

Hvad kan man søge til (jf. næste års IEE-program)?

EIB-ELENA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ public and private buildings, including social housing and street and traffic lighting, to support increased energy efficiency (re-furbishment of buildings aimed at significantly decreasing energy consumption (both heat and electricity) — such as thermal insulation, efficient air conditioning and ventilation, efficient lighting);</li>   <li>✓ Integration of renewable energy sources (RES) into the built environment — such as solar photovoltaic (PV), solar thermal collectors and biomass;</li>   <li>✓ investments in renovation, extension or new district heating/cooling networks including the ones based on combined heat and power (CHP); decentralised CHP systems (building or neighbourhood level);</li>   <li>✓ urban transport to increase energy efficiency and support integration of renewable energy sources, e.g. clean and energy-efficient road transport vehicles, trams, trolleybuses, metros and trains; investments to improve public transport and its seamless link to private transport;</li>   <li>✓ investments in clean and energy-efficient solutions for freight logistics in urban areas. Transport infrastructure has to be specifically targeted at energy savings, utilisation of renewable energy sources and/or reduction of greenhouse gas emissions (GHG);</li>   <li>✓ Local infrastructure including smart grids, information and communication technology infrastructure for energy efficiency, energy-efficient urban equipment, inter-modal transport facilities and refuelling infrastructure for alternative</li> </ul>
-----------	--

	<p>fuel vehicles.</p> <p><u>The following areas are excluded:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ stand-alone renewable energy systems, not integrated in buildings, e.g. wind farms, stand-alone PV, concentrated solar power, hydropower and geothermal electricity production;</li> <li>○ long-distance transport infrastructure;</li> <li>○ industrial facilities, and reductions of greenhouse gas emissions due to industry delocalisation.</li> </ul>
<p>KfW-ELENA (og EBRD-ELENA)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ public and private buildings, including social housing and street and traffic lighting, to support increased energy efficiency (refurbishment of buildings aimed at significantly decreasing energy consumption (both heat and electricity) — such as thermal insulation, efficient air conditioning and ventilation, efficient lighting);</li> <li>✓ Integration of renewable energy sources (RES) into the built environment — such as solar photovoltaic (PV), solar thermal collectors and biomass;</li> <li>✓ investments in renovation, extension or new district heating/cooling networks, including any based on combined heat and power (CHP); decentralised CHP systems (building or neighbourhood level);</li> <li>✓ urban transport to increase energy efficiency and support integration of renewable energy sources, e.g. clean and energy-efficient road transport vehicles, trams, trolleybuses, metros, and trains; [+PRT], investments to improve public transport and its seamless link to private transport;</li> <li>✓ investments in clean and energy-efficient solutions for freight logistics in urban areas. Transport infrastructure has to be specifically targeted at energy savings, renewable energy sources and/or reducing greenhouse gas emissions (GHG);</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ local infrastructure including smart grids, information and communication technology infrastructure for energy efficiency, energy-efficient urban equipment, inter-modal transport facilities and refuelling infrastructure for alternative fuel vehicles;</li> <li>✓ municipal waste-to-energy projects including biogas generation for small-scale heat production;</li> <li>✓ municipal programmes for energy-efficient equipment and appliances in SMEs and households;</li> <li>✓ multi-technology approaches combining the aforementioned activities within a comprehensive city-wide or regional approach.</li> </ul> <p>The following areas are excluded:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ stand-alone renewable energy systems, not integrated in buildings, e.g. wind farms, stand-alone PV, concentrated solar power, hydropower and geothermal electricity production;</li> <li>○ long-distance transport infrastructure;</li> <li>○ industrial facilities, and reduced greenhouse gas emissions due to industry delocalisation.</li> </ul>
CEB-ELENA	<p>Public and private buildings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Eligible actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ increasing energy efficiency (refurbishment of buildings aimed at significantly decreasing energy consumption of both heat and electricity — such as thermal insulation, efficient air conditioning and ventilation, efficient lighting);</li> <li>▪ integrating renewable energy sources (RES) — such as solar photovoltaic (PV), solar thermal collectors and biomass;</li> <li>▪ investing in the renovation, extension or new district</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<p>heating/cooling networks including any based on combined heat and power (CHP); decentralised CHP systems (building or neighbourhood level).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Eligible building types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ housing for people on low incomes, corresponding to social housing criteria where these are defined by national legislation;</li> <li>▪ reception centres, temporary and permanent social housing for refugees, migrants and displaced persons;</li> <li>▪ health infrastructure: public and private hospitals, public or private medical service infrastructure, nursing homes for the elderly and welfare centres.</li> <li>▪ Private establishments and infrastructure must be state-approved (in compliance with state criteria for this type of establishment);</li> <li>▪ educational and vocational training infrastructure: school and university establishments, including sports and cultural equipment and university halls of residence; housing for school and university students, vocational training centres; public or private research and development centres. Private establishments must be state-approved (recognition of diplomas at national level, eligible for government scholarships);</li> <li>▪ infrastructure of administrative and judicial public services: buildings intended for national, regional or local government, or for technical agencies in which these bodies have a majority interest, and any related infrastructure. This could be the case, for example, for penitentiary infrastructures, fire/police stations, training centres or buildings connected to municipal/local/regional administrations.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Public local transport infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Increasing energy efficiency and integrating renewable energy sources in public local transport infrastructure, such as buses, trams, trolleybuses and metros.</li> </ul> <p>Public utilities infrastructure</p>
--	---

	<p>✓ Increasing energy efficiency and integrating renewable energy sources in public utilities infrastructure, such as infrastructure for the treatment of solid and liquid waste and waste water, not produced by the enterprises themselves; investing in the renovation, extension or new infrastructure for the production of clean, renewable energies.</p> <p><u>The following areas are excluded:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ stand-alone renewable energy systems, not integrated in buildings, e.g. wind farms, stand-alone PV, concentrated solar power, hydropower and geothermal electricity production;</li> <li>○ long-distance transport infrastructure;</li> <li>○ industrial facilities, and reduced greenhouse gas emissions due to industry delocalisation.</li> </ul>
MLEI	<p>Actions that are covered by the project development assistance are: refurbishment of buildings (new buildings are not included); renewable energy sources in buildings (PV, solar heating/cooling, bio-heating/cooling, geothermal heating/cooling, and heat pumps); district heating/cooling; energy efficient street-lighting; and clean urban transport.</p>
EEE-F	<p>Energy Saving and Energy Efficiency investments include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Public and private buildings incorporating renewable energy and/or energy efficiency solutions including those based on the usage of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT),</li> <li>✓ Investments in high energy efficient combined heat and power (CHP), including micro-cogeneration, and district heating/cooling networks, in particular from renewable energy sources,</li> <li>✓ Local infrastructure, including efficient lighting of outdoor public infrastructure such as street and traffic lighting, electricity storage solutions, smart metering, and smart grids, that make full usage of ICT</li> <li>✓ Energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies with innovation and economic potential using the best available procedures</li> </ul> <p>Investments in Renewable Energy sources include:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Distributed generation from local renewable energy sources, to medium and low voltage (110kV and lower) distribution networks,</li> <li>✓ Smart-grids enabling higher renewable energy sources uptake,</li> <li>✓ Energy storage to allow storing part of the energy produced from intermittent sources during low-consumption hours and feeding this energy back at times of peak-demand</li> <li>✓ Decentralised energy sources can also be the injecting of locally produced biogas into the natural gas network</li> <li>✓ Microgeneration from renewable energy sources meaning distributed energy from renewable energy, typically providing below 50kW output that is concerned with heat and/or power production technology aimed at the individual domestic households, houses of multiple occupancy, multiple dwellings, and light commercial sectors. The technologies include but are not limited to photovoltaic, micro-wind power, micro-hydro power, ground-, water- and air source heat pumps, solar heating, solid biomass/biogas heating, and micro CHP using renewable energy sources</li> </ul> <p>Investments in Clean Urban Transport include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Clean urban transport to support increased energy efficiency and integration of renewable energy sources, with an emphasis on public transport, electric and hydrogen vehicles and reduced greenhouse gas emissions. The projects will support a progressive substitution of oil by alternative fuels and the development of vehicles which consume less energy and generate fewer pollutant emissions</li> </ul>
--	--