



# INTERREG IVC

INNOVATION & ENVIRONMENT  
REGIONS OF EUROPE SHARING SOLUTIONS



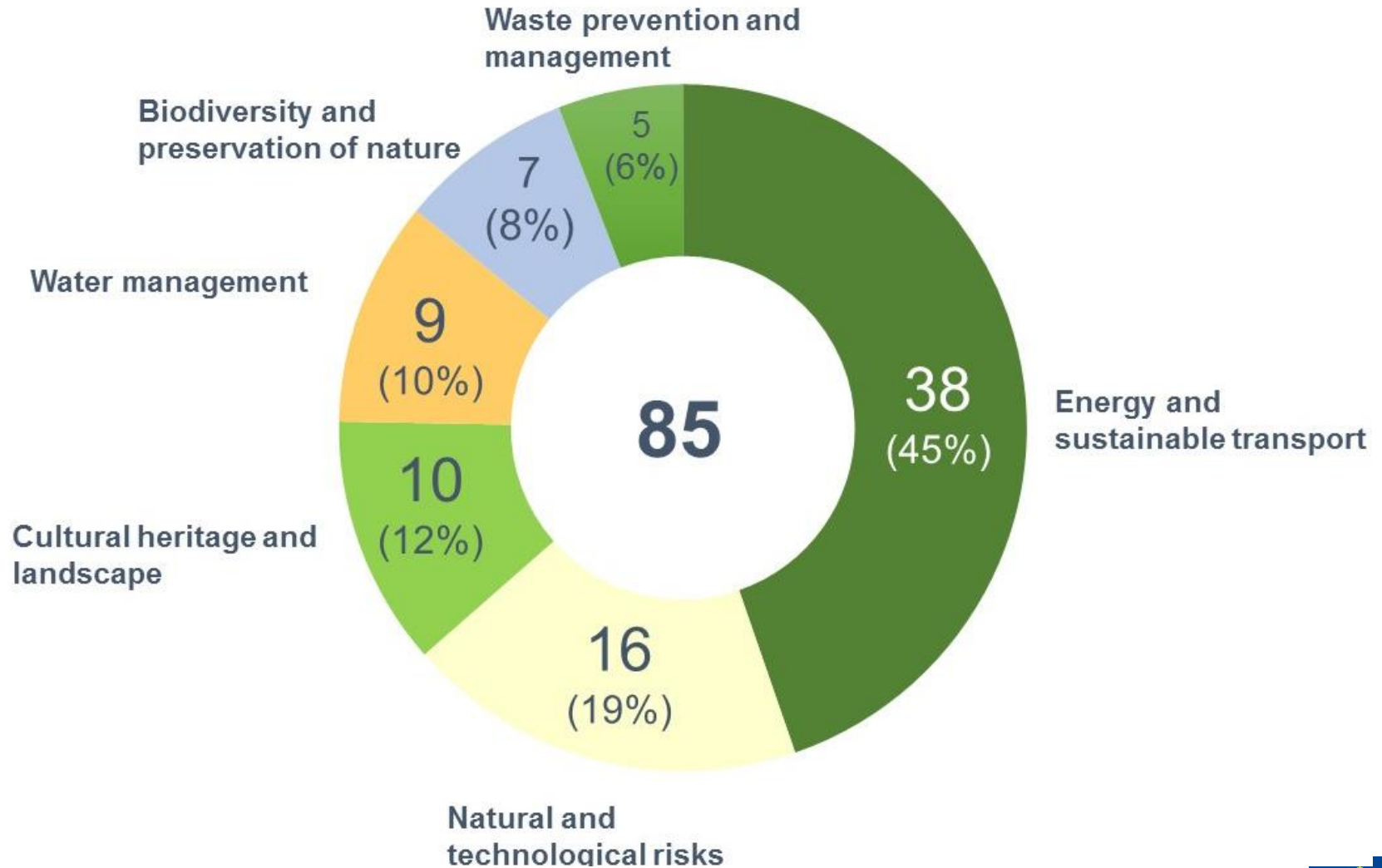
EUROPEAN REGIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT FUND



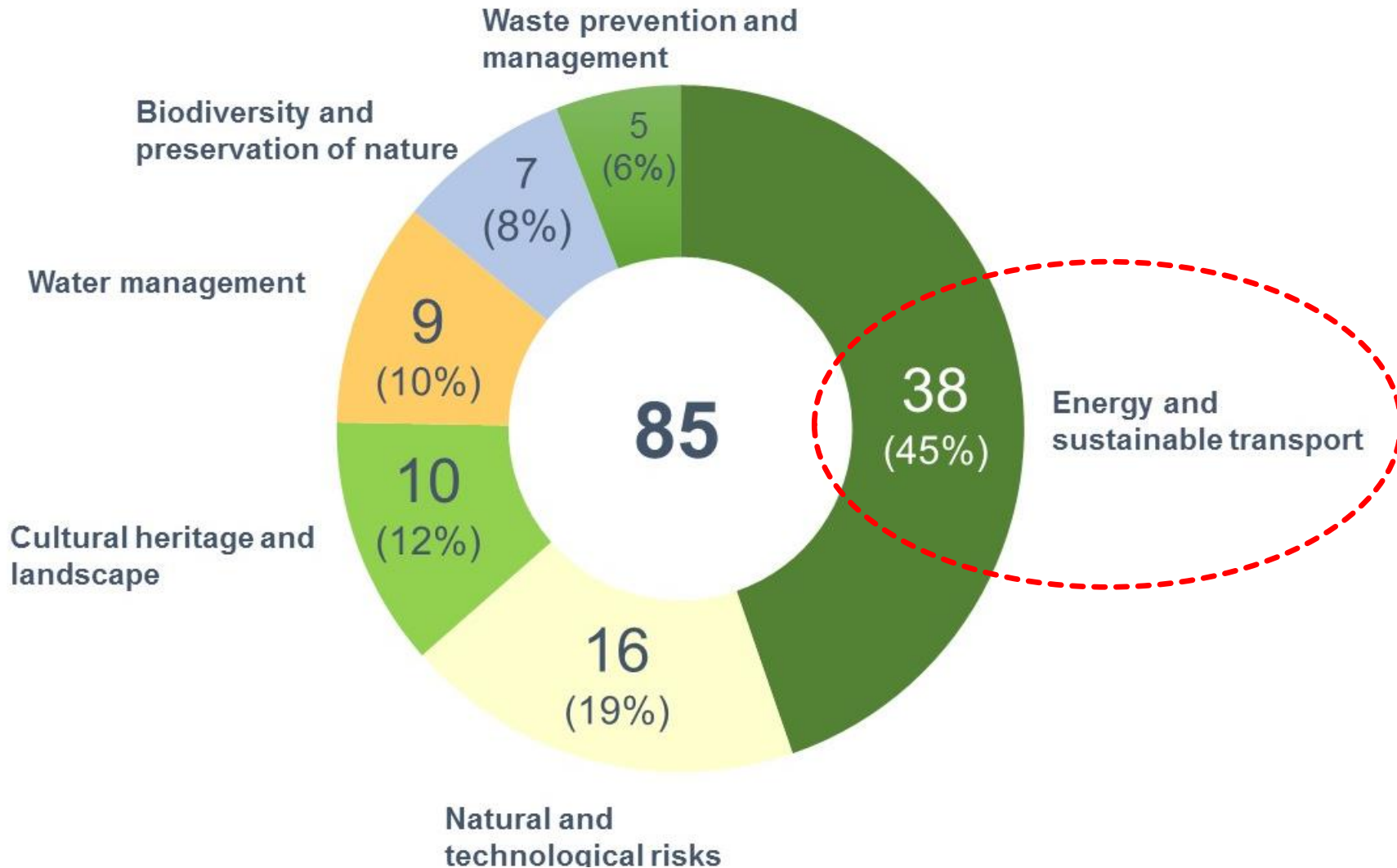
**GET INSPIRED  
AND  
NETWORK**

Joint Technical Secretariat  
2 December 2014, Bologna conference

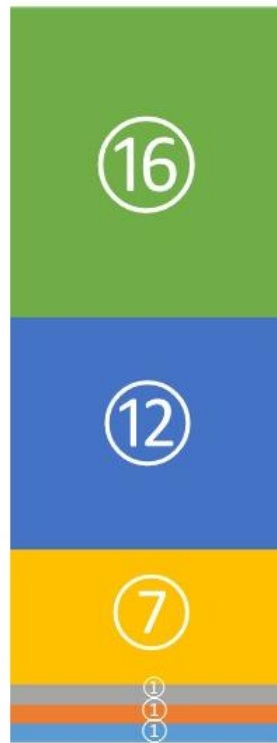
## Environment and risk prevention



## Environment and risk prevention



**Energy and sustainable transport**  
**Potentially relevant for INTERREG EUROPE** →



**38**

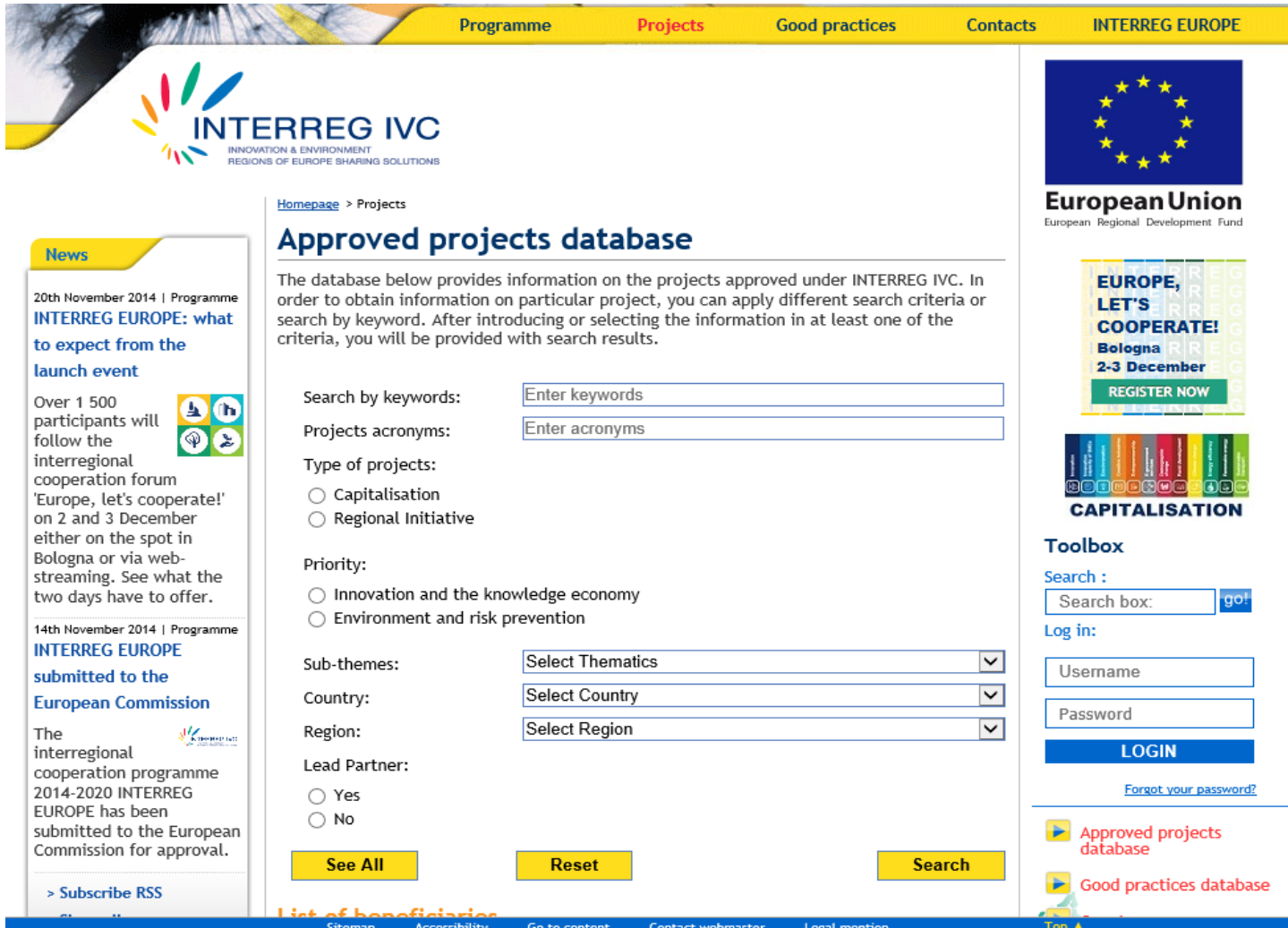
**Sustainable transport**

**Energy efficiency**

**Renewable energy**

Climate change  
Greening of airports  
Sustainable urban freight management


## Approved project database at www.interreg4c.eu



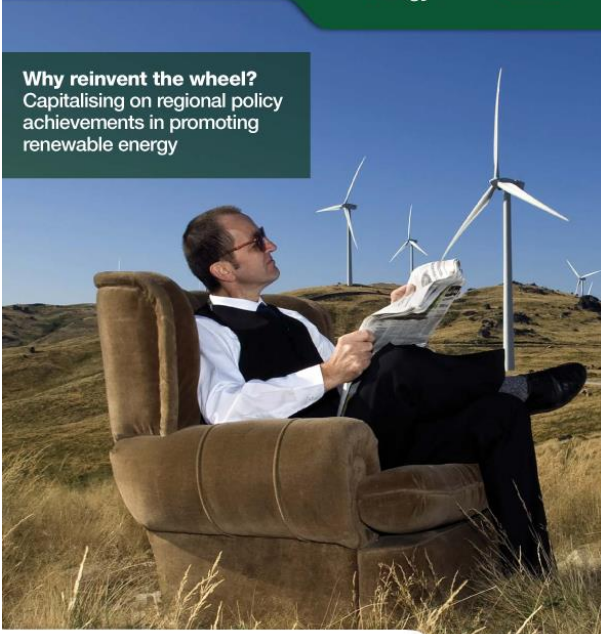
The screenshot shows the website's navigation bar with 'Programme', 'Projects', 'Good practices', 'Contacts', and 'INTERREG EUROPE'. The main content area features the INTERREG IVC logo and a breadcrumb trail 'Homepage > Projects'. The central heading is 'Approved projects database', followed by a descriptive paragraph. Below this is a search form with fields for 'Search by keywords', 'Projects acronyms', and 'Type of projects' (with radio buttons for 'Capitalisation' and 'Regional Initiative'). There are also dropdown menus for 'Sub-themes', 'Country', and 'Region', and radio buttons for 'Priority' (Innovation and the knowledge economy, Environment and risk prevention) and 'Lead Partner' (Yes, No). At the bottom of the form are 'See All', 'Reset', and 'Search' buttons. A sidebar on the left contains 'News' with two articles. A right sidebar features the European Union logo, a 'European Union' text, a 'Bologna 2-3 December' event banner, a 'CAPITALISATION' banner, and a 'Toolbox' section with a search box and login fields.






# Thematic capitalisation results

**Renewable energy** 

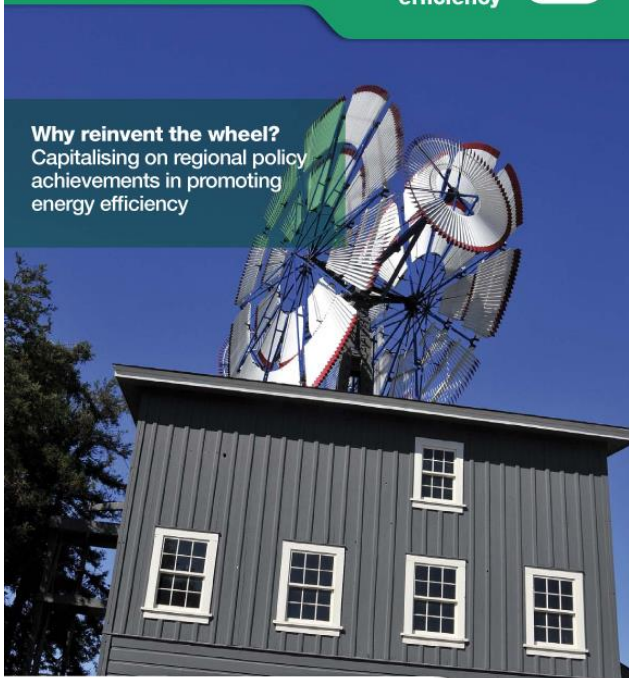
**Why reinvent the wheel?**  
Capitalising on regional policy achievements in promoting renewable energy





  October 2013

**Energy efficiency** 

**Why reinvent the wheel?**  
Capitalising on regional policy achievements in promoting energy efficiency



  October 2013

**Sustainable transport** 

**Why reinvent the wheel?**  
Capitalising on regional policy achievements in promoting sustainable transport



  October 2013

<http://www.interreg4c.eu/Capitalisation>



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EUROPEAN REGIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT FUND

## GET INSPIRED AND NETWORK

EU trends in the Low  
Carbon Economy

**Koen Rademaekers**

*Expert in Low carbon economy*

**2 December 2014, Bologna conference**

Investment Priority 4(e) - *Promoting low-carbon strategies for all types of territories, in particular for urban areas, including the promotion of sustainable multi-modal urban mobility and mitigation relevant adaptation measures*

Issues – energy efficiency, renewables, sustainable transport.

Approaches – ICT solutions, regional low carbon strategies, green procurement and investments.

Exclusions (in other themes – but some cross over) – resource (other than energy) efficiency, environmental protection.

€23 billion from the ERDF (2014 – 2020), with more via Cohesion fund. Discussions on how to achieve and demonstrate this.



**Only five years left to the 20-20-20 target deadline – the economic downturn has helped cut emissions, progress towards the RES target is ok, progress on EE (a 20% improvement by 2020) not so good.**

**Each MS has a NEEAP (National EE Action Plan) to 2020 – SF/CF plans and projects need to align with these.**

**EU recently announced EE Targets for 2030 - 27% improvement, but non binding.**

## Several articles in the EED where INTERREG projects could ‘show the way’

- **Article 5 – renovate 3% of the total floor area central govt. buildings.**
- **Article 6 – central governments purchase products, services and buildings with high energy efficiency.**
- **Article 7 – EE obligations, energy companies obliged to achieve annual energy savings equivalent to 1.5% of their annual retail sales.**
- **Article 8 – Promote energy audits and management systems to SMEs and householders.**
- **Article 12 – Consumer information and empowering.**
- **Article 14 – implement, the cost-effective potential for cogeneration and district heating and cooling.**
- **Article 17 – Information and training.**

In July 2014, the Commission started infringement procedures against 24 Member States (all except Cyprus, Italy, Malta and Sweden).

**Target : 20% of final energy consumption.**

**2030 package – 27% binding target.**

**Target varies by MS, according to resource and starting point, from 40% in Sweden to 0% in Malta.**

**Progress as a whole on target, varies by MS.**

**Now a major sector (employment).**

| Member State   | 2005 RES share | 2010 RES share | 1 <sup>st</sup> interim target | 2020 RES target |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| Austria        | 23.3%          | 30.1%          | 25.4%                          | 34%             |
| Belgium        | 2.2%           | 5.4%           | 4.4%                           | 13%             |
| Bulgaria       | 9.4%           | 13.8%          | 10.7%                          | 16%             |
| Cyprus         | 2.9%           | 5.7%           | 4.9%                           | 13%             |
| Czech Republic | 6.1%           | 9.4%           | 7.5%                           | 13%             |
| Germany        | 5.8%           | 11.0%          | 8.2%                           | 18%             |
| Denmark        | 17%            | 22.2%          | 19.6%                          | 30%             |
| Estonia        | 18%            | 24.3%          | 19.4%                          | 25%             |
| Greece         | 6.9%           | 9.7%           | 9.1%                           | 18%             |
| Spain          | 8.7%           | 13.8%          | 10.9%                          | 20%             |
| Finland        | 28.5%          | 33%            | 30.4%                          | 38%             |
| France         | 10.3%          | 13.5%          | 12.8%                          | 23%             |
| Hungary        | 4.3%           | 8.8%           | 6.0%                           | 13%             |
| Ireland        | 3.1%           | 5.8%           | 5.7%                           | 16%             |
| Italy          | 5.2%           | 10.4%          | 7.6%                           | 17%             |
| Lithuania      | 15%            | 19.7%          | 16.6%                          | 23%             |
| Luxembourg     | 0.9%           | 3%             | 2.9%                           | 11%             |
| Latvia         | 32.6%          | 32.6%          | 34.0%                          | 40%             |
| Malta          | 0%             | 0.4%           | 2.0%                           | 10%             |
| Netherlands    | 2.4%           | 3.8%           | 4.7%                           | 14%             |
| Poland         | 7.2%           | 9.5%           | 8.8%                           | 15%             |
| Portugal       | 20.5%          | 24.6%          | 22.6%                          | 31%             |
| Romania        | 17.8%          | 23.6%          | 19.0%                          | 24%             |
| Sweden         | 39.8%          | 49.1%          | 41.6%                          | 49%             |
| Slovenia       | 16.0%          | 19.9%          | 17.8%                          | 25%             |
| Slovakia       | 6.7%           | 9.8%           | 8.2%                           | 14%             |
| UK             | 1.3%           | 3.3%           | 4.0%                           | 15%             |
| EU             | 8.5%           | 12.7%          | 10.7%                          | 20%             |

**Economic downturn hitting RES growth.**

**Subsidies coming under pressure.**

**Some technologies yet to become cost effective, e.g. - biomass (bio-gas, ethanol, ..), wave and tidal.**

**Issue of intermittency capacity is increasing.**

**Small scale installations (especially photovoltaic and biomass co-firing) still growing.**

**9.6% of the total ERDF and CF funding for transport is allocated to urban transport and the promotion of clean urban transport (categories 25 + 52) = 7.8 billion euros.**

## **Sustainable mobility includes:**

- **accessible for all and affordable public transport systems;**
- **a friendly environment for soft transport modes such as cycling and walking;**
- **easy access to all neighbourhoods, on foot, by bike, by public transport;**
- **local transport networks that need to be well connected to regional networks;**
- **peri-urban networks be planned within the context of overall land-use;**
- **transport nodes that need to be well integrated with social, cultural and economic activities.**

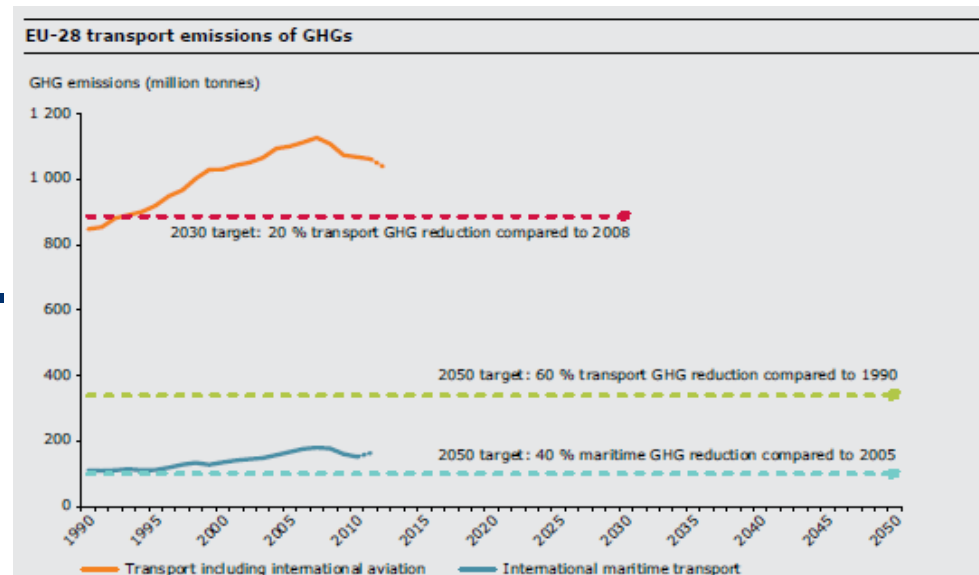
## Transport - 30% of all GHG emissions

**EC White Paper on transport, target of 60% reduction in GHG emissions from transport by 2050 (vs. 1990).**

**Objective: 50% of all medium-distance transportation of passengers and goods from road to rail and water. Urban transport - halve the use of conventionally-fuelled cars by 2030, phased out by 2050.**

**Emissions increasing.**

**Recent small improvement.**



**The ESCO model has been around for many years but has struggled to become truly mainstream.**

**Increasing expectations for private sector ‘match’ funding.**

**Building energy standards increasing (new build) - but harder to ‘force’ savings in existing buildings.**

**Cogeneration – gas vs. electricity price has not been favourable for 10 years. Major potential remains.**

**Smart grid and smart metering – major rollout planned, ICT links and opportunities.**

**Procurement directives – enable but do not oblige GPP.**

**Political target for uptake of GPP in MS (50% of tendering procedures to be ‘green’) – not on target.**

**Positive trends – being used more, but performance varies widely between MS.**

**National action plans in 22 of 28 MSs.**

**EE Directive reinforces (Article 6).**



|   |   |
|---|---|
| <p><b>National Action Plan or equivalent document adopted</b></p> | <p><b>22: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, UK</b></p> |
| <p><b>No existing NAP</b></p>                                     | <p><b>6: Croatia, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Luxembourg, Romania</b></p>   |



- Exchange of experience and good practices of regional and local authorities resulting in action plans, to plan for setting up regional structures, to promote and facilitate local sustainable energy generation and distribution systems in rural areas.
- Regional and city authorities sharing experiences on sustainable mobility measures, resulting in action plans that prepare actions and investments to increase the use low-carbon transport options to be funded from Growth & Jobs programmes or other regional programmes.
- Cooperation among regions and regional energy agencies on practices to encourage and support businesses to invest in energy efficiency measures, resulting in the preparation of regional support programmes for energy efficiency in companies.