

INTELLIGENT ENERGY - EUROPE

2003-2006

ANNUAL

WORK PROGRAMME

2003

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1. Introduction

The Intelligent Energy - Europe (EIE) Programme¹ is intended to support the European Union's policies in the field of energy as laid down in the Green Paper on Security of Energy Supply, the White Paper on Transport and other related Community legislation². Its aim is to support sustainable development in the energy context, making a balanced contribution to achieving the general objectives of security of energy supply, competitiveness, and environmental protection (Art. 1 of the programme Decision).

According to this decision the programme is structured in four specific fields:

- (a) "SAVE", which concerns the improvement of energy efficiency and the rational use of energy, in particular in the building and industry sectors (with the exception of actions under STEER), including the preparation of legislative measures and their application;
- (b) "ALTENER", which concerns the promotion of new and renewable energy sources for centralised and decentralised production of electricity and heat and their integration into the local environment and energy systems (with the exception of actions under STEER), including the preparation of legislative measures and their application;
- (c) "STEER", which concerns support for initiatives relating to all energy aspects of transport, the diversification of fuels such as through new developing and renewable energy sources and the promotion of renewable fuels and energy efficiency in transport, including the preparation of legislative measures and their application;
- (d) "COOPENER", which concerns support for initiatives relating to the promotion of renewable energy sources and energy efficiency in the developing countries, in particular in the framework of the Community cooperation with developing countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Pacific.

According to Article 5(1) of Decision 1230/2003/EC of the European Parliament and the Council the implementation of the programme is based on a work programme established by the Commission in consultation with with the committee referred to in Article 8 of this decision. A global work programme for the period 2003-2006 was established, which determines the priorities of the programme and details the funding arrangements as well as the selection and award criteria. In addition, annual work programmes are established, specifying the annual priorities as well as the annual budget available.

¹ Decision No 1230/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2003 adopting a multiannual programme for action in the field of energy "Intelligent Energy - Europe" (2003-2006), OJ L 176, of 15.7.2003, p. 29

² Towards a European Strategy for the security of energy supply, COM (2000) 769 final; European Transport Policy for 2010: a time to decide, COM(2001) 370.

The Annual Work Programme 2003 is based on the global work programme 2003-2006. It details the annual priorities for 2003, the means of implementation and the estimated budget foreseen for its implementation.

Actions or projects supported in the framework of the EIE programme will be committed to remove market barriers to the increased use of energy efficiency and renewable energy sources. They will equally have a significant impact at European level, a high profile and the broadest possible relevance to European citizens and policies. In this context, preference will be given to proposals of outstanding quality that present cost-effective arrangements and a significant dimension.

Generally the actions will be promotional activities in the very broad sense. In contrast to the 6th Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development (FP6) the EIE programme will not support costs related to investments in technologies, however many of the actions will have a link to one or more energy efficiency and/or renewable energy technologies.

2. Annual priorities for 2003

2.1. Grants – Call for proposals 2003

The objectives and priorities of the whole period of the EIE programme are described in the global work programme 2003-2006. These priorities are structured as Vertical and Horizontal Key Actions. For 2003 only part of the Key Actions are given priority. For 2003 those Key Actions have been prioritised, which respond best to current Community energy policy priorities and its needs for activities, which are in a logical sequence of Key Actions of a field the first, and those which will be opened in each call. Key Actions of a more complex nature or introducing new issues to the programme will only be launched at a later stage in order to give more time for promotion and preparation.

It is expected that the actions launched by the annual work programme 2003 will contribute significantly to achieve the Communities' objectives related to energy efficiency and renewable energy sources as set by the Energy Efficiency Action Plan³ and the White Paper for Renewables⁴. In particular contributions are expected to improve the energy performance of buildings, the energy intensity in industry and the integration of renewable energy sources into the electricity system as well as to increase the use of renewable energy sources for heating and cooling purposes. Regarding the new programme field STEER the actions should considerably contribute to increase the capacity of local actors in the fields of energy aspects of transport. Regarding the new programme field COOPENER the actions should strengthen local actors in developing countries to be better placed in future to specify their sustainable energy requirements and to establish sustainable energy strategies, policies, legislation, plans, programmes, projects and financing arrangements to attract investment.

The majority of the selected priorities will be implemented as grants following a Call for Proposals (referring to Types 1-3 of sub-chapter 3.1.).

The priorities for the call for proposals 2003 are presented in the following.

2.1.1. VKA1 – Multiplying success in buildings (SAVE)

Buildings use about 40% of total final energy consumption in the EU while their lower energy efficiency in Central and Eastern European Countries (CEEC) gives this sector a greater

³ Action Plan to Improve Energy Efficiency in the European Community, COM(2000)247 final (26/04/2000)

⁴ White Paper for a Community Strategy and Action Plan, COM(97)599 final (26/11/1997)

importance there. Increasing energy efficiency in the building sector is therefore a priority. Over a million new buildings will be erected during the next 15 years in the EU and about 1-2% of the building stock is renovated per year. Major energy efficiency gains can be achieved when a building is renovated or newly built. These factors led the Commission to propose a Directive on the energy performance of buildings including a set of measures to reduce their energy consumption, which was adopted by the European Parliament and the Council in December 2002⁵.

Europe is at the forefront of many aspects of building design such as the combination of architectural design and technology. Strengthening this lead and translating it into standard European practice is desirable as is transferring this knowledge into building rehabilitation.

This key action is intended to make a substantial contribution to developing and promoting tailored sets of measures to improve the performance of buildings, including measures to reduce the energy consumption as well as small-scale CHP and RES applications. It aims also to serve as a catalyst for the take-off of the buildings Directive and to prepare and accelerate its implementation. The main focus is on the retrofitting of buildings. The Target areas to be addressed are:

- Tools for the take-off of the buildings directive (partly via Calls for tenders)
- Schemes for the implementation of energy services in buildings (e.g. Energy Performance Contracting), in particular retrofitting
- Public buildings as shining examples
- Promotion of best practice examples of high energy performance buildings

2.1.2. VKA3 – Innovative approaches in industry (SAVE)

The industrial sector's share of EU energy consumption decreased from more than 40% in the early 1980's to around a third in the 1990's and to 28% today. The trend is in part due to increasing demand in other sectors and partly due to reduced consumption in the industrial sector. The reduction in the sector has been due to a considerable improvement in energy efficiency and to structural changes. The situation EU industry faces today is quite different from 20 years ago and the attractiveness of investment in energy efficiency is in many cases lower. In the CEECs industrial energy intensity is still high and energy efficiency investments can pay back quickly. However, information about efficient technologies and energy management needs to be spread and financial means identified to fund such investments. In both cases, industry needs to reduce energy consumption to stay competitive and contribute to achieving the Kyoto commitments. EU industry must therefore find innovative technological and non-technological approaches to further reduce energy consumption while CEEC industry can still benefit greatly from more traditional technological solutions.

The Key Action aims to contribute substantially to a continuous reduction in the energy intensity of the industry sector in the next decade. This should improve the competitiveness of EU and CEEC industry. For this objective it will be important to integrate the energy efficiency efforts with other company priorities such as quality of products and services, cost-efficiency, environmental policy

⁵ Directive 2002/91/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16th December 2002 on the energy performance of buildings, Official Journal L 001, 04.01.2003, p. 65-70

(EMAS, IPPC, Kyoto), quality of working environment, etc. and to demonstrate the benefits of energy efficiency for these other companies priorities.

To achieve this objective, the key action addresses different subjects to get and maintain energy efficiency on the companies' agenda. It tackles energy efficiency potentials in industry in a way that industrial actors in all countries participating in the EIE programme are addressed. A special focus will be given to small and medium size enterprises (SMEs). Underlining the Community's initiatives on Combined Heat and Power (CHP), special attention will also be given to the promotion of polygeneration⁶. The Target areas to be addressed are:

- Instruments for Energy Management, including energy audits, energy accounting, benchmarking activities, voluntary agreements
- Energy Services in SMEs
- Polygeneration

2.1.3. VKA5 – RES electricity (ALTENER)

Market players see the Directive on the promotion of electricity produced from RES in the internal market as a welcome step and it has provided confidence for future projects. Implementation by the Member States and subsequent monitoring by the Commission are the next important steps.

Projects to be supported under this key action should address the objectives and priorities of the Directive, and support its implementation. Furthermore, looking beyond the boundaries of this specific Directive, thorough analyses of other relevant developments and policy related initiatives that may affect the development of the RES electricity market, should be covered by this key action. Examples of such are agriculture, environment and fiscal policies as well as policies which address the problems of remote/outermost regions.

The Key Action “RES electricity” will support organisations in different Member States and candidate countries to work together and to encourage a considerably greater fraction of electricity consumption produced from RES in order to achieve the EU level targets.

This Key Action objective can only be reached through collaborative efforts mainly between National Governments, the market actors and various associations concerned. This implies that proposals within this Key Action should involve at least two or more of these actors to secure a strong link between theory and practice. The Key Action objective does not target specific RES electricity technologies, but focuses more on some of the most important non-technological issues to be addressed to facilitate the accelerated market introduction of all RES technologies. In the context of this key action, projects involving fuel cells and hydrogen technologies combined with RES technologies and as storage options may be supported.

The Target areas below all have a number of concrete aims to fulfil in order to provide the optimum support for the successful implementation of the RES electricity directive:

⁶ Polygeneration contains all type of multigeneration, at least electricity and heat but also e.g. cooling or products.

- National indicative targets
- Support schemes
- Grid system issues
- Green electricity
- Distributed electricity generation

2.1.4 VKA6 – RES heat (ALTENER)

The main renewable energy source used for heating purposes in the EU is biomass in its various forms. However, solar and geothermal heating can also provide an increasingly important contribution in certain European countries. There are no legislative instruments in place on a European level, which are specifically designed to stimulate a maximum uptake of RES heat. However, the Directive on the energy performance of buildings is an important instrument for stimulating the future uptake of RES heat. Among the elements of this Directive⁷, the aim for a common methodology for integrated energy performance standards is important in respect of RES heat.

Proposals to be supported under this key action should address the objectives and priorities that are needed for the implementation of the above-mentioned Directive, and should encourage a greater uptake of RES heat in the built environment, including CHP as well as district heating and cooling schemes.

The proposed Directive on the promotion of cogeneration aims to encourage further development of CHP based on RES. Such decentralised production of electricity together with heat/cooling will not only reduce the transmission and distribution losses in the electricity grid, but will also encourage greater use of RES heat in a wide range of building types as well as in district heating and cooling schemes.

The Key Action “RES heat” will encourage a greater share of heat to be produced from RES, by developing appropriate wood-fuel standards, by improving the supply chains of biomass (including energy crops) and other RES heat products. It will also contribute by developing well-functioning and non-discriminatory heat market structures, by stimulating integration of solar heat applications in buildings, by stimulating the exploitation of geothermal heat sources via heat pump technologies and by providing best practice examples.

The Target areas to be addressed under this key action are:

- Legislation, fuels standards and norms for RES heating systems
- Supply chain and market structures for RES heat products
- Promotion and training

⁷ see footnote 5

2.1.5. VKA10 – Strengthening the knowledge of local management agencies in the transport field (STEER)

The networks of energy agencies play an important role in supporting EU energy policies and will play a major role in implementing the Intelligent Energy - Europe programme. Agencies can play a key role in triggering local change, supporting the implementation of relevant policies and activities to save energy and sharing best practice.

Energy saving in transport has not been a priority field for agencies in the past, but should now become one. This will require new structures for co-ordination and information exchange. The competences of staff working in the agencies will need to be extended in the fields of transport best practice, vehicle technology, alternative fuels, transport policy tools and measures, and change management. Staff will need to become familiar with best practice and develop appropriate methodologies to assist local actors such as SMEs to analyse their operations and put in place appropriate measures. These activities will require specific staff training and empowerment activities.

This Key Action aims at strengthening the transport knowledge of agencies, and thus enable them to promote the take up of best practice and other measures aiming at increased energy efficiency and use of alternative fuels in transport. The Target areas to be addressed are:

- Training and education of local agencies in alternative fuels and energy use in transport
- Supporting local actors to collaborate in programme and project participation

2.1.6. VKA11 – Energy policies, legislation and market conditions for enabling poverty alleviation in developing countries (COOPENER)

The immediate objective of this KA is to strengthen the existing local capacities in the fields of energy policy and regulations, with a view to assisting local, national or regional energy policy makers and regulators to create favourable market conditions for the provision of energy services that can be used to alleviate poverty in rural, urban and peri-urban areas of developing countries. The results of such actions should make it more attractive and easier for local actors, including the private sector, to mobilise investments in the provision of sustainable energy services for health, education, housing, and wealth creating activities for the energy poor, for example to provide sustainable power for lighting, communications, water pumping, and wealth creating machinery, as well as sustainable heat for cooking, and the heating and cooling of buildings.

The focus of this key action will be sub-Saharan Africa. The Target areas to be dealt with under this key action are:

- The energy policy chain, from development to promotion and implementation
- Pro-poor energy regulations, addressing sustainability, targets, and decentralised generation
- Energy planning for urban, peri-urban and rural areas
- Financing, investments and support schemes for energy sector programmes and projects, with particular emphasis on SMEs

- Promoting best practice in energy services to meet the needs of the poor

2.1.7. VKA12 – Strengthening local energy expertise in developing countries (COOPENER)

The objective of this Key Action is to promote and support initiatives in developing countries, which will help to build a critical mass of human capital with up to date knowledge and expertise in energy policy making, energy regulations, energy planning and project financing, as well as in the latest technologies and best practices available for improving the efficiency of energy use, and for increasing the use of renewable energies. Priority will be given to those initiatives which are focused on tackling the poverty agenda through the provision of sustainable energy services for lighting, communications, water pumping, education, health, and wealth creating activities.

Such expertise will be needed for many years to come in the public sector for the development and management of energy policies, regulations and programmes as well as in the private sector for the local development and deployment of energy technologies and services.

The focus of this key action will be sub-Saharan Africa. The Target areas to be dealt with under this key action are:

- Training and networking for energy policy makers, regulators, and planners
- Training, networking, mobility and study tours for energy professionals
- Strengthening existing Energy Centres, Agencies and Industry Associations

2.1.8. HKA2 – Think globally, act locally

Citizens behaving in an energy conscious and environmentally responsible way are the most important implicit element of any energy policy. Therefore the broad objectives of this Key Action are to demonstrate the feasibility and need for local action as one major element to achieve the energy and environment objectives of the European Union. This should be fulfilled by fostering actions aimed at inducing a change in present behaviours and in encouraging the installation and use of efficient and renewable technologies by local end-users.

The Key Action seeks to achieve better efficiency in the implementation of local actions by local actors (such as local and regional authorities, citizens, interest groups, NGOs, chambers of commerce, associations) through providing support to existing local & regional agencies in various ways: training, exchange of experiences and good practice, development of joint actions, benchmarking, provision of European added value to local actions, operation of thematic networks of agencies, European meetings, including annual general meetings of agencies dealing with local action. In particular it is intended to create a virtual European facility for agencies and a central service provider, through a dedicated call for tenders with the ManagEnergy logo.

The Key Action seeks to provide support for the creation of new local & regional energy management agencies where it is deemed necessary and convenient, and there is a clear

commitment by the local authorities to support such infrastructure in the long run. Priority will be given to the creation of agencies in Candidate countries, where there is a shortage of such basic infrastructure. The creation and, when appropriate, reinforcement of national associations of agencies is also considered a necessary element to ensure a basic infrastructure for local action with a European dimension.

The Key Action will support a high level reflection group, consisting of representatives of all major stakeholders in local action in the energy field. This reflection group will recommend future action, monitor progress, act as a catalyst for communication with individual local actors and maintain a continuous dialogue with the European Commission on local implementation of RES and RUE.

The Target areas to be addressed are:

- ManagEnergy: the facilitating instrument for local energy activities
- Support for the creation of local and regional energy management agencies and for the operation of national associations of agencies
- Think globally: Community added value (Reflection Group)

2.1.9. HKA3 – Financing mechanisms & Incentives

Financing is often a critical issue in relation to RES and RUE. A key problem is that current energy prices do not reflect all the costs of energy. The characteristics of some investments, particularly on the demand side, are cost-effective over the lifetime of the investment but have comparatively long pay-back times acting as a disincentive to potential investors. Another barrier for RES and RUE investments is often their small scale, compared to investments to conventional energy supply-side investments, which make them less attractive to financing institutions. Some market actors also lack access to financial resources.

Different types of financing measures have been developed and applied in the past. These range from traditional subsidy schemes, through tax relief and exemptions to more innovative schemes such as third party financing and energy performance contracting. Previous work has also looked at the creation of Energy Service Companies or investment funds for energy efficiency and renewable energy sources, as well as at incentive schemes related to Demand Side Management measures (Third-Party Financing, Energy Performance Contracting). This Key Action aims to build on these previous experiences. It will also encompass supportive work for incentive schemes under a broader scope such as the Flexible Mechanisms under the Kyoto Protocol.

The objectives are to analyse the impact of existing financing instruments and identify key factors for their success and failure, to facilitate the development of innovative financial schemes tailor-made for the financing of RES and RUE, the promotion of successful existing and newly developed schemes, and a regular and targeted exchange of experience of all stakeholders. The Target areas to be addressed are:

- Cross-country analysis of different financing mechanisms
- Development and promotion of innovative financing instruments and incentives schemes for RES & RUE investments

- The right to fair competition
- Platform/Forum for exchange of experience on financing mechanisms & incentives

2.1.10.HKA4 – Monitoring & Evaluation

RES and RUE policy initiatives on EU and national levels rely more and more on quantitative targets and concrete objectives. Consequently monitoring and evaluation of these policies and measures become of increasing importance. Activities such as ODYSSEE, MURE and EURO-Barometer as well as the development of methodology and instruments for policy monitoring have been supported in previous programmes. The activities in the EIE programme regarding monitoring and evaluation will cover a range from project level up to the level of monitoring the implementation and evaluating the effectiveness of community policy. Where appropriate, these activities will be co-ordinated with Member States in order to encourage the use, as far as possible, of harmonised approaches and methodologies. The Key Action will also address the modelling of future trends and policy impacts.

The general objective is to assess as well as forecast the effects and effectiveness of different measures and policies to increase the contribution of RES and RUE and help to fulfil European energy and climate change policy and to meet the respective objectives. Activities under this key action should help to promote RES/RUE activities by contributing to:

- a better understanding and knowledge of the benefits and costs of different RES/RUE policies and measures as well as of different investments in energy efficiency and renewable energy sources;
- improvement of the design of RES/RUE activities, by providing lessons from experience e.g. promising combination of tools and key factors for implementation which will allow a better tuning of activities to the various implementation levels.

This key action aims to raise the profile of monitoring and evaluation in itself and to achieve a higher standard of “applied methodological” knowledge in the energy sector and among its key actors. This will contribute to the establishment of a “monitoring and evaluation culture” and aid the further development of existing methods and concepts for monitoring and evaluation that go beyond the traditional economic analysis and to include:

- Social issues, such as quality of life of citizens at home, in their journeys to work, and resulting from the better “natural” performance of buildings and transport systems
- Cultural issues defining types of action associated for example to traditions and meteorological conditions.
- Behavioural aspects of citizens, SME’s and related organisations, such as municipalities, public transport companies, architects.
- Governance issues, such as helping to make citizens more active in the fields of RES/RUE.

The Target areas to be addressed are:

- Monitoring and evaluation of different RES/RUE policies and measures

- Methods, indicators and modelling of future trends and policy impacts
- Platform for exchange of experience on monitoring & evaluation

The priorities for 2003 are summarised in table 1.

Table 1: Summary of EIE Priorities in 2003 – Vertical and Horizontal Key Actions

Field	Vertical Key Action	2003
SAVE	VKA 1 Multiplying success in buildings	X
	VKA 3 Innovative approaches in industry	X
ALTENER	VKA 5 RES-Electricity	X
	VKA 6 RES-heat	X
STEER	VKA 10 Strengthening the knowledge of local management agencies in the transport field	X
COOPENER	VKA 11 Energy policies, legislation and market conditions for enabling poverty alleviation in developing countries (focus sub-Saharan Africa)	X
	VKA 12 Strengthening local energy expertise in developing countries (focus sub-Saharan Africa)	X

For COOPENER key actions, the call for proposals will focus on the geographical area of sub-Saharan Africa and will be launched for a budget of 6 Mio euros.

Field	Horizontal Key Action	2003
SEVERAL	HKA 2 Think globally, act locally	X
	HKA 3 Financing mechanisms & Incentives	X
	HKA 4 Monitoring & Evaluation	X

2.2 Procurement – Call for tender 2003

A Call for Tenders will be launched to complement the actions with services where this is appropriate. Within the priorities of the Work Programme, the following services will be tendered in 2003:

Table 2: List of services to be tendered with estimated budgets

List of tenders	related to Key Action	Estimated costs in Mio €
Public Awareness Campaign for an Energy Sustainable Europe	H 5	4.0
Development of European Norms and Framework of Norms for the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD)	VKA 1	1.3
Framework contract for long range energy modelling for the period up to 2030	HKA 4	2.0
Analysis and guidelines for implementation of CHP directive	VKA 1-3, VKA 5-7	0.3
Assessment of SAVE Agencies	HKA 2	0.1
Updating of Information on Member State Energy Efficiency Policies and Measures and Creation of Database	HKA 4	0.035
Evaluation of the Impact of the Council Directive 93/76/EEC ("SAVE Directive")	HKA 4	0.025
Total		7.76

The budget foreseen for this procurement is approx. 7.76 Mio Euro. It is planned to launch a Call for Tenders as soon as possible after the adoption of the EIE programme and its work programme.

3. Eligibility, selection and award criteria

3.1. Grants

Related to grants three different types of actions will be included in the call for proposals, namely:

- Type 1: General Actions (GA)
- Type 2: Support for the establishment of new local and regional energy management agencies
- Type 3: Specific Support for Events (SSE)

These types of action are described in more detail below. The basis for all three types of actions is the concept of a shared-cost action.

Table 2: Comparison of the three types of actions (Types 1-3)

	Type 1: General Actions (GA)	Type 2: Support for the creation of new local and regional energy management agencies	Type 3: Specific support for events (SSE)
Type of call / submission	Call for proposals with fixed closing date	Call for proposals with fixed closing date	Call for proposals with two closing dates per year
Content of the proposed action	Fixed by the proposers on the basis of Key Actions and of priorities stated in the Call; not all Key Actions of the WP open in each CFP	Fixed by the proposers on the basis of the priorities stated in Horizontal Key Actions 2 and of priorities stated in the Call	Fixed by the proposers on the basis of Key Actions and of priorities stated in the Call; all Key Actions of the WP are open for SSE

(Contd.)	Type 1: General Actions (GA)	Type 2: Support for the creation of new local and regional energy management agencies	Type 3: Specific support for events (SSE)
Typical actions	Know-how transfer, networking, pilot actions, best practice dissemination, etc.	Establishment of new local or regional energy management agency	Conferences, seminars
Publication of call	published in the OJ and DG TREN website	published in the OJ and DG TREN website	published in the OJ and DG TREN website
Participants eligible to submit proposals	Public and private legal persons from EU, EEA and Candidate Countries ⁸	Only local or regional public authorities from EU, EEA and Candidate Countries	Public and private legal persons from EU, EEA and Candidate Countries
Minimum number of participants	<u>All but COOPENER</u> : 3 independent legal persons from 3 different countries <u>COOPENER</u> : 2 independent legal persons based in different EU Member countries or Candidate Countries ⁹	2 independent legal persons from 2 different countries	1 legal person
Principle for funding	Co-financing, no-profit	Co-financing, no-profit	Co-financing, no-profit
EU contribution	Max. 50% of total costs	Max. 50% of total costs	Max. 50% of total costs, never more than 40.000 EUR
Approx. portion of operational EIE budget¹⁰	78 - 80%	Incl. in budget for general actions	1-2%

⁸ Exception: For COOPENER developing country based organisations must be employed as subcontractors.

⁹ Additionally organisations from those developing countries (in Africa, Asia, Latin America or the Pacific) in which the actions are to be carried out have to be substantially involved.

¹⁰ Taking into account that 80-85% of the budget available for projects will be grants and 10-15% of the budget available for projects will be procurements.

(Contd.)	Type 1: General Actions (GA)	Type 2: Support for the creation of new local and regional energy management agencies	Type 3: Specific support for events (SSE)
Ownership of results	With the participants ¹¹ ; Commission has the right to use	With the participants; Commission has the right to use	With the participants; Commission has the right to use

The following section describes the eligibility, selection and award criteria for co-financed actions (grants). Details will be set out in the Call for Proposals and in the Guide for proposers, which applicants should consult when writing a proposal. The Guide for proposers will be part of the information package provided for applicants.

2.2.1. Eligibility and selection criteria

Eligibility and selection criteria both result in a “yes or no decision”.

Eligibility criteria relate to formal requirements of the call. They specify e.g. the use and completion of the application forms, the number of originals and copies to be submitted, the way of submission (paper and/or electronic submission), language requirements, the minimum number of participants and different countries involved, etc. The eligibility criteria will be described in detail in the call for proposals.

The Eligibility criteria will be checked by the Commission on receipt of proposals. Failure to comply with these will result in the proposal not being forwarded to the evaluation committee¹².

The selection criteria will be assessed as the first step by the evaluation committee. Selection criteria refer to the legal status as well as to the financial and technical capacity of the applicants. Failure to comply with these criteria will result in a proposal not being evaluated further by the evaluation committee.

The evaluation committee may ask an applicant to provide additional proof or to clarify the supporting documents related to the selection criteria, within a specified time limit.

¹¹ Exception: For COOPENER activities this ownership will be expanded to subcontractors from developing countries.

¹² For further details regarding the evaluation applicants are referred to the “Guide for proposers”, which will be provided as part of the information package for applicants.

2.2.2. Award criteria

Award criteria for Type 1 “General Calls for Proposals”

The following table indicates the five main award criteria that will be used for evaluating the General Calls for Proposals. The five criteria will carry an equal weighting within the overall assessment. A mark of over 50% will be required for each of the first four criteria while a mark of over 70% will be required for the last criterion (Organisation of the team). For a proposal to be classified as worth funding, the overall sum of the marks for all criteria should exceed 70% of the maximum total score.

Type 1 – Award criteria	
Award criterion 1	Quality of the action
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The extent to which the proposed action reflects the state of the art and builds on previous actions¹³, in the context of the EIE programme objectives – the importance of the project aims in relation to EU policies, targets and legislation, – complementarity with relevant actions of/in Member States and participating countries – compatibility of the project goals with the needs of the key market actors – the quality and relevance of the expected results 	
Award criterion 2	Quality of the approach
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – clarity of definition of the work packages and deliverables – appropriateness of the targets and indicators for success – quality of methodology – appropriateness of proposed approach to achieve goals – dissemination plan and tools to be used. 	
Award criterion 3a	Community added value (except COOPENER)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – benefits from carrying out the project at EU level. – EU dimension of the issues (including market barriers) to be tackled, and of the actions to be carried out – Appropriate geographical coverage of the project team – Transferability of the solutions developed to other parts of the EU 	

¹³ The EC will make information on previous projects/actions available. Information on previous SAVE and ALTENER projects (from 1996 onwards) will soon be available from the EIE website via a publicly accessible project database.

Award criterion 3b	Community added value (for COOPENER only), incl. the quality of EU / developing country cooperation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Coherence with agreed development strategy for the developing country / region, including contribution to poverty alleviation and related development goals. – Coherence of the action with other EU (including EU Member States) actions in the developing country or region concerned, including links to the EU Energy Initiative. – Size and scope of the subcontracted input and degree of commitment from organisations based in developing countries (substantial involvement required) – Transferability of the results to other developing countries – Benefits from carrying out the work at EU level, and EU dimension of the project team 	
Award criterion 4	Costs and benefits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Co-financing scheme, including proposed levels of co-financing – Appropriate costs for the various sub-tasks in the work programme – Appropriate costs per cost category, notably sub-contracting – Value for money – comparing the direct outcomes expected to result from the project with the costs and effort involved 	
Award criterion 5	Organisation of the Team
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Distribution and balance of effort between partners – Knowledge, expertise and relevant experience of the team – Presence of relevant market actors in the consortium – Management, including project management structure, work plan, co-ordination and project team communications 	

Award criteria for Type 2 “Support for the creation of new local and regional energy management agencies”

The following table indicates the five main award criteria that will be used for evaluating the proposals for the establishment of new local or regional energy management agencies. The five criteria will carry an equal weighting within the overall assessment. A mark of over 50% will be required for each of the first four criteria while a mark of over 70% will be required for the last criterion (Organisation of the team). For a proposal to be classified as worth funding, the overall sum of the marks for all criteria should exceed 70% of the maximum total score.

Type 2 – Award criteria	
Award criterion 1	Quality of the action
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Presentation and credibility (objectives, phases, timetable) – the quality and relevance of the expected results, in energy demand terms and in terms of the impact on sustainable development/environment – Operational role of the permanent staff, evaluation and control of performance – Commitment for the future of the agency after 3 years 	
Award criterion 2	Quality of the approach
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Clarity of the task definition and appropriateness of the targets and indicators for success – Partnership with neighbour agencies and national agency – Appropriateness of proposed approach to achieve goals – Dissemination plan and tools to be used. 	
Award criterion 3	Community added value
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Partnership with experienced agencies, networks and initiatives at European level. – European co-operation budget and actions – Transferability of the solutions developed to other parts of the EU 	
Award criterion 4	Costs and benefits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Co-financing scheme, including proposed levels of co-financing – Already ensured co-funding – Appropriate costs per cost category, notably sub-contracting, % of wages and direct costs of the agency – Value for money – comparing the direct outcomes expected to result from the project with the costs and effort involved 	
Award criterion 5	Organisation of the Team
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Decision and orientation boards – Autonomy degree of the agency – Involvement of the elected representatives – Management, including project management structure, work plan, co-ordination and project team communications 	

Award criteria for Type 3 “Specific Support for Events”

The following criteria will be used for the evaluation of applications for Specific Support for Events:

Type 3– Award criteria	
Award criterion 1	Contribution of the action to furthering EU energy policies and goals
Award criterion 2	Quality of the action
Award criterion 3	Community added value from the action
Award criterion 4	Costs and benefits

For the subcriteria see type 1. They will carry an equal weighting within the overall assessment.

3.2. Procurement

Eligibility, selection criteria and award criteria together with their thresholds and weightings will be defined in the Call for Tenders and the tender documents (terms of reference). Call for tenders and other procurement methods follow the Commission's standard procedures for public procurement.

4. Available budget for the calls 2003

The total operational budget of the EIE programme for 2003 is 49.33 Mio Euro, of which 47.36 Mio is on budget line B4-106 for actions in the fields SAVE, ALTENER and STEER and 1.97 Mio is on budget line B7-841 for COOPENER actions towards developing countries. The global commitment, based on this annual work programme will be made for the amount of 49.33 Mio Euro.

The indicative budget foreseen for these grants is approx. 41.57 Mio Euro, of which 0.5 Mio Euro are foreseen for Specific Support for Events (action type 3).

Additional contributions to the budget are expected from the participation of candidate countries and EEA countries upon the conclusion of the relevant association agreements and Memoranda of Understanding. This will be taken into account when establishing the ranking of selected projects and of the reserve list following the evaluation of proposals.

In summary, the following estimated budgetary allocation for each means of implementation is foreseen for the year 2003:

Table 2: Operational budget 2003, amount of global commitment and estimated budgetary allocation for each means of implementation

		2003
		mio €
B4-106 (ALTENER / SAVE / STEER)		47.36
B7-841 (COOPENER)		1.97
GRANTS	41.57	
PROCUREMENT	7.76	
Global commitment		49.33

It is expected that a maximum of 80 contracts and agreements will be concluded from the operational budget 2003.

5. Planning of the calls 2003

It is planned to launch a Call for Proposals and a call for tenders as soon as possible after the adoption of the EIE programme and its work programme.

The Commission will publish the calls in the Official Journal of the European Union (OJ) as well as on the website of DG TREN.

The minimum duration of the Call for Proposals will be three months. Regarding Specific Support for Events two cut-off dates are foreseen, leading to an evaluation approximately every 6-8 months. The exact cut-off dates will be announced in the Call.