2021

Interreg
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European Union
European Regional
Development Fund

PROSPECT2030

FINAL HANDBOOK

success stories

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PROSPECT2030

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THE PROJECT

PROSPECT2030 project has focused on good governance as the key driver to unlock the energy transition towards a low-carbon economy. The actors are, therefore, regional public authorities and local stakeholder. We need to raise awareness about the urgent need for them to adopt climate mitigation actions: public funds are here to help us but we need to use them wisely.
A better understanding of the current situation with a critical look at what has been done in the 2014-20 period has been the starting point for triggering policies that increase effectiveness of public funds planned beyond 2020. The goal is to pave the way for the creation of sustainable energy regions with a higher share of renewable energy sources.
Seven regions across Europe have been involved in the consortium: Eco Energyland (AT), Friuli Venezia Giulia (IT), Mazovia (PL), Piemonte (IT), Split-Dalmatia (HR), Saxony-Anhalt (DE), Southern Great Plain (HU).

MAIN STEPS

- Compilation of Regional Energy Reports
- Organization of mutual learning session targeted to Partners and of replication activities involving external Partners across Europe
- Preparation of an online interactive Training Package
- Drafting of Policy recommendations on the use of public funds for climate change mitigation and adaptation to macro-regional strategies
- Drafting of seven Regional Energy Action Plans

KEY FIGURES

5 **POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS**

12 **REPLICANT PARTNERS ENGAGED**

7 **REGIONAL ENERGY ACTION PLANS**

1 **ONLINE TRAINING PACKAGE**

METHOD OF APPROACH

The development of the Regional Energy Action Plans followed a defined sequence of worksteps: from the drafting of a regional baseline of energy consumption, to the formulation of regional key energy priorities and the development of scenarios. This was possible thanks to the coordination of the activity by the European Center for Renewable Energy Güssing.

Here is a summary of the method of approach adopted:

- Collection of relevant information and data on energy consumption and supply, demographic and economic data, infrastructure, costs and prices etc.
- Drawing the regional baseline of energy consumption and generation as well as carbon emissions
- Analysis of regional potentials and needs in consideration of the European and national targets and policy framework
- Formulation of regional key energy priorities and related measures for energy transition
- Performance of a weighted SWOT analysis to test regional readiness for transition measures and estimation of related efforts and impacts
- Definition of actions to take for maximizing impact and minimizing efforts
- Assignment of target groups, responsibilities and instruments to use
- Development of scenarios for impact estimation, based on two components: SHIFT from fossil to renewable energy sources and CHANGE of the energy system towards higher efficiency, new technology and sector coupling
- Estimation of investment costs for achieving the scenario values
- Estimation of carbon emissions resulting from the measures regarded in the scenarios
- Outlining of challenges, bottlenecks and gaps to be taken into account, as detected in the course of scenario development
- Consideration of the expected impact on the regional economy and relevant financing and business models

FOCUS ON TARGET REGIONS

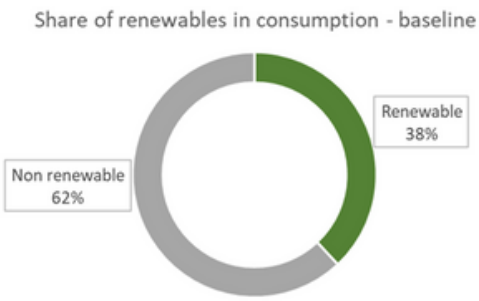
ECO ENERGYLAND

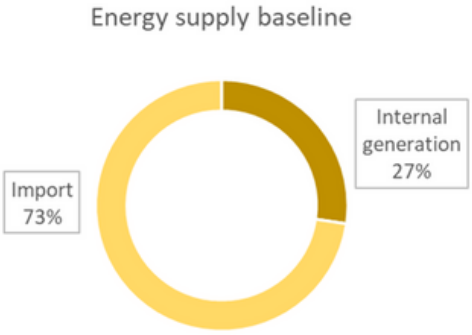
The Eco-Energy-Land (EEL) is an association of 19 municipalities that are part of the Burgenland region in eastern Austria, close to the Hungarian border. The EEL is a peripheral, low industrialized area with a strong focus on agriculture and a decrease of population, however it is a Climate and Energy Model Region in the program of the National Climate and Energy Fund. Regarding infrastructure, electricity grids and road networks are well developed, but there is no gas grid and no rail network on site.

ACTION PLAN

ENERGY SYSTEM BASELINE

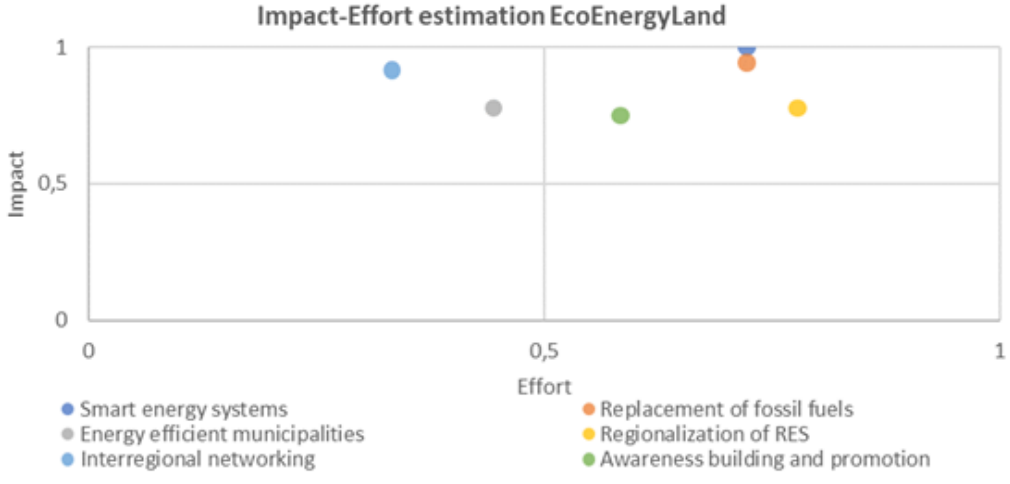
- Final consumption per capita: **44 MWh/a**
- Primary consumption per capita: **59 MWh/a**
- Carbon emissions per capita: **10 t/a**
- Internal electricity generation: **42% of final consumption**
- Internal heat generation: **35% of final consumption**
- Internal transport supply: **0% of final consumption**





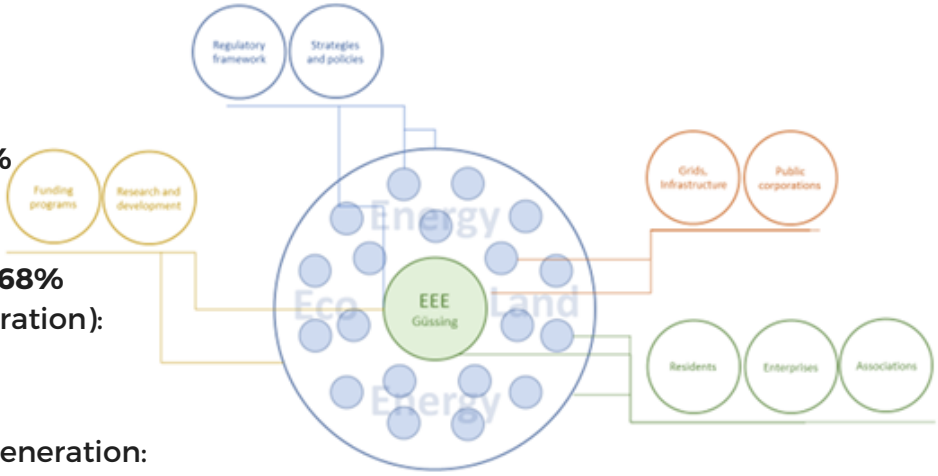
KEY ENERGY PRIORITIES AND ACTIONS

Smart energy systems
Accelerating the replacement of fossil fuels
Energy efficient municipalities
Increased regionalization of renewable energy generation
Exchange of expertise and intensified networking
Awareness building and promotion (catalizers)



2030 EEL TARGETS

- Primary consumption: **-10,5%**
- Final consumption: **-5,7%**
- Carbon emissions: **-36,5%**
- Share of renewables: **38% -> 68%**
- Energy supply (internal generation): **27% -> 47%**



Investments needed in energy generation:

Replacement of oil heatings	69 million €
Thermal retrofaction of the building stock	72 million €
Sustainable mobility	86 million €
Renewable energy generation	159 million €
Smart grid – power management	7 million €
TOT. EXPECTED TURNOVER	**393 million €**

CHANCES AND CHALLENGES

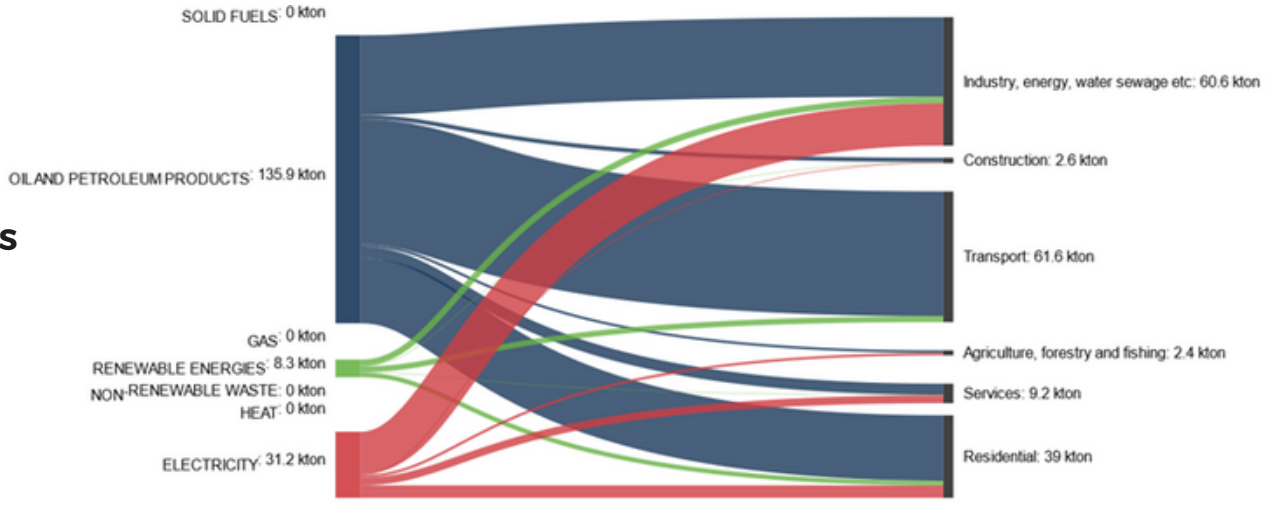
CHANCES

- Renewable energy and climate action is already part of the regional identity
- Funding framework is well elaborated and accessible
- Region is in “pole-position” regarding energy communities and smart enenergy systems

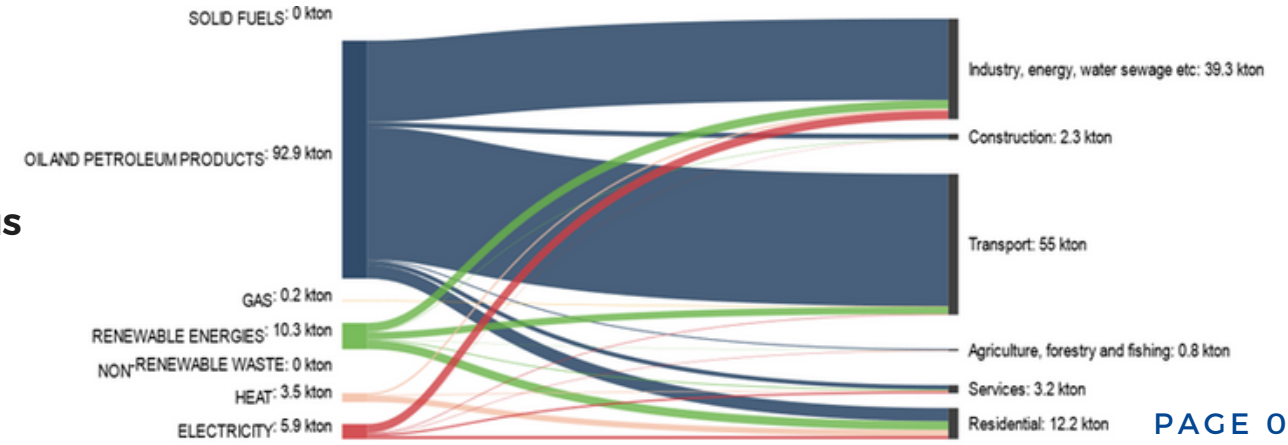
CHALLENGES

- Intensification of related information, consulting and support services
- Acceleration of thermal retrofaction of building stock
- Electrification of end-use sectors requires big efforts and investments

EMISSIONS BASELINE



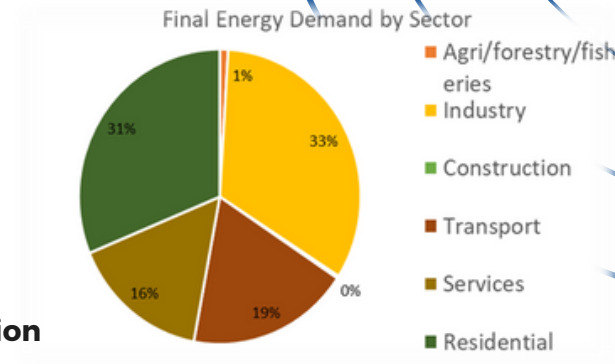
EMISSIONS 2030



FRIULI VENEZIA GIULIA

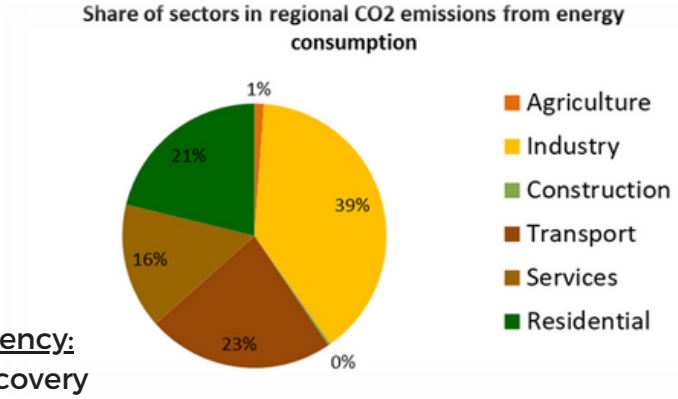
Friuli Venezia Giulia is part of northeast Italy: here the climate is Alpine to Mediterranean. It has a well developed economy based on industry, services and tourism; the population is stable in urbanized areas and decreasing in the Alpine valleys. The GDP is higher than the country average but with slower growth. As an Autonomous Region, it has a certain autonomy on energy topics and it is a strategic crossroad location for infrastructures (harbours, pipelines, High V).

ACTION PLAN



ENERGY SYSTEM BASELINE

- Final consumption per capita: **31,5 MWh/a**
- Carbon emissions per capita: **9,7 t/a**
- Share of renewables in final consumption: **21%**
- Internal el. generation: **112% of final consumption**
- Internal heat generation: **0,01% of final consumption**
- Internal transport supply: **0% of final consumption**



KEY ENERGY PRIORITIES AND ACTIONS

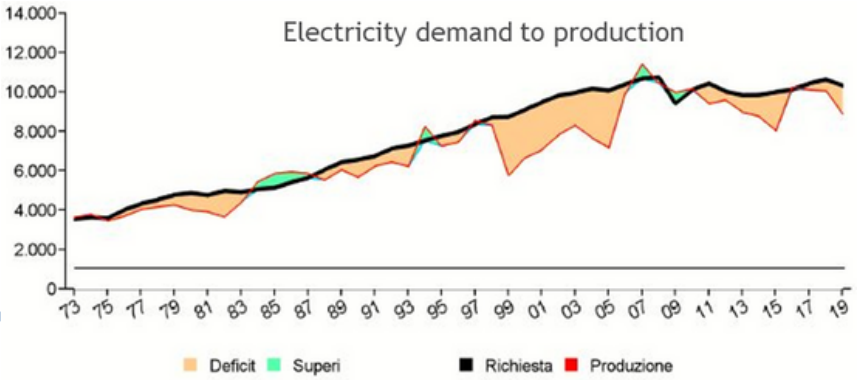
<u>Sustainable Building:</u>
Energy efficient retrofitting
Eco-constructions
Small-scale RES integration
Demand-side management

<u>Bio Energies:</u>
Forest management
Biomass DHN
Biogas plants

<u>Sustainable Mobility:</u>
Terrestrial transport
Maritime transport
Alternative fuels

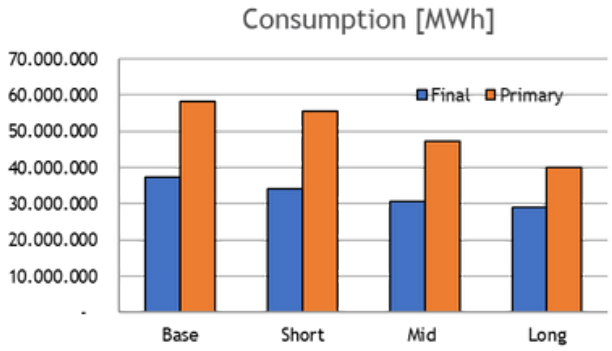
<u>Industrial Efficiency:</u>
Waste Heat Recovery
Hydrogen in industry
Hybrid solutions

<u>Smart Grids:</u>
Energy Communities
Monitoring systems & Demand response
RES integration



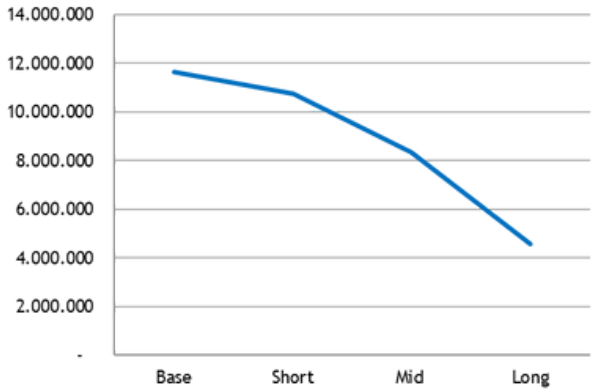
2030 FVG TARGETS

- Primary consumption: **-18,4%**
- Final consumption: **-17,5%**
- Carbon emissions: **-28,5%**
- Share of renewables: **21% -> 36%**
- Energy supply (internal gen.): **27% -> 36%**



Investments needed in energy generation:

MID TERM	Investment (€)	Feed-in remuneration (€)	Investment incentive (€)
PV	1.942.959.098	80.313.987	284.205.063
BIOGAS	129.478.388	15.348.331	0
SOLID BIOMAS	503.893.411	101.960.726	0
HYDRO	92.832.616	6.512.215	0
HP & ST	13.714.710	0	8.856.433
total	2.682.878.223	204.135.259	293.061.496



CHANCES AND CHALLENGES

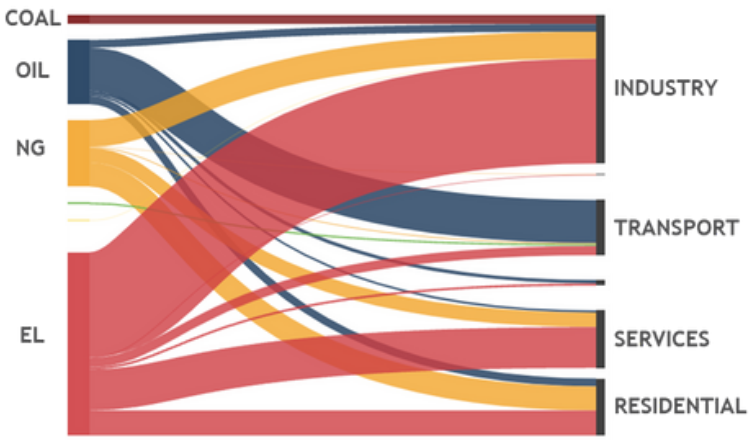
CHANCES

- Developing new synergies and leading innovation
- Opportunity for regional industries and supply chains
- Affordable & profitable energy

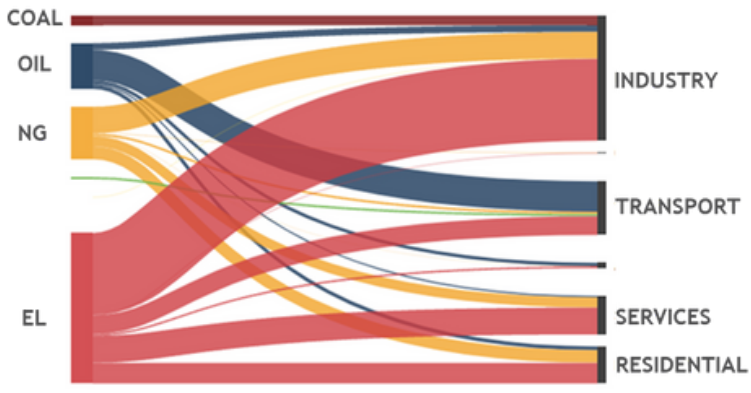
CHALLENGES

- Industry and transport sectors
- Cross-sectorial cooperation
- Efficient use of public funds to leverage private investments
- Involvement of private

EMISSIONS BASELINE



EMISSIONS 2030



MAZOVIA

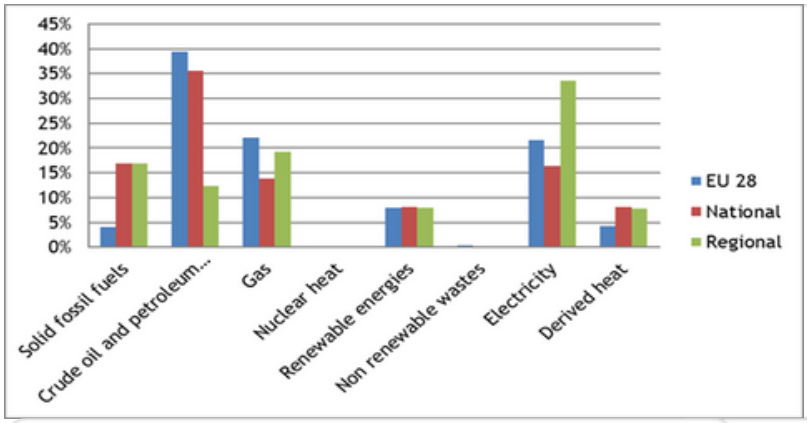
Mazovia is the largest voivodship in Poland, first in terms of population (5.4 million people). The urban population constitutes about 64% of the total and the voivodship has the lowest unemployment rate and relatively high level of income. In the region there is a big problem with access to regional energy data, available only on national level and only in general view at regional level.
Mazovia is one of the largest electricity consumers in Poland, produced mostly from coal. Many cities face huge problems of air pollution and smog. The challenges for the region are mostly the reduction of pollution and increased investments in sustainable energy.

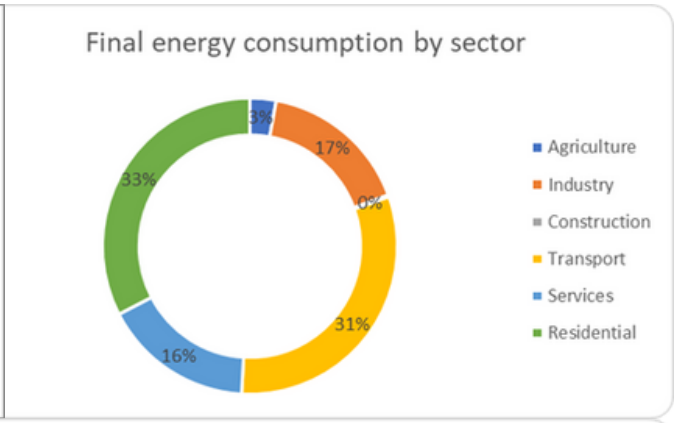
ACTION PLAN

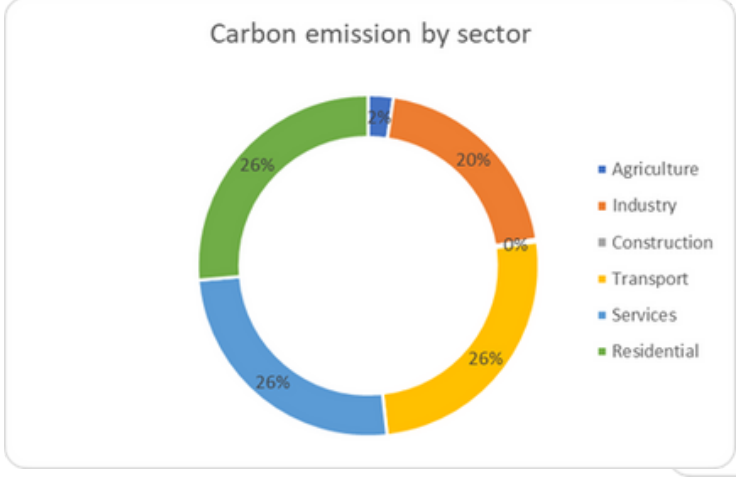
ENERGY SYSTEM BASELINE

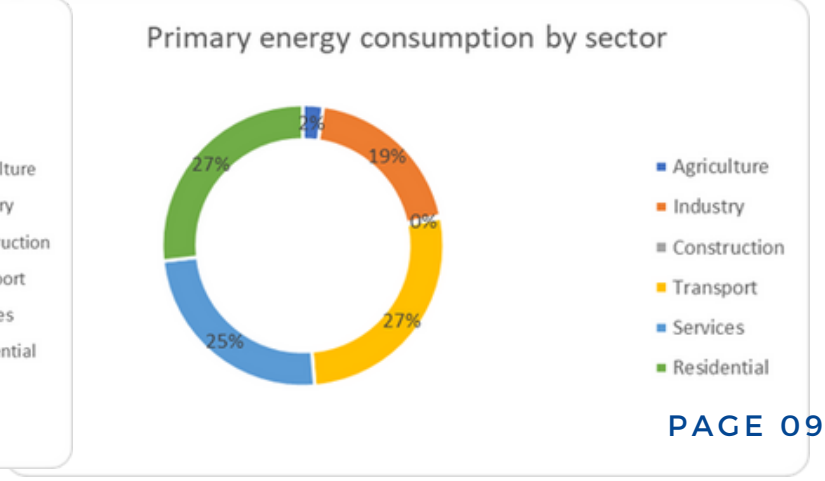
Total regional pool

Final demand (MWh)	Internal supply (MWh)	Import (MWh)	Export (MWh)	Renewable (MWh)	Share of renewable	Emission (t/year)
132 791 687	91 756 299	41 035 389	152 374 175	15 677 039	11,8%	51 217 126









KEY ENERGY PRIORITIES AND ACTIONS

Centralized energy planning:

- Organization and systematization of energy data
- SECAP plan development
- Financial and technical support to municipalities

Energy efficiency in buildings:

- Obligatory energy monitoring in all buildings
- Energy retrofitting of public and private buildings
- Promotion of renewable sources integrated
- in buildings

Renewable energy sources:

- Development of wind energy
- Development of PV

Sustainable transport:

- Electrification of the mobility sector
- Electromobility in public transport

Elecricity grid:

- Renovation of electricity distribution grid
- and RES integration

District heating networks:

- Boost and optimalization of the use of
- district heating
- Development of geothermy
- Gasification of thermal systems

2030 MAZOVIA TARGETS

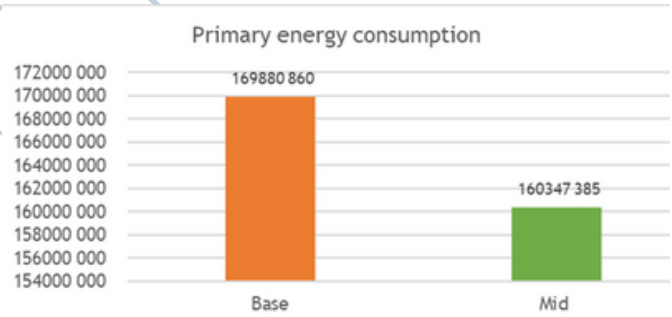
Business-as-usual	2030 targets measures
No municipality join and develop energy plan	60% municipalities join CoM and develop SECAPS with commitment 40% CO2 emission reduction
App. 80% heating devices do not meet energy efficiency requirements	Replacement of all heating devices till 2030 to meet EE requirements
Only 50 % public buildings already after thermomodernization	Thermomodernization of all public buildings till 2030
No significant share of RES in transport	At least 14% RES in transport including electromobility
App. 40% buildings connected to DHN	At least 60 % buildings connected to DHN
20% share of RES in heating	At least 30% share of RES in heating
No renovation - transmission losses are increasing	Renovation of transmission grid, reduction of transmission losses
0,5% share of RES in electricity	At least 60% share of RES in electricity

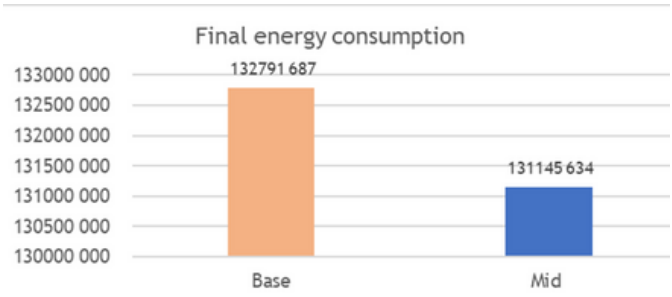
Investments needed in energy generation:

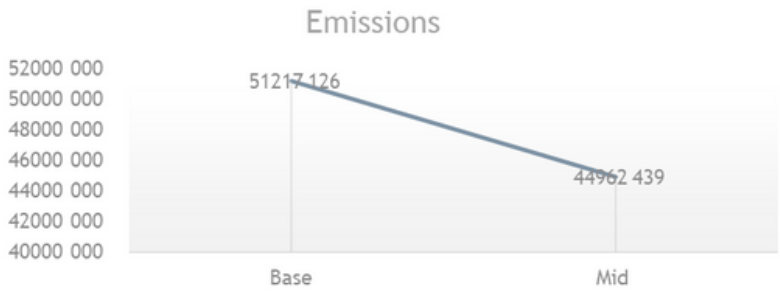
Energy planning	7 million €
Energy efficiency in buildings	133 million €
Sustainable mobility	222 million €
Electricity grid	1500 million €
District heating networks	444 million €
TOT. EXPECTED TURNOVER	**2306 million €**

Total regional pool

Final demand (MWh)	Internal supply (MWh)	Import (MWh)	Export (MWh)	Renewable (MWh)	Share of renewable	Emission (t/year)
131 145 634	90 686 644	40 458 990	117 040 527	38 277 836	29,2	44 962 439

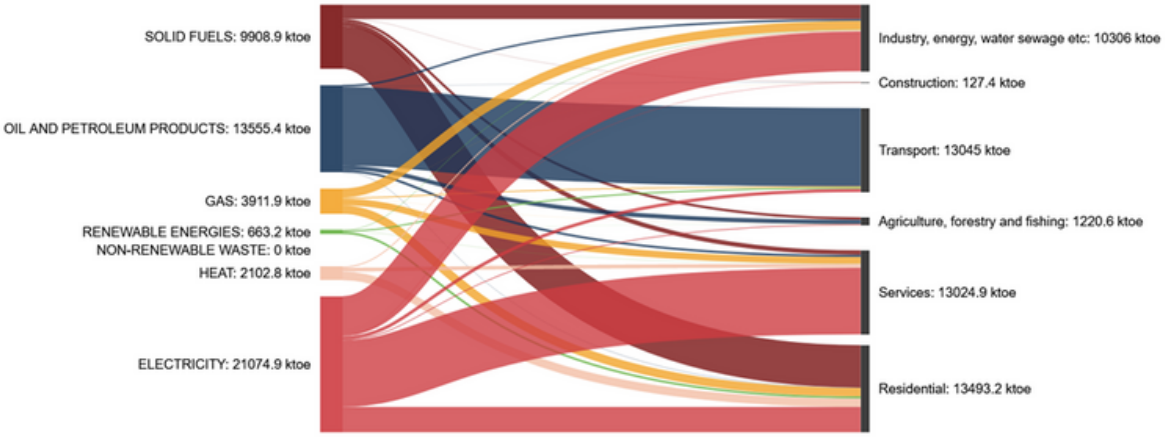




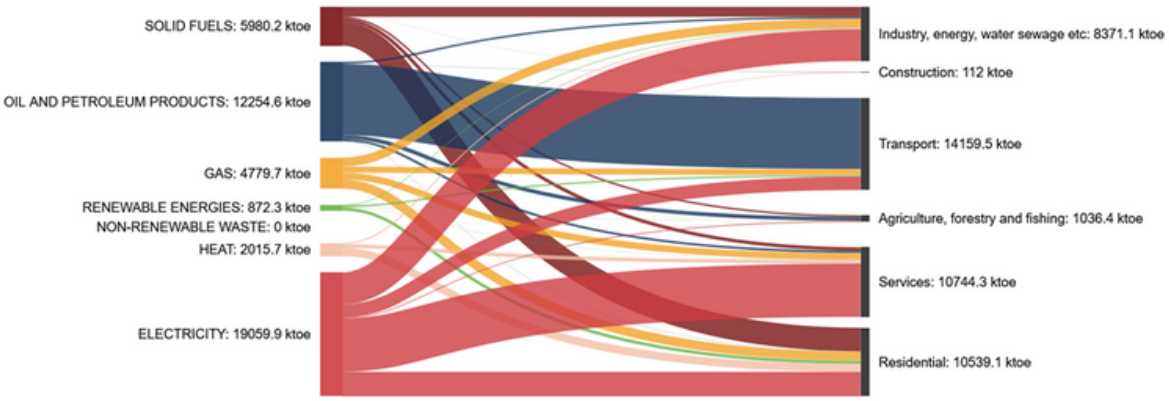


CHANCES AND CHALLENGES

EMISSIONS BASELINE



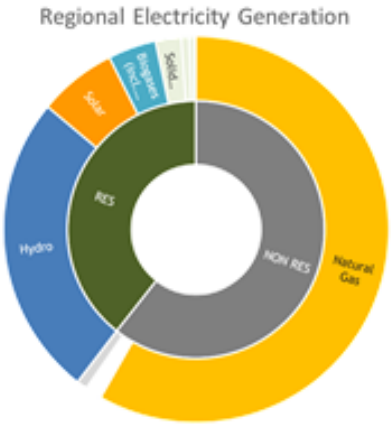
EMISSIONS 2030



- Changes in the legislation related to renewable energy sources;
- Passive energy and spatial policy in municipalities;
- Poor condition of power grids;
- Social conflicts
- ...COOPERATION is key!

PIEMONTE

Piemonte is the second Italian largest region and the fifth considering population, with about 4.4 million inhabitants and a high level of per-capita income. It is located in the northwest of Italy, a position that makes it a terminal region from the point of view of national electricity and gas networks. At the same time, the location makes it a transit corridor for the main networks (both energy and transport) to western and central Europe.
Piemonte, with all the Po valley, is historically the seat of the Italian productive poles. The region is closely linked to the industrial manufacturing sector, yet while the regional economy was formerly based on car industry, nowadays it is more centred on services, food industry and tourism.



ACTION PLAN

ENERGY SYSTEM BASELINE

- Final consumption per capita: **29 MWh/a**
- Carbon emissions per capita: **6,1 t/a**
- Share of renewables in final consumption: **17%**
- Share of renewables in electricity generation: **40%** and **60% by natural gas**
- Internal el. generation: **more than 100% of final consumption (~ 25 TWh)**
- Internal heat generation: **~ 4% of final consumption**
- Internal transport supply: **0% of final consumption**

KEY ENERGY PRIORITIES AND ACTIONS

Territorial coordination:

- Promote the energy management practice at municipal level
- Facilitation of Project Development Assistance services in the Region
- Energy data Observatory

Sustainable buildings:

- Promotion of deep renovation of buildings (public and private) and facilities

Industrial efficiency

- Waste heat recovery

Electricity generation:

- Identification of areas with potentialities for RES
- Reduction and progress phase out from Natural Gas electricity generation

Bio energies:

- Biogas plants conversion to biomethane production
- Support the research in hydrogen supply chain

Sustainable mobility:

- Electrification
- Shift to sustainable mobility
- Alternative fuels (biomethane by indigenous production)

Smart grids:

- Energy Communities
- DH strategic planning
- Coordination of gas grid concession procedures

2030 PIEMONTE TARGETS

- Photovoltaic Power x6
- -40% of Natural Gas in electricity production
- 40% of reduction in Residential (res) and tertiary (ter) energy needs
- Phase out from petroleum fuel for res/ter heating
- Shift of 55% of natural gas need in res/ter heating to heating pump/renewable/DH system
- Shift of 40% of transport fuels needs to electricity
- 50% of conversion of biogas to biomethane plants

-55% in emission from 1990 to 2030
30% of reduction of final energy needs respect to 2007
40% of reduction of primary energy consumption respect to 2007

15.000 €/per capita

CHANCES AND CHALLENGES

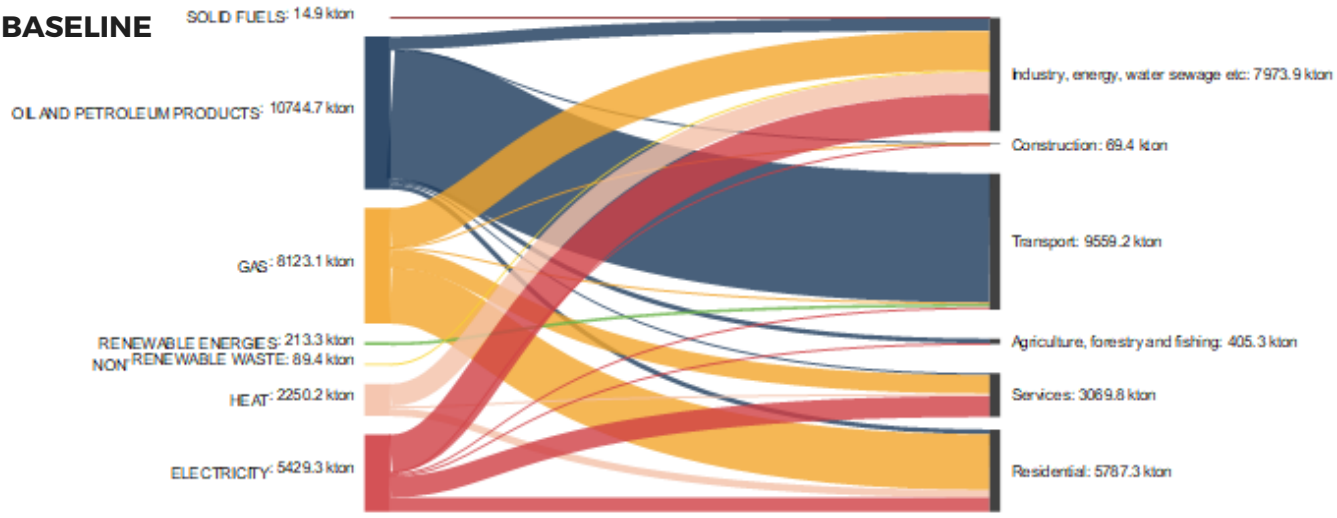
CHANCES

- Developing new synergies and leading innovation
- Opportunity for regional industries and supply chains
- Affordable & profitable energy

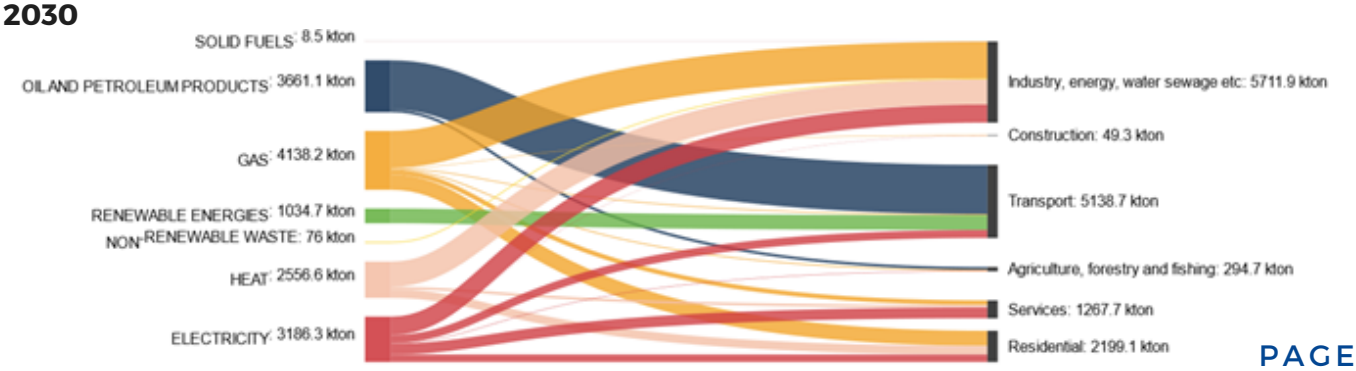
CHALLENGES

- ...very challenging objectives!

EMISSIONS BASELINE

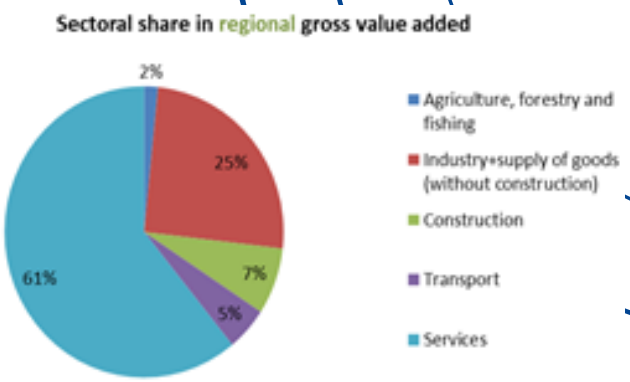


EMISSIONS 2030



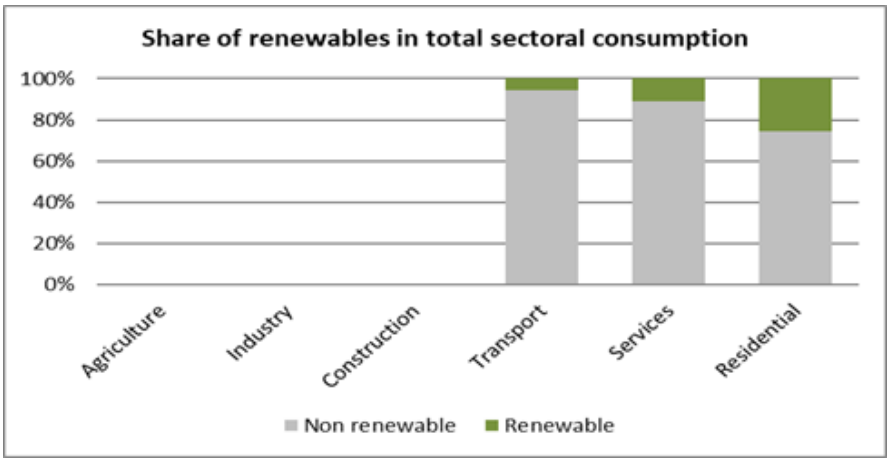
SAXONY-ANHALT

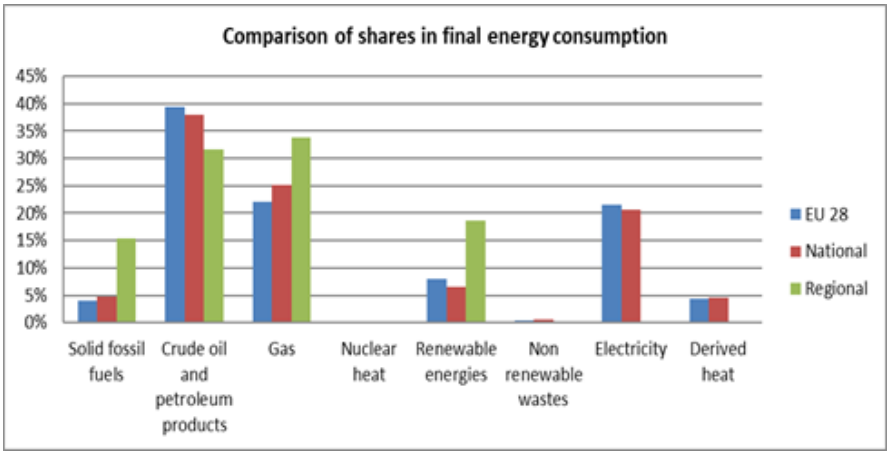
The land Saxony-Anhalt is located in the east part of Germany, here live 2.2 million inhabitants with a decreasing population trend. The service sector gives the highest contribution to the economy of the region. The infrastructures in Saxony-Anhalt are well developed: people and goods are transported using waterways, highways and railways.
The energetic infrastructure consists of electric networks, natural gas (pipelines and caverns) and heat districts. The electric network is going to be further developed to better integrate the electric power generated by renewable energy sources, that play an important role in the region: about 55% of the generated electricity is produced by RES.



ACTION PLAN

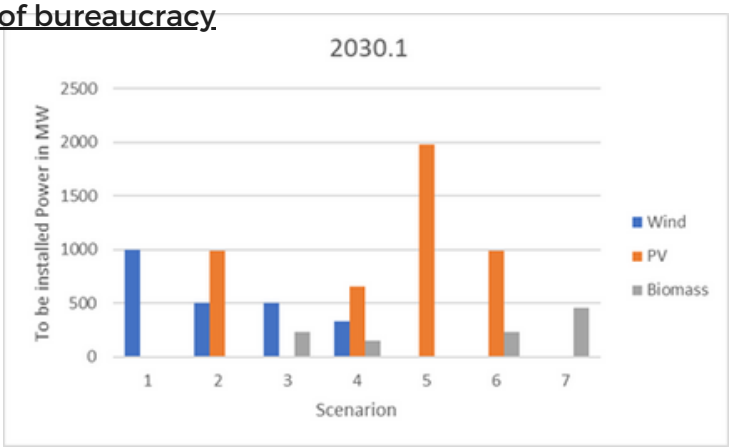
ENERGY SYSTEM BASELINE





KEY ENERGY PRIORITIES AND ACTIONS

Better integration of the local population in projects
Better incentive support for the project instead of bureaucracy
1 GW Electrolyzer for green H2 production
Extension of existing H2 grid



2030 SAXONY-ANHALT TARGETS

- Switch off Coal Power Plant Düben (67 MW)
- Electrification of heat not generated by the coal power plant
- Electrification transportation sector (25%)

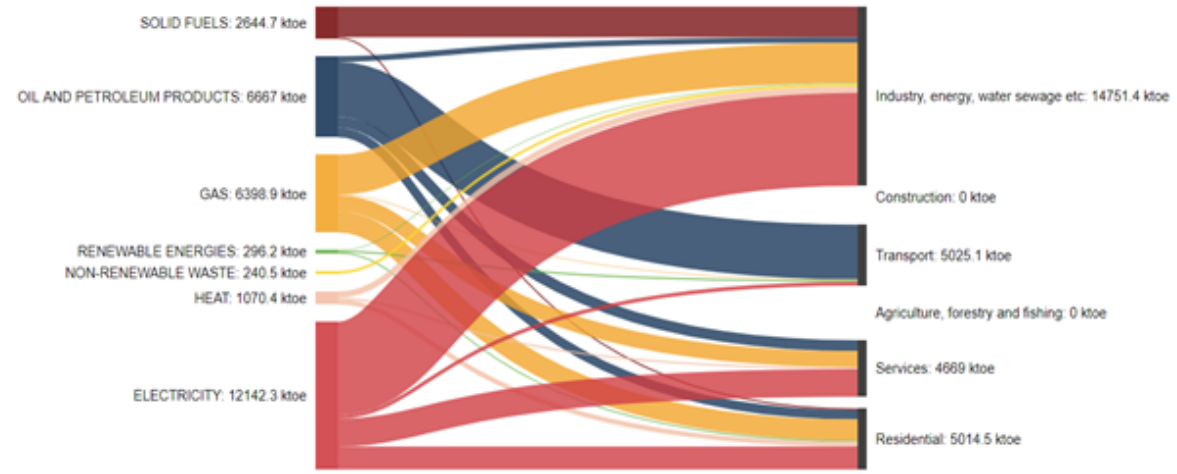
	Missing electricity generation in MWh	Missing thermal generation in MWh	New electricity demand for driving electric power in MWh	New electricity demand for suppling 25% of mobility in MWh	Additional amount of electricity to be supplied in MWh
Coal power plant Deuben	427.980				
Coal for heating room purposes in residential and service sectors		320.278			
Electric driven heat pump			91.508		
Electric mobility				1.214.630	
Electricity to be generated by RES based technologies					1.734.118

Investments needed in energy generation:

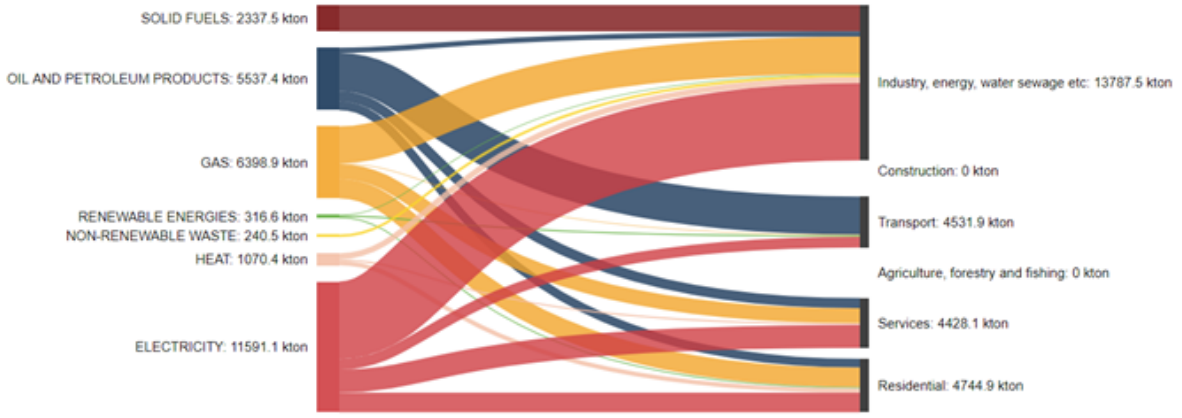
Scenario	Investment for wind farms in M€	Investment for photovoltaic plans in M€	Investment for biomass fired plants in M€	Total investment in M€	Ranking
2030.1.	700	0	0	700	1
2030.1.	350	1.140,8	0	1.491	3
2030.1	350	0	841,4	1191,9	2
2030.1.	231,3	1150,8	555,4	1.539,6	4
2030.1.	0	2.281	0	2.281	7
2030.1.	0	1.140,8	841,4	1.982	6
2030.1.	0	0	1.682,9	1682,9	5

Scenario	CO2 emissions calculated in ktCO2	Reduction in ktCO2	Reduction in %
Scenario 2030.1	25.322	24.199	48,9%
Scenario 2030.2	27.824	21.697	43,8%

EMISSIONS BASELINE

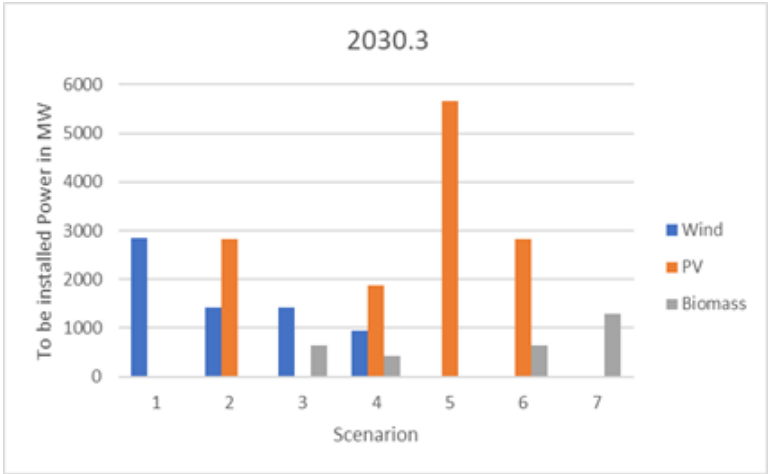


EMISSIONS 2030



To reach -55% CO2 reduction, an electrification of the transportation sector by 91% is needed.

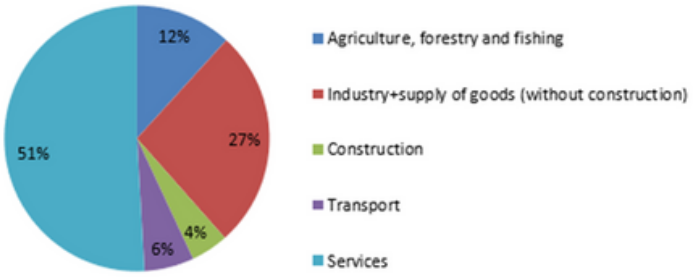
	Expansion in %			Expansion in GW		
scenario	Wind farms	PV plants	Biomass fired plants	Wind farms	PV plants	Biomass fired plants
2030.3.	56,2,6	0	0	2852,8	0	0
2030.3.	28,0	125,4	0	1426,4	2826,6	0
2030.3	28,0	0	162	1426,4	0	648
2030.3.	18,5	82,7	106,9	941,4	1865,6	427,7
2030.3.	0	250,8	0	0	5653,4	0
2030.3.	0	125,4	162,0	0	2826,7	648
2030.3.	0	0	324,0	0	0	1296



SOUTHERN GREAT PLAIN

Southern Great Plain (SGP) is one of the seven planning and statistical (NUTS2 level) regions in Hungary situated in the south - south-eastern part of the country.
It is characterized mostly by agricultural landscapes and rural areas, with the most parse settlement network of the whole country. However, with a total number of 47 towns, the region is one of the most urbanized parts of Hungary.
It also plays a gateway role to the Balkans, since M5 and M43 motorways connect Serbia and Romania with Budapest and Western Europe.
Hungary is highly dependent on fossil fuels import, especially regarding crude oil and natural gas: 48% of the final electricity consumption is based on import.

Sectoral share in regional gross value added

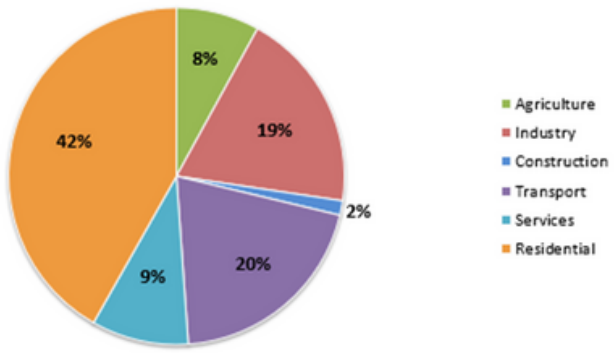


ACTION PLAN

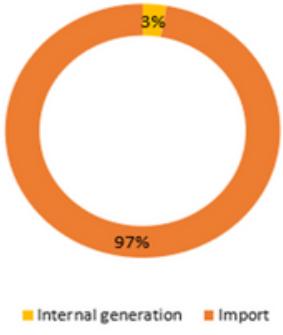
ENERGY SYSTEM BASELINE

Baseline overview 2016	Final energy demand (MWh)	Share	Primary energy demand (MWh)	Share	Carbon emission (t/a)	Share
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 766 162	8,0%	2 193 179	7,6%	413 297	9,2%
Industry (without construction), energy, water sewage etc	4 253 286	19,3%	6 457 917	22,3%	984 691	21,9%
Construction	305 766	1,4%	380 780	1,3%	76 344	1,7%
Transport	4 436 461	20,1%	4 997 996	17,3%	1 159 220	25,8%
Services	2 059 105	9,4%	3 059 722	10,6%	447 671	9,9%
Residential	9 199 101	41,8%	11 864 500	41,0%	1 418 549	31,5%
Total	**22 019 881**	**100,0%**	**28 954 094**	**100,0%**	**4 499 772**	**100,0%**

Share of sectors in total regional final energy consumption



Supply baseline



KEY ENERGY PRIORITIES AND ACTIONS

Horizontal areas (climate awareness, strengthening policy dialogue)

Institutional capacity building for regional energy/climate protection planning ("Regional Climate Agency")

Energy efficiency (public buildings and infrastructure, residential and SME buildings)

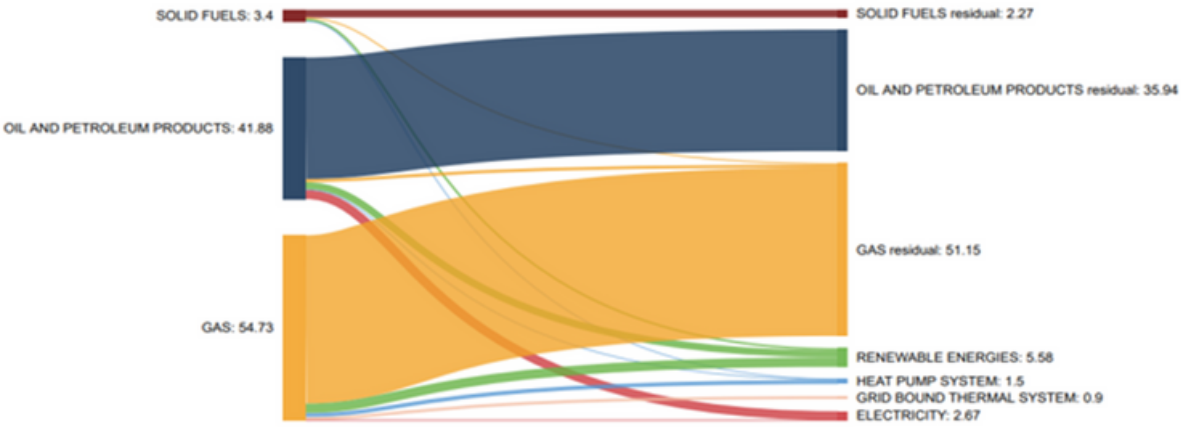
Potential renewable energy sources:

- solar energy
- geothermal energy
- sustainable use of biomass

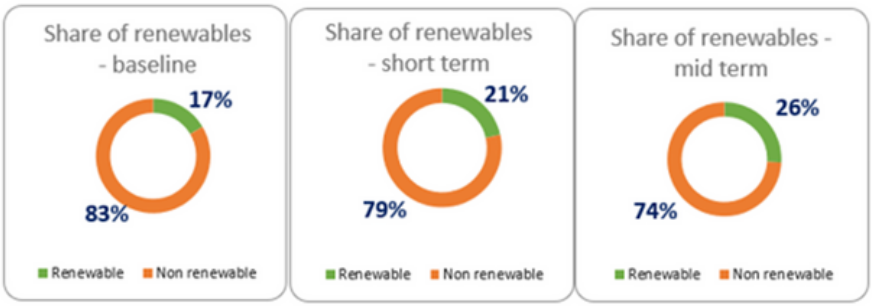
Electromobility

Research and development, innovation

SCENARIO 2030 (short term) AND 2040 (mid term)

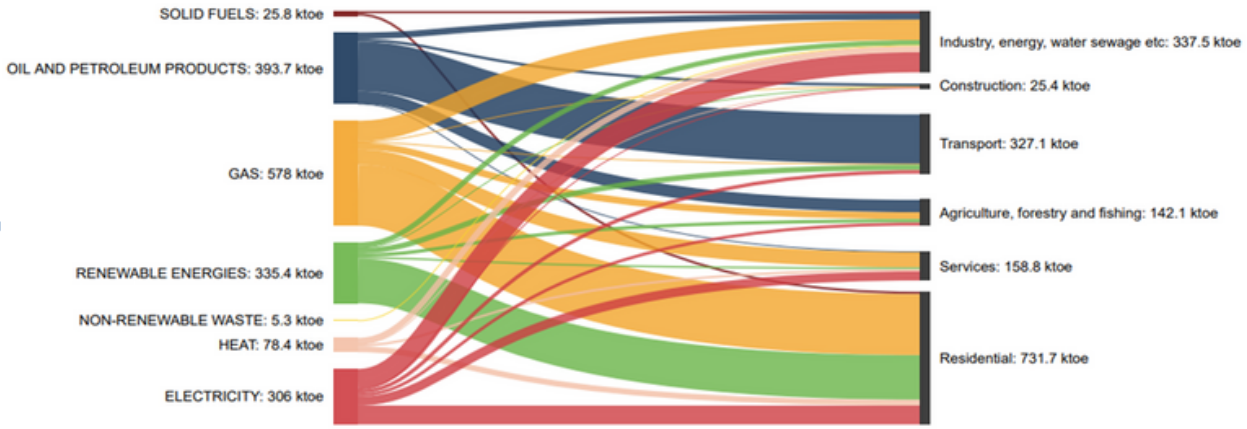


Fossil shift in SGP by 2030

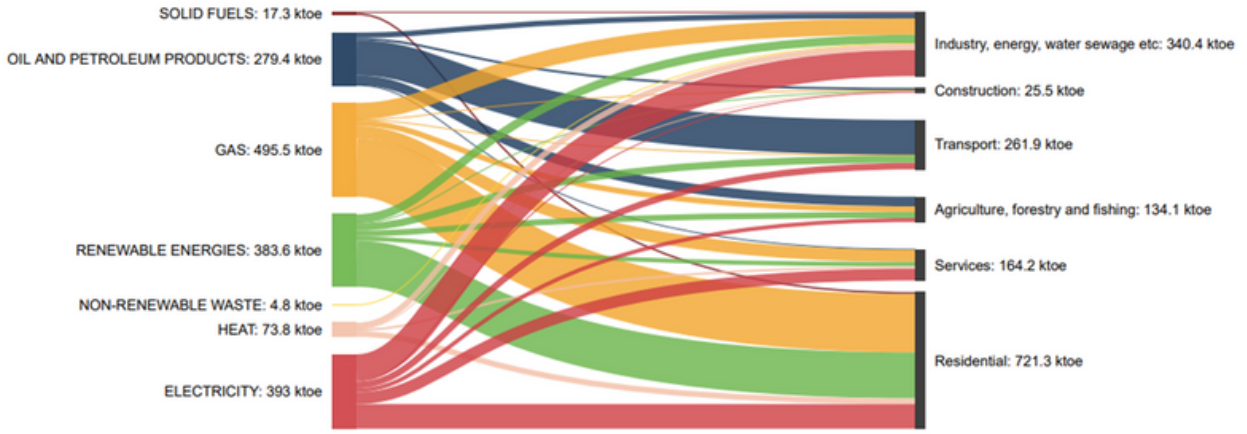


Shift in energy source up to 2040								
Estimation of regional final energy demnand (MWh)	**Solid fossil fuels**	**Crude oil and petroleum products**	**Gas**	**Renewable energies**	**Non renewable wastes**	**Electricity**	**Derived heat & grid bound thermal system**	**Total**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	703 358	404 473	428 138	0	230 193	0	1 766 162
Industry	94 179	396 677	1 175 728	612 368	64 492	1 457 681	427 232	4 228 356
Construction	1 307	166 603	49 903	43 261	0	64 103	3 920	329 096
Transport	0	2 875 433	46 957	593 713	0	372 656	0	3 888 760
Services	748	19 382	873 837	308 904	1 846	655 544	163 362	2 023 622
Residential	142 144	0	3 980 481	3 128 775	0	1 467 678	389 557	9 108 636
Total	**238 377**	**4 161 454**	**6 531 378**	**5 115 160**	**66 338**	**4 247 854**	**984 071**	**21 344 632**
Change compared to baseline (2016)	**-49,8%**	**-28,9%**	**-14,6%**	**59,5%**	**0,0%**	**11,7%**	**1,4%**	**-3,1%**

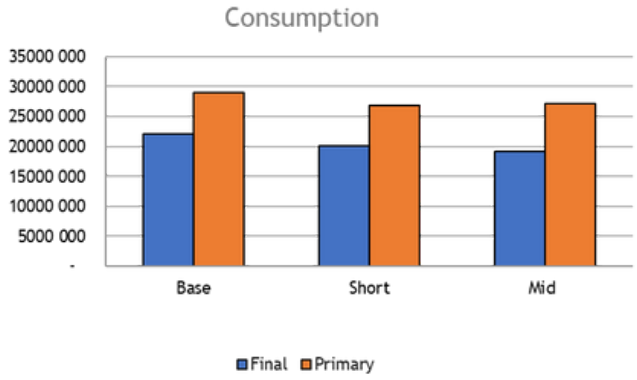
SHORT TERM



MID TERM



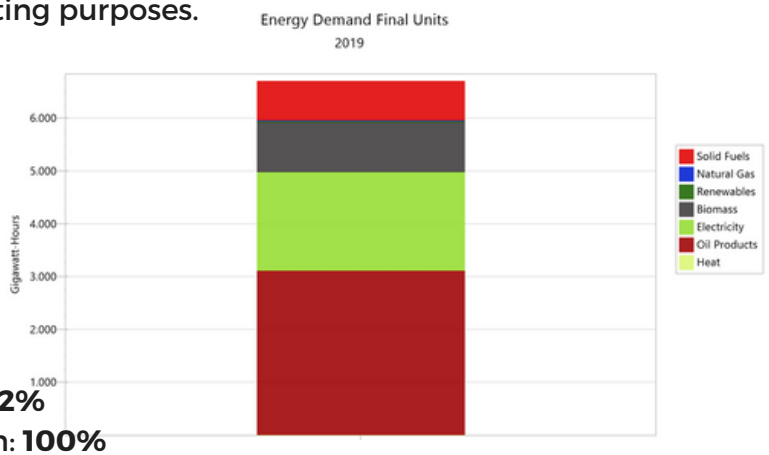
CHANCES AND CHALLENGES



- The proposed 'Regional Climate Agency' can only be created bottom-up by the strong political will and commitment of the local stakeholders.
- Due to centralized programming the access to public funding may create imbalances between regions based on the develoment potentials and the level of preparedness.
- Between 2030 and 2040 (due to the extension of the Paks Nuclear Power Plant) the share of nuclear energy in the electricity supply is not foreseeable. The EU taxonomy alignment of nuclear power will be crucial decision for Hungary.
- The SGP region is highly reliant on energy export, and no significant change can be expected on a mid-term time horizon.
- The financial return on energy efficiency and building integrated renewable solutions is generally too long to encourage people to invest into energy retrofit of their homes.

SPLIT-DALMATIA

Split-Dalmatia is the largest Croatian county, geographically located in the southern part of the country and in the central part of the Adriatic coast.
The island area of the County is made up of 74 islands and 57 islets and reefs: it is a touristic oriented county, while the industry is undoubtedly less present compared to the national share.
In terms of regional supply mix, electricity is generated by RES solely, respectively hydro, wind and solar photovoltaic. Concerning self-supply of electricity, the installed capacities are producing almost double in relation to the actual electricity demand. Moreover, due to the absence of district heating plants, electrical energy is used for heating purposes.



ACTION PLAN

ENERGY SYSTEM BASELINE

- Total energy demand: **6700,4 GWh/a**
- Total carbon emissions: **1467,3 thousand t/a**
- Share of renewables in final consumption: **42%**
- Share of renewables in electricity generation: **100%**
- Internal energy generation: **60% of final consumption**

KEY ENERGY PRIORITIES AND ACTIONS

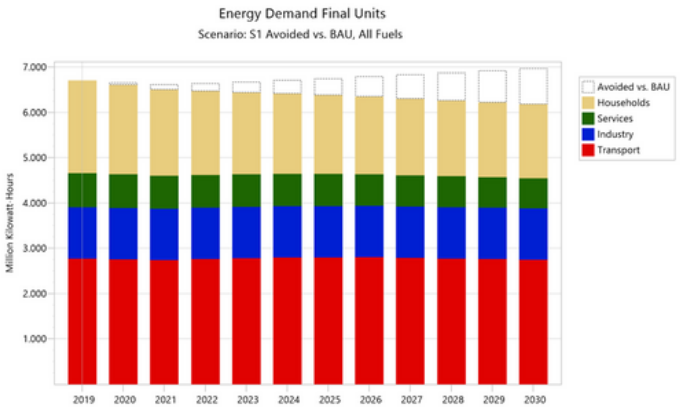
Energy statistics (demand and supply at the regional level, annual energy balances, trainings of local energy teams, etc.)

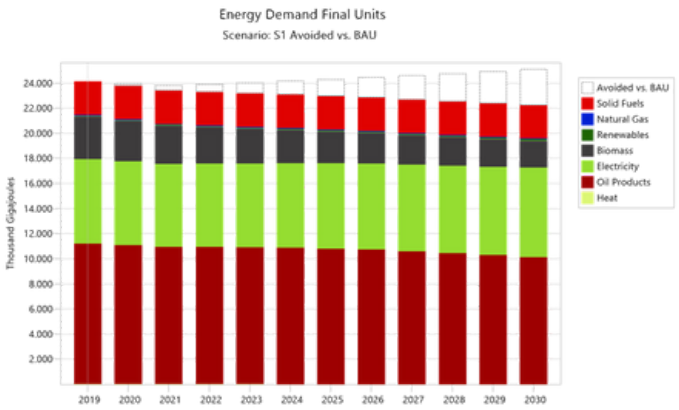
Energy efficiency (intensify the usage of the Energy Management Information System, improve the energy data analysis ("big data", multicriteria analysis, selection of investment priorities), continuous monitoring of energy/water consumption, defining new EE programmes, energy-seismic retrofit of building, retrofitting buildings/neighborhoods following nZEB principles

Renewable energy (improving the RES spatial planning, boosting the private investments, research in the field of larger scale energy storage, etc.)

Sustainable mobility (promoting the alternative fuels, focus on e-mobility)

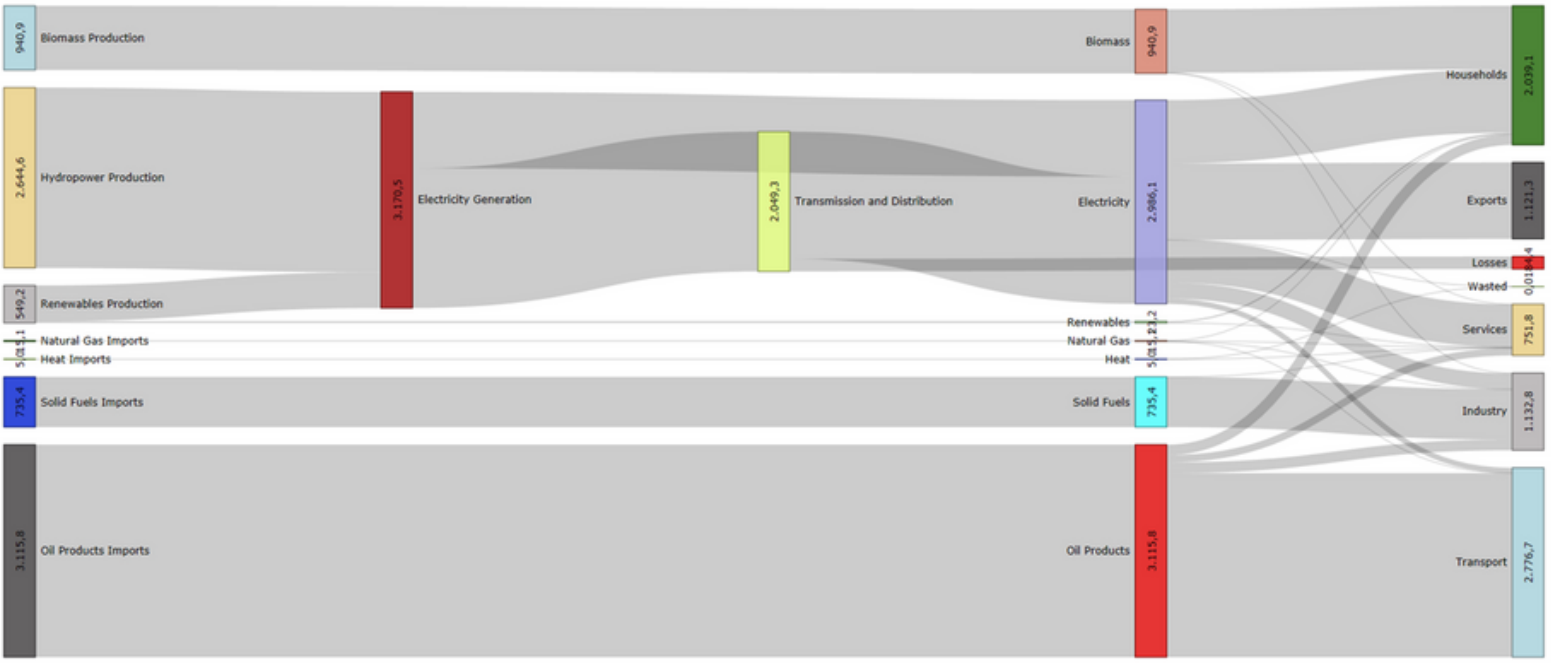
2030 SPLIT-DALMATIA TARGETS



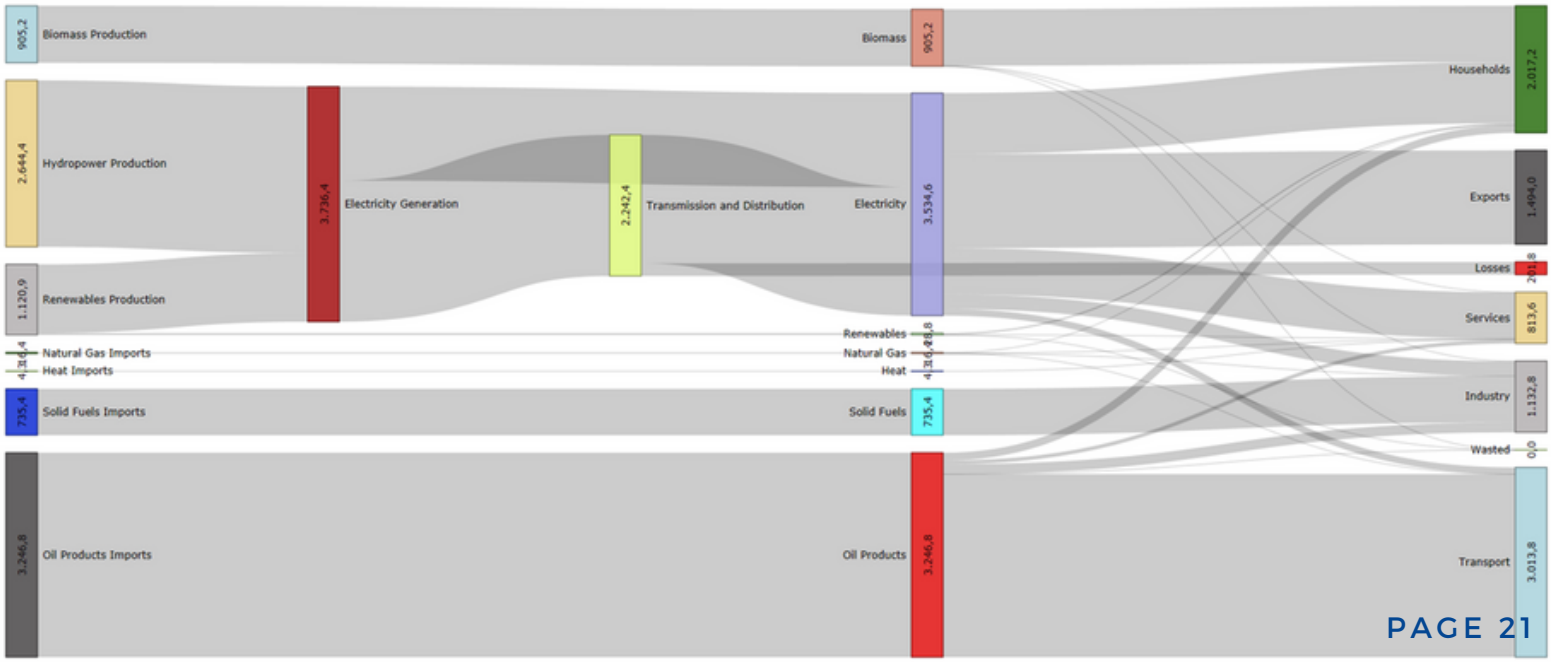


CHANCES AND CHALLENGES

EMISSIONS BASELINE



EMISSIONS 2030



POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

In the European Union public funds currently play a prominent role in promoting the green economic transition. The effective use of public funds places a huge responsibility on all stakeholders along the entire value chain of the decarbonization process to carefully set priorities and measures, design efficient delivery mechanisms and ensure meaningful, timely and accountable implementation as well as to guarantee the transparency of all processes in order to foster continual improvement at all levels.

One of the key goals of PROSPECT2030 was to assess the efficiency of absorption of public funds dedicated to low-carbon measures in the seven partner regions over the 2014-2020 programming period, and based on the findings and conclusions to formulate policy recommendations contributing to the programming for the 2021-2027 period at EU, transnational, national and regional levels.
The sources are not limited to the assessment of the low-carbon funding in the 2014-2020 programming period, but also include the anticipated responses to the new strategic framework along the European Green Deal and the "Fit for 55%" Package and the financing planning in two dimensions, the Multiannual Financial Framework (2021-2027) and the NextGeneration EU. The recommendations incorporate results achieved by PROSPECT2030, in particular in terms of regional energy planning and discussion with the framework of various types of training activities.

The policy recommendations have been tailored to each Central Europe macro-regional strategy (EUSDR, EUSAIR, EUSBSR, EUSALP) in order to influence key decision makers.

It has been clear from the very beginning that the investment needed to achieve the energy and climate policy targets are far beyond the capacity of public financial resources. Therefore, public funds need to focus on areas where maximised impacts and leveraging of private funding can be triggered in order to create our carbon-neutral future in Europe.

Policy recommendations social media video

Have a look at the video on our project YouTube channel: Policy recommendations - public funds for the energy transition.

MUTUAL LEARNING AND REPLICATION

Partners in PROSPECT2030 have been engaged in the process of exchanging knowledge, skills and best practices on energy planning and innovative financial mechanisms to optimize public funding use.
This training activity took the form of capacity building workshops and peer-to-peer learning sessions, targeting the consortium, but also open to external participants and guests.
All the mutual learning and capacity building materials developed within the project have been collected and organized in an online training package divided into 7 topics: from the training package it is possible to download presentations and watch the video registrations of the training sessions. A short video interview introduces each topic!

14 **PEER TO PEER LEARNING SESSIONS**

12 **REPLICANT PARTNERS ENGAGED**

7 **REPLICATION WORKSHOPS**

5 **CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOPS**

In December 2020 PROSPECT2030 launched an open call to engage "replicant partners": **12 institutions** across Europe replied and 8 of them became the protagonists of a dedicated online training course in which we exchanged knowledge and skills in the field of energy planning.
Seven workshops open to the public have been organized between March and May 2021: the related material is available on the website. Our Replicants come from **Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Poland and Slovenia**.

Which benefits you would like to achieve from our replication activities?

Exchange and discussion about whether current funding schemes are well allocated or if we have to go into new directions in order to address the urgence of climate change and increase mitigation measures.

Energiewende Oberland

We are interested in learning from each other and exchanging knowledge. We are also open for innovative applications in the RES area.

Energy and Innovation Center of Weiz

We would like to use the experience of PROSPECT2030 to improve energy planning in our region.

LENERG Energy Agency

Quotes from the anonymous satisfaction surveys:

What I found particularly interesting were the presentation dealing with energy transition and emphasizing the importance of 'soft' skills rather only technical expertise. To me were quite interesting also the ones with the state-of-the-art findings in energy management, storage and the practical experiences with CasaClima approach/ quality system.

I really enjoyed the discussions about new ways to engage with stakeholders.

I particularly liked Workshop nr.2 on Energy efficiency in buildings and nr.7 on Stakeholders engagement and the role of consumers.

FULL TRAINING PACKAGE AVAILABLE HERE

7 TOPICS:

- Energy planning & energy transition
- Energy efficiency in buildings
- Financing energy efficiency
- Sustainable transport
- Renewable energy systems
- Energy grids and infrastructures
- Stakeholders engagement and the role of consumers

NETWORKING AND DISSEMINATION

Despite the pandemic, project partners have been successful in presenting PROSPECT2030 project objectives and achievements at public events and networking occasions, of national and international level.
Thanks to the mutual learning, replication and dissemination activities we have established contacts with projects working on similar topics in the Central Europe area and beyond, exchanging experiences and best practices on public funds management and energy planning, raising awareness about the urgency to boost the implementation of climate mitigation actions. Partner also organized two local events in each of the seven target regions. At project level, the Consortium organized a webinar during the 2020 Energy Days and participated at the 2020 digital edition of the European Week of Regions and Cities; the project was presented at EUSALP's Action 9 meeting and participated at several international workshops and conferences, for example the Get Ready for 2050 initiative jointly organized by the Covenant of Mayors and H2020 projects C-Track 50 and PentaHelix, and Interreg Europe SHREC's "Energy policies and innovative projects in Piemonte" workshop.

15 **NETWORKING EVENTS**

20 **DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES**

14 **REGIONAL EVENTS**

60 **PRESS RELEASES AND ARTICLES**

Energy Modelling Platform for Europe (EMP-E) conference

Modelling Climate Neutrality for the European Green Deal | 08.10.2020

EWRC - European Week of Regions and Cities

Let's make carbon-neutral regions happen! | 14.10.2020

EUSALP Action Group 9

Reflections on carbon-neutrality for regions and necessary actions | 11.03.2021

GET READY FOR 2050!

How to successfully plan for the future | 27.05.2021

PROJECT VIDEOS

MEET OUR PARTNERS

MANAGING PUBLIC FUNDS WISELY

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

FINAL PROJECT VIDEO

PROJECT PARTNERS

Lead partner:
Piemonte Region - Italy

Polytechnic of Turin - Italy
Mazovia Energy Agency - Poland
Energy Institute Hrvoje Požar - Croatia
Energy Management Agency of Friuli Venezia Giulia - Italy
Autonomous Region Friuli Venezia Giulia - Italy
European Center for Renewable Energy Güssing Ltd. - Austria
AACM Central Europe Llc. - Hungary
University of Applied Sciences Magdeburg-Stendal - Germany

Associated partner:
Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Energy Saxony-Anhalt - Germany


Interreg
CENTRAL EUROPE
European Union
European Regional
Development Fund
PROSPECT2030