

19. Julij 2016

Aktualni evropski razpisi



OPOZORILO: Vse gradivo, objavljeno v tem dokumentu, je zaščiteno z avtorskim pravom in/ali ustreznimi zakoni o zaščiti tržnih znamk.

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1. Horizon 2020

V decembru 2013 so se odprli prvi razpisi v okviru programa Obzorje 2020 in s tem se je uradno pričelo črpanje 80 milijard EUR sredstev namenjenih za raziskave in inovacije. Sredstva so namenjena kot pomoč spodbujanju na znanju temelječega gospodarstva in reševanju vprašanj, ki ustvarjajo razlike v življenju ljudi.

Višina sofinanciranja:	med 70 – 100%
Višina projekta:	odvisna od razpisa do razpisa (nekje med 3 – 7 mio eur)
Trajanje projekta:	med 24 – 48 mesecev
Roki za oddajo predlogov:	odvisni od programa. Prijava lahko poteka v več stopnjah.
Upravičenci:	podjetja, javne in zasebne raziskovalno razvojne institucije, ostale organizacije.

Financiranje je usmerjeno v tri glavne stebre:

- 🔗 **Odlična znanost** (excellent Science), katere cilj je spodbujanje razvoja raziskovalcev in sodelovanje med MSP in znanstveniki;
- 🔗 **Vodilni položaj v industriji** (Industrial leadership), ki podpira evropsko industrijo na področju informacijske in komunikacijske tehnologije, napredne proizvodnje, robotike, biotehnologije in vesolja;
- 🔗 **Družbeni izzivi** (Societal Challenges), ki je namenjen financiranju inovativnih projektov na področju zdravja, kmetijstva, pomorstva in bio gospodarstva, energetike, prometa, podnebnih sprememb, okolju, gospodarni rabi virov in surovin, družbe, ki kritično razmišljajo, ter varnosti.

V kolikor vas zanima sodelovanje nas pokličite na 05 901 26 69 ali nam pošljite mail na info@tiko-pro.si ter vam bomo pomagali poiskati primeren razpis za vaš projekt tudi na EU ravni.

HORIZON 2020

2. Instrument za mala in srednje velika podjetja

Instrument za MSP, ki se izvaja v okviru Obzorja 2020, se je začel izvajati s prvim marcem 2014. Gre za program, ki je namenjen izrecno **mikro, malim in srednjim podjetjem**, njegov namen pa je podpreti vse inovativne projekte, ki izkazujejo visoko stopnjo razvoja, rasti in internacionalizacije. Cilj programa za MSP je predvsem pomagati podjetjem premostiti razkorak med raziskavami in razvojem in komercializacijo inovacij.

Prijava poteka na razpis poteka v treh fazah (možna je prijava tudi samo na posamezno fazo):

1. Faza - opcija

V prvi fazi projekta se na desetih straneh predstavi projekt. Če se bo komisiji vaša ideja zdela inovativna in bo izražala visok potencial rasti, vas bodo pozvali k izvedbi študije izvedljivosti za kar lahko dobite do 50.000,00 eur.

Višina subvencije:	70% oz. max. 50.000,00 eur
Trajanje projekta:	6 mesecev
Rezultat:	poslovni načrt
Roki za oddajo prve faze:	7.9.2016, 9.11.2016, 15.2.2017, 3.5.2017, 6.9.2017 ter 8.11.2017

Na drugo fazo projekta se lahko prijavite po zaključeni prvi fazi oziroma v kolikor ste poslovni plan projekta v podjetju izdelali sami.

2. Faza

V drugi fazi projekta so upravičene aktivnosti testiranje, izdelava prototipa, pilotiranje, izdelava končnega produkta, tržna analiza ter ostale dejavnosti, ki bodo omogočile, da vaša inovacija (produkt, proces, storitev, ipd.) preide v fazo, zrelo za trg. V primeru, da je potrebno še dodatno raziskovanje, je to upravičeno tudi v tej fazi.

Višina subvencije:	70% oz. med 0,5 do 2,5 mio eur
Trajanje projekta:	od 12 do 24 mesecev
Rezultat:	razvit in končan izdelek, pripravljen za trg

Roki za oddajo druge faze:

15.6.2016, 13.10.2016, 18.1.2017, 6.4.2017, 1.6.2017 ter
18.10.2017

3. Faza

Tretja faza prijave zajema podporo pri promociji in komercializaciji produkta na trg. Neposrednega sofinanciranja v tej fazi ni, vendar vam lahko podporo izrazijo z lažjim dostopom do javnega in zasebnega tveganega kapitala.

V sklopu programa za MSP pa vam strokovnjaki nudijo tudi mentoriranje in coaching ter povezovanje na nacionalni ter globalni ravni.

Prioritetne teme razpisa:

1) Spodbujanje raziskovalno razvojnih projektov s področja varnosti

-  boj proti kriminalu, nezakoniti trgovini in terorizmu, vključno z razumevanjem ter reševanju terorističnih idej in prepričanj;
-  varovanje in izboljšanje odpornosti kritične infrastrukture, dobavnih verig ter prevoza;
-  krepitev varnosti z upravljanjem mej;
-  izboljšanje kibernetске varnosti;
-  povečanje odpornosti Evropa na krize in nesreče;
-  zagotavljanje zasebnosti in svobode, tudi na internetu ter krepitev družbeno pravega in etičnega razumevanja na vseh področjih varnosti, tveganj in upravljanja;
-  krepitev standardizacije in interoperabilnost sistemov, vključno za nujne primere;
-  podpiranje zunanje varnostne politike Unije, vključno s preprečevanjem konfliktov in vzpostavljanje miru.

2) Novi poslovni modeli za vključujočo in inovativno družbo

Eden izmed ključnih izzivov je pritegniti podjetja, da bi uporabljala javne platforme s katerimi bi ustvarili večjo vrednost kot trenutni poslovni modeli, ki ne omogočajo dobrega sodelovanja z vlado. Iščejo se rešitve za nove načine ustvarjanja, proizvodnje, izobraževanja, učenje,... Novi načini uporabe kulturne dediščine. Novi načini za ustvarjanje inovativnih javnih storitev s pomočjo odprtih podatkov. S to temo želi EU omogočiti razvoj MSP-jev v tradicionalnih in novih sektorjih, sodelovanje gospodarstva ter ustvarjalnega sektorja, kulturne dediščine in socialne ekonomije ter sodelovanje v javni službi.

3) Podnebni ukrepi, okolje, učinkovita raba virov in surovin

Ta ukrep je namenjen vsem vrstam eko inovacijam, ki obravnavajo podnebne ukrepe, okolje, učinkovita raba virov ter surovin. Velik poudarek je na krožnem gospodarstvu, ki temelji na naravnih rešitvah, podnebnih storitvah, trajnostno oskrbo s surovinami ter vodo. EU bo podprla vse obetavne ideje, proizvode, procese, storitve in poslovne modele, ki bodo pokrivali več sektorjev.

4) Inovacije na področju transporta ter pametna mestna mobilnost

Iščejo se novosti, ki so potrebne za večjo trajnostno in pametnejšo mobilnost, boljšo dostopnost in logistiko, ki so namenjena za podjetja ali fizične osebe. Podprli bodo ukrepe za razvoj novih storitev, proizvodov, procesov, tehnologij, sistemov ter njihovih kombinacij, ki prispevajo k doseganju ciljev evropskega prometa in mobilnosti (Bela knjiga o prometu 2011).

5) Inovacijski potencial malih in srednje velikih podjetij na področju energetske učinkovitosti ter nizke ogljičnosti

Iščejo se projekti s področij:

-  Zmanjšanje porabe energije in ogljičnega odtisa s trajnostno in pametno rabo (energetska učinkovitost izdelkov in storitev, "pametna mesta").
-  Nizki stroški, električna energija z manj emisijami (obnovljivi viri energije, zajemanje in skladiščenje ogljika in ponovna uporaba).
-  Alternativna goriva in mobilni viri energije.
-  Enotno, pametno elektroenergetsko omrežje.
-  Nova znanja in tehnologija na področju energetske učinkovitosti.
-  Sprejemanje odločitev ter vključevanje javnosti.

6) Podpora prizadevanj MSP pri razvoju uvajanja in replikaciji trga za inovativne rešitve za oceane

Prispevek MSP podjetji je pomemben na področjih morske biotehnologije, ribištva, ribogojstvo (vključno s proizvodnjo in predelavo krme in hrane). Iščejo se inovativni projekti s področja pomorskega in ribiškega sektorja.

7) Spodbujanje inovacijskega potenciala MSP-jev za trajnostno in konkurenčno kmetijstvo, gozdarstvo, agroživilstvo ter bio proizvode

Posebna pozornost bo usmerjena v:

-  pospeševanje inovacij v upravljanje pesticidov (Integrated Pest);

-  eko-inovativna pridelava in predelava hrane;
-  zmanjšanje izgub hrane in odpadkov na kmetiji ter vzdolž vrednostne verige;
-  ustvarjanje dodane vrednosti iz odpadkov in stranskih proizvodov ustvarjenih na kmetiji ter vzdolž vrednostne verige.

8) Pospeševanje IKT rešitev za zdravje, dobro počutje in prijetno staranje

Ukrep je zanimiv tudi za mlada podjetja, ki bodo s svojo rešitvijo “zmotila” obstoječo konkurenco na trgu. Prednost bodo imele odprto kodne rešitve.

9) Podpora inovativnim MSP-jem v biotehnologiji

Izziv vključuje:

a) celične tehnologije v medicinskih aplikacijah

-  proizvodnja celic, ohranjanje, shranjevanje celic in prevoz; Identifikacija, sortiranje celic in dostavo, slikanje, sledenje procesov in nadzor kakovosti; Genski inženiring in urejanje genov; proizvodnja terapevtskih biomolekul.
-  Medicinske aplikacije mobilnih tehnologij vključujejo diagnostiko in biosenzorje, genska terapija, tkivni inženiring, bio-umetni organi, hematologija, imuno terapija, proizvodnja cepiv ter protitelesa, sintetična biologija, toksikologija, modeliranje razvoja bolezenskih procesov.

b) klinične raziskave za potrjevanje biomarkerjev in / ali diagnostične medicinske priporočke – posebna pozornost bo namenjena potrjevanju biomarkerjev s potencialom za hitro vstopanje v klinično prakso.

10) Opravljanje vesoljskih raziskav in razvoja

Iščejo se projekti na področju uporabe tehnologije za vesolje, zlasti v povezavi s programoma Galileo in Kopernik.

11) Podpora podjetjem iz področja biotehnologije, ki zapirajo vrzel med laboratorijem in trgom

V tej panogi je značilna intenzivnost raziskav in dolge “luknje” med zgodnjim razvojem ter uvedbo na trg. Prav zaradi tega EU želi podpreti takšna podjetja, da se premaga tako imenovana “dolina smrti”. Podjetja, ki delujejo na področju industrijske biotehnologije ter projekti, ki vključujejo uporabo sistemov in/ali sintezno biologijo so še posebej vabljeni, da se prijavijo na razpis.

12) Pospeševanje razvoja na področju nanotehnologij naprednih materialov, naprednih proizvodnih in predelovalnih tehnologij

Rezultati raziskav naj bi prišli v industrijo ter omogočili uporabo doslej neizkoriščenega potenciala nanotehnologije, naprednih materialov ter naprednih proizvodnih in predelovalnih tehnologij.

13) Open Disruptive Innovation Scheme

Poudarek bo na podjetjih, ki predlagajo "moteče" IKT rešitve za ustvarjanje novega trga. Ukrep je zelo zanimiv za mlada inovativna podjetja.

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3. Fast track to Innovation Pilot

Projekti, ki se bodo spodbujali, sicer morajo biti že kar blizu prototipa, in sicer mora biti tehnologija, ki je predmet projekta, že testirana v ustreznem okolju. To pomeni, da se ne morejo prijaviti podjetja, ki imajo samo idejo, niso pa še preverila, kako bi bila uspešna na trgu.

Rok za oddajo vlog:	25.10.2016
Trajanje projekta:	do 36 mesecev
Višina subvencije:	do 3 mio eur
Konzorcij:	najmanj trije partnerji iz treh različnih držav ter največ pet partnerjev.

Z instrumentom želi EU doseči: skrajšanje časa prodora ideje na trg, povečanje sodelovanja industrije ter predvsem malih in srednjih podjetij, spodbujanje zasebnih vlaganj v raziskave in inovacije, promoviranje raziskav in inovacij s poudarkom razvoja tehnologij v inovativne izdelke, procese in storitve.

Največjo moč pri ocenjevanju bodo imeli učinki projekta, in sicer:

- ☒ hiter razvoj;
- ☒ poslovni prevzem in uvajanje trajnostnih inovativnih rešitev (izdelkov, procesov, storitev, poslovnih modelov...);
- ☒ reševanje družbenih izzivov;
- ☒ hiter prodor na trg - najpozneje v treh letih po začetku projekta;
- ☒ novost na trgu;
- ☒ poudarek na specifičnih značilnostih določene panoge;
- ☒ večja konkurenčnost in rast poslovnih partnerjev v konzorciju v smislu povečanja prodaje, števila zaposlenih;
- ☒ večja udeležba industrije, predvsem malih in srednjih podjetij.

Podprte bodo torej inovacije, od demonstracije do tega, da se rešitev razvije do meje za vstop na trg.

Upravičene aktivnosti v okviru tega razpisa so poskusno izvajanje, testiranje, potrjevanje sistemov v resničnem svetu... Namenjen je torej razmeroma zrelim idejam, torej novim tehnologijam, konceptom, procesom in poslovnim modelom, za zadnje razvojne korake, ki bodo prodrli na trg in imajo čim širšo uporabo. Vedno je treba razmišljati, da vaša rešitev ni namenjena le ožji specifični skupini, ampak čim širšemu krogu uporabnikov.

Sestava konzorcija

Konzorciji morajo vsebovati udeležence iz industrije, univerze, raziskovalne in tehnološke organizacije in druge akterje na področju inovacij. Vsak konzorcijski partner mora dokazati pomembnost udeležbe. Predlagamo, da se »slamnatih« partnerjev izogibate. Tako se spodbuja sodelovanje, ki je pomembno za dolgoročni uspeh, zato lahko glavno vlogo igrajo grozdi, industrijska združenja, inkubatorji, investitorji ali drug javni sektor.

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4. Jeklarstvo in rudarstvo

Podprli se bodo projekti s sledečimi cilji:

- 🔍 nove in izboljšane tehnike proizvodnje in končne obdelave jekla (steel 1),
- 🔍 R&R ter uporaba jekla,
- 🔍 Ohranjanje virov in izboljšanje delovnih pogojev.

Višina subvencije:	🔍 R&R = 60% 🔍 Pilotni in demonstracijski projekti = 50%
Višina projektov:	ni določena. Nekje med 2 mio do 4 mio eur.
Trajanje projekta:	36 mesecev
Rok za oddajo:	september
Partnerji:	6 – 10 organizacij iz različnih EU držav

Projekt se mora nanašati na proizvodnjo, predelavo železa/jekla ali njihove lastnosti, proizvodnjo, uporabo jeklenih izdelkov. Program bo podprl ključne proizvodne procese: novi izdelki in aplikacije, nadzor kakovosti, uporaba virov, varnost pri delu, varstvo okolja z zmanjšanjem emisij.

Tipi projektov:

- 🔍 raziskovalni projekti
- 🔍 pilotni in demonstracijski projekti
- 🔍 spremljevalni ukrepi

Pomembno pri projektu:

- 🔍 težava, ki pesti tudi ostale,
- 🔍 rešitev, ki bo pomagala celotni EU v tej industriji.

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5. Energetska učinkovitost

Podprli se bodo projekti iz sledečih tematik:

1. Engaging private consumers towards sustainable energy

Consumers should be considered at the heart of the energy system and become active market players. The future private consumer should be more aware, active, energy sufficient, as well as being a prosumer producing energy for their own consumption, where this is possible.

In this context, engagement actions are needed across Europe in order to achieve behavioural change towards more sustainable choices and decisions for energy. This includes increasing and understanding consumer 'appetite' for higher efficiency products.

Develop and roll out tailored and effective and innovative engagement actions to motivate changes in consumers' sustainable energy behaviour that would result in reduced energy consumption in buildings, heating/cooling systems and/or appliances. The proposed actions should focus on clearly defined target groups of private consumers (individuals or collectives), using market segmentation.

The proposed action should cover one or more of the following:

- Empower and facilitate actions for consumers to become prosumers, or to form collective consumer groups/consumer cooperatives (addressing energy efficiency and/or renewable energy, and energy storage, where applicable, with a focus on action).
- Support clearly defined groups of vulnerable consumers in tackling fuel poverty by facilitating more sustainable energy behaviour and choices in their everyday life, without compromising comfort levels. This should also aim at achieving structural changes of national policies to specifically address fuel poverty and could include the transfer of best practices for the active engagement of vulnerable consumers.
- Facilitate wider deployment and consumer adoption of existing ICT-based solutions, for energy efficiency and information on energy consumption and costs, with a focus on action and resulting in improved understanding of ICT interfaces and information depiction (including smart metering and related systems).
- Facilitate consumer understanding of energy bills (on and off line), leading to actions allowing for a reduction in energy consumption. Such actions should ensure robust monitoring to demonstrate the effectiveness of the approach proposed,
- Create better instruments for improving consumer understanding and routing purchase decisions towards higher efficiency products, without compromising comfort levels, and with no additional relevant environmental impacts.

The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU of between EUR 1 and 2 million would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately.

2. ENGAGING AND ACTIVATING PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

One of the key challenges remains in linking up public bodies at the national, regional and local level through effective multi-level governance to realise an energy transition driven from the local level with concerted planning and implementation of energy projects, as well as in achieving a coherent transformation of the energy system capitalising on synergies and economies of scale.

a) Actions aiming at engaging public authorities – open in 2016

Proposals demonstrating an innovative approach in empowering public authorities to step up their active role to develop, finance and implement ambitious sustainable energy plans and measures (for instance by capitalising on synergies with the Covenant of Mayors or Smart Cities & Communities or similar public initiatives), on the basis of reliable data. Public actors are encouraged to adopt a multi-stakeholder approach and to look at sectors with high energy saving potential such as buildings, industry and urban mobility, as well as to take into consideration the integration of relevant indoor environment quality^[1] criteria regulations when increasing energy efficiency performance of buildings.

b) Peer to peer learning for public authorities - step up public authorities' capacity to help deliver the energy transition – open in 2016/2017

Support will be provided to facilitating organisations which are identifying the peer-learning potential and facilitating in-depth exchange across Europe. Facilitating organisation consortia will involve the Local and Regional Energy Agencies and other relevant actors and will be in charge of i) developing and implementing a transparent and effective identification and matching process, based on evident needs and mutual benefits of potential participant as well as on successful sustainable energy projects and measures; ii) assessing the replication potential and delivering a replication plan (peer-learning plan) including documenting the results and impacts in an easily accessible format for wider application; iii) organising the peer-learning exchanges; iv) defining the learning objectives and expected impacts and; v) proactively disseminating and ensuring further replication of results (e.g. replication strategy) beyond the participating public authorities and Member States

The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU of between EUR 1 and 2 million would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately.

3. OVERCOMING MARKET BARRIERS AND PROMOTING DEEP RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

In order to achieve the EU 2020 energy efficiency objectives, the renovation rate needs to increase from the present level of 1.2% per annum to at least 2-3% (with a specific target for the public sector of 3%) and the energy performance of renovations needs to improve.

Many barriers, which are not necessarily technological, hamper the implementation of these provisions. For example: diversity and fragmentation within the building value chain; inefficient and complex renovation processes; a lack of deep renovation packages; low development and uptake of financial packages or incentives (e.g. grants, credits); unclear energy or environmental requirements in renovation grants or procurement processes; low progress in performance guarantees. There is therefore, a need to overcome these regulatory and non-regulatory barriers to facilitate the renovation of existing building stocks.

The focus of submitted proposals should be aiming at overcoming market barriers to deep renovation within the value chain. Any building type may be included (public or private, residential or non-residential).

Renovations can take place at one point in time or be staged in a step-by-step approach, but in any case they should strive to achieve "deep renovation" (at least 60% energy savings compared to pre-renovation levels) or aim towards Nearly Zero Energy Buildings (NZEB) performance. Proposals might consider integration of voluntary certification schemes along with energy performance certificate, including elements of indoor quality classification for buildings.

Proposals should address at least two of the following options (list not exhaustive):

- Support to consumers or end-users
- Support the implementation of renovation road maps resulting from the EED/EPBD
- Address the gap between designed and actual energy performance; support reliable energy performance standards, quality of certification and labelling schemes, etc.
- Increase the number of deep renovations by means of :
 - Solutions that offer affordable deep renovation to a large number of individual consumers (e.g. owners or end-users) and/or
 - Targeting large groups of building units in order to take advantage of opportunities for simplification and cost reduction and the potential for further replication.
- Support the use of existing financial mechanisms, instruments and innovative business models to address market failures, in particular split incentives.

The proposals should build on previous experience, including the outcome of Intelligent Energy Europe projects.

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4. COST REDUCTION OF NEW NEARLY ZERO-ENERGY BUILDINGS

By the end of 2020 (2018 for public buildings), all new buildings will be Nearly Zero-Energy Buildings (NZEB). However, progress is slower than expected and requires the development of market ready cost reduction solutions.

Proposals should focus on reducing the cost of designing and constructing new NZEB in order to increase their market uptake. Proposals should explore how improved performance beyond the NZEB level can be reached whilst maintaining an overall focus on cost reduction.

Proposals should explore the cost-effective ways in which renewable energy generation elements can be integrated into NZEB, either on-site or nearby through district solutions. Proposals could take into account the ways in which these buildings can interact with each other at the district level. Proposals could additionally explore and monitor solutions that improve the end user's experience of these buildings, and which would contribute to greater public acceptance of the need to reduce energy consumption in buildings.

Cost reduction and energy savings should apply to the whole life-cycle of the building. This challenge addresses the whole of the construction process, including inception, planning, design, pre-fabrication, on-site operations and post-construction reviews. Proposals could address one or more aspects of the whole process.

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5. CONSTRUCTION SKILLS

In order to reach the EU's energy and climate targets, a qualified building workforce is needed. Improving the skills of middle and senior level professionals and blue collar workers in the area of sustainable energy efficient construction is therefore of key importance. This should be done throughout the entire value chain of the buildings sector.

The focus of submitted proposals shall be on upgrading or setting up large-scale qualification and training schemes. Proposals are to address coordination and accompanying measures (e.g. voluntary certification schemes, accreditation, mutual recognition, incentives to encourage the participation of craftsmen, sustainability of the schemes, etc.). Running training actions will not be in the scope of the proposal. Proposals may also focus on setting up a mutual recognition scheme of qualifications and certifications among different Member States. Proposals should include a strategy to ensure that qualification and training schemes are sustained after the end of the project. For financial support to trainees, proposals should link to other sources of funding available at national level such as the European Social Fund, including the Youth Guarantee Scheme.

Proposals should take note of the BUILD UP Skills initiative, in particular the strong links with National Qualification Platforms and the implementation of the recommendations of the national qualification Roadmaps, and taking into account the European Qualifications Framework (EQF). They could also be developed with consideration to Erasmus+ actions and in particular the Sector Skills Alliances, which are focused on vocational training. Proposals should develop and roll-out appropriate certification and accreditation schemes to continuously improve knowledge and skills of the building workforce and to increase the quality of construction.

6. PROJECT DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

As underlined in the Investment Plan for Europe, there is continued need for building a solid and transparent pipeline of sustainable energy investment projects to help the EU unlock additional investments and in order to demonstrate their financial viability and attractiveness, in particular, to private investors. Whilst there is already a significant pipeline of large scale renewable energy projects, investors and lenders need to gain more confidence on investment projects related to energy efficiency which are still seen as risky and fragmented.

Project Development Assistance (PDA) will be provided to public and private project promoters such as public authorities or their groupings, public/private infrastructure operators and bodies, energy service companies, retail chains, estate managers and services/industry. The aim of the action is thus to build technical, economic and legal expertise needed for project development and leading to the launch of concrete investments.

The proposed investments will be launched before the end of the action which means that projects should result in signed contracts (or launched tendering procedures as appropriate) for sustainable energy investments to that effect, e.g. construction works, energy performance contracts, turnkey contracts.

The PDA focusses on the sectors of existing public and private buildings; street lighting; retrofitting of existing district heating/ cooling; energy efficiency in urban transport (such as transport fleets, the logistics chain, e-mobility, modal change and shift) in urban/sub-urban agglomerations and other densely populated areas and energy efficiency in industry and services.

7. MAKING THE ENERGY EFFICIENCY MARKET INVESTIBLE

Sub-optimal levels of investment in sustainable energy (in particular energy efficiency) are linked, among others, to a lack of trust of investors and financiers in the financial viability of energy efficiency measures. Banks, institutional investors and asset managers lack the skills and operational tools to effectively assess sustainable energy investments and integrate energy efficiency in their investment

strategies. Access to the capital markets for energy efficiency investments is hampered by the lack of standardisation of assets.

Proposals should address one or more of the following issues:

- Development, demonstration and promotion of frameworks for the standardisation and benchmarking of energy efficiency investments such as labelling schemes, project rating methodologies and risk assessment tools, standardised legal and financial structures of assets (loans, guarantees, energy performance contracts etc.) in order to develop securitisation and rating models for energy efficiency based financial products, which should enable the development of and access to secondary markets. Proposals integrated in a broader approach such as socially responsible investment should focus on the energy component.
- Gathering, processing and disclosing large-scale data on actual financial performance of energy efficiency investments, in order to create a track record for energy efficiency in different sectors (buildings, industry, transport, etc.). Further integrating the 'green value' of buildings in property valuation through collection of market data across the EU and actions targeted to the key actors in the sale or lease process (e.g. real estate agents, property valuers, notaries, etc.)
- Targeting institutional investors (e.g. public pension schemes) in order to increase the share of their funds invested in energy efficiency, or to develop specific funds or investment products. Supporting the integration of energy efficiency in portfolio management strategies for institutional investors and/or fund managers, including through re-definition of fiduciary duties.

The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU of between EUR 1 million and EUR 1.5 million would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

8. DEVELOPMENT AND ROLL-OUT OF INNOVATIVE ENERGY EFFICIENCY SERVICES

Proposals aiming at developing, demonstrating and standardising new types of energy efficiency services and business models in all sectors (incl. mobility), which could better monetise the multiple benefits of energy efficiency[3].

Supporting the further development of energy performance contracting or similar methods based on monetisation of energy savings and other benefits by new types of actors (e.g. industry, facility managers, construction companies, social housing operators, or other actors) and/or in new market segments (e.g. residential sector).

Support the development of innovative energy efficiency services and business models for industrial and service companies enhancing the implementation of energy audit recommendations. Special focus should be placed on the implementation of energy efficiency measures in industries and companies that use large shares of thermal demand (e.g. hotels, leisure centres, retail, hospitals) in order to accelerate the uptake of energy efficient and renewable heating and cooling solutions.

The Commission considers that proposals requesting a contribution from the EU of between EUR 1 million and EUR 2 million would allow this specific challenge to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of proposals requesting other amounts.

Pripravimo vam celotno dokumentacijo in na opravljen delo vam nudimo **GARANCIJO** za dobro izvedbo. Povečajte svoje možnosti za pridobitev nepovratnih sredstev. Pošljite povpraševanje na: info@tiko-pro.si.