Replicant partners

WORKSHOPS

1 ENERGY PLANNING AND ENERGY TRANSITION

Energy planning is the process by which national or regional targets, policies and investment strategies are derived from quantitative analysis of energy sector scenarios. The long-term energy planning process encompasses a number of elements, including – but not limited to – institutional arrangements, modelling capabilities and methodologies, and scenario use and communication.

Energy transition is a pathway toward transformation of the energy sector from fossil-based to zero-carbon by the second half of this century. At its heart is the need to reduce energy-related CO2 emissions to limit climate change- In the workshop, the PROSPECT2030 approach will be presented.

Eco Energy Land (Austria)

2 ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN BUILDINGS

Buildings are responsible for approximately 40% of energy consumption and 36% of CO2 emissions in the EU. Currently, about 35% of the EU's buildings are over 50 years old and almost 75% of the building stock is energy inefficient.
More renovation of existing buildings has the potential to lead to significant energy savings – potentially reducing the EU's total energy consumption and lowering CO2 emissions.

Specific examples from PROSPECT2030 countries will give an overview of countries' approaches to ex ante assessment and deep retrofitting of public and private building stock.

Mazovia (Poland)

3 FINANCING ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Energy efficiency is a top priority for the overall EU energy strategy.
A large amount of EU budget is planned to be used for supporting energy efficiency in the next reporting period. Back to back to more traditional financial instruments, such as grants, innovative financial instruments are used and are going to be used in the future.

In the workshop, after an overview of the next European framework program, concrete examples from Italy, Poland and other Central Europe Countries on the use of ERDF funds, Energy Performance Contracts and other green financial instruments are presented.

Piemonte (Italy)

4 SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT

The most serious challenge facing the transport sector is to significantly reduce its emissions and become more sustainable.
Mobility in a County should be based on an efficient and interconnected multimodal transport system, for both passengers and freight, enhanced by an affordable rail network, by abundant recharging and refueling infrastructure for zero emission vehicles, and supply of renewable and low-carbon fuels.
By cleaner and more active mobility in greener counties could contribute to the good health and wellbeing of their citizens.

The workshop will give ideas and solutions for active education of all involved stakeholders, primarily in terms of understanding the financial and environmental aspects of electromobility and strengthening cooperation between the transport and energy sectors.

Split-Dalmatia (Croatia)

5 RENEWABLE ENERGY SYSTEMS

EU leaders have agreed on a more ambitious goal for cutting greenhouse gases - reducing them by 55% by 2030, rather than 40%, compared to 1990 levels. To reach the new goal of 55%, the EU will have to further increase energy efficiency and the share of renewable energy. Recent data indicate that the share of renewable energy in the EU could reach 33.7% by 2030, going beyond the current target of at least 32%.

Under this perspective, and in consideration of the instruments introduced by the EU to support Member States making investments in the green transition, this workshop will offer the opportunity to get some insights on best practices and share experiences related to the deployment of renewable energy projects, the integration of different types of renewable energies and the development of energy storage technologies, that could support stable, reliable, and sustainable renewable energy.

Friuli Venezia Giulia (Italy)

6 ENERGY GRIDS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Renewable energies, like wind and sun, will be the main energy forms for generating electric power. However, the integration of the volatile power generation into the energy grids is a challenge. In order to do that, more flexibility options are necessary to be designed and operated.
The workshop focuses on three flexibility options, which is capturing the interests of the scientific communities: electric energy storage systems, hydrogen and electric vehicles. The workshop is based on the experiences collected by the speakers in national and international projects.

Saxony-Anhalt (Germany)

7

STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT AND THE ROLE OF CONSUMERS

The workshop will provide a general customer journey for EE and RES investment, and identifies the stakeholders along the EE/RES development path.
The specific needs/drivers/triggers of each stakeholder group will be identified and the appropriate engagement techniques and tools in terms of initial engagement and maintaining their interest.

The stakeholder engagements may encompass activities from general awareness raising and advice to investment through targeted training to key stakeholders along the green investment value change to the dialogue with policy-makers and financiers.

Southern Great Plain (Hungary)

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