pubblici ed assicurare il monitoraggio e la valutazione dei risparmi energetici raggiunti.

Di seguito nella Tabella 1 i principali obiettivi della roadmap fissati in termini di tempo, impatto e risultati:

Tabella 1

| Obiettivi | Tempistica | Impatto | Targets | Risultati |
|---|-------------------|--|------------------------|---|
| Monitoraggio del consumo energetico della pompa di calore geotermica per il riscaldamento e il raffrescamento degli ambienti nella scuola secondaria "Minà Palumbo" di Castelbuono, | 1 anno | Aumento della consapevolezza della comunità sui temi dell'efficienza energetica e della tecnologia specifica | 3 corsi di formazione | 4 corsi di formazione forniti (sia in aula che on-the-job) ai tecnici del comune di Castelbuono. |
| Appropriata conoscenza delle tecnologie per un'attuazione autonoma del processo di monitoraggio | 1 anno | | | |
| Riproducibilità dell'installazione/ monitoraggio delle tecnologie | 1 anno | Coinvolgimento dei comuni limitrofi attraverso la diffusione dei risultati | 3 eventi di diffusione | 3 eventi di diffusione e networking previsti a Catania (2) e Castelbuono (1) per stimolare l'implementazione della roadmap. |

PRINCIPALI MILESTONE DELLA ROADMAP:

1. Contatti preliminari durante il mese di febbraio 2017 dell'Ufficio territoriale ENEA con il sindaco di Castelbuono per valutare l'opportunità di sviluppare la roadmap relativa al Monitoraggio del consumo di energia degli impianti a pompa di calore geotermica per il riscaldamento e il raffrescamento di alcuni edifici pubblici.
2. Identificazione, durante il mese di febbraio 2017, dei fabbisogni da parte della municipalità di Castelbuono con il supporto dell'ufficio territoriale ENEA: comprensione dell'efficacia della tecnologia installata in termini di risparmio energetico da parte del Comune di Castelbuono;
 - acquisizione delle competenze necessarie per gestire in autonomia la tecnologia installata da parte dei tecnici del comune di Castelbuono;

- comprensione della potenziale replicabilità della tecnologia in altri edifici pubblici a Castelbuono; tutti i bisogni identificati altrove potrebbero potenzialmente supportare il comune di Castelbuono.
3. Adozione da parte del consiglio comunale di Castelbuono della partecipazione al progetto PUBLEnEf con lo sviluppo della roadmap avvenuta con comunicazione da parte del Sindaco di Castelbuono del 03/03/2017 nella quale si conferma la disponibilità del Comune a partecipare alla fase successiva del progetto che consiste nella redazione, l'implementazione ed il successivo monitoraggio di una roadmap sull'efficienza energetica (Si veda Allegato 1). In particolare, la Municipalità vuole sviluppare il tema del monitoraggio dei consumi energetici degli edifici pubblici, che sono stati recentemente soggetti ad efficientamento energetico;
 4. Svolgimento di specifici corsi di formazione sul campo relativamente alla tecnologia geotermica per i tecnici del comune di Castelbuono in data 29/05/2017.
 5. Effettuazione della campagna di misure in loco (sia in estate che in inverno per valutare l'andamento dell'impianto nelle diverse stagioni), dal comune di Castelbuono sostenuto dall'Università di Palermo e dall'ufficio locale ENEA di Palermo, realizzate da settembre 2017 a febbraio 2018.
 6. Analisi dei dati attraverso un software di simulazione dinamica (TRNSYS), per eseguire valutazioni tecnico-economiche su possibili scenari di ottimizzazione energetica al fine di valutare la potenziale replicabilità in altri siti, effettuata da febbraio 2018 a maggio 2018.
 7. Diffusione dei principali risultati emersi con lo sviluppo della roadmap attraverso specifici eventi informativi che hanno visto la partecipazione dei principali stakeholders, ad esempio evento di diffusione a Castelbuono (vedi Allegati 2) del 06/06/2018 (Figura 4) e a Bruxelles durante la final conference (vedi Allegato 3).

Analisi tecnico – economica: misurazione risparmio energetico degli impianti a pompa di calore geotermica.

L'analisi energetica e la conseguente stima dei risparmi derivanti dall'installazione della nuova tecnologia sono stati effettuati con un software di simulazione in ambiente dinamico: TRNSYS.

Nell'ambiente TRNSYS è stato implementato il modello termico dell'edificio scolastico (stratigrafia delle pareti, tipo di telai, infiltrazioni, ecc.) e il modello della nuova pompa di calore geotermica. Grazie a TRNSYS è stata effettuata una simulazione annuale (riscaldamento e condizionamento) del sistema edificio-impianto e valutato il risparmio teorico ottenibile dalla nuova tecnologia installata rispetto a quello esistente (caldaia a

gas da 100 kW e chiller da 35 kW). La calibrazione del modello è stata effettuata confrontando il consumo simulato con le bollette del gas degli anni precedenti fornite dall'amministrazione comunale.

Consumi di base e risparmi attesi: la simulazione mostra un consumo base di energia primaria per riscaldamento e raffreddamento (tecnologia pre-intervento esistente): 31.300 kWh. Con l'installazione della pompa di calore geotermica dai risultati della simulazione e quindi nei casi di funzionamento ideale della pompa di calore geotermica, si stima un risparmio di energia primaria di circa il 23%.

Figura 4



Stakeholder coinvolti nello sviluppo della roadmap

I principali stakeholder identificati sono i seguenti:

- Sindaco di Castelbuono: contattato direttamente dall'ufficio locale dell'ENEA a Palermo
- Rappresentanti comunali: impegnati tramite il sindaco di Castelbuono dall'ufficio locale dell'ENEA a Palermo
- Rappresentanti comunali dei comuni limitrofi: raggiunti attraverso l'evento divulgativo a Castelbuono del 06/06/2018
- Associazioni di categoria: contattati attraverso specifici incontri ad hoc tenuti a Castelbuono nel corso dello sviluppo della roadmap
- ESCO ed Energy Manager: coinvolti attraverso specifici incontri ad hoc a Castelbuono nel corso dello sviluppo della roadmap.

Il coinvolgimento della municipalità di Castelbuono e delle altre autorità pubbliche e di tutte le parti interessate pertinenti è stato molto elevato.

Nella fase iniziale, grazie all'ufficio locale ENEA di Palermo, il Sindaco di Castelbuono è stato informato dei potenziali benefici dell'efficienza energetica sulla bolletta energetica del Comune, prospettando la disponibilità del personale dell'ENEA nel caso dell'adozione della roadmap, sia per:

- svolgere formazione relativamente al migliore utilizzo della tecnologia impiegata per l'analisi dei potenziali risparmi dovuti all'adozione degli impianti a pompa di calore geotermica per il riscaldamento e il raffrescamento negli edifici pubblici identificati;
- agevolare un efficace ed efficiente utilizzo della tecnologia da parte dei tecnici del comune di Castelbuono e degli addetti ai lavori.

Una volta avviata ed ufficializzata l'implementazione della roadmap del progetto PUBLEnEf, il coinvolgimento dei tecnici del comune di Castelbuono è stata assicurata attraverso il loro coinvolgimento diretto sulle misure in loco del sistema di riscaldamento monitorato, insieme ad alcune sessioni di formazione ad hoc.

Inoltre, l'interesse degli stakeholder locali è cresciuto grazie a eventi di disseminazione per la presentazione dei risultati dell'analisi.

4. Impatto della roadmap e replicabilità

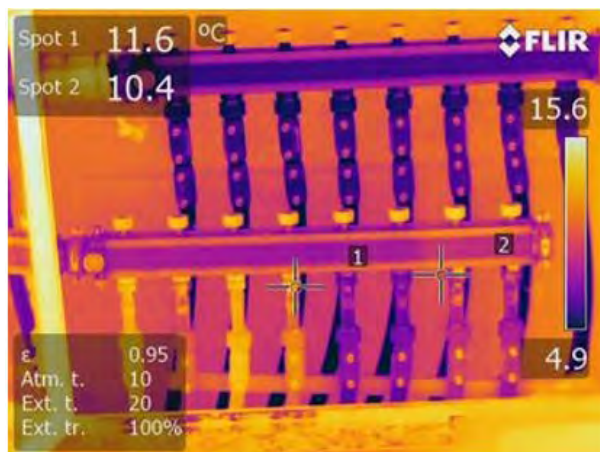
In conclusione, possiamo affermare che dai risultati della simulazione effettuata stimiamo un risparmio di energia primaria all'anno per il riscaldamento e il raffreddamento di 7.300 kWh, corrispondenti al 23% del consumo di energia primaria prima dell'intervento in condizione di funzionamento ideale della pompa di calore geotermica rispetto ad una tecnologia tradizionale basata caldaia a gas da 100 kW e chiller da 35 KW. Inoltre, sono stati individuati possibili miglioramenti delle prestazioni reali della stessa, ottenute attraverso un migliore bilanciamento idraulico delle sonde geotermiche. Infatti, attraverso misurazioni mediante una termocamera, è stato riscontrato che alcune sonde (Figura 5) hanno temperature diverse a causa della mancanza di bilanciamento idraulico che porta a uno scambio termico non ottimale con il terreno e quindi a una conseguente perdita della prestazione della pompa di calore.

Emerge dal monitoraggio:

- un coefficiente di prestazione invernale della pompa di calore (COP) pari a 4,83 mentre il COP nominale dello stesso è 5,5,
- un coefficiente di prestazione di raffreddamento (EER) di 4 mentre l'EER nominale della pompa di calore è 5.87.

Pertanto, si stima che un corretto bilanciamento delle sonde e il raggiungimento di condizioni operative nominali si traducano in un miglioramento delle prestazioni energetiche del 20%.

Figura 5



Dalle misurazioni effettuate in merito al risparmio energetico considerando che il costo della tecnologia è ancora molto alto ne fa conseguire che il periodo di ammortamento è piuttosto lungo, quindi l'efficacia del costo dell'investimento dipende da diversi fattori, quali ad esempio: zona climatica, tipologia di edificio, ecc

I risultati di questo studio potrebbero essere potenzialmente replicati in altri comuni limitrofi e non considerando tutti gli aspetti che permettano una recuperabilità degli investimenti adeguata al risparmio conseguito.

Un forte impegno del Sindaco è stato fondamentale per garantire l'attuazione dell'intera roadmap, in particolare per creare gli strumenti e le conoscenze a supporto dello staff tecnico per una proficua partecipazione e cooperazione alle attività di monitoraggio in loco. Sottolineiamo che per una municipalità di piccole dimensioni, la mancanza di personale tecnico può costituire una grande barriera per lo sviluppo di azioni di efficienza energetica: la formazione è necessaria, attraverso iniziative e programmi di formazione per i dipendenti pubblici, anche attraverso il ricorso ai finanziamenti previsti nell'ambito dei fondi strutturali.

Infine, il continuo monitoraggio della tecnologia può fornire significativi risparmi energetici ed economici: nella roadmap sono state identificate per la struttura oggetti di analisi le migliori condizioni per una calibrazione ottimale delle pompe di calore, sia per la stagione invernale che per quella estiva.

ALLEGATO 2



PUBLEnEf Buone pratiche per l'efficienza energetica nella PA

Castelbuono, 06 giugno 2018 – Sala delle Capriate – Via Roma, 72

Analisi dei fabbisogni, individuazione di strumenti e replicabilità di buone pratiche: questi gli obiettivi del progetto PUBLEnEf a supporto delle sfide, sempre più complesse, della Pubblica Amministrazione locale in tema di efficienza energetica.

55 esperienze di successo messe a disposizione dei policymaker per il superamento delle barriere che ostacolano la diffusione dell'efficienza energetica sul territorio.

A Castelbuono una delle 15 roadmap sviluppate dal progetto, per l'individuazione e il superamento delle barriere alla riqualificazione energetica degli edifici pubblici.

Programma

- 09:00 **Registrazione dei partecipanti**
- 09:30 **Indirizzi di salute**
Mario Cicero, *Sindaco di Castelbuono*
Salvatore Pitruzzella, *Coordinatore del Dipart. Sost. Energetica e Ambientale – Ordine degli Architetti di Palermo*
Vincenzo Di Dio, *Presidente dell'Ordine degli Ingegneri della Provincia di Palermo*
Roberto Moneta, *Direttore del Dipartimento Unità Tecnica Efficienza Energetica, ENEA*
- 09:50 **PUBLEnEf - Supporto alla PA per le politiche di efficienza energetica**
Alessandro Federici, *Dipartimento Unità Efficienza Energetica, ENEA*
- 10:00 **PUBLEnEf - I fabbisogni della PA e gli strumenti a disposizione**
Pietro Falconi, *Dipartimento Unità Efficienza Energetica, ENEA*
- 10:10 **PUBLEnEf - La roadmap di Catania**
Paolo Morgante, *Dipartimento Unità Efficienza Energetica, ENEA*
- 10:20 **PUBLEnEf - La roadmap di Castelbuono per l'efficienza energetica negli edifici pubblici**
Domenico Prisinzano, *Dipartimento Unità Efficienza Energetica, ENEA*
- 10:30 **PUBLEnEf - La roadmap di Castelbuono: caso studio sulle pompe di calore con sonde geotermiche**
Biagio di Pietra, *Dipartimento Unità Efficienza Energetica, ENEA; Walter Lombardo*
- 10:50 **Coffe Break**
- 11:20 **Strumenti di supporto alla decisione per interventi di retrofit energetico nella PA**
Marco Beccali, *Dipartimento DEIM – Scuola Politecnica, Università degli studi di Palermo*
- 11:40 **L'audit energetico in edilizia**
Francesca Margiotta, *Dipartimento Unità Efficienza Energetica, ENEA*
- 11:50 **I Criteri Ambientali Minimi per l'affidamento di servizi di progettazione e lavori per la nuova costruzione, ristrutturazione e manutenzione di edifici pubblici**
Antonio Sindoni, *Delegato Territoriale AICARR per la Sicilia occidentale*
- 12:10 **Il contratto EPC per gli edifici: criticità normative e loro possibile superamento**
Claudia Benanti, *Dipartimento di Giurisprudenza, Università degli Studi di Catania*
- 12:30 **POR 2014-2020: L'ENEA e le misure regionali di incentivazione per l'efficienza energetica**
Francesco Cappello, *Dipartimento Unità Efficienza Energetica, ENEA*
- 12:45 **Meccanismi di incentivazione per gli interventi di efficienza energetica nella PA**
Domenico Prisinzano, *Dipartimento Unità Efficienza Energetica, ENEA*
- 13:00 **Dibattito e chiusura dei lavori**



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PUBLEnEf

Buone pratiche per l'efficienza energetica nella PA

Castelbuono, 6 giugno 2018
Sala delle Capriate – Via Roma, 72



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ENEA



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|  REGISTRO DEI PARTECIPANTI AL SEMINARIO PUBLEnEf - Buone pratiche per l'efficienza energetica nella pubblica amministrazione Castelbuono - 06 giugno 2018 | | | | |
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Monitoring of energy consumption and identification of energy efficiency measures in public buildings

ROADMAP OBJECTIVES:

- Raising awareness and training of the technical office personnel of the municipality and other main local stakeholders
- Monitoring of energy consumption of the ground source heat pump for space heating and cooling in a representative public building, with an evaluation of both energy and economic saving
- Replication of the monitoring & evaluation procedure on other public buildings
- Dissemination of the monitoring & evaluation procedure to other neighbor municipalities where geothermal technology may be applicable

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS:

- Development of a training and education program for the municipality's technicians
- Awareness raising of a energy manager network of neighbor municipalities
- Assessment of the potential energy saving through the geothermal technology: 20% compared to traditional technology
- Case study on the geothermal heating system of the Elementary School "Minà Palumbo":
 - surface of the building: 1.203 m²
 - primary energy saving achieved for the winter season: around 7.300 kWh
 - economic saving on the energy bill: around 20%



București Sectorul 1

[RO]

**Sprijinirea îmbunătățirii Planului
de acțiune în domeniul energiei în
Sectorul 1 București – SEAP 2.0**



PUBLNEF has received funding from European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 695923

Foaie de parcurs pentru
Eficiența Energetică

**Sprijinirea îmbunătățirii Planului de
acțiune în domeniul energiei în
Sectorul 1 București – SEAP 2.0**

Sectorul 1 București - România



Dezvoltat în cadrul proiectului **PUBLnEf** de
Agenția pentru Eficiență Energetică și Protecția Mediului - **AEEP**

Septembrie 2018

Acest proiect a primit sprijin financiar din partea Programului de Cercetare și Inovare al Uniunii
Europene "Horizon 2020", cu numărul de contract 696069

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Conținutul acestei publicații este responsabilitatea exclusivă a AEEP și nu poate fi considerat în
niciun fel o reflectare a opiniilor Comisiei Europene

Supporting **PUBLIC** Authorities to Implement **Energy Efficient** Policies

Preambul

Programul Horizon 2020

Horizon 2020 este programul european de finanțare pentru cercetare și inovare. Pentru o perioadă de 7 ani (2014-2020), are aproape 80 de miliarde de euro pentru a susține proiectele de-a lungul lanțului de inovare: de la prima idee de cercetare de bază la noul produs, servicii sau procese pentru piață și pentru companie. Contribuie la realizarea Spațiului European de Cercetare, precum și la punerea în aplicare a Strategiei Europa 2020 și a inițiativei sale emblematice "Inițiativa pentru inovare". Este vorba despre stimularea creșterii economice și a creării de locuri de muncă, făcând economia europeană mai competitivă prin inovare.

Horizon 2020 finanțează în principal proiecte de cercetare și inovare în colaborare, dar unele instrumente pot sprijini, de asemenea, actorii individuali.

Beneficiarii sunt selectați pe baza cererilor anuale de propuneri pentru cea mai mare parte a programului.

Programul Horizon 2020 este împărțit în trei priorități complementare: excelență științifică, conducere industrială, provocări societale.

Prioritatea "Provocări societale" abordează principalele probleme societale de interes pentru poporul Europei și lumea, pe care nici un stat membru nu le poate pretinde singur. Cercetarea și inovarea sunt orientate spre abordarea a șapte provocări majore, mai degrabă decât doar a disciplinelor științifice sau a sectoarelor tehnologice. Fiecare provocare necesită un răspuns interdisciplinar și inovator.

Întregul lanț de inovare este îngrijorat, până în ultimele etape, înainte de a fi introdus pe piață. Acestea vor include activități legate de inovare, cum ar fi proiectele pilot, demonstrațiile, paturile de testare, sprijinul pentru procedurile de achiziții publice și sprijinul pentru comercializarea inovațiilor.

"Energia sigură, curată și eficientă" este una dintre cele șapte provocări.

Scopul său este de a asigura tranziția către un sistem energetic sigur, accesibil, universal acceptat, durabil și competitiv care vizează reducerea dependenței de combustibilii fosili.

Programul Horizon 2020 în acest cadru sprijină acțiuni de mai multe tipuri, inclusiv acțiuni de coordonare și sprijin. Proiectul Publnef se încadrează în această categorie.

Publnef este, prin urmare, o acțiune care constă în principal în măsuri de însoțire, cum ar fi standardizarea, difuzarea, conștientizarea și comunicarea, crearea de rețele, coordonarea și serviciile de sprijin, dialogurile politice și exercițiile și studiile reciproce de învățare. Aceasta poate include studii de proiectare pentru noi infrastructuri și activități complementare de planificare strategică, de creare de rețele și de coordonare între programele din diferite țări.

Proiectul PUBLEnEf în rezumat

Publnef este un proiect de trei ani (2016-2019) pentru a sprijini statele membre, regiunile și municipalitățile în implementarea și dezvoltarea politicilor lor energetice. Rezultatele proiectului vor fi realizate prin:

- Inventarierea și analiza nevoilor de eficiență energetică și a celor mai bune practici în sensul Directivei UE 2012
- Elaborarea și punerea în aplicare a foii de parcurs privind eficiența energetică
- Organizarea schimbului de experiență și cunoștințe la nivel național, regional și local.
- Furnizarea unei platforme pentru schimbul de instrumente care să contribuie la implementarea unor politici energetice eficiente.

Rezultatele proiectului sunt prezentate pe <http://www.publnef-project.eu> iar colecția de instrumente și bune practici colectată de partenerii PUBLEnEf este accesibilă la <http://www.publnef-toolbox.eu>.

Pregătirea foii de parcurs

Cadrul legislativ pentru eficiență energetică și reglementări

Directive europene

- Directiva 2012/27/UE – privind eficiența energetică
- Directiva 2010/31/UE - privind performanța energetică a clădirilor
- REGULAMENTUL (UE) 2017/1369 AL PARLAMENTULUI EUROPEAN și AL CONSILIULUI din 4 iulie 2017 de stabilire a unui cadru pentru etichetarea energetică și de abrogare a Directivei 2010/30/UE

Legislație națională

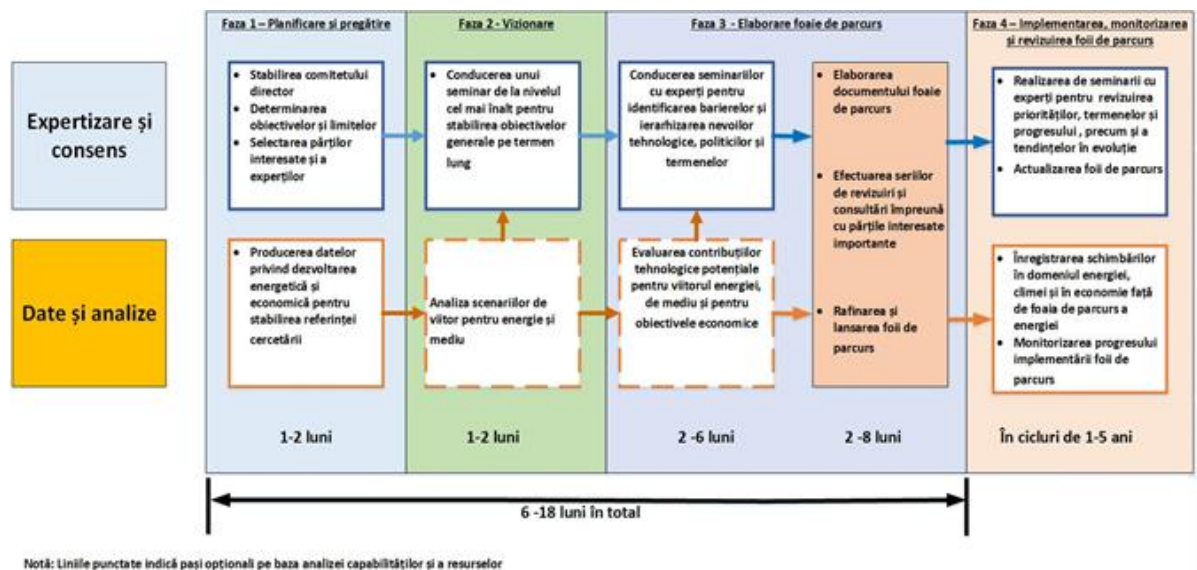
- HG nr. 1460/2008 - pentru aprobarea Strategiei naționale pentru dezvoltare durabilă a României - Orizonturi 2013-2020-2030;
- HG nr. 1069/2007 - pentru aprobarea Strategiei Energetice a României 2007 – 2020, actualizată pentru perioada 2011- 2020;
- HG nr. 219/2007 privind promovarea cogenerării bazată pe cererea de energie termică utilă
- Legea 372/2005 privind performanța energetică a clădirilor, republicată
- O.G.nr. 28/ 2013 pentru aprobarea Programului național de dezvoltare locală
- Legea nr. 215/ 2001 – legea administrației publice locale republicată, cu modificările și completările ulterioare;
- HG nr. 882/2014 - pentru aprobarea Strategiei naționale privind alimentarea cu energie termică a localităților prin sisteme de producere și distribuție centralizate
- Legea nr. 121/2014 privind eficiența energetică;
- HG 122/2015 - pentru aprobarea Planului național de acțiune în domeniul eficienței energetice 2014-2020
- Decizia nr. 7/DEE/12.02.2015 privind aprobarea modelului pentru întocmirea Programului de îmbunătățire a eficienței energetice aferent localităților cu o populație mai mare de 5000 locuitori.

- Legea 123/2012 – legea energiei și a gazelor naturale;
- Legea 372/2005 – privind performanța energetică a clădirilor (actualizată și modificată prin OG 1/2016)

Strategii, planuri de acțiune și proiecte

În procesul de elaborare a unei strategii energetice locale, o etapă importantă este reprezentată de elaborarea unei viziuni pe termen lung care să definească evoluția viitoare a comunității, ținta spre care se va orienta întregul proces de planificare energetică pe termen lung, sub forma unei foi de parcurs în care vor fi implicate toate părțile interesate.

O propunere de model cu o viziune până în anul 2050 este redată în figura următoare:



Din punct de vedere al eficienței energetice, UAT- **Sectorul 1 al municipiului București** are următoarele roluri:

- **Misiune:** reflectă rolul autorităților locale în contextul energetic local;
- **Viziune:** modalitățile prin care comunitatea locală își va îndeplini misiunea asumată;
- **Obiective pe termen mediu și lung:** sunt necesare pentru aplicarea efectivă a viziunii definite.

Misiune

Obiective generale

Furnizarea de energie consumatorilor în condiții desigurantă, egalitate de tratament și cu costuri minime.

- Asigurarea continuității și siguranței în alimentare, a consumatorilor finali de energie la parametri stabiliți prin contracte;
- Realizarea investițiilor necesare pentru respectarea criteriilor de performanță ale serviciilor;
- Realizarea investițiilor necesare pentru promovarea măsurilor de eficiență energetică în instalațiile aflate în administrarea autorităților locale;
- Realizarea investițiilor necesare pentru utilizarea resurselor energetice regenerabile locale; organizarea permanentă de campanii de informare a utilizatorilor serviciilor publice etc

Viziune

Definirea acțiunilor necesare pentru a câștiga încrederea consumatorului local de energie, păstrând în permanență grija față de mediul ambiant.

Strategia energetică locală furnizează liniile directoare pentru emiterea – de către autoritățile publice locale – a hotărârilor legate de condițiile locale de producere și de utilizarea eficientă a energiei de către consumatorii din UAT.

Toate acțiunile care se vor întreprinde și deciziile care vor fi luate de Consiliul Local vor trebui să fie corelate cu obiectivele pe termen lung incluse în acest document.

Strategia energetică locală, prin obiectivele sale pe termen lung, contribuie la creșterea capacității departamentelor și structurilor de execuție aflate sub autoritatea Consiliului Local al Sectorului 1 de a gestiona problematica energetică și, în același timp, de a adopta o abordare flexibilă, orientată către piață și către consumatorii de energie, cu scopul de a asigura dezvoltarea economică a sectorului și de a asigura protecția corespunzătoare a mediului.

Au fost inventariate și au fost luate în considerare pentru acest plan:

- Strategia energetică națională a României 2016-2030 cu perspectiva până în 2050 http://www.mmediu.ro/app/webroot/uploads/files/2017-03-02_Strategia-Energetica-a-Romaniei-2016-2030.pdf ;
- Planul național de acțiune privind eficiența energetică, Monitorul Oficial
- <http://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/topics/energy-efficiency/energy-efficiency-directive/national-energy-efficiency-action-plans> ;
- Planul de dezvoltare regională pentru regiunea București-Ilfov, iunie 2014 <http://old.adrbi.ro/media/9437/PDR-BI%20varianta%2012%20iunie%202014.pdf>
- Planul național de acțiune pentru eficiență energetică, http://ec.europa.eu/energy/sites/ener/files/documents/MNE%282015%2952216_Monitorul_Oficial_169_bis_PNAEE_3.pdf
- Planul de Acțiune pentru Energie Durabilă (SEAP) al Sectorul 1 al Municipiului București („MARATHON-2020”) – aprobat prin HCL 150/7.09.2011 privind aprobarea Planului de Acțiune pentru Energie Durabilă al Sectorului 1 al Municipiului București
- Programul local multianual de creștere a performanței energetice a blocurilor de locuințe din Sectorul 1 al Municipiului București aprobat prin HCL succesive 2008-2017
- Strategia privind implementarea la nivelul Sectorului 1 al Municipiului București a programului local multianual de creștere a performanței energetice a locuințelor unifamiliale pentru perioada 2018-2030 – aprobată prin HCL nr.280/1.09.2017
- Decizia ANRE 2123 / 23.09. 2014 - Ghidul pentru auditul energetic, <http://www.anre.ro/ro/eficienta-energetica/legislatie/legislatie-efic-en>

- Hotărârea ANRE nr. 7DEE / 12.02.2015 - Model recomandat pentru pregătirea îmbunătățirii programului de eficiență energetică pentru UAT cu mai mult de 5000 de locuitori, <http://www.anre.ro/ro/eficienta-energetica/legislatie/legislatie-primara>
- Programul Operațional al Infrastructurii Mari (POIM), 2014-2020, www.fonduri-ue.ro
- POIM / 60/6/3 - Proiecte de implementare a măsurării inteligente a consumului de energie pentru utilizatorii casnici;
- POIM / 59/6/2 - Proiecte de monitorizare a consumului de energie la nivelul consumatorilor industriali;
- POIM / 58/6/1 - Proiecte de investiții în extinderea și modernizarea rețelelor de distribuție a energiei electrice;
- Programul Casa Verde - privind instalarea sistemelor de încălzire care utilizează energie regenerabilă, inclusiv înlocuirea sau completarea sistemelor clasice de încălzire, beneficiari persoane fizice, dar și autorități publice.
- Datele Institutului Național Român privind eficiența energetică și dezvoltarea sustenabilă, http://www.insse.ro/cms/files/Web_IDD_BD_ro/index.htm

Obiectivul 1. Transformări structurale și solduri macroeconomice;

Obiectivul 2. Schimbările climatice și energia curată;

Obiectivul 3. Transport sustenabil;

Obiectivul 4. Producția și consumul sustenabil;

Obiectivul 5. Conservarea și gestionarea resurselor naturale;

Obiectivul 8. Sărăcia globală și provocările dezvoltării sustenabile;

Obiectivul 9. Educația și formarea profesională;

Obiectivul 10. Cercetarea științifică și dezvoltarea tehnologică, inovarea;

Obiectivul 12. Politica de investiții și diversificarea surselor de finanțare;

Obiectivul 13. Capacitatea

De asemenea, proiectele anterioare, dezvoltate sau în curs de desfășurare, derulate de Agenția pentru Eficiență Energetică și Protecția Mediului - AEEPM București, România www.managenergy.ro și având ca beneficiar **Sectorul 1 al Municipiului București**, au fost folosite ca sursă de informații referitoare la eficiența energetică.

Legea privind eficiența energetică – Legea 121/2014

În Legea nr. 121/ 2014 privind eficiența energetică și legea 160 /2016 de modificare și completare a legii 121/2014, în conformitate cu cap.4 - Programe de măsuri - art. 9 alin.(12), alin.(13) și alin.(14) din legea 121/2014 sunt prevăzute următoarele obligații:

- „(12) Autoritățile administrației publice locale din UAT cu o populație mai mare de 5.000 de locuitori au obligația să întocmească programe de îmbunătățire a eficienței energetice în care includ măsuri pe termen scurt și măsuri pe termen de 3-6 ani.
- (13) Autoritățile administrației publice locale din UAT cu o populație peste 20.000 locuitori au obligația:
 - să întocmească programe de îmbunătățire a eficienței energetice în care includ măsuri pe termen scurt și măsuri pe termen de 3-6 ani;
 - să numească un manager energetic, atestat conform legislației în vigoare sau să încheie un contract de management energetic cu o persoană fizică atestată în condițiile legii sau cu o persoană juridică prestatoare de servicii energetice agreeată în condițiile legii.
- (14) Programele de îmbunătățire a eficienței energetice prevăzute la alin. (12) și alin. (13) lit. a) se elaborează în conformitate cu modelul aprobat de Departamentul pentru Eficiență Energetică și se transmit Departamentului pentru Eficiență Energetică ANRE până la 30 septembrie a anului în care au fost elaborate.”
- În conformitate cu prevederile art. 7, alin. (1): „Administrațiile publice centrale achiziționează doar produse, servicii, lucrării sau clădiri cu performanțe înalte de eficiență energetică, în măsura în care această achiziție corespunde cerințelor de eficacitate a costurilor, fezabilitate economică, viabilitate sporită, conformitate tehnică, precum și unui nivel suficient de concurență, astfel cum este prevăzut în anexa nr. 1.”

Măsurile de economisire a energiei incluse în PIEE trebuie să fie suficient de consistente astfel încât să contribuie la atingerea țintei naționale asumate de România, cât și la realizarea obiectivelor specifice din **Planul național de acțiune în domeniul eficienței energetice**,

https://ec.europa.eu/energy/sites/ener/files/documents/MNE%282015%2952216_Monitorul_Oficial_169_bis_PNAEE_3.pdf

Accesarea fondurilor europene prin fondul de mediu (multe sunt nerambursabile) este condiționată de:

- Beneficiarii sunt unități administrativ-teritoriale, instituții publice și unități de cult, aceștia putând depune proiecte de finanțare în cadrul finanțărilor pentru imobilele aflate în proprietatea ori în administrarea lor.
- Pot fi realizate proiecte privind înlocuirea sau completarea sistemelor clasice de încălzire cu sisteme care utilizează energie solară, energie geotermală, energie eoliană, energie hidro, biomasă, gaz de fermentare a deșeurilor, denumit și gaz de depozit, gaz de fermentare a nămolurilor din instalațiile de epurare a apelor uzate și biogaz sau orice alte sisteme care conduc la îmbunătățirea calității aerului, apei și solului.

Instituțiile publice/unitățile de cult care doresc să acceseze fonduri nerambursabile trebuie să aibă un Plan de creștere a eficienței energetice care să dovedească abordarea coordonată a aspectelor legate de provocările locale/naționale/europene în privința atingerii obiectivelor de îmbunătățire a eficienței energetice și promovarea surselor de energie regenerabile.

Inițiative și proiecte

Reducerea consumului de energie și eliminarea risipei de energie se numără printre principalele obiective ale Uniunii Europene (UE). Sprijinul UE pentru îmbunătățirea eficienței energetice se va dovedi decisiv pentru competitivitatea, securitatea aprovizionării și respectarea angajamentelor asumate în cadrul Protocolului de la Kyoto (1997 și în amendările ulterioare: Rio, Lisabona, Copenhaga, Paris, Johannesburg) privind schimbările climatice.

Există un potențial semnificativ de reducere a consumului, în special în sectoarele mari consumatoare de energie, cum sunt clădirile, industria producătoare, conversia energiei și transporturile.

La sfârșitul anului 2006, UE s-a angajat să își reducă consumul anual de energie primară cu 20% până în 2020. În vederea atingerii acestui obiectiv, Regulamentul UE 1369/2017 acționează pentru a mobiliza opinia publică, factorii de decizie și operatorii de pe piață pentru a stabili standarde minime de eficiență energetică și norme de etichetare a produselor, serviciilor și infrastructurilor,

http://europa.eu/youreurope/business/environment/energy-labels/index_ro.html

Eficiența energetică este un termen foarte larg care se referă la multele modalități prin care se poate obține același beneficiu (lumină, încălzire, mișcare, etc.) folosind mai puțină energie. Domeniul cuprinde autovehicule eficiente, becuri economice, practici industriale îmbunătățite, izolații mai bune ale caselor și o gamă largă de alte tehnologii. Pentru că economisirea energiei înseamnă și economisirea banilor, eficiența energetică este foarte profitabilă.

Principalele direcții de acțiune identificate în scopul îmbunătățirii siguranței în alimentarea cu energie și de a răspunde în același timp cerințelor de mediu (în special în problema schimbărilor climatice și a încălzirii planetei), sunt:

- reducerea emisiilor GES (gaze cu efect de seră)
- creșterea eficienței energetice în paralel cu creșterea economică;
- utilizarea resurselor energetice regenerabile;
- utilizarea combustibililor curați.

În documentul de evaluare a studiului de impact care a stat la baza promovării Directivei nr 27/2012 cu privire la eficiența energetică se precizează că: "Liderii UE s-au angajat să atingă obiectivul de reducere cu 20% a consumului de energie primară până în 2020 în raport cu un scenariu de referință. Aceasta înseamnă economisirea a 368 milioane de tone echivalent petrol (Mtep) de energie primară (consumul intern brut minus utilizările neenergetice) până în 2020 comparativ cu consumul prevăzut pentru anul respectiv, de 1 842 Mtep la nivel European.

Întrucât progresele pentru realizarea acestui obiectiv nu sunt satisfăcătoare, principalul obiectiv al prezentei evaluări a impactului este de a contribui la acoperirea lipsurilor prin explorarea măsurilor în toate sectoarele care prezintă un potențial economic neexploatat. Sectorul public poate fi un actor important în ceea ce privește orientarea pieței către produse, clădiri și servicii mai eficiente, datorită volumului ridicat al cheltuielilor publice.

De asemenea în documentul EUCO 169/14 din octombrie 2014 se stabilește un obiectiv orientativ de cel puțin 27 % la nivelul UE pentru îmbunătățirea eficienței energetice în 2030 în comparație cu proiecțiile privind consumul de energie în viitor, pe baza criteriilor actuale. Acesta va fi reexaminat până în 2020, luând în considerare un nivel al UE de 30 %.

Politica energetică a Uniunii Europene este conținută în pachete de directive ale CE. Statele membre ale UE au obligația să transpună aceste directive în sistemele lor legislative. Actorii importanți în domeniul energiei sunt diverși: guverne, autorități locale, instituții de reglementare, organizații. Pentru coerența urmăririi obiectivelor energetice strategice este nevoie de un mesaj politic clar. În prezent UE se confruntă cu o serie de provocări precum: epuizarea combustibililor fosili cu consecința creșterii

prețurilor acestora și dependența sporită de importuri de resurse energetice, schimbările climatice, necesitatea sporirii competitivității. Datorită implicațiilor majore ale activității din domeniul energiei asupra mediului se impune ca UE să dezvolte strategia pentru energie în strânsă corelare cu strategia pentru mediu.

”Impactul activităților energetice asupra schimbărilor climatice este masiv. Fără măsuri drastice luate la nivel european și mondial se estimează că în ritmul actual de evoluție al consumului de energie și cu tehnologiile existente, emisiile de gaze cu efect de seră vor crește la nivel mondial cu 55% până în 2030.”

Sursa: Raport "European Strategy For Sustainable, Competitive & Secure Energy" a Directoratului General pentru Energie și Transport al CE.

Sunt identificate trei domenii cu potențial important de economisire a energiei:

- transportul – reprezentând o treime din consumul energetic european, dominanța transportului auto și dependența sa ridicată de petrol este însoțită de congestia traficului și problemele poluării;
- producția de energie- se pot obține îmbunătățiri importante ale eficienței în funcție de tehnologia utilizată, 40-60% din energia necesară pentru producerea energiei electrice este pierdută în procesul de producție;
- sectorul clădirilor atât locuințe cât și clădiri publice; încălzirea/răcirea și iluminatul în clădiri conduce la aproape 40% din energia consumată la nivel european și ar putea fi utilizată mai eficient.

Ca soluții pentru energie regenerabilă, enunțăm:

- energia vântului – soluții în largul mării;
- energia solară care ar trebui să furnizeze circa 15% din energia electrică în 2020;
- rețelele inteligente de energie electrică;
- bioenergia – ar putea contribui cu 14% din mixul energetic;
- capturarea și stocarea CO2 produs prin generarea electricității;
- celule de combustibil și hidrogen ca soluții de stocare a energiei;
- eficiența energetică – un domeniu imens de acțiune prin intermediul soluțiilor inovative;
- crearea unor poli ai științei și cercetării;
- cooperarea internațională în domeniul cercetării vizând tehnologiile nepoluante.

Strategia energetică a României

Strategia energetică a României pentru perioada 2007-2020 precizează că, „Obiectivul general al strategiei sectorului energetic îl constituie satisfacerea necesarului de energie atât în prezent, cât și pe termen mediu și lung, la un preț cât mai scăzut, adecvat unei economii moderne de piață și unui standard de viață civilizat, în condiții de calitate, siguranță în alimentare, cu respectarea principiilor dezvoltării durabile.”

În vederea susținerii principiului dezvoltării durabile prima opțiune a strategiei naționale este creșterea eficienței energetice.

Legea 121/2014 privind eficiența energetică

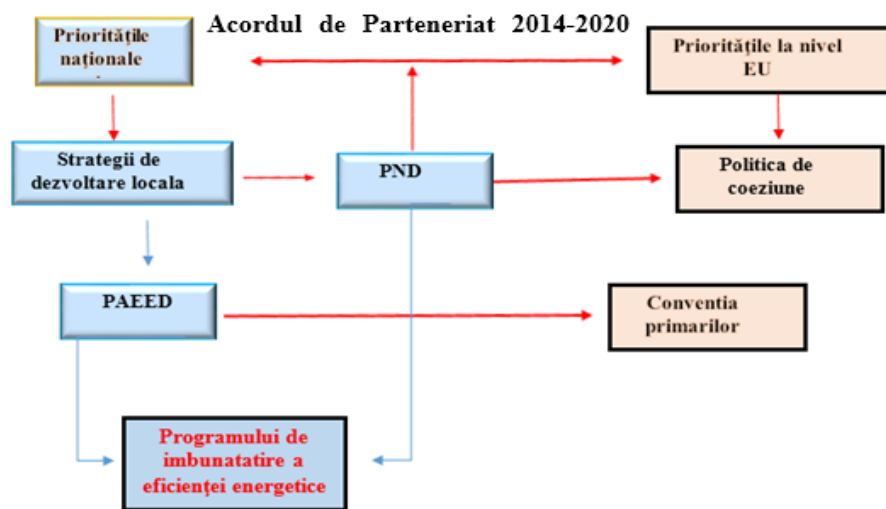
România a identificat rolul important al UAT (Unități Administrative Teritoriale) în realizarea politicii naționale de eficiență energetică și a introdus obligații specifice cu privire la realizarea programelor municipale de eficiență energetică încă de la transpunerea Directivelor europene adoptând legea 121/2014.

Legea nr 121/2014 cu privire la eficiența energetică, transpune Directiva nr 27/2012 și introduce noi elemente pentru susținerea eficienței energetice la nivel local :

Obligativitatea existenței unui manager energetic autorizat pentru localitățile cu mai mult de 20.000 de locuitori

Extinderea obligativității realizării planului de îmbunătățire a eficienței energetice (PÎEE) pentru localitățile cu peste 5000 de locuitori.

Programul de îmbunătățirea eficienței energetice trebuie să se integreze Acordului de parteneriat al României cu UE 2014-2020 conform schemei din figura de mai jos:



Domeniul de aplicare al Legii

Legea privind eficiența energetică (121/2014) promovează utilizarea la consumatorii finali a surselor regenerabile de energie și se aplică pentru:

– Operatori economici:

- auditarea energetică obligatorie anuală/odată la doi ani,
- programe proprii de îmbunătățire a eficienței energetice,
- numirea de manageri energetici (atestați de ANRE) sau încheierea de contracte de management energetic cu persoane juridice sau fizice atestate;

– Consumatori finali:

- Auditarea energetică a clădirilor,
- Măsură de îmbunătățire a eficienței energetice,
- Sistem de măsură, evidență, monitorizare a consumului energetic;

– Autorități și administratori ai clădirilor proprietate publică:

- Măsură și Programe de îmbunătățire a eficienței energetice (UAT cu peste 20.000 locuitori);
- Utilizare eficientă a sistemelor existente, utilizare aparate de măsură și control consum;

– Distribuitorii de energie/operatorii sistemului de distribuție:

- activități de informare și comunicare pentru clienții lor;
- oferirea de servicii energetice consumatorilor la prețuri competitive.

Strategia de dezvoltare locală

În cadrul Strategiei de dezvoltare locală unul din obiectivele specifice este politica privind problemele energetice, de aceea Programul de îmbunătățire a eficienței energetice este un instrument important în elaborarea unei viziuni pe termen de cel puțin 3-6 ani care să definească evoluția viitoare a comunității, ținta spre care se va orienta întregul proces de planificare energetică.

Stabilirea obiectivelor pe termen de cel puțin 3-6 ani, contribuie la creșterea capacității departamentelor și structurilor de execuție aflate sub autoritatea Consiliului local al sectorului 1 al Municipiului București de a gestiona problematica energetică și, în același timp, de a adopta o abordare flexibilă, orientată către piață și către consumatorii de energie, în scopul de a asigura dezvoltarea economică a sectorului și de a asigura protecția corespunzătoare a mediului.

Notă:

Planul de îmbunătățire a eficienței energetice, realizat în conformitate cu prevederile legii nr 121/2014, privind eficiența energetică, art.9(12),(13),(14) este întocmit o singura dată și se actualizează anual.

Directivile europene

Scopul directivei 2012/27/UE – privind eficiența energetică și al directivei 2010/31/UE - privind performanța energetică a clădirilor este de a susține atingerea în 2020 a obiectivului de reducere a consumului de energie primară cu 20 % și de a pregăti calea pentru eficiență energetică sporită în anii următori acestei date. Aceasta pornește de la directivele existente privind cogenerarea și serviciile energetice și le reunește într-un instrument legislativ cuprinzător, care abordează eficiența energetică la nivelul furnizării energiei și la nivelul consumului final al energiei.

Eficiența energetică este una din caracteristicile-cheie ale inițiativei emblematice “O Europă eficientă din punctul de vedere al utilizării resurselor”, așa cum a fost anunțată în strategia Europa 2020. Eficiența energetică este cel mai indicat și mai rapid mod de reducere a emisiilor de gaze cu efect de seră responsabile de modificările climatice și poate ajuta UE la atingerea și chiar depășirea indicatorilor preconizați pentru acestea.

Scopul directivei UE nu este numai de a continua promovarea părții de furnizare a serviciilor energetice, ci și de a crea stimulente mai puternice pentru partea de cerere. Astfel, sectorul public din fiecare stat membru ar trebui să constituie un bun exemplu în ceea ce privește investițiile, întreținerea și alte cheltuieli aferente echipamentelor care folosesc energie, serviciilor energetice și altor măsuri de îmbunătățire a eficienței energetice.

Prin urmare, sectorul public ar trebui să fie încurajat să integreze considerațiile de îmbunătățire a eficienței energetice în investițiile sale, în proviziunile pentru amortizare și în bugetele de exploatare. Mai mult, sectorul public ar trebui să depună toate eforturile pentru a folosi criteriile de eficiență energetică în procedurile de licitație pentru achiziții publice privind coordonarea procedurilor de atribuire a contractelor de achiziții publice de lucrări, de bunuri și de servicii.

Având în vedere faptul că structurile administrative diferă foarte mult între statele membre, diferitele tipuri de măsuri pe care le poate lua sectorul public trebuie adoptate la nivelul național, regional și/sau local corespunzător.

Obiective specifice

- Asigurarea securității alimentării cu energie;
- Creșterea competitivității;
- Reducerea impactului activităților economice asupra mediului

Avantajele aplicării măsurilor de creștere a eficienței economice sunt:

- Asigură reducerea costurilor;
- Reduce dependența față de importul de energie;
- Reduce emisiile de gaze poluante.

Ținta economiei de energie: 24% pentru România**Managementul energetic**

Managementul energetic, are ca principal obiectiv asigurarea unui consum judicios și eficient al energiei, în scopul maximizării beneficiilor prin minimizarea costurilor energetice.

Obiectivele strategice ale managementului energetic sunt:

siguranță energetică

- creșterea siguranței energetice prin asigurarea necesarului de resurse energetice și limitarea dependenței de resursele de import;
- diversificarea surselor de import și a rutelor de transport a resurselor energetice;
- creșterea nivelului de adaptare a rețelelor naționale de transport ale energiei electrice, gazelor naturale și petrolului;
- protecția infrastructurii critice.

dezvoltare durabilă

- creșterea eficienței energetice;
- promovarea producerii de energie în surse regenerabile;
- promovarea producerii de energie electrică și termică în centrale de cogenerare de înaltă eficiență;
- susținerea activităților de cercetare - dezvoltare și diseminare a rezultatelor cercetărilor aplicabile în domeniul energetic;
- reducerea impactului negativ al sectorului energetic asupra mediului;
- utilizarea rațională a resurselor energetice primare.

competitivitate

- dezvoltarea piețelor concurențiale de energie electrică, gaze naturale, petrol, uraniu, certificate verzi, certificate albe, servicii energetice;
- liberalizarea tranzitului de energie și asigurarea accesului permanent și nediscriminatoriu al participanților la piață, la rețelele de transport și de distribuție;

Obiectivele secundare, rezultate în urma aplicării unui program de management energetic, se referă la:

- creșterea eficienței energetice și reducerea consumurilor de energie, în scopul reducerii costurilor;
- realizarea unei bune comunicări între compartimente, pe problemele energetice specifice și responsabilizarea acestora asupra gospodăririi energiei;
- dezvoltarea și utilizarea permanentă a unui sistem de monitorizare a consumurilor energetice, raportarea acestor consumuri și dezvoltarea unor strategii specifice de optimizare a acestor consumuri;
- găsirea celor mai bune căi de a spori economiile bănești rezultate din investițiile în eficientizarea energetică a proceselor specifice de producție, prin aplicarea celor mai performante soluții cunoscute la nivel mondial;
- asigurarea siguranței în alimentare a instalațiilor energetice.

Se recomandă utilizarea ISO 5001:2011 și a altor standarde ISO asociate

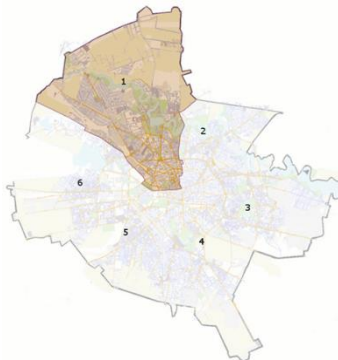
Conștientizare și informare

Autoritățile publice locale ar trebui să inițieze campanii de informare periodice în mass-media locală sau prin mijloace adresate direct consumatorului final (broșuri, flyere, website, comunicate de presă, interviuri televizate, info-chioșcuri etc.) prin care să transmită acestuia mesaje legate de:

- acțiunile întreprinse privind reducerea pierderilor prin rețelele de infrastructură edilitare și efectele lor;
- măsurile de creștere a eficienței energetice implementate de operatorii serviciilor de interes general local și efectele lor;
- costurile și performanțele tehnice ale unor tipuri de echipamente recomandate pentru creșterea eficienței alimentării cu energie la utilizatorii finali;
- măsurile de utilizare a surselor regenerabile implementate de operatorii serviciilor de interes general local și efectele lor;
- analize comparative privind costurile reale ale diverselor tipuri de utilități existente în sector: energie termică (încălzire individuală, la nivel de scară, bloc, centralizată), energie electrică, alimentare cu apă și canalizare, gaze naturale, salubritate etc.

Pentru serviciile publice aflate în subordinea Primăriei sectorului 1, la întocmirea Programului local pentru Îmbunătățirea Eficienței Energetice, se au în vedere măsuri de eficientizare specifice fiecărui serviciu public.

Date regionale



Sectorul 1 al Municipiului București este o comunitate de **250 000** de locuitori, parte a Capitalei României București, cu rol administrativ al comunității împărțită cu administrația capitalei. Sectorul 1 al Capitalei este membru fondator al Agenției locale de energie AEEPM București. Sectorul 1 al Municipiului București se alătură inițiativei europene a Pactului primarilor din ianuarie 2009 și aprobă SEAP în septembrie 2011.

Obiectivele SEAP aprobate în 2011 sunt reducerea consumului de energie cu 26% până în 2020.

Domeniul de acțiune din Sectorul 1 SEAP sunt:

- Clădiri (publice și private)
- Integrarea surselor de energie regenerabile în clădiri
- Iluminatul public

Mii de locuitori ai municipiului București au beneficiat de un program de îmbunătățire a eficienței energetice a apartamentelor și a clădirilor publice din capitala României.

Au fost realizate lucrări de izolare extinse pe **839 blocuri** rezidențiale ce conțin 42 359 de apartamente în total.

Se așteaptă ca schema să reducă consumul de energie al clădirilor cu aproximativ jumătate, să ajute familiile și autoritățile locale să-și reducă costurile de energie și să facă o contribuție valoroasă la angajamentele de mediu ale României.

Lucrările au implicat izolarea zidurilor și a acoperișurilor și instalarea geamurilor cu geam termopan în blocurile rezidențiale, ceea ce le-a determinat să fie modernizate de la clasa de eficiență energetică a clădirii G la clasa B sau A.

Lucrările de renovare au îmbunătățit, de asemenea, aspectul general al clădirilor și au inspirat eforturile de regenerare urbană în curs de desfășurare în capitală. De exemplu, programul de reabilitare, care a fost realizat într-un sector al orașului, a fost lansat de atunci în alte patru. Proiectul a adus beneficii economice suplimentare prin contractarea lucrărilor de construcție către IMM-urile locale.

Dar obiectivele mai ambițioase vor fi asumate de Sectorul 1 al Municipiului București până în **2030 SEAP 2.0**, astfel că au nevoie de sprijin AEEPM (în cadrul proiectului PUBLenEf) pentru a identifica un nou sector de acțiuni în vederea atingerii acestor obiective.

Principalele aspecte ale aplicării directivei europene privind eficiența energetică, identificate și în privința primelor interviuri din cadrul proiectului, sunt:

- lipsa de timp disponibilă pentru a fi dedicată acestor aspecte, asociată cu problemele și obstacolele culturale administrative sau sociale;
- Lipsa de conștientizare a funcționarilor electorali cu privire la aceste aspecte
- Participarea slabă și sprijinul partenerilor tehnici și financiari și, în general, lipsa unor structuri permanente specializate în eficiența energetică
- Lipsa cunoștințelor și a strategiei pentru imobilele publice (utilizarea clădirilor, standardul energetic scăzut)

Sectorul 1 al Municipiului București are în administrare clădiri cu un consum important de energie pentru încălzire și iluminat precum și o flotă auto utilizată pentru îndeplinirea atribuțiilor delegate prin lege (transportul public este în sarcina Consiliului General al Municipiului București). Implementarea unor programe și planuri de acțiune destinate economisirii energiei în toate clădirile publice va permite realizarea unor economii considerabile.

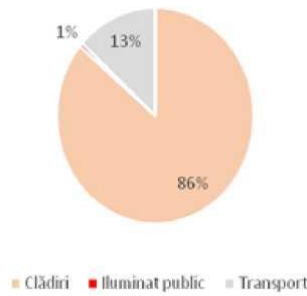
Sectoarele care trebuie luate în considerare pentru astfel de programe sunt:

- **Clădiri publice** – măsuri ce pot fi implementate: audituri energetice, proiecte pentru îmbunătățirea eficienței energetice, implementarea măsurilor de eficiență energetică, gestionarea energiei în clădirile publice;
- **Clădiri rezidențiale** - măsuri ce pot fi implementate: audituri energetice, proiecte pentru îmbunătățirea eficienței energetice, implementarea măsurilor de eficiență energetică, gestionarea energiei în apartamente și clădiri rezidențiale;
- **Transport** – flota proprie - măsuri ce pot fi implementate: monitorizarea consumurilor de carburant, înlocuirea componentelor din flotă care au ajuns să depășească consumul prognozat, achiziția de noi mijloace auto care să se bazeze pe surse de energie alternative (electrice, hibride, hidrogen, etc.)

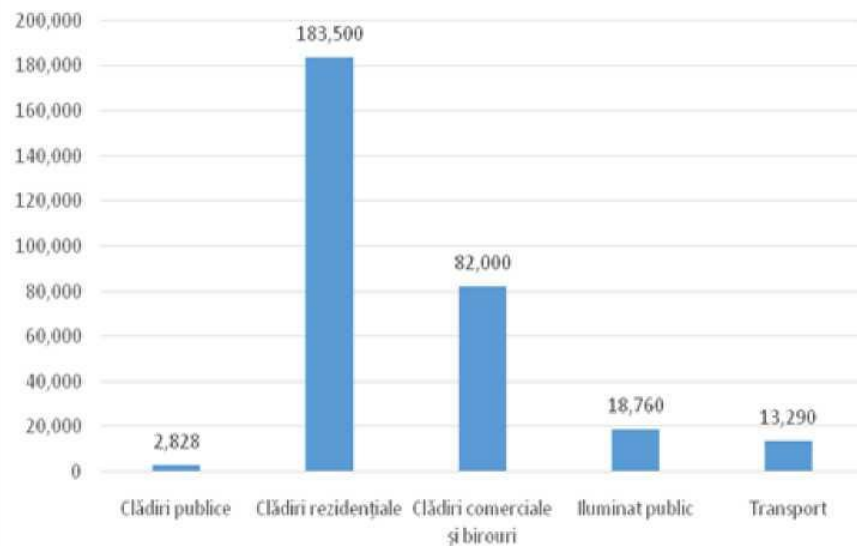
Consumul Energetic:

| | Total | Energie Electrică | Energie termică | Combustibil | Total emisii CO ₂ (referință 2008) |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|---|
| | MWh | MWh | MWh | MWh | tone/an |
| 1. Clădiri | 2.749.262 | 268.328 | 971.579 | 1.484.756 | 1.304.631 |
| 1.1 Clădiri publice | 94.262 | 2.828 | 28.279 | 63.156 | 38.508 |
| 1.2 Clădiri rezidențiale | 1.835.000 | 183.500 | 697.300 | 954.299 | 907.463 |
| 1.3 Clădiri comerciale și birouri | 820.000 | 82.000 | 246.000 | 467.400 | 358.660 |
| 2 Iluminat public | 18.760 | 18.760 | | | 13.151 |
| 3 Transport | 425.100 | 13.290 | | 411.810 | 92.502 |
| 3.1 Transport flota proprie | 800 | | | 800 | 162 |
| 3.2 Transport public | 44.300 | 13.290 | | 31.010 | 15.580 |
| 3.3 Transport privat și comercial | 380.000 | | | 380.000 | 76.760 |
| Total sector 1 | 3.193.122 | 300.378 | 971.579 | 1.896.665 | 1.410.284 |

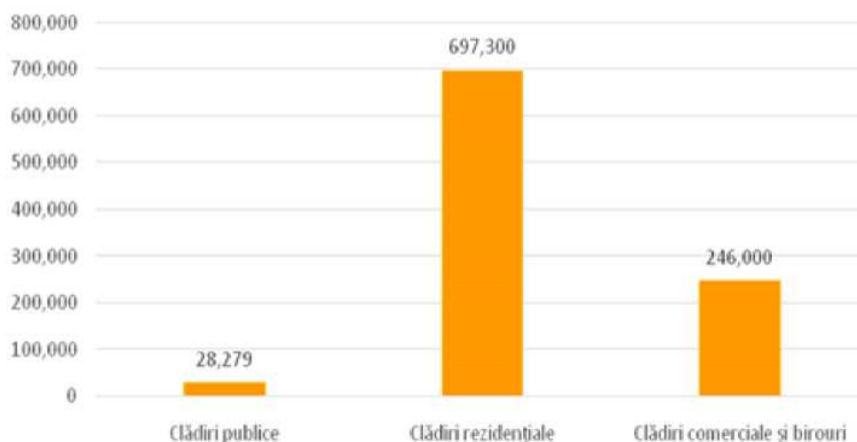
Ponderea consumurilor energetice pe categorii de consumatori

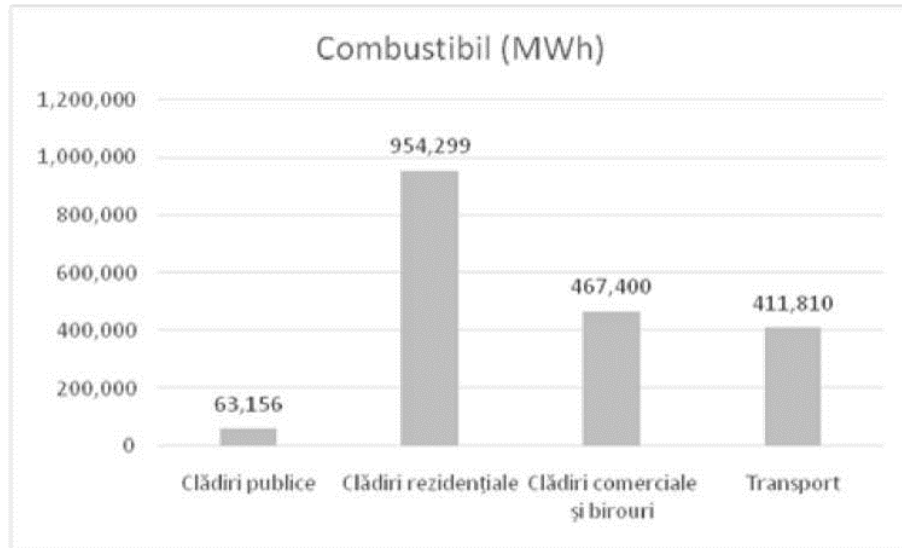


Energie electrică (MWh)



Energia termică (MWh)





Managementul energetic

Maturitatea Managementului energetic – evaluare :

| Nivel | Politică energetică | Organizare | Angajament | Sistem de informare | Marketing | Investiții |
|-------|---|--|--|---|--|---|
| 4 | <i>Implicare activă a Primăriei sectorului 1</i> | <i>Complet integrată cu celelalte forme de management</i> | <i>Întregul personal deține responsabilități directe privind economii de energie</i> | <i>Sistem bine pus la punct cu raportări zilnice</i> | <i>Marketing extins în interiorul și în exteriorul instituției</i> | <i>Discriminare pozitivă în favoarea eficienței energetice</i> |
| 3 | <i>Politică oficială, dar fără aplicare urmărită de conducere</i> | <i>Împărțire clară a sarcinilor și a bugetelor</i> | <i>Majoritatea marilor consumatori sunt motivați pentru a economisi energia</i> | <i>Sistem de monitorizare și trasabilitate lunar pentru centre sau zone individuale</i> | <i>Campanii regulate de publicitate</i> | <i>Aceleași criterii de apreciere ca și pentru restul investițiilor</i> |
| 2 | <i>Politică nehotărâtă</i> | <i>Stabilire de sarcini, dar responsabilități nealocate</i> | <i>Motivare neritimică sau sporadică</i> | <i>Sistem de monitorizare și trasabilitate lunar pe tipuri de combustibili</i> | <i>Acțiuni sporadice de conștientizare a personalului</i> | <i>Numai investiții cu termen redus de recuperare</i> |
| 1 | <i>Direcții de acțiune neformulate</i> | <i>Stabilire de sarcini cu diverse ocazii</i> | <i>Relativă conștientizare a personalului despre importanța economiilor</i> | <i>Verificarea facturilor</i> | <i>Contacte neoficiale pentru promovarea economiilor</i> | <i>Numai măsuri cu costuri reduse</i> |
| 0 | <i>Nici o politică explicită</i> | <i>Nici o delegare de responsabilități pe parte energetică</i> | <i>Lipsă de conștientizare a necesității de a economisi energia</i> | <i>Nici un sistem de informare sau de contabilizare a consumurilor</i> | <i>Nici un fel de marketing sau diseminare</i> | <i>Nici o investiție în ameliorarea eficienței energetice</i> |

Bariere și oportunități

În faza anterioară a proiectului PUBLENEf, s-au desfășurat interviuri cu autoritățile locale în domeniile de acțiune ale partenerilor europeni.

Provocările

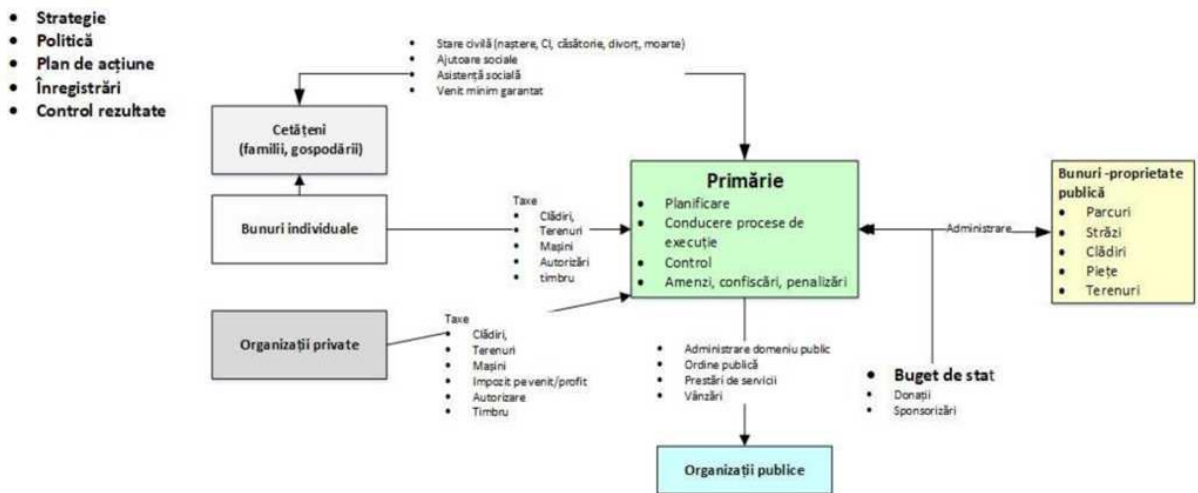
- Complexitatea organizării teritoriale în Franța și distribuția competențelor energetice în teritorii
- Lipsa vizibilității obiectivelor la nivel regional
- Complexitatea sistemelor de finanțare și accesul acestora

Oportunități

- politică regională de eficiență energetică în construcții
- Persoane interesate extrem de implicate și solicitante
- Fondurile disponibile
- Obiective și nevoi

Cadru foii de parcurs

Activitățile principale realizate de Sectorul 1 al Municipiului București sunt descrise sumar în figura următoare:



Bugetul local 2017 sunt publicate de Consiliul Local al Sectorului 1 al Municipiului București pe website <http://www.primariasector1.ro/buget-2017.html>

Obiectivele foii de parcurs

Prin urmare, Foia de parcurs EE pentru București Sectorul 1 se va concentra, în special, pe următoarele articole din directivă:

- **Articolul 5: Rolul exemplar al clădirilor aparținând organismelor publice**

Tipuri de acțiuni: Lucrări privind plicul și echipamentul clădirilor, acțiuni legate de gestionarea echipamentelor și a ocupanților, reducerea suprafeței ocupate de serviciile de stat.

- **Articolul 6: Achiziții făcute de către organisme publice**

Principiu (principii): Statele membre se asigură că administrațiile centrale achiziționează numai produse, servicii și clădiri cu performanțe energetice ridicate.

- **Articolul 8 : Auditeri energetice și sisteme de gestionare a energiei**

- **Articolul 17: Informații și instruire**

Principii: Statele membre se asigură că informațiile privind mecanismele de eficiență energetică și cadrele financiare și juridice disponibile sunt transparente și difuzate pe scară largă tuturor actorilor relevanți de pe piață (consumatori, constructori, arhitecți, ingineri, bănci, auditori în domeniul energiei și mediului și instalatori de elemente de construcție). Crearea de parteneriate public-privat pentru finanțarea măsurilor de îmbunătățire a eficienței energetice.

- **Articolul 18: Servicii energetice**

- **Articolul 19: Alte măsuri de promovare a eficienței energetice**

- Împărțirea stimulentele între proprietar, chiriașul unei clădiri sau între proprietari
- Dispoziții legislative și de reglementare și practici administrative pentru achiziții și bugetare și contabilitate anuală

Ca parte a proiectului, acesta va oferi suport pentru managementul proiectelor, căutarea de fonduri, sprijin pentru mobilizare și comunicare și asistență în dezvoltarea tehnologiilor de înaltă performanță. Planul de acțiune va avea loc în două etape: cunoașterea cunoștințelor și mobilizarea la acțiune.

AEEPM sprijină autoritatea în planificarea, dezvoltarea și monitorizarea planului de economisire a energiei. AEEPM colaborează îndeaproape cu autoritatea locală, acționând ca facilitator-interlocutor cu personalul tuturor municipalităților și a părților interesate locale în livrarea planului energetic actualizat.

Noile obiective ale SEAP 2.0:

- Reducerea consumului de energie cu până la 33% până în anul 2030.
- Evidențierea potențialului energetic local, în special prin promovarea utilizării energiei termice solare și a energiei fotovoltaice.
- Îmbunătățirea eficienței energetice în clădirile publice și facilitățile municipale.
- Creșterea nivelului de informare a cetățenilor cu privire la practicile de economisire a energiei, precum și a reglementărilor naționale și europene privind utilizarea rațională a energiei.

- să difuzeze avantajele sale, să contribuie la implementarea instalațiilor de energie regenerabilă și să aplice acțiuni pentru îmbunătățirea eficienței energetice a clădirilor.
- Creșterea gradului de conștientizare a dezvoltatorilor, a antreprenorilor, a industriei hoteliere și a agenților rezidențiali la tehnologii mai curate și la utilizarea energiilor durabile.
- Stabilirea sistemelor de transfer de experiență prin colaborarea cu alte agenții energetice, la nivel local, național și internațional.

Nevoi și resurse

Studiul efectuat în faza anterioară a proiectului a dezvăluit mai multe tipuri de nevoi care pot fi găsite la diferite grade în comunități :

| Nevoile identificate | Resurse |
|---|---|
| <i>Administrative și juridice</i> | |
| - Expertiză insuficientă în cadrul structurilor locale | - Furnizarea de asistență tehnică - Instruirea cu oficiali aleși și agenți ai comunității |
| <i>Informare și formare</i> | |
| - Lipsa vizibilității planurilor de acțiune privind eficiența energetică lansate la nivel național, regional și local - Expertiză necorespunzătoare în cadrul structurilor locale în ceea ce privește formarea, soluțiile tehnologice și instrumentele financiare | - Instruiri cu oficiali aleși și agenți comunitari - crearea de rețele de actori cu privire la aspectele tehnice și financiare; |
| <i>Comunicarea și consultarea cetățenilor</i> | |
| - Buget insuficient - Lipsa mobilizării oficialilor aleși în probleme de eficiență energetică - Lipsa mobilizării interne în comunitate | - Instruiri cu oficiali aleși și agenți comunitari - Operațiuni de comunicare orientate - Furnizarea de instrumente de comunicare |
| <i>Instrumente financiare și impozitare</i> | |
| - Lipsa de cunoaștere a instrumentelor financiare existente - Dificultate în identificarea finanțării adaptate la fiecare tipologie a teritoriului | - Furnizarea de informații și prezentarea instrumentelor disponibile (ghiduri și instruire) - Realizarea de rețele de actori specializați pe probleme de finanțare în jurul proiectelor comunitare |
| <i>Management de proiect</i> | |
| - Dificultăți de mobilizare a anumitor părți interesate - Lipsa expertizei și a resurselor unor structuri cum ar fi băncile, sectorul privat, instituțiile - Concurența între nivelurile național / regional / local - Lipsa de interes pe tema eficienței energetice - Dificultate identificarea persoanelor potrivite - Lipsa timpului pentru părțile interesate de a se dedica acestor subiecte | - Organizarea angajamentului părților interesate în cadrul întâlnirilor specifice - suporturi tehnice (ghiduri) - formarea părților interesate - Instruirea cu oficiali aleși și agenți ai comunității |

Rețeaua de actori și mobilizarea stakeholderilor

Inspirați de bunele practici

Bune practici și instrumente ale proiectului PUBLENEF

| Bune practici | Nevoile corespondente | Folosirea bunelor practici pentru foaia de parcurs |
|---|---|---|
| (GP3) Orasul Haga (Olanda): integrarea durabilității, a schimbărilor climatice și a politicii energetice în toate zonele orașului prin intermediul unei echipe dedicate și implementarea ambasadori pentru sustenabilitate | guvernanță, strategie comună, îmbunătățirea competențelor | Integrarea politicii energetice în toate aspectele activităților locale. Acest proiect a fost util pentru ca toate serviciile municipale să colaboreze în acest proces și să le implice în proiect. |
| (GP33) Stabilirea unui program național de reducere a consumului de energie în sectorul public din Irlanda pentru a îndeplini obiectivele Planului european pentru climă prin intermediul SEAI, autoritate pentru dezvoltare durabilă și energie | guvernanță, strategie comună, îmbunătățirea competențelor | Programul se bazează pe patru piloni, inclusiv parteneriat, networking, suport de management de proiect și sistem de raportare online. Au fost utilizate aspectele legate de partajarea instrumentelor și a rezultatelor. |
| (G47) Crearea unei echipe dedicate pentru implementarea și evaluarea Planului de reducere a emisiilor de carbon al orașului Opole (Polonia) | guvernanță, strategie comună, îmbunătățirea competențelor | Echipa dedicată implementării unui plan cu emisii reduse de carbon. Abordarea transversală a acestui proiect a fost o sursă de inspirație pentru crearea unei echipe dedicate experimentării noastre. |

| Unelte | Nevoile corespondente | Utilizarea instrumentului pentru foaia de parcurs |
|---|---|--|
| MuLTEE - Platforma SMIV a fost prezentată în cadrul atelierului regional | auditul energetic, renovarea clădirilor | Acest instrument este recomandat în foaia de parcurs pentru municipalități care nu au capacitate |
| ISO50001 - Introducerea acestui instrument în municipiu, a creat conștiința și inspirația de a urma un anumit pas necesar înainte de a începe gestionarea energiei. | management de proiect | Acest program deja recunoscut la nivel european este foarte operațional pentru a pune în aplicare o politică energetică și climatică și pentru a dezvolta un PAED. Acesta va servi drept punct de sprijin pentru îmbunătățirea continuă a politicii municipale. |
| EMPOWERING - Acest instrument de proiect a fost prezentat ca transfer de cunoștințe, lecții învățate și furnizarea de informații care sprijină personalul municipal. | diagnosticarea teritorială și planificarea energiei | Faze ale acestui proiect au fost utilizate pentru a defini pașii planului de acțiune: Inventarul cererii de căldură al clădirilor situate pe teritoriul municipiului. Evaluarea nevoilor viitoare în termeni de căldură. Identificarea și cartografierea resurselor energetice disponibile local. Identificarea sinergiilor dintre consumul de energie și resurse. Elaborarea propunerilor de strategie teritorială. |
| Covenant capaCITY SEAP training tool | Cresterea capacității | Ne-am înscris la platformă ca formatori pentru a obține cunoștințe și îndrumări mai ample pentru a ajuta municipalitatea și regiunea să realizeze finalizarea SEAP. |

Implicarea activă a părților interesate

Au fost create Grupuri de lucru comune cu părțile interesate.

Grupul de lucru se întâlnește lunar aducând împreună toți actorii :

- Autoritatea publică
- Auditorul energetic
- AEEPM
- Compania energetică
- Subunitățile autorității publice

Dezvoltarea și implementarea foii de parcurs

Pentru a exploata experiența partenerilor PUBLNEEF care participă la această foaie de parcurs, acțiunile vor fi orientate spre reducerea consumului de clădiri de oraș (publice și private), sporind penetrarea energiilor regenerabile.

Descoperirea un nou domeniu de acțiuni cu potențial de economisire a energiei și promovați SEAP noi cu obiective mai ambițioase începând din 2030

Oportunitățile și provocările vizate sunt următoarele:

- Planul de economisire a energiei este destul de reușit și părțile interesate din întregul lanț valoric sunt identificate, bine coordonate și foarte angajate
- Există posibilitatea de a întreprinde acțiuni în sectoarele care nu sunt abordate în prezent
- Există un mare potențial de multiplicare (toate celelalte Sectorul București încearcă să reproducă acțiunile energetice din sectorul 1)

Impactul foii de parcurs și replicabilitatea

Sectorul 1 al Capitalei este considerat un precursor: mii de locuitori ai municipiului București au beneficiat de un program de îmbunătățire a eficienței energetice a apartamentelor și clădirilor publice din capitala României. Au fost realizate lucrări de izolare extinse pe 839 blocuri rezidențiale ce conțin 42 359 de apartamente în total.

Pașii următori identificând adevărata foaie de parcurs privind energia se concentrează pe înlocuirea ascensoarelor ineficiente din punct de vedere energetic pentru toate clădirile izolate termic.

Impactul foilor de parcurs AEEPM ca economii de energie

Prin Foaia de parcurs privind energia pentru sectorul 1 din București, estimăm

- Economie anuală de energie primară de 36700 Mwh / an
- Considerând ca contribuție la proiectul PUBLNEEF 1%: rezultat 367 MWh / y

Foaia de parcurs a fost utilă pentru elaborarea strategiei privind energia și clima și, în special, în capitolele privind eficiența energetică a clădirilor. Acest nou plan de acțiune a fost votat în 2018. Noile investiții au fost aprobate de Consiliul Local și vor începe în 2019.

Pe parcursul proiectului am realizat documente ca ghiduri, studii și recomandări, informații generale sau documente adresate municipalităților noastre pilot.

Există un mare potențial de multiplicare (toate celelalte Sectorul București încearcă să reproducă acțiunile energetice din sectorul 1) - Sectorul 4 din București, Sectorul 2 din București și Sectorul 6 din București încep să implementeze modelul.

Pentru mai multe informații:

Video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VXYA1yQcAE0>

Persoană de contact/organizația:

Ion DOGEANU,
AEEPM

ion.dogeanu@managenergy.ro

Anexa

No. 2018/16.12.2018

To: AEEPM – Agenția pentru Eficiența Energetică și Protecția Mediului

Reff: Declaration of Commitment to PUBLEnEf Energy Roadmap

Hereby,

Name: Daniel Tudorache

Organization: Municipality of Bucharest Sector 1

Position: Mayor

Address: Bd. Banu Manta nr. 9, Sectorul 1 București

Email : registratura@primarias1.ro

confirms that Municipality of Bucharest Sector 1 supports Bucharest 1 Energy Roadmap developed by AEEPM in the course of the project **PUBLEnEf**.

We commit ourselves as a beneficiary to implement the proposals contained in within related Energy Roadmap:

- Replacement of all energy inefficient elevators for all Thermal Insulated multi story apartments blocks.

This Energy Roadmap was integrated in to Bucharest 1 Energy Efficiency Action Plan approved by Bucharest 1 City Council on November 2018 (City Council Decision attached).

Mayor,

Daniel TUDORACHE



PRIMĂRIA A FOST CERTIFICATĂ ISO 9001:2008 PRIVIND SISTEMUL DE MANAGEMENT AL CALITĂȚII ÎN URMA AUDITULUI DE CERTIFICARE DE CĂTRE ORGANISMUL ACREDITAT PENTRU CERTIFICAREA SISTEMELOR DE MANAGEMENT AL CALITĂȚII SR EN 45012 "AEROC"

Bd. Banu Manta nr. 9, Sectorul 1 București
Tel. +40-21 3191013; Fax: +40-21 3191006
Email: registratura@primarias1.ro
<http://www.primariasector1.ro>



Vizitați website-ul
<http://publnef-project.eu>

In parteneriat cu:

JIN, CRES, KAPE, CIEMAT, CEI, ABEA, OÖ ESV,

ENEA, FEDARENE, Energy CitiesTEA, ARENE, AEEP

București Sectorul 4 [RO]

**Sprijinirea îmbunătățirii Planului
de acțiune în domeniul energiei în
Sectorul 4 București**



PUBLNEF has received funding from European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 695923

Foaie de parcurs pentru
Eficiența Energetică
**Sprijinirea îmbunătățirii Planului de
acțiune în domeniul energiei în
Sectorul 4 București**
Sectorul 4 București - România



Dezvoltat în cadrul proiectului **PUBLEnEf** de
Agenția pentru Eficiență Energetică și Protecția Mediului - **AEEP**

Septembrie 2018

Acest proiect a primit sprijin financiar din partea Programului de Cercetare și Inovare al Uniunii
Europene "Horizon 2020", cu numărul de contract 696069

www.publnef-project.eu | www.publnef-toolbox.eu | www.facebook.com/PUBLENEF

Conținutul acestei publicații este responsabilitatea exclusivă a AEEP și nu poate fi considerat în
niciun fel o reflectare a opiniilor Comisiei Europene

Supporting **PUBLIC** Authorities to Implement **Energy Efficient** Policies

Preambul

Programul Horizon 2020

Horizon 2020 este programul european de finanțare pentru cercetare și inovare. Pentru o perioadă de 7 ani (2014-2020), are aproape 80 de miliarde de euro pentru a susține proiectele de-a lungul lanțului de inovare: de la prima idee de cercetare de bază la noul produs, servicii sau procese pentru piață și pentru companie. Contribuie la realizarea Spațiului European de Cercetare, precum și la punerea în aplicare a Strategiei Europa 2020 și a inițiativei sale emblematică "Inițiativa pentru inovare". Este vorba despre stimularea creșterii economice și a creării de locuri de muncă, făcând economia europeană mai competitivă prin inovare.

Horizon 2020 finanțează în principal proiecte de cercetare și inovare în colaborare, dar unele instrumente pot sprijini, de asemenea, actorii individuali.

Beneficiarii sunt selectați pe baza cererilor anuale de propuneri pentru cea mai mare parte a programului.

Programul Horizon 2020 este împărțit în trei priorități complementare: excelență științifică, conducere industrială, provocări societale.

Prioritatea "Provocări societale" abordează principalele probleme societale de interes pentru poporul Europei și lumea, pe care nici un stat membru nu le poate pretinde singur. Cercetarea și inovarea sunt orientate spre abordarea a șapte provocări majore, mai degrabă decât doar a disciplinelor științifice sau a sectoarelor tehnologice. Fiecare provocare necesită un răspuns interdisciplinar și inovator.

Întregul lanț de inovare este îngrijorat, până în ultimele etape, înainte de a fi introdus pe piață. Acestea vor include activități legate de inovare, cum ar fi proiectele pilot, demonstrațiile, paturile de testare, sprijinul pentru procedurile de achiziții publice și sprijinul pentru comercializarea inovațiilor.

"Energia sigură, curată și eficientă" este una dintre cele șapte provocări.

Scopul său este de a asigura tranziția către un sistem energetic sigur, accesibil, universal acceptat, durabil și competitiv care vizează reducerea dependenței de combustibilii fosili.

Programul Horizon 2020 în acest cadru sprijină acțiuni de mai multe tipuri, inclusiv acțiuni de coordonare și sprijin. Proiectul Publnef se încadrează în această categorie.

Publnef este, prin urmare, o acțiune care constă în principal în măsuri de însoțire, cum ar fi standardizarea, difuzarea, conștientizarea și comunicarea, crearea de rețele, coordonarea și serviciile de sprijin, dialogurile politice și exercițiile și studiile reciproce de învățare. Aceasta poate include studii de proiectare pentru noi infrastructuri și activități complementare de planificare strategică, de creare de rețele și de coordonare între programele din diferite țări.

Proiectul PUBLEnEf în rezumat

Publnef este un proiect de trei ani (2016-2019) pentru a sprijini statele membre, regiunile și municipalitățile în implementarea și dezvoltarea politicilor lor energetice. Rezultatele proiectului vor fi realizate prin:

- Inventarierea și analiza nevoilor de eficiență energetică și a celor mai bune practici în sensul Directivei UE 2012
- Elaborarea și punerea în aplicare a foii de parcurs privind eficiența energetică
- Organizarea schimbului de experiență și cunoștințe la nivel național, regional și local.
- Furnizarea unei platforme pentru schimbul de instrumente care să contribuie la implementarea unor politici energetice eficiente.

Rezultatele proiectului sunt prezentate pe <http://www.publnef-project.eu> iar colecția de instrumente și bune practici colectată de partenerii PUBLEnEf este accesibilă la <http://www.publnef-toolbox.eu>.

Pregătirea foii de parcurs

Cadrul legislativ pentru eficiență energetică și reglementări

Directive europene

- Directiva 2012/27/UE – privind eficiența energetică
- Directiva 2010/31/UE - privind performanța energetică a clădirilor
- REGULAMENTUL (UE) 2017/1369 AL PARLAMENTULUI EUROPEAN și AL CONSILIULUI din 4 iulie 2017 de stabilire a unui cadru pentru etichetarea energetică și de abrogare a Directivei 2010/30/UE

Legislație națională

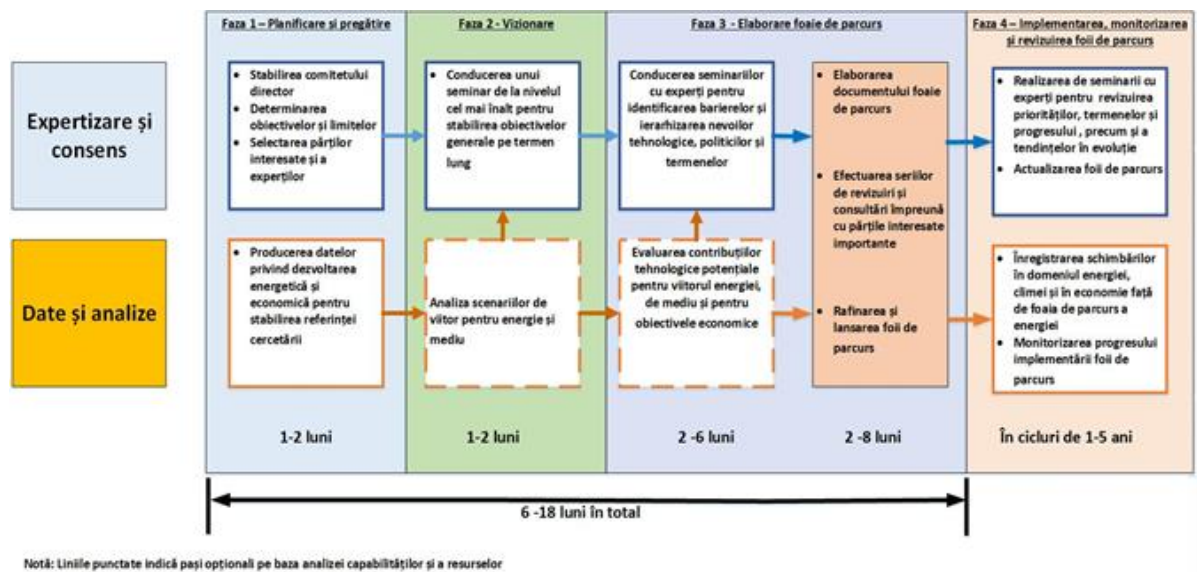
- HG nr. 1460/2008 - pentru aprobarea Strategiei naționale pentru dezvoltare durabilă a României - Orizonturi 2013-2020-2030;
- HG nr. 1069/2007 - pentru aprobarea Strategiei Energetice a României 2007 – 2020, actualizată pentru perioada 2011- 2020;
- HG nr. 219/2007 privind promovarea cogenerării bazată pe cererea de energie termică utilă
- Legea 372/2005 privind performanța energetică a clădirilor, republicată
- O.G.nr. 28/ 2013 pentru aprobarea Programului național de dezvoltare locală
- Legea nr. 215/ 2001 – legea administrației publice locale republicată, cu modificările și completările ulterioare;
- HG nr. 882/2014 - pentru aprobarea Strategiei naționale privind alimentarea cu energie termică a localităților prin sisteme de producere și distribuție centralizate
- Legea nr. 121/2014 privind eficiența energetică;
- HG 122/2015 - pentru aprobarea Planului național de acțiune în domeniul eficienței energetice 2014-2020
- Decizia nr. 7/DEE/12.02.2015 privind aprobarea modelului pentru întocmirea Programului de îmbunătățire a eficienței energetice aferent localităților cu o populație mai mare de 5000 locuitori.

- Legea 123/2012 – legea energiei și a gazelor naturale;
- Legea 372/2005 – privind performanța energetică a clădirilor (actualizată și modificată prin OG 1/2016)

Strategii, planuri de acțiune și proiecte

În procesul de elaborare a unei strategii energetice locale, o etapă importantă este reprezentată de elaborarea unei viziuni pe termen lung care să definească evoluția viitoare a comunității, ținta spre care se va orienta întregul proces de planificare energetică pe termen lung, sub forma unei foi de parcurs în care vor fi implicate toate părțile interesate.

O propunere de model cu o viziune până în anul 2050 este redată în figura următoare:



Din punct de vedere al eficienței energetice, UAT- **Sectorul 4 al municipiului București** are următoarele roluri:

- **Misiune:** reflectă rolul autorităților locale în contextul energetic local;
- **Viziune:** modalitățile prin care comunitatea locală își va îndeplini misiunea asumată;
- **Obiective pe termen mediu și lung:** sunt necesare pentru aplicarea efectivă a viziunii definite.

Misiune

Obiective generale

Furnizarea de energie consumatorilor în condiții desigurantă, egalitate de tratament și cu costuri minime.

- Asigurarea continuității și siguranței în alimentare, a consumatorilor finali de energie la parametrii stabiliți prin contracte;
- Realizarea investițiilor necesare pentru respectarea criteriilor de performanță ale serviciilor;
- Realizarea investițiilor necesare pentru promovarea măsurilor de eficiență energetică în instalațiile aflate în administrarea autorităților locale;
- Realizarea investițiilor necesare pentru utilizarea resurselor energetice regenerabile locale; organizarea permanentă de campanii de informare a utilizatorilor serviciilor publice etc

Viziune

Definirea acțiunilor necesare pentru a câștiga încrederea consumatorului local de energie, păstrând în permanență grija față de mediul ambiant.

Strategia energetică locală furnizează liniile directe pentru emiterea – de către autoritățile publice locale – a hotărârilor legate de condițiile locale de producere și de utilizarea eficientă a energiei de către consumatorii din UAT.

Toate acțiunile care se vor întreprinde și deciziile care vor fi luate de Consiliul Local vor trebui să fie corelate cu obiectivele pe termen lung incluse în acest document.

Strategia energetică locală, prin obiectivele sale pe termen lung, contribuie la creșterea capacității departamentelor și structurilor de execuție aflate sub autoritatea **Consiliului Local al Sectorului 4** de a gestiona problematica energetică și, în același timp, de a adopta o abordare flexibilă, orientată către piață și către consumatorii de energie, cu scopul de a asigura dezvoltarea economică a sectorului și de a asigura protecția corespunzătoare a mediului.

Au fost inventariate și au fost luate în considerare pentru acest plan:

- Strategia energetică națională a României 2016-2030 cu perspectiva până în 2050 http://www.mmediu.ro/app/webroot/uploads/files/2017-03-02_Strategia-Energetica-a-Romaniei-2016-2030.pdf ;
- Planul național de acțiune privind eficiența energetică, Monitorul Oficial
- <http://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/topics/energy-efficiency/energy-efficiency-directive/national-energy-efficiency-action-plans> ;
- Planul de dezvoltare regională pentru regiunea București-Ilfov, iunie 2014 <http://old.adrbi.ro/media/9437/PDR-BI%20varianta%2012%20iunie%202014.pdf>
- Planul național de acțiune pentru eficiență energetică, http://ec.europa.eu/energy/sites/ener/files/documents/MNE%282015%2952216_Monitorul_Oficial_169_bis_PNAEE_3.pdf
- Strategia privind implementarea la nivelul Sectorului 1 al Municipiului București a programului local multianual de creștere a performanței energetice a locuințelor unifamiliale pentru perioada 2018-2030 – aprobată prin HCL nr.280/1.09.2017
- Decizia ANRE 2123 / 23.09. 2014 - Ghidul pentru auditul energetic, <http://www.anre.ro/ro/eficienta-energetica/legislatie/legislatie-efic-en>
- Hotărârea ANRE nr. 7DEE / 12.02.2015 - Model recomandat pentru pregătirea îmbunătățirii programului de eficiență energetică pentru UAT cu mai mult de 5000 de locuitori, <http://www.anre.ro/ro/eficienta-energetica/legislatie/legislatie-primara>

- Programul Operațional al Infrastructurii Mari (POIM), 2014-2020, www.fonduri-ue.ro
- POIM / 60/6/3 - Proiecte de implementare a măsurării inteligente a consumului de energie pentru utilizatorii casnici;
- POIM / 59/6/2 - Proiecte de monitorizare a consumului de energie la nivelul consumatorilor industriali;
- POIM / 58/6/1 - Proiecte de investiții în extinderea și modernizarea rețelelor de distribuție a energiei electrice;
- Programul Casa Verde - privind instalarea sistemelor de încălzire care utilizează energie regenerabilă, inclusiv înlocuirea sau completarea sistemelor clasice de încălzire, beneficiari persoane fizice, dar și autorități publice.
- Datele Institutului Național Român privind eficiența energetică și dezvoltarea sustenabilă, http://www.insse.ro/cms/files/Web_IDD_BD_ro/index.htm

Obiectivul 1. Transformări structurale și solduri macroeconomice;

Obiectivul 2. Schimbările climatice și energia curată;

Obiectivul 3. Transport sustenabil;

Obiectivul 4. Producția și consumul sustenabil;

Obiectivul 5. Conservarea și gestionarea resurselor naturale;

Obiectivul 8. Sărăcia globală și provocările dezvoltării sustenabile;

Obiectivul 9. Educația și formarea profesională;

Obiectivul 10. Cercetarea științifică și dezvoltarea tehnologică, inovarea;

Obiectivul 12. Politica de investiții și diversificarea surselor de finanțare;

Obiectivul 13. Capacitatea

De asemenea, proiectele anterioare, dezvoltate sau în curs de desfășurare, derulate de Agenția pentru Eficiență Energetică și Protecția Mediului - AEEPM București, România www.managenergy.ro și având ca beneficiar **Sectorul 4 al Municipiului București**, au fost folosite ca sursă de informații referitoare la eficiența energetică.

Legea privind eficiența energetică – Legea 121/2014

În Legea nr. 121/ 2014 privind eficiența energetică și legea 160 /2016 de modificare și completare a legii 121/2014, în conformitate cu cap.4 - Programe de măsuri - art. 9 alin.(12), alin.(13) și alin.(14) din legea 121/2014 sunt prevăzute următoarele obligații:

- „(12) Autoritățile administrației publice locale din UAT cu o populație mai mare de 5.000 de locuitori au obligația să întocmească programe de îmbunătățire a eficienței energetice în care includ măsuri pe termen scurt și măsuri pe termen de 3-6 ani.
- (13) Autoritățile administrației publice locale din UAT cu o populație peste 20.000 locuitori au obligația:
 - să întocmească programe de îmbunătățire a eficienței energetice în care includ măsuri pe termen scurt și măsuri pe termen de 3-6 ani;
 - să numească un manager energetic, atestat conform legislației în vigoare sau să încheie un contract de management energetic cu o persoană fizică atestată în condițiile legii sau cu o persoană juridică prestatoare de servicii energetice agreeată în condițiile legii.

- (14) Programele de îmbunătățire a eficienței energetice prevăzute la alin. (12) și alin. (13) lit. a) se elaborează în conformitate cu modelul aprobat de Departamentul pentru Eficiență Energetică și se transmit Departamentului pentru Eficiență Energetică ANRE până la 30 septembrie a anului în care au fost elaborate.”
- În conformitate cu prevederile art. 7, alin. (1): „Administrațiile publice centrale achiziționează doar produse, servicii, lucrări sau clădiri cu performanțe înalte de eficiență energetică, în măsura în care această achiziție corespunde cerințelor de eficacitate a costurilor, fezabilitate economică, viabilitate sporită, conformitate tehnică, precum și unui nivel suficient de concurență, astfel cum este prevăzut în anexa nr. 1.”

Măsurile de economisire a energiei incluse în PIEE trebuie să fie suficient de consistente astfel încât să contribuie la atingerea țintei naționale asumate de România, cât și la realizarea obiectivelor specifice din **Planul național de acțiune în domeniul eficienței energetice**,
https://ec.europa.eu/energy/sites/ener/files/documents/MNE%282015%2952216_Monitorul_Oficial_169_bis_PNAEE_3.pdf

Accesarea fondurilor europene prin fondul de mediu (multe sunt nerambursabile) este condiționată de:

- Beneficiarii sunt unități administrativ-teritoriale, instituții publice și unități de cult, aceștia putând depune proiecte de finanțare în cadrul finanțărilor pentru imobilele aflate în proprietatea ori în administrarea lor.
- Pot fi realizate proiecte privind înlocuirea sau completarea sistemelor clasice de încălzire cu sisteme care utilizează energie solară, energie geotermală, energie eoliană, energie hidro, biomasă, gaz de fermentare a deșeurilor, denumit și gaz de depozit, gaz de fermentare a nămolurilor din instalațiile de epurare a apelor uzate și biogaz sau orice alte sisteme care conduc la îmbunătățirea calității aerului, apei și solului.

Instituțiile publice/unitățile de cult care doresc să acceseze fonduri nerambursabile trebuie să aibă un Plan de creștere a eficienței energetice care să dovedească abordarea coordonată a aspectelor legate de provocările locale/naționale/europene în privința atingerii obiectivelor de îmbunătățire a eficienței energetice și promovarea surselor de energie regenerabile.

Inițiative și proiecte

Reducerea consumului de energie și eliminarea risipei de energie se numără printre principalele obiective ale Uniunii Europene (UE). Sprijinul UE pentru îmbunătățirea eficienței energetice se va dovedi decisiv pentru competitivitatea, securitatea aprovizionării și respectarea angajamentelor asumate în cadrul Protocolului de la Kyoto (1997 și în amendările ulterioare: Rio, Lisabona, Copenhaga, Paris, Johannesburg) privind schimbările climatice.

Există un potențial semnificativ de reducere a consumului, în special în sectoarele mari consumatoare de energie, cum sunt clădirile, industria producătoare, conversia energiei și transporturile.

La sfârșitul anului 2006, UE s-a angajat să își reducă consumul anual de energie primară cu 20% până în 2020.

În vederea atingerii acestui obiectiv, Regulamentul UE 1369/2017 acționează pentru a mobiliza opinia publică, factorii de decizie și operatorii de pe piață pentru a stabili standarde minime de eficiență energetică și norme de etichetare a produselor, serviciilor și infrastructurilor,

http://europa.eu/youreurope/business/environment/energy-labels/index_ro.html

Eficiența energetică este un termen foarte larg care se referă la multe modalități prin care se poate obține același beneficiu (lumină, încălzire, mișcare, etc.) folosind mai puțină energie. Domeniul cuprinde autovehicule eficiente, becuri economice, practici industriale îmbunătățite, izolări mai bune ale caselor și o gamă largă de alte tehnologii. Pentru că economisirea energiei înseamnă și economisirea banilor, eficiența energetică este foarte profitabilă.

Principalele direcții de acțiune identificate în scopul îmbunătățirii siguranței în alimentarea cu energie și de a răspunde în același timp cerințelor de mediu (în special în problema schimbărilor climatice și a încălzirii planetei), sunt:

- reducerea emisiilor GES (gaze cu efect de seră)
- creșterea eficienței energetice în paralel cu creșterea economică;
- utilizarea resurselor energetice regenerabile;
- utilizarea combustibililor curați.

În documentul de evaluare a studiului de impact care a stat la baza promovării Directivei nr 27/2012 cu privire la eficiența energetică se precizează că : "Liderii UE s-au angajat să atingă obiectivul de reducere cu 20% a consumului de energie primară până în 2020 în raport cu un scenariu de referință. Aceasta înseamnă economisirea a 368 milioane de tone echivalent petrol (Mtep) de energie primară (consumul intern brut minus utilizările neenergetice) până în 2020 comparativ cu consumul prevăzut pentru anul respectiv, de 1 842 Mtep la nivel European.

Întrucât progresele pentru realizarea acestui obiectiv nu sunt satisfăcătoare, principalul obiectiv al prezentei evaluări a impactului este de a contribui la acoperirea lipsurilor prin explorarea măsurilor în toate sectoarele care prezintă un potențial economic neexploatat. Sectorul public poate fi un actor important în ceea ce privește orientarea pieței către produse, clădiri și servicii mai eficiente, datorită volumului ridicat al cheltuielilor publice.

De asemenea în documentul EUCO 169/14 din octombrie 2014 se stabilește un obiectiv orientativ de cel puțin 27 % la nivelul UE pentru îmbunătățirea eficienței energetice în 2030 în comparație cu proiecțiile privind consumul de energie în viitor, pe baza criteriilor actuale. Acesta va fi reexaminat până în 2020, luând în considerare un nivel al UE de 30 %.

Politica energetică a Uniunii Europene este conținută în pachete de directive ale CE. Statele membre ale UE au obligația să transpună aceste directive în sistemele lor legislative. Actorii importanți în domeniul energiei sunt diverși: guverne, autorități locale, instituții de reglementare, organizații. Pentru coerența urmăririi obiectivelor energetice strategice este nevoie de un mesaj politic clar. În prezent UE se confruntă cu o serie de provocări precum: epuizarea combustibililor fosili cu consecința creșterii prețurilor acestora și dependența sporită de importuri de resurse energetice, schimbările climatice, necesitatea sporirii competitivității. Datorită implicațiilor majore ale activității din domeniul energiei asupra mediului se impune ca UE să dezvolte strategia pentru energie în strânsă corelare cu strategia pentru mediu.

"Impactul activităților energetice asupra schimbărilor climatice este masiv. Fără măsuri drastice luate la nivel european și mondial se estimează că în ritmul actual de evoluție al consumului de energie și cu tehnologiile existente, emisiile de gaze cu efect de seră vor crește la nivel mondial cu 55% până în 2030."

Sursa: Raport "European Strategy For Sustainable, Competitive & Secure Energy" a Directoratului General pentru Energie și Transport al CE.

Sunt identificate trei domenii cu potențial important de economisire a energiei:

- transportul – reprezentând o treime din consumul energetic european, dominanța transportului auto și dependența sa ridicată de petrol este însoțită de congestia traficului și problemele poluării;
- producția de energie- se pot obține îmbunătățiri importante ale eficienței în funcție de tehnologia utilizată, 40-60% din energia necesară pentru producerea energiei electrice este pierdută în procesul de producție;
- sectorul clădirilor atât locuințe cât și clădiri publice; încălzirea/răcirea și iluminatul în clădiri conduce la aproape 40% din energia consumată la nivel european și ar putea fi utilizată mai eficient.

Ca soluții pentru energie regenerabilă, enunțăm:

- energia vântului – soluții în largul mării;
- energia solară care ar trebui să furnizeze circa 15% din energia electrică în 2020;
- rețelele inteligente de energie electrică;
- bioenergia – ar putea contribui cu 14% din mixul energetic;
- capturarea și stocarea CO2 produs prin generarea electricității;
- celulele de combustibil și hidrogen ca soluții de stocare a energiei;
- eficiența energetică – un domeniu imens de acțiune prin intermediul soluțiilor inovative;
- crearea unor poli ai științei și cercetării;
- cooperarea internațională în domeniul cercetării vizând tehnologiile nepoluante.

Strategia energetică a României

Strategia energetică a României pentru perioada 2007-2020 precizează că, „Obiectivul general al strategiei sectorului energetic îl constituie satisfacerea necesarului de energie atât în prezent, cât și pe termen mediu și lung, la un preț cât mai scăzut, adecvat unei economii moderne de piață și unui standard de viață civilizat, în condiții de calitate, siguranță în alimentare, cu respectarea principiilor dezvoltării durabile.”

În vederea susținerii principiului dezvoltării durabile prima opțiune a strategiei naționale este creșterea eficienței energetice.

Legea 121/2014 privind eficiența energetică

România a identificat rolul important al UAT (Unități Administrative Teritoriale) în realizarea politicii naționale de eficiență energetică și a introdus obligații specifice cu privire la realizarea programelor municipale de eficiență energetică încă de la transpunerea Directivelor europene adoptând legea 121/2014.

Legea nr 121/2014 cu privire la eficiența energetică, transpune Directiva nr 27/2012 și introduce noi elemente pentru susținerea eficienței energetice la nivel local :

Obligativitatea existenței unui manager energetic autorizat pentru localitățile cu mai mult de 20.000 de locuitori

Extinderea obligativității realizării planului de îmbunătățire a eficienței energetice (PÎEE) pentru localitățile cu peste 5000 de locuitori.

Domeniul de aplicare al Legii

Legea privind eficiența energetică (121/2014) promovează utilizarea la consumatorii finali a surselor regenerabile de energie și se aplică pentru:

– Operatori economici:

- auditarea energetică obligatorie anuală/odată la doi ani,
- programe proprii de îmbunătățire a eficienței energetice,
- numirea de manageri energetici (atestați de ANRE) sau încheierea de contracte de management energetic cu persoane juridice sau fizice atestate;

– Consumatori finali:

- Auditarea energetică a clădirilor,
- Măsurile de îmbunătățire a eficienței energetice,
- Sistem de măsură, evidență, monitorizare a consumului energetic;

– Autorități și administratori ai clădirilor proprietate publică:

- Măsurile și Programe de îmbunătățire a eficienței energetice (UAT cu peste 20.000 locuitori);
- Utilizare eficientă a sistemelor existente, utilizare aparate de măsură și control consum;

– Distribuitorii de energie/operatorii sistemului de distribuție:

- activități de informare și comunicare pentru clienții lor;
- oferirea de servicii energetice consumatorilor la prețuri competitive.

Strategia de dezvoltare locală

În cadrul Strategiei de dezvoltare locală unul din obiectivele specifice este politica privind problemele energetice, de aceea Programul de îmbunătățire a eficienței energetice este un instrument important în elaborarea unei viziuni pe termen de cel puțin 3-6 ani care să definească evoluția viitoare a comunității, ținta spre care se va orienta întregul proces de planificare energetică.

Stabilirea obiectivelor pe termen de cel puțin 3-6 ani, contribuie la creșterea capacității departamentelor și structurilor de execuție aflate sub autoritatea **Consiliului local al sectorului 4** al Municipiului București de a gestiona problematica energetică și, în același timp, de a adopta o abordare flexibilă, orientată către piață și către consumatorii de energie, în scopul de a asigura dezvoltarea economică a sectorului și de a asigura protecția corespunzătoare a mediului.

Notă:

Planul de îmbunătățire a eficienței energetice, realizat în conformitate cu prevederile legii nr 121/2014, privind eficiența energetică, art.9(12),(13),(14) este întocmit o singură dată și se actualizează anual.

Directivile europene

Scopul directivei 2012/27/UE – privind eficiența energetică și al directivei 2010/31/UE - privind performanța energetică a clădirilor este de a susține atingerea în 2020 a obiectivului de reducere a consumului de energie primară cu 20 % și de a pregăti calea pentru eficiență energetică sporită în anii următori acestei date. Aceasta pornește de la directivele existente privind cogenerarea și serviciile energetice și le reunește într-un instrument legislativ cuprinzător, care abordează eficiența energetică la nivelul furnizării energiei și la nivelul consumului final al energiei.

Eficiența energetică este una din caracteristicile-cheie ale inițiativei emblematice “O Europă eficientă din punctul de vedere al utilizării resurselor”, așa cum a fost anunțată în strategia Europa 2020. Eficiența energetică este cel mai indicat și mai rapid mod de reducere a emisiilor de gaze cu efect de seră responsabile de modificările climatice și poate ajuta UE la atingerea și chiar depășirea indicatorilor preconizați pentru acestea.

Scopul directivei UE nu este numai de a continua promovarea părții de furnizare a serviciilor energetice, ci și de a crea stimulente mai puternice pentru partea de cerere. Astfel, sectorul public din

fiecare stat membru ar trebui să constituie un bun exemplu în ceea ce privește investițiile, întreținerea și alte cheltuieli aferente echipamentelor care folosesc energie, serviciilor energetice și altor măsuri de îmbunătățire a eficienței energetice.

Prin urmare, sectorul public ar trebui să fie încurajat să integreze considerațiile de îmbunătățire a eficienței energetice în investițiile sale, în provizioanele pentru amortizare și în bugetele de exploatare. Mai mult, sectorul public ar trebui să depună toate eforturile pentru a folosi criteriile de eficiență energetică în procedurile de licitație pentru achiziții publice privind coordonarea procedurilor de atribuire a contractelor de achiziții publice de lucrări, de bunuri și de servicii.

Având în vedere faptul că structurile administrative diferă foarte mult între statele membre, diferitele tipuri de măsuri pe care le poate lua sectorul public trebuie adoptate la nivelul național, regional și/sau local corespunzător.

Obiective specifice

- Asigurarea securității alimentării cu energie;
- Creșterea competitivității;
- Reducerea impactului activităților economice asupra mediului

Avantajele aplicării măsurilor de creștere a eficienței economice sunt:

- Asigură reducerea costurilor;
- Reduce dependența față de importul de energie;
- Reduce emisiile de gaze poluante.

Ținta economiei de energie: 24% pentru România

Managementul energetic

Managementul energetic, are ca principal obiectiv asigurarea unui consum judicios și eficient al energiei, în scopul maximizării beneficiilor prin minimizarea costurilor energetice.

Obiectivele strategice ale managementului energetic sunt:

siguranță energetică

- creșterea siguranței energetice prin asigurarea necesarului de resurse energetice și limitarea dependenței de resursele de import;
- diversificarea surselor de import și a rutelor de transport a resurselor energetice;
- creșterea nivelului de adaptare a rețelelor naționale de transport ale energiei electrice, gazelor naturale și petrolului;
- protecția infrastructurii critice.

dezvoltare durabilă

- creșterea eficienței energetice;
- promovarea producerii de energie în surse regenerabile;
- promovarea producerii de energie electrică și termică în centrale de cogenerare de înaltă eficiență;
- susținerea activităților de cercetare - dezvoltare și diseminare a rezultatelor cercetărilor aplicabile în domeniul energetic;
- reducerea impactului negativ al sectorului energetic asupra mediului;
- utilizarea rațională a resurselor energetice primare.

competitivitate

- dezvoltarea piețelor concurențiale de energie electrică, gaze naturale, petrol, uraniu, certificate verzi, certificate albe, servicii energetice;
- liberalizarea tranzitului de energie și asigurarea accesului permanent și nediscriminatoriu al participanților la piață, la rețelele de transport și de distribuție;

Obiectivele secundare, rezultate în urma aplicării unui program de management energetic, se referă la:

- creșterea eficienței energetice și reducerea consumurilor de energie, în scopul reducerii costurilor;
- realizarea unei bune comunicări între compartimente, pe problemele energetice specifice și responsabilizarea acestora asupra gospodăririi energiei;
- dezvoltarea și utilizarea permanentă a unui sistem de monitorizare a consumurilor energetice, raportarea acestor consumuri și dezvoltarea unor strategii specifice de optimizare a acestor consumuri;
- găsierea celor mai bune căi de a spori economiile bănești rezultate din investițiile în eficientizarea energetică a proceselor specifice de producție, prin aplicarea celor mai performante soluții cunoscute la nivel mondial;
- asigurarea siguranței în alimentare a instalațiilor energetice.

Se recomandă utilizarea ISO 5001:2011 și a altor standarde ISO asociate

Conștientizare și informare

Autoritățile publice locale ar trebui să inițieze campanii de informare periodice în mass-media locală sau prin mijloace adresate direct consumatorului final (broșuri, flyere, website, comunicate de presă, interviuri televizate, info-chioșcuri etc.) prin care să transmită acestuia mesaje legate de:

- acțiunile întreprinse privind reducerea pierderilor prin rețelele de infrastructură edilitare și efectele lor;
- măsurile de creștere a eficienței energetice implementate de operatorii serviciilor de interes general local și efectele lor;
- costurile și performanțele tehnice ale unor tipuri de echipamente recomandate pentru creșterea eficienței alimentării cu energie la utilizatorii finali;
- măsurile de utilizare a surselor regenerabile implementate de operatorii serviciilor de interes general local și efectele lor;
- analize comparative privind costurile reale ale diverselor tipuri de utilități existente în sector: energie termică (încălzire individuală, la nivel de scară, bloc, centralizată), energie electrică, alimentare cu apă și canalizare, gaze naturale, salubritate etc.

Pentru serviciile publice aflate în subordinea Primăriei sectorului 4, la întocmirea Programului local pentru Îmbunătățirea Eficienței Energetice, se au în vedere măsuri de eficientizare specifice fiecărui serviciu public.

Date regionale



Sectorul 4 al Capitalei este o comunitate de **320 000** de locuitori, parte a Bucureștiului România Capitala cu rol administrativ al comunității împărțită cu administrația capitalei.

Sectorul 4 din București își exprimă interesul de a se alătura Pactului primarilor europeni – Covenant of Mayors.

Inspirat de acțiunile de succes ale SEAP din Sectorul 1 al Bucureștiului, decizia politică a sectorului 4 din București exprimă interesul de a replica.

Se așteaptă ca schema să reducă consumul de energie al clădirilor cu aproximativ jumătate, să ajute familiile și autoritățile locale să-și reducă costurile de energie și să facă o contribuție valoroasă la angajamentele de mediu ale României.

Lucrările au implicat izolarea zidurilor și a acoperișurilor și instalarea geamurilor cu geam termopan în blocurile rezidențiale, ceea ce le-a determinat să fie modernizate de la clasa de eficiență energetică a clădirii G la clasa B sau A.

Lucrările de renovare au îmbunătățit, de asemenea, aspectul general al clădirilor și au inspirat eforturile de regenerare urbană în curs de desfășurare în capitală. De exemplu, programul de reabilitare, care a fost realizat într-un sector al orașului, a fost lansat de atunci în alte patru. Proiectul a adus beneficii economice suplimentare prin contractarea lucrărilor de construcție către IMM-urile locale.

Martie 2017 Sectorul 4 din București, susținut de AEEPM, aprobă în primul rând planul local de acțiune în domeniul energiei, cu accent pe clădirile private (*replicarea Programului de reabilitare termică din Sectorul 1 al Municipiului București*).

Agenția AEEPM pentru energie sprijină autoritatea în planificarea, dezvoltarea și monitorizarea planului de economisire a energiei.

AEEPM colaborează îndeaproape cu autoritatea locală, acționând ca facilitator-interlocutor cu personalul tuturor municipalităților și a părților interesate locale în livrarea planului energetic actualizat.

Obiectivele planului de acțiune privind eficiența energetică a sectorului București 4 sunt:

- Reducerea consumului de energie până la 20% până în anul 2030.
- Evidențierea potențialului energetic local, în special prin promovarea utilizării energiei termice solare și a energiei fotovoltaice.
- Îmbunătățirea eficienței energetice în clădirile publice și facilitățile municipale.
- Creșterea nivelului de informare a cetățenilor cu privire la practicile de economisire a energiei, precum și a reglementărilor naționale și europene privind utilizarea rațională a energiei.
- să difuzeze avantajele sale, să contribuie la implementarea instalațiilor de energie regenerabilă și să aplice acțiuni pentru îmbunătățirea eficienței energetice a clădirilor.
- Stabilirea sistemelor de transfer de experiență prin colaborarea cu alte sectoare și agenții energetice din București, la nivel local, național și internațional.

Obiective

Pentru a exploata experiența partenerilor PUBLENEf care participă la această foaie de parcurs, acțiunile vor fi orientate spre reducerea consumului de clădiri de oraș (publice și private), sporind penetrarea energiei regenerabile.

Principalele aspecte ale aplicării directivei europene privind eficiența energetică, identificate și în privința primelor interviuri din cadrul proiectului, sunt:

- lipsa de timp disponibilă pentru a fi dedicată acestor aspecte, asociată cu problemele și obstacolele culturale administrative sau sociale;
- Lipsa de conștientizare a funcționarilor electorali cu privire la aceste aspecte
- Participarea slabă și sprijinul partenerilor tehnici și financiari și, în general, lipsa unor structuri permanente specializate în eficiența energetică
- Lipsa cunoștințelor și a strategiei pentru imobilele publice (utilizarea clădirilor, standardul energetic scăzut)



Sectorul 4 al Municipiului București are în administrare clădiri cu un consum important de energie pentru încălzire și iluminat precum și o flotă auto utilizată pentru îndeplinirea atribuțiilor delegate prin lege (transportul public este în sarcina Consiliului General al Municipiului București). Implementarea

unor programe și planuri de acțiune destinate economisirii energiei în toate clădirile publice va permite realizarea unor economii considerabile.

Sectoarele care trebuie luate în considerare pentru astfel de programe sunt:

- **Clădiri publice** – măsuri ce pot fi implementate: audituri energetice, proiecte pentru îmbunătățirea eficienței energetice, implementarea măsurilor de eficiență energetică, gestionarea energiei în clădirile publice;
- **Clădiri rezidențiale** - măsuri ce pot fi implementate: audituri energetice, proiecte pentru îmbunătățirea eficienței energetice, implementarea măsurilor de eficiență energetică, gestionarea energiei în apartamente și clădiri rezidențiale;
- **Transport** – flota proprie - măsuri ce pot fi implementate: monitorizarea consumurilor de carburant, înlocuirea componentelor din flotă care au ajuns să depășească consumul prognozat, achiziția de noi mijloace auto care să se bazeze pe surse de energie alternative (electrice, hibride, hidrogen, etc.)

Managementul energetic

Maturitatea Managementului energetic – evaluare :

| Nivel | Politică energetică | Organizare | Angajament | Sistem de informare | Marketing | Investiții |
|-------|---|--|--|---|--|---|
| 4 | <i>Implicare activă a Primăriei sectorului 4</i> | <i>Complet integrată cu celelalte forme de management</i> | <i>Întregul personal deține responsabilități directe privind economii de energie</i> | <i>Sistem bine pus la punct cu raportări zilnice</i> | <i>Marketing extins în interiorul și în exteriorul instituției</i> | <i>Discriminare pozitivă în favoarea eficienței energetice</i> |
| 3 | <i>Politică oficială, dar fără aplicare urmărită de conducere</i> | <i>Împărțire clară a sarcinilor și a bugetelor</i> | <i>Majoritatea marilor consumatori sunt motivați pentru a economisi energia</i> | <i>Sistem de monitorizare și trasabilitate lunar pe centre sau zone individuale</i> | <i>Campanii regulate de publicitate</i> | <i>Aceleași criterii de apreciere ca și pentru restul investițiilor</i> |
| 2 | <i>Politică nehotărâtă</i> | <i>Stabilire de sarcini, dar responsabilități nealocate</i> | <i>Motivare neritmică sau sporadică</i> | <i>Sistem de monitorizare și trasabilitate lunar pe tipuri de combustibili</i> | <i>Acțiuni sporadice de conștientizare a personalului</i> | <i>Numai investiții cu termen redus de recuperare</i> |
| 1 | <i>Direcții de acțiune neformulate</i> | <i>Stabilire de sarcini cu diverse ocazii</i> | <i>Relativă conștientizare a personalului despre importanța economiilor</i> | <i>Verificarea facturilor</i> | <i>Contacte neoficiale pentru promovarea economiilor</i> | <i>Numai măsuri cu costuri reduse</i> |
| 0 | <i>Nici o politică explicită</i> | <i>Nici o delegare de responsabilități pe parte energetică</i> | <i>Lipsă de conștientizare a necesității de a economisi energia</i> | <i>Nici un sistem de informare sau de contabilizare a consumurilor</i> | <i>Nici un fel de marketing sau diseminare</i> | <i>Nici o investiție în ameliorarea eficienței energetice</i> |

Bariere și oportunități

În faza anterioară a proiectului PUBLeneF, s-au desfășurat interviuri cu autoritățile locale în domeniile de acțiune ale partenerilor europeni.

Provocările

- Complexitatea organizării teritoriale și distribuirea competențelor energetice în teritorii
- Lipsa vizibilității obiectivelor la nivel regional
- Complexitatea sistemelor de finanțare și accesul acestora

Oportunități

- politică regională de eficiență energetică în construcții
- Persoane interesate extrem de implicate și solicitante
- Fondurile disponibile
- Obiective și nevoi

Obiectivele foii de parcurs

Prin urmare, Foia de parcurs EE pentru **București Sectorul 4** se va concentra, în special, pe următoarele articole din directivă:

• **Articolul 5: Rolul exemplar al clădirilor aparținând organismelor publice**

Tipuri de acțiuni: Lucrări privind plicul și echipamentul clădirilor, acțiuni legate de gestionarea echipamentelor și a ocupanților, reducerea suprafeței ocupate de serviciile de stat.

• **Articolul 6: Achiziții făcute de către organisme publice**

Principiu (principii): Statele membre se asigură că administrațiile centrale achiziționează numai produse, servicii și clădiri cu performanțe energetice ridicate.

• **Articolul 8 : Auditeri energetice și sisteme de gestionare a energiei**

• **Articolul 17: Informații și instruire**

Principii: Statele membre se asigură că informațiile privind mecanismele de eficiență energetică și cadrele financiare și juridice disponibile sunt transparente și difuzate pe scară largă tuturor actorilor relevanți de pe piață (consumatori, constructori, arhitecți, ingineri, bănci, auditori în domeniul energiei și mediului și instalatori de elemente de construcție). Crearea de parteneriate public-privat pentru finanțarea măsurilor de îmbunătățire a eficienței energetice.

- **Articolul 18: Servicii energetice**

- **Articolul 19: Alte măsuri de promovare a eficienței energetice**

- Împărțirea stimulentei între proprietar, chiriașul unei clădiri sau între proprietari
- Dispoziții legislative și de reglementare și practici administrative pentru achiziții și bugetare și contabilitate anuală
-

Ca parte a proiectului , acesta va oferi suport pentru managementul proiectelor, căutarea de fonduri, sprijin pentru mobilizare și comunicare și asistență în dezvoltarea tehnologiilor de înaltă performanță. Planul de acțiune va avea loc în două etape: cunoașterea cunoștințelor și mobilizarea la acțiune.

AEEPM sprijină autoritatea în planificarea, dezvoltarea și monitorizarea planului de economisire a energiei. AEEPM colaborează îndeaproape cu autoritatea locală, acționând ca facilitator-interlocutor cu personalul tuturor municipalităților și a părților interesate locale în livrarea planului energetic actualizat.

Nevoi și resurse

Studiul efectuat în faza anterioară a proiectului a dezvăluit mai multe tipuri de nevoi care pot fi găsite la diferite grade în comunități :

| Nevoile identificate | Resurse |
|---|---|
| <i>Administrative și juridice</i> | |
| - Expertiză insuficientă în cadrul structurilor locale | - Furnizarea de asistență tehnică - Instruirea cu oficiali aleși și agenți ai comunității |
| <i>Informare și formare</i> | |
| - Lipsa vizibilității planurilor de acțiune privind eficiența energetică lansate la nivel național, regional și local - Expertiză necorespunzătoare în cadrul structurilor locale în ceea ce privește formarea, soluțiile tehnologice și instrumentele financiare | - Instruiri cu oficiali aleși și agenți comunitari - crearea de rețele de actori cu privire la aspectele tehnice și financiare; |
| <i>Comunicarea și consultarea cetățenilor</i> | |
| - Buget insuficient - Lipsa mobilizării oficialilor aleși în probleme de eficiență energetică - Lipsa mobilizării interne în comunitate | - Instruiri cu oficiali aleși și agenți comunitari - Operațiuni de comunicare orientate - Furnizarea de instrumente de comunicare |
| <i>Instrumente financiare și impozitare</i> | |
| - Lipsa de cunoaștere a instrumentelor financiare existente - Dificultate în identificarea finanțării adaptate la fiecare tipologie a teritoriului | - Furnizarea de informații și prezentarea instrumentelor disponibile (ghiduri și instruire) - Realizarea de rețele de actori specializați pe probleme de finanțare în jurul proiectelor comunitare |
| <i>Management de proiect</i> | |
| - Dificultăți de mobilizare a anumitor părți interesate - Lipsa expertizei și a resurselor unor structuri cum ar fi băncile, sectorul privat, instituțiile - Concurența între nivelurile național / regional / local - Lipsa de interes pe tema eficienței energetice - Dificultate identificarea persoanelor potrivite - Lipsa timpului pentru părțile interesate de a se dedica acestor subiecte | - Organizarea angajamentului părților interesate în cadrul întâlnirilor specifice - suporturi tehnice (ghiduri) - formarea părților interesate - Instruirea cu oficiali aleși și agenți ai comunității |

Rețeaua de actori și mobilizarea stakeholderilor

Inspirați de bunele practici

Bune practici și instrumente ale proiectului PUBLENEf

| Bune practici | Nevoile corespondente | Folosirea bunelor practici pentru foaia de parcurs |
|---|---|---|
| (GP3) Orasul Haga (Olanda): integrarea durabilității, a schimbărilor climatice și a politicii energetice în toate zonele orașului prin intermediul unei echipe dedicate și implementarea ambasadori pentru sustenabilitate | governanță, strategie comună, îmbunătățirea competențelor | Integrarea politicii energetice în toate aspectele activităților locale. Acest proiect a fost util pentru ca toate serviciile municipale să colaboreze în acest proces și să le implice în proiect. |
| (GP33) Stabilirea unui program național de reducere a consumului de energie în sectorul public din Irlanda pentru a îndeplini obiectivele Planului european pentru climă prin intermediul SEAI, autoritate pentru dezvoltare durabilă și energie | governanță, strategie comună, îmbunătățirea competențelor | Programul se bazează pe patru piloni, inclusiv parteneriat, networking, suport de management de proiect și sistem de raportare online. Au fost utilizate aspectele legate de partajarea instrumentelor și a rezultatelor. |
| (G47) Crearea unei echipe dedicate pentru implementarea și evaluarea Planului de reducere a emisiilor de carbon al orașului Opole (Polonia) | governanță, strategie comună, îmbunătățirea competențelor | Echipa dedicată implementării unui plan cu emisii reduse de carbon. Abordarea transversală a acestui proiect a fost o sursă de inspirație pentru crearea unei echipe dedicate experimentării noastre. |

| Unelte | Nevoile corespondente | Utilizarea instrumentului pentru foaia de parcurs |
|--|---|--|
| Consiliere în domeniul energiei comune: punerea în comun a unui serviciu de consultanță între municipalitățile mici privind consumul de energie și cheltuieli | auditul energetic, renovarea clădirilor | Acest instrument este recomandat în foaia de parcurs pentru municipalități care nu au capacitate |
| Citergie: etichetarea teritoriilor implicate în tranziția energetică (European Energy Award la nivelul UE) | management de proiect | Acest program deja recunoscut la nivel european este foarte operațional pentru a pune în aplicare o politică energetică și climatică și pentru a dezvolta un PAED. Acesta va servi drept punct de sprijin pentru îmbunătățirea continuă a politicii municipale. |
| PlanETer (Elveția): viziunea globală și sistemică a teritoriului municipal în ceea ce privește consumul de energie și disponibilitatea resurselor energetice locale | diagnosticarea teritorială și planificarea energiei | Faze ale acestui proiect au fost utilizate pentru a defini pașii planului de acțiune: Inventarul cererii de căldură al clădirilor situate pe teritoriul municipiului. Evaluarea nevoilor viitoare în termeni de căldură. Identificarea și cartografierea resurselor energetice disponibile local. Identificarea sinergiilor dintre consumul de energie și resurse. Elaborarea propunerilor de strategie teritorială. |

Implicarea activă a părților interesate

Au fost create Grupuri de lucru comune cu părțile interesate.
 Grupul de lucru se întâlnește lunar aducând împreună toți actorii :

- Autoritatea publică
- Auditorul energetic
- AEEPM
- Compania energetică
- Subunitățile autorității publice

Modalitățile de punere în aplicare a foii de parcurs sunt:

- Ateliere de construire a capacităților destinate persoanelor alese și ateliere de formare a capacităților destinate tehnicienilor (persoane responsabile cu proiectele energetice din autoritățile locale, precum și cu persoanele responsabile de finanțe, administrație etc.)
- Sprijinirea Consiliului Sectorului 4 al Municipiului București cu întâlniri specifice pentru facilitarea elaborării planului de acțiune
- Sprijinirea comunităților locale în elaborarea proiectelor și exact în ceea ce privește strategia energetică comună la nivel local și experimentarea clusterelor locale care implică autoritățile locale, companiile și instituțiile (asistență pentru crearea acestora, implementarea lor și, în final, pentru diseminarea la scară regională).

Dezvoltarea și implementarea foii de parcurs

Pentru a exploata experiența partenerilor PUBLENEf care participă la această foaie de parcurs, acțiunile vor fi orientate spre reducerea consumului de clădiri de oraș (publice și private), sporind penetrarea energiilor regenerabile.

Oportunitățile și provocările vizate sunt următoarele:

- Planul de economisire a energiei este destul de reușit și părțile interesate din întregul lanț valoric sunt identificate, bine coordonate și foarte angajate
- Există oportunitatea de a întreprinde acțiuni în sectorul clădirilor publice și private
- Există un mare potențial de multiplicare (Sectorul 2, Sector 6 și Sectorul 3 din București încearcă să reproducă acest plan de acțiuni în domeniul energiei)

Impactul foii de parcurs și replicabilitatea

Sectorul 4 din București doresc să reproducă pe scară largă Programul de izolare termică foarte reușită pe clădirile private și publice dezvoltate de Sectorul 1 al Municipiului București.

Peste **2000** de blocuri de apartamente cu mai multe etaje vor fi renovate termic și vor fi modernizate de la clasa energetică G la energia clasa B și A (de așteptat peste **371500** MWh / an de economisire a energiei).

Considerând ca contribuție la proiectul PUBLEnEf 1%: energia primară **3715** MWh / an

În timpul elaborării planurilor rutiere privind energia, problema de bază a fost consolidarea capacității personalului municipal.

Sectorul 4 al Municipiului semnează inițiativa Pactul primarilor privind energia și clima în 2018 și foaia de parcurs integrată PUBLEnEf privind planul de acțiune.

Pe parcursul proiectului am realizat documente ca ghiduri, studii și recomandări, informații generale sau documente adresate municipalităților noastre pilot. Există un mare potențial de multiplicare (toate celelalte Sectorul București încearcă să replice acțiunile de eficiență energetică din Sectorul 4) - sectorul București 2 și sectorul 6 din București încep să implementeze.

Pentru mai multe informații:

Video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=an8KFSmTBaE&t=25s>

Persoană de contact/organizația:

Ion DOGEANU,
AEEPM
ion.dogeanu@managenergy.ro



Vizitați website-ul
<http://publnef-project.eu>

In parteneriat cu:

JIN, CRES, KAPE, CIEMAT, CEI, ABEA, OÖ ESV,

ENEA, FEDARENE, Energy CitiesTEA, ARENE, AEEPM

PLAN DE ACCION PARA LA IMPLEMENTACION DE ENERGÍA EÓLICA DE PEQUEÑA POTENCIA EN LOS MUNICIPIOS COSTEROS DE LA PROVINCIA DE ALICANTE

Hoja de ruta del proyecto PUBLEnEF



1. Introducción

La provincia de Alicante forma parte de la Comunidad Valenciana. Cuenta con 142 municipios, 20 de los cuales se encuentran en la costa. La provincia de Alicante, a través de la Agencia provincial de energía, se encuentra comprometida con el respeto al medio ambiente, la protección del territorio y la defensa de un entorno limpio, energéticamente sostenible y que promueva las energías renovables.

Así, dentro de la provincia de Alicante, hay 128 firmantes del Pacto de los Alcaldes. Las medidas que se recogen en los Planes de Acción de Energía Sostenible (PAES) se centran en el sector municipal, residencial, servicios y transporte municipal, público y privado y comercial. Se han definido multitud de medidas encaminadas a la reducción de emisiones de CO₂ y del consumo de energía, nos centraremos en este informe en las medidas de ámbito municipal. Las medidas que más se repiten en los PAES son las siguientes:

- Mejoras en el alumbrado interior del tipo de sustitución de lámparas por lámparas de bajo consumo o LEDs, sustitución de focos halógenos incandescentes por lámparas de descarga de sodio e instalación de temporizadores o detectores
- Mejoras en el alumbrado público sustituyendo las luminarias por otras más eficientes, incorporando dispositivos de nivelación de la iluminación y de control de encendido y apagado
- Renovación de semáforos con LEDs
- Formación al personal del ayuntamiento sobre buenas prácticas energéticas
- Renovación de equipos de aire acondicionado
- Reducción de consumo de agua potable instalando difusores, aireadores y reductores de caudal y cisternas de doble descarga y reduciendo las pérdidas en la distribución
- Instalación de paneles fotovoltaicos en cubiertas de edificios municipales. Como consecuencia, aplicación del nuevo coeficiente de emisiones
- Sustitución de calderas de gasóleo C por calderas de biomasa o gas natural
- Renovación de equipos informáticos y sustitución de servidores físicos por virtuales
- Reforestación

En cuanto al transporte:

- Campañas de información y concienciación sobre conducción eficiente
- Sustitución de autobuses de gasóleo por autobuses de biocombustible
- Renovación de flota de vehículos municipales y flota de transporte público
- Fomento de la movilidad peatonal
- Fomento del uso compartido del vehículo

En el Anexo se puede encontrar una tabla con una muestra de las medidas propuestas por los distintos municipios.

2. Objetivos

Como se ha visto en la sección anterior, muchos planes contemplan la instalación de paneles fotovoltaicos en las cubiertas de los edificios municipales para reducir las emisiones de CO₂. El recurso solar es abundante en la zona pero también lo es el recurso eólico que puede aprovecharse de igual modo.

El objetivo de esta hoja de ruta es apoyar a la Agencia de Energía de la provincia de Alicante en la implementación de un plan para la explotación del recurso eólico en la costa utilizando pequeños aerogeneradores.

Los pequeños aerogeneradores presentan una serie de ventajas sobre la generación convencional centralizada como el ahorro en las emisiones de CO₂, la generación de electricidad verde, la reducción de pérdidas en el transporte de la electricidad, el ahorro de recursos fósiles, dotar de una imagen verde del ayuntamiento y evitar los efectos negativos en el presupuesto del aumento de los precios de la electricidad.

Asimismo, existe en la provincia de Alicante una fuerte industria local de fabricación de aerogeneradores con lo que este plan contribuiría al afianzamiento de esta industria.

El objetivo del Plan es la instalación de un aerogenerador de pequeña potencia en cada uno de los municipios costeros de la provincia de Alicante en edificios municipales.

Inicialmente, el Plan va a actuar sobre las instalaciones municipales de los municipios costeros. Pero posteriormente las acciones planteadas pueden ampliarse para actuar sobre edificios residenciales o aplicaciones agrícolas o ganaderas o bien replicarse en otras provincias costeras de características similares.

3. La energía eólica de pequeña potencia: un Sistema de Innovación Tecnológica

El marco metodológico para desarrollar esta hoja de ruta se basa en el marco analítico de **Sistema de Innovación Tecnológica** que es un concepto desarrollado dentro del campo científico de los estudios de innovación que sirve para explicar la naturaleza y la velocidad del cambio tecnológico. Este concepto permite entender las diferencias en las tasas de progreso tecnológico de países y regiones, lo que se traduce en diferencias en sus resultados económicos.

Así, un Sistema de Innovación Tecnológica se puede definir como "una red dinámica de agentes que interactúan en un área económica / industrial específica bajo una infraestructura institucional particular e involucrada en la generación, difusión y utilización de tecnología" (1).

Los componentes o estructuras de un sistema de Innovación Tecnológica son tres:

1. **Actores:** organizaciones que contribuyen a la difusión y el uso de una tecnología, como desarrolladores o adoptantes, o indirectamente como reguladores, financiadores, etc. El desarrollo de un Sistema de Innovación Tecnológica dependerá de las interrelaciones entre todos estos actores.
2. **Normas:** Pueden ser formales o informales. Las normas formales serían las que son codificadas y aplicadas por alguna autoridad, y las instituciones informales son más tácitas y conformadas por la interacción colectiva de los actores. Ejemplos de normas formales son las leyes gubernamentales y las decisiones políticas; las directivas o contratos firmes también pertenecen a esta categoría.
3. **Factores tecnológicos:** Aquí se incluirían factores relacionados con el funcionamiento técnico-económico de las tecnologías como los costes, la seguridad y la fiabilidad. Estas características son cruciales para comprender los mecanismos de retroalimentación entre el cambio tecnológico y el cambio institucional.

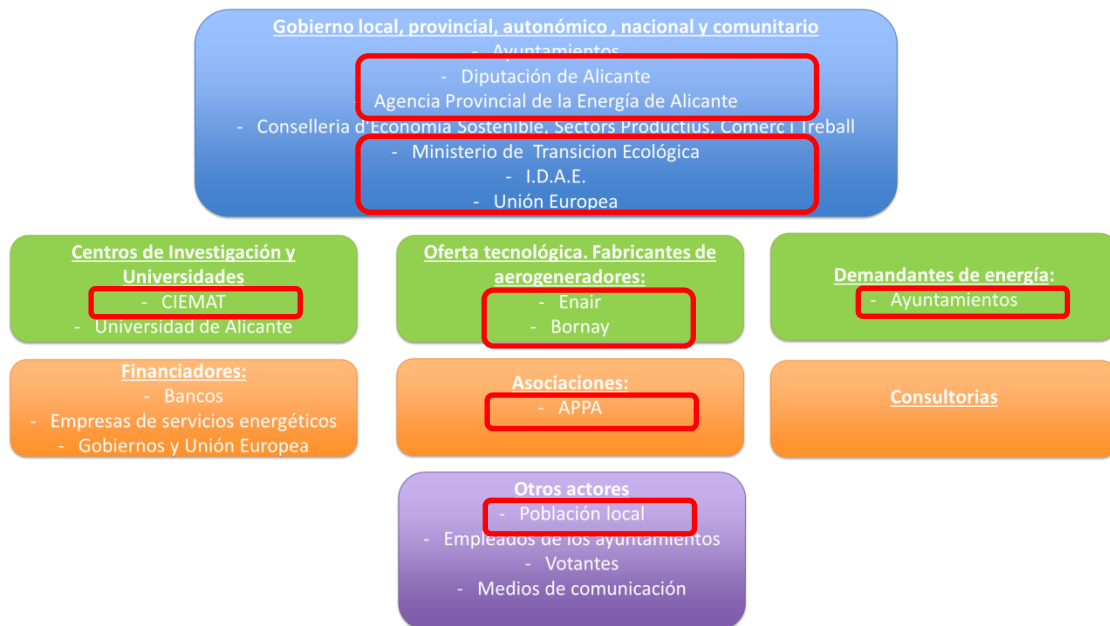
En un sistema real, estos componentes o estructuras están todos vinculados entre sí. Un análisis de las estructuras generalmente arroja una idea de las características sistémicas (complementariedades y conflictos) que constituyen los impulsores y las barreras para la difusión de la tecnología en un momento determinado o dentro de un período de tiempo determinado.

El desarrollo de un plan para la instalación de aerogeneradores de pequeña potencia en los municipios costeros de la provincia de Alicante puede considerarse un Sistema de Innovación Tecnológica a escala provincial pero con potencialidad para ser replicado a escala regional y nacional.

En el caso de la eólica de pequeña potencia en la provincia de Alicante, se han identificado las siguientes estructuras:

1. Actores

Como actores principales de este sistema de innovación tecnológica se han identificado los siguientes:



Los actores enmarcados en rojo se han identificado como prioritarios en lo referente a conseguir su aceptación hacia el concepto tecnológico analizado y se han identificado como **actores clave**. Para definir el plan de acción, para cada uno de estos actores clave, se ha analizado su rol, sus competencias y los aspectos críticos que pueden jugar un papel de barrera o catalizador y que, por lo tanto, pueden jugar un papel decisivo en la legitimización y aceptación de este concepto por parte de los actores relevantes.

La **Unión Europea** agrupa a 28 Estados miembros. Aunque todos los Estados miembros siguen siendo soberanos e independientes, han decidido poner en común parte de su «soberanía» en los ámbitos en los que tiene sentido colaborar.

En la práctica, esto significa que los Estados miembros delegan algunos de sus poderes decisorios en las instituciones comunes creadas por ellos para poder tomar decisiones sobre asuntos específicos de interés común democráticamente y a nivel de la UE.

Varias instituciones participan en la toma de decisiones:

- El Parlamento Europeo, que representa a los ciudadanos de la UE y es elegido directamente por ellos;
- el Consejo Europeo, compuesto por los jefes de Estado o de Gobierno de los Estados miembros de la UE;
- el Consejo, que representa a los Gobiernos de los Estados miembros de la UE; y
- la Comisión Europea, que representa los intereses de la UE en su conjunto.

Las políticas energéticas de la UE tienen como objetivo garantizar un suministro de energía seguro, competitivo y asequible sin dejar de cumplir sus objetivos en materia de cambio climático. En este sentido, la implementación de la tecnología eólica de pequeña potencia contribuye a los objetivos de la Unión. Por su parte, la Comisión

Europea ha financiado numerosos proyectos de investigación con el objetivo de desarrollar la tecnología hasta el punto que esta estuviera disponible en el mercado no solo para aplicaciones aisladas sino también en entornos urbanos y periurbanos. Algunos ejemplos son el proyecto WICO (<http://www.marinesoutheast.co.uk/wico/>), el proyecto WINDUR (<http://www.project-windur.eu/>) o el proyecto SWIP (<http://swipproject.eu/>).

A nivel nacional es al **Ministerio para la Transición Ecológica** al que le corresponde la propuesta y ejecución de la política del Gobierno en materia de energía y medio ambiente para la transición a un modelo productivo y social más ecológico. Dentro de este Ministerio, la Secretaria de Estado de Energía a través de la Dirección General de Política Energética y Minas es la responsable de establecer los objetivos generales de la política energética del país y en concreto los objetivos de energía eólica de pequeña potencia.

El **I.D.A.E** (Instituto para la Diversificación y Ahorro de la Energía) es un organismo adscrito al Ministerio para la Transición Ecológica, a través de la Secretaría de Estado de Energía, cuyo objetivo es contribuir a la consecución de los objetivos que tiene adquiridos nuestro país en materia de mejora de la eficiencia energética, energías renovables y otras tecnologías bajas en carbono. Para ello, el IDAE lleva a cabo acciones de difusión y formación, asesoramiento técnico, desarrollo de programas específicos y financiación de proyectos de innovación tecnológica y carácter replicable. En materia de energía minieólica el I.D.A.E. ha llevado a cabo distintas iniciativas, entre las que se encuentran:

- El Atlas Eólico de España (<http://atlaseolico.idae.es/>): con un doble objetivo:
 - o En primer lugar, servir de apoyo para la totalidad de administraciones públicas en la elaboración de planificaciones relacionadas con el área eólica.
 - o En segundo lugar, dotar a los agentes del sector, y al público en general, de una herramienta que permita identificar y realizar una evaluación inicial del recurso eólico existente en cualquier área del territorio nacional. De esta manera, se trata de evitar pérdidas de tiempo y costes improductivos para los potenciales promotores de futuros proyectos eólicos durante su fase previa.
- Promoción del etiquetado de pequeños aerogeneradores (<http://www.idae.es/tecnologias/energias-renovables/uso-electrico/eolica/eolica-de-pequena-potencia/etiquetado-para>), la propuesta española para definir los requisitos específicos para fabricantes y/o importadores basada en las Recomendaciones prácticas de la Agencia Internacional de la energía, para dar una mejor información a los consumidores, bajo un mismo estándar establecido.

La **Diputación de Alicante** es la institución pública encargada del Gobierno y la administración autónoma de la provincia de Alicante. Dentro de la Diputación, el **Área de Medio Ambiente** lleva a cabo las actuaciones de protección, mejora y

divulgación del medio natural, así como información relativa a la gestión de residuos. Presta asesoramiento a los ayuntamientos de la provincia en materia ambiental y sostenibilidad.

La **Agencia provincial de la Energía** dependiendo de la Diputación de Alicante surge como instrumento de planificación y gestión energética que coordina actividades con las administraciones locales, empresas y agentes socioeconómicos para promover el uso inteligente de la Energía a través de acciones y campañas que incrementen la eficiencia, el ahorro energético y la promoción de recursos limpios y renovables, prestando especial atención al desarrollo sostenible de la provincia y la racionalización energética en el sector turístico. Así, la Agencia apoya a la autoridad provincial en la planificación, desarrollo y seguimiento del plan de ahorro energético, haciendo de facilitador e interlocutor con todos los municipios implicados en la entrega del plan. Este plan es una herramienta técnica y financiera con la que se pretende dar soporte a los municipios para cumplir su compromiso con el Pacto de los Alcaldes y ayudarlos a reducir su factura energética y mejorar la liquidez de sus cuentas públicas. Este Plan de Ahorro Energético constituye una posible herramienta de financiación para las inversiones necesarias en esta Hoja de Ruta.

Los **Ayuntamientos** son los que van a implementar la instalación de esta tecnología en sus instalaciones. Son 20 los municipios costeros de la provincia de Alicante con potencialidad para entrar a formar parte de este plan. Las coordenadas geográficas y altitud corresponden a los edificios del ayuntamiento. En la Tabla 1 se recoge la localización y población de los municipios costeros de la provincia. En el caso de Orihuela y Pilar de la Horadada se ha seleccionado el ayuntamiento de la costa (Torre de la Horadada).

Tabla 1. Municipios costeros caracterizados por sus coordenadas geográficas y altitud

| Municipio | Población (2011) | Latitud | Longitud | Altitud (m) |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Alfaz del Pi/L'Alfas del Pi | 21670 | 38,5798 | -0,10166 | 91 |
| Alicante/Alacant | 334324 | 38,3452 | -0,48121 | 4,8 |
| Altea | 24056 | 38,60216 | -0,04767 | 16,7 |
| Benidorm | 72062 | 38,53954 | -0,12783 | 25,1 |
| Benissa | 13536 | 38,71636 | 0,05328 | 254,9 |
| Benitachell | 5568 | 38,73241 | 0,14479 | 156 |
| Calpe/Calp | 29718 | 38,64484 | 0,04547 | 53,2 |
| El Campello | 27345 | 38,426 | -0,39851 | 24,5 |
| Denia | 44726 | 38,84138 | -0,10588 | 48,3 |
| Elche/Elx | 230354 | 38,26543 | -0,6989 | 79,1 |
| Finestrat | 6806 | 38,56733 | -0,2122 | 262,6 |
| Guardamar del Segura | 16863 | 38,09005 | -0,65392 | 30,7 |

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------|----------|----------|-------|
| Jávea/Xabia | 32469 | 38,78908 | 0,16354 | 56,9 |
| Orihuela | 88714 | 37,93154 | -0,7249 | 16,8 |
| Santa Pola | 33372 | 38,18978 | -0,5557 | 0,1 |
| Teulada | 14722 | 38,72849 | 0,10492 | 184,3 |
| Torrevieja | 102136 | 37,97451 | -0,67689 | 5,7 |
| Villajoyosa/La Vila Joiosa | 32733 | 38,50623 | -0,23278 | 32,2 |
| Els Poblets | 3394 | 38,84914 | 0,01598 | 17,6 |
| Pilar de la Horadada | 22967 | 37,8648 | -0,7921 | 35,3 |
| Torre de la Horadada | | 37,86993 | -0,75873 | 11 |

Todos estos municipios son firmantes del **Pacto de los Alcaldes** y tienen Planes de Acción de Energía Sostenible (PAES) con objetivos concretos de reducción de consumo energético y emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero. La implementación de esta tecnología contribuye a reducir sus facturas energéticas y alcanzar sus objetivos de descarbonización.

La **Asociación de Empresas de Energías Renovables (APPA)** agrupa a empresas y entidades cuyo objeto es el aprovechamiento de las fuentes renovables de energía en todas sus formas. Constituida en 1987, APPA es la asociación de referencia del sector de las energías renovables en España. La Sección Minieólica de APPA está compuesta por una decena de empresas del sector minieólico español. Desde la Sección se coordinan los esfuerzos para que esta tecnología renovable se convierta en un actor importante a la hora de alcanzar los objetivos de 2020, por su capacidad de integración en viviendas, instalaciones agrarias y ganaderas o polígonos industriales y también por la posibilidad de verter energía a la red de baja tensión. El APPA ha coordinado la redacción de un borrador con Recomendaciones para la autorización de instalaciones minieólicas de competencia municipal que sirva de apoyo a los técnicos municipales (<http://www.idae.es/file/13152/download?token=AuudfZFs>).

En nuestro país existe un tejido empresarial nacional pujante a nivel internacional, formado por fabricantes, promotores y productores que se han organizado en el seno de APPA para mejorar su situación en España. Los productos nacionales del sector presentan una gran calidad, tanto para la integración en viviendas como para la conexión a red. En la provincia de Alicante se encuentran dos de los mayores **fabricantes de aerogeneradores** de pequeña potencia del mundo: ENAIR (<https://www.enair.es/es>) y BORNAY (<https://www.bornay.com/es>), con experiencia en su sector desde 1970.

En el ámbito de la investigación, el **CIEMAT** y su centro territorial **CEDER** están implicados en la investigación minieólica, liderando en su día un Proyecto Sectorial Estratégico de la tecnología Minieólica cuyo objetivo era impulsar dicha tecnología a nivel nacional. Cuenta además con numerosas plantas de ensayo en las es posible realizar los ensayos acreditados para contrastar la calidad de aerogeneradores de pequeña potencia, de acuerdo con los estándares internacionales. Precisamente en relación con dichos estándares, participa desde hace años en la elaboración de

normativa para el etiquetado de calidad específico para los aerogeneradores de pequeña potencia en el marco del Comité Internacional Electrotécnico y el de la Agencia Internacional de la Energía.

El **CIEMAT** (Centro de Investigaciones Energéticas, Medioambientales y Tecnológicas) es un Organismo Público de Investigación adscrito al Ministerio de Ciencia, Innovación y Universidades a través de la Secretaría General de Coordinación de Política Científica focalizado principalmente en los ámbitos de la energía y el medio ambiente y los campos tecnológicos relacionados con ambos. Dependiendo del departamento de Energía y la división de Energías Renovables, el CIEMAT tiene una Unidad de Eólica entre cuyas áreas de especialización se encuentra la energía minieólica. Esta Unidad colabora en el diseño de nuevos aerogeneradores, en el ámbito del diseño aerodinámico y estructural de palas. Colabora con fabricantes nacionales y extranjeros en el desarrollo de ensayos de aerogeneradores pequeños y en la evaluación de sistemas aislados con energía eólica. Asimismo, trabaja en el desarrollo de normativa de aerogeneradores pequeños y en sistemas híbridos.

Finalmente la **población local** va a verse afectada por este plan de acción de diversas maneras. En primer lugar, el paisaje del municipio de va a ver a afectado por estas instalaciones y eso puede generar un rechazo social. Las inversiones necesarias en estas instalaciones tienen un coste de oportunidad ya que pueden ser utilizados en otras actuaciones en el municipio. Asimismo, la población local puede convertirse en un potencial usuario de esta tecnología una vez que se ha visto que ésta funciona en los edificios de los Ayuntamientos.

Para que este plan de acción pueda llevarse a cabo es necesario que estos actores que se han identificado consideren esta tecnología como deseable frente a otras posibles alternativas. De esta manera se creará la demanda y se podrán movilizar los recursos necesarios. En el cuadro siguiente se han identificado los principales aspectos críticos para cada uno de los actores relevantes que contribuyen a la **legitimación** de este plan de acción y a su aceptación por los actores relevantes.

Para cada uno de los actores relevantes se define cómo se materializaría la el objetivo en la siguiente tabla. Los aspectos críticos nos dan una visión del punto de partida. La legitimización nos marca el objetivo. Y el plan de acción se define como las acciones propuestas (en el corto, medio y largo plazo) que deberían hacer para que cada uno de los actores miembros llegara a apoyar y legitimizar la tecnología.

| | Aspectos críticos | Acciones propuestas para el Plan de Acción | Objetivo |
|----------------------|---|--|--|
| Unión Europea | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Los objetivos en materia de clima y energía para 2020 y 2030 deben cumplirse y para ello es necesario un amplio portfolio de tecnologías energéticas renovables | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> La tecnología minieólica tiene una presencia cada vez mayor en el mercado no solo en instalaciones aisladas sino también en entornos urbanos y |

| | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • La CE ha venido financiando proyectos de investigación en minieólica • La Unión Europea a través de los fondos FEDER tiene el objetivo fortalecer la cohesión socioeconómica dentro de la Unión corrigiendo los desequilibrios entre sus regiones | | <p>periurbanos.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Una Europa más cohesionada territorialmente |
| Ministerio de Transición ecológica | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Los objetivos en materia de clima y energía para 2020 y 2030 deben cumplirse • El apoyo a la industria renovable nacional crea riqueza y empleo en el país así como oportunidades de exportación | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • La tecnología minieólica contribuye de una forma no marginal a los objetivos de renovables • Las empresas fabricantes de miniaerogeneradores ven reforzada su posición comercial e incrementan sus exportaciones |
| Diputación de Alicante y Agencia provincial de la Energía | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Los proyectos de innovación tecnológica como este favorecen el desarrollo económico de las regiones en los que se implementan • La implementación de esta tecnología contribuye a los objetivos de la Agencia provincial de la Energía en cuanto a promoción de recursos energéticos renovables | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • La Diputación de Alicante a través del Plan de Ahorro Energético proporciona condiciones favorables de financiación para estas instalaciones de forma que se cubra el gap económico para que estas recuperen su inversión en un plazo razonable | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Las empresas fabricantes de miniaerogeneradores de la región crean riqueza y empleo en la región • La región ve aumentada la generación energética renovable |
| Ayuntamientos | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • La generación de electricidad con minieólica reduce la factura eléctrica • El coste de generación es constante y les protege de las fluctuaciones del mercado eléctrico • La generación con renovables reduce la huella de carbono del municipio y les ayuda a cumplir los objetivos PAES • Se trata de una tecnología poco conocida para la que los técnicos municipales necesitarán | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Los ayuntamientos publican ordenanzas municipales que regulen estas instalaciones • Los ayuntamientos reciben formación técnica sobre la tecnología para poder operarla en condiciones seguras. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Se instala un miniaerogenerador en al menos un edificio municipal en cada uno de los 20 municipios costeros • Se permite la instalación de otros miniaerogeneradores en otros edificios del municipio (sujeto a las condiciones establecidas en las ordenanzas) • La factura energética de los Ayuntamientos se ven |

| | formación | | reducidas |
|--|---|---|---|
| CIEMAT | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • En CIEMAT tiene una Unidad de investigación dedicada al desarrollo de la tecnología minieólica. • Las experiencias prácticas de instalaciones minieólicas en entornos urbanos y periurbanos son oportunidades únicas para testar el comportamiento de las máquinas y proporcionar datos reales de producción | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • El CIEMAT coordina la instalación de equipos de medición de la producción eléctrica de los aerogeneradores y hace un seguimiento de estos datos • El CIEMAT participa en las jornadas de formación para el personal técnico de los Ayuntamientos | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • El CIEMAT evalúa los datos de producción de los aerogeneradores instalados en 20 municipios costeros de la provincia, y redacta un informe con las principales conclusiones y recomendaciones. |
| APPA y fabricantes de aerogeneradores: ENAIR y BORNAY | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • La implementación de esta tecnología en la región es una oportunidad de negocio. • Esta hoja de ruta proporciona una vía de probar esta tecnología en los municipios de la provincia • La replicabilidad de esta hoja de ruta proporciona oportunidades de negocio adicionales en otras regiones o en consumidores privados | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Los fabricantes de aerogeneradores llegan a un acuerdo con la Diputación para proporcionar los equipos a un precio reducido • Los fabricantes de aerogeneradores participan en las jornadas de formación para el personal técnico de los Ayuntamientos | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Las empresas de la región ven aumentadas sus oportunidades de negocio en la región • Las empresas de la región ven aumentadas sus oportunidades de negocio en otras regiones y otros consumidores • Las empresas de la región ven aumentadas sus capacidades frente a otros fabricantes internacionales |
| Población local | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • La implementación de esta tecnología afecta a su bienestar de diversas maneras • Puede aparecer un rechazo social hacia la tecnología • La población puede llegar a ser un consumidor final de esta tecnología | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Se desarrollan campañas de información a la población local para aumentar la aceptación social de esta tecnología | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • La población local ve aumentado su bienestar • La tecnología es aceptada • La población local tiene interés en instalar esta tecnología en viviendas o instalaciones agrícolas o ganaderas |

2. Normas

Existen una serie de normas que afectan al desarrollo e implantación de esta tecnología. Entre ellas destacamos:

Las Directivas Europeas de Energías Renovable y Eficiencia Energética.

La Directiva 2009/28/CE, del Parlamento Europeo y del Consejo de 23 de abril de 2009, relativa al fomento del uso de energía procedente de fuentes renovables, establece un marco común para el fomento de la energía procedente de fuentes renovables, fija objetivos nacionales obligatorios en materia de renovables en el consumo final bruto de energía y en la cuota de energía procedente de fuentes renovables en el transporte.

La Directiva Europea de Eficiencia Energética 2012/27/EU por su parte establece un marco común de medidas para la promoción de la eficiencia energética en la Unión Europea. Con esta Directiva, la Comisión de la UE tiene como objetivo garantizar el logro del objetivo del 20% de la Unión Europea en materia de eficiencia energética para 2020, en comparación con las proyecciones, y sentar las bases para nuevas mejoras más allá de esa fecha.

El Consejo Europeo reunido en Bruselas los días 23 y 24 de octubre de 2014 aprobó nuevas medidas en materia de seguridad energética, para reducir la dependencia energética de la UE y aumentar la seguridad de sus suministros de gas y electricidad. Esto se plasma en un nuevo **Marco sobre clima y energía para 2030** cuyos objetivos fundamentales son tres: 1) al menos 40% de reducción de las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero (en relación con los niveles de 1990); 2) al menos 32% de cuota de energías renovables y 3) al menos 27% de mejora de la eficiencia energética.

El Fondo Europeo de Desarrollo Regional (FEDER) tiene como objetivo fortalecer la cohesión socioeconómica dentro de la Unión Europea corrigiendo los desequilibrios entre sus regiones. El FEDER centra sus inversiones en varias áreas prioritarias clave entre las que figuran la innovación e investigación, y la economía de bajas emisiones de carbono. Por tanto las acciones encaminadas a incrementar la penetración de esta tecnología pueden financiarse con cargo a los fondos FEDER. De hecho existe una convocatoria de ayudas a entidades locales para proyectos de inversión en economía baja en carbono que está abierta hasta el 31 de diciembre de 2018 y que contempla como medida 16 las instalaciones eólicas de pequeña potencia dirigidas al autoconsumo eléctrico (conectadas a red y aisladas) dentro del objetivo específico OE432 de aumentar el uso de las energías renovables para producción de electricidad y usos térmicos en edificación y en infraestructuras públicas, en particular favoreciendo la generación a pequeña escala en puntos cercanos al consumo (<http://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2017/06/17/pdfs/BOE-A-2017-6897.pdf>).

El Plan de Energías Renovables (PER) 2011-2020 establece objetivos acordes con la Directiva 2009/28/CE del Parlamento Europeo y del Consejo, de 23 de abril de 2009, relativa al fomento del uso de energía procedente de fuentes renovables, y atendiendo a los mandatos del Real Decreto 661/2007, por el que se regula la actividad de producción de energía eléctrica en régimen especial y de la **Ley 2/2011, de 4 de marzo, de Economía Sostenible**. Esta Ley trata de impulsar la renovación del tejido productivo muy dañado como consecuencia de la grave crisis financiera y económica internacional. Para ello, la Estrategia para una Economía Sostenible, aprobada por Consejo de Ministros en noviembre de 2009, articuló un

amplio programa de reformas, entre cuyos objetivos principales se encuentran el fomento de actividades relacionadas con energías limpias y el ahorro energético.

En el marco de los nuevos objetivos para 2030 la propuesta gobernanza de la Unión de la Energía, establece que cada Estado miembro comunicará a la Comisión un **Plan Nacional Integrado de Energía y Clima**. Estos planes incluirán los objetivos, metas y contribuciones nacionales en materia de clima y energía y una descripción de las políticas y medidas previstas para cumplir dichos objetivos, metas y contribuciones

A raíz de los compromisos adoptados en el Acuerdo de París, está en elaboración **la Ley de Cambio Climático y Transición Energética** que supondrá un instrumento clave para garantizar la consecución de los compromisos de España ante la UE en materia de energía y clima en el marco del Acuerdo de París contra el calentamiento global.

Desde el punto de vista legislativo, la energía minieólica se encuentra catalogada en el mismo marco regulatorio y retributivo que la gran eólica por lo que, a pesar de ser tecnologías de generación energética muy dispares, se engloban dentro del **Real Decreto 413/2014** por el que se regula la actividad de producción de energía eléctrica a partir de fuentes de energía renovables, cogeneración y residuos y la **Orden Ministerial 1045/2014** por la que se aprueban los parámetros retributivos de las instalaciones tipo aplicables a determinadas instalaciones de producción de energía eléctrica a partir de fuentes de energía renovables, cogeneración y residuos. La falta de diferenciación entre ambas tecnologías perjudica enormemente el desarrollo del sector minieólico.

Existe una normativa de fabricación de pequeños aerogeneradores, del Comité Electrotécnico Internacional CEI (**Norma IEC-61400-2 Ed2**) que no es de obligado cumplimiento.

El I.D.A.E., el CIEMAT y APPA Renovables han lanzado conjuntamente el **Etiquetado de aerogeneradores de pequeña potencia** (<http://www.idae.es/tecnologias/energias-renovables/uso-electrico/eolica/eolica-de-pequena-potencia/etiquetado-para>). Un procedimiento a nivel nacional que, conforme con la normativa y recomendaciones internacionales existentes, fomenta el crecimiento ordenado de la energía eólica de pequeña potencia en España, garantizando la calidad técnica y prestaciones de los aerogeneradores que se instalen.

El APPA por su parte ha desarrollado unas **Recomendaciones para la autorización de instalaciones minieólicas de competencia municipal** (<http://www.idae.es/tecnologias/energias-renovables/uso-electrico/eolica/eolica-de-pequena-potencia/etiquetado-para>) con el objeto de dotar a la Administración Municipal de una herramienta para una adecuada regulación en la instalación, construcción y mantenimiento de sistemas de energía minieólica para generación de electricidad en entornos de competencia municipal.

3. Factores tecnológicos

La energía eólica de pequeña potencia o minieólica es la energía producida por pequeños aerogeneradores que se conectan a las redes de baja tensión, con capacidad de producir un máximo de 100 kilovatios eléctricos, lo que la convierte en una fuente de producción energética renovable especialmente indicada para entornos urbanos, donde existe un gran número de superficies (cubiertas y tejados) susceptibles de albergar estos aparatos. De acuerdo con las normas internacionales, los aerogeneradores de esta tecnología deben tener un área barrida de rotor que no supere los 200 m².

Las instalaciones eólicas de pequeña potencia presentan unas características propias, que las dotan de una serie de ventajas adicionales respecto a la gran eólica, como una potencial mayor eficiencia global por las pérdidas evitadas en las redes de transporte y distribución, y que permiten la integración de generación renovable sin necesidad de crear nuevas infraestructuras eléctricas. Además, pueden fomentar la implicación ciudadana en la mejora de la eficiencia energética, el autoabastecimiento energético y la lucha contra el cambio climático.

El **mercado** mundial de la mini eólica se cifra en alrededor 950 MW y más de 990000 mini aerogeneradores instalados. El mercado está dominado por China (415 MW), USA (230 MW) y Reino Unido (146 MW). En España se estima que hay alrededor de 7.4 MW y unos 7250 mini aerogeneradores instalados.

En la actualidad en España, los pequeños aerogeneradores son sobre todo utilizados para el autoconsumo de edificaciones aisladas. Otra posibilidad consiste en utilizar estas máquinas para producir energía y verterla a la red eléctrica. Esta opción todavía está muy poco desarrollada en España, si bien esto podría cambiar en esta década con unas condiciones más favorables.

Todavía no se ha aprovechado en España la capacidad de la tecnología eólica para aportar energía renovable de forma distribuida, mediante su integración en entornos urbanos, semi-urbanos, industriales y agrícolas, especialmente asociada a puntos de consumo de la red de distribución, y por ello el Plan de Energías Renovables (PER) 2011-2020 prevé un tratamiento regulatorio específico para las máquinas de pequeña potencia.

Las principales **barreras** tanto técnicas como regulatorias para la implementación de esta tecnología son, según el PER, las siguientes:

- Elevados ratios de inversión para las instalaciones de potencia ≤ 10 kW, tanto para aplicaciones aisladas de red como de vertido a red con consumos asociados.
- Dificultades en la aplicación de normativa existente para su conexión a red en las condiciones de entrega requeridas. Los requerimientos técnicos para la conexión a red de las instalaciones de pequeña potencia son similares a los de los parques eólicos de media y gran potencia, sin considerar sus particularidades.
- Falta de un marco específico de retribución económica, que contemple sus características propias.

- Procedimiento de liquidación de la electricidad vertida a red similar al de la gran eólica, sin disponer de un procedimiento simplificado que disminuya los costes de gestión.
- No existencia de ordenanzas municipales que regulen la implantación de aerogeneradores de pequeña potencia en entornos urbanos, que consideren especialmente los aspectos de seguridad.
- Certificación de equipos costosa para pequeñas series (elevado coste), basada en la normativa internacional IEC 61.400-2 e IEC 61.400-1.
- Falta de regulación para la acreditación de instaladores autorizados.

Entre las propuestas del PER en relación a la tecnología minieólica destacan:

- Establecimiento de un marco retributivo específico para las instalaciones eólicas de potencia inferior a los 100 kW
- Tratamiento regulatorio específico para la conexión y autorización administrativa de las instalaciones eólicas de pequeña potencia
- Regulación de los “certificados de profesionalidad” para los instaladores de dispositivos eólicos de pequeña potencia. Adaptación del Reglamento Electrotécnico de Baja Tensión (REBT)
- Programa de ayudas directas a la inversión para proyectos de demostración tecnológica a partir de instalaciones eólicas de potencia menor o igual a 5 kW, conectadas a red
- Programa de ayudas directas a la inversión a instalaciones eólicas de potencia menor o igual a 10 kW
- Línea de ayudas para la generación distribuida con instalaciones eólicas de pequeña potencia
- Directrices para garantizar la calidad de los equipamientos eólicos de pequeña potencia
- Elaboración de ordenanzas municipales para favorecer la integración de instalaciones eólicas de pequeña potencia.

Mientras algunas de estas propuestas de estudios y normativas ya se han realizado como hemos visto con anterioridad, no está claro, sin embargo, cuáles de las propuestas de financiación podrán ver la luz en el marco político actual.

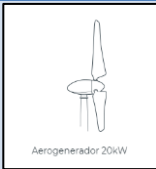
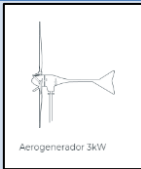
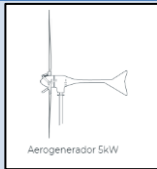
En cuanto a los **objetivos nacionales** de esta tecnología, el PER 2011-2020 contemplaba una senda de crecimiento en la instalación comenzando en 2011 y que concluía con una estabilización de potencia instalada de 50 MW/año desde 2017 hasta 2020. Ello totalizaría unos 300 MW en el período 2011-2020. Estos objetivos no se han visto realizados en la práctica debido al parón de inversión en energías renovables en España propiciado por la crisis económica y el cambio del marco regulatorio.

Estudio de mercado de mini aerogeneradores fabricados en la región

En la provincia de Alicante tienen sus sede dos de los más importantes fabricantes de aerogeneradores de pequeña potencia, la empresa ENAIR (<https://www.enair.es>) y la empresa BORNAY (<https://www.bornay.com>).

La empresa ENAIR produce los aerogeneradores que se describen a continuación:

Tabla 2. Mini aerogeneradores fabricados por ENAIR

| | Enair 200 | Enair 30PRO | Enair 70PRO |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|---|
| |  |  |  |
| Potencia nominal (kW) | 18 | 1,9 | 4 |
| Potencia máxima (kW) | 20 | 3 | 5,5 |
| Área de barrido (m ²) | 75,4 | 11,34 | 14,5 |
| Altura sobre suelo (m) | 20 | 2-30 | 2-30 |

Más información sobre los datos técnicos de estas máquinas puede consultarse en:







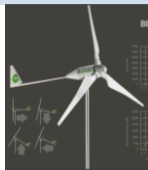
Enair 200: <https://www.enair.es/es/aerogeneradores/e200>

Enair 30PRO: <https://www.enair.es/es/aerogeneradores/e30pro>

Enair 70PRO: <https://www.enair.es/es/aerogeneradores/e70pro>

Por otra parte BORNAY también cuenta con una amplia gama de mini aerogeneradores que se relacionan a continuación:

Tabla 3. Mini aerogeneradores fabricados por BORNAY

| | | SERIE WIND | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|
| | | Wind 13+ | Wind 25.2+ | Wind25.3+ | |
| | |  |  |  | |
| Potencia nominal (kW) | | 1,5 | 3 | 5 | |
| Potencia máxima (kW) | | 2,5 | 4,5 | 7.5 | |
| Área de barrido (m ²) | | 6.42 | 12.88 | 12.88 | |
| | | SERIE BORNAY | | | |
| | | Bornay 600 | Bornay 1500 | Bornay 3000 | Bornay 6000 |
| | |  |  |  |  |
| Potencia nominal (kW) | | 0.6 | 1.5 | 3 | 6 |
| Área de barrido (m ²) | | 3.14 | 6.42 | 12.57 | 12.57 |

Más información sobre los datos técnicos de estas máquinas puede consultarse en:

Serie Wind +: <https://www.bornay.com/es/productos/aerogeneradores/wind-plus>

Serie Bornay: <https://www.bornay.com/es/productos/aerogeneradores/bornay>

Además del aerogenerador con su torre, la instalación necesita otro dispositivo complementario que es el inversor. La misión del inversor es convertir la corriente continua generada por la máquina en corriente alterna para su conexión a la red eléctrica convencional.

Complementariedad de la energía eólica de pequeña potencia con la energía solar fotovoltaica.

La tecnología eólica de pequeña potencia ofrece aspectos que hacen atractiva su inclusión en aplicaciones de autoconsumo como son la complementariedad con la generación solar y un mayor aprovechamiento de los recursos renovables locales. La energía solar FV ya está en condiciones actualmente de ser utilizada en sistemas integrados en entorno urbano para autoconsumo, por desarrollo tecnológico y por costes. Sin embargo, la experiencia en sistemas híbridos para autoconsumo en entorno urbano que utilicen ambas tecnologías de generación (eólica y FV) en el mismo sistema es testimonial. No obstante, sí resulta una opción de gran interés debido al carácter complementario que pueden tener, lo que permite disponer de generación renovable por la noche, permitiendo de esta manera una mayor cobertura de la demanda instantánea con renovables. La presencia de un sistema de almacenamiento y la gestión de la demanda permiten además aumentar dicho grado de cobertura.

Caracterización del recurso eólico

Se han identificado 21 municipios para los que se ha caracterizado su recurso eólico y se ha estimado la producción eléctrica esperada utilizando la aplicación disponible en la página web de la empresa ENAIR para varios modelos de aerogenerador (<https://www.enair.es/es/app>). Estos datos se muestran en la Tabla 4.

Es necesario tener en cuenta que la caracterización del recurso eólico para eólica de pequeña potencia presenta dificultades añadidas cuando se trata de aplicaciones en zonas urbanas. En este sentido, son necesarios estudios más pormenorizados, con un nivel de detalle que depende de la ubicación del aerogenerador dentro del entorno urbano. En este análisis se ha realizado una estimación simplificada que puede por tanto estar sujeta a variaciones importantes.

Tabla 4. Producción eólica esperada en los municipios costeros seleccionados

| Municipio | Velocidad media (m/s) | Energía anual (kWh/a) Enair 200 | Energía anual (kWh/a) Enair 30PRO | Energía anual (kWh/a) Enair 70PRO |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Alfaz del Pi/L'Alfas del Pi | 3,4 | 18944 | 1500 | 1500 |
| Alicante/Alacant | 3,7 | 23003 | 2961 | 1934 |
| Altea | 3,9 | 25744 | 3438 | 2245 |
| Benidorm | 3,6 | 21803 | 1716 | 1716 |
| Benissa | 3,9 | 24483 | 3286 | 2146 |
| Benitachell | 3,8 | 23659 | 3053 | 1994 |
| Calpe/Calp | 3,8 | 23881 | 3081 | 2013 |
| El Campello | 3,8 | 24414 | 3205 | 2094 |
| Denia | 3,3 | 17226 | 2016 | 1320 |
| Elche/Elx | 3,4 | 17996 | 2139 | 1401 |

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|-------|------|------|
| Finestrat | 3,4 | 17735 | 2111 | 1382 |
| Guardamar del Segura | 3,9 | 26211 | 3608 | 2355 |
| Jávea/Xabia | 3,8 | 24971 | 3270 | 2135 |
| Orihuela | 4 | 30890 | 3791 | 2475 |
| Santa Pola | 3,8 | 25278 | 3354 | 2190 |
| Teulada | 4 | 26573 | 3565 | 2327 |
| Torrevieja | 3,9 | 25768 | 3439 | 2246 |
| Villajoyosa/La Vila Joiosa | 3,5 | 20453 | 2535 | 1658 |
| Els Poblets | 3,8 | 23439 | 3079 | 2012 |
| Pilar de la Horadada | 3,8 | 25221 | 3346 | 2185 |
| Torre de la Horadada | 3,9 | 26407 | 3553 | 2320 |

Análisis económico y necesidad de apoyo público

A continuación se presenta un análisis económico simplificado para tener una idea de la viabilidad económica de estas instalaciones en su estado actual. De acuerdo con la información que el propio fabricante aporta en su página web, los precios base de referencia de los aerogeneradores estudiados (incluido Torre, puntera, inversor y sistemas de control) son los siguientes:

- Enair 30PRO: 11535€, con torre de 12m.
- Enair 70PRO: 13625€, con torre de 15m.
- Enair E200: 58750 €, con torre de 20m.

Los costes anuales de operación y mantenimiento se estiman por I.D.A.E. en un rango entre 15-40 Euros/kW para aerogeneradores menores de 10kW y entre 8-20 Euros/kW para aerogeneradores de entre 10 y 100 kW (http://www.mapama.gob.es/es/ceneam/grupos-de-trabajo-y-seminarios/red-parques-nacionales/laenergiaeolica-iramonayuso_tcm30-168881.pdf).

Considerando una vida útil de 25 años y un factor de descuento del 5%, estos valores se traducen en los parámetros de CAPEX y OPEX y el resultado del cálculo del coste de producción de electricidad (LCOE) mostrados en la Tabla 5.

Tabla 5. Costes de inversión y operación y mantenimiento de los aerogeneradores considerados

| Modelo | Enair 200 | Enair 70PRO | Enair 30PRO |
|------------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| CAPEX (Euro/kW) | 3264 | 3406 | 6071 |
| OPEX (Euro/kW) | 14 | 27.5 | 27.5 |
| LCOE (Euro/kWh) | 0.196 | 0.393 | 0.459 |

Considerando que toda la producción se va a consumir en las instalaciones interiores de los edificios en donde se conectan, el coste de generación ahorrado sería de 0.176 €/kWh para consumidores domésticos (cuyo consumo anual está comprendido entre 2.500 y 5.000 kWh) y 0.083 €/kWh para consumidores industriales (consumo

comprendido entre 2.000 y 20.000 MWh/año), todo ello según datos del Ministerio de Energía, Turismo y Agenda Digital (http://www.minetad.gob.es/es-ES/IndicadoresyEstadisticas/DatosEstadisticos/IV.%20Energ%C3%ADa%20y%20emisiones/IV_12.pdf)

Aún en el caso más favorable de considerar el coste de generación ahorrado superior (0.176 €/kWh), los tiempos de retorno de la inversión son superiores a la vida media de las instalaciones en todos los casos.

Por esta razón la instalación de energía minieólica en entorno urbano necesita, con los costes actuales, el apoyo público para su financiación, con el fin de hacerla económicamente viable, tal y como se especificaba en el PER 2011-2020.

Estimación del impacto en términos de reducción de gases de efecto invernadero y costes de mitigación

La instalación de estos aerogeneradores en los municipios propuestos permite ahorrar no solo energía eléctrica sino que permite también reducir las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero y por tanto la huella de carbono de los municipios.

Con una producción total anual entre 42 y 494 MWh y teniendo en cuenta un factor de emisión para los aerogeneradores de 10 gCO₂equiv/kWh (<https://www.nrel.gov/analysis/life-cycle-assessment.html>) y alrededor de 300 gCO₂equiv/kWh generado en el mix eléctrico español, los ahorros anuales de gases de efecto invernadero se cifran entre **12** y **143** t CO₂equiv/año.

Si tenemos en cuenta el extracoste de producir electricidad con esta tecnología en comparación con el coste de la electricidad del mix, es posible calcular los costes de mitigación de esta tecnología.

Tabla 6. Costes mitigación de las emisiones de CO₂

| Modelo | Enair 200 | Enair 70PRO | Enair 30PRO |
|---|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| Extra coste (Euro/kWh) | 0.020 | 0.217 | 0.283 |
| Coste de mitigación (Euro/t CO ₂) | 70 | 749 | 977 |

Estos valores son muy superiores a los valores que se observan en la actualidad en los mercados de carbono que son cercanos a los 15 Euros/t CO₂ y también a los valores de coste social del carbono utilizados en los Análisis coste-beneficio de políticas públicas más cercanos a los 50 Euros/tCO₂.

A medida que esta tecnología vea reducidos sus costes por economías de escala y aprendizaje tecnológico estos costes de mitigación se irán reduciendo.

4. Plan de Acción

A partir de la información presentada en las anteriores secciones, se proponen una serie de medidas cuyo objetivo sería la consecución de un apoyo y legitimización por parte de los actores clave a la energía eólica de pequeña potencia en los municipios costeros de la provincia de Alicante.

Dichas acciones conforman el plan de acción y se presentan distinguiendo el plazo de implementación recomendado (corto, medio y largo plazo).

Las acciones propuestas se dirigen a favorecer la implantación de la energía eólica de pequeña potencia en las instalaciones municipales de los municipios costeros de la provincia de Alicante. Asimismo, se pretende con este plan sentar las bases para la replicación del mismo en otras provincias costeras así como en edificios residenciales y aplicaciones agrícolas y ganaderas.

En base al análisis realizado de los distintos componentes del sistema de innovación tecnológica que constituye la implantación de esta tecnología, las acciones que contempla este plan son las siguientes:

| Quién? | Corto plazo | Medio plazo | Largo plazo |
|---|---|--|-------------|
| Diputación de Alicante Agencia provincial de la Energía Ayuntamientos CIEMAT Empresas fabricantes | Talleres de Desarrollo de Capacidades dirigidos a funcionarios y técnicos de los municipios participantes | | |
| Ayuntamientos CIEMAT Empresas fabricantes | Estudios de percepción social de esta tecnología. Campañas de información a la población local para aumentar la aceptabilidad social de estas instalaciones. | | |
| Diputación de Alicante Agencia provincial de la Energía | | La Diputación de Alicante a través del Plan de Ahorro Energético proporciona condiciones favorables de financiación para estas instalaciones | |
| Diputación de Alicante Agencia provincial de la Energía Ayuntamientos | | Se elige una instalación piloto en un municipio que sirva de demostración inicial de la tecnología. Realización de los | |

| | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| | | proyectos de ejecución detallados para cada municipio. Los Ayuntamientos hacen las primeras instalaciones. | |
| Empresas fabricantes | | Los fabricantes de aerogeneradores llegan a un acuerdo con la Diputación para proporcionar los equipos a un precio reducido | |
| CIEMAT | | El CIEMAT coordina la instalación de equipos de medición de la producción eléctrica de los aerogeneradores y hace un seguimiento de estos datos | |
| Ayuntamientos | | | Publicación, por parte de los ayuntamientos, de Ordenanzas Municipales que regulen estas instalaciones en edificios privados en base a las directrices desarrolladas por APPA |
| Diputación de Alicante Agencia provincial de la energía Ayuntamientos Empresas fabricantes Población local | | | Desarrollo de estrategias energéticas locales comunes y creación de clúster locales implicando a las autoridades, compañías e instituciones locales (asistencia en la creación, implementación y difusión a escala regional) |

a. Acciones en el corto plazo

Action 1. 1. Talleres de Desarrollo de Capacidades dirigidos a funcionarios y técnicos de los municipios participantes

Estos talleres estarían organizados por la Diputación de Alicante y en concreto por la Agencia provincial de la Energía en colaboración con las empresas fabricantes y el CIEMAT y estarían dirigidos al personal técnico de los Ayuntamientos involucrados en el plan. El objetivo de los mismos es familiarizar al personal técnico de los Ayuntamientos con esta tecnología que en principio es una tecnología poco conocida. Serían talleres muy prácticos dirigidos a conseguir una capacitación básica en la operación de esta tecnología para poder operarla de forma segura. El formato sería de 1 día.

Si se realizan durante el tiempo de ejecución del proyecto PUBLENEF, la participación del CIEMAT podría estar parcialmente financiada (gastos de viaje y dietas) con cargo a este proyecto.

Action 1.2. Estudios de percepción social de esta tecnología. Campañas de información a la población local para aumentar la aceptabilidad social de estas instalaciones.

Paralelamente a la acción anterior se propone desarrollar estudios de percepción social y campañas de información a la población local. La implementación de esta tecnología afecta a su bienestar de diversas maneras y por tanto puede aparecer un rechazo social hacia la tecnología. Por otra parte dado que la población puede llegar a ser un consumidor final de esta tecnología, el desarrollo de estas campañas de información a la población local puede aumentar la aceptación social de esta tecnología y favorecer que haya un interés en instalar esta tecnología en viviendas o instalaciones agrícolas o ganaderas.

Tanto las empresas fabricantes como el CIEMAT pueden proporcionar la información necesaria para el diseño de estas campañas de información.

b. Acciones en el medio plazo

Acción 2.1. La Diputación de Alicante a través del Plan de Ahorro Energético proporciona condiciones favorables de financiación para estas instalaciones

La implementación de esta tecnología en los Ayuntamientos de la región se concibe como un primer paso de cara a la implementación a mayor escala de esta tecnología. Desde el punto de vista de la Diputación de Alicante, los proyectos de innovación tecnológica como este pueden favorecer el desarrollo económico de las regiones en los que se implementan y contribuyen a los objetivos de la Agencia provincial de la

Energía en cuanto a promoción de recursos energéticos renovables. Por tanto este plan se enmarca perfectamente en los intereses de ambas instituciones. Lo que se propone aquí es que la Diputación de Alicante a través del Plan de Ahorro Energético proporcione condiciones favorables de financiación para estas instalaciones de forma que se cubra el gap económico para que estas recuperen su inversión en un plazo razonable

Acción 2.2. Se elige una instalación piloto en un municipio que sirva de demostración inicial de la tecnología.

De cara a demostrar que la tecnología es fiable y funciona y así animar a los municipios de la región a realizar las instalaciones en los edificios del ayuntamiento, es conveniente seleccionar un primer municipio que actúe como piloto. La instalación de este piloto estaría apoyada por la Diputación de Alicante y la Agencia provincial de la Energía.

Acción 2.3. Realización de los proyectos de ejecución detallados para cada municipio.

Posteriormente, se espera que los municipios tengan interés en implementar esta tecnología en sus instalaciones. Para ello sería necesario que la Diputación de Alicante, a través de la Agencia provincial de la Energía apoyara en la realización de los proyectos de ejecución que serán necesarios de cara a solicitar las ayudas previstas en la Acción 2.1.

Acción 2.4. Los Ayuntamientos hacen las primeras instalaciones.

Una vez realizados los proyectos y solicitadas las ayudas, los Ayuntamientos costeros de la región pueden empezar a instalar los mini aerogeneradores.

Acción 2.5. Los fabricantes de aerogeneradores llegan a un acuerdo con la Diputación para proporcionar los equipos a un precio reducido

La implementación de esta tecnología en la región es una oportunidad de negocio para estas empresas no solo en los municipios de la provincia sino también en otras regiones o en consumidores privados. Por tanto, se propone que para los equipos que van a ser instalados en el marco de esta plan de acción los fabricantes de aerogeneradores lleguen a un acuerdo con la Diputación para proporcionar los equipos a un precio reducido.

Acción 2.6. El CIEMAT coordina la instalación de equipos de medición de la producción eléctrica de los aerogeneradores y hace un seguimiento de estos datos

En CIEMAT tiene una Unidad de investigación dedicada al desarrollo de la tecnología minieólica. Las experiencias prácticas de instalaciones minieólicas en entornos urbanos

y periurbanos son oportunidades únicas para testar el comportamiento de las máquinas y proporcionar datos reales de producción. Por tanto el CIEMAT tiene interés en coordinar la instalación de equipos de medición de la producción eléctrica de los aerogeneradores y hacer un seguimiento de estos datos. Posteriormente el CIEMAT podría evaluar los datos de producción de los aerogeneradores instalados en 20 municipios costeros de la provincia, y redactar un informe con las principales conclusiones y recomendaciones.

c. Acciones en el largo plazo

Action 3.1. Publicación, por parte de los ayuntamientos, de Ordenanzas Municipales que regulen estas instalaciones en edificios privados en base a las directrices desarrolladas por APPA

De cara a la implementación de esta tecnología en edificios de propiedad privada, es necesario que las condiciones en que ha de realizarse estén completamente claras y reguladas. Para ello el APPA ha desarrollado unas directrices que servirán de base para la redacción de estas ordenanzas en todos los municipios implicados.

Action 3.2. Desarrollo de estrategias energéticas locales comunes y creación de clúster locales implicando a las autoridades, compañías e instituciones locales (asistencia en la creación, implementación y difusión a escala regional de esta hoja de ruta).

El desarrollo de esta tecnología debe estar enmarcado en una estrategia energética local y regional. Para que esta estrategia sea exitosa debe involucrar a los actores relevantes mediante la creación de clusters. La forma que adopten estos clusters puede ser variable. Pueden ser grupos de trabajo que se reúnan de forma periódica y marquen las pautas a seguir.

Anexo

Tabla 7. Listado de medidas propuestas en los PAES de distintos municipios costeros de Alicante

| Municipio | Medidas |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Alfaz del Pi/L'alfas del Pi | <p>Alumbrado interior más eficiente</p> <p>Curso al personal sobre buenas prácticas energéticas</p> <p>Mejora del alumbrado público</p> <p>Mejora eficiencia en semáforos</p> <p>Renovación equipos A/A</p> <p>Reducción del consumo energético en estaciones de bombeo</p> <p>Desarrollo de bosques sostenibles</p> <p>Sustitución vehículos municipales</p> <p>Carril bici</p> <p>Vehículos compartidos</p> |
| Alicante/Alacant | <p>Mejora del alumbrado público</p> <p>Alumbrado interior más eficiente</p> <p>Renovación equipos A/A</p> <p>Producción local con solar térmica, FV, biogas y biomasa</p> <p>Reducción o agrupamiento de instalaciones municipales</p> <p>Curso al personal sobre buenas prácticas energéticas</p> <p>Fomento de movilidad peatonal</p> <p>Carril bici e itinerarios ciclistas</p> <p>Sustitución vehículos municipales por eléctricos</p> |
| Benidorm | <p>Curso al personal sobre buenas prácticas energéticas</p> <p>Auditorías energéticas</p> <p>Sustitución calderas de gasóleo por gas natural</p> <p>Alumbrado interior más eficiente</p> <p>Renovación equipos A/A</p> <p>Producción local con solar FV</p> <p>Mejora del alumbrado público</p> <p>Reducción consumo de agua potable</p> <p>Mejora ciclo de agua</p> <p>Adaptar la flota de vehículos para cumplir los estándares europeos</p> <p>Curso de conducción eficiente</p> <p>Renovación/sustitución vehículos municipales y flota de transporte</p> |
| Benissa | <p>Mejora del alumbrado público</p> <p>Alumbrado interior más eficiente</p> <p>Mejora de cerramientos</p> <p>Sustitución de calderas por más eficientes</p> <p>Mejora de la envolvente térmica</p> <p>Estudio de viabilidad para cogeneración</p> <p>Producción local con solar FV</p> <p>Contrato energía verde</p> <p>Sustitución flota turismo</p> <p>Mejora ciclo de agua (pérdidas, embalse, monitorización)</p> <p>Creación figura gestor energético</p> |
| Benitachell | <p>Sustituir bombas de calor por otra más eficientes</p> <p>Alumbrado interior más eficiente</p> <p>Reducción consumo de agua potable</p> <p>Instalación de válvulas termostáticas en radiadores</p> <p>Sustitución de caldera de gasóleo por otra de condensación de gas natural</p> <p>Mejora del alumbrado público</p> <p>Curso al personal sobre buenas prácticas energéticas</p> |

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| | <p>Contratación de energía eléctrica verde</p> <p>Producción local con solar FV</p> <p>Vehículos compartidos</p> |
| Calpe | <p>Curso al personal sobre buenas prácticas energéticas</p> <p>Alumbrado interior más eficiente</p> <p>Renovación equipos A/A</p> <p>Reducción consumo de agua potable</p> <p>Mejora ciclo de agua-pérdidas</p> <p>Producción local con solar FV</p> <p>Nuevo coeficiente de emisiones</p> <p>Sustitución calderas de gasóleo C por biomasa</p> <p>Sustitución combustible del autobús por biocombustible</p> |
| El Campello | <p>Alumbrado interior más eficiente</p> <p>Sustitución calderas de gasóleo por gas natural</p> <p>Sustituir radiadores eléctricos por gas natural</p> <p>Sustituir bomba de calor por gas natural y energía solar</p> <p>Mejora del alumbrado público</p> <p>Crea sistema de gestión energética</p> <p>Mejora eficiencia en semáforos</p> <p>Renovación equipos ofimáticos y cambio a servidores virtuales</p> <p>Reducción horario de fuentes</p> <p>Producción local con solar FV</p> <p>Contratar con empresas eficientes</p> <p>Adhesión a redes locales de clima</p> <p>Reforestación</p> <p>Renovación/sustitución vehículos municipales</p> <p>Carril bici</p> <p>Fomento de movilidad peatonal</p> <p>Vehículos compartidos</p> <p>Curso de conducción eficiente</p> |
| Elx/Elche | <p>Curso al personal sobre buenas prácticas energéticas</p> <p>Mejora de la envolvente térmica</p> <p>Renovación equipos A/A</p> <p>Control de temperatura de los equipos de climatización</p> <p>Mantenimiento de equipos de climatización</p> <p>Renovación equipos ofimáticos</p> <p>Alumbrado interior más eficiente</p> <p>Producción local con solar FV</p> <p>Producción local con solar térmica</p> <p>Aprovechamiento de caldera de biomasa existente</p> <p>Compra de energía eléctrica con menor factor de emisión de CO2</p> <p>Mejora del alumbrado público</p> <p>Renovación/sustitución vehículos municipales y flota de transporte</p> <p>Uso de biocombustibles en la flota municipal</p> <p>Formación al personal en conducción eficiente</p> <p>Control semafórico e-bus y carriles bus</p> |
| Finestrat | <p>Curso al personal sobre buenas prácticas energéticas</p> <p>Alumbrado interior más eficiente</p> <p>Renovación equipos A/A</p> <p>Reducción consumo de agua potable</p> <p>Producción local con solar FV</p> <p>Nuevo coeficiente de emisiones</p> |
| Guardamar del Segura | <p>Alumbrado interior más eficiente</p> <p>Mejora de la envolvente térmica</p> <p>Control de temperatura de los equipos de climatización</p> <p>Renovación equipos ofimáticos</p> <p>Mejora de la eficiencia de motores de bombeos</p> |

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| | <p>Mejora del alumbrado público</p> <p>Renovación/sustitución vehículos municipales y flota de transporte</p> |
| Jávea/Xàbia | <p>Alumbrado interior más eficiente</p> <p>Mejora del alumbrado público</p> <p>Mejora de la envolvente térmica</p> <p>Gestión eficiente de la flota municipal</p> <p>Optimización de rutas</p> <p>Producción local con solar FV</p> |
| Pilar de la Horadada | <p>Alumbrado interior más eficiente</p> <p>Control de temperatura de los equipos de climatización</p> <p>Renovación equipos ofimáticos</p> <p>Renovación/sustitución vehículos municipales</p> |
| Els Poblets | <p>Curso al personal sobre buenas prácticas energéticas</p> <p>Alumbrado interior más eficiente</p> <p>Renovación equipos A/A</p> <p>Reducción consumo de agua potable</p> <p>Producción local con solar FV</p> |
| Santa Pola | <p>Alumbrado interior más eficiente</p> <p>Control de temperatura de los equipos de climatización</p> <p>Renovación equipos ofimáticos</p> <p>Mejora del alumbrado público</p> <p>Renovación de instalaciones semafóricas</p> <p>Mejora de la eficiencia de motores de bombeos</p> <p>Renovación/sustitución vehículos municipales</p> <p>Producción local con solar FV</p> |



Gemeinde-Energie-Programm (GEP)

Gemeindeprojekte finanzieren und erfolgreich umsetzen



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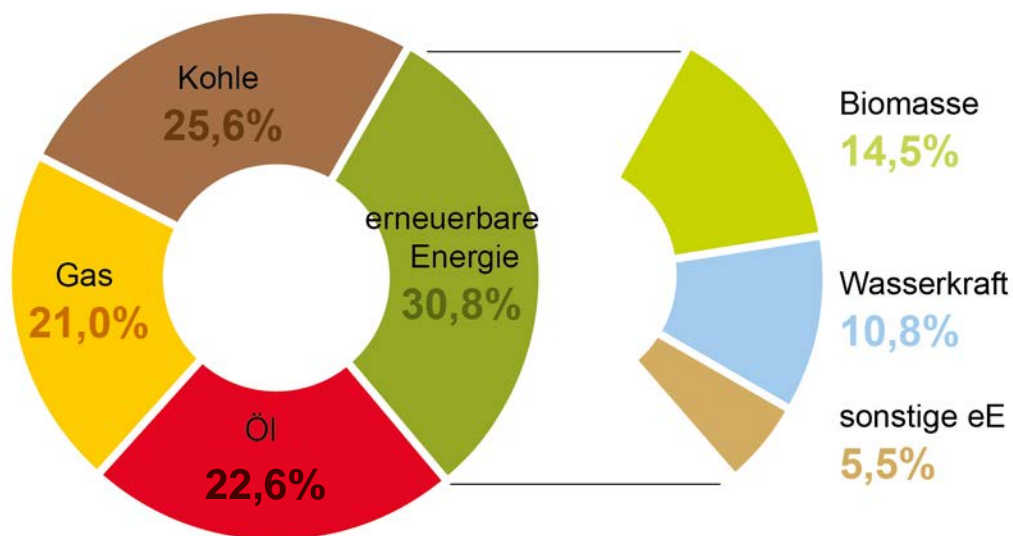
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1 Das oö Energiekonzept

1.1 Hintergrund

Mehr als 30 Prozent des oö. Energieverbrauchs werden in Oberösterreich bereits durch umweltfreundliche Energieformen wie Biomasse, Wasserkraft, Sonnenenergie, Windkraft oder Erdwärme gedeckt - ein mehr als doppelt so hoher Wert als der EU-Schnitt. Erneuerbare Energieträger, wie Sonnenenergie, Biomasse/Holz, Erdwärme, Windkraft und Wasserkraft sind im Gegensatz zu den begrenzten Vorräten an fossilen Brennstoffen durch den permanenten Energienachschub der Sonne praktisch unerschöpflich. Erneuerbare Energieträger sind zumeist heimische Energiequellen, mit deren Hilfe wir die Abhängigkeit von Energieimporten verringern können.

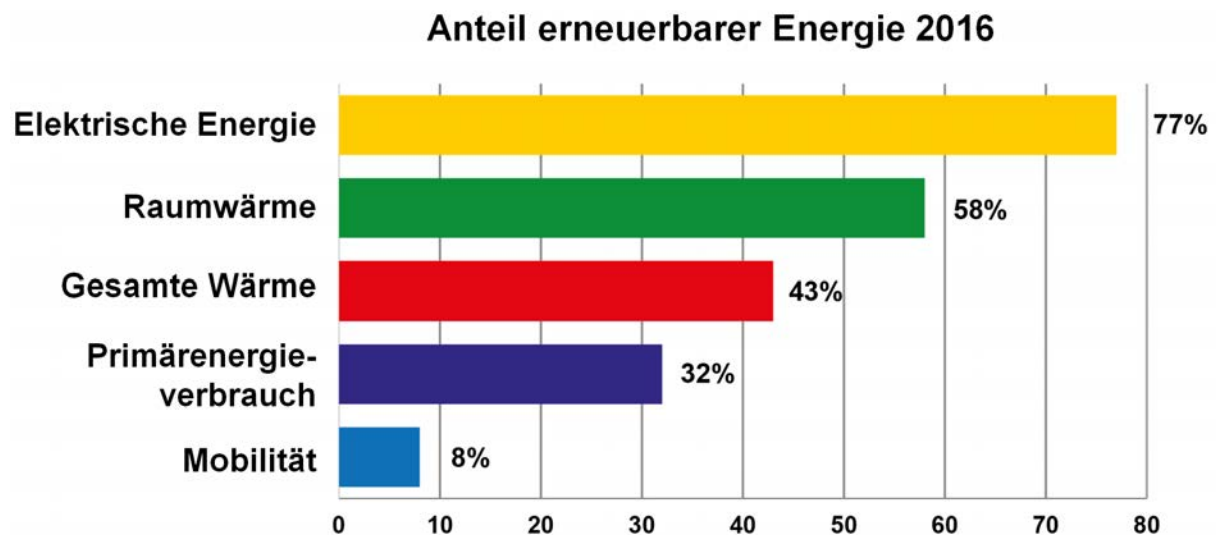
Bruttoenergieverbrauch nach Energieträgern 2017 Oberösterreich



Eine Basis des Erfolges war bereits das Oberösterreichische Energiekonzept "Energy 21". Bereits 1994 wurde von der Landesregierung einstimmig das O.Ö. Energiekonzept beschlossen, indem neben dem Energiesparen die verstärkte Nutzung der erneuerbaren Energie als energiepolitische Leitlinie festgelegt wurde. Als Ziel wurde damals die Ausweitung des Anteils der erneuerbaren Energie von 25% auf 30% des Energieverbrauchs bis zum Jahr 2000 fixiert und entsprechende Maßnahmen dazu festgelegt.

Die zweite Phase des O.Ö. Energiekonzeptes wurde im Jahr 2000 von der Oö. Landesregierung beschlossen und Ziele bis zum Jahr 2010 formuliert.

Mit dem Energiekonzept "Energiezukunft 2030", das im Jahr 2007 beschlossen wurde, erfolgte die Weichenstellung zum schrittweisen Umstieg bei Wärme und Strom auf erneuerbare Energien und damit der Senkung der CO₂-Emissionen und der Reduktion der Energieimporte.



1.2 Energie-Leitregion OÖ 2050

Mit der Energiestrategie "Energie-Leitregion OÖ 2050" wurden im Jahr 2017 die energiepolitischen Ziele sowohl klima- als auch standortorientiert neu ausgerichtet (Beschluss Landesregierung am 27.2.2017).

Vision dieser Strategie ist die Etablierung Oberösterreichs als internationale Energie-Leitregion in Bezug auf die überdurchschnittliche Verbesserung der Energieeffizienz, in der Anwendung neuer Technologien sowie als internationaler Technologieführer in ausgewählten Kernbereichen der Energie- und Umwelttechnologie.

Die neue oö. Energiestrategie umfasst neben Zielen zu Energieeffizienz / Erneuerbaren Energien gleichrangige Ziele in den Bereichen Versorgungssicherheit, Wettbewerbsfähigkeit / Wirtschaftlichkeit, Innovation / Standort / Forschung und Entwicklung sowie Akzeptanz.

Konkret bedeutet dies Folgendes:

- Der Fokus im Bereich Energieeffizienz und Treibhausgasemissionsentwicklung sowie bei erneuerbaren Energieträgern wird auf relative Effizienzkennzahlen gelegt. So wird verhindert, dass Verbrauchsreduktionsziele falsche Anreize liefern und das Wirtschaftswachstum im Industrieland Oberösterreich hemmen.
- Das Energiesystem ist durch Infrastrukturinvestitionen (in Erzeugung und Transport) entsprechend auszubauen, um bei einem steigenden Anteil von erneuerbaren

Kapazitäten die Versorgungssicherheit für Oberösterreichs Haushalte und Unternehmen auf dem derzeitigen Niveau zu halten.

- Wertschöpfung und Exportquote von oberösterreichischen Unternehmen sollen in ausgewählten Kernbereichen der Energie- und Umwelttechnik deutlich gesteigert werden. Bei der Auswahl der Kernbereiche ist auf strategische Voraussetzungen und bereits vorhandene Wettbewerbsvorteile zu achten.
- Die öffentlichen und privatwirtschaftlichen Ausgaben für Forschung und Entwicklung in der Energie- und Umwelttechnik sollen deutlich gesteigert werden. Gleichzeitig sollen auf EU- und Bundes-Ebene zur Verfügung stehende Fördermittel für Unternehmen, Organisationen und Projekte in Oberösterreich bestmöglich genutzt werden.
- BürgerInnen, Unternehmen und Organisationen sollen stärker in die regionale Energiepolitik eingebunden werden. Insbesondere sollen Interessen abgestimmt und Kräfte gebündelt werden, um internationale und nationale Entscheidungen bestmöglich im Sinne von Oberösterreichs Haushalten und Unternehmen zu beeinflussen.

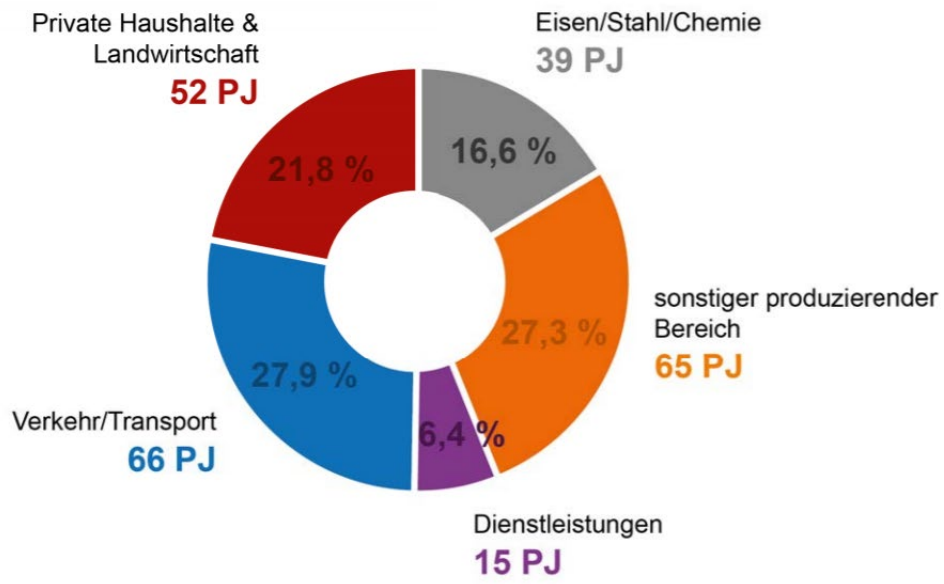
1.3 Handlungsfelder und Maßnahmen

Die Energiestrategie Oberösterreich und die daraus abgeleiteten Handlungsfelder und Maßnahmen dienen als Basis für weiteres Wachstum und zusätzliche regionale Wertschöpfung unter dem Gesichtspunkt einer gleichermaßen klima- und standortorientierten Klima- und Energiepolitik. Sie sichern eine ausgewogene Balance zwischen wirtschafts-, umwelt- und gesellschaftspolitischen Interessen mit positiven Effekten auf Unternehmen, Arbeitsplätze und soziale Sicherungssysteme.

Die Umsetzung der Maßnahmen ist auf die Zielvorgaben der Europäischen Union bzw. des Bundes ausgerichtet und berücksichtigt – unter diesen Voraussetzungen – die Verteilung der Chancen innerhalb der Energieträger unter wirtschaftlichen Gegebenheiten.

Ziel ist, den Wirtschaftsstandort Oberösterreich im Ranking der Bundesländer und vergleichbarer internationaler Regionen durch effiziente und effektive marktwirtschaftliche Rahmenbedingungen und Anreize, anstelle von regulatorischen Eingriffen, zu stärken.

Endenergieverbrauch OÖ nach Sektoren



2 Energiewende lokal

2.1 Lokale Energiekonzepte und -projekte

Gemeinden nehmen eine wichtige Rolle bei der Erreichung der Ziele der öö. Landesenergiestrategie ein. Eine Maßnahme der "Energie-Leitregion" lautet daher auch "Offensive für Energieeffizienz und erneuerbare Energieträger für Gebäude und Infrastruktur auf Gemeinde- und Landesebene (Vorbildfunktion).

Bei der Umsetzung der Energiewende nehmen Gemeinden eine Schlüsselfunktion ein:

Warum?

- Eigene öffentliche Gebäude und Anlagen
- Erste Anlaufstelle für Gemeinde-BürgerInnen und örtliche Unternehmen
- Behörde (z.B. Baugenehmigung)
- Vorbildfunktion

Unterstützung

- EGEM Programm (lokale Energiekonzepte in über 180 Gemeinden)
- Unterstützung bei Energieinvestitionen (Beratung)
- Finanzielle Unterstützung für erneuerbare Energieprojekte
- Information und Ausbildung

Das Industriebundesland Oberösterreich ist gleichzeitig ländlich und industriell strukturiert.

70 % der Bevölkerung Oberösterreichs leben in (sehr) kleinen Gemeinden:

- 13 % in Gemeinden mit mehr als 50.000 EinwohnerInnen
- 18 % in Gemeinden mit 10-50.000 EinwohnerInnen
- 33 % in Gemeinden mit 3-10.000 EinwohnerInnen
- 36 % in Gemeinden mit weniger als 3.000 EinwohnerInnen



Diese Struktur ist eine Stärke und Schwäche gleichzeitig:

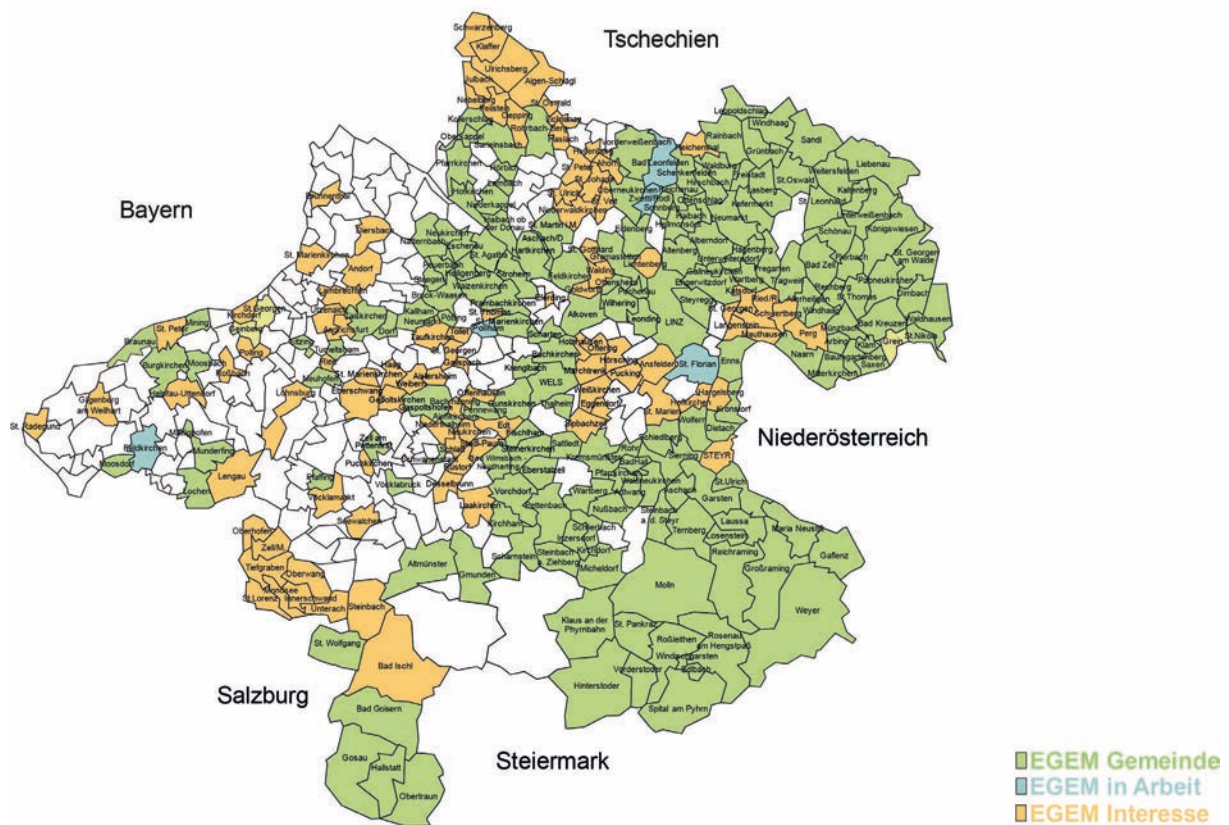
- Mangel an Kapazitäten, Ressourcen und Replizierbarkeit
- engagierte Einzelpersonen in Gemeinden können viel bewirken; es gibt schlanke Entscheidungsstrukturen; die Kraft lokaler Gemeinschaften: Energiegruppen, Schulgruppen, Feuerwehrvereine, engagierte Landwirte...



Viele Gemeinden haben sich ambitionierte Ziele für ihre Energiezukunft gesteckt und setzen Projekte und Strategien zur Steigerung der Energieeffizienz und der Nutzung von erneuerbaren Energieträgern um.

So haben über 180 Gemeinden im Rahmen des Programmes für Energiespargemeinden (EGEM) lokale ganzheitliche Energiekonzepte erstellt und setzen diese z. B. mit dem Gemeinde-Energie-Programm (GEP) um.

EGEM-Gemeinden in Oberösterreich



Stand: April 2017

2.2 Gemeinde-Energie-Programm GEP

Das Gemeinde-Energie-Programm "GEP" soll zusätzliche Impulse für energierelevante Investitionen in OÖ setzen und einen Beitrag zur Verbesserung der örtlichen Energiesituation leisten.

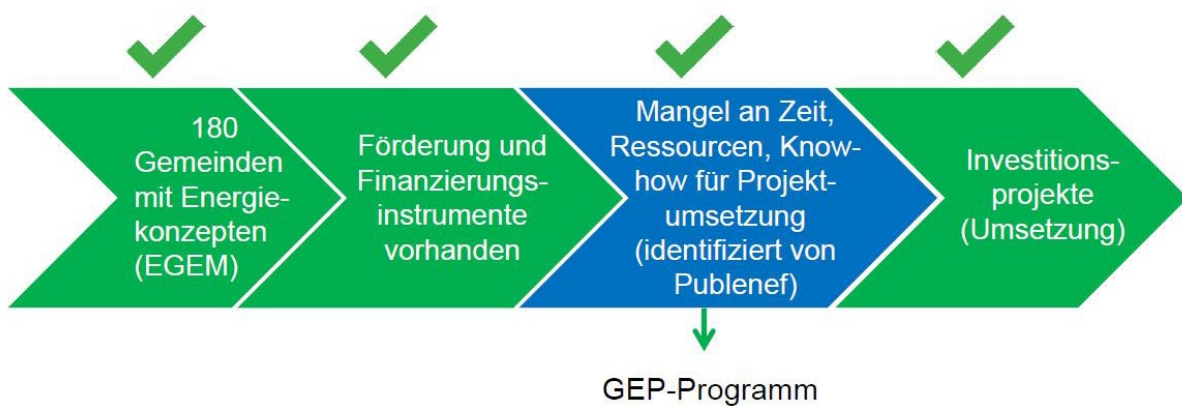
Die Situation zu Beginn des Publenef-Projektes in Bezug auf die Umsetzung von Gemeinde-Investitionsprojekte stellte sich häufig so dar:



Die im Rahmen von Publenef identifizierten Defizite führten zur Entwicklung des Gemeinde-Energie-Programmes.

Das Gemeinde-Energie-Programm (GEP) bietet zusätzliche Impulse für energierelevante Investitionen:

- die Vorbereitung und detaillierte technische Analyse für konkrete größere Investitionen in Energieeffizienzmaßnahmen und Maßnahmen im Bereich erneuerbarer Energie in öffentlichen Nichtwohngebäuden und öffentlichen Anlagen.
- Informationsmaßnahmen der Gemeinde in Bezug auf geplante Energie-Projektumsetzungen.
- Direktförderung für Anlagenoptimierung wie z.B. hydraulischer Abgleich bei bestehenden Heiz- und Warmwasseranlagen, Verbesserung der Energieeffizienz am gesamten Heiz- und Warmwassersystem, Beleuchtungsoptimierung und LED-Systeme in Bestandsgebäuden, Smart-Home-Technologien



2.3 Unterstützung des Energiesparverbandes des Landes für Gemeinden

Der OÖ Energiesparverband unterstützt Gemeinden bei ihren Projekten rund um Energieeffizienz und erneuerbare Energie.

Beratung

- Energieberatung für öffentliche Gebäude/Anlagen
- Unterstützung bei Energiekonzepten
- Energiekriterien für Ausschreibung/Wettbewerbe
- Benchmarks
- umgesetzte Beispiele

Information

- Fachbroschüren für Gemeinden
- Informationsveranstaltungen
- Energie-Trainingsseminare für Gemeinden
- Checklisten, Online Tools

Förderprogramme des Landes

- Beratung/Abwicklung
- Gemeinde-Energie-Programm (GEP)
- Energie-Contracting
- PV Kindergarten (PV Schule)

Informationen für BürgerInnen und örtl. Betriebe

- Newsletter mit Energiespartipps
- Infomaterialien für Privatpersonen und Betriebe
- Gemeinde-Energieberatungstage

Schwerpunktthemen

Schwerpunktthemen bei Beratungen und Unterstützungsmaßnahmen des Energiesparverbandes des Landes für Gemeinden sind unter anderem:

Straßenbeleuchtung

- Beratung
- Info-Materialien, Broschüren
- Checklisten
- Trainingsseminare
- Vorzeige-Beispiele
- Energie-Contracting

Energie-Contracting

- Energie-Contracting-Programm des Landes
- Beratung, Information, Abwicklung
- Checklisten Straßenbeleuchtung, Parkplätze & Hallen

Information für Häuslbauer

- Der OÖ Energiesparverband berät bei allen Energiefragen rund ums Bauen, Heizen, Sanieren, produktunabhängig und kostenlos.
- Sanierungsberatungen finden meist vor Ort statt.
- Hotline: 0800-205-206

Gemeinde-Energieberatungstage

Der OÖ Energiesparverband organisiert mit Gemeinden Energieberatungstage für BürgerInnen in den Gemeinden vor Ort. Die BürgerInnen können alle Fragen rund um Neubau, Sanierung, erneuerbares Heizen und Förderungen mit den ExpertInnen besprechen.

Broschüren kostenlos anfordern

Info-Broschüren zu vielen Themen rund um Energieeffizienz und erneuerbare Energie.

3 Förderungen für Gemeinde-Energieprojekte

3.1 Checkliste – Der Weg zur Energieförderung

- Gibt es eine Energieförderung für mein Projekt?
- Fällt die geplante Investition in einen Energieförderschwerpunkt?
- Wer sind mögliche Fördergeber für meine Investition? Antragstellung bei Land und/oder Bund
- Wichtig: in manchen Fällen ist eine Kombinationsförderung durch Land und Bund möglich/erforderlich.
- Klärung des Antragszeitpunktes (vor oder nach der Maßnahme)
- Kontakt zum Energiesparverband des Landes OÖ aufnehmen: Erstinformation und Energieberatung
- Informationsblätter der Förderstelle durchschauen
- benötigte Unterlagen und Aufwendungen für das Projekt von Beginn an klären

3.2 Überblick Energieförderungen

Für Gemeinden sind die Investitionen in Energieeffizienz und erneuerbare Energie bei ihren Gebäuden und Anlagen wichtige Zukunftsthemen, die in der Planung und Umsetzung viel Engagement erfordern. Energie-Förderungen des Landes OÖ und des Bundes unterstützen Gemeinden bei dieser Aufgabe und machen in vielen Fällen die Umsetzung erst möglich.

MARKTIMPULSPROGRAMM DES LANDES

Förderprogramme des Landes im Energiebereich sind vor allem im Marktimpulsprogramm Energie zu finden.

Beispiele:

- Anschluss an Fern-/Nahwärme insbesondere auf Basis erneuerbarer Energieträger
- Biogene Einzelfeuerungsanlage (kleiner 400 kW; Hackgut- und Pelletsanlagen); KWK-Zuschlag
- Thermische Solaranlagen
- Wärmepumpen (für Heizwärme und Warmwasser, keine Luftwärmepumpen)
- Möglichkeit einer Landesumweltförderung zusätzlich zur Umweltförderung des Bundes für Gemeinden, Unternehmen, Organisationen, die unternehmerisch tätig sind, Vereine und konfessionelle Einrichtungen

ENERGIE-CONTRACTING-PROGRAMM

- Beim Energie-Contracting plant, errichtet und finanziert ein Contractor Energieeffizienz-Maßnahmen oder erneuerbare Energieanlagen in der Gemeinde. Refinanziert werden

diese Investitionen durch die erzielten Energieeinsparungen bzw. aus dem Verkauf von Strom und/oder Wärme.

- Das Energie-Contracting-Programm des Landes fördert die Finanzierung von Investitionen zur energetischen Sanierung (Einspar-Contracting) und/oder zur Errichtung von Energieanlagen, die überwiegend erneuerbare Energieträger nutzen (Anlagen-Contracting)
- Das förderbare Investitionsvolumen muss mind. 50.000 Euro betragen.

BUNDESFÖRDERUNGEN

- Die Bundes-Umweltförderung umfasst im Rahmen von verschiedenen Förderschwerpunkten auch Gemeinden.
- Beispiel Förderschwerpunkt: Umweltfreundlich Heizen
- Gefördert werden die Neuerrichtung, Umstellung und Erneuerung von umwelt- und klimafreundlichen Wärmeerzeugern in folgenden Bereichen: Holzheizungen < 400 kWth , Fernwärmeanschlüsse < 400 kWth , Thermische Solaranlagen < 100 m²
- Die Förderung ist mit maximal 30 % der Investitionskosten begrenzt, bei Fernwärmeanschlüssen aus fossiler Energie mit maximal 10 %.

Beispiel Programmschwerpunkt: LED-Systeme im Innenbereich

- Gefördert wird die Umstellung von konventionellen Leuchten auf LED-Systeme sowie die zusätzliche Installation von Lichtsteuerungssystemen im Innenbereich. Die Förderung beträgt für Gemeinden bis zu 420 Euro/kW Anschlussleistung.
- Die gesamte Anschlussleistung der installierten LED-Leuchten muss zumindest 500 Watt betragen.

Beispiel E-Mobilität

- Bundes-Förderprogramme unterstützen z.B. den Ankauf von Elektrofahrzeugen.

FÖRDERUNG FÜR PHOTOVOLTAIK UND KWK

- Für Ökostrom-Anlagen gibt es beispielsweise die Möglichkeit eines Einspeisetarifes oder einer Investitionsförderung.
- Zur Landesförderung für Biomasseheizungen gibt es auch einen Zuschlag für KWK-Anlagen.

Nähere Information:

- Details zur Antragstellung und Höhe des Einspeisetarifes bzw. der Investitionsförderung: www.oem-ag.at
- Information zur Investitionsförderung für PV-Anlagen bis 5 kWp: Klima- & Energiefonds, www.klimafonds.gv.at
- Zuschlag Biomasse-Kraft-Wärme-Kopplungs-Anlagen: Land OÖ, Abteilung Umweltschutz

Kontaktadressen Förderstellen

- Land Oberösterreich, Abteilung Umweltschutz (Energieförderungen des Landes, Marktimpulsprogramm) T: 0732-7720-14501, www.land-oberoesterreich.gv.at > Service > Serviceangebote > Förderungen
- Energiesparverband des Landes OÖ (Energieberatung, Energie-Contracting-Programm, GEP, Erstinformation zu allen Energieförderungen) T: 0732-7720-14380, www.energiesparverband.at > Gemeinden
- Land Oberösterreich, Abteilung Wirtschaft (Energie-Contracting-Programm), T: 0732-7720-15121
- Kommunalkredit Public Consulting (Bundesumweltförderungen), T: 01-31 6 31, www.umweltfoerderung.at > Gemeinden
- Klima- und Energiefonds (Energieförderungen des Bundes), T: 01-585 03 90 www.klimafonds.gv.at > Ausschreibungen > Gemeinden

3.3 Energieprojekte in Gemeinden - Beispiele

Im Anhang werden erfolgreiche Projekte von oö. Gemeinden, bei denen Energieförderungen des Landes oder Bundes eine wichtige Rolle spielten, präsentiert. Vorgestellt wird eine Vielzahl an Projekten, von Sanierungsmaßnahmen bei Gebäuden über Photovoltaik- und Biomasse-Anlagen bis zu Maßnahmen zur Förderung der E-Mobilität.





Gemeindeprojekte mit Energieförderungen erfolgreich umsetzen

25 BEISPIELE AUS OBERÖSTERREICH



BELEUCHTUNG / ENNS

LEDs in der Sporthalle Enns: Hell genug fürs TV



Da die Heimspiele des Ennser Volleyball-Erstligisten "Supervolley OÖ" teilweise im Fernsehen übertragen werden, sind die Anforderungen an die Beleuchtung der Sporthalle Enns besonders hoch.

Auf der Spielfläche werden bei TV-Übertragungen mindestens 800 Lux benötigt, was mit der alten Hallenbeleuchtung nicht zu erreichen war.

Provisorische Lösungen trieben den Stromverbrauch in die Höhe. Daher stieg die Stadt Enns auf eine neue LED-Beleuchtung in Kombination mit einer bedarfsorientierten Lichtsteuerung um, die verschiedene Nutzungsarten und das über Oberlichtern zur Verfügung stehende Tageslicht berücksichtigt.

Geplant, errichtet und finanziert wurde die neue Beleuchtung von einem Contractor, der Firma ENGIE Gebäudetechnik, der seine Investitionen über die eingesparte Energie refinanziert.

PROJEKT:

Beleuchtungssanierung in der Sporthalle Enns

INVESTITIONSKOSTEN:

95.000 Euro



FÖRDERUNGEN:

- 31.200 Euro Landesförderung (Energie-Contracting-Programm)
- 6.800 Euro Bundesumweltförderung (LED-Systeme im Innenbereich)

TECHNISCHE DATEN:

- Umstieg auf LED Beleuchtung
- Anschlussleistung: 16,5 kW vor Sanierung / 9,7 kW nach Sanierung
- Jährliche Stromkosten: 6.600 Euro vor Sanierung / 1.600 Euro nach Sanierung
- Lichtpunkte: 189 vor Sanierung / 54 nach Sanierung
- Bedarfsorientierte Lichtsteuerung

BELEUCHTUNG / SCHWAND IM INNKREIS

Besseres Licht im Schwander Turnsaal



Schlechtes Beleuchtungsniveau und viele Ausfälle im Turnsaal der Volksschule Schwand (Bezirk Braunau) führten zu Unmut bei SchülerInnen, LehrerInnen und Vereinen.

Zusätzlich zur Gebäudesanierung ersetzte die Gemeinde deshalb die veralteten Leuchtstoffröhren durch moderne LED-Technik. Die neue Beleuchtung, die im Rahmen des Gemeinde-Energie-Programms des Landes OÖ gefördert wurde, spart der Gemeinde jährlich mehr als 1.000 kWh an Strom und kommt bei den BenutzerInnen der Turnhalle richtig gut an: Weniger Defekte, robuste Lampen, denen auch ein mit viel Schwung gespielter Fußball nichts anhaben kann, und die bessere Ausleuchtung sorgen für Zufriedenheit unter den jungen und älteren Sportlerinnen und Sportlern.

PROJEKT:

Erneuerung der Turnsaalbeleuchtung

INVESTITIONSKOSTEN:

7.200 Euro

 **42 % Landesförderung**

FÖRDERUNGEN:

- 3.000 Euro Landesförderung (Gemeinde-Energie-Programm - GEP)

TECHNISCHE DATEN:

- Umstellung von T8-Leuchtstoffröhren auf LED-Systeme
- Anschlussleistung: 1.560 W vor Sanierung / 1.130 W nach Sanierung
- Stromeinsparung: 1.100 kWh/a

BELEUCHTUNG / NEUKIRCHEN AN DER ENKNACH

Richtig hell für Neukirchens SchülerInnen



Die Beleuchtung der Neuen Mittelschule in Enknach war veraltet und entsprach nicht mehr dem Stand der Technik. Die Folgen waren hohe Stromkosten und schlecht ausgeleuchtete Räume.

In den besonders düstere Fluren und Garderoben stellte die Gemeinde im Jahr 2017 die Beleuchtung auf LED um. Im Vordergrund der Sanierung stand die Verbesserung der Lichtqualität, um die Räume für die Schülerinnen und Schüler bestmöglich zu gestalten. So wurde am Gang und im Stiegenhaus die Zahl der Leuchten erhöht, um eine gleichmäßige und normgerechte Ausleuchtung zu erreichen.

Besseres Licht muss aber nicht zwangsläufig höheren Stromverbrauch bedeuten. Das zeigt diese Sanierung sehr deutlich. Trotz des höheren Beleuchtungsniveaus sinken die Stromkosten durch die neue, im Rahmen des GEP-Programms geförderte Beleuchtung um ca. 20 %.

PROJEKT:

Beleuchtungssanierung mit LED in der NMS Neukirchen

INVESTITIONSKOSTEN:

6.500 Euro



FÖRDERUNGEN:

- 3.000 Euro Landesförderung (Gemeinde-Energie-Programm - GEP)

TECHNISCHE DATEN:

- Umstieg auf LED Beleuchtung
- Anschlussleistung: 2.020 W vor Sanierung / 1.030 W nach Sanierung
- Lichtpunkte: 23 vor Sanierung / 29 nach Sanierung
- Stromeinsparung: 1.200 kWh/a

BELEUCHTUNG / LOSENSTEIN

LED mal 3 in Losenstein



400 Stück "Neonröhren" waren in den Losensteiner Schulen im Einsatz und sorgten mehrfach für Ärger: Der Stromverbrauch war sehr hoch, die Lichtqualität nicht ausreichend und Ausfälle an der Tagesordnung.

Die Gemeinde tauschte alle Leuchtmittel gegen energiesparende LEDs mit hoher Lebensdauer und installierte zusätzlich Bewegungsmelder und Zeitschaltuhren in den Gängen der Schule. Das neue Licht kommt bei SchülerInnen und PädagogInnen sehr gut an. Dass LEDs sofort flackerfrei hell leuchten, wird hervorgehoben. Die Verantwortlichen in der Gemeinde sind ebenfalls begeistert: Die erste Stromabrechnung brachte Gutschriften und der Lampentausch ließ sich problemlos und rasch umsetzen.

So startete Losenstein gleich zwei weitere LED-Projekte und stellte auch die Hallenbadbeleuchtung und die Leuchten im Musikheim auf LED um. Wie schon in den Schulen wurden nur die Leuchtmittel fachgerecht getauscht, die Leuchten bleiben im Einsatz.

Für jedes der 3 Projekte erhielt Losenstein Mittel aus dem Gemeinde-Energie-Programm, das u.a. den Umstieg auf LED-Systeme in öffentlichen Gebäuden fördert.

PROJEKT:

Beleuchtungssanierung mit LED in mehreren öffentlichen Gebäuden

INVESTITIONSKOSTEN: 11.900 Euro



43 % Landesförderung

FÖRDERUNGEN:

- 5.100 Euro Landesförderung (Gemeinde-Energie-Programm - GEP)

TECHNISCHE DATEN:

- Umstieg auf LED Beleuchtung (LED-Tubes, kein Leuchtentausch notwendig)
- Gebäude: Volksschule und Neue Mittelschule, Hallenbad und Musikheim
- Anschlussleistung: 26,9 kW vor der Sanierung / 10,8 kW nach Sanierung
- Stromverbrauch: 59.600 kWh vor Sanierung / 21.400 kWh nachher
- Stromeinsparung: ca. 60 %
- Bedarfsorientierte Lichtsteuerung

BIOMASSE IN DER GEMEINDE / LEMBACH IM MÜHLKREIS

Die Feuerwehr Lembach heizt mit Biomasse



Seit 1959 war die Lembacher Feuerwehr bereits im alten Depot im Ortszentrum, dem wohl ältesten Feuerwehrhaus des Bezirkes Rohrbach, untergebracht. Im Jahr 2017 nahm die Gemeinde deshalb den Neubau in Angriff.

Das neue FF-Zeughaus liegt etwas außerhalb, der Anschluss an das örtliche Fernwärmenetz war also nicht möglich. So entschieden sich die Florianijünger für eine Pelletsheizung. Geplant, errichtet und finanziert wurde die Heizanlage im Feuerwehrdepot von einem Contractor, der Firma Eco Engineering, die nun Wärme an die Gemeinde Lembach zu einem garantierten Preis liefert.

Die Gemeinde bezahlt nur die tatsächlich verbrauchte Wärmemenge an den Contractor. Gefördert wurde die Pelletsheizung im Rahmen des Energie-Contracting-Programm des Landes OÖ. Zusätzlich erleichterte die Bundesumweltförderung "Umweltfreundlich Heizen" die Finanzierung des Projekts. In Summe wurden ca. 30 % der Investitionskosten für die Pelletsheizanlage durch Bundes- und Landesförderungen gedeckt.

PROJEKT:

Pelletsheizung für das neue FF-Depot

INVESTITIONSKOSTEN:

70.600 Euro



26 % Landesförderung
5 % Bundesumweltförderung

FÖRDERUNGEN:

- 18.100 Euro Landesförderung (Energie-Contracting-Programm)
- 3.500 Euro Bundesumweltförderung (Umweltfreundlich Heizen - Holzheizungen < 400 kW)

TECHNISCHE DATEN:

- 34 kW Pelletsheizanlage
- 8 t Jahresverbrauch

BIOMASSE IN DER GEMEINDE / WENDLING

Wendling will raus aus dem Öl



Seit Herbst 2015 freuen sich die Wendlinger Kinder über ein rundum erneuertes Schulgebäude: neue Beleuchtung, Akustikdecken, moderne Böden und Innentüren.

Schwerpunkt der Sanierung war allerdings die Erneuerung der Heizanlage. Alle Rohrleitungen wurden getauscht und der veraltete Ölkessel durch eine moderne Biomasseheizanlage ersetzt.

Der 60 kW-Pelletsessel versorgt neben Schule und Turnsaal auch den Kindergarten, ein gemeindeeigenes Wohngebäude und ein Mehrzweckgebäude mit Ökowärme. Durch die energieeffiziente Heizanlage sanken die Heizkosten für die Gemeinde, die auch Umweltförderungen von Land und Bund für den Umstieg auf Biomasse erhielt.

Zufrieden sind auch die NutzerInnen der Gemeindegebäude, die nun den Komfort einer modernen Heizung genießen können.

PROJEKT:

Pelletsheizung für Gemeindegebäude

INVESTITIONSKOSTEN:

39.500 Euro



10 % Landesförderung
6,5 % Bundesumweltförderung

FÖRDERUNGEN:

- 3.000 Euro Landesförderung
- 2.600 Euro Bundesumweltförderung (Umweltfreundlich Heizen - Holzheizungen < 400 kW)

TECHNISCHE DATEN:

- 60 kW Pelletsessel
- Beheizte Gebäude: Volksschule, Kindergarten, gemeindeeigenes Wohngebäude, Musikheim
- Installation eines wassergeführten Heizsystems mit Plattenheizkörpern

BIOMASSE IN DER GEMEINDE / NEUHOFFEN IM INNKREIS

Ökowärme statt Stromheizung



Bereits im Jahr 2004 wurde das Schulgebäude in Neuhoften im Innkreis thermisch saniert. 2017 - im Zuge einer umfangreichen Innensanierung - ersetzte die Gemeinde dann auch die veraltete Nachtspeicherheizung durch eine Pelletsheizung.

Im gesamten Gebäude wurden Heizungsrohre verlegt und Heizkörper installiert. Anstelle von Strom sorgt nun umweltfreundliche Biomasse für wohlige Wärme in Volksschule und Kindergarten. In der ersten Heizsaison 2017/2018 konnten ca. 160.000 kWh Strom eingespart werden.

Gefördert wurde die Heizungsumstellung durch das Bundesförderprogramm "Umweltfreundlich Heizen". Mehr als 10 % der Kosten wurden durch die Bundesförderung gedeckt.

PROJEKT:

Pelletsheizung in der Volksschule

INVESTITIONSKOSTEN:

85.000 Euro



11 % Bundesumweltförderung

FÖRDERUNGEN:

- 9.700 Euro Bundesumweltförderung (Umweltfreundlich Heizen - Holzheizungen < 400 kW)

TECHNISCHE DATEN:

- 150 kW Pelletskessel
- ca. 50 t Pellets statt ca. 160.000 kWh Strom pro Jahr

BIOMASSE IN DER GEMEINDE / WINDISCHGARSTEN

Windischgarsten geht ans Biowärme-Netz



Etwa 350.000 Liter Heizöl und 1.000 Tonnen CO₂ vermeidet das Biomasseheizwerk in Windischgarsten Jahr für Jahr. Es ist mit 1,8 MW eines der größten in Oberösterreich und versorgt neben Privathaushalten und Betrieben auch zahlreiche öffentliche Gebäude.

Einstimmig beschloss der Gemeinderat im Jahr 2013, die Schulen, den Kindergarten, das Gesundheitszentrum und Rathaus an das neue Biomasse-Nahwärmenetz anzuschließen, und trug so wesentlich zum Gelingen des Projekts bei. In den folgenden Jahren gingen noch weitere Gemeindegebäude - zuletzt das Internat der Schi-NMS - ans Biomasse-Netz.

Betrieben wird das Heizwerk von Landwirten aus Windischgarsten und Umgebung gemeinsam mit dem Biomasseverband. Dadurch bleibt die Wertschöpfung in der Region, die sonst ins Ausland abfließen würde. Für den Anschluss der öffentlichen Gebäude ans Nahwärmenetz erhielt die Gemeinde eine Bundesumweltförderung.

Zusätzlich profitiert sie vom reduzierten Wartungsaufwand, denn in den angeschlossenen Gebäuden müssen keine Heizanlagen mehr in Stand gehalten werden.

PROJEKT:

Anschluss von Gemeindegebäuden an ein Biomasse-Nahwärmenetz

INVESTITIONSKOSTEN:

42.300 Euro



14 % Bundesumweltförderung

FÖRDERUNGEN:

- 6.000 Euro Bundesumweltförderung

TECHNISCHE DATEN:

- Anschluss von 5 Gemeindegebäuden
- Heizwerk: 1,8 MW (2 Biomassekessel mit 1.000 kW und 750 kW)
- 1,5 km Fernwärmeleitung

BIOMASSE IN DER GEMEINDE / BRAUNAU

In Braunau hat Ökoenergie Vorrang!



Der Wirtschaftshof Braunau vereint drei Betriebe unter einem Dach: den Bauhof, das Wasserwerk und - seit der Sanierung im Jahr 2016 - auch die Stadtgärtnerei.

Zu seinen Aufgaben zählen die Betreuung von rund 9.000 Abfall- und Biotonnen, die Wartung von 100 km Wasserleitungen und die Pflege von 132.000 m² Grünflächen. Die Gebäude von Bauhof und Wasserwerk benötigten nach 35-jähriger Nutzung dringend eine "Verjüngungskur": Dächer und Fassaden erhielten eine zeitgemäße Wärmedämmung, die Fenster wurden erneuert. Neu am Standort ist die Stadtgärtnerei, deren bisherige Anlage ebenfalls sanierungsbedürftig war. Statt mit Öl - und teilweise auch Strom - wird der Wirtschaftshof künftig umweltfreundlich mit Biomasse beheizt. Die Sonne erwärmt über eine thermische Solaranlage das Wasser für die Wasch- und Duschräume der ca. 55 MitarbeiterInnen. Die Stadt Braunau hat sich im Jahr 2014 verpflichtet, in öffentlichen Gebäuden erneuerbarer Energie den Vorrang zu geben. Dieser Beschluss wird nun konsequent umgesetzt: Zahlreiche Gemeindegebäude im Stadtzentrum sind bereits an das Geothermie-Nahwärmenetz angeschlossen. Mit der Pelletsheizung im sanierten Wirtschaftshof betreibt Braunau bereits die vierte Biomasse-Heizanlage. Schritt für Schritt steigt Braunau aus fossilen Energieformen aus.

PROJEKT: Pelletsheizung und Solaranlage für den Wirtschaftshof

INVESTITIONSKOSTEN:

Pelletsheizung: 101.800 Euro



27 % Landesförderung
25 % Bundesumweltförderung

Solaranlage: 12.400 Euro



34 % Landesförderung
16 % Bundesumweltförderung

FÖRDERUNGEN:

- Pelletsheizung: 27.000 Euro Landesförderung (Biogene Einzelfeuerungsanlagen für Gemeinden < 400 kW), 25.850 Euro Bundesumweltförderung (Umweltfreundlich Heizen - Holzheizungen < 400 kW)
- Solaranlage: 4.300 Euro Landesförderung (Thermische Solaranlagen für Gemeinden), 2.000 Euro Bundesumweltförderung (Umweltfreundlich Heizen - Thermische Solaranlage < 100 m²)

TECHNISCHE DATEN:

- 270 kW Pelletskessel
- ca. 80 t Jahresverbrauch
- 3.000 Liter Pufferspeicher
- Thermische Solaranlage: 18 m² Kollektorfläche

PHOTOVOLTAIK / LICHTENBERG

Sonnenstrom und Sonnenbox im Kindergarten Lichtenberg



Bereits seit dem Jahr 2014 produziert eine 20 kW_p PV-Anlage am Gemeindezentrum Lichtenberg umweltfreundlichen Strom aus der Sonne, der u.a. die E-Tankstelle vor dem Gemeindezentrum mit Ökostrom versorgt.

2016 stand dann die Erweiterung des Kindergartens an und die Gemeinde beschloss, auch diese neue Dachfläche für Photovoltaik zu nutzen. Die Verantwortlichen in der Gemeinde wollten damit ein deutliches Zeichen für Nachhaltigkeit und die Nutzung moderner Energietechnologien setzen.

Die Mühlviertler Gemeinde nahm am Programm "PV für Kindergärten" teil, eine Pädagogin besuchte kostenlos das Seminar "Photovoltaik für Kindergartenpädagog/innen" beim OÖ Energiesparverband und die Errichtung der PV-Anlage wurde vom Land OÖ gefördert. Mit Hilfe der landesweit zur Verfügung gestellten Sonnenbox - einem bunten Mix aus Spiel- und Bastelmaterialien - entdecken nun schon die jüngsten LichtenbergerInnen das Thema "Sonne und Energie" auf kindgerechte spannende Art und Weise.

PROJEKT:

Photovoltaik-Anlage am Kindergarten

INVESTITIONSKOSTEN:

19.800 Euro



22 % Landesförderung

FÖRDERUNGEN:

- 4.350 Euro Landesförderung (PV-Kindergarten)

TECHNISCHE DATEN:

- Aufdachanlage
- Nennleistung: 10 kW_p

PHOTOVOLTAIK / OBERTRAUN

Ökostrom für Amtsgebäude



Obertraun setzt auf innovative Technologien und Energieeinsparung: Beinahe alle kommunalen Gebäude werden mittels umweltfreundlicher Wasserwärmepumpen-Technologie beheizt und die öffentliche Beleuchtung wurde auf LED umgestellt.

Seit 2015 wird nun auch der Strom für das Amtsgebäude klimaschonend mit einer PV-Anlage erzeugt. Die Kosten für die 15 kW_p Anlage am Dach des Obertrauner Gemeindeamtes betragen knapp 30.000 Euro, die u.a. mit Hilfe eines Bundeszuschusses des Klimaenergiefonds finanziert wurden.

Den GemeindevertreterInnen ist es wichtig, mit gutem Beispiel voranzugehen und in der Bevölkerung ein Bewusstsein für nachhaltige Energieversorgung zu schaffen. Die Dachsteingemeinde setzte den eingeschlagenen Weg auch weiter fort und installierte bereits im Folgejahr eine weitere - vom Land OÖ geförderte - PV-Anlage am Obertrauner Gemeindekindergarten.

PROJEKT:

Photovoltaik-Anlage auf Amtsgebäude

INVESTITIONSKOSTEN:

29.700 Euro



26 % Bundesumweltförderung

FÖRDERUNGEN:

- 7.800 Euro Bundesumweltförderung (Klima- und Energiefonds)

TECHNISCHE DATEN:

- Aufdachanlage
- Nennleistung: 15 kW_p

PHOTOVOLTAIK / TIEFGRABEN, SANKT LORENZ

Sonnenkraftwerk am Volksschuldach



Mehr als 250 kWh Strom produziert die 40 kW PV-Anlage am Dach der Volksschule TILO (Tiefgraben - St. Lorenz) an einem wolkenfreien Sommertag.

Ungefähr 50 % des Sonnenstroms werden in der Schule selbst verbraucht - u.a. für Beleuchtung und EDV-Geräte, wie Beamer und insgesamt 22 PCs. Der überschüssige Strom wird ins öffentliche Stromnetz eingespeist. Eine Anzeigetafel in der Aula der Schule informiert über Stromproduktion der PV-Anlage und Stromverbrauch in der Schule.

Auch die CO₂-Emissionen, die durch die Anlage vermieden wurden, werden angezeigt. Das Sonnenkraftwerk, das im ersten Jahr nach der Inbetriebnahme mehr als 43 MWh Strom erzeugte, stößt bei Eltern und Kinder gleichermaßen auf großes Interesse. In der Mondseelandgemeinde ist man von Photovoltaik überzeugt und denkt bereits an eine Erweiterung der PV-Anlage.

PROJEKT:

Photovoltaik-Anlage auf der VS Tiefgraben / Sankt Lorenz

INVESTITIONSKOSTEN:

58.200 Euro



26 % Bundesförderung

FÖRDERUNGEN:

- 15.000 Euro Bundesförderung (OeMAG-Abwicklungsstelle für Ökostrom AG)

TECHNISCHE DATEN:

- Aufdachanlage
- Nennleistung: 40 kW_p

E-MOBILITÄT / VÖCKLABRUCK

Die Stadtreinigung fährt elektrisch



Vöcklabruck übernimmt eine Vorreiterrolle im Bereich Elektro-Nutzfahrzeuge. Zur Entleerung der öffentlichen Abfalleimer ist seit 2017 ein Elektro-Leichtfahrzeug des Modells Goupil G4 im Einsatz.

Das kompakte Nutzfahrzeug ermöglicht eine Zuladung von ca. 1.200 kg und ist ideal für den "Stop & Go"-Betrieb geeignet. Die täglichen Fahrten betragen zwischen 30 und 60 km im Stadtgebiet.

Vöcklabruck setzt den eingeschlagenen Kurs weiter fort und bestellte im Frühjahr 2018 bereits das zweite Fahrzeug dieser Art: Die Wahl fiel auf das etwas größere Model Goupil G5, um den MitarbeiterInnen mehr Platz im Fahrzeug zu bieten.

PROJEKT:

Elektro-Nutzfahrzeug für die Stadtreinigung

INVESTITIONSKOSTEN:

36.000 Euro (leasingfinanziert)



2,8 % Bundesumweltförderung

FÖRDERUNGEN:

- 1.000 Euro Bundesumweltförderung ("Elektro-Nutzfahrzeuge und Elektro-Leichtfahrzeuge für Betriebe")

TECHNISCHE DATEN:

- Modell: Goupil G4
- Fahrzeugklasse: L7e
- Batteriekapazität: 12 kWh (Lithium-Ionen-Akku)
- Reichweite (NEFZ): 135 km
- Maximalgeschwindigkeit 50 km/h

E-MOBILITÄT / WALLERN AN DER TRATTNACH

Leise & abgasfrei: Essen auf Rädern in Wallern



Die öö. Marktgemeinde Wallern setzt auf E-Mobilität: Im Jahr 2017 wurde eine gemeindeeigene E-Tankstelle mit 11 bzw. 22 kW Ladeleistung installiert, an der kostenlos Sonnenstrom geladen werden kann. Nun wird schrittweise die Umstellung des Gemeindefuhrparks in Angriff genommen.

Den Anfang machte im Mai 2018 ein Renault Kangoo Z.E. Maxi. Genutzt wird das neue E-Auto hauptsächlich für die Aktion "Essen auf Rädern". Täglich werden 25 Essensportionen CO₂-neutral und leise zugestellt. Zusätzlich ist das E-Auto auf Dienstfahrten der GemeindemitarbeiterInnen im Einsatz. Die täglich zurückgelegten Kilometer liegen zwischen 30 und 70 km, sodass "Reichweitenangst" auch im Winter kein Thema ist. Für das Fahrzeug erhielt die Gemeinde 1.500 Euro E-Mobilitätsbonus vom Fahrzeughändler und 1.500 Euro Umweltförderung vom Bund. Der Akku ist gemietet, dadurch reduzierten sich die anfänglichen Investitionskosten, dafür wird monatlich eine Akkumiete von 143 Euro fällig. Dem gegenüber stehen die finanziellen Vorteile eines E-Fahrzeugs: Die Stromkosten liegen bei etwa der Hälfte der Treibstoffkosten oder sogar darunter. Weiters sind Wartungskosten beim Elektro-Fahrzeug deutlich niedriger. Nicht nur Ölwechsel und Abgasuntersuchungen werden überflüssig. Viele ausfallsanfällige Teile können beim E-Auto nicht kaputtgehen, da es sie einfach nicht gibt, z. B. Kupplung und Getriebe, Auspuff, Katalysatoren, Partikelfilter uvm.

PROJEKT:

Elektroauto für Essen auf Rädern

INVESTITIONSKOSTEN:

22.860 Euro (Fahrzeug ohne Akku,
Akku-Miete: 143 Euro/Monat)



6,5 % E-Mobilitätsbonus
6,5 % Bundesumweltförderung

FÖRDERUNGEN:

- 1.500 Euro "E-Mobilitätsbonus" (= Rabatt) gewährt durch den Fahrzeughändler
- 1.500 Euro Bundesumweltförderung (Elektro-PKW für Betriebe, Gebietskörperschaften und Vereine)

TECHNISCHE DATEN:

- Modell: Renault Kangoo Maxi Z.E. 5-Sitzer
- Batteriekapazität: 33 kWh
- Reichweite (NFEZ): 270 km

E-MOBILITÄT / TAUFKIRCHEN AN DER PRAM

In Taufkirchen laden E-Autos kostenlos



Seit Mai 2018 ist die Ladesäule, die sich auf einem öffentlichen Parkplatz in der Nähe des Taufkirchner Gemeindeamtes befindet, in Betrieb. Die E-Tankstelle verfügt über zwei Ladepunkte mit 11 bzw. 22 kW Ladeleistung.

Die Innviertler Gemeinde erhielt Landes- und Bundesförderung für die Ladesäule. Die verbleibenden Restkosten wurden zur Hälfte von der ortsansässigen Raiffeisenbank übernommen, die selber auch ein Elektroauto als Dienstfahrzeug für die MitarbeiterInnen im Einsatz hat.

Daneben setzen auch einige andere Taufkirchner Firmen auf E-Mobilität, sodass die Ladestation bereits kurz nach der Inbetriebnahme gut angenommen wird. Derzeit ist das Laden und Parken an der E-Tankstelle kostenlos, somit sind in Taufkirchen E-Autos nicht nur emissionsarm und leise, sondern auch besonders kostensparend unterwegs.

PROJEKT:

Ladestationen für Elektroautos

INVESTITIONSKOSTEN:

13.200 Euro



53 % Landesförderung
4 % Bundesförderung

FÖRDERUNGEN:

- 5.000 Euro + 2.000 Euro = 7.000 Euro Landesförderung
- 530 Euro Bundesumweltförderung (E-Ladeinfrastruktur)

TECHNISCHE DATEN:

- Leistung: 11 und 22 kW
- Stecker: Typ 2
- Strom aus erneuerbarer Energie
- Kostenloses Laden und Parken während der Ladezeit

ENERGIEKONZEPT/ENERGIESTRATEGIE / ENGERWITZDORF

Heizungssanierung: Auch die Vorbereitung wird gefördert



Die Heizkosten sind hoch, die Wartung nimmt viel Zeit in Anspruch. Alle Verantwortlichen waren sich einig, dass die haustechnischen Anlagen in den Engerwitzdorfer Gemeindegebäuden sanierungsbedürftig sind. Doch wie nimmt man ein derart großes Sanierungsprojekt - immerhin sind 9 Gebäude betroffen - in Angriff?

Welche Maßnahmen sind wirtschaftlich sinnvoll, was ist technisch machbar? Wie hoch sind die Kosten und welche Förderungen gibt es? Um diese Fragen zu klären, beauftragte die Gemeinde eine detaillierte technische Analyse, deren Kosten vom Land OÖ mindestens zu 80 % übernommen werden. In manchen Fällen ist sogar eine 100 %-ige Förderung möglich.

Auf Basis der Analyse entschied sich die Gemeinde, eine zentrale Gebäudeleittechnik mit Fernwartung zu installieren und ein mobiles Monitoringsystem anzuschaffen. Heizungspumpen werden erneuert, in mehreren Gebäuden wird ein hydraulischer Abgleich durchgeführt. Bei der Umsetzung dieser Maßnahmen wird die Gemeinde ebenfalls finanziell unterstützt: Bis zu 50 % der Kosten trägt das Land OÖ im Rahmen des Gemeinde-Energie-Programms.

PROJEKT:

Feinanalyse zum Energieeinsparpotential in Gemeindegebäuden

KOSTEN:

7.300 Euro



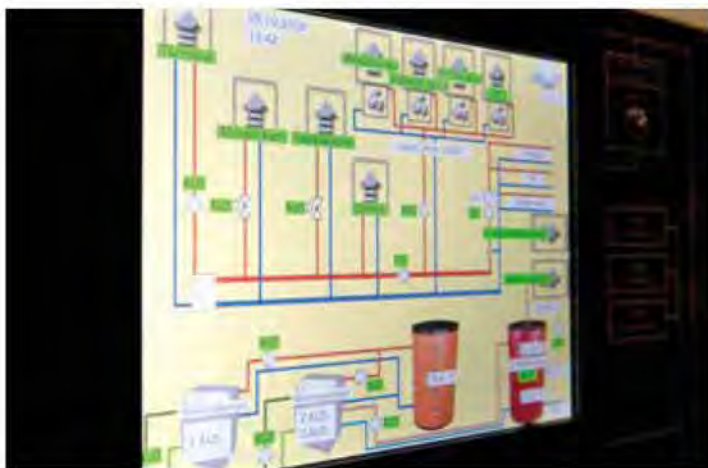
100 % Landesförderung

FÖRDERUNGEN:

- 7.300 Euro Landesförderung (Gemeinde-Energie-Programm - GEP)

ENERGIEEFFIZIENZ BEI DER HEIZUNG / GOLDWÖRTH

Moderne Steuerungstechnik lässt Heizkosten sinken



Die Volksschule Goldwörth, der Turnsaal und ein Mehrzweckgebäude, in dem die freiwillige Feuerwehr und das Musikheim untergebracht sind, werden mit einer 63 kW Wasser-Wasser-Wärmepumpe beheizt. Aufgrund des Alters der Anlage verärgerten Heizungs-ausfälle regelmäßig die NutzerInnen der Gebäude.

Zusätzlich sorgten hohe Energiekosten bei den Verantwortlichen in der Gemeinde für Kopfzerbrechen und machten im Jahr 2017 eine Erneuerung der Heizzentrale unumgänglich. Durch die effiziente Technik, die bei der neuen Steuerung zur Anwendung kommt, sinkt der jährliche Stromverbrauch für die Wärmepumpe um ca. 8 bis 10 %.

Damit kann die Donaugemeinde jährlich ca. 1.500 kg CO₂ einsparen und ohne hohe Investitionskosten einen wichtigen Beitrag für den Klimaschutz leisten. Gefördert wurde diese Energieeffizienzmaßnahme durch das Gemeinde-Energie-Programm des Landes OÖ.

PROJEKT:

Optimierung der Heizungssteuerung in einem Mehrzweckgebäude

INVESTITIONSKOSTEN:

6.750 Euro



44 % Landesförderung

FÖRDERUNGEN:

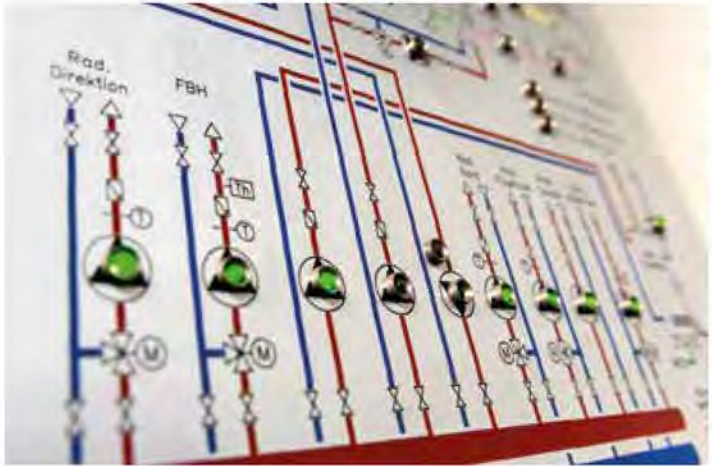
- 3.000 Euro Landesförderung (Gemeinde-Energie-Programm - GEP)

TECHNISCHE DATEN:

- Jährlicher Energieverbrauch: 56.000 kWh vor Sanierung / 51.000 kWh nach Sanierung
- Heizleistung der Wärmepumpe: 63 kW

ENERGIEEFFIZIENZ BEI DER HEIZUNG / LOCHEN AM SEE

Individuelle Heizzeiten für jedes Klassenzimmer



Die Neue Mittelschule der Gemeinde Lochen am See wird klimaschonend beheizt: Die Wärme kommt aus dem örtlichen Biomasse-Nahwärmenetz. Die Hackschnitzel für das Heizwerk werden von Landwirten der Umgebung geliefert.

Die Steuerung der Heizung ist allerdings seit 1998 in Betrieb entspricht nicht mehr dem Stand der Technik. Die Gemeinde Lochen nutzte das vorhandene Einsparpotential und ersetzte die veraltete Steuerung durch eine moderne Software mit Störungsmanagement und benutzerfreundlicher Visualisierung über einen integrierten Webserver. Das neue energieeffiziente System regelt jetzt die Heizung und Lüftung in jedem Klassenzimmer individuell.

Die Temperatur wird gleich nach dem jeweiligen Unterrichtsende abgesenkt und nicht - wie bisher - erst am späten Nachmittag, wenn auch in der letzten Klasse der Unterricht beendet war. Mit der neuen Software spart sich die Gemeinde jährlich 5.000 kWh Strom und mehr als 20.000 kWh Wärme, wodurch sich die Investition für die Gemeinde in wenigen Jahren amortisiert.

PROJEKT: Erneuerung der Heizungs- und Lüftungssteuerungssoftware in der NMS

INVESTITIONSKOSTEN: 12.100 Euro

 **25 % Landesförderung**

FÖRDERUNGEN:

- 3.000 Euro Landesförderung (Gemeinde-Energie-Programm - GEP)

TECHNISCHE DATEN:

- Modernes webbasierendes Bedienkonzept
- Individuelle, bedarfsorientierte Heizzeiten für jede einzelne Heizgruppe
- Jährliche Stromkosten: 6.600 Euro vor Sanierung / 1.600 Euro nach Sanierung
- Jährlicher Energieverbrauch:
 - Fernwärme: 209.000 kWh vor der Sanierung / 188.000 kWh nach der Sanierung
 - Strom: 49.500 kWh vor der Sanierung / 44.500 kWh nach der Sanierung

THERMISCHE SANIERUNG / SCHLEISSHEIM

Gut gedämmt mit Energie-Contracting



Das Gebäude der kleinen Volksschule in Schleißheim war alt, nicht gedämmt und zugig, was sich in hohen Heizkosten und schlechtem Raumklima widerspiegelte.

Im Jahr 2016 nahm die Gemeinde deshalb die thermische Sanierung der Schule in Angriff: Die Fenster wurden getauscht, die Außenwände gedämmt und die Regelungstechnik der Heizung optimiert.

Zusätzlich investierte die Gemeinde in eine verbesserte energieeffizientere Beleuchtung und gestaltete den Eingangsbereich barrierefrei. Die Gebäudesanierung wurde teilweise als Contractingprojekt - mit der Firma eww als Contractor - abgewickelt.

Deshalb erhielt die Gemeinde auch Fördergelder aus dem Energie-Contracting-Programm des Landes OÖ und ein kleiner Teil der Maßnahmen finanziert sich über die nun niedrigeren Heizkosten.

PROJEKT:

Thermische Sanierung der Volksschule

KOSTEN:

165.800 Euro



2,4 % Landesförderung

FÖRDERUNGEN:

- 4.000 Euro Landesförderung (Energie-Contracting-Programm)

TECHNISCHE DATEN:

- Maßnahmen: Vollwärmeschutz, Fenstertausch, Erneuerung der Heizungsregelung
- Energieeinsparung: 12.500 kWh/a
- Jährliche Heizkosten: 4.000 Euro vor der Sanierung / 3.000 Euro nach der Sanierung

THERMISCHE SANIERUNG / SCHILDORN

Amtsgebäude in neuem Glanz



Fast 50 Jahre alt ist das Schildorner Amtsgebäude und man sah ihm das auch an. Die reparaturbedürftigen Alufenster stammten noch aus den 70er-Jahren, die Außenwände wurden vor über 20 Jahren - nicht ausreichend - gedämmt.

An der Sanierung führte kein Weg vorbei. Nach nur 7-monatiger Umbauzeit wirkt das Gemeindeamt nun hell und modern: Neue Fenster, ein Vollwärmeschutz und die Dämmung der obersten Geschößdecke verbessern den thermischen Standard des Gebäudes und sorgen für ein angenehmes Raumklima in den Amtsräumen. Doch nicht nur die Fassade hat sich verändert.

Im Zuge der thermischen Sanierung wurden die Amtsräume umgestaltet und der Eingangsbereich in eine großzügige Bürgerservicestelle umgewandelt. Für Gemeinderatssitzungen, Trauungen und andere Veranstaltungen steht im Kellergeschoß ein Multifunktionsaal zur Verfügung.

Die Sanierung, für die die Gemeinde eine Bundesförderung im Rahmen des Programms "Thermische Gebäudesanierung" erhielt, wird von GemeindebürgerInnen und Angestellten als sehr gelungen bewertet.

PROJEKT:

Thermische Sanierung des Amtsgebäudes

INVESTITIONSKOSTEN:

125.000 Euro



10 % Bundesumweltförderung

FÖRDERUNGEN:

- 12.700 Euro Bundesumweltförderung (Thermische Gebäudesanierung)

MASSNAHMEN:

- Vollwärmeschutz
- Fenstertausch
- Dämmung der obersten Geschößdecke

THERMISCHE SOLARANLAGEN / UNTERWEITERSDORF

Im Sommer hat die Gasheizung frei



Außerhalb der Heizsaison wurde das Warmwasser der 7-klassigen Volksschule Unterweikersdorf elektrisch - in dezentralen Wärmespeichern - bereit.

Vor allem in der Schulküche - für den Mittagstisch der Kindergarten- und Hortkinder - und in den Duschräumen des Turnsaals, in dem mehrere Unterweikersdorfer Vereine ihr Training abhalten, wird warmes Wasser benötigt. Häufig reichten die elektrischen Boiler nicht aus und so ging auch in der warmen Jahreszeit regelmäßig die Gasheizung der Schule in Betrieb.

Seit eine thermische Solaranlage am Schuldach installiert wurde, ist damit Schluss. 13 m² Sonnenkollektoren nutzen die Kraft der Sonne für die Warmwassererzeugung und ein 1.000 Liter-Pufferspeicher hilft Regenperioden zu überbrücken, sodass im Sommer die Gasheizung Pause hat.

PROJEKT:

Thermische Solaranlage auf Schulgebäude

INVESTITIONSKOSTEN:

8.100 Euro



29 % Landesförderung

FÖRDERUNGEN:

- 2.350 Euro Landesförderung (Thermische Solaranlagen für Gemeinden)

TECHNISCHE DATEN:

- Thermische Solaranlage zur Warmwasserbereitung
- Kollektorfläche: 13 m²
- Pufferspeicher: 1.000 Liter

STRASSENBELEUCHTUNG / TIMELKAM

LED-Großprojekt in Timelkam



Beleuchtungsausfälle, schlechtes Licht und nicht zuletzt hohe Stromverbräuche zeigten deutlich, dass die Straßenbeleuchtung in Timelkam sanierungsbedürftig war.

Am Beginn der Projektplanung stand jedoch die Frage, ob - Schritt für Schritt - Teile der Beleuchtung getauscht oder besser die gesamte Beleuchtung auf einmal generalsaniert werden sollte. Letztlich entschied sich die Marktgemeinde für ein Großprojekt und ersetzte beinahe 90 % aller alten Leuchtmittel innerhalb weniger Monate durch LED-Technologie. Die Gemeinde wählte die Finanzierungsform Energiecontracting mit der Firma eww als Contractor. Das bedeutet, die Investition wird teilweise über die erzielte Energieeinsparung refinanziert.

Contractingprojekte werden in OÖ speziell gefördert, deshalb erhielt Timelkam zusätzlich zur Bundesumweltförderung auch Mittel aus dem Energie-Contracting-Programm des Landes. Die neue Beleuchtung kommt bei der Bevölkerung sehr gut an. Vor allem die bessere Ausleuchtung und das angenehme Licht werden geschätzt. Ein Jahr ist die Anlage nun in Betrieb und die ersten Stromabrechnungen geben Anlass zur Freude bei den Verantwortlichen: Die vertraglich garantierten Einsparungen von 55 % werden überall erreicht, in einzelnen Abschnitten der Beleuchtung sogar überschritten.

PROJEKT:

Sanierung der Straßenbeleuchtung

INVESTITIONSKOSTEN: 720.000 Euro



10,5 % Landesförderung
2,7 % Bundesumweltförderung

FÖRDERUNGEN:

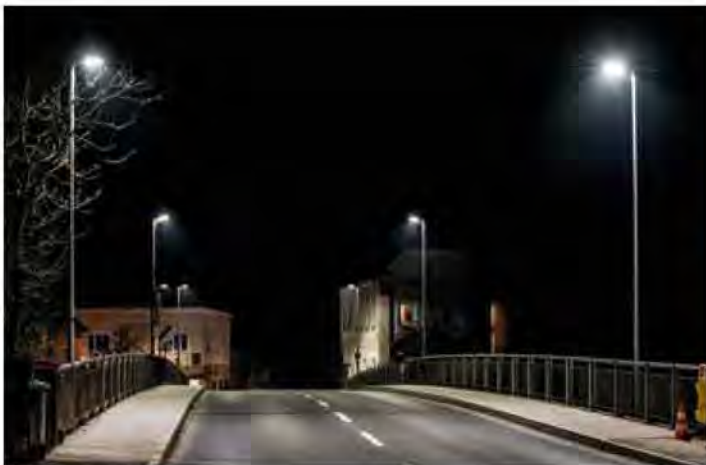
- 75.000 Euro Landesförderung (Energie-Contracting-Programm)
- 19.500 Euro Bundesförderung (Beleuchtungsoptimierung)

TECHNISCHE DATEN:

- Umstieg auf LED Beleuchtung
- Umsetzung mittels Energie-Contracting
- Sanierte Lichtpunkte: ca. 900 (90 % der Straßenbeleuchtung)
- Anschlussleistung: 71 kW vor Sanierung / 28 kW nach Sanierung
- Jährliche Stromkosten: 48.200 Euro vor Sanierung / 19.700 Euro nach Sanierung
- Garantierte Energieeinsparung: ca. 177.000 kWh/a (55 %) / 28.500 Euro
- CO₂-Einsparung: 63,10 Tonnen

STRASSENBELEUCHTUNG / STADL-PAURA

Das Licht ist jetzt dort, wo wir es brauchen



Im Jahr 2015 nahm die Marktgemeinde Stadl-Paura die Sanierung der in die Jahre gekommenen Straßenbeleuchtung in Angriff. Besonderen Wert legten die Verantwortlichen dabei einerseits auf Energieeffizienz andererseits auf ein einheitliches Erscheinungsbild der Straßenbeleuchtung.

So wurde die gesamte Beleuchtung des Ortes - mehr als 700 Lichtpunkte - auf LED-Technologie umgestellt, wodurch die Anschlussleistung der Anlage von ca. 60 kW auf ca. 20 kW sank und 65 % der Energiekosten eingespart werden können. Nachts wird die Beleuchtung nun gedimmt, somit kann auf die nicht normgerechte Halbnachtschaltung verzichtet werden.

Da Stadl-Paura bereits im Jahr 2003 bei einem kleineren Straßenbeleuchtungsprojekt gute Erfahrungen mit Energie-Contracting gemacht hatte, wurde auch dieses Mal Contracting als Finanzierungsform gewählt. Von der Qualität der neuen Beleuchtung ist man in Stadl-Paura beeindruckt. Besonders hervorgehoben wird, dass die neuen LED-Leuchten nicht mehr "in alle Richtungen leuchten", sondern das Licht dort ist, wo es benötigt wird.

PROJEKT:

Sanierung der Straßenbeleuchtung

KOSTEN: 560.000 Euro



8,9 % Landesförderung

3,9 % Bundesumweltförderung

FÖRDERUNGEN:

- 50.000 Euro Landesförderung (Energie-Contracting-Programm)
- 21.800 Euro Bundesförderung (Beleuchtungsoptimierung)

TECHNISCHE DATEN:

- Umstieg auf LED Beleuchtung
- Umsetzung mittels Energie-Contracting
- Lichtpunkte: 737 (100 % der Straßenbeleuchtung)
- Anschlussleistung: 77 kW vor Sanierung / 24 kW nach Sanierung
- Jährliche Stromkosten: 38.500 Euro vor der Sanierung / 13.700 Euro nach der Sanierung
- Garantierte Energieeinsparung: ca. 166.000 kWh/a (65 %)

STRASSENBELEUCHTUNG / FREISTADT

Freistadt erstrahlt im neuen Licht



Bereits im Jahr 2013 wurde begonnen, die Freistädter Altstadt mit moderner LED-Beleuchtung auszustatten. In mehreren Etappen wurden ca. 80 % der Leuchtmittel durch LEDs ersetzt, desolate Tragwerke getauscht und - wo notwendig - auch Schaltstellen und Kabelnetze saniert.

Nun leuchtet Freistadt in neuem Licht: 55 km des Freistädter Straßennetzes sind beleuchtet, 45 davon mit energiesparender LED-Technologie. Die neue Beleuchtung wird nachts gedimmt und jede einzelne Leuchte ist individuell steuerbar. So können sensible Punkte wie Bushaltestellen oder Zebrastreifen besser ausgeleuchtet werden. Die Blendwirkung in Häusern und Wohnungen ist geringer, die Sicht auf der Straße gleichzeitig deutlich besser. 300.000 kWh Strom werden mit Hilfe der LED-Technik jedes Jahr gespart, was dem Energieverbrauch von etwa 80 Haushalten entspricht. Durch die lange Lebensdauer der LED-Lampen sinken zusätzlich die Wartungskosten um ca. 25.000 Euro pro Jahr. Abgewickelt wurde die Beleuchtungs-sanierung über Energie-Contracting - mit der Linz Energieservice GmbH als Contractor. Das Land OÖ unterstützte die Mühlviertler Bezirkshauptstadt mit Energieberatung und Fördergeldern aus dem Energie-Contracting-Programm. Zusätzlich erhielt Freistadt eine Bundesumweltförderung aus dem Programm "Förderung von Energiesparmaßnahmen - Beleuchtungsoptimierung".

PROJEKT:

Sanierung der Straßenbeleuchtung

INVESTITIONSKOSTEN: 1.558.000 Euro



4,8 % Landesförderung

0,5 % Bundesumweltförderung

FÖRDERUNGEN:

- 75.000 Euro Landesförderung (Energie-Contracting-Programm)
- 8.500 Euro Bundesförderung (Beleuchtungsoptimierung)

TECHNISCHE DATEN:

- Umstieg auf LED Beleuchtung
- Umsetzung mittels Energie-Contracting
- Lichtpunkte: ca. 1.150 (ca. 80 % der Straßenbeleuchtung - in mehreren Etappen)
- Anschlussleistung: 109 kW vor Sanierung / 38 kW nach Sanierung
- Jährliche Stromkosten: 54.300 Euro vor der Sanierung / 18.800 Euro nach der Sanierung
- Garantierte Energieeinsparung: 300.000 kWh/a (ca. 65 %)

CONTRACTING / ROHRBACH-BERG

Nicht nur in Großstädten ist Großes möglich!



Die Stadtgemeinde Rohrbach-Berg im oberen Mühlviertel entstand im Jahr 2015 durch die Zusammenlegung der vorher selbständigen Gemeinden Rohrbach und Berg.

Noch vor der Gemeindefusion hatte die Gemeinde Berg die Sanierung der gesamten - teilweise über 40 Jahre alten - Straßenbeleuchtung geplant und beschlossen. Die Rohrbacher öffentliche Beleuchtung war zu diesem Zeitpunkt durch zwei Sanierungsprojekte in den Jahren 2002 und 2012 bereits zu 80 % mit energiesparenden LEDs ausgestattet.

Die Rohrbacher nutzten nun die günstige Gelegenheit und stellten den noch nicht sanierten Bereich gemeinsam mit der Berger Straßenbeleuchtung auf LED um. Bei der Sanierung standen Energieeinsparung, Sicherheitsaspekte und die Verbesserung der Lichtqualität im Vordergrund. Weiters legte die Gemeinde Wert auf eine optisch ansprechende, einheitliche Beleuchtung, die zu einer Verschönerung des Ortsbildes beiträgt. Finanziert wurde die neue Straßenbeleuchtung teilweise mit Contracting, genauso wie die beiden vorangegangenen Rohrbacher Sanierungsprojekte. Von Contracting ist man in Rohrbach-Berg überzeugt, da durch diese Finanzierungsform auch in kleineren Gemeinden große Projekte umsetzbar werden.

PROJEKT:

Sanierung der Straßenbeleuchtung

INVESTITIONSKOSTEN: 271.000 Euro

9 % Landesförderung
1,6 % Bundesumweltförderung

FÖRDERUNGEN:

- 24.300 Euro Landesförderung (Energie-Contracting-Programm)
- 4.400 Euro Bundesförderung (Beleuchtungsoptimierung)

TECHNISCHE DATEN:

- Umstieg auf LED Beleuchtung
- Umsetzung mittels Energie-Contracting
- Lichtpunkte: 139
- Anschlussleistung: 12,5 kW vor Sanierung / 3,5 kW nach Sanierung
- Jährliche Stromkosten: 7.800 Euro vor der Sanierung / 2.100 Euro nach der Sanierung
- Garantierte Energieeinsparung: 37.500 kWh/ a



Supporting PUBLIC Authorities
to Implement Energy Efficient Policies

Public Lighting Energy Efficiency Policy Roadmap

Work Package: 3 (TASK 3.5)

Task leader: ESV

Work Package Leader: CIEMAT

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1 Executive Summary

This document provides guidance to required progress towards 2020 and soon to be launched 2030 energy targets, investment required, paybacks and funding opportunities concerned with strategically planning upgrades to Tipperary County's public lighting system. It seeks to establish a methodology to deliver savings from both maintenance and energy for Tipperary County Councils approximately 14,785 lights. It builds on work completed in 2015 by Richard Morton (TEA), in 2016 by Paul Kenny and Donal Murphy (TCC).

This Strategy developed within the PubleNEF H2020 Project seeks to support the development of energy efficiency policies that implement the EU Energy efficiency directive.

In terms of installing new LED technology the total proposed investment is in the region of €3.6million to convert all lights >150W to best practice LED, by 2020. Specific scheme by scheme design will be required to deliver the best value upgrades to get the best return and those savings re-invested in order to bring up the quality and down the cost of the overall lighting service to the citizens of Tipperary. LED lighting upgrade paybacks are in the region of eight years and below, and there is scope to reduce the impact of rising energy costs in the future.

Projects will be chosen on a site by site basis and will not solely depend on payback but funding streams and asset condition.

New more affordable lanterns will ensure that upgrades where utilising small lanterns will become more affordable in the next two years and fall in line with an eight-year payback.

2 The PubleNEF Project

PUBLENEF aims to assist European Union Member States in implementing effective and efficient sustainable energy policies (with the focus on energy efficiency) and empower them to make use of the best practices and policy processes implemented in other Member States at the national, regional and/or local level.

The roadmap is going to enhance public authorities' capacity to actually implement energy efficiency pathways towards sustainability. Starting from the national objectives and policies, the emphasis will be put on local and regional level authorities and actors materializing these policies into concrete actions.

The roadmap therefore aims:

- *to improve the knowledge and capabilities of Member States (both within and outside of the project) with regards to the different options available for implementation of the EED requirements in line with the 2030 targets*
- *to ensure that EE policies make a major, long term contribution to the energy, environmental, economic and security goals of the EU and MS under the Energy Union and*
- *to strengthen cooperation and improve the dialogue between national, regional and local policymakers across the EU with regards to policy development and implementation of EE policies and sustain beyond the project period an active platform for knowledge exchange of EE best practices*

The specific roadmaps will gear towards improving the design, implementation and/or functioning of specific elements of the existing energy efficiency framework that require attention (expressed needs). These roadmaps will support the existing policy framework and strategic plans that require a "push" in the right direction.

3 Aims and Objectives of Tipperary County Council

There are a number of aims and objectives of Tipperary County Council in the sphere of public lighting that could be summarised in the statement “To provide a quality public lighting service to enhance the safety of Tipperary’s Citizens in a cost effective, environmentally sustainable manner”. This can be broken down into a number of other specific items:

- Provision and maintenance of a quality public lighting service
- To enhance the safety of road users and pedestrians on roadways and in amenity areas
- Delivery of cost effective service in terms of energy and maintenance
- To meet legal obligations in Irish and EU law
- Reduced environmental impact in terms of CO² to meet the required targets and address the climate change challenge
- Participate in regional and national programs for public lighting
- Prepare an investment programme and plan to deliver large scale LED retrofitting across the county

Street lighting is costing Tipperary County Council €1.6m yearly, equating to 65% of the total electricity bill.

4 National Public Lighting Strategy

Following on from SEAI and CCMA reports which identified the barriers to retrofit programmes in 2011-2012 (i.e. Public Lighting in Ireland – Review of Public Lighting Services, and Energy Efficiency & Public Lighting Report – Public Lighting Special Working Group), new national structures were put in place to support progress. This structure is represented in the following diagram:

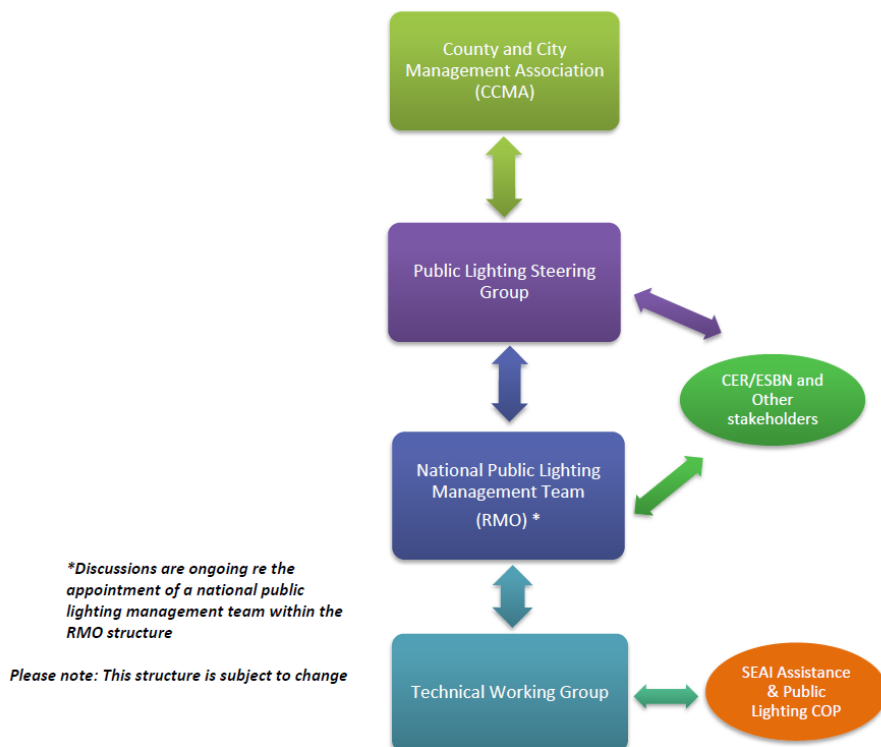


Figure 1: National Public Lighting Strategy

The Public Lighting Technical Working Group was formed in mid-2014 by Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII) as a means of collecting the learnings and best practice from public lighting throughout the country.

Significant progress has been made to address some of the barriers over the past 2 years particularly in relation to:

- Tariff structures (new dimming and trimming profiles will be available from March 2017)
 - Inventories (Standardised Public Lighting Inventory Template – SEAI / TII / CCMA with 32no. properties for consistent inventory preparation)
- Financing (funding was made available to all local authorities for the preparation of detailed inventory databases in 2016, TII also offered funding towards upgrades of their assets).
- Technical standards (via the National Public Lighting Steering Committee)
- Knowledge sharing (via the National Public Lighting Steering Committee)
- Competence building (via the National Public Lighting Steering Committee and SEAI community of practice)
- LED concerns mostly alleviated (although no common standard has been adopted)
- CCMA approved the business case for large scale retrofitting

5 Tipperary 2020 - 2030 Strategy

In order to meet Tipperary’s 2020 obligations for energy efficiency improvement, a reduction, of reasonably significant proportions will be required in public lighting. As Tipperary County Council is quite far down the journey of energy reduction, this burden will be less on Tipperary County Council than most other Local Authorities. However, there will be a further increasing of the energy efficiency targets post 2020 for Ireland and for the public sector along with the climate change challenge which Local Authorities are currently preparing Local Adaptation Plans to address.

In addition to this, there are significant cost and maintenance savings opportunities from the introduction of a pay for service type contract in addition to the reduced maintenance and inspections required from the introduction of LED lighting. However, the additional cost of managing the maintenance contract in addition to the investment is reasonably significant and should be carefully considered.

Within the Energy Profile of Tipperary County Council, Public Lighting Accounts for 28% of the delivered energy as illustrated in the pie chart below.

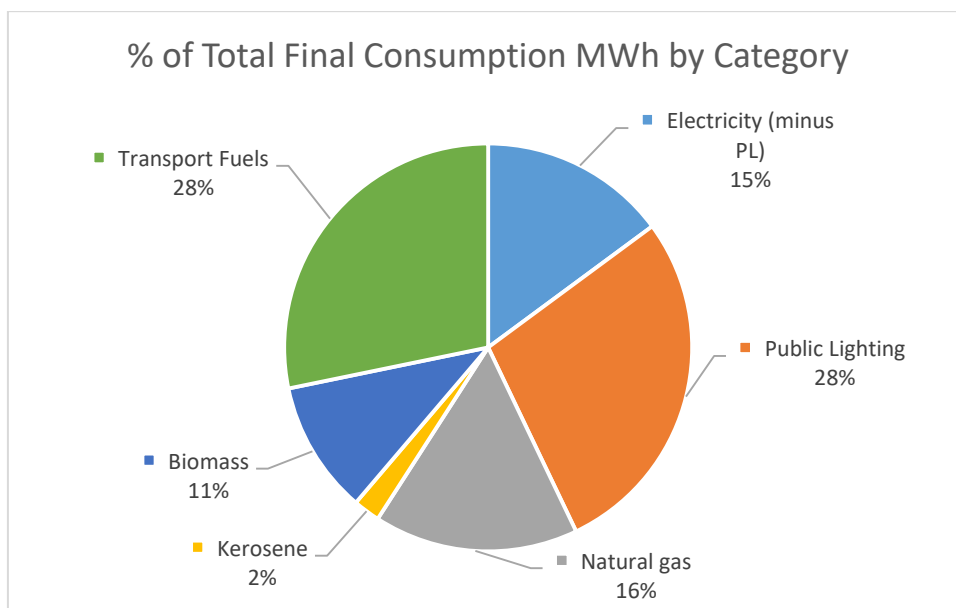


Figure 2: Tipperary County Council Energy Consumption

Total primary energy requirement or TPER is a measure of all of the energy consumed by the organisation and accounts for the energy that is consumed and/or lost beyond the boundary of the organisation – in energy transformation, transmission and distribution processes, e.g. electricity generation transmission and distribution.

TPER is different from the total final consumption (TFC), which is the energy consumption as recorded or measured at the boundary of the organisation. TFC is recorded on meters and is typically the quantity shown on bills. An organisation's TFC is essentially its TPER less the quantities of energy required to transform primary sources such as crude oil into forms suitable for end use consumers such as refined oils, electricity etc. Transformation, processing or other losses entailed in delivery to final consumers are known as 'energy overhead'. TPER is calculated by applying conversion factors to each element of the organisation's TFC. The conversion factor for Imported Electricity is 2.113 in 2015 (steadily dropping year on year as the network becomes more efficient and more renewable). The conversion factor for other fuels including transport is 1.1. This is important to consider when looking at energy saving measures, saving 1 kWh of electricity is twice as beneficial, from M&R perspective as saving 1 kWh of fuel.

As the efficiency target is based on total primary energy savings, strategically to deliver on the 2020 and beyond efficiency targets within the TCC energy profile, the focus needs to be on opportunities in public lighting.

Since the baseline period (2006-2008) energy consumption by public lighting has been steadily increasing (as more lights are added). However, the improvement in the conversion factor for imported electricity along with some modest energy efficiency savings from LED retrofit projects has resulted in an **8.6%** reduction to date from public lighting. The energy profile of public lighting for the 2006 – 2015 period is presented below.

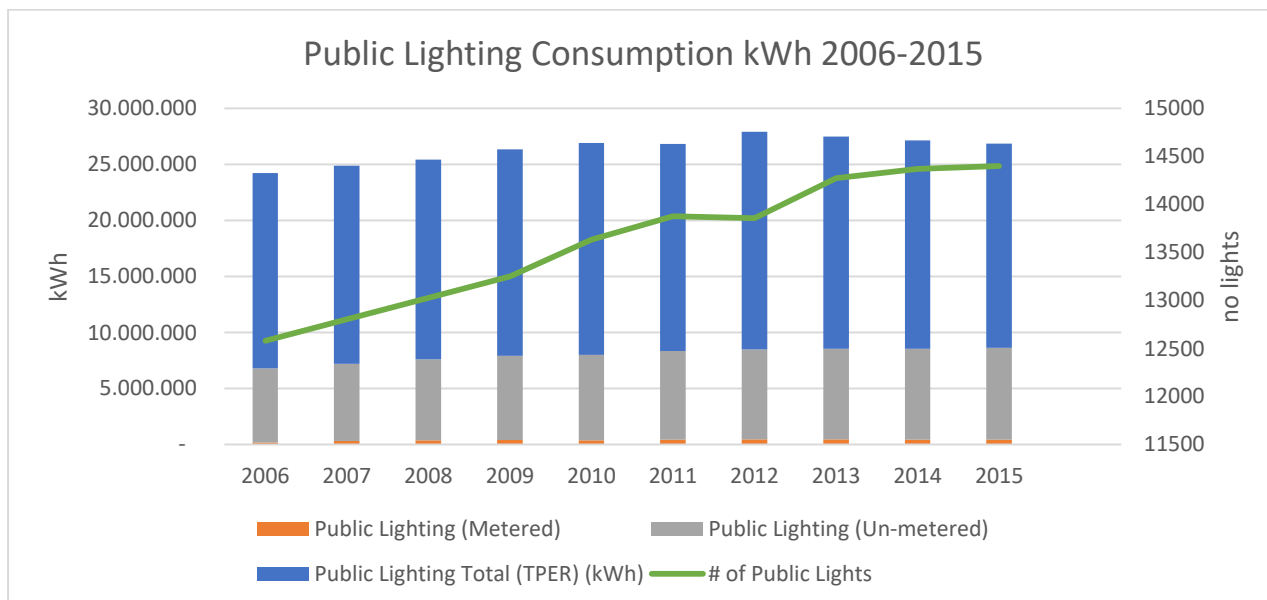


Figure 3: Public Lighting Consumption 2006-2015

The energy management programme is designed towards achievement of the mandatory reduction of 33% in energy intensity of the local authority's activities by 2020. TCC is the leading local authority in this regard, with 35.2% of the 33% achieved by the end of 2015, as demonstrated by SEAI's National Monitoring and Reporting programme. Unfortunately, maintenance of this reduction cannot be guaranteed as it is very dependent on weather conditions (i.e. the need for additional road salting). Given that each section of the local authority is responsible for achieving the 2020 target it is reasonable to directly distribute the target to each section. It is also worth noting that the target is based on an Activity Metric, and specifically for public lighting it is related to the number of lights in the inventory (i.e. the increased activity of adding additional lights into the system is accounted for in the activity metric). It is predicted an additional 5,780 lights will be added to the TCC inventory as a result of the Taking in Charge of housing estates up to 2020 (Appendix One).

On this basis from 2015 Public Lighting is required to deliver **233,076kwh** TFC energy savings by 2020. With the LED Energy Projects undertaken in 2016 these savings have already been exceeded. A total of 445,964kwh TFC is expected from the 2016 projects (Refer to Appendix Two for a breakdown).

Post 2020

The European Commission has proposed a roadmap to move to a low-carbon economy by 2050. The roadmap aims to reduce EU wide emissions by 80% to 95%, compared with 1990 levels. The roadmap sets out milestones for a 40% emissions reduction by 2030, 60% emissions reduction by 2040 and 80% by 2050. EU leaders have agreed to reduce emissions by at least 40% by 2030, with a 27% target for renewable energy penetration.

Projecting forward for the 2030-2040-2050 period, allowing for a conservative 5% increase in lights per decade, delivered savings of 901,104, 4,264,766, & 7,928,383kwh are required respectively.

| SAVINGS TARGET | 80% | 60% | 40% | 33% |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Attributable Consumption (kWh) - by Consumption Category | 2050 | 2040 | 2030 | 2020 |
| Public Lighting (Metered) | 483,553 | 462,529 | 441,505 | 420,481 |
| Public Lighting (Un-metered) | 11,340,287 | 10,847,231 | 10,354,176 | 9,861,120 |
| Public Lighting Total (TFC) (kWh) | 11,823,841 | 11,309,761 | 10,795,681 | 10,281,601 |
| Public Lighting Total (TPER) (kWh) | 22,465,298 | 21,488,546 | 20,511,794 | 19,535,041 |
| # of Public Lights | 23,753 | 22,721 | 21,688 | 20,655 |
| Primary Energy Conversion Factor (Irish Electrical Grid) | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| kWh (TPER)/Public Light Fixture | 945.78 | 945.78 | 945.78 | 945.78 |
| Target kwh /public light fixture | 275.92 | 551.84 | 827.77 | 924.34 |
| Do Nothing % reduction | 31.77% | 31.77% | 31.77% | 31.77% |
| kwh (TPER) savings to be achieved | 15,911,260 | 8,950,386 | 2,559,429 | 442,844 |
| kwh (TFC) Delivered energy saving to be achieved | 8,374,347 | 4,710,730 | 1,347,068 | 233,076 |
| Balance post 2016 Energy Savings Projects | 7,928,383 | 4,264,766 | 901,104 | 212,888 |

Table 1: Public Lighting Distance to Target

5.1.1 Do Nothing Scenario

From the assessment undertaken above it is clear that should Tipperary County Council decide to take no further action to improve the energy efficiency of the public lighting stock, the 2020 target will be met. This scenario will not address the efficiency targets required for 2030, 2040 or 2050.

5.1.2 Take Action Scenario

The opportunity exists to take a proactive approach to modernise the public lighting system of Tipperary offering the following benefits:

Direct:

- Modernization of public lighting: approx. 4,038 lanterns;

- Stimulation of capital investment of around 3.6 million EUR;
- Reduction of electricity consumption: 5.6 GWh/y;
- Reduction of CO2 emission: 2766tonnes/y;
- Reduction of operative expenses for Tipperary County Council: annual savings over 70%

Indirect:

- Increase economic growth and employment – for 1 million EUR of investment app. 20 newly employed (3.6 million EUR = app. 72 newly employed, aggregate indirect and induced around 100);
- Development of EPC market in the Republic of Ireland – increased competitiveness, development of new energy services, decrease of prices of energy services etc.;
- Increased competitiveness of domestic EPC providers (development of know-how among domestic companies – possibility of competition at foreign markets – export).
- Improve transport safety
- Reduce light pollution

5.2 Lighting Inventory

The Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (SEAI) have a programme on public lighting, which was led in part by Tipperary Energy Agency' Paul Kenny (2008-2010) and Richard Morton (2011-2015). One of their aims was to establish a high level working group at national level to manage a national programme of supports to public lighting investment in the country. This group is chaired by the CCMA and has a number of other stakeholders (Transport infrastructure Ireland, SEAI, ESBN etc.) as part of this programme, a number of initiatives have commenced in 2016. The initial initiative is an inventory analysis support program, where the cost of the inventory analysis, subcontracted to the maintenance provider, was funded by SEAI/ TII.

An assessment of the public lighting inventory using the now accurate inventory database is presented in Section 5 below. TCC need to ensure going forward all new installations provide the 43no. information points before handover to the local authority to avoid further costly investment in acquiring this data retrospectively.

5.3 Lighting Upgrade Strategy

In order to define a county wide strategy for upgrading the lighting, a strategic, economic and political view must be taken of the routes, towns and environs to ensure a balanced upgrading program is taken. In principle, the higher the wattage the better the economics of investment on a simple payback basis. However, upgrading public lighting on a light type basis would result in poor visual performance, poor design standards and high management and design fees. It is therefore appropriate that the county lighting is split into discreet blocks of lighting. These blocks, while not defined fully yet in principle, will be aligned into the following) national routes and access roads, ii) Urban and iii) suburban blocks in each town. These will be the appropriate “projects” that will be ascertained for upgrading collectively, designed and procured individually (lots off a framework). An example of these blocks will be as follows:

- The N52 from the Offaly border through Borrisokane to Nenagh including approach roads.
- The N24 from Cahir through Tipperary town through Bansha and on to the Limerick border.
- The Borrisokane non-national routes including housing estates.
- The Tipperary Town non-national routes.

There is a reasonable effort required to establish these blocks/ groups of lighting and ascertain the investment cost and the economic opportunity of those enhancement works.

5.4 Managing lighting investment

Fundamentally, the procurement, design, management and certification of the upgrades over the next 2-10 years will take a reasonably large amount of time of a competent engineer. Many Local Authorities who have progressed on the path to retrofitting their lighting have had a dedicated executive engineer or higher managing these projects. Therefore, in Tipperary a resource will need to be put in place to deliver these savings, or the savings will not be implemented. This resource could be internal or external. The works required are as follows:

1. Identification and co-ordination of the current inventory status.
2. Dividing the county into specific blocks/ groups of lighting for investment appraisal
3. Designing upgrades to ensure enhanced lighting and lower energy use.
4. Procuring and managing the upgrade contracts.
5. Managing the lighting maintenance contracts from renewal stage.

This is additional to the existing administration role that is in place currently.

Item 3 could be delivered either through:

1. Training an individual to become a lighting designer (2-3 week public lighting design course in the UK via the institute of lighting professionals).
2. Subcontracting the design to one of the existing lighting designers in the country.

5.5 Managing the Maintenance contract

In 2017 the current fixed price maintenance contract will come to an end. This contract is costing an estimated €150,000 more than a pay for service contract operated by several midlands and western local authorities. However, the headline savings do not account for the cost of managing the contract which will certainly be 30% - 50% of a full time experienced engineer. It is proposed that the new contract would be reviewed in order to maximise the savings potential of moving this contract type. These savings will be further enhanced through the investment in even lower maintenance cost lighting. There are also national moves towards a more regionalised approach to maintenance contracts which are worth considering.

6 Design of Lighting for Public Areas

With increasing demand for street lights, consideration needs to be given by Tipperary County Council to opportunities to minimise the energy consumption of lights:

- The need to introduce dimming policies for street lighting i.e. as norm for new installations, and as suitable to end use
- The need for minimising the addition of new public lights into the system, by only assessing the need for additional lighting i.e. only where the present level of illumination is “clearly inadequate”
- The need to set standards for public lighting in new developments in line with a Taking in Charge policy i.e. LED as minimum standards, with independent scheme design

6.1 Roadways

Historic low energy costs allowed for a lesser need to design in energy efficiency into lighting projects. To a large degree this allowed in some cases for overdesign, in different circumstances many of the National routes from the 1990’s have been superseded by motorways meaning that the road class has been downgraded but the lighting class still remains. There are some rare cases where road lighting will not meet the existing standards where adhoc installations were installed as a reaction to a demand or local politics.

The key stone to energy reduction is design in conjunction with EN 13201:2013 & BS 5489-1 ensuring that the correct lighting levels are met, there is also a tie in with the NRA’s Guidelines for Traffic Calming which details the requirement to install lead in lights outside 50kph speed limits. It should be noted that there is not a requirement for the lead in lanterns in traffic calming measures to supply the same amount of light as within the village but only that they meet adequate safety requirements based on the site layout.

In terms of dimming via programmable ballast or Central Management System tariffs dimming regimes will be introduced as an option for reducing light levels and energy during periods of low utilisation. Dimming will be to lower applicable classes and not by a percentage reduction of lantern output.

While the ESB networks poles create a challenge with regards to uniformity this is not a major issue in the 50Kph zones but would be in the faster speed limit zones.

In terms of using white light, colours from 3500-5000 degrees Kelvin are generally acceptable depending on the site. Warm white (3500K) is preferred in residential, urban or sub-urban areas. Cool white (5000K) is more acceptable for carriageways where there are few residential holdings or business located. Using cool white will reduce energy use by c. 5% over the neutral white version of the larger lanterns (150Watt LED’s).

6.2 Housing Estates

Housing estates make up 57% of inventory but they consume 39% of the total energy in terms of public lighting. They are an easy target in terms of design as the existing infrastructure is standard. They gain an approximate 50% energy saving by conversion to an LED fitting and in logical terms are not all that suitable for dimming due to the perception of public safety and antisocial behaviour. In terms of utilising white light, the aim should be to aim for as warm a lantern light colour as possible but satisfy the >60Ra threshold. This will enable the dropping of a lighting class. Colours that would be deemed acceptable are 3500-4200 degrees Kelvin (Warm to neutral white). Using cool white would mean a 2.5% energy reduction over warmer colours but as said it would not be recommended. Paybacks are currently in the region of twelve years but this is likely to reduce as the energy performance of the fittings improves and the manufacturing costs fall.

6.3 Amenity Areas

Depending on the location and the social factors, amenity areas such as parks and car parks are an option in terms of dimming or switch off.

In terms of utilising white light the aim should be to aim for as warm a lantern light colour as possible but satisfy the >60Ra threshold enabling the dropping of a class. Colours that would be deemed acceptable are 3500-4200 degrees Kelvin (Warm to neutral white).

6.4 Design Standards & Requirements

Prior to the installation of any new or upgrading lighting projects, all new lighting arrangements should be independently designed to the required standards of EN 13201 & BS 5489-1 (latest revision of both standards). This will ensure that whichever energy saving option that is being put forward will be meet the relevant standards and design requirements. Design should be complete using appropriate design software such as Lighting Reality, Dialux Evo, Calculux etc. and should provide the Tipperary County Council with a project design including 3D imagery of the proposed works prior to their commencement. As a minimum Lighting Design Reports, should be produced the following:

- Roadway Report Summary, providing information on:
 - Road Data
 - Column and Luminaire data
 - Polar Diagram
 - Lux Plot
 - Luminance (cd/m²)
- Site Layout Map of the proposed Public Light Scheme, to a scale of 1/500 or 1/1000, detailing the positions of: -
 - a) lighting column positions reference and numbers;
 - b) micro pillars;
 - c) mini pillars and supply circuits;
 - d) ducting locations;
 - e) schedule of lanterns installed within the development

There is evidence emerging from the lighting industry that standard replacements are done on the basis of the original wattage of the lantern, rather than re-assessing the actual installation requirements. The Tipperary Energy Agency has assessed some standard replacements vs detailed designs and have identified approximately 10-15% increase in potential savings.

7 Tipperary Inventory

7.1 Database Breakdown

The total inventory database identifies 14784no. lights in Tipperary. Of this TII own 1328no. with the balance attributable to the Local Authority, 13,456no. The total inventory is summarised by category type in the table below.

| Type | Billable Watts | Number of units | Hours | Total Energy use kwh per annum | % of total |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-------|--------------------------------|------------|
| 1000W SON | 1020 | 4 | 4167 | 17,001.12 | 0.20% |
| 400W MBF | 425 | 36 | 4167 | 63,754.18 | 0.73% |
| 400W SON | 440 | 145 | 4167 | 1,365,922.93 | 15.74% |
| 250W SON | 275 | 1923 | 4167 | 2,203,582.05 | 25.39% |
| 250W MBF | 270 | 4 | 4167 | 4,500.30 | 0.05% |
| 150W SON | 171 | 1745 | 4167 | 1,243,394.06 | 14.32% |
| 150W MHL | 170 | 30 | 4167 | 21,251.39 | 0.24% |
| 150W cdott | 170.5 | 6 | 4167 | 2,012.66 | 0.02% |
| 150W cdmt | 164 | 9 | 4167 | 2,775.22 | 0.03% |
| 168W LED | 168 | 28 | 4167 | 19,601.29 | 0.23% |
| 135W SON | 163 | 2 | 4167 | 1,358.42 | 0.02% |
| 135 SOX | 165 | 426 | 4167 | 292,894.21 | 3.37% |
| 140W LED/Cosmo | 140 | 16 | 4167 | 9,333.95 | 0.11% |
| 125W MBF | 135 | 12 | 4167 | 6,750.44 | 0.08% |
| 90W Sox | 116 | 85 | 4167 | 41,086.03 | 0.47% |
| 100W SON | 114 | 213 | 4167 | 101,181.64 | 1.17% |
| 108W LED | 108 | 17 | 4167 | 7,650.50 | 0.09% |
| 102W LED | 102 | 36 | 4167 | 15,301.00 | 0.18% |
| 97W LED | 97 | 25 | 4167 | 10,104.83 | 0.12% |
| 70W SON | 85 | 3634 | 4167 | 1,287,126.10 | 14.83% |
| 80W PII | 85 | 16 | 4167 | 5,667.04 | 0.07% |
| 55W Sox | 80 | 5063 | 4167 | 1,687,777.38 | 19.44% |
| 55W SON | 80 | 13 | 4167 | 4,333.62 | 0.05% |
| 65W LED | 65 | 6 | 4167 | 1,625.11 | 0.02% |
| 50W SON | 62 | 1 | 4167 | 258.35 | 0.00% |
| 55W PII | 58 | 135 | 4167 | 32,627.14 | 0.38% |
| 55W SOXHF | 55 | 1010 | 4167 | 231,473.52 | 2.67% |
| Minipillar | 0 | 144 | 4167 | - | 0% |
| TOTAL | | 14784 | | 8,680,344.46 | |

Table 2: Tipperary County Council Lighting Inventory

An assessment of the consumption by lighting type identifies the primary energy consuming lights as: 250W SON: 25.39%, 55W SOX: 19.44%, 400W SON: 15.74%, 70W SON: 14.83% and 150W SON: 14.32%. These 5 lighting types account for 90% of the consumption.

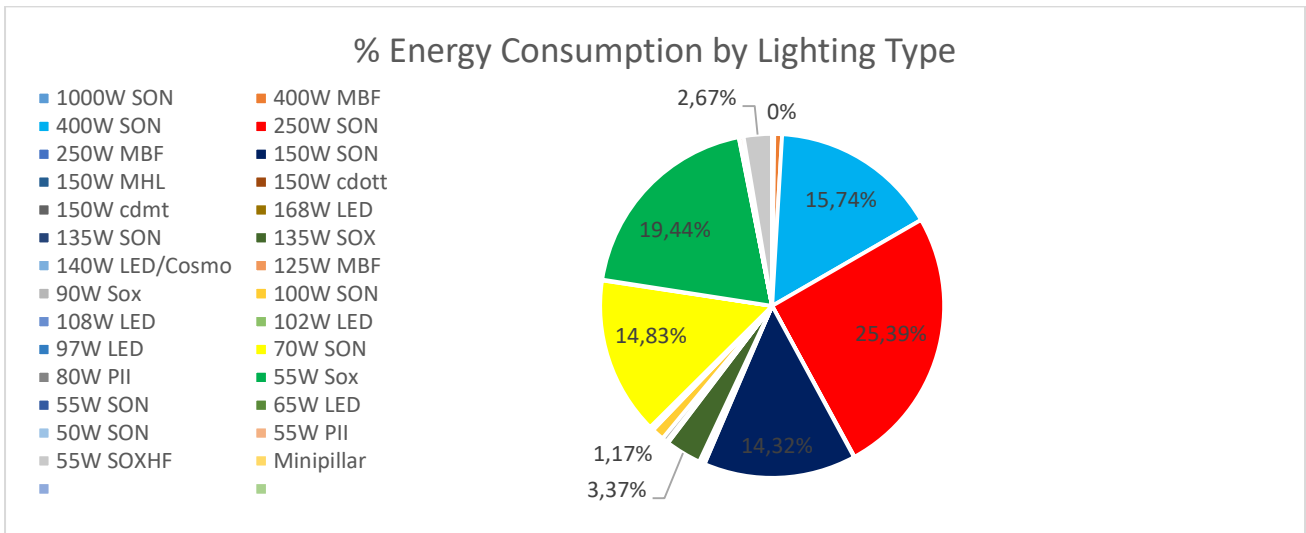


Figure 4: Energy Consumption by Lighting Type

The TII attributable portion of the inventory is summarised by category type in the table below.

| Type | Billable Watts | Number of units | Hours | Total Energy use kwh |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------|----------------------|
| 400W SON | 440 | 29 | 4167 | 53,170.15 |
| 250W SON | 275 | 609 | 4167 | 697,858.28 |
| 150W cdott | 170.5 | 2 | 4167 | 1,420.93 |
| 150W MHL | 170 | 13 | 4167 | 9,208.94 |
| 150W SON | 171 | 336 | 4167 | 239,415.70 |
| 140W LED | 140 | 1 | 4167 | 583.37 |
| 135W SOX | 163 | 127 | 4167 | 86,259.82 |
| 125W MBF | 135 | 4 | 4167 | 2,250.15 |
| 100W SON | 114 | 8 | 4167 | 3,800.25 |
| 97W LED | 97 | 18 | 4167 | 7,275.48 |
| 90W SOX | 116 | 2 | 4167 | 966.73 |
| 70W SON | 85 | 44 | 4167 | 15,584.36 |
| 55W Sxhf | 55 | 21 | 4167 | 4,812.82 |
| 55W SOX | 80 | 103 | 4167 | 34,335.59 |
| Minipillar | 0 | 11 | 4167 | - |
| TII TOTAL | | 1328 | | 1,156,942.56 |

Table 3: Tipperary County Council Lighting Inventory Energy Consumption

The TCC attributable balance of the inventory is summarised by category type in the table below.

| Type | Billable Watts | Number of units | Hours | Total Energy use |
|------------|----------------|-----------------|-------|------------------|
| 1000W SON | 1020 | 4 | 4167 | 17,001.12 |
| 400W MBF | 425 | 36 | 4167 | 63,754.18 |
| 400W SON | 440 | 116 | 4167 | 212,680.62 |
| 250W SON | 275 | 1314 | 4167 | 1,505,723.77 |
| 250W MBF | 270 | 4 | 4167 | 4,500.30 |
| 150W SON | 171 | 1409 | 4167 | 1,003,978.36 |
| 150W MHL | 170 | 17 | 4167 | 12,042.46 |
| 150W cdott | 170.5 | 4 | 4167 | 2,841.85 |
| 150W cdmt | 164 | 9 | 4167 | 6,150.40 |
| 168W LED | 168 | 28 | 4167 | 19,601.29 |

| | | | | |
|----------------|-----|--------------|------|---------------------|
| 135W SON | 163 | 2 | 4167 | 1,358.42 |
| 135W SOX | 165 | 299 | 4167 | 205,575.98 |
| 140W LED/Cosmo | 140 | 15 | 4167 | 8,750.57 |
| 125W MBF | 135 | 8 | 4167 | 4,500.30 |
| 90W Sox | 116 | 83 | 4167 | 40,119.30 |
| 100W SON | 114 | 205 | 4167 | 97,381.39 |
| 108W LED | 108 | 17 | 4167 | 7,650.50 |
| 102W LED | 102 | 36 | 4167 | 15,301.00 |
| 97W LED | 97 | 7 | 4167 | 2,829.35 |
| 70W SON | 85 | 3590 | 4167 | 1,271,541.74 |
| 80W PII | 85 | 16 | 4167 | 5,667.04 |
| 55W Sox | 80 | 4960 | 4167 | 1,653,441.79 |
| 55W SON | 80 | 13 | 4167 | 4,333.62 |
| 65W LED | 65 | 6 | 4167 | 1,625.11 |
| 50W SON | 62 | 1 | 4167 | 258.35 |
| 55W PII | 58 | 135 | 4167 | 32,627.14 |
| 55W SOXHF | 55 | 989 | 4167 | 226,660.70 |
| Minipillar | 0 | 133 | 4167 | - |
| | | 13456 | | 6,427,896.64 |

Table 4: Tipperary County Council Lighting Inventory Energy Consumption

7.2 Retrofit Options

7.2.1 Phase out of Mercury and Metal Halides

In accordance with COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 347/2010 of 21 April 2010 amending Commission Regulation (EC) No 245/2009 as regards the eco-design requirements for fluorescent lamps without integrated ballast, for high intensity discharge lamps, and for ballasts and luminaires able to operate such lamps, from April 2015 high-pressured mercury lamps and high-pressure sodium lamps with high mercury content lighting types must not be used on the EU market.

7.2.2 Elimination of SOX (Low Pressure Sodium)

Whilst efficient in terms of light output per watt of consumption (~160 lumens/watt), SOX lanterns typically result in over 30% of wasted upward light. The short lamp life leading to higher maintenance costs and the poor colour rendering have contributed to the decrease in use of SOX lighting. Market forces, which are driving the switch towards LED technology, have resulted in the elimination of SOX as a commercially available lantern source. However, the low payback on the investment suggests that TCC should not proceed to replace these large scale for a number of years.

7.2.3 SON (High Pressure Sodium)

This leaves only two viable lighting options, SON and LED. The market now indicates overpricing of SON technology as SON technology becomes a niche factory product.

7.2.4 LED

At the current time, it seems that for most cases LED lighting is the solution in the near and distant future. It is not likely that another technology breakthrough such as LED will happen within the short to medium term, as LED took 50 years from invention to its current performance. There are currently some scenarios such as car parks that LED may not achieve design requirements (short poles large

distances between poles), but with the increasing efficacy of LED chips as progressing optics all scenarios will become possible as long as the manufacturers know the requirements of the customer.

Some considerations worth noting for LEDs:

- LED's have small light sources, which can cause glare and they therefore have a glare rating.
- They also have an impact on risk groups that are impacted by white light. I.e. some humans and some wildlife. These should be noted at design stage to avoid issues. Please refer to the Acceptable Colour Temperature of LED Lighting – Position Paper, Prepared by: Paula Gallagher & Liam O'Dwyer, TEA, 21/10/2016.

The Table shows the savings and payback of like for like replacements of the existing Lanterns with LED lanterns. It can be seen that as you go further down the list paybacks get longer and lantern changes to LED become less viable. Please note there are no maintenance savings indicated in the below table. Assuming a pay for service type maintenance contract, a bi-annual inspection regime for LED's and a warranty of a number of years, the maintenance costs of the LED lanterns would be €3-€5 per lamp per annum for the first decade. Thereafter, the replacement of the LED chip and drivers would be required after 15-20 years. While this cost is un-known as of yet, it will likely be equivalent to the current annual maintenance costs over 10-15 years. Therefore, no savings are highlighted from maintenance.

| Lanterns Non-Dimmed | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|----|--------------------|---|----------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Existing Lamp | | Potential New Lamp | Annual Saving with current energy price | Cost of new retrofit | % Energy Saving (Non Dimmed) | Simple payback (Years) (Non Dimmed) | Savings in Ten Year Life Cycle |
| SON 600W | to | LED 400W | €174 | €900 | 39% | 5.2 | €836 |
| MBF 400W | to | LED 250W | €113 | €900 | 41% | 8.0 | €225 |
| MHF 400W | to | LED 250W | €113 | €900 | 41% | 8.0 | €225 |
| SON 400W | to | LED 280W | €107 | €900 | 36% | 8.4 | €172 |
| SON 250W | to | LED 140W | €91 | €750 | 49% | 8.3 | €156 |
| SOX 90W | to | LED 60W | €51 | €500 | 48% | 10 | €5 |
| SOX 135W | to | LED 100W | €59 | €600 | 39% | 10 | -€8 |
| SOX 55W | to | CFL 55W | €26 | €270 | 35% | 10 | -€11 |
| SOX 55W | to | LED 35W | €36 | €420 | 59% | 12 | -€58 |
| SON 100 | to | LED 45W | €49 | €600 | 62% | 12 | -€112 |
| SOX 55W | to | LED 100W | €46 | €601 | 39% | 13 | -€139 |
| SON 250W | to | LED 200W | €51 | €700 | 27% | 13.8 | -€192 |
| SON 70W | to | LED 35W | €30 | €430 | 56% | 14 | -€128 |
| SXHF 55W | to | CFL 55W | €17 | €350 | 0% | 21 | -€180 |

Table 5: Existing Fittings vs LED Fittings

The following is a list of Lanterns that could avail of a dimming regime should they be in suitable location. Small lanterns have not been included in this list as dimming in housing estates would not currently be seen as socially acceptable. Large lanterns have not been included as they are usually located at important junctions which pose a danger to road users.

| Lanterns Dimmed | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----|--------------------|---|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Existing Lamp | | Potential New Lamp | Annual Saving with current energy price | Cost of new retrofit | % Energy Saving (Dimmed) | Simple Payback (Years) (Dimmed) | Savings in Ten Year Life Cycle |
| MBF 400W | to | LED 250W | €171 | €1,000 | 62% | 5.9 | €706 |
| SON 250W | to | LED 140W | €123 | €750 | 67% | 6.1 | €482 |
| SOX 135W | to | LED 100W | €87 | €600 | 65% | 7 | €267 |
| SON 250W | to | LED 200W | €97 | €800 | 53% | 8.2 | €173 |

Table 6: Existing Fittings vs LED Fittings (Dimmed)

The proposed dimming regime planned would reduce the energy use by lowering the lighting class for the appropriate traffic flows from midnight to 6am.

8 Lighting Retrofit Strategy: Addressing Barriers to implementation

In order to define a county wide strategy for upgrading the lighting, a strategic, economic and political view must be taken of the routes, towns and environs to ensure a balanced upgrading program is taken. It must also be noted that many of the lanterns on lamps in Tipperary are in place since the upgrade from mercury based lighting undertaken in the 80s and 90s. These assets are near end of life, and the investment in new assets should be considered in addition to the straight financial savings. As the goal of public lighting is to provide an appropriate service to the citizens of Tipperary, the renewal of the lighting provides an opportunity to enhance the county's infrastructure with new assets, high quality lighting at a much lower energy and environmental cost.

In principle, the higher the wattage the better the economics of investment on a simple pay-back basis. However, upgrading public lighting on a light type basis would result in poor visual performance, poor design standards and high management and design fees. It is therefore appropriate that the county lighting is split into discreet blocks of lighting. These blocks, while not defined fully yet in principle, will be aligned into the following) national routes and access roads, ii) Urban and iii) suburb-ban blocks in each town. These will be the appropriate "projects" that will be ascertained for upgrading collectively, designed and procured individually (lots off a framework). An example of these blocks will be as follows:

- The N52 from the Offaly border through Borrisokane to Nenagh including approach roads.
- The N24 from Cahir through Tipperary town through Bansha and on to the Limerick border.
- The Borrisokane non-national routes including housing estates.
- The Tipperary Town non-national routes.

There is a reasonable effort to establish these blocks/ groups of lighting and ascertain the investment cost and the economic opportunity of those enhancement works.

8.1 Retrofit Business Plan: Delivering the PUBLENEF Actions.

Fundamentally, the procurement, design, management and certification of the upgrades over the next 2-10 years will take a reasonably large amount of time of a competent engineer. Many local Authorities who have progressed on the path to retrofitting their lighting have had a dedicated executive engineer or higher managing these projects. Therefore, in Tipperary a resource will need to be put in place to deliver these savings, or the savings will not be implemented. The works required are as follows:

1. Identification and co-ordination of the current inventory status.
2. Dividing the county into specific blocks/ groups of lighting for investment appraisal
3. Designing upgrades to ensure enhanced lighting and lower energy use.
4. Procuring and managing the upgrade contracts.
5. Managing the lighting maintenance contracts from renewal stage.

This is additional to the existing administration role that is in place currently.

Item 3 could be delivered either through:

1. Training an individual to become a lighting designer (2-3 week public lighting design course in the UK via the institute of lighting professionals).
2. Subcontracting the design to one of the existing lighting designers in the country.

More integrated regionalised approach required. As per the 2012 report the following regionalisation was proposed:



Figure 5: Proposed Integrated Regionalisation

8.2 Investment Planning from a Design Perspective

Roads which have been downgraded in any respect should be re-assessed, Areas where overlight or over designed should be surveyed and recorded and all modifications completed with adherence to the European standards. This may also have an impact of increasing the lighting service provision in areas that are currently under lit.

8.3 Investment Planning from an Energy Perspective

As seen from the tables in 5.2.1 simple paybacks in the region of eight years (energy only) are relatively acceptable and there are large amounts of higher wattage lanterns in this region which means that lower capital investment can be used to greatly reduce the energy consumption compared to changing out a high volume of small wattage fittings for example in housing estates.

The additional maintenance savings, together with the fundamental renewal of lighting in the county, the provision of best practice infrastructure and the likelihood of some central government funding should result in the justification of this investment on more than just simple payback.

The large number of 55W SOX lanterns pose an issue as payback is in the order of twelve years and cost of install per lantern is high compared with those gained from changing out the likes of the 250W SON lanterns. The cost of LED replacement lanterns for 55W SOX lanterns will need to decrease by 25-40% before they become realistically viable. Where 55W SOX lanterns are at end of life condition or where other benefits can be reaped from the LED fittings LED Lanterns are an option.

8.4 Training and Knowledge Transfer

There is a clear need for Ireland to learn from best practice case studies across Europe who have successfully overcome the barriers towards large scale public lighting retrofitting. This roadmap will have undertaken a number of actions to date and further are planned:

- 1 day Public lighting session at the Energy Show 2018 with guest speakers from Croatia, and the Netherlands outlining specific solutions for country wide investment.
- Engagement with the national Public lighting working group to plan a number of specific training and engagement events for the local authority sector to deliver required standards and training courses.
- A specific Public Lighting designer training course will be held later in 2019 with the objective of upskilling a number of lighting designers to deliver energy savings projects.

8.5 Investment Planning from a Maintenance Perspective

In addition to records of lighting equipment, surveys have been carried out to record equipment condition of the lantern, bracket wiring and column. This data can be used to identify those areas most in need of upgrades while satisfying the energy needs at the same time. This would also assist where the council may decide to enter in to ESCO contracts.

8.6 Funding the investment programme

The provision of capital for the upgrades of the lighting will be an important part of the process of decision making around this role. If there is no capital, there is little point in appointing someone to spend this capital. A number of options are available:

1. Central government funding of the local authority sector for PL upgrading may come on stream.
2. Project Development Assistance via the ELENA fund has been secured and is being utilised to develop technical investments.

Note: ELENA is a technical assistance program of the European Commission supporting regions and cities in the preparation of major investment projects, and the program is operationally maintained by the European Investment Bank - EIB on behalf of the European Commission. This Funding covers only the personnel to develop the investment (energy audits/ procurement etc.) not the capital costs.

3. A loan (from the European investment bank or other) would, over 20 years, provide very low cost investment capital that would enable realisation of a large scale retrofit of the lighting to best practice. This loan (drawn centrally or locally) could provide grant assistance¹ that will pay for the design and implementation work, as has been implemented by several other local authorities across Europe with assistance of their energy agency. The example referenced is being implemented by the North-West Croatian energy agency who worked closely with Tipperary County Council on their SERVE project. Clearly the loan will be part of the national debt, and therefore some engagement with the NTMA would be required. The National Public Lighting renovation project is preparing this loan finance.
4. Combination of local (development contributions), national (grants), loans, realised savings could be utilised in order to minimise the overall cash flow impact on the local authority.

8.7 Investment Options:

With regard to Energy Supply Companies the construction of a detailed public lighting database is vital should the opportunity to go with an ESCO contract arise. The existing obstacles for ESCO's are that there is currently no modern public lighting database system within the ESB/UMR and there is currently no agreement for virtual or metering of actual consumption.

ESB Networks are reluctant to allow lantern upgrades on Networks poles for a number of reasons including the structural integrity of the poles and the heavier weights of LED lanterns. ESCO also means that an extensive safety plan would need to be in place for working on above and below ground electricity networks. Local knowledge of electrical networks and an understanding of the Irish ESB Networks are key for any upgrades and in terms of managing isolation and safety on the electrical network, Irish contractors and consultants would be by far the most competent due to their familiarity. Investment of six to eight million euro would be required to complete a full conversion of Tipperary County Council's inventory to LED lighting.

8.7.1 Newlight Project Croatia

The North-West Croatia Regional Energy Agency is implementing the NEWLIGHT project financed by the EIB ELENA facility. The project main goal is modernisation of public lighting systems in 57 Croatian cities and municipalities based in Zagreb County and Krapina-zagorje County (Figure 1 and Figure 2). The investments needed for the modernisation will be implemented mainly through Energy Performance Contracting (EPC).

The NEWLIGHT Project in numbers:

- 57 local authorities in one project with one goal;
- Grants in the amount of EUR 790,000
- The estimated value of the project EUR 20 million (capital investment);
- Modernization of 35,000 lamps;
- Annual cost savings in energy and maintenance EUR 1.5 million.

NEWLIGHT reconstruction solutions will contribute to achieving the following objectives:

- a. Reconstruction of the lighting system with light-normalized values in accordance with HRN EN 13201-2: 2003 as a precondition for the safety of all participants in traffic;
- b. Environmental protection (environmental protection and light-pollution protection of residential and commercial zone, the removal of harmful refrigerants light sources (mercury, etc.), the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions);
- c. Raise the quality standards of illumination of public roads, promenades and parks;

¹ http://www.eib.org/attachments/documents/elena_factsheet_newlight_en.pdf

- d. Increasing the efficiency of system maintenance and management system of public lighting;
- e. Increasing the energy efficiency of existing systems of public lighting;
- f. Reducing crime rates and encouraging social and economic activities.

8.8 Investment Scenarios

This scenario details the impact of investing sufficient funding to cover the cost of changing all of the SON lighting above 150W to LED. The inventory analysis here is detailing all the lighting TII and TCC owned, so the total investment requirements will be less than detailed here. In order to perform the analysis, a range of assumptions are detailed and the analysis re-run.

A number of assumptions are made across all scenarios: Other Assumptions:

- Discount rate of 4% used for NPV.
- Dimming savings of 30% from midnight to 6am.
- 100% of investment loan financed (i.e. No investment from LA's own resources).
- A loan is available from the NTMA (on balance sheet) and is in line with general government finance costs.

8.8.1 Investment Scenario 1: 30% grant and 20-year term

| Assumptions | |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| Interest Rate | 2% |
| Grant % | 30% |
| Energy Inflation | 1% |
| Lamp Cost | 900 |
| Loan Term | 20 Years |
| Energy Price | € 0.14 |
| Maintenance savings/ lamp/ yr. | 20 |

Table 7: Investment Scenario 1 Assumptions

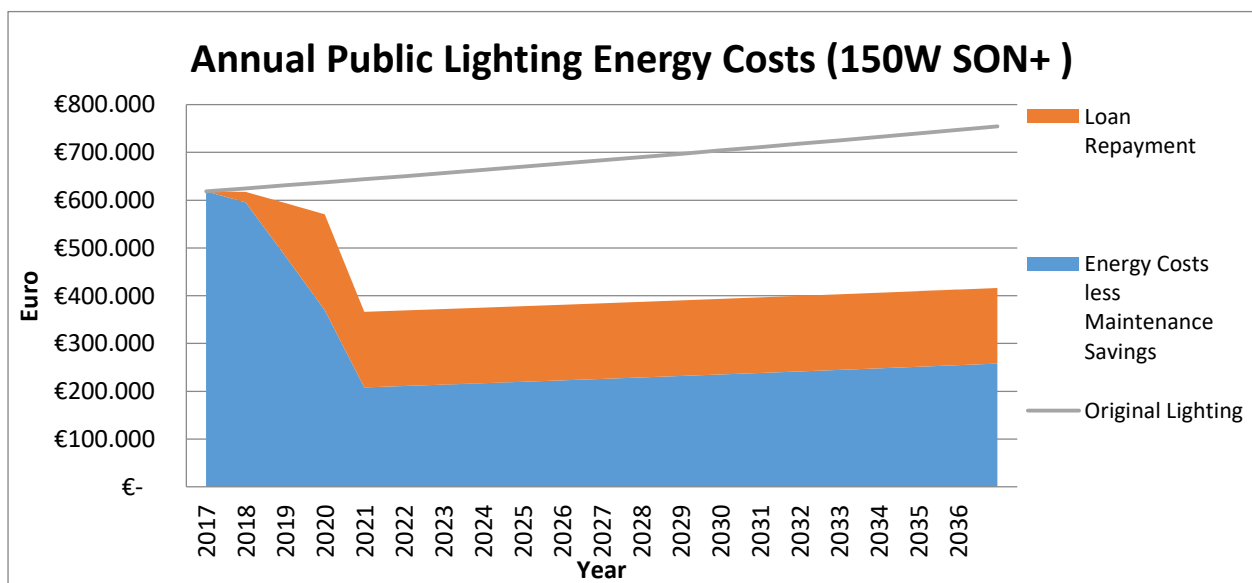


Figure 6: Investment Scenario 1

Results

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| NPV | €2,391,155.65 |
| Annual Savings (Y4) | €435,489 |
| Net Revenue after Loan (Y4) | €277,290 |

Table 8: Investment Scenario 1 Results

8.8.2 Investment Scenario 2: No Grant;

Assumptions

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| Interest Rate | 2% |
| Grant % | 0% |
| Energy Inflation | 1% |
| Lamp Cost | 900 |
| Loan Term | 20 Years |
| Energy Price | €0.14 |
| Maintenance savings/ lamp/ yr. | 20 |

Table 9: Investment Scenario 2 Assumptions

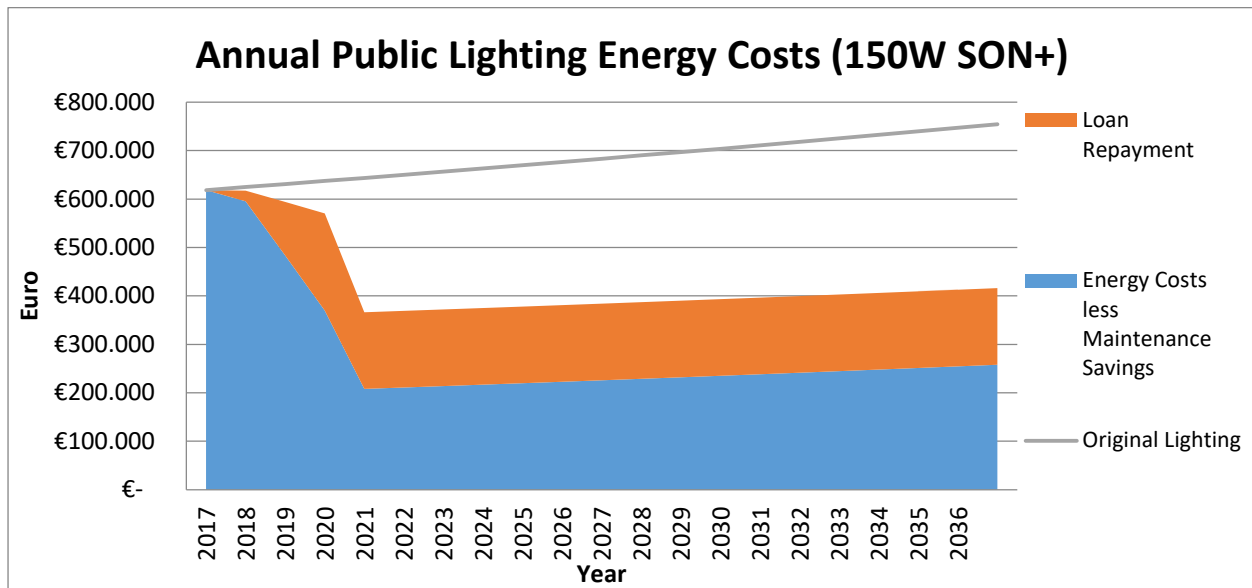


Figure 7: Investment Scenario 2

Results

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| NPV | €1,784,618.48 |
| Annual Savings (Y4) | €435,489 |
| Net Revenue after Loan (Y4) | €199,409 |

Table 10: Investment Scenario 2 Results

8.8.3 Investment Scenario 3: No Grant; No Maintenance Savings

Assumptions

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| Interest Rate | 2% |
| Grant % | 0% |
| Energy Inflation | 1% |
| Lamp Cost | 900 |
| Loan Term | 20 Years |
| Energy Price | € 0.14 |
| Maintenance savings/ lamp/ yr. | 20 |

Table 11: Investment Scenario 3 Assumptions

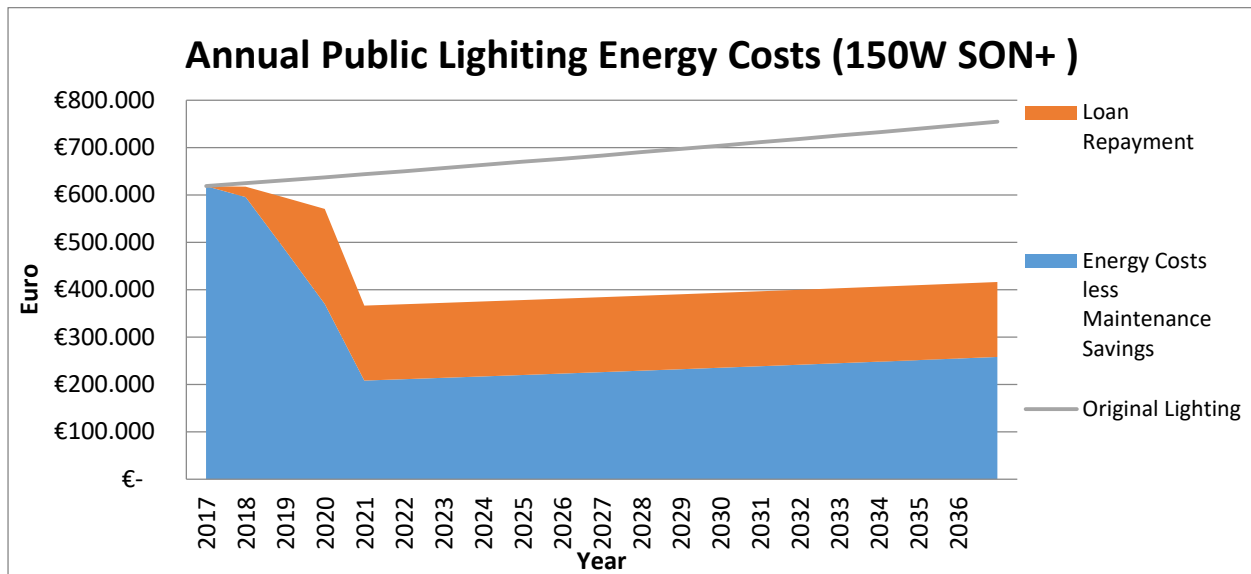


Figure 8: Investment Scenario 3

Results

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| NPV | €1,102,407 |
| Annual Savings (Y4) | € 369,133 |
| Net Revenue after Loan (Y4) | € 114,235 |

Table 12: Investment Scenario 3 Results

8.8.4 Investment Scenario 4: No Grant, No Maintenance Savings; 15 Year term

Assumptions

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| Interest Rate | 2% |
| Grant % | 0% |
| Energy Inflation | 1% |
| Lamp Cost | 900 |
| Loan Term | 15 Years |
| Energy Price | € 0.14 |
| Maintenance savings/ lamp/ yr. | 0 |

Table 13: Investment Scenario 4 Assumptions

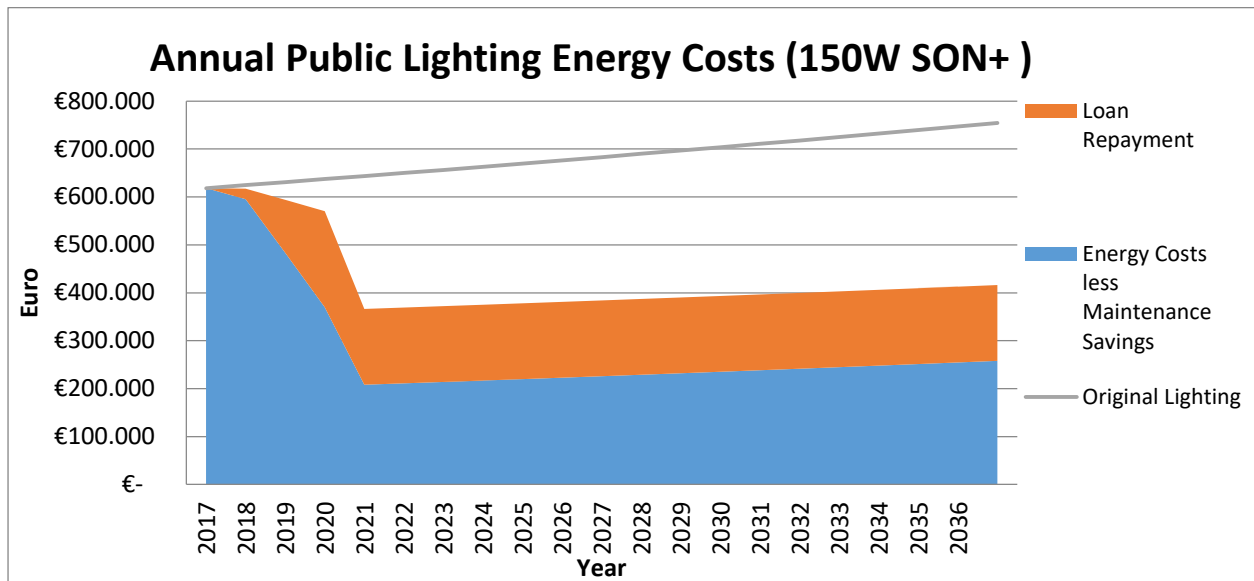


Figure 9: Investment Scenario 4

Results

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| NPV | €444,179.78 |
| Annual Savings (Y4) | €354,729 |
| Net Revenue after Loan (Y4) | €29,717 |

Table 14: Investment Scenario 4 Results

8.8.5 Investment Scenario 5: No Grants, No Dimming, 20-year loan, No Maintenance Savings

| Assumptions | |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| Interest Rate | 2% |
| Grant % | 0% |
| Energy Inflation | 1% |
| Lamp Cost | 900 |
| Loan Term | 20 Years |
| Energy Price | € 0.14 |
| Maintenance savings/ lamp/ yr. | 0 |

Table 15: Investment Scenario 5 Assumptions

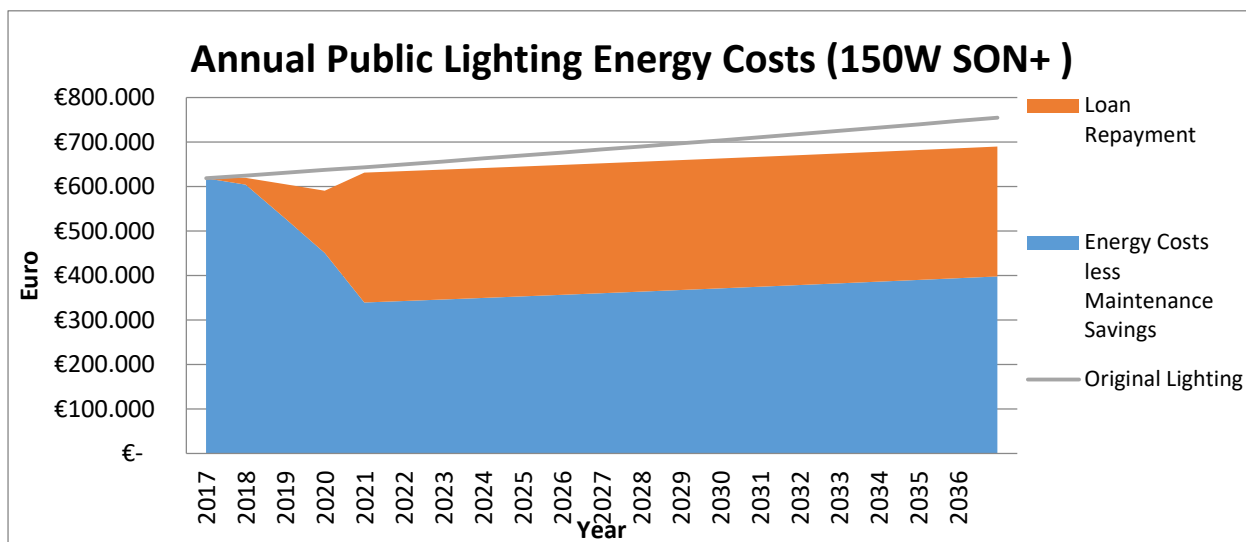


Figure 10: Investment Scenario 5

| Results | |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| NPV | €636,441 |
| Annual Savings (Y4) | €304,138 |
| Net Revenue after Loan (Y4) | €64,991 |

Table 16: Investment Scenario 5 Results

8.9 Conclusions to Scenario Analysis

Clearly the best-case scenario of a support program, maximisation of dimming savings through time of day lighting class in addition to a favourable financial analysis yields a very attractive investment. The corollary of the above is also true, that an investment with-out the best investment conditions is not as attractive, however most of the intermediate scenarios also yield very positive investment results. It must also be noted that the entire large lighting stock in the county will be replaced with new, and the county will look like having very modern energy efficient infrastructure.

The TEA proposes to include the above investment as part of an ELENA application (if approved), that will allow the above project be implemented with financial support from the commission to ensure the project can be delivered. If the investment conditions all turn out to be poorer than the above, no expenditure will be made on the project development assistance, and therefore no risk is taken by either the Tipperary County council or the Tipperary Energy Agency.

9 Asset Management

9.1 Asset management software

The most common asset management software in Ireland is Deadsure designed and maintained by David Goodman from IT architecture.

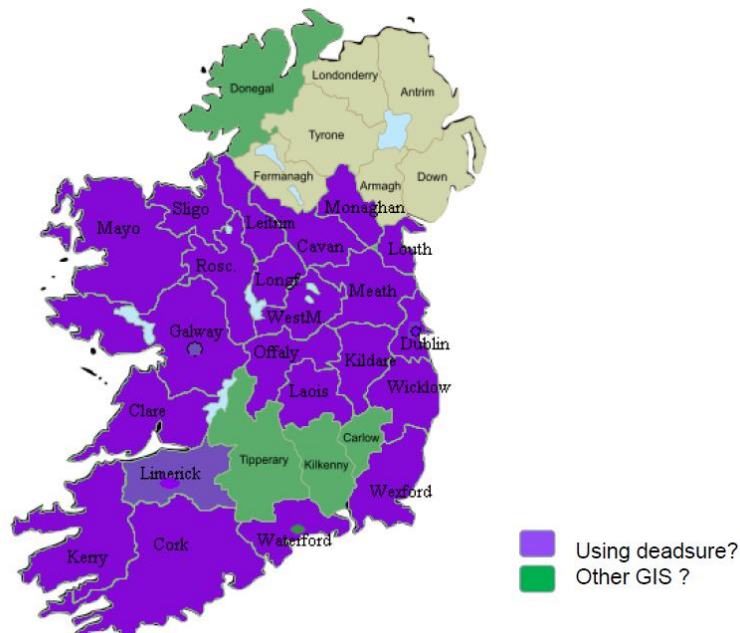


Figure 11: Deadsure Software

The need for a robust software system with good functionality in terms tracking works and issuing repairs to the maintenance contractor is required. Other such features are reports on maintenance that would support decision making based on cost or condition of the Lamp, bracket and pole. Deadsure has been integrated with some of the major CMS systems such as Mayflower and Leafnut. This allows failures of lanterns on CMS systems to go direct to the Deadsure database.

Tipperary County council should be aware of upgrade costs of Deadsure and a CMS system. There are annual charges per light in terms of CMS and while companies are selling their hardware it needs to be open to other manufacturer's protocol should your relationship with your CMS operator not flourish. It is foreseen that once an operator gains a market share they will raise the cost of maintaining the CMS or Asset Management software. While it is acceptable to trial CMS it is not recommended to enter into large scale CMS install without a long term projection of system maintenance costs. The contract should be long term and meet Tipperary County Councils requirements with regards to service and costs.

9.2 Taking in Charge

It is recommended that Tipperary County Council implement a taking in charge policy and checklist. All planning permission for housing developments shall have LED lighting designs submitted using suitable lanterns and technology to meet the standards and archive longevity.

9.3 Maintenance Cost per Lantern

With regard to the life cycle of each lantern type TEA have simulated an estimated cost per lantern for maintaining each light type over one life cycle of the lantern internal parts. This simulation is based on the point at which every electrical element in the lamp has failed at least once. In the case of most lights you can assume that the ballast life is twice the length of the bulb life. Using contractors prices the following table indicates the cost of maintaining each lantern type and is seen as been relatively accurate compared to the market.

| Lamp Type | Calculated Average Annual Cost per Lantern |
|-----------|--|
| SOX 55W | €13.17 |
| SOX 90W | €23.84 |
| SOX 135W | €26.00 |
| SXHF 55W | €24.17 |
| SON 50W | €9.00 |
| SON 70W | €9.00 |
| SON 100W | €9.13 |
| SON 150W | €9.32 |
| SON 250W | €7.57 |
| SON 400W | €8.76 |
| MBF 400W | €6.00 |
| MBF 250W | €7.00 |
| MBF 125W | €7.00 |
| MHL 150W | €10.00 |
| MHL 70W | €10.00 |
| FLU 20W | €10.00 |
| CDMT 150W | €10.00 |
| PLLH 55W | €6.00 |
| TUN 60W | €7.00 |
| MHF 250W | €10.00 |

Table 17: Maintenance Cost per Lantern

10 Engagement: Taking the Journey on the Publenef Road.

10.1 Road Management Office

The Roads management office is now responsible for the management of the public lighting programme at a national level (since October 2016). To date TEA have engaged with the RMO through progress updates on Publenef, sharing of relevant best practices, participating in the Energy Show Publenef Streetlighting workshop on 6th April. In Addition the TEA has supported the RMO in terms of outreach to other stakeholders and inputted the othe engagement and communications plans of the RMO to make the national project a success. We plan to further engage by further information sharing, facilitated discussions, submission of proposed position papers and solutions to barriers, further events and sharing of experiences on local level roadmap implementation.

10.2 County council representatives

To date TEA have actively engaged with the executive team with responsibility for Roads and Public Lighting Tipperary County Council. Following on from initial discussions TEA have presented a Public Lighting Strategy to the Local Authority.

TEA have received their support for public lighting design trial projects for 2018/9 programme of works to test the overcoming of a range of the technical barriers to implementation.

TEA have also received the local authorities support towards the submission and ultimately successful application to the ELENA application to assist in the project development costs for large scale public lighting retrofitting in the county.

TEA will continue to engage with the project specifics, addressing the barriers as they arise, ongoing strategy development, upskilling of the relevant staff members in this area (including facilitation of a specific LED lighting course this May), and ongoing events/workshops and meetings.

Finally the Development of a smart streetlight platform is being examined by the INTERREG NEW program with a specific Tipperary Workshop happening on the 27th of February 2019.

10.3 Local and regional energy agencies.

To date TEA have engaged with all local authorities and energy agencies through their participation in the Pubnef Energy Show Streetlighting Workshop on 6th April. We will continue to engage via events, workshops, meeting, via the Association of Energy Agencies, sharing of Pubnef best practices as the website is completed etc.

10.4 National Authorities

The Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland has been a long time partner of the TEA. TEA have engaged actively with SEAI on the Pubnef project in general since its conception and specifically in the preparation of the Energy Show event in 2018.

The City and county managers association has been briefed on the potential of the PL retrofit program to deliver substantial energy savings in the public sector.

10.5 Others

ESCOs and wider Public Lighting market – TEA have engaged with the ESCO and supplier market via the Pubnef Energy Show event on the 6th April 2018.

Funding bodies – TEA have made a successful application to ELENA which is approaching it's halfway point at the 30th January 2019.

European projects that have worked or are working in the specific region – TEA have engaged with NEWLIGHT, the City of Venlo, Scottish Futures Trust, Streetlight EPC on their best practices on this topic to date.

11 Implementation Update (January 2019)

This Roadmap, originally developed as a fundamental part of the PubNEF in 2017 and the project has commenced implementation.

- ELENA PDA commenced on the 1st August 2017.
- An investment of over 800,000 delivering approximately 1200 lights has happened since the start of this project.
- Continued roll out is being completed via a number of initiatives in 2019:
 - o Design -led housing estate scheme for early 2019.

- Smart Space lighting project seeking to deliver lower running costs through optimisation of lighting levels (dimming) in low use areas/ times.
- Continued implementation of upgraded program for large lighting loads as finances allow. (savings are ringfenced for investment).
- The impending national renovation project will commence in 2020 and will upgrade the remaining lighting by 2024.

12 Conclusion

This document provides a strategic Roadmap to the investment, paybacks and data concerned with strategically planning to upgrade Tipperary County's public lighting system. Investment in an asset management system and the collection of accurate relevant Information will ensure easier management and a good sound basis for future decision making with regards to capital spend and will be the best investment for return above any other lighting project. Where lighting upgrade paybacks are in the region of eight years and below there is scope to reduce the impact of rising energy costs in the future and the required investment is in the region of €6 to 8 million.

Projects will be chosen on a site by site basis and will not solely depend on payback but funding streams and asset condition

At present upgrade of housing estates are not fully viable but new more affordable lanterns launched in the next two years will come on line and will be of major benefit to eradicate Tipperary County Councils collection of 55W SOX and SXHF lanterns which are expensive to maintain due to their construction.

By 2020, target achievement could result in:

- Delivering significant financial benefits, including a net present value (NPV) of €2,391,155.65 for the Tipperary economy, as a result of achieving the remaining savings required to meet the 2020 energy efficiency target.
- Renewable electricity displacing approximately €435,489 worth of imported energy every year
- Avoiding approximately 1244 tonnes of CO2 emissions, as a result of deployed energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies and actions
- Macroeconomic benefits as well as the creation of new jobs in Tipperary supply chains

13 Appendix One

| | No of estates | Average no lights per estate | Total Lights to be Taken in Charge (Est) | Billable Wattage | Annual hrs operation | Energy Used per Year (Kwh) | Annual Inventory Running Cost |
|------------|---------------|------------------------------|--|------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Scenario 1 | 289 | 20 | 5780 | 398.3576 | 4,150 | 1,653,184.04 | 316,856.14 |

14 Appendix Two

2016 Energy Reductions in Public Lighting (source: Donal Murphy)

| LED Projects | Kwh saving per annum | Tonne of Co2 |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| Turnpike | 8,300 | Double check |
| Ballyhane | 5,142 | |
| Carrigeen Machinery Yard | 6,574 | |
| Cahir Rd to Irishtown Clonmel | 26,913 | |
| Birdhill Village | 34072 | |
| Station Rd Tipperary Town | 1,120 | |
| Newport Town | 2,158 | |
| New Bridge Carrick on Suir | 1,950 | |
| Sub total | 86,229 | |

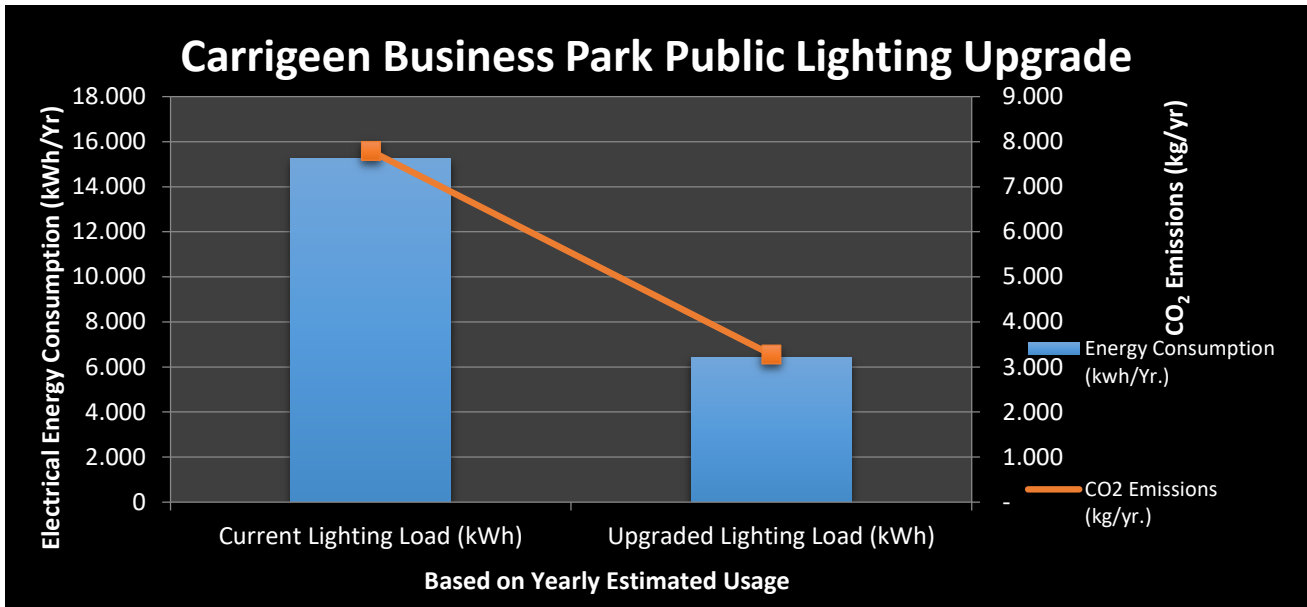
| | |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| Kilheffernan Roundabout | 18,625 |
| Tipp towns National Roads | |

| Removal of lights | Kwh saving per annum |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| Carrig Village | |
| Nenagh Rd Borrisoleigh | |
| limerick Junction | |
| Ballyclerihan | |
| Nenagh Bypass | 182,372 |
| Cashel Road Bypass | 158,738 |
| Sub total | 341,110 |

Total **445,964**

15 Appendix Three

As part of the BEC 2016 Grant Scheme, Tipperary Energy Agency and the Tipperary County Council engaged in a public lighting upgrade of the Carrigeen Business Park in Clonmel. As part of these works 21 SON 150W luminaires were change out for 21 Philips Luma LED 98W luminaires. This lighting upgrade not only saved energy but also provided a better quality of light to the business park while also ensuring the required lighting level as per the applicable standards were not only met but exceeded. The graph below represents the predicted savings of the project:



The upgraded LED light fittings will save approximately 58% of the energy consumed from the previous installation due to the dimming and trimming regime incorporated into the LED fittings (for the purposes of this project the upgraded LED fittings dimming regime were factory set at the following 30% dimmed @ 22:00hrs & 50% @ 24:00hrs). The following table outlines the saving made from the project:

| Carrigeen Payback Period (Lanterns Dimmed) | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|-------------------|----|--------------------|-------|-------------------|---|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Existing Lamp | Kwh | Total Annual Cost | | Potential New Lamp | Kwh | Total Annual Cost | Annual Saving with current energy price | Cost of Retrofit (including Grant) | % Energy Saving (Dimmed) |
| SON 150W | 15,251 | €2,131.31 | to | LED 98W | 6,406 | €903.13 | €1,228 | €10,080 | 58% |

As well as the Carrigeen project, there were also a number of LED lighting upgrade projects undertaken by the Tipperary County Council, these additional projects provided an estimated saving of 79,655 kWh/yr which equates to approximately €9,925.00 per year savings. The able below outlines these projects:

| <i>LED Upgrade Project</i> | <i>Electrical (kWh/yr.)</i> |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Turnpike | 8,300 |
| Ballyhane | 5,142 |
| Cahir Rd to Irishtown Clonmel | 26,913 |
| Birdhill Village | 34,072 |
| Station Rd Tipperary Town | 1,120 |
| Newport Town | 2,158 |
| New Bridge Carrick on Suir | 1,950 |
| Total | 79,655 |

There is an overall energy consumption reduction with the implementation of the energy efficient upgrade works of 88,500 kWh/yr., energy consumption reduction. The upgrades will increase sustainability and lighting quality for the all areas.

Feuille de route

Agir localement pour l'Efficacité énergétique en Île-de-France

ARENE Île-de-France



Ce projet a reçu le soutien financier du programme de recherche et d'innovation Horizon 2020 de l'Union européenne sous le numéro de contrat 696069.

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Le contenu de cette publication relève de la seule responsabilité de l'ARENE Île-de-France et ne peut en aucun cas être tenu comme reflet des opinions de la Commission Européenne.

Préambule

Le programme Horizon 2020

Horizon 2020 est le programme européen de financement pour la recherche et l'innovation. Pour une période de 7 ans (2014-2020), il dispose de près de 80 milliards d'euros pour soutenir des projets tout au long de la chaîne de l'innovation : Depuis la première idée pour la recherche fondamentale jusqu'au nouveau produit, service ou procédé pour le marché et la société. Il contribue à réaliser l'Espace européen de recherche ainsi qu'à mettre en œuvre la Stratégie Europe 2020 et son initiative phare Union pour l'innovation. Il s'agit de stimuler la croissance et la création d'emplois, en rendant l'économie européenne plus compétitive grâce à des innovations.

Horizon 2020 finance essentiellement des projets collaboratifs de recherche et d'innovation, mais certains instruments peuvent également soutenir des acteurs individuels. Les bénéficiaires sont sélectionnés sur la base d'appels à propositions annuels pour la plus grande partie du programme.

Le programme Horizon 2020 se décline en trois priorités complémentaires : Excellence scientifique, Primauté industrielle, Défis sociétaux.

La priorité « Défis sociétaux » traite des principaux problèmes de société qui préoccupent la population en Europe et dans le monde qu'aucun Etat membre ne peut prétendre relever seul. La recherche et l'innovation sont orientées vers la réponse à sept grands défis, plutôt qu'uniquement vers des disciplines scientifiques ou des secteurs technologiques. Chaque défi demande une réponse interdisciplinaire et innovante.

Toute la chaîne de l'innovation est concernée, jusqu'aux dernières étapes avant la mise sur le marché. Seront donc incluses les activités liées à l'innovation, telles que les projets pilotes, la démonstration, les bancs d'essai, le soutien aux procédures de passation de marché public et l'accompagnement vers la commercialisation des innovations

Les « **énergies sûres, propres et efficaces** » sont l'un des sept défis.

Son objectif est d'assurer le passage à un système énergétique fiable, financièrement abordable, accepté de tous, durable et compétitif, qui vise à réduire la dépendance à l'égard des combustibles fossiles.

Le programme Horizon 2020 dans ce cadre soutient des actions de plusieurs types dont les actions de **coordination et soutien**. Le projet Publénéf entre dans cette catégorie.

Publénéf est donc une action qui consiste principalement en mesures d'accompagnement comme la standardisation, dissémination, sensibilisation et communication, mise en réseau, services de coordination et de soutien, dialogues politiques et exercices d'apprentissage mutuel et études. Elle peut inclure des études de design pour de nouvelles infrastructures et des activités complémentaires de planning stratégique, mise en réseau et coordination entre programmes dans différents pays.

Le projet PUBLENEF en résumé

Publnef est un projet qui se déroule sur trois ans (2016-2019) d'assistance aux Etats-membres, régions et communes à la mise en oeuvre et au développement de leurs politiques énergétiques. Les résultats du projet seront atteints par :

- L'inventaire et l'analyse des besoins et meilleures pratiques en matière d'efficacité énergétique au sens de la directive européenne de 2012
- Le développement et la mise en oeuvre de feuille de route d'efficacité énergétique
- L'organisation de rencontres d'échanges d'expériences et de savoirs aux niveaux nationaux, régionaux et locaux.
- La mise à disposition d'une plateforme d'échanges d'outils d'aide à la mise en oeuvre de politiques énergétiques efficientes.

Conformément à la Loi de Transition énergétique pour la croissance verte (LTECV), le Conseil régional a établi en novembre 2016 un protocole de collaboration avec l'Etat et la délégation régionale de l'ADEME en vue de l'élaboration et la mise en oeuvre du Programme régional pour l'efficacité énergétique (PREE). Ce dernier doit permettre d'atteindre les objectifs fixés par le SRCAE en matière de rénovation des bâtiments.

L'ARENE est l'un des treize partenaires du projet européen PUBLENEF

L'objectif est d'aider les collectivités franciliennes à mettre en oeuvre des politiques d'efficacité énergétique, à partir de l'analyse de leurs besoins et de l'identification des pratiques et des outils permettant d'y répondre, par l'élaboration de feuilles de route qui se déclineront ensuite en plans d'actions.

L'année 2017 constituait une phase plus opérationnelle avec la mise en place des actions suivantes :

- préfiguration d'un écosystème régional composé de collectivités, entreprises et autres parties prenantes dans le but d'élaborer et de mettre en oeuvre des opérations d'efficacité énergétique ;
- mise à disposition des bonnes pratiques européennes pour partager des connaissances en lien avec la mise en oeuvre du programme régional pour l'efficacité énergétique ;
- élaboration et diffusion des outils
 - un guide des outils financiers pour la rénovation énergétique du patrimoine des collectivités
 - un guide pour le financement de leurs opérations ENR;
- élaboration **d'argumentaires** pour la montée en puissance des opérations d'efficacité énergétique et de développement des ENR. Ils seront construits selon deux approches différentes :
 - > mise en place d'un **groupe de travail à destination d'élus** pour lever les freins et identifier des leviers d'action en matière de politique locale de l'énergie.
 - > lancement d'une étude et organisation d'un **cycle d'ateliers** sur les facteurs sociologiques de réussite des démarches multi-acteurs visant à formuler des recommandations

En 2018, ces actions se sont poursuivies avec :

- **l'expérimentation pilote** avec quatre communes a pris son essor (diffusion des résultats des audits, guide juridique, propositions de management de projets)

- une **étude sociologique** des facteurs de réussite et d'échec des démarches de transition énergétique
- et des conférences sur les **outils financiers**

Étape 1: Collecte des données – Première photographie

Contexte législatif national

La France a voté en Août 2015 la loi relative à la **transition énergétique pour la croissance verte**. Cette loi définit des enjeux ambitieux :

- La réduction de 40 % des émissions de gaz à effet de serre d'ici 2030 (par rapport aux émissions de 1990);
- La réduction de la consommation d'énergie finale de 20 % d'ici 2030 et 50 % d'ici 2050 (par rapport à la consommation de 2012);
- La hausse de la part des énergies renouvelables à 32 % de la consommation d'énergie finale d'ici 2030 ainsi qu'à 40 % de la production d'électricité, 38 % de la production de chaleur, 15 % de la consommation finale en carburant et 10 % de la production de gaz;
- La baisse des énergies fossiles de 30 % d'ici 2030 (par rapport à 2012);
- D'ici 2025, la réduction de la part du nucléaire dans le mix électrique pour atteindre 50 % (elle est à 75 % aujourd'hui);
- La multiplication par 5 de la chaleur renouvelable dans les réseaux de chaleur et de froid.

La loi donne aux communes des compétences (ou aux établissements publics auxquels elles la transfèrent) en matière de création et d'exploitation d'un réseau public de chaleur ou de froid, l'obligation de cartographier les réseaux de chaleur, et au niveau régional l'obligation de créer un schéma régional de développement de la biomasse.

Les collectivités ont de nouveaux rôles de chef de file concernant les problématiques énergétiques : la loi **de modernisation de l'action publique territoriale et d'affirmation des métropoles** (loi MAPTAM) promulguée en janvier 2014 leur attribue les responsabilités suivantes :

- Les régions deviennent chefs de file pour le transport, la biodiversité, la transition énergétique et les A21
- Les communes deviennent chefs de file concernant la mobilité durable et les questions de qualité de l'air

La Loi de transition énergétique complète en particulier les lois Grenelle 1 et 2 votées en 2009 et 2010 concernant certains points, par exemple :

Concernant les bâtiments publics : la loi Grenelle 2 exige la rénovation énergétique de tous les bâtiments nationaux afin de réduire leur consommation énergétique de 40 % d'ici 2020. La loi de transition énergétique ajoute un objectif de 50 million de m² de bâtiment rénovés énergétiquement pour les bâtiments nationaux et de 70 millions de m² pour les bâtiments publics.

La LTECV ajoute un objectif de rénovation énergétique de 50 millions de m² pour les bâtiments d'Etat et 70 millions de m² pour ses établissements publics.

La RT2012 pour les bâtiments neufs a augmenté les exigences relatives à la performance thermique de toutes les constructions neuves pour atteindre une consommation d'énergie primaire en moyenne inférieure à 50 kWh/m².an. Cette obligation a été appliquée par anticipation pour les écoles et les bâtiments de bureaux depuis 2011.

Initiatives et projets

Objectifs et actions dans le secteur du bâtiment introduits par la loi de transition énergétique

Pour les particuliers

- Création d'un cadre opérationnel pour le tiers-financement par des entreprises publiques; cela permet d'avancer des fonds pour les particuliers souhaitant faire des travaux
- Création d'un fond de garantie pour la rénovation énergétique qui permet l'octroi d'aides pour financer des travaux de rénovation dans les logements

Pour les collectivités locales

- Les maires peuvent accorder des dérogations aux règles d'urbanisme qui pourraient empêcher des projets d'isolation
- La création de plateformes régionales de la rénovation énergétique qui conseille les consommateurs sur les financements, les professionnels et les audits énergétiques
- Les bâtiments publics nouvellement construits devront être exemplaires au niveau environnemental et énergétique

Planifier la transition énergétique en impliquant toutes les parties prenantes

Cadre stratégique nationale

La programmation pluriannuelle de l'énergie (PPE) établit les conditions permettant d'atteindre les principaux objectifs énergétiques de la loi relative à la transition énergétique et la croissance verte. Elle concerne toutes les formes d'énergie d'ici 2023 : amélioration de l'efficacité énergétique et hausse des économies d'énergies, développement des énergies renouvelables et sécurisation de l'approvisionnement des réseaux.

Cadre de planification régionale

- Le schéma régional pour le climat, l'air et l'énergie (SRCAE) est accompagné d'un plan régional pour l'efficacité énergétique (PREE)
- Les plans climat air énergie territoriaux (PCAET) sont développés au niveau intercommunal et intègrent dorénavant la question de la qualité de l'air
- Un réseau de plateformes régionales de la rénovation énergétique a été créé dans le cadre du plan national de la rénovation énergétique de l'habitat créé en 2013 (PREH). Le PREH vise à atteindre les 500 000 logements rénovés en 2020

Outils pour les autorités régionales

- Affirmation du rôle des autorités intercommunales pour la distribution de chaleur et création d'un plan de développement de distribution de chaleur en 2018

- Création d'un droit d'accès aux informations pertinentes pour les actions de transition énergétique qui seront fournies par les gestionnaires des réseaux de transport et de distribution d'électricité et de gaz.
- Une participation facilitée dans les projets d'énergies renouvelables grâce à la mise en place de conditions plus favorables au tiers-financement et au financement participatif.
- Les conseillers en énergie partagée co-financés par les communes et subventionnés par les Régions et l'ADEME.

En application de l'article 24 de la directive, la France publie chaque année un rapport annuel synthétique, et tous les 3 ans un rapport complet (dit PNAEE - **plan national d'action en matière d'efficacité énergétique**) décrivant l'ensemble des mesures d'efficacité énergétique mises en œuvre. Voici la synthèse du dernier rapport en date.

La France s'est fixé un double objectif, conformément à l'article 3 de la directive 2012/27/UE relative à l'efficacité énergétique, de réduire sa consommation énergétique à 131,4 Mtep d'énergie finale et 219,9 Mtep d'énergie primaire en 2020 (hors usages non énergétiques et sources internationales). Entre 2012 et 2015, la consommation énergétique finale de la France, selon le périmètre fixé par la DEE, a baissé de 1,5 %. La France a par ailleurs atteint son objectif 2016 de 12 Mtep d'économies d'énergie, fixé par la directive 2006/32/CE relative aux services énergétiques. Les principales politiques et mesures mises en œuvre aujourd'hui pour atteindre ces objectifs existants sont détaillées secteur par secteur. Pour ce qui concerne le projet Publénéf, nous ne parlerons ici que du résidentiel-tertiaire.

Le secteur résidentiel-tertiaire, qui représente 44,9 % de la consommation énergétique finale de la France en 2015, constitue à ce titre un enjeu majeur des politiques d'efficacité énergétique. La réglementation thermique (RT) 2012 améliore la performance énergétique des bâtiments neufs et devrait générer des économies d'énergie de l'ordre de 1,68 Mtep en 2020. La réglementation thermique des bâtiments existants permet quant à elle d'améliorer de manière significative la performance énergétique d'un bâtiment lorsque des travaux sont menés. Le plan de rénovation énergétique de l'habitat (PREH) a vocation à accélérer le rythme de rénovation du parc de logements existants, en s'appuyant notamment sur le réseau des Points Rénovation Information Services (PRIS) et une meilleure articulation des dispositifs existants (crédit d'impôt transition énergétique, éco-prêt à taux zéro...). La lutte contre la précarité énergétique s'effectue notamment au travers des actions de l'agence nationale de l'habitat (ANAH) et de son programme « Habiter mieux ». Globalement, la loi de transition énergétique pour la croissance verte (LTECV) et les dispositifs incitatifs d'accompagnement ont permis d'atteindre en 2014 un nombre de près de 390 000 rénovations performantes sur un an (parc public et privé).

Les actions d'exemplarité de l'Etat et des collectivités territoriales portent en particulier sur la rénovation des bâtiments publics. Des actions sont également engagées en matière d'achat public et de déclinaison territoriale des politiques climatiques et énergétiques au travers des Plans Climat-AirEnergie Territoriaux et des Schémas Régionaux du Climat, de l'Air et de l'Energie. 554 territoires se sont engagés dans le label « Territoire à Energie Positive pour la Croissance Verte » (TEPCV). Ils bénéficient d'un soutien financier important du ministère de l'environnement pour réaliser des actions concrètes et innovantes en faveur de la transition énergétique, grâce au fonds de financement de la transition énergétique qui a mobilisé 750 M€ sur 3 ans. Ces territoires représentent plus de 15 000 communes et plus de 40 millions de Français déjà en route vers la transition énergétique. Enfin, des mesures importantes permettent des économies d'énergies multi-sectorielles. C'est notamment le cas des certificats d'économies d'énergie (CEE), dont la 4e période

est en préparation en application de l'article 7 de la DEE. Les mesures d'écoconception ou de prévention des déchets ont également un impact majeur en faveur de la réduction des consommations d'énergie. Le marché français des services d'efficacité énergétique se développe et a été évalué à environ 8,4 Md€ en 2015.

Le plan de rénovation énergétique des bâtiments

Le comité de pilotage du plan de rénovation énergétique des bâtiments. aura pour mission de co-construire et de piloter avec l'ensemble des acteurs nationaux et locaux, et en particulier les collectivités territoriales, une politique ambitieuse de rénovation énergétique.

La première réunion du comité de pilotage a permis de dresser le bilan des quatre mois de concertation et de discuter collectivement des évolutions à apporter au plan avant sa présentation officielle lors d'un déplacement ministériel à venir prochainement. Le plan sera continuellement enrichi par les actions et décisions à venir, notamment en loi de finances.

« La rénovation énergétique des bâtiments doit opérer un changement d'échelle afin de remplir les objectifs du Plan climat tout en développant l'emploi local et l'innovation » a déclaré Nicolas Hulot.

Mis en concertation, le 24 novembre 2017, le plan fait de la rénovation énergétique une priorité nationale en fixant un objectif de baisser la consommation énergétique du parc de 15% d'ici 2023 et d'éradiquer les 1,5 millions de passoires thermiques habitées par des propriétaires aux revenus modestes en dix ans.

La concertation a créé un formidable élan au sein des territoires. Au cours des quatre mois de dialogue, les acteurs locaux ont pu s'exprimer sur tous les axes prioritaires du plan : lutte contre la précarité énergétique, cohésion sociale, emploi et innovation, revitalisation des villes moyennes, soutien aux filières du bâtiment et création d'emplois. Des décisions seront prochainement annoncées en réponse aux attentes des professionnels et des territoires ».

Rénovation énergétique des bâtiments, les chiffres clés 2018

- 7 millions de logements énergivores.
- 400 millions de m² de parc public tertiaire.
- Le secteur du bâtiment représente 45% de la consommation d'énergie finale.
- Le secteur du bâtiment est à l'origine de 27% des émissions de gaz à effet de serre.

Les principaux moyens du plan de rénovation

- 9 milliards d'euros du Grand plan d'investissement sur le quinquennat.
- Le crédit d'impôt transition énergétique représentait 1,7 milliards d'euros en 2016.
- Les certificats d'économie d'énergie permettront d'accompagner la rénovation à hauteur de 5 milliards d'euros pour la période 2018-2020.

Financer et soutenir

Particuliers

- Le crédit d'impôt pour la transition énergétique : il permet le remboursement de 30 % du montant des travaux de rénovation énergétique si les travaux sont effectués par un professionnel qualifié "RGE". Ce crédit est accessible aux propriétaires-occupants et aux locataires.
- Relance de l'éco-prêt à taux zéro : il est accessible aux propriétaires, si les travaux sont effectués par des professionnels qualifiés "RGE"

Collectivités locales

- Un fond de 5 milliards d'euros de la Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations (CDC) pour soutenir des projets clés dans le secteur public local comme des rénovations énergétiques, des bâtiments à énergie positives, des transports propres et des projets d'énergies renouvelables.

Action globale

- Fond de financement de la transition énergétique : ce fond de 1,5 milliard d'euros parrainé par la Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations renforce les cadres existants comme le Fond Chaleur et soutient de nouveaux projets comme les régions à énergie positive.

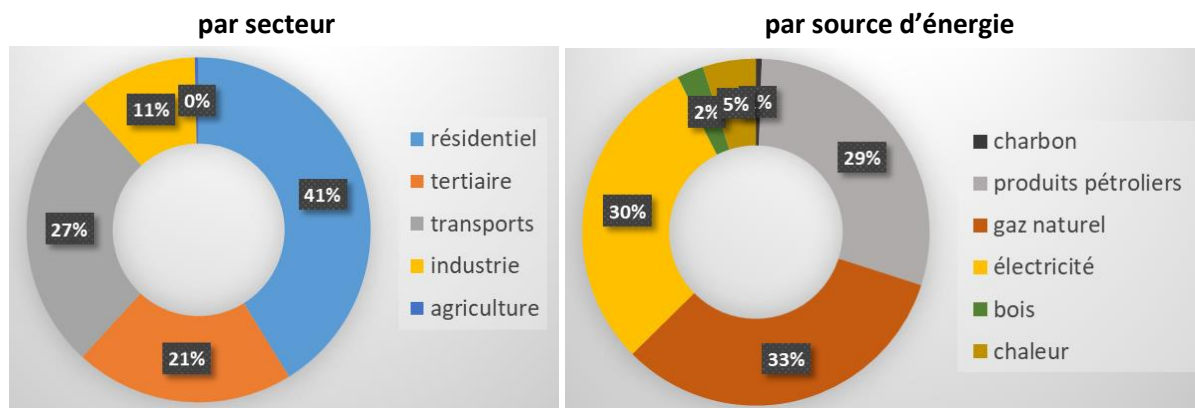
Données régionales

La carte d'identité francilienne

Données générales

Pour l'année 2015, les consommations d'énergies en Île-de-France se sont élevées à 227 TWh. Elles se répartissent entre le secteur bâtiments (résidentiel et tertiaire) (62 %) suivis par les transports terrestres (27 %). L'écart entre les consommations du résidentiel (41%) et du tertiaire (21%) est en réalité moindre puisque les consommations du petit tertiaire (un petit commerce en pieds d'immeuble, par exemple) sont incluses dans celles du résidentiel.

Consommation d'énergie finale en 2015



(Source : AIRPARIF pour le ROSE ; données climat normal - provisoires au 09/03/2017)

Les sources d'énergies sont, pour environ 30 % chacune, le gaz naturel, l'électricité et les produits pétroliers, par ordre d'importance. Le chauffage urbain fournit 5 % des consommations et le chauffage individuel au bois, 2%. Le profil énergétique est révélateur des caractéristiques très urbaines du territoire et de son économie tournée majoritairement vers le tertiaire.

Le poids énergétique de la région est élevé puisqu'il représente 17% de la consommation nationale. Parallèlement, la production locale d'énergies renouvelables et de récupération ne couvre que 7% des consommations en Île-de-France.

Les données du patrimoine communal

L'enquête nationale sur l'énergie et le patrimoine communal de l'ADEME renseigne sur les consommations d'énergie des bâtiments et les types de travaux entrepris.

Part des consommations par type de bâtiment

| | |
|--|-----|
| Ecoles | 35% |
| Equipements socio-culturels | 21% |
| Equipements sportifs | 16% |
| Bâtiments administratifs et techniques | 15% |
| Piscines | 8% |
| Autres | 5% |

Types de travaux

| | |
|--|-----|
| Remplacement ou isolation des ouvrants | 90% |
| Amélioration de l'éclairage public | 80% |
| Rénovation des chaufferies | 74% |
| Régulation, programmation de l'énergie | 39% |
| Isolation des parois opaques des bâtiments | 5% |
| Eclairage performant des bâtiments | 68% |
| Bâtiment à haute efficacité énergétique | 15% |
| Télégestion de chaufferie | 15% |

Type de services

| | |
|--|-----|
| Relevé des surfaces bâtiments | 62% |
| Optimisation des tarifs | 60% |
| Tableau de bord de suivi | 61% |
| Informatisation du suivi des consommations et dépenses | 59% |
| Audit énergétique, diagnostic | 41% |
| Sensibilisation des usagers sur les comportements vertueux en matière d'économie d'énergie | 46% |
| Amélioration des contrats de chauffage | 31% |

La facture énergétique régionale s'élevait à 23 milliards d'euros (2013) en Île-de-France. Elle est calculée par l'ARENE au niveau régional et infra.

22,2 milliards d'euros, c'est la facture énergétique finale de l'Île-de-France en 2014. Le premier enseignement de ce bilan est la prépondérance du secteur bâtiment : les secteurs résidentiel et tertiaire représentent à eux deux plus de 60 % de la facture énergétique régionale.

La traduction économique des consommations d'énergie dans le secteur des bâtiments met en lumière l'écart de plus en plus creusé du prix de l'électricité par rapport aux autres énergies. Par exemple, le bilan des consommations d'énergie montre des consommations homogènes entre le gaz, et l'électricité (30 % par énergie en 2014). Mais ce rapport se creuse dès qu'il est retranscrit économiquement puisque l'électricité pèse pour plus de 38 % de la facture alors que le gaz n'en représente que 18 %. Ce phénomène traduit l'écart important entre les prix des deux énergies.

La facture énergétique finale régionale a augmenté de 25 % entre 2005 et 2014. Cette augmentation n'a pas été continue puisqu'elle a été marquée par deux périodes : une hausse entre 2005 et 2012 (+ 30 %) et une baisse progressive de - 4 % entre 2012 et 2014.

La baisse des consommations d'énergie de 8 % environ en région entre 2005 et 2012, n'a pas suffi à compenser la hausse généralisée des prix de l'énergie entre ces deux périodes.

En revanche, sur la dernière période 2012 à 2014, la facture a diminué et cela s'explique notamment par plusieurs facteurs :

- un climat plus doux : les degrés jours unifiés (DJU) ont été inférieurs de 16 % par rapport à 2012 (DJU : cumul des périodes où la température est inférieure à 18 degrés) ;
- une baisse de - 20 % des consommations énergétiques (corrigées du climat) du secteur résidentiel ;
- la baisse des prix des énergies fossiles qui représentent 58 % de la facture énergétique francilienne.

Les politiques régionales en vigueur et en construction

Les politiques régionales en vigueur:

- Le schéma directeur de la région Ile-de-France (SDRIF)
- Le SRCAE définissant trois grandes priorités régionales en matière de climat, d'air et d'énergie
- Le PCAET ou Plan climat-air-énergie territorial qui constitue le plan d'actions des collectivités pour atténuer et s'adapter au changement climatique.
- Le Plan régional pour la qualité de l'air (2016-2025) : « Rapport Ile France, changeons d'air en Ile de France »
- La stratégie régionale énergie et climat (2018)

Les politiques régionales en construction :

- Le Fonds Air Bois
- Le PREE ou Programme régional pour l'efficacité énergétique
- Le PRSE ou Plan Régional Santé Environnement
- La mise en place de CMEI qui concerne l'amélioration de la qualité de l'air intérieur avec la mise en place de conseillers médicaux en environnement intérieur accompagnant en Ile-de-France les territoires les plus en demande.

L'île de France et le Plan Bâtiment Durable

Lancé en janvier 2009, le Plan Bâtiment Durable fédère un large réseau d'acteurs du bâtiment et de l'immobilier autour d'une mission commune : atteindre les objectifs d'efficacité énergétique de ce secteur via la mise en œuvre et le pilotage de plan de performance énergétique des bâtiments.

Les régions Franche-Comté, Centre-Val-de-Loire, Bretagne, Nord-Pas-de-Calais, Aquitaine, Rhône-Alpes et Basse-Normandie ont d'ores et déjà mis en place des plans locaux afin de répondre aux orientations du Schéma régional du climat, de l'air et de l'énergie (SRCAE) en matière de bâtiment. Un travail de la région Ile-de-France en partenariat avec ces régions dans le cadre de la mise en place d'un Plan Bâtiment Durable est envisagé.

Parties prenantes

Quatre catégories de parties prenantes sont concernées :

- **Les collectivités locales**, et plus précisément :
 - Les communes
 - Les principaux syndicats d'énergie en Ile-de-France : SDESM, SIPPAREC, SIGEIF, SEY
 - Les départements
- **Les institutions**, dont
 - ADEME,
 - Conseil Régional
 - DRIEE
 - DRIEA
 - Direction Régionale et Interdépartementale de l'Hébergement et du Logement en Ile-de-France
- **Les entreprises**, dont :
 - Les énergéticiens : Engie, GRDF, GRTgaz, EDF, ENEDIS, RTE, TOTAL, etc.
 - L'association technique énergie environnement (ATEE)
 - Les professionnels de la construction, de la rénovation : Energies Positif, FFB et CAPEB
- **Les associations**, comprenant :
 - Les agences locales de l'énergie et du climat : APC, MVE, GPSOE, ALECSO, ALECOE, etc.
 - L'association des maires d'Ile-de-France (AMIF)
 - Energie Partagée

Barrières et opportunités

Durant la phase précédente du projet PUBLENEf, des interviews ont été réalisées auprès des collectivités sur les territoires d'action des partenaires européens. Il en est ressorti plusieurs enseignements partagés également au niveau francilien.

Les challenges

La complexité de l'organisation territoriale en France et la répartition des compétences énergie dans les territoires

Le manque de visibilité sur les objectifs aux niveaux régionaux

Le turnover des techniciens en Île-de-France
La complexité des systèmes de financement et leur accès

Les opportunités

Une politique régionale de l'efficacité énergétique en construction
Des parties prenantes fortement impliquées et demandeuses
Des financements disponibles

Étape 2: Objectifs et besoins

Le cadre de la feuille de route francilienne

La feuille de route sera menée à un niveau régional avec des focus au niveau local. Ce projet sera réalisé en interaction avec le programme régional pour l'efficacité énergétique. Il devra prendre en considération les nouvelles compétences assignées à chacun des niveaux administratifs par les récentes législations, lois NOTRe, MAPTAM et LTECV notamment.

Les compétences énergie des territoires

La législation distingue les compétences d'attribution ou compétences propres c'est-à-dire confiées à un niveau particulier de collectivités des compétences partagées sur lesquels différents niveaux de collectivités peuvent être amenés à intervenir. Ces compétences partagées peuvent être sans chef-de-filat ou avec chef-de-filat : ainsi, pour les domaines liés à l'énergie, l'article L.1111-9 du CGCT désigne la région comme chef de file pour l'aménagement et le développement durable du territoire, le climat, la qualité de l'air et l'énergie et le département est en charge de la résorption de la précarité énergétique.

| |
|---|
| Compétences régionales |
| Mission de planification transversale pour le SRCAE, le schéma régional biomasse et le schéma régional éolien |
| Compétences en matière d'efficacité énergétique pour le PREE et la coordination des actions d'efficacité énergétique (chef-de-filat) |
| Compétences départementales |
| Chef de file pour la résorption de la précarité énergétique |
| Compétences indirectes via la compétence tourisme (ex : installation de bornes de recharge électrique), éducation populaire (ex : déploiement du programme Défi des écoles à énergie positive), solidarité territoriale qui autorise les départements à apporter une assistance technique aux communes et EPCI n'ayant pas les moyens suffisants ou encore action sociale |
| Compétences communales et intercommunales |
| Compétence création, aménagement, entretien et gestion des réseaux de chaleur ou de froid urbains |
| Compétence de service public de la distribution de chaleur au niveau communal est transférable aux établissements publics. Cette compétence est obligatoire pour les communautés urbaines. |
| Elle suppose l'élaboration obligatoire d'un schéma directeur de réseaux de chaleur et de froid |
| Compétences concession de distribution de gaz et d'électricité |
| Les collectivités territoriales sont propriétaires des réseaux de distribution de gaz et électricité et en assure la |

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| gestion. Elles peuvent déléguer aux concessionnaires. |
| Mise en place de plateformes territoriales de rénovation énergétique Démarche rattachée au service public de la performance énergétique de l'habitat. La loi LTECV prévoit que les plateformes soient prioritairement mises en œuvre à l'échelle d'un ou plusieurs EPCI. Compétence exercée en lien avec les régions. |
| Compétences liées aux actions de maîtrise de l'énergie |
| Compétences PCAET |
| Compétence contribution à la transition énergétique Production d'ENR : possibilité d'aménager, exploiter, faire aménager et faire exploiter Participation au financement des installations de production d'ENR |

Répartition des compétences directes par échelon territorial

| | Planification énergétique | | Distribution | | Energies renouvelables | | MDE et efficacité énergétique | | MDE et habitat | |
|----------------|---------------------------|-------|--|---|------------------------|--|--|-----------------------|--|---------------------------|
| | SRCAE | PCAET | Service public de création et gestion réseau de chaleur et froid | Concession de la distribution de gaz et électricité | Production d'ENR | Prise de capital au sein de sociétés de production d'ENR | Contribution à la transition énergétique | Maîtrise de l'énergie | Plateforme territoriale de la rénovation énergétique | Habitat et action sociale |
| Région | | | | | | | | | | |
| Département | | | | | | | | | | |
| Communes /EPCI | | | | | | | | | | |

Source : AMORCE – novembre 2016

La Région Île-de-France a voté en juillet 2018 **une nouvelle stratégie régionale énergie climat**.

Baptisé « Energie-Climat », ce plan d'action régional fixe comme objectif une part de 40% d'énergies renouvelables dans la consommation d'énergie francilienne d'ici 2030 et de 100% d'ici 2050.

La Région prévoit de privilégier à travers ce plan, la sobriété, en réduisant de 20% la consommation énergétique régionale d'ici 2030 (40% d'ici 2050), la production d'énergie renouvelable en la multipliant par quatre sur le territoire, et la réduction de la dépendance énergétique, notamment vis à vis des énergies carbonées et du nucléaire. Des objectifs élevés donc que la région compte atteindre grâce à la sortie progressive du diesel et le soutien à la mobilité propre, le déploiement des travaux de rénovation énergétique ou encore la mise en place d'un mix énergétique, propre, durable et diversifié mélangeant à la fois l'énergie éolienne, la géothermie, les énergies de récupération des déchets, le solaire photovoltaïque, la biomasse, l'hydrogène ou la micro-électricité.

L'ARENE/IAU a apporté sa contribution à la rédaction de cette stratégie, forte des enseignements du projet Publenef, afin que cette stratégie s'articule bien avec les objectifs du projet de mise en œuvre de la directive efficacité énergétique dans les territoires franciliens.

Le **programme régional pour l'efficacité énergétique** doit :

- Définir un plan de déploiement des « plateformes territoriales de la rénovation énergétique » (telles que mentionnées par le code de l'énergie 6 ;
- Promouvoir leur « mise en réseau en vue de la réalisation d'un guichet unique » ;
- Définir le « socle minimal » de conseils et préconisations (relatifs aux travaux concernés) que fourniront ces plateformes, « en fonction des spécificités du territoire régional » ;
- Arrêter les modulations régionales du cahier des charges du « passeport énergétique » ;
- Proposer des actions de convergence des initiatives publiques et privées relatives à la formation des professionnels du bâtiment, pour assurer la présence, « en nombre suffisant, de professionnels qualifiés sur l'ensemble du territoire régional » ;
- Définir, en lien avec les plateformes territoriales de la rénovation énergétique, les modalités d'accompagnement nécessaires à la prise en main, par les consommateurs, des données de consommation d'énergie mises à leur disposition conformément à l'article L. 124-5 du code de l'énergie.

Un volet du programme doit être dédié au financement des opérations de rénovation énergétique, pour :

- favoriser la meilleure articulation possible entre les différentes aides publiques » ;
- encourager le développement d'outils de financement adaptés par les acteurs bancaires du territoire » ;
- mettre en place un réseau d'opérateurs de tiers-financement » ;

La loi prévoit une mise en œuvre du programme s'appuyant sur « le réseau des plateformes territoriales de la rénovation énergétique et, dans leurs domaines de compétences respectifs », sur

- l'Agence de l'environnement et de la maîtrise de l'énergie (ADEME) ;
- l'Agence nationale de l'habitat (ANAH)
- les agences départementales d'information sur le logement (ADIL)
- les Agences locales de l'énergie et du climat (ALEC),
- les agences d'urbanisme
- les Conseils d'architecture, d'urbanisme et de l'environnement (CAUE),
- les agences régionales de l'énergie (ARE) là où elles existent,
- et « plus généralement, sur le tissu associatif partenaire ».

La loi demande aussi au président du Conseil régional d'associer « l'ensemble des acteurs concernés, notamment les professionnels du secteur du bâtiment, les établissements de crédit et les associations représentant ou accompagnant les propriétaires et les locataires ».

Un **protocole de collaboration** entre la Région, les services déconcentrés de l'Etat et la direction régionale de l'ADEME a été signé en novembre 2016 pour l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre du programme régional pour l'efficacité énergétique (CR 171-16).

Les objectifs de la feuille de route francilienne

L'objectif de la feuille de route francilienne est l'assistance à la mise en œuvre de projets pilotes en matière d'efficacité énergétique auprès des collectivités franciliennes par la conception et l'appui au développement de clusters locaux.

Au cours des entretiens avec les parties prenantes, et en regard **des articles de la directive efficacité énergétique**, deux sujets techniques ont émergé :

- la rénovation des bâtiments publics avec un focus sur la régulation des installations et l'isolation
- et l'éclairage public.

En matière de financement, ce sont la connaissance et l'accès aux différents dispositifs qui ont été pointés plus que leur disponibilité. Les groupements de commande sont également une piste à étudier.

Il s'agira de fournir une assistance en matière de gestion de projet, de recherche de financement, d'appui à la mobilisation et à la communication aux particuliers et une assistance au développement des technologies énergétiques performantes.

Le plan d'action pour la feuille de route se déroulera en deux phases :

- De la prise de conscience à la connaissance : organisation d'ateliers de travail, de formations à destination des élus et des techniciens des collectivités en charge de l'énergie, des bâtiments, des finances, etc.
- De la mobilisation à l'action : conception et développement de clusters locaux impliquant les collectivités locales, les entreprises et les institutionnels : assistance à la création, à la mise en œuvre et enfin à la diffusion des projets pilotes pour une réplication au niveau régional.

Et la feuille de route se développera selon quatre axes :

1. Formation et information sur les solutions techniques et financières, afin de diffuser les bonnes pratiques et d'accroître la prise de conscience des élus, des relais d'accompagnement et des techniciens de collectivités. Cette action se déroulera principalement via des ateliers de travail avec les élus et des ateliers de travail avec les techniciens.
2. Participation active à l'élaboration de la stratégie régionale de l'énergie et du climat du conseil régional d'Île-de-France, actuellement en cours de construction avec une large concertation des acteurs, afin de bien intégrer l'efficacité énergétique comme l'un des objectifs principaux et pour encourager la prise en compte de la rénovation du patrimoine public dans cette politique régionale.
3. Appui à la mise en œuvre de projets pilotes et de clusters de manière à assurer une réplication à plusieurs communes de la région : la première étape de cette action est une expérimentation avec quatre communes qui cherchent à travailler ensemble sur la définition et la mise en œuvre d'une stratégie de gestion et de rénovation de leurs bâtiments publics, dans le but à la fois de diminuer les consommations et de créer des actions de type cluster. En appui de cette action, 12 audits énergétiques de bâtiments publics ont été réalisés ainsi que des audits de contrats d'énergie. Cela servira de base aux étapes suivantes : élaboration d'une stratégie collective, création effective des clusters locaux et opportunités de financement.
4. Diminuer les barrières et augmenter les leviers d'actions : une étude sociologique importante fondée sur de nombreuses interviews est en cours en parallèle

Ainsi, le projet francilien mettra en particulier l'accent sur les articles de la directive suivants :

- **Article 5 : Rôle exemplaire des bâtiments appartenant à des organismes publics**

Transposition en France : Rapport du MEDDE/METL : rôle exemplaire des bâtiments appartenant à des organismes publics.

La France a choisi l'approche alternative (adopter d'autres mesures rentables) du fait des lois Grenelle I et II : réduction de 40% entre 2012 et 2020 des consommations énergétiques des bâtiments de l'Etat et de ses établissements publics.

Types d'actions : Travaux sur l'enveloppe et les équipements des bâtiments, actions liées à la gestion des équipements et aux occupants, réduction des surfaces occupées par les services de l'Etat.

Programmes et moyens d'actions :

- programme interministériel 309 « Entretien des bâtiments de l'Etat » (2009)
- certificats d'économies d'énergie pour valoriser les opérations d'efficacité énergétique sur les bâtiments de l'Etat.

- **Article 6 : Achat par les organismes publics**

Principe(s) : Les États membres veillent à ce que les gouvernements centraux n'acquière que des produits, services et bâtiments à haute performance énergétique.

Transposition en France : Décret n° 2016-412 du 7 avril 2016 relatif à la prise en compte de la performance énergétique dans certains contrats et marchés publics

A dater du 15 avril 2016, date de l'entrée en vigueur du décret, les acheteurs seront tenus de respecter le critère de plus haute performance énergétique lors de la passation de contrats ou de marchés publics.

- **Article 8 : Audits énergétiques et systèmes de management de l'énergie**

Transposition : loi n° 2013-619 du 16 juillet 2013 portant diverses dispositions d'adaptation au droit de l'Union européenne dans le domaine du développement durable. Décret qui prévoit :

la réalisation d'un audit énergétique pour les grandes entreprises de plus de 250 salariés et avec un chiffre d'affaires supérieur à 50 millions d'euros et un bilan supérieur à 43 millions d'euros (stratégie d'efficacité énergétique de leurs activités).

- **Article 17 : Informations et formation**

Principe(s) : Les États membres veillent à ce que les informations sur les mécanismes d'efficacité énergétique ainsi que sur les cadres financiers et juridiques disponibles soient transparentes et diffusées largement à tous les acteurs concernés du marché (consommateurs, constructeurs, architectes, ingénieurs, banques, auditeurs énergétiques et environnementaux, et installateurs d'éléments de bâtiment)._Création de partenariats public-privé pour le financement des mesures d'amélioration de l'efficacité énergétique.

- **Article 18 : Services énergétiques**

Transposition : le marché français des services énergétiques

Les Directives européennes 2006/32/CE (dite ESD) et 2012/27/UE (dite DEE) ont défini la notion de service énergétique et de Contrat de Performance Energétique (CPE).

Les CPE sont divisés en trois grandes classes :

- Les CPE « Fournitures et Services », pour la mise en place d'équipements et de prestations de maintenance (chaudières, GTB...),
- Les CPE « Travaux et Services » impliquent des travaux sur le bâti (étanchéité, isolation, ouvrants),
- Les CPE « Globaux » pour des opérations de rénovation globale.

• **Article 19 : Autres mesures visant à promouvoir l'efficacité énergétique**

- Partage des incitations entre le propriétaire, locataire d'un bâtiment, ou entre les propriétaires
- Dispositions législatives et réglementaires ainsi que les pratiques administratives en matière de marchés publics et de budgétisation et comptabilité annuelles

Dans le cadre du projet francilien, il s'agira de fournir des supports en matière de gestion de projet, de recherche de financement, d'appui à la mobilisation et à la communication et une assistance au développement des technologies performantes. Le plan d'action se déroulera en deux phases : prise de conscience à la connaissance et mobilisation à l'action.

Les besoins et les ressources

L'enquête réalisée dans la phase précédente du projet a permis de mettre à jour plusieurs types de besoins que l'on peut trouver à des degrés divers dans les collectivités.

Tableau à reprendre

| Les besoins identifiés | Les ressources |
|---|---|
| <i>Administratifs et légaux</i> | |
| - Expertise insuffisante au sein des structures locales | - Mise à disposition de supports techniques - Formations auprès des élus et des agents des collectivités |
| <i>Information et formation</i> | |
| - Manque de visibilité des plans d'actions en lien avec l'efficacité énergétique lancés aux niveaux national, régional et local - Expertise insuffisante au sein des structures locales en matière de formation, sur les solutions technologies et les outils financiers | - Formations auprès des élus et des agents des collectivités - Mise en réseau des acteurs sur les aspects techniques et financiers |
| <i>Communication et consultation des citoyens</i> | |
| - Budget insuffisant - Manque de mobilisation des élus sur les questions d'efficacité énergétique - Manque de mobilisation en interne à la collectivité | - Formations auprès des élus et des agents des collectivités - Opérations de communication ciblées - Fourniture d'outils de communication |

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| <i>Outils financiers et fiscalité</i> | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manque de connaissance des outils financiers existants - Difficulté à identifier les financements adaptés à chaque typologie de territoire | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mise à disposition de l'information et présentation des outils disponibles (guides et formations) - Mise en réseau d'acteurs spécialisés sur les questions de financement autour des projets des collectivités |
| <i>Gestion de projet</i> | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Difficultés à mobiliser certaines parties prenantes - Manque d'expertise et de moyens de certaines structures comme les banques, secteur privé, institutions - Compétition entre les niveaux nationaux / régionaux / locaux - Manque d'intérêt sur la thématique de l'efficacité énergétique - Difficulté d'identification des bonnes personnes - Manque de temps des parties prenantes à consacrer à ces sujets | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organiser la mobilisation des parties prenantes autour de réunions spécifiques - Supports techniques (guides) - Formations à destination des parties prenantes - Formations auprès des élus et des agents des collectivités |

Étape 3: Créer une dynamique régionale à travers un réseau d'acteurs

S'inspirer des bonnes pratiques

Les bonnes pratiques et les outils du projet PUBLENEF

| <i>Bonnes pratiques</i> | <i>Besoins correspondants</i> | <i>Utilisation de la bonne pratique pour la feuille de route</i> |
|---|--|--|
| <i>(GP3) Ville de La Haye (Pays-Bas) : intégration de la durabilité, du changement climatique et de la politique énergétique de manière transverse dans tous les domaines d'intervention de la ville via une équipe dédiée et la mise en place d'ambassadeurs de la durabilité</i> | gouvernance, stratégie commune, amélioration des compétences | Intégration de la politique énergétique dans tous les aspects des activités locales. Ce projet a été utile pour faire collaborer tous les services des communes à la démarche et les impliquer dans le projet. |

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| <i>(GP33) Mise en place d'un programme national de réduction des consommations d'énergie dans le secteur public en Irlande pour répondre aux objectifs du Plan climat européen via la SEAI, autorité du développement durable et de l'énergie</i> | gouvernance, stratégie commune, amélioration des compétences | Le programme repose sur quatre piliers incluant partenariat, réseautage, appui au management de projet et système de déclaration en ligne. Les aspects de mise en commun des outils et résultats ont été utilisés. |
| <i>(G47) Mise en place d'une équipe dédiée responsable de la mise en œuvre et de l'évaluation du Plan bas carbone de la ville d'Opole (Pologne)</i> | gouvernance, stratégie commune, amélioration des compétences | Equipe dédiée pour la mise en œuvre d'un plan bas carbone. L'approche transversale de ce projet a été une source d'inspiration pour la création d'une équipe dédiée dans notre expérimentation. |

| Outils | Besoins correspondants | Utilisation de l'outil pour la feuille de route |
|---|---|--|
| Conseil en énergie partagé : mutualisation d'un service de conseil entre petites communes sur les consommations et dépenses énergétiques | audit énergétique, rénovation des bâtiments et éclairage public | Cet outil est préconisé dans la feuille de route pour les communes de moins de 10 000 habitants. |
| Citergie : label des territoires engagés dans la transition énergétique (European Energy Award au niveau EU) | management global de projet | Ce programme déjà reconnu au niveau européen est très opérationnel pour mettre en œuvre une politique énergétique et climatique et élaborer un PCAET. Il servira de point d'appui pour une amélioration continue de la politique des communes. |
| Streetlight EPC : projet européen sur le développement des CPE pour l'éclairage public performant | éclairage public, financement, rénovation | Ce projet a servi d'inspiration pour promouvoir l'utilisation d'outils financiers innovants tels que le CPE auprès des collectivités. |
| OPEPA : outil de prédiagnostic de l'éclairage public de l'ADEME | éclairage public, planification et gestion de projet | Cet outil de suivi de l'éclairage public est une bonne première approche sur ce thème. |
| Facture énergétique francilienne : outil de calcul de la facture énergétique des territoires franciliens | sensibilisation, incitations | La facture énergétique des communes a servi d'argumentaire pour convaincre les communes. |

| | | |
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| <p>PlanETer (Suisse) : vision globale et systémique du territoire communal sous l'angle des consommations d'énergies et de la disponibilité des ressources énergétiques locales</p> | <p>diagnostics territoriaux et planification énergétique</p> | <p>Les 4 phases de ce projet ont servi à définir les étapes du plan d'actions : Etat des lieux des demandes en chaleur des bâtiments se situant sur le territoire communal. Evaluation des besoins futurs en termes de chaleur. Identification et cartographie des ressources énergétiques disponibles localement. Identification des synergies entre consommations et ressources énergétiques. Elaboration de propositions de stratégie territoriale.</p> |
|--|--|--|

Les enseignements utiles des autres projets européens

Le projet « Energy Efficiency Watch 3 » a tiré quatre recommandations générales de l'analyse de questionnaires sur l'efficacité des politiques européennes concernant l'efficacité énergétique c'est-à-dire des politiques liées aux directives efficacité énergétique de 2012, performance énergétique des bâtiments de 2010, écoconception de 2009 et labellisation de 2010. Les enseignements de ce projet seront utiles à la construction de la feuille de route :

- Développer des récits européens et nationaux positifs sur l'efficacité énergétique
- Meilleure communication et efficacité accrue des politiques d'efficacité énergétique
- Favoriser des modèles d'affaires innovants
- Mise en place d'objectifs contraignants et spécifiques et d'instruments financiers efficaces

Le premier enseignement est en particulier intéressant pour la construction de l'argumentaire auprès des cibles, élus et responsables dans les collectivités. Il s'agit en effet de démontrer la valeur ajoutée de l'efficacité énergétique en développant des arguments positifs tels que l'accroissement de la compétitivité régionale, la hausse de la croissance économique, l'augmentation de l'emploi local et non délocalisable. Une sécurité énergétique accrue, la lutte contre la précarité énergétique, la baisse de la facture énergétique ou encore l'amélioration de la qualité de l'air sont également des co-bénéfices des actions d'efficacité énergétique.

Le projet Infinite Solutions présente des solutions de financement de la transition énergétique dans les communes. Il met notamment en avant l'intracring ou convention de performance interne qui reprend l'idée centrale du Contracting tout en opérant exclusivement avec des fonds budgétaires municipaux.

Le projet Streetlight-EPC met en avant à la fois la technologie LED et les systèmes de contrat de performance énergétique pour la rénovation de l'éclairage public.

Le projet MLEI-PDA POSITIF soutient le développement d'une offre d'ingénierie financière et technique innovante pour le marché de la rénovation des bâtiments qui s'appuie notamment sur le principe du tiers financement et de la garantie de performance énergétique.

Impliquer activement les parties prenantes

La création d'une dynamique régionale ne pourra réussir qu'avec l'adhésion des acteurs franciliens concernés.

Dans un premier temps, une liste des partenaires et cibles de l'agence a été élaborée et cela a permis d'organiser des ateliers de travail ; de nombreux ateliers de travail et rencontres ont été organisés.

La demande des collectivités, ainsi qu'étudiée au départ portait sur les quatre axes de gestion projets : planifier, mobiliser, financer et mettre en œuvre. Deux temps forts ont donc été organisés sur les outils de financement en format conférence « Financer la rénovation énergétique du patrimoine public ».

Etude sociologique

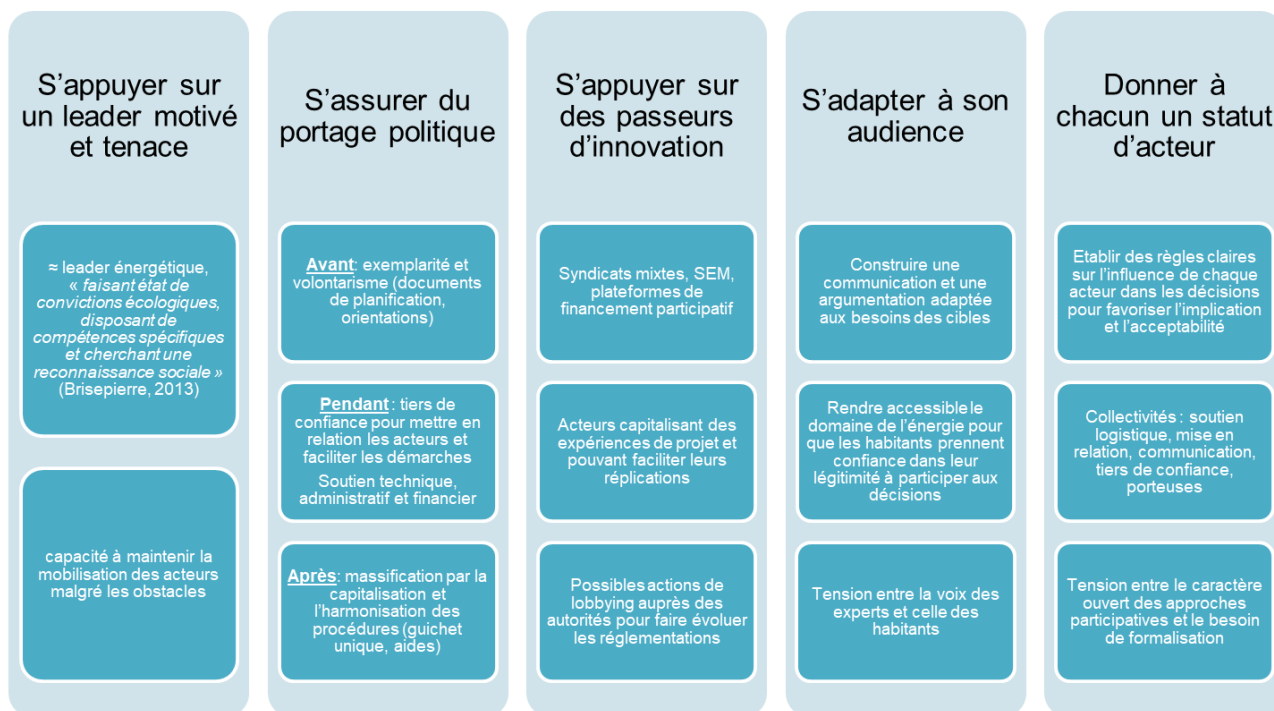
Dans le cadre de l'élaboration de la feuille de route, le département énergie et climat - ARENE de l'IAU ÎdF a réalisé une étude sur les facteurs sociologiques de réussite et de blocage des démarches multi-acteurs en matière d'efficacité énergétique (rénovation du bâti) et d'énergies renouvelables.

Cette étude vise à mieux comprendre le positionnement et les attentes de chaque acteur aux différents stades des projets (préparation, décision, exécution, exploitation et évaluation), et à mieux appréhender les mécanismes permettant la mise en place d'une dynamique de confiance et une plus grande mobilisation des acteurs.

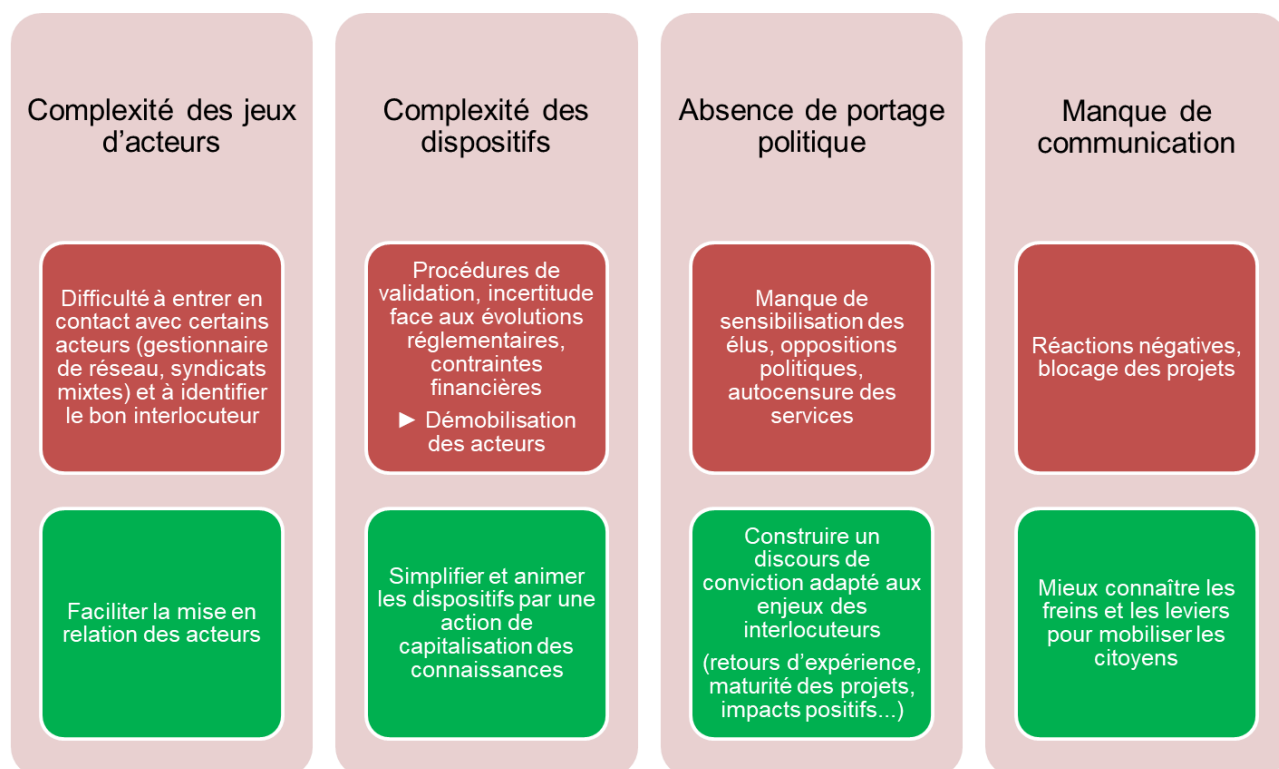
Reposant sur un état de l'art de la sociologie des organisations et de l'énergie, ainsi que sur un atelier et une série d'entretiens avec des acteurs franciliens participant à ce type de projets, cette étude s'attache à présenter la diversité des acteurs impliqués, leurs rôles, leurs logiques d'actions, ainsi que leurs modalités d'interaction. Une analyse plus fine du rôle des collectivités y est également proposée.

Au-delà de la présentation des principaux facteurs de réussite et d'échec au développement des démarches multi-acteurs, cette étude propose également des pistes de réflexion sur l'évolution du rôle des collectivités aux différents stades des démarches afin de faciliter ces dernières.

Facteurs de réussite



Facteurs d'échec



Renforcer les complémentarités avec les autorités locales

Stratégie énergétique régionale

La Région Île-de-France a donc voté en juillet 2018 une nouvelle stratégie régionale énergie climat. Baptisé « Energie-Climat », ce plan d'action régional fixe comme objectif une part de 40% d'énergies renouvelables dans la consommation d'énergie francilienne d'ici 2030 et de 100% d'ici 2050.

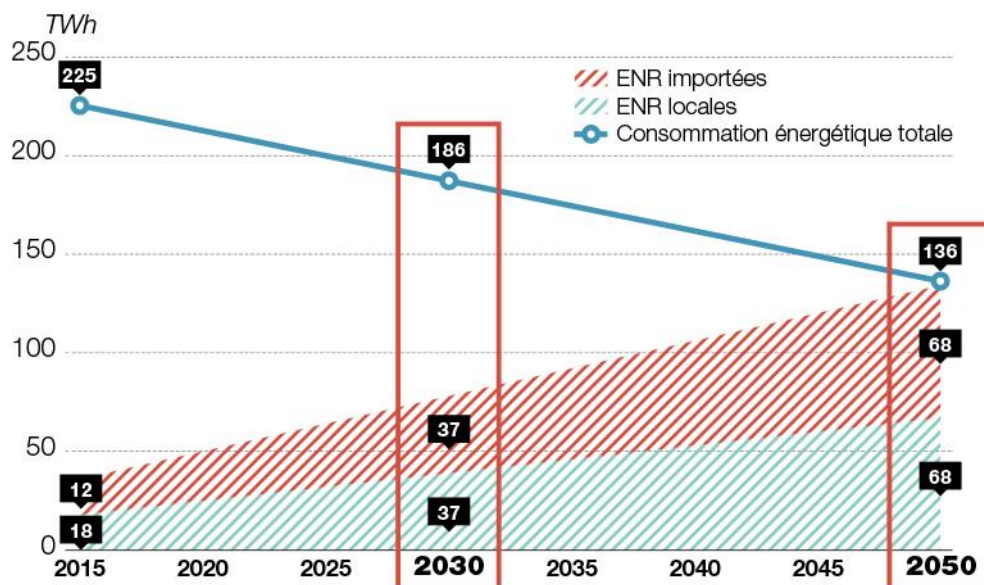
L'ARENE/IAU a apporté sa contribution à la rédaction de cette stratégie, forte des enseignements du projet Publénéf, afin que cette stratégie s'articule bien avec les objectifs du projet de mise en œuvre de la directive efficacité énergétique dans les territoires franciliens.

La Région a mis en place des cadres d'engagements avec les différentes parties prenantes afin de lancer une stratégie pérenne.

Le département Energie Climat – ARENE de l'IAU a été désigné pour animer le réseau régional de la transition énergétique dans les territoires. Il s'agira d'accompagner les agences locales de l'énergie et du climat, les syndicats d'énergie et les collectivités territoriales dans le renforcement de leurs démarches de transition énergétique en leur apportant les outils nécessaires.

L'ÎLE-DE-FRANCE EN 2030 ET 2050

Scénario énergétique de rupture intégrant les besoins en électricité, gaz, chaleur et carburant



Source : Service transition énergétique, qualité de l'air, bruit, climat de la Région Île-de-France.

Étape 4: Une démarche pilote répliquable

Identifier des territoires pilotes

Les Villes d'Eaubonne, Ermont, Enghien-les-Bains et Saint Gratien ont signé, en juillet 2017, une convention cadre de partenariat avec l'Agence Régionale de l'Environnement et des Nouvelles Energies (ARENE devenu Département Climat de l'Institut d'Aménagement et d'Urbanisme) portant sur l'efficacité énergétique du bâti communal.

L'objectif de ce partenariat est de développer une méthodologie globale pour créer une stratégie d'optimisation des consommations, de gestion et de rénovation du patrimoine public avec trois chapitres d'actions :

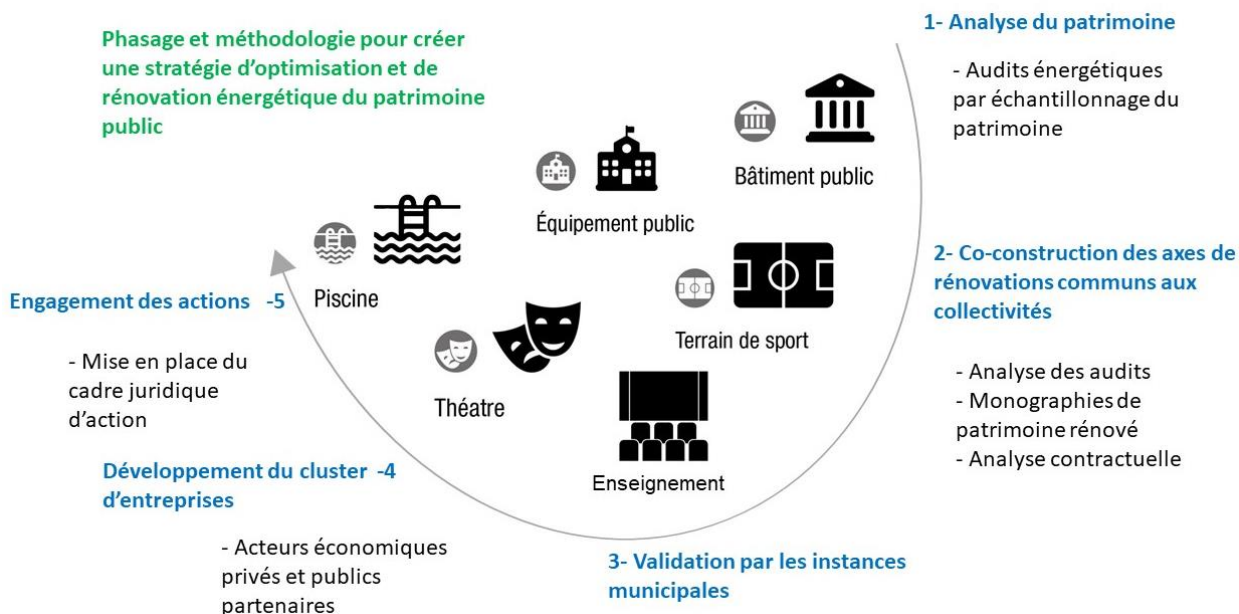
- Travailler sur la connaissance du patrimoine communal et les consommations énergétiques associées ;
- Définir une stratégie de gestion et de rénovation du patrimoine et d'optimisation des consommations ;
- Mener une action collective à l'échelle des 4 communes pour mutualiser les outils et/ou les actions de gestion, d'optimisation et de rénovation.

Définir un plan d'accompagnement des collectivités à partir d'une action pilote :

Ce projet vise à créer et mettre en oeuvre un plan d'actions opérationnel à l'échelle des 4 communes en vue de la rénovation énergétique de leur patrimoine communal. Une attention particulière est portée quant à la répliquabilité de ce type de plan en Île-de-France. Un guide d'accompagnement sera édité à l'issue de l'expérimentation au cours du deuxième semestre de l'année 2019.

Méthodologie du projet et actions du Département Energie Climat de l'IAU

Méthodologie appliquée pour l'action pilote



Dans le cadre de cette méthodologie, l'accompagnement du Département Energie Climat a porté sur les points suivants :

- Evaluation des besoins des 4 communes pour définir le projet et le cluster incluant des acteurs externes à associer à la réflexion;
- Création et animation du cluster ;
- Accompagnement des communes dans la définition et la mise en place de la stratégie ;
- Rédaction des différents cahiers des charges en fonction des options sélectionnées (outil de gestion du patrimoine, prédiagnostics énergétiques, audits, constitution d'une stratégie de gestion et de rénovation du patrimoine, groupement d'achat, accompagnement à la recherche de subventions) ;
- Suivi et accompagnement des actions ;
- Capitalisation en vue d'une répliation du projet.

Organisation partenariale et cluster local partenarial

Pour mener à bien cette stratégie, le Département Energie Climat de l'IAU s'est appuyé en premier lieu sur un groupe de référents de chaque commune qui ont permis de co-construire l'ensemble des étapes. Ce premier cercle de travail s'est réuni une fois par trimestre pour produire et faire le point sur l'avancement du projet.

Un deuxième cercle de travail s'est construit autour des élus des 4 collectivités et des services concernés par le développement et la mise en oeuvre de la stratégie (service financier, administratif, juridique et technique). Ce groupe doit se réunir quatre fois sous la forme de séminaires afin de partager le travail

engagé, valider les étapes et ouvrir le projet au cluster de partenaires. Un premier séminaire a été réalisé en décembre 2018, les 3 suivants se dérouleront au cours du premier semestre 2019.

Le dernier cercle de travail concerne le cluster de partenaires (privés et publics). L'objectif de ce dernier cercle partenarial est de réunir des entreprises et partenaires publics pour co-construire la stratégie et challenger les choix et orientations décidés par le deuxième cercle. A l'image des actions de sourcing réalisées dans le cadre des marchés publics, le cluster permet d'intégrer l'expérience de partenaires privés et publics dès les premières étapes de construction de la stratégie. Lors de chaque séminaire, une table ronde est dédiée au cluster. Quatre thématiques seront au final abordées par le cluster : outils et méthodes techniques pour développer une stratégie de rénovation du patrimoine public, outils juridiques à disposition des collectivités, construction d'un plan de financement, outils et méthodologie de mutualisation entre acteurs publics. Plusieurs entreprises et partenaires publics sont d'ores-et-déjà membres de ce cluster : ADEME, CDC, Région IDF, SIPPEREC, Green Flex Energie, Herve Thermique, ORANGE, OSER BE, Caisse d'Epargne, IAU Département Energie Climat, CAUE 95, LLC Avocats et Associé.

Etapes et actions engagées

Etape 1 Analyse du patrimoine et des pratiques des 4 collectivités :

Cette première étape avait pour objectif d'analyser les pratiques des 4 collectivités et de faire un premier échantillonnage énergétique des patrimoines communaux en réalisant 12 audits énergétiques (3 par commune).

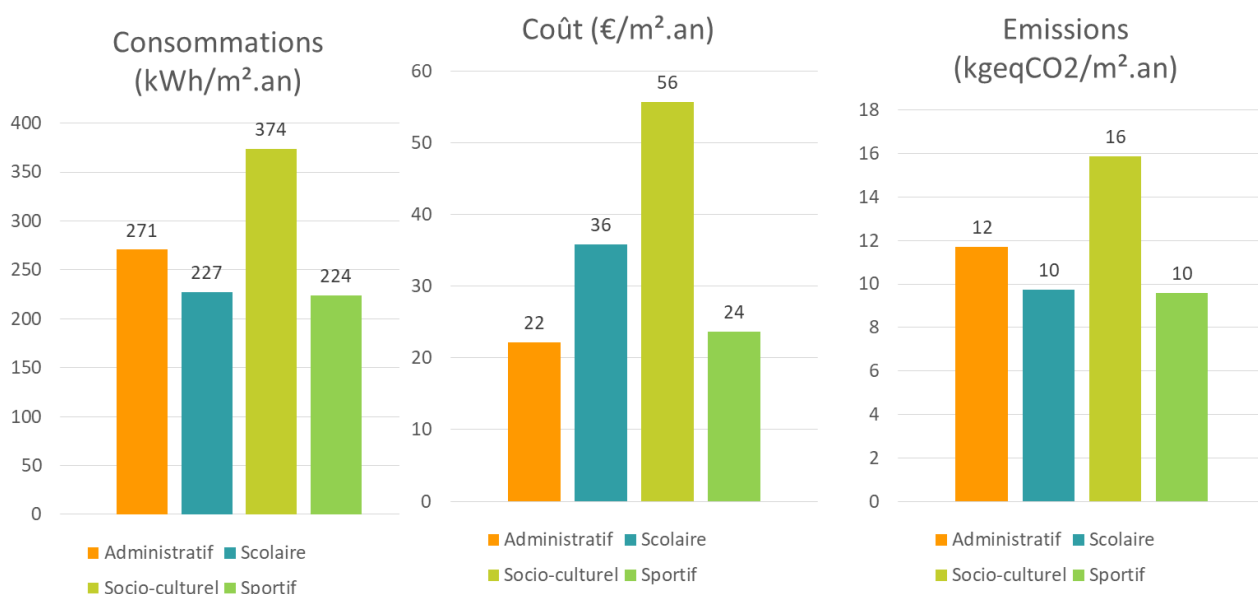
Voici les principaux résultats :

- **Points saillants sur la gestion énergétique**

Les 4 villes présentent de nombreuses similitudes en ce qui concerne la gestion de la consommation énergétique de leur patrimoine :

- Elles appliquent toutes une démarche environnementale à l'échelle de leur territoire (Agenda 21) mais la gestion de l'énergie sur leur patrimoine n'est pour l'instant pas un axe fort de la politique municipale.
- Les améliorations énergétiques effectuées sont réalisées par éléments et/ou dans le cadre de programmes de rénovation décidés pour d'autres motifs. Les villes n'ont pas conduit récemment de grand projet de rénovation énergétique.
- Les consommations énergétiques sont suivies partiellement, essentiellement pour des raisons de contrôle budgétaire.
- Il n'y a pas de suivi de la *performance* énergétique (pas de traitement des consommations brutes pour s'affranchir des facteurs d'influence).

- **Résultat global des audits :**



Etape 2 co-construction des orientations de la stratégie :

Cette deuxième étape a été organisée sous la forme de plusieurs réunions de travail avec le premier cercle des référents de chaque commune. Afin de définir les grandes orientations de la stratégie, plusieurs documents et outils ont été analysés :

- Bonnes pratiques et outils de Publénéf : (GP3) *Ville de La Haye (Pays-Bas)*, (GP33) *Mise en place d'un programme national de réduction des consommations d'énergie dans le secteur public en Irlande*, (G47) *Mise en place d'une équipe dédiée responsable de la mise en œuvre et de l'évaluation du Plan bas carbone de la ville d'Opole*, *Conseil en énergie partagé*, *Citergie : label des territoires engagés dans la transition énergétique*, *Streetlight EPC : projet européen sur le développement des CPE pour l'éclairage public*, *Facture énergétique francilienne*, *PlanETer*
- Monographies de patrimoine rénovés (cf boîte à outils)
- Analyse contactuelle (cf boîte à outils)
- Analyse des résultats de l'étape 1

Orientations retenues dans le cadre du projet :

Mesures organisationnelles

Assurer le suivi de la performance énergétique des patrimoines

- Nommer une personne pour suivre les consommations du patrimoine
- Organiser et structurer la collecte des données
- Mettre en place un tableau de suivi

Définir une politique de gestion de l'énergie sur le patrimoine

- Fixer des cibles et des objectifs, mesurer les résultats, examiner l'efficacité
- Intégrer la performance énergétique dans les projets de rénovation et dans les critères d'achat

Mettre en place un système de Management de l'énergie

- Certifier la politique de la collectivité (norme ISO 50 001)

Mesures techniques

Optimiser le contrôle et la régulation des systèmes

- Lister les mesures types par catégorie d'équipements
- Calculer les gains énergétiques
- Définir et mettre en œuvre un programme d'amélioration
- Mesurer les résultats, examiner l'efficacité

Moderniser les équipements techniques

- Lister les mesures types par catégorie d'équipements
- Calculer les gains énergétiques
- Définir et mettre en œuvre un programme d'amélioration
- Mesurer les résultats, examiner l'efficacité

Amélioration du bâti

- Détailler les actions d'amélioration du bâti, des plus rentables au plus coûteuses
- Calculer les gains énergétiques
- Définir et mettre en œuvre un programme d'amélioration
- Mesurer les résultats, examiner l'efficacité

Etapes 3 et 4 Validation par les instances municipales et mise en place du cluster d'entreprises

Le premier séminaire a eu lieu le 7 décembre 2018 (cf events Enghien 2018 december). Il a permis de valider les premières orientations retenus qui devront ensuite être analysées techniquement et économiquement. Le choix a été fait de scénariser la mise en place de la stratégie en débutant par les deux premières orientations organisationnelles et techniques. Les orientations suivantes nécessitent de faire

évoluer les pratiques internes et d'analyser les contrats déjà en cours notamment sur le chauffage des bâtiments avant de les valider.

La première table-ronde du cluster a permis de réunir trois acteurs spécialisés dans les outils et méthodes pour développer des projets de rénovation énergétique dans l'optique de débattre autour de trois thèmes :

- Quels intérêts pour les collectivités à lancer une stratégie de rénovation énergétique de leur patrimoine et discussions sur les orientations présentées ?
- Quels outils et méthodes pour développer les projets ?
- Présentations de retours d'expérience

Les séminaires vont se poursuivre tout au long du premier semestre 2019 en abordant les thèmes suivants :

- outils juridiques à disposition des collectivités,
- construction d'un plan de financement,
- outils et méthodologie de mutualisation entre acteurs publics.

L'action se poursuivra ensuite par la définition de l'ingénierie technique et financière de la stratégie en fonction des choix retenus par les élus des 4 collectivités. A ce jour, il est prévu que le Département Energie Climat de l'IAU poursuive son accompagnement jusqu'à l'étape de définition de l'ingénierie technique et financière de la stratégie.

Étape 5: Développement de la boîte à outils régionale

Plusieurs outils ont été développés au cours de ce projet pour être mis à disposition de toutes les collectivités franciliennes. Ils ont été construits en tirant des enseignements des outils et bonnes pratiques recensées dans le projet.

- une série de **monographies de bâtiments du patrimoine public rénové** énergétiquement et ce pour :
 - un bâtiment socio-culturel
 - un bâtiment d'enseignement
 - un équipement sportif
 - un réseau d'éclairage public
- une **analyse juridique des contrats publics** utilisables dans le cadre de la rénovation énergétique du patrimoine public
- un **guide d'accompagnement** pour la mise en place d'une stratégie opérationnelle de rénovation du patrimoine public à l'échelle de plusieurs collectivités

- une **analyse des principaux facteurs de réussite et d'échec** au développement des démarches multi-acteurs pour des projets de transition énergétique et notamment d'efficacité énergétique

La réplication de la démarche pilote et le recours à ces outils s'appuieront sur **la Charte Tertiaire des Bâtiments publics et privés**, dont la signature a été initiée par la feuille de route PUBLEnEF lors de la deuxième conférence annuelle de décembre 2018 sur le financement de la rénovation des bâtiments publics. Cette charte a été conjointement signée par le vice président du Conseil régional et par le président du Plan bâtiment Durable.

HRVATSKO ISKUSTVO: UPUTE ZA PLANIRANJE ZA RAZVOJ GODIŠNJIH I AKCIJSKIH PLANOVA ENERGETSKE UČINKOVITOSTI

Studeni 2018.

Predgovor

Ovaj priručnik razvijen je nakon završetka trening radionica iz radnog paketa br. 3 PUBLENEf projekta u okviru aktivnosti implementacije nacionalne projektne strategije u Hrvatskoj.

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1. UVOD

U kontekstu Republike Hrvatske Plan energetske učinkovitosti predstavlja sustavn prikaz mjera energetske učinkovitosti izrađen u skladu sa Strategijom energetskog razvoja Republike Hrvatske, Nacionalnim akcijskim planom, Zakonom o energetske učinkovitosti te Pravilnikom o sustavu za praćenje, mjerenje i verifikaciju ušteda energije.

Planovi obuhvaćaju mjere energetske učinkovitosti za čiju su provedbu obveznici planiranja nadležni, a planiraju ih provoditi u razdoblju trajanja Akcijskog plana odnosno Godišnjeg plana energetske učinkovitosti.

Zakon o energetske učinkovitosti definira dvije razine planiranja energetske učinkovitosti:

Akcijski plan energetske učinkovitosti

Akcijski plan energetske učinkovitosti sadrži prikaz planiranih mjera energetske učinkovitosti koje planiraju provesti jedinice lokalne i regionalne (područne) samouprave u trogodišnjem razdoblju. Prijedlog Akcijskog plana energetske učinkovitosti za razdoblje 2017. – 2019. godine, i svake tri godine nakon toga, obveznik predaje Nacionalnom koordinacijskom tijelu za energetske učinkovitost elektroničkim putem do 1. listopada 2016. godine, odnosno svake naredne tri godine. Tijekom provedbe Akcijski plan energetske učinkovitosti može se dopuniti i mijenjati, uz suglasnost Nacionalnog koordinacijskog tijela za energetske učinkovitost.

Godišnji plan energetske učinkovitosti

Godišnji plan energetske učinkovitosti sadrži detaljan prikaz mjera energetske učinkovitosti koje obveznici planiranja planiraju provesti tokom sljedeće proračunske godine. Prijedlog godišnjeg plana energetske učinkovitosti obveznik planiranja dostavlja Nacionalnom koordinacijskom tijelu za energetske učinkovitost elektroničkim i pisanim putem najkasnije do 1. listopada tekuće godine za sljedeću godinu.

Nacionalno koordinacijsko tijelo za energetske učinkovitost daje prethodnu suglasnost na Prijedlog plana kojim potvrđuje usklađenost prijedloga s odredbama Nacionalnog akcijskog plana, Akcijskog plana obveznika planiranja te svih planova davatelja subvencija. Izvršno tijelo jedinice lokalne i regionalne samouprave koja je obveznik planiranja dostavlja Godišnji plan energetske učinkovitosti na suglasnost Nacionalnom koordinacijskom tijelu za energetske učinkovitost nakon usvajanja proračuna obveznika planiranja. Uz Godišnji plan obveznik planiranja dostavlja dokaz o osiguranim sredstvima za izvršenje plana koja se financiraju iz proračuna jedinice lokalne i regionalne samouprave koja je obveznik planiranja.

Nacionalno koordinacijsko tijelo za energetske učinkovitost Prijedlog godišnjeg plana dostavlja na uvid davateljima subvencija čija sredstva obveznik planiranja navodi kao izvor financiranja u Prijedlogu godišnjeg plana energetske učinkovitosti.

2. IZVJEŠTAVANJE O PROVEDBI MJERA ENERGETSKE UČINKOVITOSTI

Obveznik planiranja izvještava o provedbi mjera na godišnjoj razini, u sklopu Godišnjeg plana za prijašnju godinu.

Obveznik planiranja i/ili pružatelj energetske usluga izvještavat će o provedbi postignutih mjera i ostvarenim uštedama energije korištenjem Sustava za praćenje, mjerenje i verifikaciju ušteda energije (SMiV). Obveznik je dužan unijeti podatke o mjerama koje se provode u SMiV. Na kraju godine, ispis provedenih mjera iz web aplikacije SMiV prilaže se godišnjem planu kao potvrda provedenih mjera energetske učinkovitosti.

Sve mjere koje obveznik provodi, a koje financira Fond za zaštitu okoliša i energetske učinkovitost (FZOEU), Fond će unijeti u SMiV, ali ih obveznik navodi u planiranju i realizaciji svojih godišnjih planova. Službenik za planiranje obavještava SMiV administratora o mjerama koje su sufinancirane tako da ih administrator SMiV-a može pridružiti odgovarajućem godišnjem planu.

Kada se mjere sufinanciraju iz više izvora ili ih provodi više sudionika, sudionici sporazumno određuju obveznika unosa podataka u SMiV o čemu obavještavaju Nacionalno koordinacijsko tijelo za energetske učinkovitost.

Pravilnikom o sustavu za praćenje, mjerenje i provjeru ušteda energije (u daljnjem tekstu: Pravilnik) opisan je način izračuna ušteda koje će proizaći iz planiranih mjera energetske učinkovitosti. Planovi moraju sadržavati sve dijelove navedene u Zakonu o energetske učinkovitosti, ali izračune treba raditi u skladu s važećim Pravilnikom.

Kratki sažetak ključnih aspekata planiranja energetske učinkovitosti u Hrvatskoj:

| Zakon o energetske učinkovitosti | |
|---|---|
| Obveznici planiranja | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sve županije (20) i veliki gradovi (više od 35000 stanovnika, trenutno 17 gradova) • ostale jedinice lokalne i regionalne samouprave mogu se dobrovoljno uključiti u planiranje energetske učinkovitosti dostavom svojih planova energetske učinkovitosti Nacionalnom tijelu za energetske učinkovitost • pružatelji subvencija |
| Vrste planova | <p>Akcijski plan – tri godine</p> <p>Godišnji plan – jedna godina</p> |

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Način usvajanja | Akcijski plan – predstavničko tijelo Godišnji plan – izvršno tijelo |
| Obuhvat | Mjere energetska učinkovitost u nadležnosti obveznika planiranja |
| Rokovi za usvajanje | Akcijski plan – prijedlog Plana do 1. listopada 2016. godine za razdoblje 2017. – 2019. poslati na suglasnost Nacionalnom koordinacijskom tijelu za energetska učinkovitost. Nakon suglasnosti Nacionalnog koordinacijskog tijela za energetska učinkovitost usvaja ga predstavničko tijelo do kraja godine. Godišnji plan – prijedlog Plana do 1. listopada za sljedeću godinu, te nakon dobivanja suglasnosti od Nacionalnog koordinacijskog tijela za energetska učinkovitost, usvaja ga izvršno tijelo do kraja godine i o tome obavještava Nacionalno koordinacijsko tijelo za energetska učinkovitost. |
| Obveza dostave | Za odobrenje Nacionalnog koordinacijskog tijela za energetska učinkovitost, planovi trebaju biti dostavljeni e-poštom ili poštom na adresu: Ministarstvo zaštite okoliša i energetike, Radnička cesta 80, 10000 Zagreb. |

3. MJERE ENERGETSKE UČINKOVITOSTI U NADLEŽNOSTI OBVEZNIKA PLANIRANJA

Mjere energetske učinkovitosti dijele se na kategorije provedbe ovisno o načinu i odgovornostima u provedbi na sljedeći način:

1. Mjere koje obveznik planiranja provodi samostalno – primjer takvih mjera je zamjena uredskih aparata energetske učinkovitim, zamjena voznog parka, obnova zgrada kojima se koristi obveznik planiranja i/ili društva nad kojima ima upravljačka prava, trening eko vožnje za zaposlene kod obveznika planiranja i slično. Smatra se da mjere obveznik planiranja provodi samostalno i ako su sufinancirane iz nekog drugog izvora, a u planu se navodi planirani iznos vlastitih sredstava i planirani izvor sufinanciranja. Iznos vlastitih sredstava se dokazuje i planom proračuna obveznika planiranja za godinu koja je obuhvaćena planom.

2. Mjere koje obveznik planiranja sufinancira – odnosi se na mjere koje provode subjekti nad kojima obveznik planiranja nema upravljačka prava. Primjeri su programi sufinanciranja mjera kod građana ili poduzetnika, a takve mjere uključuju i one mjere u kojima se uz sufinanciranje obveznika planiranja koriste i sredstva iz drugih izvora, poput sredstava FZOEU ili iz EU fondova

3. Mjere koje obveznik planiranja ugovara – odnosi se na mjere u kojima obveznik planiranja ima ovlasti ugovoriti provedbu mjera, ali ne snosi rizike provedbe takvih mjera i ne financira ih svojim sredstvima. Primjer je provedba energetske obnove zgrada obveznika planiranja kao energetske usluge i provedba projekata javno-privatnog partnerstva.

4. Mjere koje obveznik planiranja provodi – odnosi se na mjere u kojima obveznik planiranja sudjeluje i/ili odlučuje u provedbi, ali ih ne financira/sufinancira vlastitim sredstvima i ne snosi rizike vezane uz provedbu. Primjer takve mjere je provedba info kampanje koja je potpuno financirana iz drugog izvora, ali je za provedbu zadužen obveznik planiranja i/ili društva nad kojima obveznik planiranja ima upravljačka prava. Ako se rad na provedbi takve mjere ne financira iz vanjskog izvora, smatra se da ih obveznik planiranja sufinancira iznosom vrijednosti utrošenog rada zaposlenih, te ne spadaju u ovu kategoriju.

5. Mjere sa posrednim učinkom na obveznika planiranja – odnosi se na mjere u kojima obveznik planiranja stvara preduvjete za provedbu drugih mjera koje provodi samostalno. Primjer je priprema kriterija energetske učinkovitosti u javnoj nabavi, ili studije i analize potencijala za povećanje energetske učinkovitosti. Pri planiranju ovih mjera procjenjuju se troškovi koji proizlaze iz stvarnih troškova obveznika planiranja i troška rada zaposlenih, ali ne procjenjuju se uštede, s obzirom da će uštede biti utvrđene kada se pojedine mjere budu provodile.

3.1. IZRAČUN UŠTEDA ENERGIJE PROIZAŠLIH IZ PROVEDENIH MJERA ENERGETSKE UČINKOVITOSTI

Mjere energetske učinkovitosti dijele se na kategorije provedbe ovisno o načinu izračuna ušteda energije na sljedeći način:

1. Mjere za koje postoji metodologija definirana u Pravilniku o sustavu za praćenje, mjerenje i provjeru ušteda energije

Energetske uštede mjere energetske učinkovitosti koje su planiraju provoditi, a definirane su u Pravilniku potrebno je izračunati prema navedenoj metodologiji. Mjere definirane u Pravilniku uključuju:

1. Integralna obnova postojećih stambenih zgrada i zgrada uslužnog sektora
2. Obnova toplinske izolacije pojedinih dijelova ovojnice zgrada
3. Uvođenje građevinske regulative za nove stambene zgrade i zgrade uslužnog sektora i promoviranje zgrada s energetske svojstvima boljim od zahtijevanih
4. Nova instalacija ili zamjena sustava grijanja i sustava za pripremu potrošne tople vode (PTV) u stambenim zgradama i zgradama uslužnog sektora
5. Ugradnja uređaja za individualno mjerenje potrošnje toplinske energije
6. Fotonaponski sunčevi moduli
7. Solarni toplinski sustavi za pripremu potrošne tople vode u stambenim zgradama i zgradama uslužnog sektora
8. Dizalice topline
9. Nova instalacija ili zamjena klima uređaja (<12 kW) u stambenim zgradama i zgradama uslužnog sektora
10. Mjere nove instalacije ili zamjene sustava hlađenja u zgradama uslužnog i industrijskog sektora
11. Zamjena postojećih ili instalacija novih kućanskih uređaja
12. Zamjena postojeće ili instalacija nove uredske opreme
13. Zamjena postojećih ili instalacija novih rasvjetnih tijela u kućanstvima
14. Zamjena, poboljšanje ili instalacija novih rasvjetnih sustava i njegovih komponenti u zgradama uslužnog i industrijskog sektora
15. Zamjena ili instalacija novog sustava javne rasvjete
16. Zamjena postojećih i kupovina novih, učinkovitijih vozila
17. Poticanje eko vožnje
18. Učinkoviti elektromotori u industriji
19. Energetski pregledi

npr. ukoliko se planira integralna obnova postojeće zgrade kod prijave mjere u planu za izračun uštedu potrebni su podaci o površini zgrade, godini izgradnje i karakteristikama sustava za grijanje. Izračun uštede planiranih i implementiranih mjera prema metodologiji provodi se kroz Nacionalni sustav za praćenje, mjerenje i verifikaciju ušteda energije – SMiV

2. Mjere kojima se ušteda energije utvrđuje mjerenjem

Ukoliko postoje mjere kojima se ušteda energije utvrđuje mjerenjem potrošnje onda se njihova ušteda proračunava na način kako je opisano u *Pravilniku o sustavnom gospodarenju energijom u javnom sektoru*. U navedenom pravilniku ušteda energije se utvrđuje razlikom mjerene potrošnje energije i referentne potrošnje energije.

Načela odabira referentne potrošnje:

- Referentna potrošnja se određuje za svako mjerno mjesto zasebno.
- Ako u potrošnji energenata ili vode po mjernom mjestu u posljednje tri godine nije bilo značajnijih odstupanja referentna potrošnja je prosjek potrošnje u posljednje tri godine.
- Ako je u potrošnji energenata ili vode po mjernom mjestu u posljednje tri godine bilo značajnijih odstupanja kao referentna potrošnja se može uzeti potrošnja u jednoj godini ili prosječna potrošnja više godina u posljednjih 5 godina korištenja zgrade.

3. Mjere za koje ne postoji metodologija izračuna uštede

Za specifične mjere koje nisu propisane metodologijom (npr. mjere u industriji), uštede se određuju po projektu, a procjenjuju ih za to ovlaštene stranke, kako je određeno Pravilnikom.

npr. ukoliko se planira mjera info kampanje za koju je provedena studija koja izračunava uštedu energiju potrebno je priložiti navedenu studiju uz plan. Ukoliko se planira provoditi mjera koja nema definiran način uštede ona se ubraja u kategoriju prihvatljivih mjera energetske učinkovitosti ali njezina ušteda se ne zbraja ostvarenju plana.

Nije nužno da sve mjere donose uštedu u kWh. Mjere energetske učinkovitosti mogu se dijeliti na potporne i izvršne. Potporne mjere politike su one mjere koje za rezultat nemaju mjerljivu uštedu, već služe kao potpora za provođenje izvršnih mjera (primjerice uspostavljanje novog sustava financiranja EE mjera, ili provođenje informativne kampanje o EE, izrada projektne dokumentacije i sl.). Ove mjere se navode u planu i upisuje u SMiV, ali je njihova ušteda jednaka nuli ukoliko ne postoji vjerodostojan način izračuna uštede.

4. PLANOVI ENERGETSKE UČINKOVITOSTI

Akcijski plan ili Godišnji plan energetske učinkovitosti uključuju mjere energetske učinkovitosti i navode obveznike koji su odgovorni za njihovu provedbu, planiraju ih provesti tijekom trajanja Plana, kao i nacionalno zakonodavstvo vezano uz energetske učinkovitost.

4.1. AKCIJSKI PLAN

Akcijski plan sadrži dijelove propisane Zakonom o energetske učinkovitosti, koji su:

1. Prikaz i ocjenu stanja te potrebe u neposrednoj potrošnji energije

- Prema podacima iz energetske bilance za posljednjih pet godina koji prethode razdoblju za koje se donosi plan, izražena u TJ. Podaci se uzimaju u obliku u kojem su navedeni u bilanci i ne korigiraju se faktorima kao što su stupanj dani, strukturalne promjene, promjene bruto društvenog proizvoda ili promjene opsega proizvodnje. Bazna godina nije potrebna, jer nema izračuna cilja uštede.
- Očekivane potrebe u neposrednoj potrošnji energije za vrijeme trajanja plana. Ukoliko se očekuje odstupanje od povijesnog trenda potrošnje, objasniti razliku i promjene koje će nastupiti.

2. Dugoročne ciljeve, uključujući okvirni cilj ušteda energije, mjere i pokazatelje za poboljšanje energetske učinkovitosti

- Ciljevi uštede energije predstavljaju sumu svih planiranih ušteda koje se navode u planu a izračunate su prema metodologiji.

3. Nositelji aktivnosti i rokovi provedbe

- Nositelj uštede je obveznik planiranja ili pružatelj energetske usluge koji ulaže vlastita sredstva u mjere za povećanje energetske učinkovitosti i snosi rizike povezane s provedbom projekta energetske učinkovitosti. Prikazati tablično vremenski tijek provedbe mjera.

4. Mjere za poboljšanje energetske učinkovitosti u skladu sa Strategijom energetskog razvitka i drugim strateškim dokumentima Vlade Republike Hrvatske

- Mjere prikazati prema nadležnosti obveznika planiranja kako je prikazano u ovom dokumentu.

Mjere energetske učinkovitosti trebaju biti prikazane tablično prema sljedećem primjeru i trebaju sadržavati sljedeće informacije:

a. Proizvoljni naziv mjere

b. Nositelj uštede obveznik planiranja ili pružatelj energetske usluge ulaže vlastita sredstva u mjere za povećanje energetske učinkovitosti i snosi rizike povezane s provedbom projekta energetske učinkovitosti

c. Navesti naziv (kategoriju) mjere prema nekoj od predloženih iz pravilnika za praćenje, mjerenje i verifikaciju potrošnje, metodom odzdo prema gore. (npr. Mjera integralne obnove postojećih zgrada) pogledati Pravilnik, prilog 2. Ukoliko se provodi mjera koja nije navedena u pravilniku onda upisati u naziv kategorije „Mjera koja nije definirana metodologijom“

d. Opis mjere s podacima specifičnim za projekt koji su dostupni u trenutku planiranja (m², broj uređaja, broj prozora i sl., što konkretnije)

e. Iznos uštede energije u [kWh i tCO₂] – pojašnjeno u poglavlju 3.1 ovog priručnika

f. Životni vijek mjere (dostupno u Pravilniku)

g. Planirani iznos ulaganja u provedbu mjere

h. Izvor financiranja – navesti planirane izvore financiranja (npr. FZOEU, Europski fondovi)

i. Rokovi provedbe

j. Način praćenja provedbe mjera – izvršenje mjere prati se kroz SMIV aplikaciju

5. Izračun planiranih ušteda energije u skladu s pravilnikom za praćenje, mjerenje i verifikaciju ušteda energije

- Izračun ušteda planiranih mjera (detalji dostupni u poglavlju 3.1 priručnika).

6. Način praćenja izvršenja plana i izvještavanja

- Izvršenje plana prati se kroz SMIV aplikaciju.

7. Način financiranja plana

- Navesti izvore financiranja sa ukupnim iznosima ukoliko su poznati. U Akcijskom planu dovoljne su pretpostavke o navedenim iznosima financiranja dok se kod godišnjih planova traži detaljniji opis stavki financiranja.

4.2. GODIŠNJI AKCIJSKI PLAN ENERGETSKE UČINKOVITOSTI

Godišnji planovi sadrže elemente propisane Zakonom o energetskej učinkovitosti koji su:

1. Analiza ostvarenja ciljeva određenih Akcijskim planom, uključujući okvirni cilj ušteda energije na području jedinice područne (regionalne) samouprave, odnosno velikog grada

- Analiza ostvarenja ciljeva predstavlja pregled svih provedenih mjera u prijašnjem periodu, a moguće ju je prikazati ispisom provedenih mjera iz SMIV-a.

2. Nositelji aktivnosti i rokovi provedbe

- Nositelj uštede je obveznik planiranja ili pružatelj energetske usluge koji ulaže vlastita sredstva u mjere za povećanje energetske učinkovitosti i snosi rizike povezane s provedbom projekta energetske učinkovitosti. Prikazati tablično vremenski tijek provedbe mjera.

3. Mjere za poboljšanje energetske učinkovitosti u skladu sa Strategijom energetskog razvitka i drugim strateškim dokumentima Vlade Republike Hrvatske

- Mjere je nužno prikazati prema nadležnosti obveznika planiranja kako je prikazano u ovom dokumentu.

4. Izračun planiranih ušteda energije u skladu s pravilnikom

- Izračun ušteda planiranih mjera (detalji dostupni u poglavlju 3.1 priručnika).

Mjere energetske učinkovitosti trebaju biti prikazane tablično prema sljedećem primjeru i trebaju sadržavati sljedeće informacije:

a. Proizvoljni naziv mjere

b. Nositelj uštede obveznik planiranja ili pružatelj energetske usluge ulaže vlastita sredstva u mjere za povećanje energetske učinkovitosti i snosi rizike povezane s provedbom projekta energetske učinkovitosti

c. Navesti naziv (kategoriju) mjere prema nekoj od predloženih iz pravilnika za praćenje, mjerenje i verifikaciju potrošnje, metodom odozdo prema gore. (npr. Mjera integralne obnove postojećih zgrada) pogledati Pravilnik, prilog 2. Ukoliko se provodi mjera koja nije navedena u pravilniku onda upisati u naziv kategorije „Mjera koja nije definirana metodologijom“

d. Opis mjere s podacima specifičnim za projekt koji su dostupni u trenutku planiranja (m², broj uređaja, broj prozora i sl., što konkretnije)

e. **Iznos uštede energije u [kWh i tCO₂] – pojašnjeno u poglavlju 3.1 ovog priručnika**

f. **Životni vijek mjere (dostupno u Pravilniku)**

g. **Očekivani ukupni financijski iznos ulaganja u provedbu mjere**

h. **Izvor financiranja – navesti planirane izvore financiranja (npr. FZOEU, Europski fondovi).**
Traži se što jasniji opis; ukoliko ima više izvora, potrebno je navesti koliki iznos se očekuje iz kojih izvora, a ne skupno.

i. **Rokovi provedbe**

j. **Način praćenja provedbe mjera – izvršenje mjere prati se kroz SMIV aplikaciju**

5. Način praćenja izvršenja plana i izvještavanja

- Izvršenje plana prati se kroz SMIV aplikaciju.

6. Način financiranja plana

- Navesti izvore financiranja sa ukupnim iznosima ukoliko su poznati. U Akcijskom planu dovoljne su pretpostavke o navedenim iznosima financiranja dok se kod godišnjih planova traži detaljniji opis stavki financiranja.

5. UPOTREBA SAZNANJA PUBLENEF PROJEKTA ZA POTPORU PLANIRANJA ENERGETSKE UČINKOVITOSTI U RH

Jedna od ključnih aktivnosti projekta PUBLENEF bila je pomoći državama članicama EU-a u provedbi korisnih i održivih energetske politika, prikazujući primjere učinkovitih praksi iz drugih država članica. To je postignuto kroz nekoliko projektnih zadataka i detaljno je predstavljeno u raznim projektnim izvještajima. Sljedeća poglavlja uključuju rezultate tih izvještaja koji se odnose na planiranje energetske učinkovitosti i podršku u izgradnji kapaciteta u jedinicama lokalne i regionalne samouprave koji su korišteni na treninzima vezanim za provedbu hrvatske strategije. Cilj je bio pružiti partnerima PUBLENEF-a i ključnim donositeljima odluka i dionicima potrebne resurse koji će referirati na njihove specifične potrebe vezane uz buduće planiranje energetske učinkovitosti i pomoći u promicanju opće svijesti o energetske učinkovitosti, kao i izgradnji kapaciteta u domeni energetske učinkovitosti.

5.1 PRIMJERI DOBRIH PRAKSI S OSVRTOM NA PREPOZNATE POTREBE

Ovdje prikazani primjeri dobre prakse grupirani su u kategorije na temelju potreba za poboljšanjem zainteresiranih EE strana u odnosu na postojeći pristup planiranja energetske učinkovitosti u Hrvatskoj. Također, jedan od ciljeva je i podržavanje provedbe poboljšanog pristupa planiranju prikazanog u ovom priručniku, posebno prilagođenog hrvatskom kontekstu i usmjerenog na lokalne i regionalne razine. Kategorije su:

- 1) prevladati nepostojanje smjernica i priručnika za razvoj mjera energetske učinkovitosti i;
- 2) pomoć u određivanju strateških ciljeva politike javnog energetskog sektora s definiranim ciljevima na nacionalnoj razini.

5.1.1 Primjeri dobrih praksi kojim se prezentiraju ideje o mogućim EE mjerama i inicijativama

| NAZIV I SAŽETAK | NAJBOLJA RAZINA ZA REPLIKACIJU |
|--|--------------------------------|
| The Sustainable Construction Programme in Andalusia, Spain | regionalna |
| <p>The Sustainable Construction Programme in Andalusia (Program održive gradnje u Andaluziji) kombinacija je ekonomskih mjera (subvencija i poticaja) i drugih aktivnosti kao što su regulatorna, obrazovna i fiskalna, koje nastoje, kroz uštedu energije i obnovljivu energiju, promicati energetske obnovu zgrada, urbanu obnovu, poboljšanje konkurentnosti poduzeća građevinskog sektora, stvaranje kvalificiranih radnih mjesta i smanjenje energetskog siromaštva. Program se razvio uz sudjelovanje tvrtki, uglavnom malih i srednjih poduzeća, u suradnji s Agencijom za upravljanje i obradu poticaja, što olakšava administrativne postupke za krajnje korisnike koji traže poticaje. Ukupno, u okviru ovog Programa postoji više od 8.300 partnerskih tvrtki koje surađuju u Andaluziji. Cilj projekta je postizanje gospodarstva s niskom razinom ugljika u Andaluziji i održiviji i ekološki prihvatljiviji model izgradnje, u skladu s ciljevima EU.</p> <p>Provedbeno tijelo: Agencia Andaluza de la Energia, Junta de Andalucía</p> | |

| Sustainability in integrated development, Netherlands | regionalna i lokalna |
|---|----------------------|
| <p>Općina Zuidhorn primjenjuje integrirani model razvoja za obnovu područja željezničkog kolodvora Zuidhorn, zajedno s razvojem novog objekta park-i-vožnja. Održive tehnologije integrirane su te u suradnji s konzultantima i istraživačkim institutima, u što većoj mjeri provode se i testiraju nove inovativne tehnologije na tom području. Program se ne usredotočuje samo na izravne rezultate (kao što je razvoj parka i vožnje), nego i na razvoj i testiranje novih pristupa i tehnologija. Surađujući s institutima za znanje i olakšavajući testiranje na javnom mjestu, inovacije se mogu unaprijediti. Štednja energije i proizvodnja obnovljive energije samo su dugoročni ciljevi. Cilj projekta je integrirati nekoliko inovativnih tehnologija u program. Jedan od ključnih aspekata je "piězo" (piezoelektricitet), kao dio istraživačkog projekta s Tauw konzultantima i Sveučilištem u Groningenu. U ovoj tehnologiji, kretanja (vibracije) pješaka i vozila pretvaraju se u energiju koja se koristi, primjerice, za uličnu rasvjetu. Ključni kratkoročni do srednjoročni ciljevi su razvoj lokalne/regionalne ekonomije temeljene na znanju i primjena inovativnih tehnologija u javnosti.</p> <p>Provedbeno tijeloMunicipality of Zuidhorn</p> | |
| Project Regional Networks for the development of a Sustainable Market for Bioenergy in Europe (BioRegions) | regionalna |
| <p>Cilj projekta je podržati stvaranje bioenergetskih regija koje će osigurati barem jednu trećinu potreba za grijanjem i električnom energijom putem lokalnih i održivih izvora bioenergije, osobito krute biomase. Cilj projekta je podržati razvoj tržišta čvrste biomase u 5 ciljanih regija; poticanje ulaganja u bioenergetske projekte i na tržišta lokalnih aktera; potaknuti ruralna područja da slijede primjer ciljanih regija. Svaka će regija usvojiti formalni Akcijski plan s programom i referentnim dostignućima kako bi povećala svoju bioenergiju na najmanje 1/3 energetske potražnje za električnom energijom i grijanjem. Kako bi provela projekt, Bugarska je uspostavila program za razvoj svog bioenergetskog tržišta, stvaranjem regionalne mreže u regiji SREDNA GORA, s nekoliko partnera: pregovaračima i proizvođačima kotlova na biomasu; energetske revizorima; udrugama biomase i energetske agencijama; nacionalnom šumarskom uprava; tvrtkama za energetske usluge i financiranje.</p> <p>Provedbeno tijelo: Sredna gora</p> | |
| Promotional packs on energy efficiency in the Lesser Poland Voivodship, Poland | regionalna |
| <p>U Poljskoj se svake godine održavaju brojne inicijative za podizanje svijesti o energetske učinkovitosti. U 2016. godini vojvodstvo Malopoljske organiziralo je kampanju usmjerenu na podizanje svijesti potrošača o energetske učinkovitosti rješenjima i njihovim pogodnostima. Kao dio trajnih napora za povećanje energetske učinkovitosti u Poljskoj, Malopoljsko vojvodstvo uvelo je promotivni paket o kampanji energetske učinkovitosti. Glavni cilj projekta bio je promicanje rješenja za uštedu energije. Tijekom kampanje, oni su lokalnim potrošačima dijelili promotivne pakete o energetske učinkovitosti. Svaki promotivni paket sadržavao je dvije LED žarulje, reflektor za radiator, aerator filter mlaznicu za umivaonik ili kupaonicu, regulator protoka tuša i informativnu brošuru. Akcije su bile usmjerene na promicanje energetske učinkovitosti pojedinaca u kućanstvima. Kao što je predviđeno projektom je povećana društvena svijest, omogućeno je promicanje energetske učinkovitosti i uštede energije. Stanovnici su se vrlo povoljno odazvali obrazovnoj kampanji i prihvatili su materijale koji im omogućuju da implementiraju jednostavna energetske učinkovita rješenja u svojim kućanstvima.</p> <p>Provedbeno tijelo: Lesser Poland Voivodship</p> | |

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|---|---------|
| The Night Hawks project - Night Walks: off production hours site inspections i.e. energy checks, Sweden | lokalna |
| <p>Noćne šetnje) su energetska istraživanja na licu mjesta koja se održavaju u vrijeme kada su tvrtke zatvorene za javnost. Energetski stručnjaci provode istraživanje s ciljem identificiranja područja raspianja energije unutar poduzeća, kako bi se izradio i implementirao ugovorni plan koji bi omogućio izravne i značajne uštede energije. Projekt je podigao svijest o energetske učinkovitosti u maloprodajnoj industriji. Većina menadžera i donositelja odluka zna da smanjenje troškova može povećati profit, ali ne shvaćaju da svaki dan koji prolazi bez uštede energije košta. Neki od njih (u trgovinama, trgovačkim centrima i maloprodajnim parkovima) nisu pretjerano zainteresirani za energetske učinkovitost jer ne vide njezin ekonomski potencijal. Stoga je bilo važno pokazati konkretne potencijalne uštede koje postoje u njihovim prostorijama. Metoda Noćnih šetnji pokrenuta je od strane Agencije za energiju jugoistočne Švedske, a razvijena je i izvedena u suradnji osam europskih partnera (Švedska, Cipar, Danska, Italija, Latvija, Francuska, Velika Britanija). Može se prilagoditi u malim zgradama i većim prostorima, a ne samo u maloprodajnom sektoru.</p> <p>Provedbeno tijelo: Energikontor Sydost AB</p> | |
| iURBAN Project, Bulgaria | lokalna |
| <p>Projekt iURBAN usredotočen je na potrošnju energije (električna energija, grijanje, voda i plin) i proizvodnju energije (PV i solarna toplina) za gradove u različitim europskim zemljama (Bugarska, Hrvatska, Njemačka, Italija i Španjolska). To je dio programa Obzor 2020. za razdoblje 2014. - 2020. Alat "Urbana energija" trebao bi omogućiti stvaranje novih modela upravljanja i proizvodnje čišće i učinkovitije energije. Cilj je uspostaviti sustave potpore koji će lokalnim izabranim dužnosnicima i stručnjacima omogućiti donošenje učinkovitih odluka kako bi integrirali svoje teritorije u ciljeve projekta iURBAN-a. Alat će zadovoljiti rastuće potrebe tržišta za jeftinijim i čistim energetske uslugama. Osmišljen je s izravnim uključivanjem krajnjih korisnika (lokalno stanovništvo, energetske poduzeća i javna uprava). Primjena informacijskih i komunikacijskih tehnologija (ICT) pokazala se ključnom. Cilj je stvoriti poduzetnički ekosustav ICT-a, povećati inovacije i pomoći poduzetnicima da preuzmu rizike, a da tvrtke rastu.</p> <p>Provedbeno tijelo: Energy Agency of Plovdiv (EAP)</p> | |
| PROMISE – Promoting best practices to support energy efficient consumer behaviour on European island, Spain | lokalna |
| <p>Iako EU čini 28 država članica, broj otoka unutar Unije broji se u tisućama, razasutim po morima od sjevernog Atlantika do Mediterana. Iako se klima i kulture mogu razlikovati, mnogi problemi s kojima se ovi otoci suočavaju - kao što je postizanje energetske učinkovitosti - su vrlo slični. Zbog toga je Europski PROMISE projekt - pokrenut u lipnju 2011. i financiran od strane Europske komisije u okviru programa Inteligentna energija - Europa (IEE) - promiče uštedu energije među kućanstvima na četiri ciljna otoka. Razmjenu informacija i iskustva, energetske agencije članica EU-a Samsø (Danska), Rodos (Grčka) i Tenerife (Španjolska), zajedno s Islandom, imale su za cilj promicanje provjerenih metoda za smanjenje potrošnje energije u kućanstvima. U okviru ovog projekta, energetska agencija iz Tenerifea provela je kampanju podizanja svijesti na otoku Tenerife koja je trajala 18 mjeseci i usmjerena na kućanstva i kreatore energetske politike na otocima kako bi promicali ponašanje energetske učinkovitosti među kućanstvima otoka.</p> <p>Provedbeno tijelo: Agencia Insular de Energía de Tenerife</p> | |

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|--|---------|
| Establishing a team responsible for the implementation and monitoring of the “Low carbon economy plan”, Poland | lokalna |
| <p>Grad Opole organizirao je tim odgovoran za ostvarenje zahtjeve provedbe niskougljičnog ekonomskog plana i osigurao točan datum isporuke, kao i praćenje provedbe plana. Tim je započeo s radom u svibnju 2016. godine i definiran je uredbom gradskih predstavnika. Stvaranje tima koji ima zajednički cilj, a to je ono što nastoji postići, članove tima čini uključenijim i zainteresiranijim za inicijativu. Zahvaljujući suradnji i uključenosti članova tima, realizirat će se mnoge pro-ekološke inicijative i ulaganja. Realizacija zadataka uključenih u ekonomski plan s niskim emisijama ugljika rezultirat će: značajnim smanjenjem emisija stakleničkih plinova, smanjenjem finalne potrošnje energije kroz poboljšanje energetske učinkovitosti, povećanje udjela obnovljivih izvora energije u ukupnoj potrošnji energije i poboljšanje kvalitete zraka područje grada. Rezultati će se promatrati u iduće 4 godine.</p> <p>Provedbeno tijelo: City of Opole</p> | |

5.1.2 Primjeri dobrih praksi za korištenje u poboljšanju politike planiranja energetske učinkovitosti na svim razinama

| NAZIV I SAŽETAK | NAJBOLJA RAZINA ZA REPLIKACIJU |
|--|--------------------------------|
| Joint procurement process for purchasing bulk energy in the Zlín Region, Czech Republic | regionalna i lokalna |
| <p>Agencija za energiju regije Zlín (EAZK) provodi proces nabave za kupnju masovne energiju za organizacije koje je osnovala Zlinska regija od 2007. godine. Kroz koordinirani proces postignuti su značajni rezultati, posebno u pogledu ušteda na računima za energiju. Ova akcija je primjer funkcionalnog modela upravljanja na više razina, u kojem regija pruža neovisne tehničke kapacitete i stručnost kroz vlastitu organizaciju (energetska agencija), a općine pružaju svoje tehničke i energetske podatke prikladne za praćenje i učinkovitije energetske planiranje na općinskoj i regionalnoj razini. Kao izravno izmjereni učinak, model zajedničke nabave za kupnju energije na veliko stvara znatne uštede pogodne za daljnja ulaganja u energetske učinkovitost ili razvoj OIE na regionalnoj i općinskoj razini.</p> <p>Provedbeno tijelo: Energy Agency of the Zlín Region</p> | |
| Energy Saving Provincial Plan – Alicante, Spain | lokalna |
| <p>Provincija Alicante ima snažnu predanost Europskoj inicijativi Sporazuma gradonačelnika za klimu i energiju te ju Komisija prepoznaje kao koordinatora Sporazuma. Kao takva pokrajina stavlja svoje resurse i znanje u službu potpisnika. U općini Alicante trenutačno je 138 općina pridruženo Sporazumu gradonačelnika i/ili Sporazumu gradonačelnika za klimu i energiju. S ciljem pružanja potpore općinama u provedbi akcijskih planova za održivu energiju, pokrajina Alicante kroz Agenciju za energiju u Alicanteu pokrenula je ovaj pokrajinski plan uštede energije. Provincijski plan uštede energije je tehnički/administrativni alat koji su dizajnirali Diputación de Alicante i Provincijska agencija za energiju kako bi pomogli općinama u energetske učinkovitosti i obnovljivoj energiji kroz ulaganja. Glavni cilj ovog Plana je financiranje potrebnih ulaganja za postizanje održivog korištenja energije, smanjenje potrošnje i povećanje ušteda u općinama u pokrajini.</p> <p>Provedbeno tijelo: Diputación de Alicante i Provincial Energy Agency</p> | |

5.2 ALATI ENERGETSKE UČINKOVITOSTI S OSVRTOM NA PREPOZNATE POTREBE

Ovdje predstavljeni alati energetske učinkovitosti grupirani su u kategorije na temelju potreba dionika i podupiru provedbu poboljšanog pristupa planiranja prikazanog u ovom priručniku. Također, alati su odabrani specifično za hrvatski kontekstu i usmjereni su na lokalne i regionalne razine:

- 1) izgradnja kapaciteta u planiranju energetske učinkovitosti - primjeri softvera za praćenje koji se koriste u drugim državama članicama
- 2) izgradnja kapaciteta u planiranju energetske učinkovitosti - smjernice za EE planiranje
- 3) izgradnja kapaciteta u planiranju energetske učinkovitosti - primjeri alata koji se odnose na metode procjene energetske potreba/dinamike

5.2.1 Alati energetske učinkovitosti kojima se prezentiraju razne software mogućnosti za praćenje korištene drugdje

| NAZIV I SAŽETAK | NAJBOLJA RAZINA ZA REPLIKACIJU |
|---|----------------------------------|
| EnergyPLAN, Bulgaria | lokalna, regionalna i nacionalna |
| <p>Model EnergyPLAN simulira rad nacionalnih energetske sustava na satnoj osnovi, uključujući sektore električne energije, grijanja, hlađenja, industrije i transporta. Glavna svrha je pomoći pri izradi nacionalnih strategija energetske planiranja na temelju tehničkih i ekonomskih analiza. Opći unosi su zahtjevi, OIE, kapaciteti energetske postrojenja, troškovi i opcionalne strategije regulacije koje naglašavaju uvoz/izvoz i proizvodnju viška električne energije. Ishodi su energetske bilance i rezultirajuća godišnja proizvodnja, potrošnja goriva, uvoz/izvoz i ukupni troškovi, uključujući prihode od razmjene električne energije. Softver EnergyPLAN je besplatan za preuzimanje, uzima u obzir tri primarna sektora bilo kojeg nacionalnog energetske sustava, koji uključuju sektore električne energije, toplinske energije i transporta.</p> <p>DETALJNE INFORMACIJE: www.energyplan.eu/</p> | |
| Monitoring & Reporting Online Tool, Ireland | lokalna, regionalna i nacionalna |
| <p>Ključni aspekt sustava čine pojedina javna tijela koja izvještavaju o svojoj potrošnji energije za sve vrste goriva (električna energija, toplinska goriva i transportna goriva, uključujući fosilne i obnovljive izvore) na organizacijskoj razini. Javna tijela izvještavaju o osnovnim podacima jednom godišnje (referentna godina je 2009., ali javna tijela mogu odabrati korištenje drugih godina). Javna tijela tada godišnje prijavljuju svoju potrošnju energije za prethodnu godinu. Za električnu energiju i prirodni plin, sva javna tijela moraju dostaviti svoje brojeve brojila jednom u SEAI (Uprava za održivu energiju Irske). SEAI svake godine pristupa podacima o potrošnji energije koji odgovaraju tim brojkama izravno od reguliranih operatera mjerila (ESB MRSO i Gas Networks Ireland). Svake godine javna tijela samostalno izvješćuju o ukupnoj potrošnji za sve izvore energije koji nisu povezani s mrežom (npr. loživa ulja, UNP, kruta goriva, dizel) izravno u SEAI. Uštede se izračunavaju usporedbom promjena potrošnje energije i pokazatelja aktivnosti svake javne ustanove svake godine.</p> <p>DETALJNE INFORMACIJE: www.seai.ie/Your_Business/Public_Sector/FAQ</p> | |

5.2.2 Alati energetske učinkovitosti koji prezentiraju moguće smjernice za planiranje energetske učinkovitosti

| NAZIV I SAŽETAK | NAJBOLJA RAZINA ZA REPLIKACIJU |
|--|---|
| <p>Data Access Guidebook For Sustainable Energy Action Plans, EU</p> <p>Podaci o energiji ključni su za utvrđivanje trendova u gospodarski prioritetnim sektorima te za usmjeravanje energetske politike i osiguravanje poboljšanja energetske učinkovitosti i povećane upotrebe obnovljive energije. Te se mjere zatim mogu ugraditi u politike i planove za održivu energiju, a njihov se nacionalni i lokalni napredak može redovito pratiti. Vodič za pristup podacima DATA4ACTION prvenstveno je razvijen za javne vlasti koje traže bolji pristup lokalnim, točnim energetske podacima na svom teritoriju za korištenje u održivom energetske planiranju; provoditeljima energetske planiranja koji žele podržati razvoj naprednih modela suradnje između javnih tijela i davatelja podataka, kao što su Regionalni podatkovni centar ili Energetski opservatorij; i pružatelji energetske podataka spremni igrati pozitivnu ulogu u razvoju i provedbi regionalnih i lokalnih energetske politika.</p> <p>DETALJNE INFORMACIJE: www.fedarene.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/576-Data-Access-Guidebook-rx15.pdf</p> | <p>lokalna i regionalna</p> |
| <p>Training tool for persons dealing with SEAP development , EU</p> <p>Nedostatak svijesti, znanja i sposobnosti prva je zapreka koju lokalne vlasti moraju nadići u pogledu klimatskih i energetske mjera. Kako bi se riješio ovaj problem, razvijen je poseban pristup prevladavanju ad hoc koncepata usmjerenih na jednu ciljanu temu. Alat za izobrazbu Capacity Conevenant-a je sveobuhvatan i dobro strukturiran kako bi se poboljšala izgradnja kapaciteta u općinskim tijelima političkih i tehničkih odluka, uključujući sve faze provedbe SEAP-a. Ovaj je alat okupio stručnost 19 europskih partnera poznatih po tome što kombiniraju praktične informacije, a uključuje i primjere u 8 tematskih modula koje je moguće replicirati. Rezultat je jedinstveni paket materijala za obuku i interaktivne online zajednice. Program se bavi razvojem novog SEAP-a (SEAP 1. generacije) i daje ideje prilikom razmatranja postojećih SEAP-a (SEAP-a druge generacije). Također, pruža osnovne smjernice, nudi ideje, savjete, savjete i alate - bavljene ljudima, strukturama, procesima za političare i tehničko osoblje. Istražite platformu: postanite učenik ili trener! "</p> <p>DETALJNE INFORMACIJE: http://managenergy.ro/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/RO_web_final.pdf</p> | <p>lokalna, regionalna i nacionalna</p> |
| <p>Regional Climate, Air and Energy Plan (SRCAE), France</p> <p>Regionalni plan za klimu, zrak i energiju Ile-de-France (SRCAE) je referentni dokument za lokalne vlasti koje žele djelovati na svom području. SRCAE je strateški dokument koji postavlja ciljeve za: energetske učinkovitost, razvoj obnovljive energije, poboljšanje kvalitete zraka i prilagodbu klimatske promjenama.</p> <p>DETALJNE INFORMACIJE: https://www.areneidf.org/mediatheque/publications</p> | <p>regionalna</p> |

| Energy efficiency and carbon saving advice for local government, Ireland | lokalna |
|---|---------|
| <p>Smanjenje potrošnje energije ima smisla u poslovnom kontekstu: štedi novac, povećava ugled i pomaže svima u borbi protiv klimatskih promjena. Carbon Trust pruža jednostavne i učinkovite savjete koji pomažu organizacijama da poduzmu mjere za smanjenje emisija. Jedan od najjednostavnijih načina za to je učinkovitije korištenje energije. Ovaj pregled za lokalne vlasti uvodi ključne mogućnosti za uštedu energije u ovom sektoru i pokazuje kako jednostavne akcije štede energiju, smanjuju troškove i koriste proračune na najbolji način. Informacije u ovoj publikaciji usmjerene su na upravitelje objekata, energetske menadžere i donositelje odluka koji rade u lokalnoj upravi. Usredotočujući se na besplatne i pristupačne mjere i akcije s najbržim povratom sredstava, ovaj pregled pokazuje najbolje mogućnosti za uštedu energije dostupne u mnogim zgradama lokalnih vlasti, pomažući menadžerima da ocijene ukupnu uspješnost zgrade lokalne vlasti; omogućuju procijenu potencijala za uštedu energije i navode ključna područja za poboljšanje; potiču podizanje svijesti o očuvanju energije među zaposlenicima i motiviraju ih za smanjenje otpada; potiču prevladavanje organizacijskih prepreke kao što su kapitalna ulaganja i nabava, te prikazuju kako izmjeriti uštede energije i troškove kako bi se prezentirala postignuća i zadržao poticaj za daljnje poboljšanje.</p> <p>DETALJNE INFORMACIJE: www.carbontrust.com/media/196392/ctv028-local-authorities.pdf</p> | |

5.2.3 Alati energetske učinkovitosti koji prikazuju primjere alata vezanih za metode procjene energetskih potreba/dinamike

| NAZIV I SAŽETAK | NAJBOLJA RAZINA ZA REPLIKACIJU |
|---|---|
| <p>The Integrated MARKAL-EFOM System (TIMES), EU</p> | <p>lokalna, regionalna i nacionalna</p> |
| <p>TIMES (integrirani MARKAL-EFOM sustav) je generator ekonomskih modela za lokalne, nacionalne ili multi-regionalne energetske sustave, koji osigurava osnovu baziranu na tehnologiji za procjenu energetske dinamike u dugoročnom razdoblju. Primjenjuje se na analizu energetskog sektora, ali se može primijeniti i za detaljno proučavanje pojedinih sektora. Procjene referentnih slučajeva krajnje potrošnje osigurava korisnik za svaku regiju. Korisnik daje procjene postojećih zaliha energetske opreme u svim sektorima, te karakteristike raspoloživih budućih tehnologija, sadašnje i buduće izvore opskrbe primarnom energijom i njihove potencijale.</p> <p>DETALJNE INFORMACIJE: https://iea-etsap.org/index.php/etsap-tools/model-generators/times</p> | |

| RE-SEETies energy forecasting tool, EU | lokalna, regionalna i nacionalna |
|---|----------------------------------|
| <p>RE-SEETies alat je skup energetskih jednadžbi predviđanja koje je razvio CRES u okviru RE-SEETies projekta (SEE program). Cilj alata je procijeniti buduće energetske potrebe koje se mogu ubaciti u ICLEI alat kako bi se izračunale emisije i za buduće godine. CRES je razvio niz jednadžbi za stambene, komercijalne i prometne sektore kako bi se procijenile buduće potrebe. Ako je potrebno, mogu se osigurati i dugoročne projekcije korekcije faktora emisije. Alat su već koristili sljedeći gradovi: Nitra (SK), Miercurea Ciuc (RO), Ptuj (SL), Egaleo (GR), Ivanić-Grad (HR), Budimpešta (HU), Skoplje.</p> <p>DETALJNE INFORMACIJE: www.Re-seeties.eu/see-methodological-toolikt-full-document</p> | |

| SEC-Suisse, France | lokalna |
|---|---------|
| <p>Projekt MEU ima za cilj razviti i testirati web alat koji točno zadovoljava potrebe planera urbanih energetskih sustava. Ovaj projekt pomogao je okupiti akademske partnere, kao i četiri švicarska grada. Alat nudi značajke sučelja GIS mapiranja kao glavne radne okoline; internetsku platformu, uključujući usluge koje se pružaju putem ArcGIS poslužitelja; kvantitativnu procjenu niza energetskih i okolišnih pokazatelja za urbano područje, kako na razini (zahtjeva) zgrada kao i opskrbe; izravan pristup planiranju urbanih područja stvaranjem. Također, omogućuje i kvantitativnu procjenu scenarija izgrađenih izravno od strane korisnika, na temelju izravnih modifikacija energetskog stanja u odnosu na proizvoljnu godinu; dugoročno praćenje na godišnjoj osnovi, vezano za energetske tokove, potrošnju, kao i za provedene energetske projekte, a sve kroz vremensku bazu podataka. Prvi prototip MEU platforme trenutno je u intenzivnoj fazi testiranja, na temelju konkretnih slučajeva definiranih s partnerskim gradovima.</p> <p>DETALJNE INFORMACIJE: www.bfe.admin.ch/php/modules/enet/streamfile.php?file=000000010045.pdf http://meu.epfl.ch/</p> | |
| Gap Tap Target Model, Ireland | lokalna |
| <p>Uprava za održivu energiju Irske (SEAI) razvila je Gap To Target Model Template kako bi se osiguralo da javna tijela znaju što točno znači ušteda od 33% za njihovu organizaciju. Alat je razvijen u Excelu i izdaje se svim javnim tijelima. Cilj je pomoći javnim tijelima u odgovaranju na neka ključna pitanja: Kakve projekte štednje trebamo postići 2020. godine? Možemo li uključiti planirane promjene u uslužnim razinama? Kako ću znati da će moji ciljevi biti postignuti? Koja ulaganja će mi možda zatrebati? Za korištenje modela unos podataka prvo mora biti dovršen zajedno s mogućnošću predstavljanja niza do 10 scenarija koji se temelje na različitim potencijalnim projektima itd., a sve kako bi se ostvarila potrebna ušteda. Alat sadrži uvod koji opisuje kako ga koristiti. Objašnjava cjelokupni format predložka, klasifikaciju ulaznih kategorija i uključuje smjernice za svaki unos.</p> <p>DETALJNE INFORMACIJE: www.seai.ie</p> | |
| Local Authority Energy Index, Ireland | lokalna |
| <p>Indeks energetske učinkovitosti lokalnih vlasti koji je razvila tvrtka Knauf Insulation pruža mjeru rada lokalnih vlasti na energetske učinkovitosti. Koristi kombinaciju kvantitativnih i kvalitativnih mjera kako bi se proizveo cjelokupni indeks učinkovitosti u energetske učinkovitosti. Nije namijenjena kritičnosti prema pojedinim vlastima, i kao i svi indeksi, mora se pažljivo tumačiti. Namjera mu je pokazati najbolju praksu i gdje lokalna tijela mogu poboljšati svoje rezultate. Energetski indeks lokalnih vlasti je alat koji omogućuje dužnosnicima, vijećnicima i drugim zainteresiranim stranama da mjere svoja ulaganja u energetske učinkovitost u odnosu na druga područja i pronađu načine za prevladavanje prepreka s kojima se suočavaju. Izvješće o 103 lokalnih vlasti u Velikoj Britaniji koje su koristile alat u 2015. dostupno je on-line. Potencijalne strategije za poboljšanje upravljanja energijom u njihovim područjima također se osiguravaju za svako pojedino tijelo na temelju načina na koji su postigle bodove.</p> <p>DETALJNE INFORMACIJE: http://www.knaufinsulation.co.uk/press-releases/local-authority-energy-index-tool-sharing-best-practice</p> | |

Cit'ergie, France

lokalna, regionalna i
nacionalna

Cit'ergie je operativni uređaj (oznaka) namijenjen lokalnim zajednicama koje žele poboljšati svoju energetska politiku (plan aktivnosti za održivu energiju) i njezine aktivnosti koje iz toga proizlaze. Nagrađuje kvalitetu djelovanja, upravljanje projektom, lokalnu koncertaciju, itd. Oznaka proizlazi iz Europske nagrade za energiju. Lokalna zajednica mora 1) napraviti popis na 6 područja koja se razmatraju u Cit'ergie; 2) potvrditi energetska-klimatska politiku i lokalni akcijski plan; 3) provesti vanjsku reviziju za provjeru politike i radnji, i 4) provoditi reviziju svake 4 godine kako bi održala ili poboljšala razina označavanja.

DETALJNE INFORMACIJE: www.european-energy-award.org/home
<http://www.citergie.ademe.fr/>





Supporting PUBLIC Authorities for
Implementing Energy Efficiency Policies

CROATIAN EXPERIENCE: PLANNING INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ANNUAL AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY ACTION PLANS

November 2018



Preface

This manual has been developed following the completion of training events from WP3 of the PUBLnEf project under activities of implementation of national project roadmap in Croatia.

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1. INTRODUCTION

In the context of the Republic of Croatia Energy Efficiency Plans present a systematic illustration of energy efficiency measures developed in accordance with the Energy Development Strategy of the Republic of Croatia, the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan, the Energy Efficiency Act and the Bylaw on Monitoring, Measurement, and Verification of Energy Savings.

Both Action Plan and the Annual Energy Efficiency Plan include the energy efficiency measures and list the obligated parties who are responsible for their implementation during the duration of the Plan.

Croatian Energy Efficiency Act defines two levels of planning:

The three-year Energy Efficiency Action Plan

The Energy Efficiency Action Plan contains an overview of planned energy efficiency measures planned by local and regional government units over a three-year period. The Energy Efficiency Action Plan proposal for the period 2017 - 2019, and every three years thereafter, is submitted to the National Energy Efficiency Authority by electronic means by 1st of October 2016, i.e. every three years thereafter. It serves as an important bottom-up input for the National Energy Efficiency Plan and its timing is one year before the year when the NEEAP is due. During the implementation the Energy Efficiency Action Plan can be supplemented and amended, with the consent of the National Energy Efficiency Authority.

Annual Energy Efficiency Plan

The Annual Energy Efficiency Plan is a subplan of the former document, which contains a detailed overview of the energy efficiency measures planned by the obligated parties during the following budget year. The proposal of the Energy Efficiency Plan is submitted to the National Energy Efficiency Authority by electronic and written means by October 1st, for the following year.

National Energy Efficiency Authority needs to give prior consent to the Proposal of the Plan, confirming the compliance of the proposals with the provisions of the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan, the Action Plan of the obligated party and all plans of the subsidy providers. The executive body of the local and regional government, which is an obligated party, submits the annual energy efficiency plan to the National Energy Efficiency Authority for approval after the adoption of the budget of the obligated party, i.e. city or county. With the Annual Plan, the obligated party also submits proof that the planned share of the funds provided by the local and regional government is secured.

National Energy Efficiency Authority submits the proposal of the annual plan to the subsidy providers whose funds the obligated party lists as a source of funding in the Proposal of the Annual Energy Efficiency Plan.

2. REPORTING ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ENERGY EFFICIENCY MEASURES

The obligated party reports on the implementation of measures at the annual level in the Annual Plan for the previous year.

The obligated party and/or the energy service provider will report on the implementation of achieved measures and realized energy savings by using the System for Monitoring, Measurement, and Verification of energy savings (SMiV). The obligated party is obliged to enter data on the measures implemented in SMiV. At the end of the year, the print-out of the implemented measures from the SMiV web application is enclosed in the annual plan as a confirmation of the implemented energy efficiency measures.

All the measures that the obligated party is implementing, and which are funded by the Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund (FZOEU), are to be entered in SMiV by the Fund, but the obligated party presents them in the planning and realization of their Annual Plans. The planning officer informs the SMiV administrator of the measures which are co-financed so the SMiV system administrator can join them with the respective Annual Plan.

When the measures are co-financed by multiple sources or implemented by more than one participant, participants choose the party to enter the data in SMiV by mutual agreement and inform the National Energy Efficiency Authority.

The Bylaw on the System for Monitoring, Measurement, and Verification of Energy Savings (hereinafter referred to as the Bylaw) describes how to calculate the savings that will result from the planned energy efficiency measures. The plans must contain all the parts listed in the Energy Efficiency Act, but the calculations should be done in accordance with the valid Bylaw.

Short summary of key aspects of Energy Efficiency planning in Croatia:

| | Energy Efficiency Act |
|--------------------------|--|
| Obligated Parties | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> all counties (20) and large cities (more than 35.000 inhabitants, currently 17 cities) other local and regional government entities can voluntarily take part in the planning scheme by delivering their energy efficiency plans to the National EE Authority |
| Types of Plans | <p>Action plan – three years</p> <p>Annual plan – one year</p> |

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Adoption method | <p>Action plan – representative body</p> <p>Annual plan – executive body</p> |
| Scope | <p>Energy efficiency measures within the responsibilities of obligated parties</p> |
| Deadlines for adoption | <p>Action Plan – send the proposal of the Plan to National Energy Efficiency Authority for approval by October 1, 2016, for the period 2017 – 2019. Upon approval, the approval by the representative body should be done by the end of the year.</p> <p>Annual plan - the proposal of the Plan by October 1 for the following year, and after obtaining consent from the National Energy Efficiency Authority, it should be approved by the executive body by the end of the year and inform the National Energy Efficiency Authority of the adoption.</p> |
| Obligation for submission | <p>For the approval to the National Energy Efficiency Authority, plans should be submitted by e-mail or by regular mail to address: Ministry of Environment and Energy, Radnička cesta 80, 10000 Zagreb.</p> |

3. ENERGY EFFICIENCY MEASURES WITHIN THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE OBLIGATED PARTIES

Energy efficiency measures are divided into categories of implementation depending on the method and responsibilities in the implementation:

1. Measures that the obligated party implements autonomously – an example of such measures is the replacement of office equipment with a more energy efficient, replacement of vehicles, renovation of buildings used by the obligated party and/or the company over which it has management rights, eco-training for employees of the obligated party, etc. It is considered that the obligated parties are implementing the measures independently even if they are co-financed from another source. The plan should list the planned amount of own resources and the planned source of co-financing. The amount of own funds is also proved by the budget plan of the obligated party for the year covered by the plan.

2. Measures that the obligated party co-finances - refer to the measures implemented by entities over which the obligated party has no management rights. Examples are programs of co-financing measures for citizens or entrepreneurs, and such measures include those measures that beside the obligated parties' funds also use the funds from other sources, such as The Fund (FZOEU) funds or EU funds.

3. The measures that the obligated party contracts - refers to the measures in which the obligated party has the authority to contract the implementation of the measures, but does not bear the risks of implementing such measures, and does not fund them with their funds, e.g. s the implementation of energy renewal of the building of the obligated party as energy services and the implementation of public-private partnership projects.

4. Measures implemented, but not financed, by the obligated party - refer to the measures in which the obligated party participates and/or decides on the implementation, but does not finance / co-finance them with their own resources, and again does not bear the risks associated with the implementation. An example of such a measure is the implementation of an info campaign fully funded from another source, but the responsibility for the implementation rests with the obligated party and/or the company over which it has management rights. If the work on the implementation of such a measure is not funded from an external source, it is considered that the obligated party co-finances them by the amount of the employee's work value and those measures do not fall into this category.

5. Measures with an indirect effect on the obligated party - refers to the measures in which the obligated party creates the preconditions for the implementation of other measures that they will implement independently. An example is the preparation of energy efficiency criteria in the public procurement, or a study and analysis of potentials to increase the energy efficiency. When planning these measures, estimated costs are those that arise from the actual costs incurred by the obligated party and their staff costs, but no savings are estimated, as savings will be determined after the particular measures are implemented.

3.1. CALCULATION OF ENERGY SAVINGS FROM THE IMPLEMENTED MEASURES

Energy efficiency measures are divided into several categories depending on the method of calculation of energy savings:

1. Measures for which there is an existing methodology defined in the Bylaw on Monitoring, Measurement, and Verification of Energy Saving

The energy saving of the measures that are planned to be implemented and are defined in the Bylaw should be calculated according to the methodology specified. Measures defined in the Bylaw include:

1. Integral reconstruction of existing residential buildings and service sector buildings
2. Reconstruction of thermal insulation of certain parts of the building
3. Introduction of building regulation for new residential buildings and service sectors buildings, and promotion of buildings with energy properties better than those required
4. New installation or replacement of heating systems and hot water preparation system (DHW) in residential buildings and service sector buildings
5. Installing devices for individual measurement of heat consumption
6. Photovoltaic solar modules
7. Solar thermal systems for the preparation of hot water in residential and service sector buildings
8. Heat pumps
9. New installation or replacement of air conditioner in residential buildings and service sector buildings
10. Measures for new installations or replacement of cooling systems in service sector buildings and industrial facilities
11. Replacement of existing or installation of new household appliances
12. Replacement of existing or installation of new office equipment
13. Replacement of existing or installation of new lighting fixtures in households
14. Replacement, improvement or installation of new lighting systems and components in service sector buildings and industrial facilities
15. Replacement or installation of a new public lighting system
16. Replacement of existing and buying new, more efficient vehicles
17. Encouraging eco-driving
18. Effective electric motors in the industry
19. Energy audits

e.g. If an integral reconstruction of existing buildings is planned when reporting a plan, in order to calculate the savings, data on the surface area, year of construction, and the characteristics of the heating system are required. The calculation of the savings of planned and implemented measures according to the methodology is done through the National System for Monitoring, Measurement, and Verification of energy savings – SMiV.

2. Measures for which the energy savings are determined by measurement

If there are measures for which the energy savings are determined by measuring the consumption, then their savings are calculated in the manner described in the *Bylaw on Energy Management in the Public Sector*. In this Bylaw the energy savings are determined by the difference in the measured energy consumption and the reference energy consumption.

Reference consumption selection principles:

- The reference consumption is determined for each metering point separately.
- If there have been no significant deviations in the consumption of energy or water for each metering point, the reference consumption is the average consumption over the last three years.
- If in the last three years there have been significant deviations in the consumption of energy sources or water for each metering point, the reference consumption is considered the consumption in one year or average consumption over the last 5 years of use of the building.

3. Measures for which no calculation methodology exists

For specific measures not prescribed by the methodology (e.g. measures in the industry), the savings are determined per project and are evaluated by authorized parties as stated in the Bylaw.

e.g. If an info campaign measure is planned for which energy-saving study has been carried out, it is necessary to enclose this study along with the plan. If it is planned to implement a measure that does not have a defined mode of saving, it falls into the category of eligible energy efficiency measures, but its savings are not added to the plan's achievement.

There is no need for all measures to bring savings in kWh. Energy efficiency measures can be divided into supportive and executive. Supporting policy measures are those measures which, as a result, do not have measurable savings, but serve as support for implementing executive measures (for example, establishing a new funding system for EE measures, or conducting an EE information campaign, drafting of project documentation, etc.). These measures are listed in the plan and entered into SMiV but their savings are equal to zero if there is no reliable way of calculating the savings.

4. ENERGY EFFICIENCY PLANS

Both Action Plan or the Annual Energy Efficiency Plan include energy efficiency measures and list the obligated parties who are responsible for their implementation, are planning to implement them during the duration of the Plan as well as refers to national energy efficiency related legislation.

4.1. ACTION PLAN

The action plan contains the elements determined by the Energy Efficiency Act, which are:

1. Presentation and assessment of the state and the needs in the immediate consumption of energy

- According to data from the energy balance for the last five years preceding the period for which the plan is presented, expressed in TJ. The data is taken in the form in which it is stated in the balance sheet and is not corrected by factors such as the degree of days, structural changes, changes in the gross social product or changes in production volume. The base year is not needed because there is no calculation of the target savings.
- Expected needs in the immediate energy consumption for the duration of the plan. If a deviation from the historical consumption trend is expected, explanation of the difference and changes that will occur is required

2. Long-term goals, including a framework for energy saving, measures, and indicators for improving energy efficiency

- Energy savings targets represent the sum of all planned savings mentioned in the plan and are calculated according to the national methodology.

3. Activity holder and deadlines for implementation

- Energy savings holder is an obligated party or energy service provider who invests its own resources in measures to increase energy efficiency and bears the risks associated with the implementation of the energy efficiency project. It is necessary to show the timeline of the measure implementation.

4. Measures to improve energy efficiency in line with the Energy Development Strategy and other strategic documents of the Government of the Republic of Croatia

- The measures are to be presented according to the responsibilities of the obligated party as shown in this document.

Energy Efficiency measures should be shown in a tabular form according to the example and should contain the following information:

a. EE measure title

b. Energy savings holder is an obligated party or energy service provider who invests its own resources in measures to increase energy efficiency and bears the risks associated with the implementation of the energy efficiency project

c. State the name (category) of the measure according to the propositions in the Bylaw for monitoring, measurement and verification of consumption, by the bottom-up method (e.g. Integral reconstruction of existing residential building measure Bylaw, appendix 2. If a measure that is not listed in the Bylaw is being implemented, the category should be filled with „Measure that is not defined by the methodology”

d. Description of the measure with data specific for the project which is available at the moment of the planning drafting (m², number of appliances, number of windows, etc. with as many details as possible)

e. The amount of energy savings in [kWh and tCO₂] – explained in the chapter 3.1 of this manual

f. The lifetime of measure (available in the Bylaw.)

g. Planned amount of investment in the implementation of the measure

h. Source of financing – list planned sources of financing (e.g. FZOEU, EU funds)

i. Implementation Deadlines

j. Method of monitoring the implementation of the measures – through SMiV application

5. Calculation of planned energy savings in accordance with the Bylaw for monitoring, measuring, and verifying energy savings

- calculation of the energy savings resulting from the planned measures (for details see chapter 3.1. of this manual)

6. Methods of monitoring of the plan’s implementation and reporting

- monitoring of the plan implementation is done through SMiV application

7. Methods of financing the plan

- List sources of funding with the total amount if they are known. In the Action Plan, the assumptions on the funding amounts are sufficient, while a more detailed description of financing items is required in annual plans.

4.2. ANNUAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY ACTION PLAN

The annual plan contains elements as prescribed by the Energy Efficiency Act, namely:

1. An analysis of the achievement of the objectives set out in the Action Plan, including a general goal for energy savings in the area of regional self-government unit or a large city

- The objective analysis is an overview of all the measures implemented in the previous period, and it can be shown by printing out the measures taken from the SMiV.

2. Activity holder and deadlines for implementation

- Energy savings holder is an obligated party or energy service provider who invests its own resources in measures to increase energy efficiency and bears the risks associated with the implementation of the energy efficiency project. It is necessary to show the timeline of the measure implementation.

3. Measures to improve energy efficiency in line with the Energy Development Strategy and other strategic documents of the Government of the Republic of Croatia

- The measures are to be presented according to the responsibilities of the obligated party as shown in this document

4. Calculation of planned energy savings in accordance with the Bylaw for monitoring, measuring, and verifying energy savings

- calculation of the energy savings resulting from the planned measures is explained in the chapter Calculation of Energy Savings

5. Methods of monitoring of the plan implementation and reporting

- monitoring of the plan implementation is done through SMiV application

6. Methods of financing the plan

- List sources of funding with the total amount if they are known. In the Action Plan, the assumptions on the funding amounts are sufficient, while a more detailed description of financing items is required in annual plans.

Energy Efficiency measures should be shown in a tabular form according to the example and should contain the following information:

a. EE measure title

b. Energy savings holder is an obligated party or energy service provider who invests its own resources in measures to increase energy efficiency and bears the risks associated with the implementation of the energy efficiency project

c. State the name (category) of the measure according to the propositions in the Bylaw for monitoring, measurement and verification of consumption, by the bottom-up method (e.g. Integral reconstruction of existing residential building measure Bylaw, appendix 2. If a measure that is not listed in the Bylaw is being implemented, the category should be filled with „Measure that is not defined by the methodology”

d. Description of the measure with data specific for the project which is available at the moment of the planning drafting (m², number of appliances, number of windows, etc. with as many details as possible)

e. The amount of energy savings in [kWh and tCO₂] – explained in the chapter Calculation of Energy Savings

f. The lifetime of measure (available in the Bylaw .)

g. Expected total financial amount of investment in the implementation of the measure

h. Source of financing – list planned sources of financing within the limits of own budget and all other sources if they are being planned (e.g. FZOEU, EU funds, EU projects, etc.). A clear description is required, if there are multiple sources, it is necessary to list which sum is expected from which source, not the cumulative sum.

i. Implementation Deadlines

j. Method of monitoring the implementation of the measures – through SMiV application

5. USE OF PUBLENEF PROJECT FINDINGS TO SUPPORT ENERGY EFFICIENCY PLANNING APPROACH IN CROATIA

One of the key activities of the PUBLENEF project was to help EU member states to implement useful sustainable energy policies, by showcasing examples of effective practices from other member states. This was achieved through several project tasks and is presented in detail in various project deliverables. The following chapters include findings from these deliverables which are related to energy efficiency planning and support capacity building in local and regional government used on training events related to implementation of Croatian roadmap. The objective was to provide PUBLENEF partners and key policymakers and stakeholders with the necessary resources that cover their specific needs related to future energy efficiency planning and assist in promoting general energy efficiency awareness as well as capacity building.

5.1 BEST PRACTICE EXAMPLES ADDRESSING RECOGNIZED NEEDS

The best practice examples presented herein are grouped into categories based on the stakeholders' needs for improvement related to Croatian existing energy efficiency planning approach and supporting implementation of an improved planning approach presented in this manual, adapted specifically to Croatian context and focusing on both local and regional levels. The categories are:

- 1) Overcome the absence of guidelines & handbooks supporting EE measures development and
- 2) Help in setting the public sector's EE policy strategic goals with defined targets on a national level.

5.1.1 Best practice examples providing ideas on possible EE measures and initiatives

| TITLE AND SUMMARY | LEVEL BEST REPLICATED ON |
|---|--------------------------|
| The Sustainable Construction Programme in Andalusia, Spain | regional |
| <p>The Sustainable Construction Programme in Andalusia is a combination of economic measures (subsidies and incentives) and other actions such as regulatory, training and fiscal, that seek, through energy saving and energy, and renewable energy, to promote the energy rehabilitation of buildings, urban rehabilitation, improve the competitiveness of companies of the construction sector, create skilled employment and reduce energy poverty. The programme is developed with the participation of companies, mostly SMEs, liaising with the Agency in the management and processing of incentives, which facilitates the administrative procedures for final users to request incentives. In total, within this Programme there are more than 8,300 collaborating partner companies throughout Andalusia. The aim of the project is achieving a low carbon economy in Andalusia and a more sustainable and environmentally respectful construction model, in line with the EU's objectives.</p> <p>Implemented by: Agencia Andaluza de la Energia, Junta de Andalucía</p> | |

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Sustainability in integrated development, Netherlands | regional and local |
| <p>The municipality of Zuidhorn applies an integrated development model for the redevelopment of the Zuidhorn railway station area, along with the development of a new park-and-ride facility. Sustainable technologies are integrated, and in cooperation with consultants and research institutes, as much as possible new innovative technologies are implemented and tested in the area. The focus within the programme is not only on direct results (such as the development of the park-and-ride facility), but also on the development and testing of new approaches and technologies. By collaborating with knowledge institutes, and facilitating this testing in a public place, innovations can be brought forward. Energy savings and renewable energy generation are only long-term goals. The project aims to integrate several innovative technologies in the programme. One of the key aspects is 'piëzo' (piezoelectricity), as part of a research project with Tauw consultancy and the University of Groningen. In this technology, movements (vibrations) of pedestrians and vehicles are transformed into energy, used for instance for street lighting. The key short to medium-term goals are the development of the local/regional knowledge-based economy, and the application of innovative technologies in public.</p> <p>Implemented by Municipality of Zuidhorn</p> | |
| Project Regional Networks for the development of a Sustainable Market for Bioenergy in Europe (BioRegions) | regional |
| <p>The project aims to support the creation of bioenergy regions that will provide at least one third of the heating and electricity requirements through local and sustainable sources of bioenergy, particularly solid biomass. The project aims to support the development of markets for solid biomass in the 5 target regions; stimulate investment in bioenergy projects and in the markets of local actors; inspire rural areas to follow the example of the target regions. Each region will adopt a formal Action Plan with an agenda and reference milestones to enhance their bio-energy to at least 1/3 of the energy demand for electricity and heating. In order to implement in the project, Bulgaria set up a programme to develop its bio-energy market, by creating a regional network in the SREDNA GORA region, with several partners: negotiators and producers of biomass boilers; energy auditors; biomass associations and energy agencies; national forest administration; energy service and financing company.</p> <p>Implemented by: Sredna gora</p> | |
| Promotional packs on energy efficiency in the Lesser Poland Voivodship, Poland | regional |
| <p>Numerous initiatives for increasing awareness about energy efficiency are held yearly in Poland. In 2016 the voivodship of Lesser Poland organized a campaign aimed at raising consumers' awareness of energy efficient solutions and their benefits. As part of the ongoing efforts for increasing energy efficiency in Poland, the Lesser Poland Voivodship introduced the promotional pack on energy efficiency campaign. The main goal of the project was promoting energy saving solutions. Throughout the campaign, they handed out promotional packs on energy efficiency to the local consumers. Each promotional pack contained two LED light bulbs, a radiator reflector screen, a faucet aerator for the sink or bathroom, a shower flow regulator, and an informational brochure. The effort was aimed at promoting individual energy efficiency in residential households. As predicted the project increased social awareness promoting energy efficiency and energy savings. The residents responded very favourably to the educational campaign and appreciated being provided with materials allowing them to implement simple energy-efficient solutions in their households.</p> <p>Implemented by: Lesser Poland Voivodship</p> | |

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| The Night Hawks project - Night Walks: off production hours site inspections i.e. energy checks, Sweden | local |
| <p>Night walks are on-site energy surveys held at times when businesses are closed to the public. Energy experts conduct the survey with a view to identifying areas of energy waste within a business, in order that a bespoke action plan can be produced and implemented so as to enable direct and significant energy savings. The project has raised awareness about energy efficiency in the retail industry. Most managers and decision-makers know that reducing costs can increase profit, but they do not realize that every day that passes without energy savings costs money. Some of them (both in shops, shopping centres and retail parks) have limited interested in energy efficiency because they do not see its economic potential. Therefore, it was important to show the concrete potential savings that exist in their premises. The method of Night Walks was initiated by the Energy Agency for Southeast Sweden and has been developed and performed in collaboration between eight European partners (Sweden, Cyprus, Denmark, Italy, Latvia, France, United Kingdom). It can be adapted in small buildings and in larger premises and not just limited to the retail sector.</p> <p>Implemented by: Energikontor Sydost AB</p> | |
| iURBAN Project, Bulgaria | local |
| <p>The IURBAN project focuses on both energy consumption (electricity, heating, water and gas) and energy production (PV and solar thermal) for cities located in different European countries (Bulgaria, Croatia, Germany, Italy and Spain). It is part of the Horizon 2020 programme for the period 2014 - 2020. The tool “Urban Energy” should allow the creation of new models of management and production of cleaner and more efficient energy. The objective is to put in place support systems enabling local elected officials and professionals to take effective decisions as to integrate their territories in the iURBAN project’s objectives. The tool will meet the growing needs of the market for cheaper and cleaner energy services. It is designed with the direct involvement of end users (local residents, energy companies and public administration). The use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) has proven pivotal. The goal is to create a more entrepreneurial ICT ecosystem, increase innovation, and help entrepreneurs to take risks and businesses to grow.</p> <p>Implemented by: Energy Agency of Plovdiv (EAP)</p> | |
| PROMISE – Promoting best practices to support energy efficient consumer behaviour on European island, Spain | local |
| <p>While the EU may be made up of 28 Member States, the number of islands within the union runs into the thousands, dotted around the seas of the North Atlantic to the Mediterranean. While climate and cultures may vary, many of the issues faced by these islands – such as achieving energy efficiency – are much the same. This is why the European PROMISE Project – launched in June 2011 and funded by the European Commission under the Intelligent Energy – Europe (IEE) programme – has promoted energy savings among households on four target islands. By sharing information and experience, energy agencies from EU members Samsø (Denmark), Rhodes (Greece) and Tenerife (Spain), along with Iceland, aimed to promote tried-and-tested methods for reducing the energy consumption of households. In the frame of this project, the energy agency from Tenerife carried out an awareness campaign in the island of Tenerife that lasted 18 months targeting households and the islands’ energy policy makers to promote energy efficiency behaviour among households of the island.</p> <p>Implemented by: Agencia Insular de Energía de Tenerife</p> | |

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| Establishing a team responsible for the implementation and monitoring of the “Low carbon economy plan”, Poland | local |
| <p>The team was created to realize the requirements of implementing the Low carbon economy plan and ensuring a correct delivery date, as well as monitoring of the plan’s implementation. The team began its work in May 2016 and was created through an ordinance of the City’s Presidents. Creating a team that has a specific goal in common, which is what it strives to achieve, makes the team members more involved and interested in the initiative. Thanks to the cooperation and involvement of the team members, many pro-ecological initiatives and investments will be realized. The realization of the tasks included in the low carbon economy plan will result in: a significant reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, decreased final energy consumption via improving energy efficiency, increasing the share of renewable energy sources in total energy use, and improving air quality within the city’s area. The results will be observed in the next 4 years.</p> <p>Implemented by: City of Opole</p> | |

5.1.2 Best Practice examples to be used for improving the EE planning system across all levels

| TITLE AND SUMMARY | LEVEL BEST REPLICATED ON |
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| Joint procurement process for purchasing bulk energy in the Zlín Region, Czech Republic | regional and local |
| <p>The Energy Agency of the Zlín Region (EAZK) has been carrying out a procurement process for purchasing bulk energy for the organisations established by the Zlín Region since 2007. Through the coordinated process, considerable results have been achieved, especially concerning savings on energy bills. This action is the example of a functional model of multilevel governance, in which a region provides independent technical capacity and expertise through its own organisation (energy agency), and municipalities provide their technical and energy data suitable for monitoring and more effective energy planning on both municipal and regional level. As a directly measured impact, the model of the joint procurement for purchasing bulk energy generates considerable savings suitable for further investments to the energy efficiency or RES development on both regional and municipal level.</p> <p>Implemented by: Energy Agency of the Zlín Region</p> | |
| Energy Saving Provincial Plan – Alicante, Spain | local |
| <p>The province of Alicante has a strong commitment with the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy European Initiative and is it recognized as Covenant Coordinator by the Commission. As such the province puts its resources and know-how at the service of signatories. 138 municipalities are currently adhered in the province of Alicante to the Covenant of Mayors and / or the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy. With the objective of supporting municipalities in the implementation of the Sustainable Energy Action Plans, the province of Alicante through the Alicante Energy Agency launched this provincial Energy Saving Plan. The Provincial Energy Saving Plan is a technical / administrative tool designed by the Diputación de Alicante and the Provincial Energy Agency to assist municipalities in Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy through investments. The main objective of this Plan is the financing of the necessary investments to achieve sustainable energy use, reduced consumption and increased savings in the municipalities of the province.</p> <p>Implemented by: Diputación de Alicante and the Provincial Energy Agency</p> | |

5.2 ENERGY EFFICIENCY TOOLS ADDRESSING SPECIFIC NEEDS

The energy efficiency tools presented herein are grouped into categories based on the stakeholder's needs and supporting implementation of an improved planning approach presented in this manual adapted specifically to Croatian context and focusing on both local and regional levels:

- 1) capacity building in energy efficiency planning – examples of monitoring software used in other Member States
- 2) capacity building in energy efficiency planning – guidelines for EE planning
- 3) capacity building in energy efficiency planning - examples of tools related to methods of estimation of energy needs/dynamics

5.2.1 Energy efficiency tools showing examples of monitoring software used elsewhere

| TITLE AND SUMMARY | LEVEL BEST REPLICATED ON |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| <p>EnergyPLAN, Bulgaria</p> <p>The EnergyPLAN model is an input/output computer model for Energy Systems Analysis. It simulates the operation of national energy systems on an hourly basis, including the electricity, heating, cooling, industry and transport sectors. The main purpose is to assist the design of national energy planning strategies on the basis of technical and economic analyses. General inputs are demands, RES, energy plant capacities, costs and a optional different regulation strategies emphasizing import/export and excess electricity production. Outputs are energy balances and resulting annual productions, fuel consumption, import/exports and total costs including income from the exchange of electricity. The EnergyPLAN software is free to download, considers the three primary sectors of any national energy system, which includes electricity, heat and transport sectors.</p> <p>DETAILED INFO: www.energyplan.eu/</p> | <p>local, regional and national</p> |
| <p>Monitoring & Reporting Online Tool, Ireland</p> <p>The key principle of the system is individual public bodies reporting their energy consumption for all fuel types (electricity, thermal fuels and transport fuels (including fossil and renewables)) at an organisational level. Public bodies need to report baseline data on a once off basis (default baseline is 2009, but public bodies can elect to use earlier baselines). Public bodies then report their energy consumption annually for the previous year. For electricity & natural gas, all public bodies have to do is submit their meter numbers once to SEAI (Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland). SEAI accesses the energy consumption data corresponding to these meter numbers directly from the regulated meter operators (ESB MRSO and Gas Networks Ireland) each year. Each year, public bodies self-report their total consumption subtotals for all non-network connected energy sources (e.g. heating oils, LPG, solid fuels, diesel) directly to SEAI. Savings are calculated by comparing changes in each public body's energy consumption and activity metric each year.</p> <p>DETAILED INFO: www.seai.ie/Your_Business/Public_Sector/FAQ</p> | <p>local, regional and national</p> |

5.2.2 Energy efficiency tool presenting guidelines for EE planning

| TITLE AND SUMMARY | LEVEL BEST REPLICATED ON |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| <p>Data Access Guidebook For Sustainable Energy Action Plans, EU</p> <p>Energy data is crucial for identifying trends in the economic priority sectors to target energy policies and to ensure energy efficiency improvements and increased renewable energy deployment. These measures can then be built in to sustainable energy policies and plans, and their national and local implementation progress can be monitored periodically. The DATA4ACTION Data Access Guidebook has been primarily developed for public authorities that are seeking better access to local, accurate energy data within their territory for use in sustainable energy planning; energy Planning Facilitators wishing to support the development of advanced collaboration models between public authorities and data providers such as a Regional Data Centre or Energy Observatory; and Energy Data Providers willing to play a positive role in the development and implementation of Regional and Local Energy Policies.</p> <p>DETAILED INFO: www.fedarene.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/576-Data-Access-Guidebook-rx15.pdf</p> | <p>local and regional</p> |
| <p>Training tool for persons dealing with SEAP development , EU</p> <p>Lack of awareness, knowledge and capacity is the first hurdle that local governments must exceed in terms of climate and energy measures. A specific approach to overcome the ad hoc concepts, focused on a single theme was developed to tackle this issue. Capacity Covenant training tool is a comprehensive and well-structured to improve capacity building at municipal bodies of political and technical decision, claiming all stages of implementing a SEAP. This tool brought together the expertise of 19 European partners renowned for combining practical information and examples ready replicated across 8 thematic modules. The result is a unique package of training materials and interactive online communities both at the beginning and for advanced users. The programme deals with developing a new SEAP ("1st generation" SEAP) and provides ideas when reviewing existing SEAPs ("2nd generation" SEAP). It gives basic guidance, offers ideas, hints, tips and tools - dealing with people, structures, processes for politicians and technical staff. Explore the platform: become a learner or a trainer!"</p> <p>DETAILED INFO: http://managenergy.ro/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/RO_web_final.pdf</p> | <p>local, regional and national</p> |
| <p>Regional Climate, Air and Energy Plan (SRCAE), France</p> <p>The Ile-de-France regional climate, air and energy plan (SRCAE) is the reference document for local authorities wishing to act on their territory. The SRCAE is a strategic document that sets out the objectives for: energy efficiency, renewable energy development, improving air quality and adapting to climate change.</p> <p>DETAILED INFO: https://www.areneidf.org/mediatheque/publications</p> | <p>regional</p> |
| <p>Energy efficiency and carbon saving advice for local government, Ireland</p> <p>Reducing energy use makes perfect business sense; it saves money, enhances reputation and helps everyone in the fight against climate change. The Carbon Trust provides simple, effective advice to help organisations take action to cut emissions. One of the simplest ways to do this is to use energy more efficiently. This overview for local authorities introduces the main energy saving opportunities for the sector and demonstrates how simple actions save energy, cut costs and make the most of budgets. The information in</p> | <p>local</p> |

this publication is aimed at facilities managers, departmental energy managers and decision-makers working in local government. Focusing on low and no- cost measures and actions with the quickest payback, this overview demonstrates the best energy saving opportunities available in many local authority buildings, helping managers to appraise the overall performance of a local authority building; assess the potential for energy savings and indicate key areas for improvement; raise awareness of energy conservation amongst staff and motivate them to reduce waste; overcome organisational barriers such as capital investment and purchasing, and measure energy and cost savings to demonstrate achievement and maintain impetus for further improvement.

DETAILED INFO: www.carbontrust.com/media/196392/ctv028-local-authorities.pdf

5.2.3 Energy efficiency tool showing examples of tools related to methods of estimation of energy needs/dynamics

| TITLE AND SUMMARY | LEVEL BEST REPLICATED ON |
|---|------------------------------|
| The Integrated MARKAL-EFOM System (TIMES), EU | local, regional and national |
| <p>TIMES (The Integrated MARKAL-EFOM System) is an economic model generator for local, national or multi - regional energy systems, which provides a technology-rich basis for estimating energy dynamics over a long-term. It is applied to the analysis of the energy sector but may also applied to study in detail single sectors. Reference case estimates of end-use energy service demands are provided by the user for each region. The user provides estimates of the existing stock of energy related equipment in all sectors, and the characteristics of available future technologies, present and future sources of primary energy supply and their potentials.</p> <p>DETAILED INFO: https://iea-etsap.org/index.php/etsap-tools/model-generators/times</p> | |
| RE-SEETies energy forecasting tool, EU | local, regional and national |
| <p>The RE-SEETies tool is a set of energy forecasting equations that was developed by CRES in the framework of the RE-SEETies project (SEE Programme). Its aim is to estimate future energy needs which can be fed into the ICLEI tool in order to calculate emissions also for future years. For the residential, commercial and transport sectors a series of equations have been developed by CRES to estimate future needs. If necessary longer term projections correction of emission factors may also be provided. The tool has been used already by the following cities: Nitra (SK), Miercurea Ciuc (RO), Ptuj (SL), Egaleo (GR), Ivanić-Grad (HR), Budapest (HU), Skopje.</p> <p>DETAILED INFO: www.Re-seeties.eu/see-methodological-toolikt-full-document</p> | |
| SEC-Suisse, France | local |
| <p>The MEU project has as objective to develop and test a web tool that precisely meets the needs of planners of urban energy systems. This project helped put together the academic partners, as well as four Swiss cities. The tool offers the features of GIS mapping interface as main working environment; web-based platform, including services provided through ArcGIS Server; quantitative assessment of a series of energy and environmental indicators for an urban area, both at the level of the (request) buildings as the supply; direct</p> | |

access to the planning of urban areas, through the creation, then the quantitative assessment of scenarios built directly by the user, on the basis of direct modifications on the energy state of affairs to an arbitrary year; ongoing monitoring, on annual basis of energy flows, consumption, as well as energy projects undertaken, through a temporal database. A first prototype of the MEU platform is currently in an intensive phase of tests, based on concrete cases defined with the partner cities. A computer architecture consolidation effort is also undertaken in order to improve the robustness of the tool.

DETAILED INFO: www.bfe.admin.ch/php/modules/enet/streamfile.php?file=000000010045.pdf
<http://meu.epfl.ch/>

Gap Tap Target Model, Ireland

local

Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (SEAI) developed a Gap To Target Model Template to ensure public bodies know exactly what the 33% savings requirement means for their organisation. The tool was developed in excel and issued to all public bodies. It mains to assist public bodies in answering some key questions: What savings projects do I need to hit 2020? Can I incorporate planned changes in service levels? How do I know my targets will be reached? What investment may I need? To use the model input of the M&R data must first be completed along with the opportunity to present a series of up to 10 scenarios based on different potential projects etc. to deliver the required savings. It includes an introduction to describe how to use it. It explains the overall format of the template, the classification of entry categories and includes guidance notes for each entry.

DETAILED INFO: www.seai.ie

Local Authority Energy Index, Ireland

local

The Local Authority Energy Index, developed by Knauf Insulation, provides a measure of Local Authorities' work on energy efficiency. It uses a combination of quantitative and qualitative measures to produce an overall index of performance in energy efficiency. It is not intended to be critical of individual authorities, and like all indices it has to be interpreted with care. It is intended to show best practice and where Local Authorities can improve their performance. The Local Authority Energy Index is a tool allowing officials, councillors and other interested parties to measure their energy efficiency efforts against other areas and find ways to overcome barriers they may be facing. A report on 103 local authorities in the UK who utilised the tool in 2015 is available on line. Potential strategies to improve energy management in their areas are also provided for each individual authority based on how they have scored.

DETAILED INFO: <http://www.knaufinsulation.co.uk/press-releases/local-authority-energy-index-tool-sharing-best-practice>

Cit'ergie, France

local, regional and national

Cit'ergie is an operational device (label) addressed to local communities which want to improve their energy policy (sustainable energy actions plan) and its actions resulting from it. It awards the quality of actions, management of project, local concertation, etc. The label is derived from the European label Energy Award. The local community has to 1) make an inventory on the 6 areas considered in Cit'ergie; 2) validate an energy-climate policy and local actions plan; 3) conduct an external audit for check the policy and actions, and 4) realize an audit every 4 years to maintain or improve its level of labeling.

DETAILED INFO: www.european-energy-award.org/home
<http://www.citergie.ademe.fr/>

