



EUROPEAN CITY FACILITY

Deliverable D 3.5

Summary Report for Call 1

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Purpose:

The purpose of “summary report for call 1” is to provide an overview of the EUCF first call result and outcome. This report briefs the readers on the details of the first EUCF call’s application and evaluation phases containing the statistics of registered applicants, submitted applications and selected applications within three geographical regions and also per each country.

Abbreviations:

EASME – European Agency for Small and Medium-size Enterprises

EUCF – European City Facility

IC - Investment Concept

CEE - Central and Eastern Europe

NC&WE - Nordic Countries and Western Europe

SE - Southern Europe

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1. Introduction

This document briefs on the first EUCF call outcomes and presents key information on the first call application and evaluation phases.

The document contains information on number of eligibility checks, number of registrations to the EUCF Website User Zone with an overview per region and country number of non-submitted/submitted applications per region and country, type of applicants, type of sectors targeted by the applicants, expected investment size and expected energy savings reported by the applicants.

This report also contains information on the number of “submitted applications”, “unsuccessful applications during document check”, “non-selected applications during evaluation phase” and “selected applications” per region and per country, as well as information on the final selection of municipalities/local authorities and the sectors in which the successful applicants will develop their investment concepts is also provided.



2. Registration to the EUCF Website User Zone

After successfully passing the eligibility check the applicant receives login details to the EUCF website user zone for getting access to the on-line application form.

2.1 Registered applicants to the EUCF Website User Zone per region

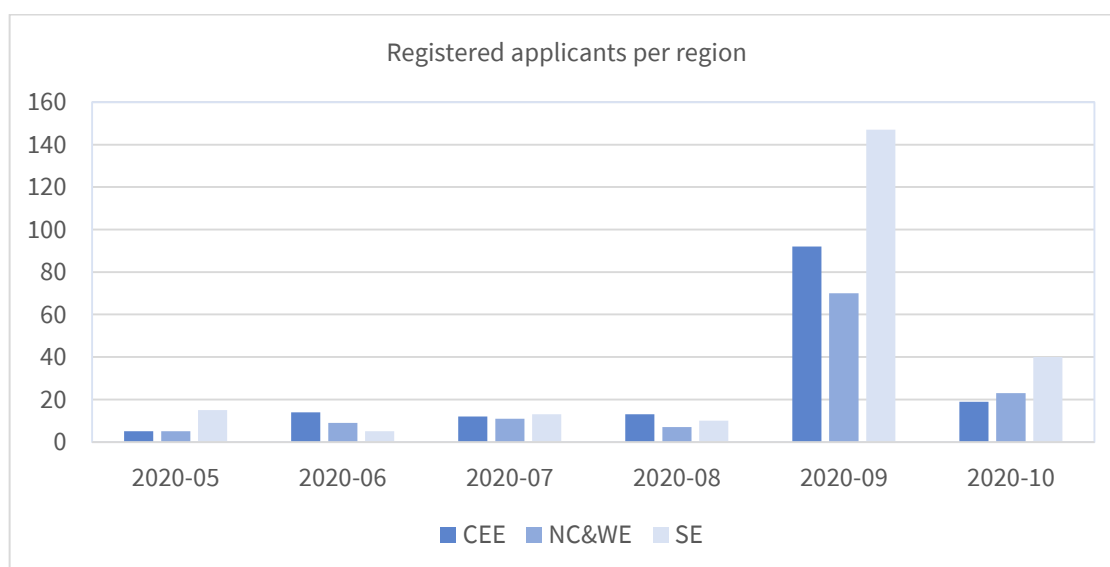
Table 1 presents the number of registered applicants in the EUCF website user zone during the first EUCF call between 25th May to 2nd October 2020 within the three regions.

Table 1. Registered applicants to the EUCF

Region	May 2020	June 2020	July 2020	August 2020	Sept. 2020	Oct. 2020	Total
Central and Eastern Europe	5	14	12	13	92	19	155
Nordic countries & Western Europe	5	9	11	7	70	23	125
Southern Europe	15	5	13	10	147	40	230
Total	25	28	36	30	309	81	510

Graph 1 shows the number of registered applicants in the EUCF website user zone during the months in which the first call was open.

Graph 1. Registered applicants to the EUCF



2.2 Registered applicants to the EUCF Website User Zone per country

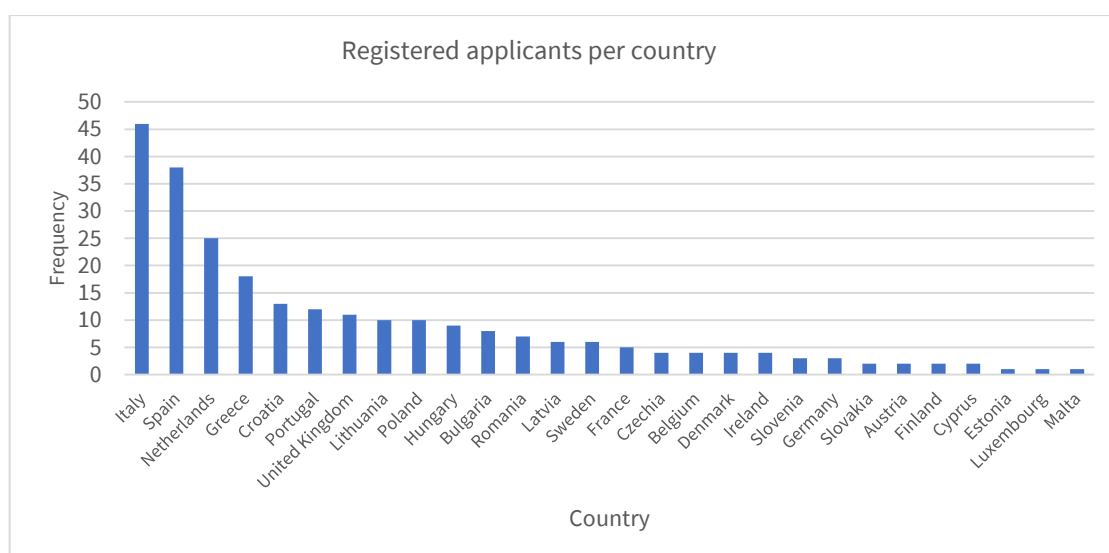
Table 2 presents the number of registered applicants to the EUCF website user zone during the first call for applications per country.

Table 2. Registered applicants to the EUCF per country

CEE		NC & WE		SE	
Country	N° of Registered applicants	Country	N° of Registered applicants	Country	N° of Registered applicants
Bulgaria	13	Austria	6	Cyprus	7
Croatia	21	Belgium	8	Greece	32
Czechia	4	Denmark	6	Italy	105
Estonia	3	Finland	4	Malta	1
Hungary	25	France	18	Portugal	17
Latvia	15	Germany	5	Spain	68
Lithuania	16	Ireland	6		
Poland	34	Luxembourg	1		
Romania	14	Netherlands	39		
Slovenia	5	Sweden	12		
Slovakia	5	United Kingdom	20		
Total	155	Total	125	Total	230

Graph 2 shows the number of registered applicants to the EUCF website user zone per country within the first EUCF call.

Graph 2. Registered applicants to the EUCF per country



3. Application

Registered applicants to the EUCF website user zone can complete the full application form, prepare the supporting documents and submit them via the EUCF website user zone.

3.1 Non-submitted/Submitted applications to the EUCF User Zone per region

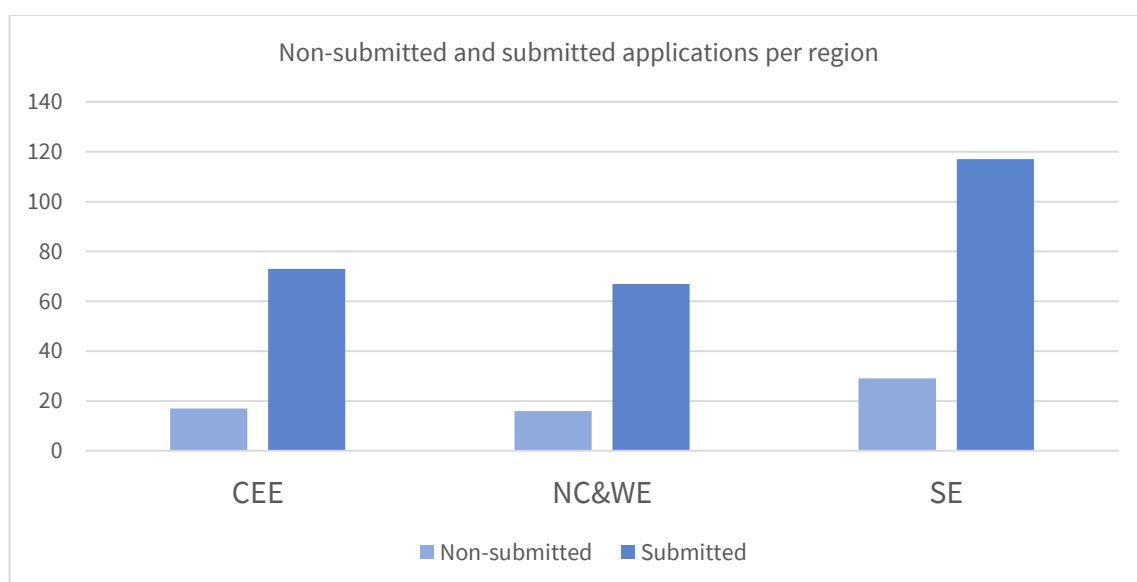
Table 3 presents the statistics of non-submitted and submitted applications to the EUCF website user zone within the first EUCF call between 25th May to 2nd October 2020 per region.

Table 3. Non-submitted & submitted applications

Region	N° of non-submitted	N° of submitted	Total
Central and Eastern Europe	17	73	90
Nordic countries & Western Europe	16	67	83
Southern Europe	29	117	146
Total	62	257	319

Graph 3 presents the number of submitted and non-submitted applications to the EUCF website user zone during the first EUCF call per region.

Graph 3. Non-submitted & submitted applications trend



In total 12 applications were canceled. The main reason was duplication in the application of some municipalities and the applicants proceeded with new application forms. In a few cases, canceled applications also included tests done by applicants or country experts.



3.2 Non-submitted / Submitted applications to the EUCF Website User Zone per country

The table 4 presents the number of non-submitted and submitted applications to the EUCF website user zone during the first EUCF call between 25th May to 2nd October 2020 per country.

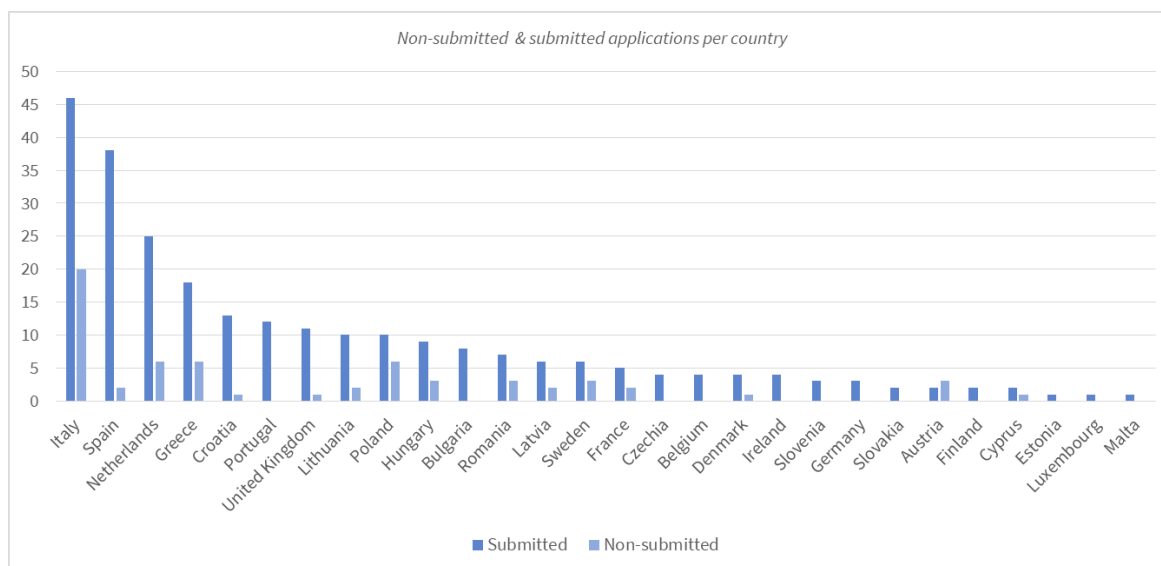
Table 4. Non-submitted and submitted applications

CEE			NC & WE			SE		
Country	Non-submitted	Submitted	Country	Non-submitted	Submitted	Country	Non-submitted	Submitted
Bulgaria	0	8	Austria	3	2	Cyprus	1	2
Croatia	1	13	Belgium	0	4	Greece	6	18
Czechia	0	4	Denmark	1	4	Italy	20	46
Estonia	0	1	Finland	0	2	Malta	0	1
Hungary	3	9	France	2	5	Portugal	0	12
Latvia	2	6	Germany	0	3	Spain	2	38
Lithuania	2	10	Ireland	0	4			
Poland	6	10	Luxembourg	0	1			
Romania	3	7	Netherlands	6	25			
Slovenia	0	3	Sweden	3	6			
Slovakia	0	2	United Kingdom	1	11			
Total	17	73	Total	16	67	Total	29	117

The graph 4 presents the number of submitted and non-submitted applications to the EUCF website user zone within the first EUCF call per country.

Graph 4. Non-submitted and submitted applications trend





4. Submitted applications

This chapter provides information of submitted applications including the type of applicants, country and municipality/local authority or grouping, population, targeted sector/s, expected size of investment and expected impact within the three regions.

4.1 An overview of submitted applications per region

The table 5 shows the information on submitted applications within the first EUCF call per region.

Table 5. Submitted applications per region

Region	Number of submitted applications	Population (Thous. inhabitants)	Expected investment size (million EUR)	Expected energy savings/ RES production (GWh/y)	Number of Applications by groupings
CEE	73	7,460	1,134	3,745	2
NC&WE	67	11,234	3,321	28,108	7
SE	117	8,118	1,180	25,5086	18
Total	257	26,812	5,635	28,6939	27

4.2 An overview of submitted applications per country

The table 6 shows the information on submitted applications within the first EUCF call per country.

Table 6. Submitted applications per country

Country	Number of submitted applications	Population (Thous. inhabitants)	Expected investment size (M EUR)	Expected energy savings/ RES production (GWh/y)	Number of Applications by groupings
CEE					
Croatia	13	471	197	271	1
Lithuania	10	330	84	229	0
Poland	10	3,144	189	129	1
Hungary	9	682	463	407	1
Bulgaria	8	1,336	54	1,590	0
Romania	7	723	9	517	0



Country	Number of submitted applications	Population (Thous. inhabitants)	Expected investment size (M EUR)	Expected energy savings/ RES production (GWh/y)	Number of Applications by groupings
Latvia	6	107	9	127	0
Czech Republic	4	367	44	35	0
Slovenia	3	379	55	9	0
Slovakia	2	54	27	11	0
Estonia	1	9	1	0.6	0
Total	73	7,460	1,134	3,745	2
NC&WE					
Netherlands	25	1,152	1,484	17,389	3
United Kingdom	11	3971	467	599	0
Sweden	6	371	91	8,061	0
France	5	505	104	1,414	0
Belgium	4	1,390	892	200	2
Denmark	4	148	124	290	0
Ireland	4	3,124	3	30	2
Germany	3	391	33	36	0
Austria	2	314	78	22	0
Finland	2	140	17	62	0
Luxembourg	1	23	2	3	0
Total	67	11,234	3,321	28,108	7
SE					
Italy	46	1,177	351	243,019	8
Spain	38	5,026	401	8,982	6
Greece	18	876	44	569	2
Portugal	12	997	364	2,491	1
Cyprus	2	110	6	10	0
Malta	1	10	13	14	1
Total	117	8,118	1,180	255,086	18
Overall	257	26,812	5,635	286,939	27



5. Targeted sectors of submitted applications

This chapter provide a summary of investment sectors targeted by submitted applications.

5.1 Targeted investment sectors per region

The figure 1, 2 and 3 illustrate the share of investment sectors within the three regions. Applicants were asked to select targeted sector/s for which they need the EUCF grant. Among the investment sectors targeted by the EUCF are public buildings, residential buildings, building integrated renewables, district heating, smart grids, sustainable urban mobility, innovative energy infrastructure and others. From the pie charts it is clear that the public buildings sector is targeted most in the CEE and SE regions. In NC&WE region the development and use of building integrated renewables has been selected most.

Figure 1. Targeted sectors by submitted applications in CEE region

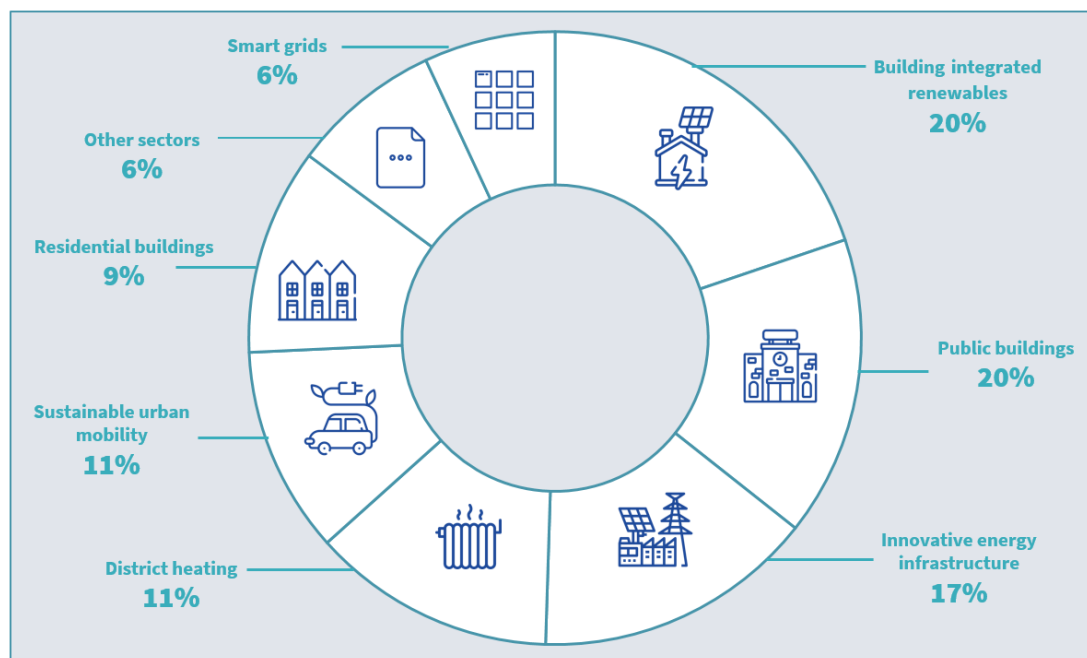


Figure 2. Targeted sectors by submitted applications in NC&WE region

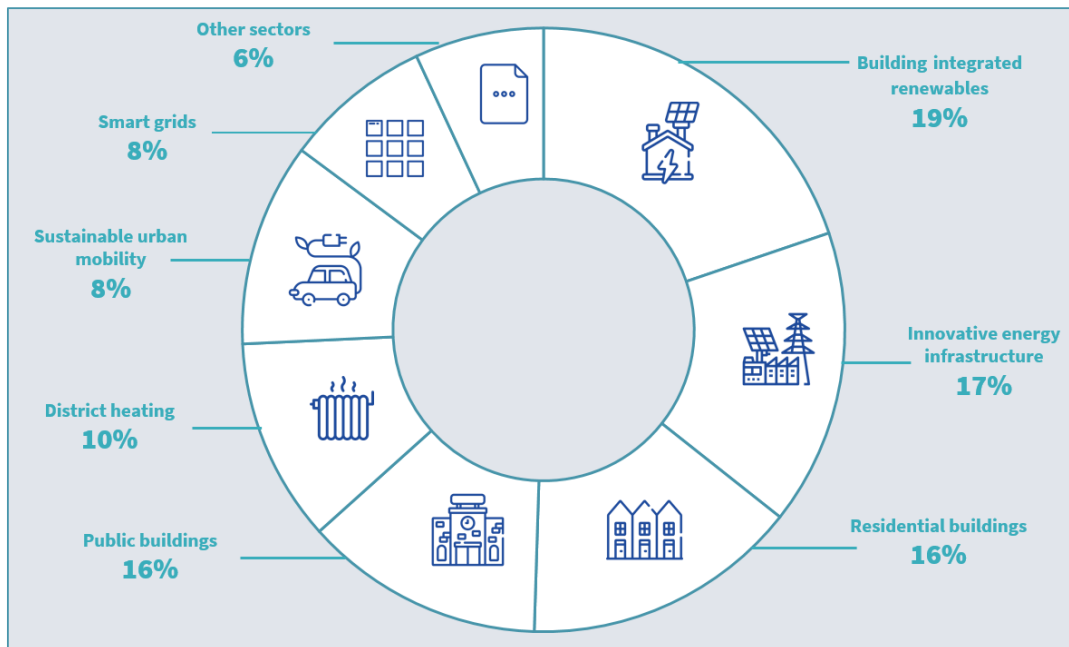
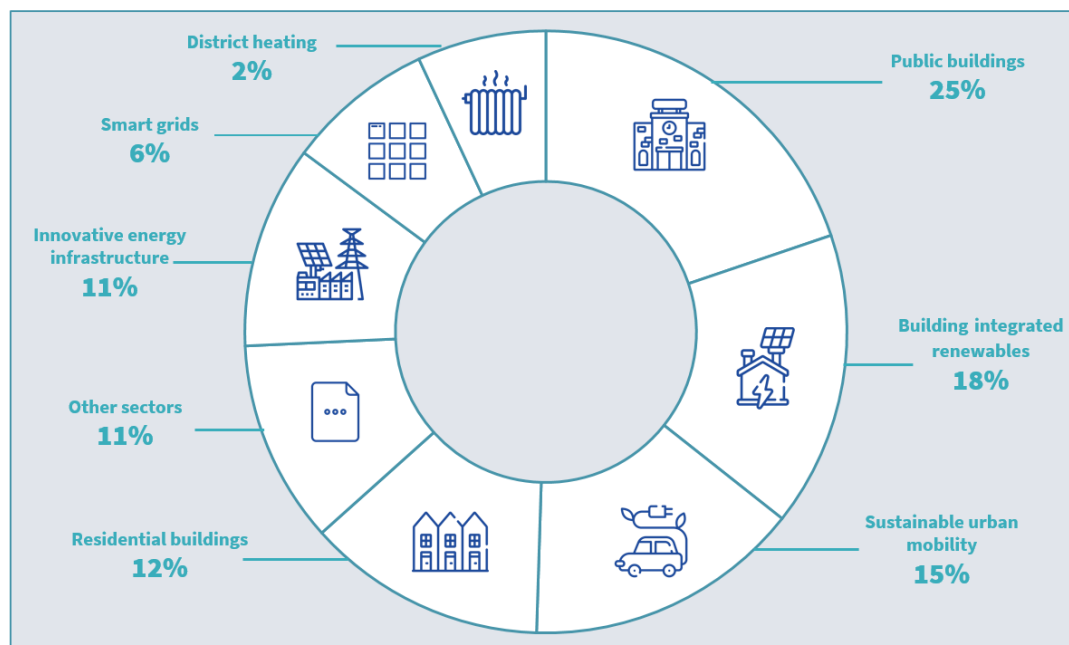


Figure 3. Targeted sectors by submitted applications in SE region

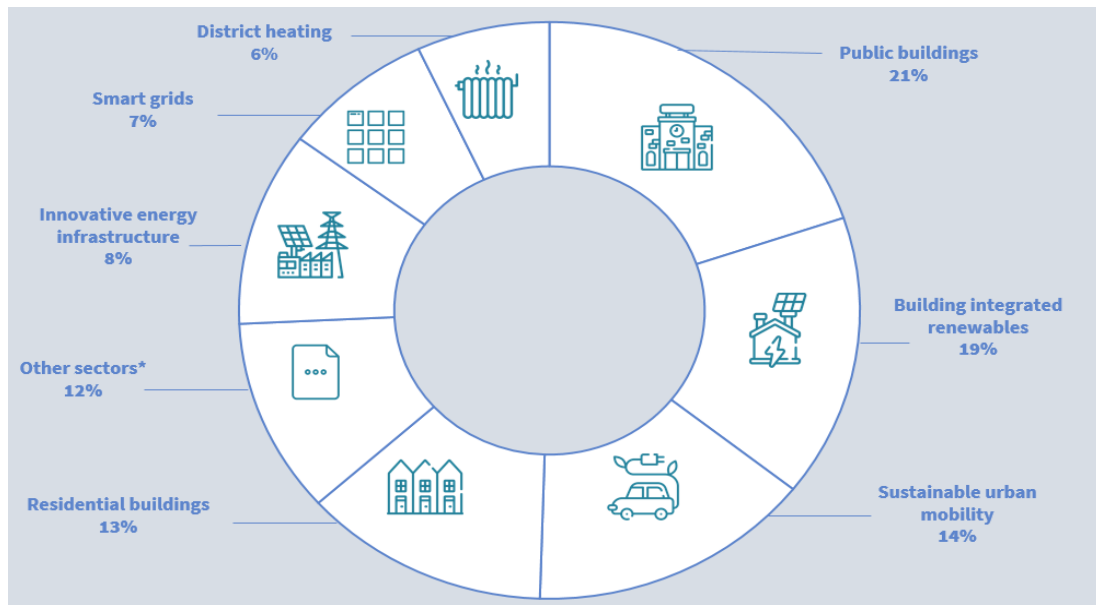


5.2 Targeted investment sectors of submitted applications within the EUCF 1st call

The figure 4 summarizes the targeted investment sectors of submitted applications within the first EUCF call. Overall, the “public buildings” sector was selected the most in the submitted applications followed by “building integrated renewables” and “sustainable urban mobility” sectors.



Figure 4. Targeted investment sectors



*Others refer to innovative micro-scale liquefaction system, e-mobility and charging facilities, waste management, public lighting, solar thermal plants etc.

6. Evaluation result

Overall, 257 applications were submitted within the 1st EUCF call (deadline 2nd October 2020). Out of them, 42 applications were unsuccessful during the documents check and 185 applications have been accepted for evaluation based on the five evaluation criteria. With the available budget for the 1st EUCF call, 30 successful applicants could be selected for support. The evaluation result is detailed per region and country below.

6.1 Evaluation result per region

The table 7 presents the number of “submitted applications”, “rejected applications in the documents check”, “non-selected applications due to score below the quality threshold”, “non-selected applications due to lower final score” and “selected applications” per region.

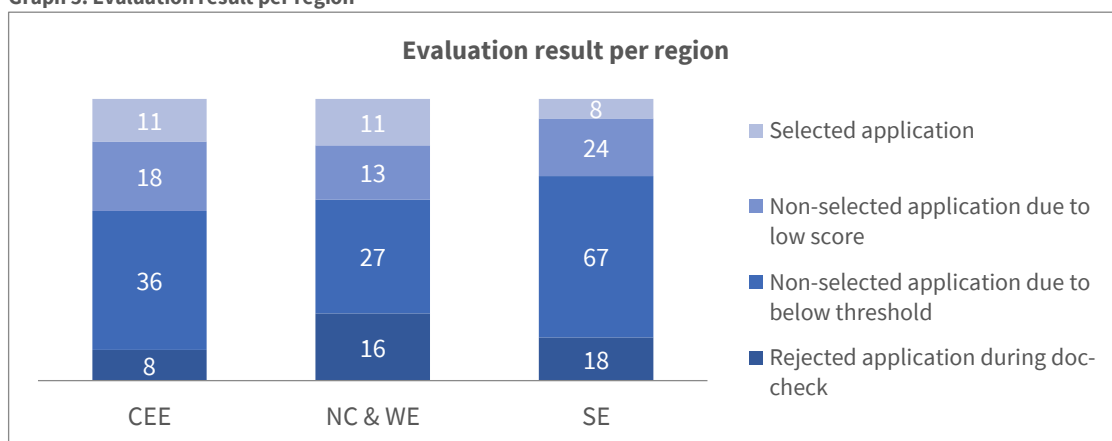


Table 7. Evaluation result per region

Region	Submitted applications	Rejected applications in the documents check	Non-selected applications due to score below the quality threshold	Non-selected applications due to lower final score	Selected applications
CEE	73	8	36	18	11
NC&WE	67	16	27	13	11
SE	117	18	67	24	8
Total	257	42	130	55	30

Graph 5 presents number of “submitted applications”, “rejected applications in the documents check”, “non-selected applications due to score below the quality threshold”, “non-selected applications due to lower final score” and “selected applications” per country. Overall, 16% of submitted application did not pass the document check. Successful applications from 14 out of the 28 participating countries have been selected for the EUCF grant within the first call.

Graph 5. Evaluation result per region



6.2 Evaluation result per country

The table 8 shows the number of “submitted applications”, “rejected applications in the documents check”, “non-selected applications due to score below the quality threshold”, “non-selected applications due to lower final score” and “selected applications” per country.



Table 8. Evaluation results per country

Country	Submitted applications	Rejected applications in the docs check	Non-selected applications (below the threshold)	Non-selected applications (final score)	Selected applications
CEE					
Hungary	9	1	2	2	4
Croatia	13	1	7	2	3
Poland	10	0	5	3	2
Lithuania	10	1	3	5	1
Bulgaria	8	1	5	1	1
Romania	7	0	6	1	0
Latvia	6	1	4	1	0
Czech Republic	4	3	1	0	0
Slovenia	3	0	1	2	0
Slovakia	2	0	1	1	0
Estonia	1	0	1	0	0
Total	73	8	36	18	11
NC & WE					
Netherlands	25	6	8	7	4
United Kingdom	11	0	7	1	3
Denmark	4	0	0	2	2
Germany	3	1	1	0	1
Belgium	4	1	2	0	1
Sweden	6	3	1	2	0
France	5	1	4	0	0
Ireland	4	1	3	0	0
Austria	2	2	0	0	0
Finland	2	1	0	1	0
Luxembourg	1	0	1	0	0
Total	67	16	27	13	11
SE					
Italy	46	8	28	6	4
Spain	38	6	21	9	2



Country	Submitted applications	Rejected applications in the docs check	Non-selected applications (below the threshold)	Non-selected applications (final score)	Selected applications
Portugal	12	1	5	5	1
Malta	1	0	0	0	1
Greece	18	2	12	4	0
Cyprus	2	1	1	0	0
Total	117	18	67	24	8
Overall	257	42	130	55	30

6.3 Resons for rejected applications during Document check

Graph 6 shows an overview of reasons for rejected applications during document check. “Not submitted” or “substantially incomplete” SEAPs, SECAPs or plans of similar ambition were identified as the main issues during the document check, followed by issues in the calculation log for energy savings and calculation log for investment size. In addition, “not submitted” or “substantially incomplete” letters of support and self-declaration forms were reported in a few cases.

Graph 6. Reasons for unsuccessful submission of applications during the Document check (overview)

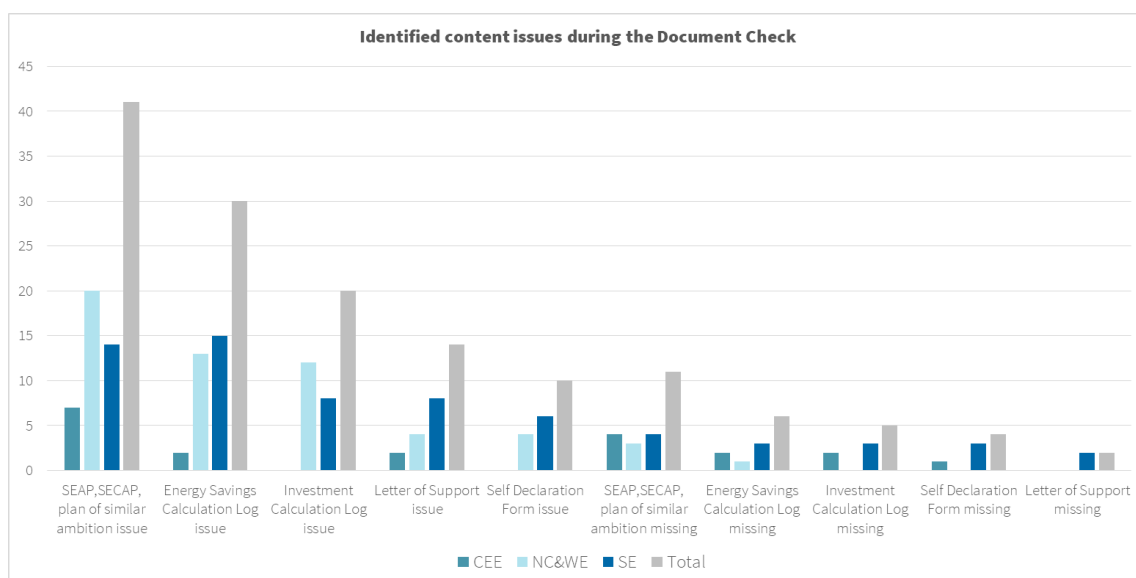


Table 9 presents a detailed overview of the most common reasons for rejected applications during the documents check. The table is organized according to occurrence of the reason.



Table 9. Reasons for rejected applications during the document check

Document	Identified issues
SEAP ,SECAP or plan of similar ambition	The submitted plan does not include climate and energy targets at least for the year 2020.
	The submitted summary of the SEAP, SECAP or plan of similar ambition does not include the required information.
	The submitted plan has not been formally approved yet.
The calculation log for energy savings	As the calculation log on the expected energy savings was only partially filled, the derived values are not comprehensible.
	The expected energy savings figure in the submitted calculation log does not correspond to the one indicated in the application form.
	The intended measures in the submitted calculation log on the expected energy savings do not correspond to those indicated in the application form.
The calculation log for investment size	As the calculation log on the expected investment size was only partially filled, the derived values are not comprehensible.
Letter of support	Letter of support was not signed by the mayor or other political representative.
	The name and contact details of the political representative were not provided.
Self-declaration form	The submitted self-declaration form was not signed by the representative of the municipality/local authority.
	The name and/or contact details of the representative of the municipality/local authority were not provided.

6.4 Evaluation result- score per criterion

Applications were evaluated based on the following five evaluation criteria:

A1: Investment Size

A2: Energy savings

B1: Governance structure

B2: Stakeholder engagement

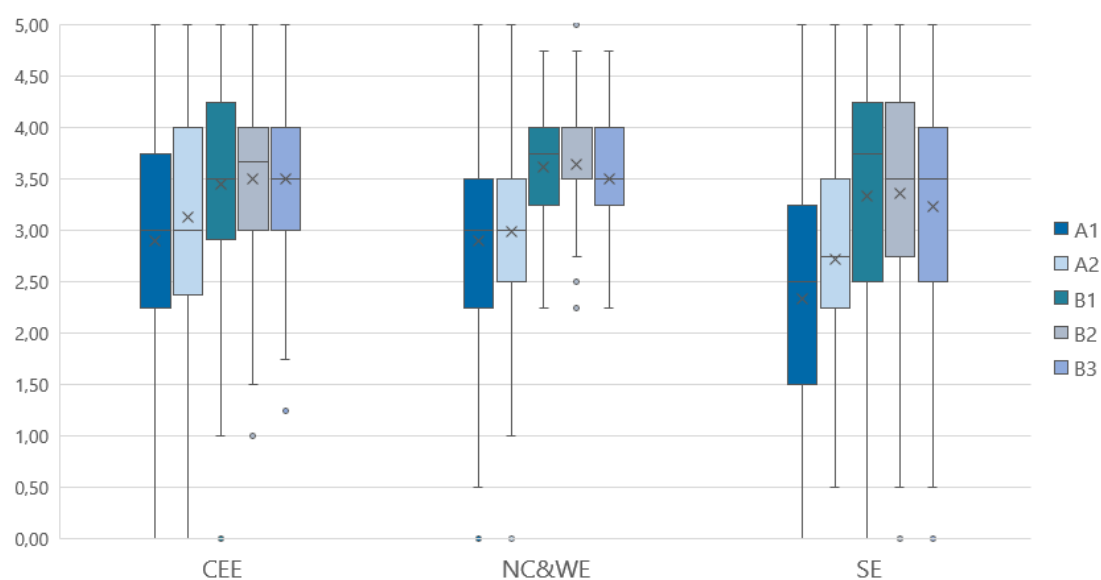
B3: Alignment with EUCF objectives.

Figure 5 shows the score per criterion within three regions. For each of the five criteria, a score ranging from 0 to 5 (half point scores may be given) was awarded by the evaluators. The quality threshold of each criterion was 3 out of 5.

In overall, the result suggested that category A criteria received lower scores in comparison to other category B criteria.



Figure 5. Score per criterion



6.5 Evaluation of criteria- justification for scoring

6.5.1 A1 criterion – Investment size

Table 10 shows the absolute figures of submitted applications including the maximum, median and minimum investment size within three regions.

Table 10. Absolute figures of submitted applications

	General (EUR)	CEE	NC&WE	SE
Max. investment size	886,324,080	196,368,100	886,324,080	250,424,308
Median of the respective call	3,609,270	4,007,480	11,350,000	2,500,000
Min. Investment size	27,630	27,630	60,000	48,000

6.5.2 A2 criterion – Energy savings

Table 11 shows the absolute figures of submitted applications including the maximum, median and minimum energy savings within three regions.



Table 11. Absolute figures of submitted applications

	Overall (GWh/y)	CEE	NC&WE	SE
Max. energy savings	1,850.00	178.20	1,850.00	240.45
Median of the respective call	3.86	2.79	6.28	2.10
Min. energy savings	0.000	0.00	0.001	0.005

6.5.3 Evaluation of category B criteria – Most common issues

The table 12 shows the most common issues identified for category B criteria during the evaluation phase.

Table 12. Identified common issues for category B criteria

B1 – Governance structure - reasons for scores under the quality threshold:
Roles and responsibilities of the involved actors are not described.
Decision-making processes are not described or only broadly addressed.
The description is very vague and should provide more details.
Potential need for external experts is not highlighted.
Key actors involved are not identified as well as how they work together.
B2 – Stakeholder engagement - reasons for scores under the quality threshold:
The description is very vague and should provide more details.
Needs and expectations of the stakeholders are not identified.
Foreseen engagement activities and communication instruments are not presented.
Only few stakeholders are mentioned (e.g. only citizens).
General timing of engagement activities is not provided.
B3 – Alignment with EUCF objectives - reasons for scores under the quality threshold:
Overall, the application presents shortcomings due to lack of details.
Replication/up-scaling potential and/or additional impacts are not addressed.
The proposed concept is not coherent
Replication and/or upscaling potential is partially described

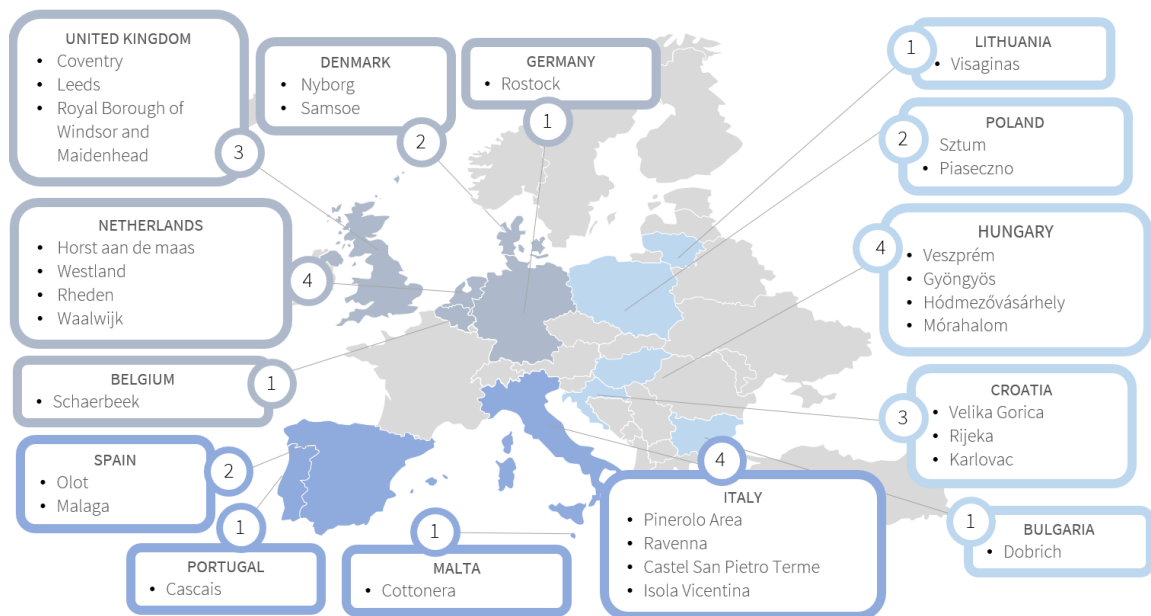
Note: The overall feedback report on the selected and non-selected applications is attached to the D3.11. List of non-eligible and eligible applicants with scoring and application evaluation reports (Call1).



7. Selected applications

In this map the selected beneficiaries from the EUCF regions are presented.

Figure 6. Map of selected applications



Successful applications from 14 out of the 28 participating countries have been selected for the EUCF grant within the first call.

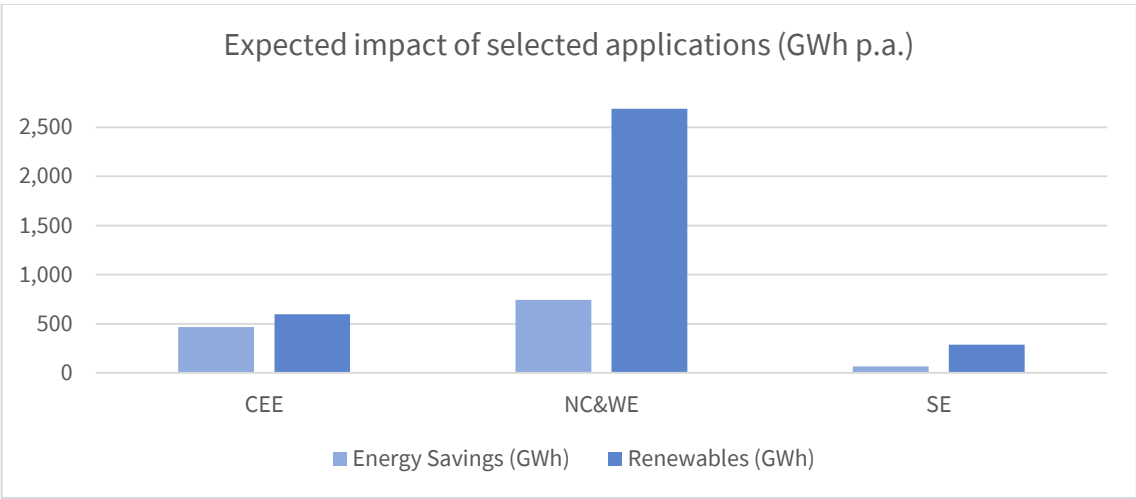
Out of 30, 11 applications were selected in the CEE region, 8 applications in the SE region and 11 applications in the NC&WE region.

7.1 Expected impact of selected applications

Graph 7 shows expected impact (GWh p.a.) of selected applications differentiated in terms of energy efficiency (EE)/ energy savings and renewable energy (RE) production within the three regions.

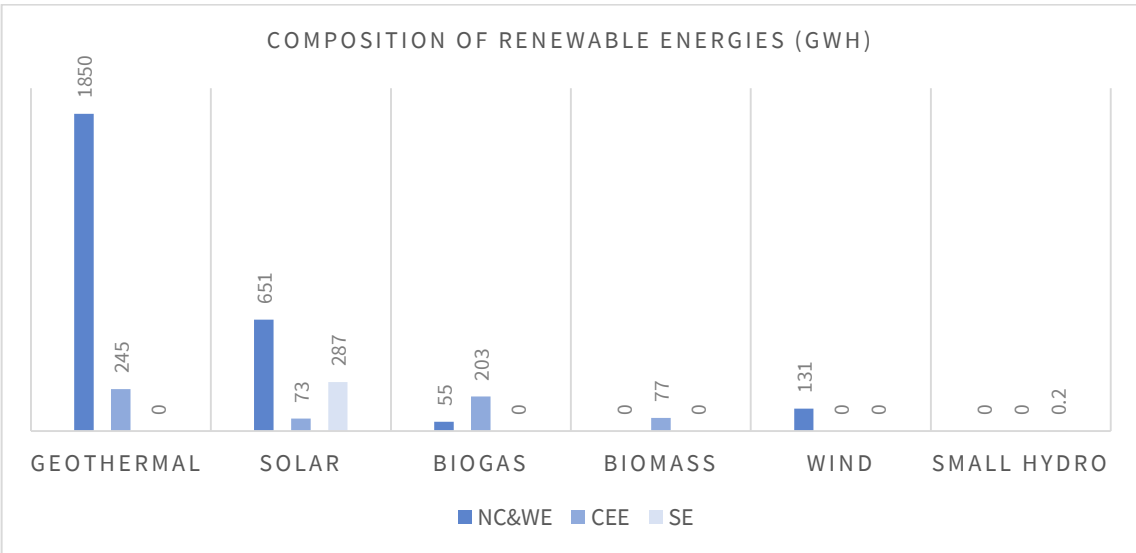


Graph 7. Expected impacts per region



Graph 8 shows composition of renewable energies (GWh) of selected applications within the three regions.

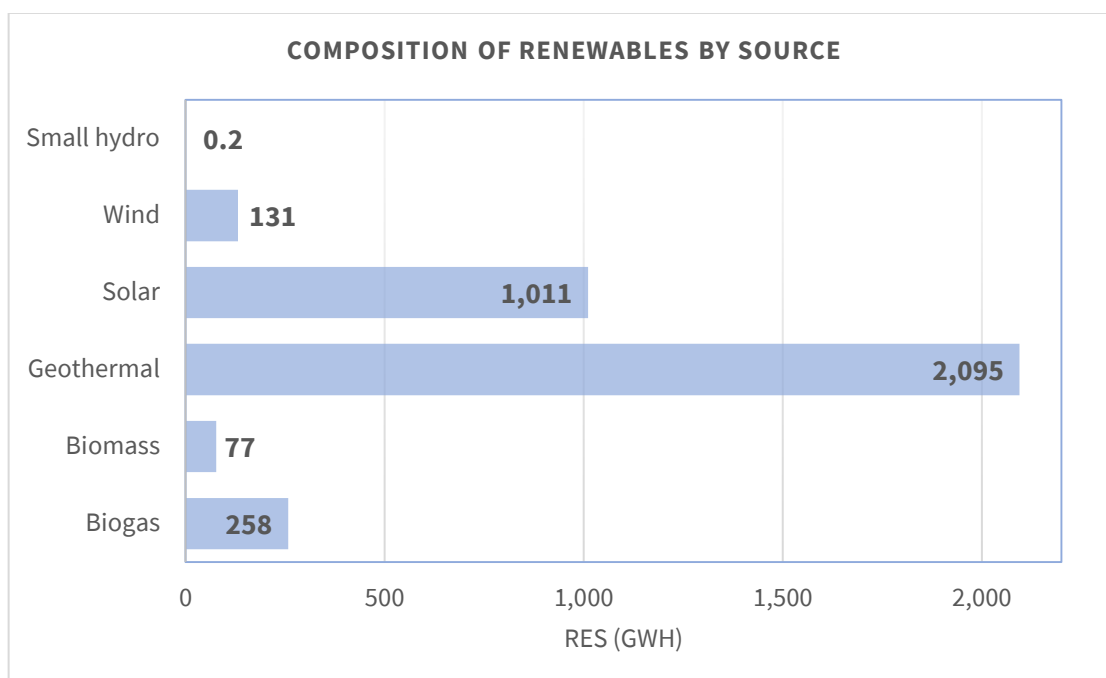
Graph 8. Composition of renewable energies per region



Graph 9 shows composition of renewable energies (GWh) of selected applications by source within the three regions.



Graph 9. Composition of renewable energies by source



7.2 Targeted sectors and intended measures

Table 13 presents the sector(s) targeted by the investment projects and the intended technology measure(s) stated by successful applicants.

Table 13. Intended measures by country/detailed overview

Municipality / Local authority	Targeted sectors	Intended measures to be financed
Belgium		
Schaerbeek	Public Buildings	The investment concept targets major energy renovation of public buildings, mainly administrative offices, municipal schools and sport facilities through retrofitting of HVAC installations with advanced regulation, relighting/relamping, renewable energy (heat pump, water, solar heating, PV), envelope insulation, smart metering and monitoring of energy efficiency possibly using the IPMVP protocol.
Bulgaria		
Dobrich	Public Buildings, Building integrated renewables, Residential buildings	Implementation of integrated package of energy efficiency measures in municipal buildings and multifamily residential buildings including thermal insulation of walls, replacement of windows, changing the lights with LED, PV installations for hot water and roof photovoltaic systems for electricity production.
Croatia		



Municipality / Local authority	Targeted sectors	Intended measures to be financed
Velika Gorica	Public building, Building integrated renewables, Residential buildings, District heating, Innovative energy infrastructure, Smart Grids	The technology measures include a deep renovation of almost 1000 houses and 3 public buildings in order to reach nZEB or positive energy building standard, containing buildings envelope, new doors, windows and inhouse heating and cooling installations. A 1.8 MW PV installation and new district heating system with a 4 MW heating plant along with 1.5 km heating interconnection with an industrial facility and a 5.5 MW biomass heating plant are planned. Moreover, installation of district heating pipes and substations is considered. All public lighting will be changed to new LED.
Rijeka	Public building, Residential buildings, District heating, Sustainable urban mobility	The investment concept includes various technological solutions for environmental protection, energy and mobility such as production of biogas from municipal bio-waste, design and construction of a plant with UHTH technology for production of synthetic gas from the waste material, public lighting, electrical mobility and on-site production of hydrogen from excess renewable electricity sources, the co-called green hydrogen.
Karlovac	Building integrated renewables, Innovative energy infrastructure, Smart Grids	Geothermal energy utilization in the city of Karlovac, including borehole drilling, heat storage tank construction, transceiver station construction, accession pipeline construction, pump room/station construction, improving eco package of the current boiler (58MW), construction of a solar power plant, refurbishment of the existing district heating system and plant operation and maintenance.
Denmark		
Nyborg	Innovative energy infrastructure	Transition to renewable energy sources by producing enough green electricity to cover the need of electricity in the municipality (citizens, public buildings, businesses and industries). The main focus is PV technologies and solar cell parks.
Samsøe	Sustainable urban mobility, Innovative energy infrastructure, Others	The project aims to investigate and develop options for a biogas liquefaction according to the approved SECAP action to meet the ambitious climate plan for Samsø municipality. The project will analyze investment into the innovative micro-scale liquefaction processes using purification and biogas upgrading, biomethane liquefaction and potential use of „waste,“ CO ₂ .
Germany		
Rostock	Building integrated renewables, Others	The aim of the investment concept is to expand the solar energy production in the region of Rostock expanding solar parks, photovoltaic and solar thermal plants in open space.
Hungary		
Gyöngyös	Public building, Building	The intended measures include a 2 circles 350 MW geothermal power plant with a heat exchanger and a power generating steam turbine,



Municipality / Local authority	Targeted sectors	Intended measures to be financed
	integrated renewables, Residential buildings, District heating, Innovative energy infrastructure	13 production and 9 re-injection thermal wells. The 4.7-kilometer-long district heating line will be renewed. Expanding the district heating system aims to supply several public and residential buildings.
Hódmezővásárhely	Public building, Building integrated renewables, Residential buildings, District heating	The investment concept targets 4 investment objectives, including 10 investment components, which are a complex renewable energy investment program (renewable energy production of 102.8 GWh/yr) based on geothermal energy and district heating.
Mórahalom	District heating	Establishment of a large scale geothermal district heating system. The investment concept includes assessment of geological and technological (in particular drilling) risks and their mitigation solutions in order to establish a realistic default rate.
Veszprém (Ajka)	Public Buildings, Building integrated renewables, Residential building, Sustainable urban mobility, Smart Grids	The intended technology measures are: energy efficient renovation of public buildings with building integrated renewable energy generation, energy efficient renovation of residential buildings with building integrated renewable energy generation or/and green energy purchase option for the inhabitants, energy efficient transformation of the industrial and service sector, off-site renewable energy generation with PV power plants, sustainable urban mobility and smart energy projects (intelligent traffic control system, intelligent public lighting system, smart grids).
Italy		
Pinerolo	Public Buildings, Building integrated renewables, Sustainable urban mobility	The technology measures are related to energy efficiency improvement to the building envelope and building system including insulation systems for external walls, roof and ceiling, new windows, new heat generator, gas-fired small boilers, smart meters, building automation. Integrated renewable power plants (PV) on public buildings and connected with storages and smart grid, led technologies, replacement of public bus with new electric or hydrogen vehicles, electric recharging grid and new bicycle lanes will be also considered.
Ravenna (Alfonsine)	Public Building, Building integrated renewables, Residential buildings, Innovative	The investment concept will set up a moderate & deep retrofitting strategy of buildings reducing up to 60% primary energy by applying an EPC scheme through renewables integrated in buildings, district heating innovative energy infrastructures in residential and public buildings.



Municipality / Local authority	Targeted sectors	Intended measures to be financed
	energy infrastructure	
Castel San Pietro Terme	Innovative energy infrastructure	The project foresees the development of the MPC tender to realise investment and manage the sustainable mobility of the APEA industrial district including Metrobus service for the companies, integrated ticket to use different mobility services, Smart Bus stations, cycleways creation, electric charging stations, bike sharing and car sharing services, car-pooling platform etc.
Isola Vicentina	Residential buildings	The technology measures include energy web-GIS upgrade, structuring of a digital abacus, streamlining of the bureaucracy and online support service, business model of the “standard neighborhood”, new online system to grant and gain tax credits under the supervision of the Local Authority and creation of a standard contract to introduce ESCOs in the local market.
Lithuania		
Visaginas	Public building, District heating, Innovative energy infrastructure	<p>The intended technology measures are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CHP, which uses woodchips material: installation of CHP, connection to heat and to electricity networks. 2. Modernization of street lightning: replacements - existing sodium lamps to LEDs old lighting bearers; reconstruction - street lighting network; modernization - control station: installation of intelligent street lighting system control equipment. 3. Solar power plant: installation of solar cell systems, connection of solar power plant to the electricity network of national grid. 4. Storage power plant to provide grid energy storage. The SPP operates in conjunction with all LT green electricity energy producers. As the time of energy production and consumption may differ, the storage will allow to match it. That can lead to reduced price of the electricity. Installation and connection SPP to national grid is foreseen.
Malta		
Isla (Cottonera)	Building integrated renewables	The investment concept will focus on the on-site energy generation through the use of building integrated photovoltaic systems on the roofs of selected warehouses to replace asbestos roofs as well as BIPV with a low architectural impact for the building envelope for buildings in the three localities.
Netherlands		
Horst aan de maas	Public Buildings, Building integrated renewables, Residential buildings,	Replacing the use of natural gas for cooking and heating with sustainable electric alternatives, installation of heat pump, upgrading the energy efficiency of buildings to level B (preferably A) and installing more solar panels on roofs.



Municipality / Local authority	Targeted sectors	Intended measures to be financed
	Innovative energy infrastructure	
Westland	District heating, Innovative energy infrastructure, Smart Grids	Creating a regional 5 th generation heat system, covering the entire municipality connecting the various heat clusters with each other and with customers (greenhouse horticulture and the built environment) by building a pipe network and an intelligent dynamic supply-demand parity operating system.
Rheden	Building integrated renewables, Residential building, Innovative energy infrastructure	The investment project focuses on renovation of housing to a higher energy standard: isolation, restoration and it may include integrating renewables (e.g. solar panels) and the heating system as an integral part of the energy system of residential and public buildings or buildings for small businesses.
Waalwijk	Building integrated renewables, Sustainable urban mobility, Innovative energy infrastructure, Smart Grids	The investment concept aims to develop the Smart port Waalwijk including EV shipping, EV trucking, charging stations, battery storage and sustainable terminal.
Poland		
Piaseczno	Building integrated renewables, Residential buildings, District heating	Construction of an energy complex in Piaseczno containing the construction of an ecological heat and power plant and expansion of the heating network with the connection of new customers. In the planned combined heat and power plant, heat and electricity will be produced from several sources: a heat pump collecting heat from treated sewage, cogeneration based on biogas obtained from a biogas plant for biodegradable waste and sewage sludge, and a biomass boiler.
Sztum	Public building, Building integrated renewables, Innovative energy infrastructure, Sustainable urban mobility	The included measures are: sewage treatment plant-RES powered, new energy sources (wind, solar) ensuring coverage of energy needs for transport, water supply and sewage networks (minimum of 1.83 GWh/y), energy storage – battery (>1MWh), use of water & sewage networks as an energy storage, use of retention reservoirs, natural land falls and energy price differences at year/month/day, thermal modernization of buildings coal to heat pumps and old cars to e-vehicles.
Portugal		



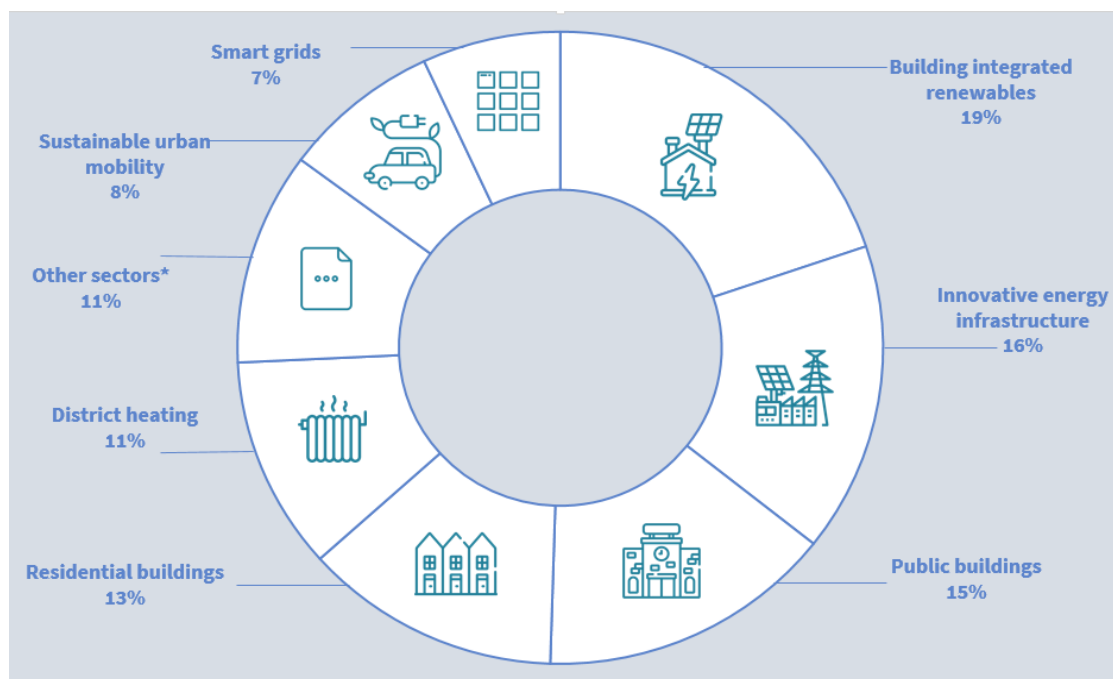
Municipality / Local authority	Targeted sectors	Intended measures to be financed
Cascais	Others (renewable solar energy)	The intended measures focus on installing 184 MW of photovoltaic solar energy representing a total generation of 213 GWh per year or 24% of the total electricity consumption within the municipality. With a decentralized energy production and consumption based on self-sufficiency (when possible), the development of innovative smart grids is also considered.
Spain		
Olot (Girona)	Building integrated renewables, Residential buildings	Measures involve substantial building renovation to achieve significant energy efficiency (EE) improvements with a user centred approach sensitive to user motivations (which tend to focus more on health and wellbeing than on EE).
Malaga	Building integrated renewables	Development and implementation of photovoltaic solar parks in municipal land which use the Power Purchase Agreement model for virtual selfconsumption.
United Kingdom		
Coventry	Public Buildings, Building integrated renewables, Sustainable urban mobility, Innovative energy infrastructure	The investment concept focuses on the creation of smart solar PV integrated electric charging hubs to support wider adoption of electrified vehicle fleets at least cost. Enable high-capacity charging infrastructure by using of local generation and battery storage systems.
Leeds	Public Buildings, Building integrated renewables, District heating, Others	The measures assessed in the net zero roadmap for public and commercial buildings include building integrated renewables (solar PV, heat pumps) and energy efficiency measures relating to heating, cooling and lighting.
Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead	Public Buildings, Building integrated renewables, Residential buildings, District heating	The intended technology measures include: district heat networks for 2000 new homes, installation of integrated Solar PV/thermal (GSHP/ASHP package) on residential buildings using heating oil, energy efficiency (solid/cavity wall insulation, loft insulation, etc) on domestic households, renewable energy generation on domestic buildings, by solar installs (PV and/or thermal).



7.3 Sectors targeted by successful applicants

Amongst the sectors in which the successful applicants will develop their investment concept, “building integrated renewables” is targeted the most, followed by “innovative energy infrastructure” and “public buildings”. Please see the Figure 7 for more details.

Figure 7. Targeted sectors by successful applicants



*Others refer to innovative micro-scale liquefaction system, e-mobility and charging facilities, waste management, public lighting, solar thermal plants, etc.