

Document Nr.: D01.2-RMA-BSU-WP2-230407

EC - EIE Programme - SEIPLED Project

FIRST REPORT

“WP 2: METHODOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT AND TOOLS”

Certificate for the energy performance of industrial economy

1. Local approach
2. Local conditions
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Abstract of the Project

The SEIPLED general objective is to demonstrate that sustainable energy investment projects can have a positive local economic development impact. The partners will: i) demonstrate the viability of integrated programmes, where the sustainable energy dimension reinforces local development aspects; ii) transfer knowledge to all EU local energy agencies and involve at least 64 external already active contacts, most of them in new MS. The project activity will start with the definition of the local strategy, selection of the financial tools, and integration of proposals in the local economic development plans. This activity will involve a local advisory group, which will express opinion, give advice and contribute to the proposed project plans. The planning phase will provide project plans, to be disseminated through the project website and the active contacts, kept regularly informed during all project steps. A Strategic Environmental Assessment will also be performed.

WP2 Methodological Development and Tools

D01.1 Reports on Methodological Development Approach (RMA).

Objective:

The RMA wants to photograph the state of the art of each region by analysing the local approach in matters of energy consumption in general, energy behaviour in relation to the specific case study each partner presents to develop, analysing the local socio-economic conditions, identify funding measures and identify possible barriers that slow down the procedures in obtaining them. A case study (project) plan takes in consideration all information found and will be developed in relation to these results.

Role and relevance for project:

Establishing a socio-economic picture of the local/national situation in relation to the proposed case study for development of sustainable energy project.

Role and relevance for targeted readers:

Raise awareness of viability of local development through sustainable energy project.

Target groups:

Energy Agencies, Development Agencies, Public Bodies, SME's.

Glossary of abbreviations

CHP	Combined heat and power
ERDF	European Regional Development Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
KfW	Reconstruction Loan Corporation (Germany)
OP	Operational Programme
R & D	Research & Development
RES	Renewable energy sources
SAB	Saxon Development Bank
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SF	Structural Funds
SME	Small and medium sized enterprises

1. Local approach

Please describe in about half a page the objectives, methodology and expected results of the planning exercise you have proposed in your region.

Objectives:

The local project is primarily aimed at introducing the Saxon certificate for energy performance in industrial sector focused on small and medium sized enterprises (SME) and resulted from the thereby elaborated measure plan, at implementing energy investments and measures with support of Structural Funds (SF). Incentive systems are created by combining the energy certificate with other supporting schemes for regional economic development. In addition, staff of SME and the Chambers/associations is qualified as energy efficiency managers in order to support decision-making processes for energy investments. In general, tapping energy savings potential through energy investments improves the competitiveness of Saxon industry and enhances the attractiveness of business location of Saxony.

Methodology:

Therefore, it is firstly necessary to contribute strategically to the programming of the next SF period (2007-2013). The priorities of the different policies (Operational Programme, European Programme Planning Documents, Regional Development Plan, Saxon energy programme, Saxon Climate Protection Programme) and financial aids in terms of small and medium scale business and energy promotion have to be evaluated. Based on these results, petitions for guidelines and planning documents can be made at a later stage of the SEIPLED project which accomplish the Operational Programme (OP) in order to advance the realisation of the proposed local project. These activities are strongly supported by the local advisory group in which all relevant stakeholders are involved. The basic principles for the certificate for energy performance of the industrial sector (model of indicators, model of classification of enterprises, catalogue of measures to improve the energy efficiency of enterprises, values of investments, energy and cost savings achieved, effects of CO₂ reduction, etc.) have already been elaborated and are tested at the moment. Starting from this knowledge and the results of the evaluation of policy tools the planning exercise of the local project is then tackled. The supporting schemes for the introduction of the certificate for energy performance of small and medium sized enterprises and for the implementation of energy investments are worked out including guidelines, selection criteria, evaluation criteria, administrative procedures, how to approach the potential applicants, indicators of effectiveness, budget planning, etc. In addition, existing incentive systems in the range of business and energy/environment are collected and assessed. From this follows which incentive systems may be applied in connection with business development and enterprises that are certified and have undertaken enormous energy investments. Complementarily, a concept is worked out to qualify

staff of SME and Chambers/associations as energy efficiency managers due to the experience that there is still a lack of skilled employees who initiate energy investments in SME and use the availability of different support programmes.

Overall results:

It is expected that the potential of the Saxon energy certificate for enterprises to activate energy investments is enormous and the innovative model approach allows combining energy efficiency in enterprises with financial aids for promotion of investment and business development. In addition, investments in improving energy efficiency, submission of energy projects to SF or other regional funding, safeguarding and increasing employment and location of enterprises in Saxony are expected as well. The action will demonstrate that this approach has an enormous replication potential, in already industrialised areas and in areas of new- or re-industrialisation, as it motivates internally the enterprises to invest specifically on energy, avoiding competition with other forms of industrial investment, and results in better access to support programmes.

In general, these results contribute effectively to regional economic development, increase economic competitiveness und securing the economic future of the region.

2. Local conditions

Describe the local context, in terms of socio-economic conditions, of energy and environmental situation and of available human and financial resources, in relation with the topic of your plan.

Demography and labour market

Saxony has a population of 4.278.086 inhabitants. In 2005, its regional GDP per capita is 20.058,03 € (national GDP/capita: about 27.218 €). In recent years, economic development in Saxony has been characterised by economic growth and a comparatively modest decline in employment (compared to the other East German Länder). Nonetheless, the unemployment rate of around 20 percent (women: 19,8 %, men: 20,3 %) remains a core problem for the Land's development. An important variable for future development is productivity, where Saxony is even below the average of the East German Länder. However, this is the flip side of the comparatively modest reduction in employment.

Closely connected with labour market, the demographic change has to be considered as another exigent challenge. Saxony lost about 14% of its inhabitants between 1989 and 2003, mainly well-educated people below aged forty. A further decline of population can be expected in future.

Regional disparities

Regional patterns of development show more or less stable groups of winners and losers. Regional disparities have been increased. The border regions in eastern Saxony are mainly in danger of being continuously left behind. It forces on the development of different visions for the development of the centres on the one hand and the periphery on the other hand. There are some

centres with diversified economic structures which constantly grow, e.g. Leipzig, Dresden, Chemnitz/Zwickau. Here, the ERDF funding is regionally highly concentrated: More than a quarter of ERDF funding goes to these three urban centres. Subsidies to enterprises have the highest concentration, whilst environmental measures have the lowest regional concentration.

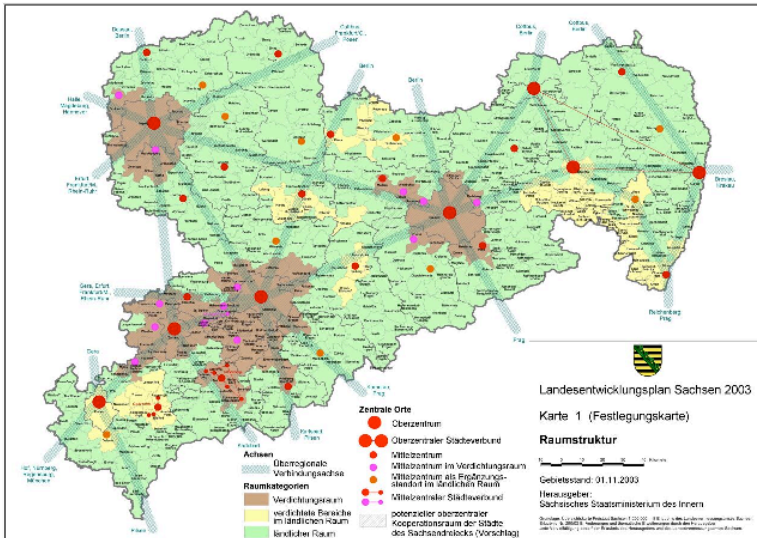


Fig. 1: Map of spatial structure, Regional Development Plan Saxony 2003

Competitiveness and Innovation

The structure in industry and trade is characterized by small and medium sized enterprises, mostly in the modern sector, manufacturing industry (vehicle construction, foods, machines, metal manufacture, precision mechanics) and services related to industry. The dynamic of local industrial growth is about 3,8 %.

Regarding Structural Funds interventions, SME receive the highest share of subsidies (23%).

Development with regard to R&D remains unsatisfactory. Although Saxony is still the state with the highest potential in eastern Germany, the dynamic of the growth of R&D input is higher in other Länder. The bottleneck is not so much on the supply side of R&D knowledge, where Saxony is well equipped with research institutions, amongst others in the field of energy research, as in the transfer to the economic sector.

In general, with regard to financial resources public sector (municipal as well as state level) disposes of declining financial power, whilst the economic situation remains weak as expected for the future.

Energy and environmental situation:

State's government and Saxon industry concluded a voluntary agreement in 1998 which has been aimed at releasing the environment, making more attractive the business location of Saxony and leading to ease administrative procedures.

The biggest investments in environmental infrastructure financed by SF intervention in this field have been made in water supply, sewage and refurbishment of landfill sites in recent years. The minimum standard of public assistance in environmental infrastructure should have achieved at present.

Energy industry (brown coal mining) is a high-capacity element of the Saxon economic structure. Approximately 85% of electricity produced in Saxony comes from brown coal. Therefore, there exists a traditionally high-performance energy research infrastructure (resp. energy technologies) as well.

The share of end energy consumption of industry in total end energy consumption is actually about 19,5% und still below the average share in Germany (25,2%). This is due to the modern but also small sized industry in Saxony. There were an immense reduction of CO₂ emissions after 1990 by reason of closure of old plants and decline of industrial production (7,4 Mio. t CO₂ reduction or approx. 60% between 1990-1998). Meanwhile, the saving potential in industry has decreased in recent years (0,8 Mio. t CO₂ reduction between 1998-2003).

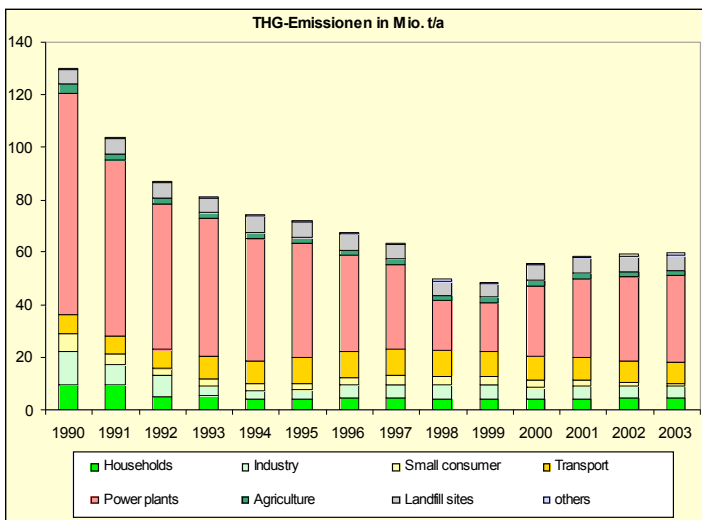


Fig. 2: Development of greenhouse gases emissions CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O in Saxony 1990 until 2003 (in CO₂-equivalents)

Despite a moderate energy intensity of Saxon industry the specific CO₂ emissions have increased again since 1999 due to new built power plants. In accordance to a study on behalf of the Saxon Ministry of Economy and Labour the energy consumption of the investigated manufacturing industries on an average is about 25% and the CO₂ emissions about 75% higher than the respective German average.¹ And energy efficiency of Saxon industry and trade is about 13% below the German's average.² According to another study of the Saxon Agency for Environment and Geology the CO₂ reduction potential tapped by increase in efficiency is estimated on 31% in Saxon industry and approx. 39% in Saxon trade. Thereof, 10% resp. 25% account for cross-sector

¹ Riesner, W., FH Zittau/Görlitz, Vergleichende Untersuchung der Energieintensität des Umsatzes und der CO₂ Emissionen für die Wirtschaftszweige des verarbeitenden Gewerbes Sachsens, Zittau 2000

² Staatsministerium für Wirtschaft und Arbeit: Energieprogramm Sachsen 2004, Leitlinien und Handlungsschwerpunkte, S. 14

technologies (lightening, heating and ventilation installations).³

Accordingly, due to

- obsolete production plants
- production sizes which do not work to fully capacity
- obsolete heating systems
- insufficient buildings of production plants
- high share of coal in the mix of combustibles

further energy and CO₂ savings potentials in industrial sector can be tapped.

Therefore, the overall objectives determined in the regional development plan of 2003 are amongst others:

- overcoming the demographic change by initiating qualitative conversion processes and safeguarding work places;
- strengthening the centres as business locations
- improving the marketing for the business location Free State of Saxony as an attractive living and economic area
- endeavouring for climate protection

The Climate Protection Programme of 2001 contains the following measures in relation to the industrial sector:

- 1) Model projects to support Saxon enterprises in analysing and implementing energy efficient measures (energy and material flow management, development of the certificate for energy performance in industrial sector)
- 2) Information system about „Energy efficiency in industry“ and respective financial aids
- 3) Model project to collect energy consumption of specific institutions and benchmark them
- 4) Monitoring system for energy efficiency in Saxon economy

Several financial aid programmes are run by the Saxon Development Bank and the Saxon Agency for Environment and Geology in order to increase energy efficiency and the use of renewable energies in industry and trade. Here, the co-financing rates in Saxony are:

20% on biomass in combination with the installation of solarthermal plant

20% on biofuels

up to 15%, max. 225.00 € on biogas

³ Duscha, M. u.a., Klimaschutzuntersuchungen im Freistaat Sachsen, Ermittlung und Bewertung der Minderungspotenziale klimarelevanter Gase sowie Darstellung umsetzbarer Maßnahmen zur Emissionsreduzierung, Heidelberg 1999

30% on water-power plant

3. Barriers

Identify which are the main obstacles to the realisation of the envisaged objectives. Explain why a public contribution from regional funds is necessary, as the action could not be realised with local or private funds only.

Verify bureaucratic constraints, difficulty with credit from the banks, technological barriers, lack of information or data, weak entrepreneurial skills, and any other element hindering the spontaneous evolution of your planned action.

The obstacles to realise the envisaged objectives are multifaceted. The overall aim to increase energy investments in industry to contribute to regional economic development as well as energy savings and use of renewable energies is often contradictory to other aims devised in the different policy documents and tools. This results among others from divergent interests and targets of the different ministries and associations involved in the programming.

In addition, there is still a lack of awareness by energy experts on the one hand and regional development experts and business developers on the other hand that sustainable energy investment and energy efficient measures contribute to regional economic development and location attractiveness and that these fields are closely linked. For this reason, a close collaboration in the advisory group from the very beginning of the project may help to overcome difficulties and find a joint approach to stimulate energy investments in SME through the introduction of the certificate for the energy performance in industrial sector and the creation of incentive schemes.

Especially at SME level, there is a lack of time and human resources qualified in energy issues. Despite a wide range of information material, trainings, seminars regarding possible measures, technologies and finance programmes aligned to energy efficiency and energy investments in SME there is still an information deficit by the respective target groups so that the knowledge and financing possibilities are scarcely used. One reason certainly is that numerous programmes and financial aids run by the Federal State and the Länder are often not harmonised and the management is distributed among several institutions. A competent contact person who gives advice about all relevant aids is mostly not available and concrete support in the implementation phase is not provided (from information to action). In consequence, the supporting and incentive schemes to be developed in connection with the certificate for energy performance must consider these obstacles.

The certificate for energy performance in SME is now tested in a model phase. Within the SEIPLD project, the transition from model test to market has to be carefully prepared. Particularly, regarding the incentive systems consensus has to be achieved and the technical and financial modalities have to be taken into account.

In conclusion, the low financial resources of SME and the Free State as well as the enduring difficult economic situation demand public contribution from Structural Funds to activate energy

investments. Increasing energy costs diminish the competitiveness of SME and thus, solutions have to be provided.

4. Stakeholders

Which stakeholders you envisage to involve in your Advisory Committee? Why you select these ones? Which decision makers should be part of the process? Specify any other economic or social representative parts which may influence the realisation.

The setting up of a regional partnership between energy experts, economic and regional developers, enterprises and institutions responsible for Structural Funds and other supporting schemes is one approach of the SEIPLED project in order to overcome few of the above mentioned barriers.

The advisory group will agree on targets, exchange and discuss interim-results, manage the project development procedures and revise the eligibility of financial assistance, etc.. Regular meetings will be held lead-managed by the Saxon Ministry for Environment and Agriculture. Therefore, bodies entitled to plan and decide for funding (Structural and regional funds) are directly involved in the advisory group as well as the representatives of the target group SME.

Part of the advisory group has already been constituted several months ago in order to accompany the development of the certificate. It is now extended by actors who are important for the development of incentive systems and the promotion of the certificate on a bigger scale as well as those who are closely connected with Structural Funds.

Members of advisory group:

Stakeholders	Competences
Saxon Ministry of Environment and Agriculture	Principles of environmental, climate protection, forestall and agricultural policy Programme owner of several financial aid programmes co-financed by EDRF
Saxon Ministry of Economy and Labour	Responsible for economic development, regional and sectoral development, energy economy, energy supervision, technology promotion, transport Responsible body for Structural Funds
B.&S.U.	Programme manager of environmental programmes (incl. energy and climate protection) co-funded by the European Regional Development Funds Development of support schemes in the environmental and energy sector

Saxon Energy Efficiency Centre	<p>Programme manager of the Saxon support programme “Immission control and climate protection”</p> <p>Responsible for the model project “Certificate for the energy performance of industrial sector”</p>
Saxon Chamber of Industry and Commerce	<p>Input for the supporting and incentive schemes</p> <p>Promotion of the certificate</p>
Saxon Chamber of Crafts	<p>Input for the supporting and incentive schemes</p> <p>Promotion of the certificate</p>
Saxony Economic Development Corporation	<p>Promotion of Saxony as an industrial/ commercial location</p> <p>Advice to potential investors on relocation projects from the idea to implementation</p> <p>Act as agent between Saxon enterprises and non-Saxon co-operation partners, between potential investors and the regions and municipalities of Saxony, between research and practical application</p> <p>Promotion of the certificate</p>
Development Bank of Saxony	<p>SAB is a stand-alone development bank, with no commercial banking activities and acts as the primary vehicle for delivery of regional, national and EU development programs in Saxony working closely together with Saxony's state government, banks as well as the KfW banking group.</p> <p>Input to financial aids with regard to financial and administrative procedures</p>
Environmental Alliances Saxony	<p>The alliances is a voluntary agreement between state government and Saxon economy represented by the Saxon Chamber of Industry and Commerce, the Chamber of Trade and other organisations that is dedicated to strengthen regional development while, at the same time, mitigate the environment</p> <p>Promotion of the certificate</p>
Representation of Energy Advisors	<p>Feedback from actors who advise the SMU in introducing the certificate for energy performance and in implementing measures</p>

5. Planning steps

Define the planning phase of your action, starting with phases already developed and specifying all next steps, indicating motivation, timing, milestones, decisions to be assumed, documents to be produced and approved, agreements with operators or authorities, financing agreements, and so on.

1. Step (November 2005 – July 2006)

The starting point of the action is the elaborated certificate for energy performance in industrial sector focused on cross section technology. The basic principles for the certificate (indicators, classification of enterprises, catalogue of measures, values of investments, achieved results) have been worked out and are now tested in six companies. The evaluation results of this testing phase are the basis for the detailed development of the planned action and will be discussed in the advisory group as well. The planned action is motivated through the combination of the certificate for energy performance with supporting and incentive schemes for regional economic development (co-funded by Structural Funds) in order to enhance energy investments in SME.

2. Step (December 2005 – Mai 2006)

It is planned that the action will be realised with financial aid of Structural Funds. Thereof, this allows for an input for the programming phase of Operational Programme (2007 – 2013) at an early stage. In the column “Environment”, the Saxon Ministry for Environment and Agriculture has claimed 56 million Euro so far which also contain measures for the industrial sector. The state government will take a decision about the priorities and allocation of funds until Mai 2006 and the respective departments involved in this project are still negotiating their budget allocations.

3. Step (April 2006)

An agreement among the members of the advisory group has to be achieved in April with regard to the specific contents of the project. In alignment with the Saxon Ministry for Environment and Agriculture a proposal was worked out as reflected in this report. The main challenge is to bring about a mutual consent between energy experts (Ministry of Environment and Agriculture, Energy Efficiency Centre) and the economic development experts (Ministry for Economy and Labour, Chambers) about the key aspects of the action.

4. Step (April – July 2006)

The legislative tools, administrative procedures and financial aids disposable in Saxony regarding sustainable energy issues in the industrial sector relating to local development and other sector policies are identified and analysed as status quo report. The focus should especially lie on the interactions between the different tools, procedures and obstacles which have appeared during the implementation phase. The results are recorded in the national policy report as status quo report. From it, consequences can be drawn with regard to the further development of the planned action.

5. Step (September 2006 – July 2007)

On the basis of these previous steps the action will be concretised by developing new approaches to enhance economic regional development through energy investments, e.g.:

a. Support programmes for the introduction of the certificate for energy performance of small and

medium sized enterprises and for the implementation of thereby identified measures are worked out including guidelines, selection criteria, evaluation criteria, administrative procedures, how to approach and support potential applicants, application forms, indicators resp. effects of the programmes, budget planning, etc. These programmes shall be supported by ERDF.

b. In addition, existing incentive systems in the range of business are collected and assessed. From this follows which incentive system for the promotion of investments has to be worked out and may be applied in connection with enterprises that are certified, have undertaken enormous energy investments and efforts to increase energy efficiency (e.g. bonus system, financial support differentiated to energy efficiency categories, etc.). In general, the promotion of investments shall be co-financed by ERDF.

c. The support and incentive systems are accompanied with a qualification measure targeted to staff of SME, Chambers and associations to enable them to give advice regarding possible energy investments and energy efficiency measures. The qualification shall be financed by the European Social Fund. Here, preparatory work has to be done in terms of determining the target groups, sphere of activities of the staff, content of the qualification, budget, etc.

The elaborated schemes have to be approved by the advisory group and then, incorporated in the European Programme Planning Documents and the implementation guidelines of the Operational Programme. Additionally, a set of indicators for the economic, social and environmental effects of the action will be compiled.

6. Step (November 2007)

The results of the local action will be presented to the target group and promoted by the interest groups on a workshop with the view of the coming Structural Funds period (2007-2013) and state-aided energy investments for SME. The combination of state-aided investments and receiving the certificate is one motivation for the application of RES and the optimisation of cross-sector technologies related to energy efficiency. Finally, cost saving and therefore criteria of competitiveness is the strongest motivation for SME.

In general, the local project is referred to the following directives among others: Directive promotion of electricity produced from RES in internal market, Directive energy performance of buildings, Directive eco-design of energy-using products. At national level it makes reference to the Renewable Energy Law, Decree on energy savings, Law CHP.

6. Expected activities

Specify in a schematic way the expected activities at local/regional level, from January 2006 to the end of the project.

Indicate individuals and organisations involved in the activity, how and when you will select external consultants and subcontracts, expected deliverables foreseen in the project list.

Note: the expected activities differ from the planning steps of previous point 5, as the activities are those ones to be charged on the EIE project, while the planning steps include actions performed by other people/organisations, not necessarily part of the EIE project. Moreover the description in item 5 should be more in logical sequence, here in organisational way.

Work package 3 (April – July 2006)

After defining the activities how to realise the planned action in this report and arranging the project modalities at regional level with the Energy Efficiency Centre and the Ministry for Environment and Agriculture a template for analysing the existing national and regional legislative tools, the regional administrative procedures and financial aids related to regional economic development based on energy investments will be drawn up.

In Saxony, B.&S.U. will analyse for this purpose the following documents among others. Input through documents and expert knowledge and experiences will be provided by the ministries and the implementing bodies of financial aid programmes.

- a. National and regional legislative tools: Energy Saving Law, Renewable Energies Law, etc.
- b. Regional administrative procedures: Operational Programme 2000-2006, actualised mid-term evaluation of the Operational Programme, Regional Development Plan Saxony 2003, Energy Programme Saxony 2004, Saxon Climate Protection Programme 2001, Progress report on Climate Protection Programme 2005
- c. Financial aids: Joint task between Federal State and Länder, Immission and Climate protection support programme, promotion of investments for SME run by Saxon Development Bank, etc.

This analysis gives information about strengths and weaknesses of policy tools and aid regimes, interaction between sector policies and specifies the obstacles focused on energy investments in the industrial sector. The results have definitely to be considered in the planning process of the local action.

In addition, B.&S.U. will contribute to the introduction for the common report on policies and aid regime in order to approach the way of posing the problem in general.

Deliverables:

D 3: Contribution to report on guidelines on policies and aid regimes in English

D 4: National policy report in German

Work package 4 (Four meetings)

The advisory group will be kept informed about the main procedures and results of the SEIPLED project which are discussed and adopted in the meetings. It will be responsible for steering and promoting the local project of the certificate for energy performance in industry and related support and incentive regimes. The advisory group consists of an existing committee that accompanies the development of the certificate and has met twice up to now. This group will be enlarged by the representative of Environmental Alliances Saxony, Saxon Development Bank and the Economic

Development Corporation. The meetings are hosted and organised by the Energy Efficiency Centre as subordinated body of the Saxon Ministry for Environment and Agriculture. B.&S.U. prepares the meetings as regards contents and the minutes.

The preliminary time and work table for the meetings is as follows:

1st meeting (April 2006): Status of development phase of the certificate for energy performance, presentation of the SEIPLED project and the stage of local project planning, agreement on specific contents of the local action

2nd meeting (September 2006): Results from model test of the certificate for energy performance, discussion of the report about policy tools and aid regimes based on energy investments in industry and conclusions, preparation of the activities related to the local project

3rd meeting (March 2007): Presentation of interim-results and achievement of consensus about the support and incentives schemes as well as the qualification measure worked out, professional input of the advisory group members are given

4th meeting (October 2007): Presentation of results and achievement of final consensus about the support and incentives schemes as well as the qualification measure worked out, preparation of the regional workshop, discussion on sustainability assessment

Deliverable:

D 5: 4 minutes of advisory group meetings in German and English

WP 5 (September 2006 – July 2007)

Based on the results of the model phase of the certificate for energy performance in six enterprises of different branches the following activities will be carried out by B.&S.U. in close collaboration with the respective ministries, the Energy Efficiency Centre and the associations (cp. 5, step 5).

Deliverable:

D 6: Dossier with reports, guidelines, application forms, budgets, criteria lists, indicators, contents of qualification measure in German; Dossier summary in English

WP 6 (July – November 2007)

B.&S.U. will evaluate the economic, environmental and social sustainability of the technical and organisational solutions planned in the previous work packages using the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) approach which will be processed by the respective work package leader.

Deliverable:

D 7: Report on sustainability assessment in English

WP 7 (November 2007)

Besides contributions to the specific dissemination activities (website, poster, newsletter, etc.) the results of the local action will be presented to the target group and promoted by the interest groups on a workshop at the end of the project with the view of the coming Structural Funds period (2007-2013) and state-aided energy investments for SME. B.&S.U. will prepare the workshop regards contents whereas the Energy Efficiency Centre will undertake the task of organising it and addressing the target groups. At the workshop, there will be a good opportunity to attract the first small and medium sized enterprises which are interested in drawing up the certificate for energy performance and consequently, invest in energy technologies and processes. In addition, the target group can be informed about new incentive schemes in promotion of investment in order to enhance regional economic development.

Deliverable:

D 8: Documents of regional workshop, contribution to dissemination activities