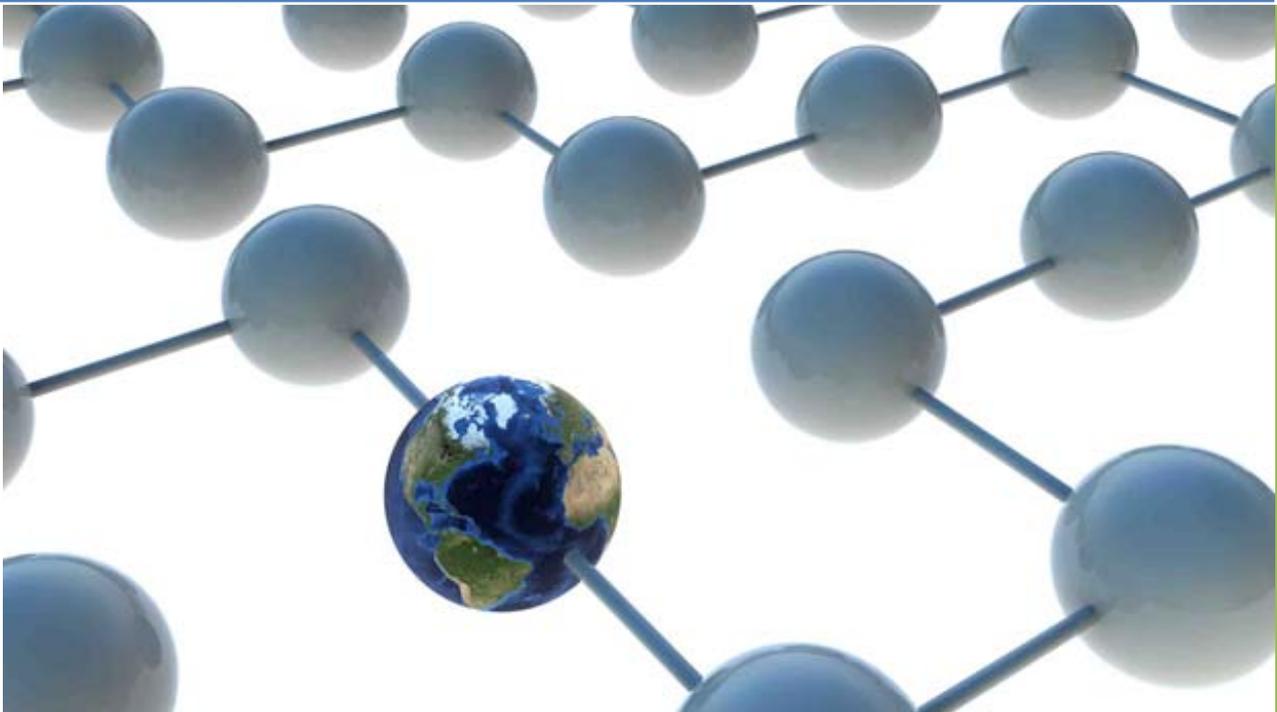


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Good Governance in Energy Efficiency (GovernEE) Best practices of European Energy Knowledge Networks



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1. INTRODUCTION

15 years ago, the Spanish sociologist Manuel Castells in his famous book announced “The Rise of the Network Society”¹, being one of the first to uncompromisingly lift the idea of social networks, which was classically situated in diverse, yet rather narrow disciplinary fields within, e.g., business administration or European Studies, to an (almost) all-encompassing level. While his term of networks remains somewhat diffuse, his elaborations retain some of their originality and influence to this day for Castells links networks per se to the creation of knowledge – networks are logically resulting from the socioeconomic transformation towards a knowledge-based society, as they become the only means successful at creating that knowledge in an acceleratingly changing and differentiating – in one word: complex – world².

While his findings were subject to controversy or as soon as the book was published and are vastly considered obsolete if unrefined by mainstream science, the overall notion of the network society remains attractive to this day; however the manifold aspects of this societal formation necessitate higher precision with the term network and its connection to knowledge, since an identification of the creation of knowledge with networks as such inevitably raises the question of the heuristic and analytical value of such a broad concept of knowledge.

Fittingly, it was also about that time that the more specific concept of knowledge networks received intense scientific attention as their growing prominence in economy and obviously the organization of science itself could no longer be ignored. Likewise, the progressing integration of the European Union and its complex, interdependent and – relational modes of policymaking process (and other forms of trans- and supranational cooperation) has amplified scientific debates on what is nowadays commonly referred to as policy networks. It is precisely these two elements of 1) sharing and making accessible knowledge and 2) attempting to exercise influence on policy making that are of interest for the analysis of transorganisational structures promoting energy efficiency at a European level.

With over a decade of established scientific research on these topics, there is a plethora of indications and proposals for the identification of best practices, which will lay the foundation to the aim of this study: The assessment of benefits of either putting into action a new network with the exclusive impetus of disseminating and refining GovernEE specific project results or seeking cooperation with networks already in action.

As will be elaborated in the definition of terms and concepts, from the very outset the task of network analysis holds several uncertainties of methodological and definitory nature. The

¹ Castells, 1996; the book was published in a second edition in 2010.

² One of the earliest, most influential attempts to characterize these transformations so closely related to the increase in knowledge (while not to the concept of networks) was presented by Daniel Bell (Bell, 1973).

questions are: Which actors one conceives as elements of the network, or how to gain reliable information on the networks interior processes from an outside perspective. Baring these challenges in mind, we'll try to identify successful modes of operation, and to present examples where they've been put into practice, as we hope this will ultimately put us in a situation to draw conclusions for the technical aspects of GovernEE's network or a possible linkage to already existing networks.

Firstly, we shall take a closer look at the central terms and their respective definitions presented in this *preliminary* study – needless to say, these definitions, as well as the methods and results of these deliberations is up for debate among the project partnership.

1.1. KNOWLEDGE

Given the exponential growth of literature dealing with knowledge networks, it is somewhat surprising that most of them lack even an attempt of definition and delimitation to other social phenomena; furthermore existing definitions are often incommensurable. For these reasons, the definition we present claims no more than practicability within the context of GovernEE's goals.

The term *knowledge*³ refers to the cognitive-mental fund of interpreted and interconnected (and therefore applicable/applied) information. Literature on knowledge management and networks emphasizes the distinction between explicit and implicit, or "tacit" knowledge, as first conceptualized by Ikujiro Nonaka and Hirotaka Takeuchi in a non-individual context in 1995⁴; whereas the first can be articulated and communicated in somewhat undistorted form, the later points to underlying sets of interpretation not that easily codified⁵. In the following, we'll distinguish between data (e.g.: "the temperature is 5°C"⁶), their contextualization in the form of information (e.g.: "it's cold" ⁶), and the interpretation of drawing conclusions from information, which is to be considered knowledge (e.g.: "we'll need warm cloths" ⁶).

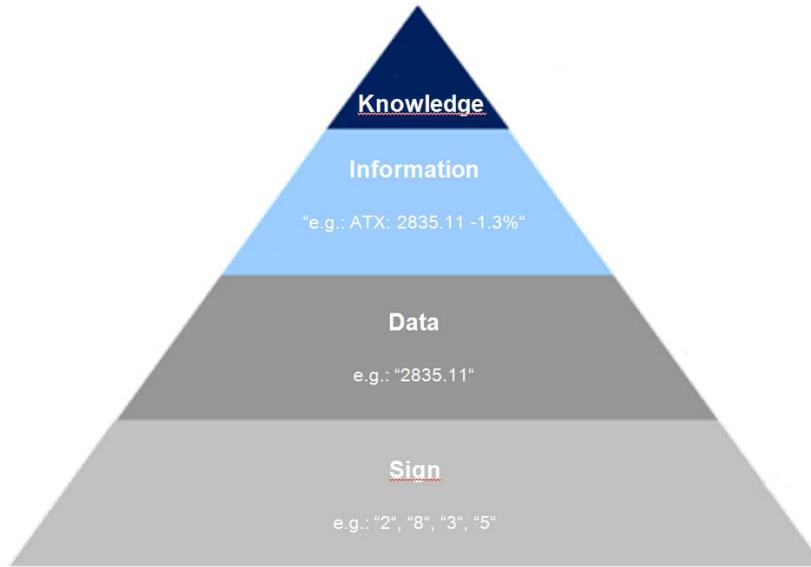
Following hierarchical approaches to the relation between knowledge, information, data and signs, this model could be illustrated:

³ We admittedly and on purpose ignore rich and fascinating epistemological traditions and (as in recent decades, not solely) philosophical debates, since we 1) could not even scratch the surface in the given time and frame and 2) deem them not too relevant in this context.

⁴ Nonaka/Takeuchi, 1995.

⁵ cf. Bukó, 2007, p. 38; the up to this day most influential while not undisputed concept of implicit, or "tacit" knowledge has been presented by Michael Polanyi (Polanyi, 1967).

⁶ own translation of the examples in: Behrend/Zenk, 2010, p.211.



III. 1.1.: hierarchic model of knowledge, information, data and signs (Kilian 2003, p. 4).

1.2. NETWORK

As a starting point, a *network* could be considered a methodic construction defined by elements (which could metaphorically be conceived as “nodes”) and the manifold ties between them; apparently networks are not a matter of facticity, but perspective, since pretty much everything can be interpreted as having those qualities – the trick is to take into consideration each and every element and the connections between them.

Probably more helpful and closely related to the issue at hand are definitions coined for social networks, which argue that these are constructions of social relations involving more than two actors that are neither hierarchies nor markets. A knowledge network therefore is brought to live by actors (from individuals to organizations) that interdependently transfer knowledge to each other⁷ (thus constituting a social relationship) in order to achieve a shared aim. The interdependent character of this transfer relates to the non-hierarchical nature of (knowledge) networks, whereas the “shared aim” distinguishes networks from markets⁸. As Kickert, Klijn and Koppenjan point out, “actors in networks are interdependent because they cannot attain their goals by themselves, but need the resources of other actors to do so”⁹.

We put emphasize in this definition on the non technical aspects of knowledge and social networks; while we are well aware that – for obvious reasons – networks are and always

⁷ cf. *ibid*, p. 39-42.

⁸ That shared aim would apparently have to transcend mere utility maximization.

⁹ Kickert et al., 1999, p.6.

have been heavily reliant on information and communication technologies, and none so more than the ones labeled knowledge networks, and also will on the surface focus on this aspect from here on for methodological reasons, those must be considered the means and not the end. Or, as Verna Allee, CEO and co-founder of Value Networks LLC once put it: “Some companies have invested millions of dollars in technologies only to find out people don’t use them”¹⁰.

Contrary to the trans-organizational notion often premised when using the term “network”, the work in hand had to be limited to what we call “organizational networks”; this term refers to the fact that an in depth network analysis, based on the identification of actors not derived from formal affiliation, but informal ties formed and condensed in the (mutual) exercise of influence through communication, would have well gone beyond the scope and resources of this study.

1.3. GOVERNANCE AND POLICY NETWORKS

All that being said, the practical nature of the project GovernEE will hardly allow for its knowledge network to limit itself, to the realm of knowledge transfer and traceability. With the projects aim of (good) governance in heating energy supply, the purpose of the knowledge network is arguably transcending the idea of “simply” (if only it were) transferring knowledge between interdependent actors. The idea of governance, often referred to as “governing without government”¹¹, clearly indicates a policy dimension to the network to be set up or reached out to. During the preparation of this study, we encountered a (most likely significantly) large number of networks operating in the field of ecological and energetical sustainability that combine qualities and goals of knowledge networks with those of policy networks or advocacy coalitions. While this two-folded perspective was determined ex ante, it seems to be to some extent validated (albeit not scientifically sufficiently), or at least: its warrant is indicated by these cursory findings.

In line with the definition presented for networks, one could picture a policy network as “(more or less) stable patterns of social relations between interdependent actors, which take shape around policy problems and/or policy programmes”¹².

Accordingly, the best practices presented in chapter 3 not only include findings concerning knowledge networks, their establishment and maintenance, but also possible links to what could be called a policy network.

¹⁰ Allee, 2000, p. 3.

¹¹ amongst many others, Rhodes, 1996, p. 652.

¹² Kickert et al., 1999, p.6.

1.4. “ENERGY (EFFICIENCY) NETWORKS”

After thorough discussion within the GovernEE partnership, the scope of interest for this study has been somewhat refined, limiting itself to networks with a key emphasis on creating and promoting knowledge or influencing political discourse on energy efficiency on a Pan-European level in contrast to a broader conception that includes actors in related fields like the production of energy from renewable sources or sustainable transportation.

This analytical decision was to a large degree made necessary by the postulated need to identify networks that the GovernEE-partnership may seek close cooperation with. It at the same time ensures the practicability within and beyond the project’s context as it raises methodological questions: Are we to analyze only those networks that deal exclusively with energy efficiency? Or, if a broader range of issues is applicable, how present does the engagement with Energy Efficiency have to be? How to measure that presence? What background and approach should the actors within a particular network have, i.e. should one put only institutions and organizations either creating knowledge, e.g. universities, or overseeing/directly impacting the policymaking process, e.g. regional authorities, into consideration, or do we extend the scope of interest to more indirect influences on both these processes? We’ll discuss the procedure of the selection of examples in more detail in chapter 2, and while not all of the questions posed above could or had to be answered exhaustively, they should be kept in the back of one’s mind especially with regards to the knowledge sharing strategy.

1.5. BEST PRACTICE

Deriving from business administration, the so-called “best practices” refer to a given set of methods and/or processes that are considered to be validated by their successful practical application; scientific, and then mostly inductive explanation may not necessarily follow. In other words: “Best practices” are just that because they work, so who cares why they work. Critics of the notion of “best practices” accordingly argue that this under-elaboration of the specific conditions and circumstances of a successfully applied practice easily leads to an inadmissible generalization¹³.

In the case of the GovernEE project, good practices can be interpreted to mean a variety of different measures. This could include but would not be limited to:

- Access to certain organizations
- Knowledge that is within the organization/Databases
- Newsletters where GovernEE members could submit articles

13 cf. Patton, 2001.

- Conferences, seminars, and workshops
- Presence in the Internet
- Reputation within the Energy Efficiency Industry

It shall be highlighted that the best/good practices refer to individual practices, not the bundled application and institutionalization of practices in whatever organizational structure. In other words, a best or good practice in the terminology of this study will never be a network, but certain processes, activities or structural configurations that proved themselves advantageous to the achievement of the networks goal. Also, in comparing the identified networks, we hope to discern practices with detrimental effects, since those, we argue, have as much didactic value as the so called best practices.

2. CRITERIA

Based on consultation of literature¹⁴ as well as internet research for knowledge networks active in the field of sustainable energy supply and usage, the following list of organizational networks has been compiled:

- Biofuel Cities European Partnership
- Central-Eastern European Bankwatch Network
- Climate Action Network Europe
- Energy Law Group
- Eurocities
- European Alliance of Companies for Energy Efficiency in Buildings
- European Alliance to Save Energy
- European Council for an Energy Efficient Economy
- European Energy Network
- European Environmental Bureau
- European Federation of Transport and Environment
- European Renewable Energy Council
- Friends of the Earth Europe
- Greenpeace European Unit
- International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives
- Municipal Network for Energy Efficiency
- Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors

¹⁴ Most prominently; Fischer, 2006; Graggober et al. (eds.), 2003; Pircher (ed.), 2010.

- World Wide Fund for Nature Europe

This list has been, as outlined above, adjusted in consultation with the project partners. This move was necessitated by the demand for potential direct cooperation, and consequently thematic correlation between the networks and the GovernEE-partners.

2.1. REQUIREMENTS FOR GOVERNEEs KNOWLEDGE NETWORK

GovernEEs knowledge network, or the ties to already existing networks, are supposed to serve interaction between knowledge providers and creators on the one, and those wishing to practically apply this knowledge with both ecologic and economic aims on the other hand. The ICT support of these efforts is therefore required to be 1) formally appealing and effective, 2) ensuring of sound knowledge transfer and provision of information and 3) motivate interaction within the network. Project members need to ensure that they are taking advantage of the experience and knowledge (both implicit and explicit) already present within the organization but might be unknown¹⁵.

As agreed on by the project partners, the networks to be analyzed had to be in line with the following criteria:

- Possibility of individual and/or organizational membership
- Activities on a level encompassing if not the whole EU, then most of its member states.
- Qualities of both knowledge and policy networks
- Thematic focus mainly on energy efficiency, ideally in public buildings

Understandably, the combination of all these obligatory criteria led to a significant shortening of the list presented above; additionally, the quality of analysis was not exactly increased by the fact that the remaining organizational networks can hardly be described as too informative. Especially conversations about the internal structures of the networks usually led to the advice to send an email, which are hardly ever answered; in singular cases, we learned that all the information relevant to non-members was online, indicating that what we wouldn't find there was none of our business. With that, before going in medias res, it seems we have already encountered what could be called a "bad practice".

¹⁵ A possible idea would be to have a networking event within a transnational meeting whereby the project members identify what they have to offer and what is needed. Members would have two minutes to succinctly present their "wares and needs" and other members would make notes and offer help/possible solutions.

3. ENERGY EFFICIENCY-RELATED NETWORKS IN EUROPE

3.1. CLIMATE ACTION NETWORK EUROPE (CAN EUROPE)



CAN Europe is a coalition of over 140 organizations¹⁶ engaged in the vast field of combating climate change.

3.1.1. Description and operation of the network

As a member of the Green 10, CAN Europe is among the primary stakeholder for environmental sustainability consulted by the European Commission concerning energy policies. Accordingly, the focus of CAN Europe is clearly on influencing the policy making process of European institutions; it attempts to do so via publications

- serving as input to the political system
- providing critique of the outputs and outcomes
- with a clearly investigative focus, e.g. the recent report "Think globally, sabotage locally: How EU companies are funding climate change deniers in the US senate"¹⁷

Also, the network provides publicity and administrative and organizational support to initiatives it deems in line with its goals, mainly through the website, yet does not have an own database.

Since there is no membership fees collected, CAN Europe relies on fundings. The most recent information dates back to 2008 and reveals the European Commission as the biggest contributor, accounting for more than 45% of the total budget¹⁸.

3.1.1.1. Membership

According to the CAN-Charter¹⁹, membership to the CAN is open to non-profit NGOs situated in Europe active in the field of ecologically sustainable development; interested parties agreeing to the network's statutes and charter have to apply for membership presenting their credentials to the national or regional branches, in our case CAN Europe, and filling in a standard questionnaire. CAN Europe presents more in depth information on the criteria of membership on their website:

1. The organization is legally constituted pursuant to the laws of their country of origin and is defined as a non-governmental, not-for-profit organization according to the appropriate national authorities.

16 For a detailed list cf. URL: <http://www.climnet.org/about-us/membership> [accessed 21.04.2011].

17 URL: http://www.climnet.org/resources/doc_download/1788-can-europe-2010-qthink-globally-sabotage-locallyq [accessed 21.04.2011].

18 URL: <http://www.climnet.org/about-us/caneuropesfundings> [accessed 21.04.2011].

19 URL: http://caneurope.org/resources/doc_download/799-can-charter [accessed 21.04.2011].

2. *The organization must be demonstrably independent of governments, political parties and commercial interests*
3. *The organization's members should be fully transparent of funding sources and their application could be evaluated on this basis.*
4. *The organization's mission and activities should be in line with the mission statement of Climate Action Network Europe. The applicant member has to declare that it will respect and apply the statutes, support the vision, mission and activities of CAN-Europe and CAN-International.*
5. *The organization should be an international, national and or regional organization representing constituencies in their respective area.*
6. *Organizations must be committed to actively limit/reduce human induced climate change and adhere to the practices and principles of sustainable development and environmental protection.*
7. *Organizations involved in delivering emissions off-sets should be in line with the Gold Standard or equivalent criteria. Such activities should not constitute the primary activity of any prospective CAN-Europe member.*
8. *The organization must agree to refrain from public confrontation with other groups in the network and their positions, and agrees to support common CAN positions. The organization must also respect the confidentiality of CAN meetings and communications.²⁰*

3.1.1.2. *Steering*

CAN Europe is headed by a board of directors appointed by the general assembly, which meets irregularly about twice a year. The term of office for board members could not yet be determined. As of November 2010, the Board is comprised of:

Mahi Sideridou – Greenpeace European Unit, Belgium (Managing Director)

Jürgen Maier – German NGO Forum on Environment and Development (Director)

Barbara Kvac – Focus, Slovenia (Head of Climate Program)

Raphaelle Gauthier – RAC France, France (Administrative Board Member)

Jason Anderson – WWF European Policy Office, Belgium (Head of European Climate and Energy Policy)

Ton Sledsens – Stichting natuur en Milieu, Netherlands (Policy Officer, Climate and Energy)

Petr Hlobil – CEE Bankwatch Network, Czech Republic (International Affairs Coordinator)

Reinhold Pape – Air Pollution and Climate Secretariat (AirClim), Sweden (Director)

²⁰ URL: http://www.climnet.org/resources/doc_view/737-21032005membershipcriteria [accessed 21.04.2011].

3.1.2. Web-based technical aspects

3.1.2.1. Website

CAN Europe's website (www.climnet.org) is in English only; it features fast and easy navigation and provides a news feed updated on an almost daily basis. However, news on CAN Europe's own activities are and scattered through the various sub-domains and updated not nearly as frequently. Given the large scope of issues relevant to the network, only a small fraction of the information provided is of use in the context of GovernEE.

On top of the possibility to subscribe for a standard, eMail-distributed newsletter, CAN Europe publishes the so called "Hot Spot" Newsletter quarterly.

3.1.2.2. Virtual "social" networks and Web 2.0 presence

Commendably, CAN Europe is represented in all the mayor "social networks" on the internet, namely LinkedIn²¹, Facebook²² and Twitter²³. A youtube-channel is maintained by CAN International²⁴.

3.1.3. Good practices

The Energy Efficiency Action Plan:

The progress has been made on several of these areas via the specific pieces of legislation listed on the left - although not on others, notably taxation. However actions undertaken so far under the 2006 Plan are projected by the European Commission to yield only an 11% reduction in primary energy use compared to business as usual by 2020. Clearly, ambition and activity need to be greatly stepped up.

The EU's *Energy Efficiency Action Plan (EEAP)* sets out its broad framework for energy conservation. The current EEAP was published in 2006, following a Green Paper entitled "Doing More with Less: Green Paper on Energy Efficiency"- the document in which the possibility of saving 20% of EU energy use was first proposed.

The 2006 EEAP (scope 2007-2012) listed 75 actions in 10 priority areas, aimed at providing EU citizens with "the most energy-efficient buildings, appliances, processes, cars and energy systems" in the world.

The measures included:

21 URL: <http://www.linkedin.com/company/climate-action-network-europe> [accessed 21.04.2011].

22 URL: <http://www.facebook.com/pages/Climate-Action-Network-Europe-CAN-Europe/338896932715> [accessed 21.04.2011].

23 URL: http://twitter.com/#!/ClimActNet_EU [accessed 21.04.2011].

24 URL: <http://www.youtube.com/user/caninternational> [accessed 21.04.2011].

- New energy performance standards for product groups such as boilers, copiers, TVs and lighting
- New energy standards for buildings and the promotion of low-energy buildings ("passive houses")
- Making power generation and distribution more efficient
- Legislation to limit CO₂ emissions from cars to 120g/km by 2012, and strengthened fuel-efficiency labelling
- Facilitation of bank financing for investments in energy efficiency by SMEs and energy service companies
- Boosting efficiency in new member states
- Coherent use of taxation with the preparation of a Green Paper on indirect taxation in 2007
- Awareness and education campaigns
- Improving energy efficiency in urban areas through a "Covenant of Mayors" which would exchange best practices
- International agreements to foster energy efficiency worldwide

In order to elevate the level of conviction and action on energy conservation, CAN-Europe believes that the EU needs to put its energy saving target on a par with those on renewable energy and emissions reduction - that is to say, clearly defined, and binding. This would help to provide the political drive and momentum to systematically ensure that every possible source of efficiency or saving is utilised - provided such a target has a clear structure and supportive legislative architecture, including appropriate monitoring and compliance measures.

A revision of the Energy Efficiency Action Plan was due to be carried out in 2009 but has now been postponed until 2010. A draft Plan circulated during autumn 2009 had positive elements - including most particularly a binding target, although not clearly specified - but was largely patchy, incomplete and under-prepared. Together with several of its Green10 partners, CAN-Europe sent a letter to Commission President Barroso and then-Commissioner for Energy Andris Piebalgs, setting out the key points that CAN-Europe would like to renew the Plan to cover. These demands will be developed early in 2010, partly on the basis of an academic study CAN-Europe have co-commissioned with several other stakeholders to inform this work.

CAN-Europe will also be paying particular attention to see full coherence between energy conservation policy and other aspects of the EU's climate and energy policy, including developments thereof following the Copenhagen Climate Conference.

3.1.4. Contacts

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Rue d'Edimbourg 26
1050 Bruxelles
Belgium

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Senior Policy Officer for Energy Saving:

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Below is a list of further contacts as provided by CAN Europe²⁵:

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²⁵ URL: <http://www.climnet.org/about-us/teamandcontacts> [accessed 21.04.2011].

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3.2. MUNICIPAL NETWORK FOR ENERGY EFFICIENCY (MUNEE)



3.2.1. Description and operation of the network

MUNEE is since 2001 a Municipal Energy Efficiency Program in the Central of Europe and East Europe. MUNEE helps municipalities in seventeen different countries to implement cost effective energy efficiency measures for provide better heating in homes, schools, hospitals and municipal buildings, and that improve efficiency of municipal water supply systems.

3.2.1.1. Membership

Membership procedures are not described.

3.2.1.2. Steering

There is no steering committee to see on the website, but there are different contacts in different countries (See sub categories “3.2.4 contacts” below). Members should contact the local organization within their respective countries.

3.2.2. Web-based technical aspects

MUNEE Database:

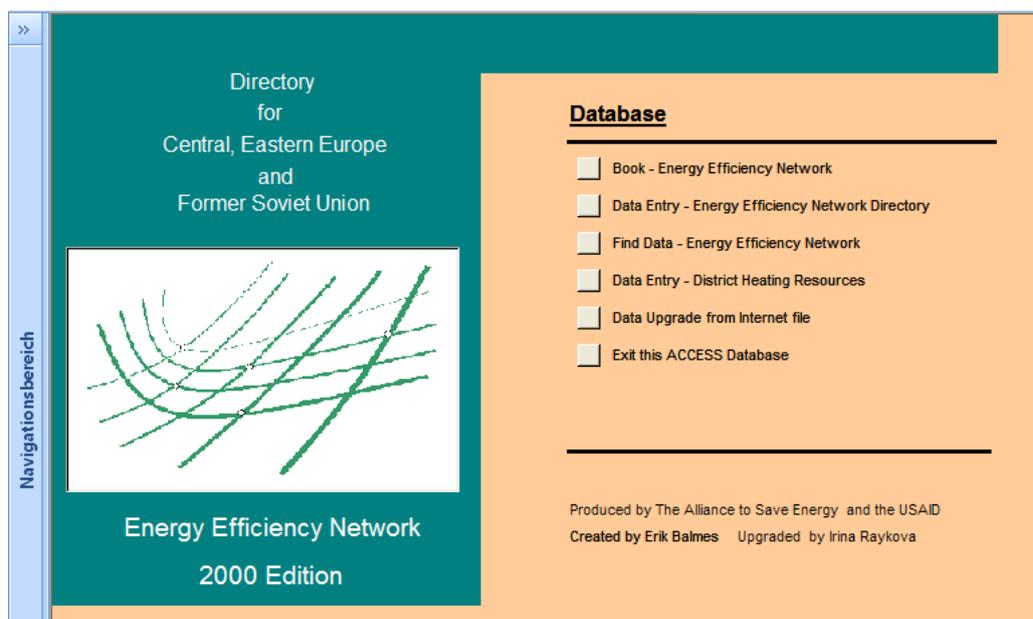
MUNNEE has an Alliance to save energy provides in a database of all ministries, municipal entities, non - governmental organizations, business and trade associations, and professional organizations. The database can be downloaded.

It is possible to add your address of you organization or business to the database. The requirement is that your business is relevant with energy efficiency in CEE and CIS.

Contact:

Morin Allen Angela

amorin@ase.org



Screenshot of the database

3.2.2.1. Website

The MUNEE (Municipal Network for Energy Efficiency) website (www.munee.org) is in only English for the user. The navigation features fast and easy and is scaled in different main categories (About MUNEE, Finance, Policy, Resources and Tools). Not so good is that some documents are included for download in sub categories and it is difficult to find the documents. The same is with the MUNEE database for download, because it is difficult to find the database. A very good function is the Search button for Keywords on the Website.

3.2.2.2. Virtual “social” networks and Web 2.0 presence

MUNEE isn't presented in a social network.

3.2.3. Good practices

In the categories Resources/Good Practices will describe the different Countries and the different projects and practices for Energy Efficiency, include innovative tariff designs, aggressive energy planning, removal of subsidies and novel financing schemes. These efforts have resulted in reduced losses in district heating systems and efficiency improvements in multifamily buildings, schools and hospitals.

The successes arose from strong leadership, creative thinking, and sometimes desperate circumstances. Yet these cities provide useful models for others around the region.

Success stories from municipalities, from strong leaderships, creative thinking, and sometimes desperate circumstances are being presented at this site. Some of those include:

Best practices from Bulgaria, Slovakia, Romania and Russia

Municipal projects from Hungary

Case studies from Ukraine

World Bank projects in MUNEE countries

3.2.4. Contacts

Below a list of further contacts as provided by Municipal Network for Energy Efficiency²⁶

Address:

Alliance to Save Energy Headquarters

USA, Alliance to Save Energy

Ms. Angela Morin Allen, Program Manager

1850 M Street, 600 NW

Washington, DC 20036

amorin@ase.org

Direct line: +1 202 530 2202

²⁶ URL: <http://www.munee.org/node/24>

Alliance to Save Energy Regional Offices

Armenia

Ms. Astghine Pasoyan

8 Tumanyan Street, Suite 430

Yerevan 375010, Armenia

apasoyan@ase.org

Direct line: +3741-542896

Moldova

Ms. Irina Plis

V. Alexandri, 78, Suite 510

MD-2012 Chisinau, Moldova

iplis@ase.org

Ms. Tatyana Lujanskaya

tlujanskaya@ase.org

Direct line: +373-22-20 00 90

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Alijansa za racionalno korištenje energije

Ms. Lena Bratic

lena_bratic@yahoo.com

Serbia/Montenegro

Mr. Nebojsa Arsenijevic

nebojsa@etf.bg.ac.yu;

<http://www.ase.org.yu/>

Ukraine Kiev

Mr. Stanislav Potapenko

spotapenko@ase.org

Ukraine Lviv

Mr. Anatoliy Kopets

akopets@gmail.com

MUNEE Partners in the Region

Albania

Albania-EU Energy Efficiency Center (AEEC)

Bldv. "Zhan D'Ark", No. 2

P.O.Box: 2426, Tirana, Albania

Direct line: + 355-4-233835

<http://www.eec.org.al/>

Bulgaria

Center for Energy Efficiency (EnEffect)

1 Christo Smirnensky Blvd., 3rd Floor

1606 Sofia, P.O. Box 85, Bulgaria

Direct line: +359-2-963-1714

<http://www.eneffect.bg/>

Czech Republic

Center for Energy Efficiency (SEVEn)

17 Americka

1200 Praha, Czech Republic

Direct line: +420-2-2425-2115; 2424-7552

<http://www.svn.cz/>

Macedonia

Macedonian Center on Energy Efficiency (MACEF)

Mr. Konstantin Dimitrov

kokan@ukim.edu.mk

Str. Nikola Parapunov 3a/52

MK-1000 Skopje

Direct line: +389 70 22 85 77

<http://www.macef.org.mk/>

Poland

Stowarzyszenie Gmin Polska Siec "Energie Cites"

ul. Slawkowska 17

31-016 Kraków

biuro@pnec.org.pl

Direct line: +48 12 429 17 93

<http://www.pnec.org.pl>

Romania

Romanian Energy Policy Association (APER)

Casa Academiei - rooms 6.223 - 6.225

Calea 13 Septembrie, no. 13

Bucharest 76117, Romania

Direct line: +40-21-411-9829; 335 0280

<http://www.aper.ro/>

Russia

Center for Energy Efficiency (CENEf)

61 Novocheremushkinskaya St. 30

117418 Moscow, Russian Federation

Direct line: +7-095-128-84-91; 128-94-89

<http://www.cenef.ru/>

Institute for Energy Policy

19 b, Khlebny Pereulok

121069 Moscow, Russian Federation

<http://www.energypolicy.ru/>

Institute for Sustainable Communities/Fund for Sustainable Development

14 Gubkina Street, Office 75-76 P.O. Box 85 Moscow Russia 117312

<http://www.isc.moscow.ru/>

Ukraine

Agency for Rational Energy Use and Ecology (ARENA ECO)

Laboratory pereulok, 1

PO Box 48

Kiev, Ukraine 252133

Direct line: +380-44-268-8088

<http://www.arena-eco.kiev.ua/>

Association of Ukrainian Cities

23, str.Esplanadna, 4, of.709

Kyiv, Ukraine 01023

Direct line: +044-287-0111

<http://www.auc.org.ua/>

3.3. EUROPEAN COUNCIL FOR AN ENERGY EFFICIENT ECONOMY (ECEEE)



The ECEEE is a non-profit, membership-based European NGO aiming for an increase in energy efficiency through information exchange and co-operation. Originally founded as an organizational vehicle for the Summer Study²⁷, the ECEEE has ever since developed into a membership-based organization bringing together European stakeholders and knowledge institutions active in the field of energy efficiency, thus consequently improving its prestige among European lobbyists promoting a more holistic approach in policy making.

3.3.1. Description and operation of the network

Founded in 1993, the European Council for an Energy Efficient Economy is a non-profit NGO open to membership from both individuals and organizations that share the goal of an increasing awareness and application of measures for a more efficient use of energy in Europe.

3.3.1.1. Membership

With no other limitations to the application for membership, the ECEEE collects fees; taking into account the size of the applying agency/company/institution, GDP per capita in the country one is located and other criteria, the annual fee varies greatly²⁸ for non-individual legal entities. Direct benefits of membership include access to the membership forum on ecee.org, as well as the journal “Energy Efficiency”, discounts for registration to the events of the network, most notably the biannual “summer study”²⁹.

3.3.1.2. Steering

The ECEEE is governed by a board elected at the general assembly by the organization’s members. The by-laws provide for a balance between individual and organizational members, the latter appointing a person to represent them in the board; regardless of their size, no organization can have more than 3 votes at the assembly. For reasons not elaborated, at least $\frac{2}{3}$ of the board’s members must be representing organizations. Whereas the general assembly is held annually, the board is elected for a two-year term and has the privilege to make the final decision on policy statements. Since November 2009, the board is comprised of the following members:

²⁷ TV Energia: Interview with Peter Bach URL: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kM0nb7T_OIs [accessed 05.05.2011].

²⁸ cf. URL: http://www.ecee.org/Become_a_member/ [accessed 21.04.2011].

²⁹ cf. 3.3.1.3.

Peter Bach – Danish Energy Agency, Denmark (President and chair of the board)
Rob Kool – NL Agency, Netherlands (vice President and vice chair of the board)
Didier Bosseboëuf – ADEME, France
Holger Krawinkel – Verbraucherzentrale Bundesverband (VZBV), Germany
Andreas K. Enge – ENOVA, Norway
Sergio Andreis – Kyoto Club, Italy

Alternates

Aude Bodiguel – ADEME, France (alternate for Didier Bosseboeuf)
Kjersti Hasfjord – ENOVA, Norway (alternate for Andreas K. Enge)
Lorenzo Pagliano – Politecnico di Milano, Italy (alternate for Sergio Andreis)
Frauke Rogalla – Verbraucherzentrale Bundesverband, VZBV, Germany (alternate for Holger Krawinkel)

Individual ECEEE members

Eoin Lees – Eoin Lees Energy, UK (vice President and vice-chair of the board)
Rod Janssen – HELIO International
Hal Wilhite – University of Oslo, Norway
Randall Bowie – Rockwool, Denmark

Alternate for individual ECEEE members

Emilie Carmichael – Energy Saving Trust, UK

3.3.2. Web-based technical aspects

3.3.2.1. Website

The ECEEE's (www.eceee.org) web appearance is certainly not the most impressive one. While the plain design is obviously and ultimately a matter of taste, the speed of navigation, or rather the lack thereof is a constant source of frustration to anybody attempting to work with the site.

3.3.2.2. Virtual “social” networks and Web 2.0 presence

- Facebook: <http://www.facebook.com/eceee.org?v=info>
- Twitter: http://twitter.com/eceee_org
- LinkedIn: <http://www.linkedin.com/groups/eceee-3766613>

- Youtube: <http://www.youtube.com/user/eceestockholm> - only one video on 2009 summer study

The ECEEE used to maintain its own Youtube-channel as well³⁰; this service was, however, closed down³¹ during the writing of this study; given the channel featured only one upload, a short promotional video on the Summer Study of 2009.

3.3.3. Good practices

The success of the ECEEE is grounded on the success of its Summer Study. With one whole week of panel discussions and workshops with the exclusive topic of energy efficiency, this event brings together researchers, policy makers, activists and company representatives from the whole world. While this highlights the overall importance of events allowing face-to-face communication, the particular reasons for the Summer Studies success are hard to assess. Certainly, the venue, which is usually situated in Mediterranean France, fits a Summer Study well and may even add to the “relaxed” atmosphere mentioned on the ECEEEs website. Considering the small office that executively heads the ECEEE, the only biannual iteration allows for quality preparation. Last but not least, the timeframe of a whole week makes this an event of intense networking possibilities.

3.3.4. Contacts

Address:

eceee c/o Borg & Co
Sveavägen 98, IV
S-113 50 Stockholm
Sweden

General information:

tel: +46 8 673 11 30
fax: +46 8 673 04 44
eceee@eceee.org

³⁰ <http://www.youtube.com/user/eceestockholm> [accessed 29.04.2011]

³¹ as noticed when accessed 05.05.2011.

3.4. ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CHARTERED SURVEYORS (RICS)



3.4.1. Description and operation of the network

RICS is a mark of property professionalism worldwide by setting standards and regulating the profession, based on a strict code of ethics. RICS is a leading source of property-related knowledge and provide independent, impartial advice to members, governments and global organizations around the world.

3.4.1.1. Membership

The RICS membership is a professional and academic bridge with reality, it provides an excellent opportunity to compare methodology and best practice within the context of an international globalised marketplace. It can also be defined as a unique opportunity to confront oneself with the most important protagonists of the real estate market."

There are different routes to be a membership by RICS. There are differences depending upon the interested professional's academic and professional qualifications and relevant experience:

GRADUATE 1 route - For those who have an RICS accredited degree and no professional experience.

GRADUATE 2 route - For those who have an RICS accredited degree and 5 years relevant experience (pre-degree experience counts).

GRADUATE 3 route - For those who have 10 years relevant experience (pre-degree experience counts) and an RICS accredited degree.

ADAPTATION route - For those who have 10 years relevant experience (pre-degree experience counts) and a non-accredited degree or a professional qualification of an organization approved by RICS, combined with 450 study hours from the final year of an RICS accredited degree.

SENIOR PROFESSIONAL route - For professionals who are now in a senior industry position and have:

- a first degree or equivalent professional qualification combined with 10 years relevant experience OR

- a first degree and higher degree, one of which should be surveying related, combined with 5 years relevant experience, OR
- a PhD in a surveying related subject combined with 5 years relevant experience, OR
- a relevant Master degree combined with 5 years relevant experience

ACADEMIC route - For those who have been teaching or researching on an RICS accredited degree and have:

- an RICS accredited degree, OR
- a property related higher degree
- minimum 3 years teaching and research activities that are relevant to the profession

For any questions about the membership, contact the National Group of your country of residence or the RICS Europe office in Brussels, Belgium.

Belgium and Luxembourg - RICS Belux

Ed Nypels, Country Manager

Marina de Nevaes, Customer Services Executive

Jean-Paul Ducarme MRICS, Chairman

Rue Ducale/Hertogstraat 67

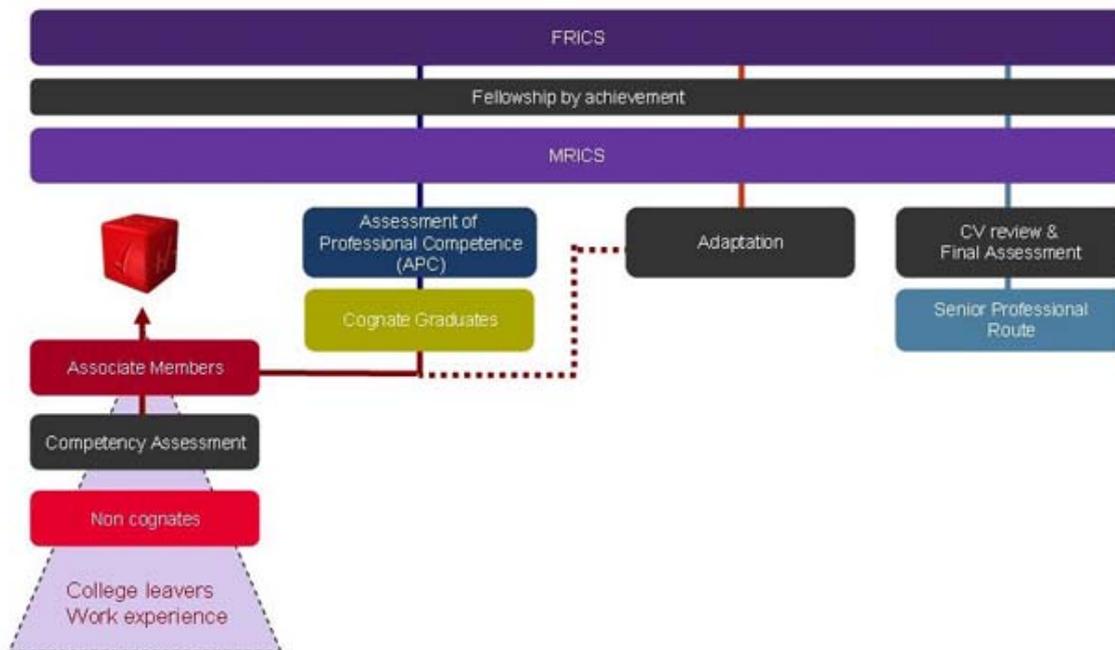
BE - 1000 Brussels

Direct line + 32 2 733 10 19

ricsbelux@rics.org

3.4.1.2. Steering

RICS Membership Structure



RICS Membership structure³²

RICS Europe

Liliane Van Cauwenbergh, Managing Director

3.4.2. Web-based technical aspects

3.4.2.1. Website

There are two RICS (Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors) websites presented (www.rics.org and www.joinricsineurope.eu). The [rics.org](http://www.rics.org) website represented the worldwide RICS countries and is only presented in English for the user. The focus is on the [joinricsineurope.eu](http://www.joinricsineurope.eu) website which is represented the Europe RICS Network. On the website the user can choose of different languages (English, German, Spanish, French, Italian, and Dutch). On the Homepage there is a very good overview of different important categories of (News, Events, Knowledge and a description of RICS Institution).

³² http://www.rics.org/site/scripts/documents_info.aspx?documentID=911

3.4.2.2. Virtual “social” networks and Web 2.0 presence

RICS is presented in the followed social networks:

- Youtube <http://www.youtube.com/user/ricsmediacentre>
- LinkedIn <http://www.linkedin.com/company/rics>
- Twitter <http://twitter.com/RICSEurope>
- Facebook www.facebook.com/ricssurveyors

3.4.3. Good practices

RICS contributed to the EU Sustainable Energy Week by taking part in a large conference organized by the International Union of Property Owners (UIPI).

The International Union of Property Owners (Union Internationale de la Propriete Immobilizer) is the only organization defending worldwide the rights of the real estate property owners since 1923. UIPI represents the small and medium real estate property, buildings & house owners and the private rented sector, commercial & residential. Members of UIPI are the national non-profit associations of buildings, house and immovable property owners of 25 European countries, with many millions of members, while UIPI is establishing contacts with the property owner’s organizations of the other continents.

The conference entitled 'Implementation of EPBD in each European country: practices, incentives and results has discussed best practice examples, concrete results and further recommendations based on the experiences of property owners.

Zsolt Toth, EU Policy & Public Affairs Officer, author of the RICS 3rd Implementation Report focusing on the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD), presented an overview on how the EU legislation in the area of energy efficiency is being translated in reality.

His intervention addressed the market of energy efficient buildings and the change of attitudes to energy use in buildings. Since the EPBD is essentially a market based mechanism - the owners decide whether and when to carry out energy performance upgrades on their properties - as it has been argued, perception of an added value is essential to trigger a true market for energy efficient buildings.

Energy certification across the EU has been only partially successful in producing a sizeable impact on property owner’s behavior and decision-making, particularly at the transaction stage. Raising public awareness and communication has been often mentioned as a requisite for instigating change, both in buildings and behavior. Other aspects such as

smart financial incentives and increasing the skills and capacities of professionals were also listed as important for the successful implementation.

It has been concluded that the EPBD should contribute to achieve both better buildings and better used buildings. This is only possible to achieve if we have a better overview of the existing European building stock as well as a better understanding of how we relate to buildings.

Contact:

Zsolt Toth

ztoth@rics.org

3.4.4. Contacts

Continental Europe regional office

RICS Europe

Liliane Van Cauwenbergh, Managing Director

Anabel Rodriguez, Operations Manager

Laura Lindberg, Public Relations Manager

Vero Escarmelle, Marketing & Communications Manager

Kristin Bammel, Education Development Manager for Austria, CEE, Italy, Russia & CIS, Scandinavia and Switzerland (German speaking)

Anna Galiano, Education Development Manager for Benelux, France, Germany, Portugal, Spain and Switzerland (French speaking)

Jennifer Clarke, APC Manager

Monique Henri, Office Administrator

Gaël Bassetto, Communications Assistant

Marina de Nevares, Customer Service Executive

Rue Ducale/Hertogstraat 67

BE - 1000 Brussels

Direct Line + 32 2 733 10 19

ricseurope@rics.org

3.5. EUROPEAN ALLIANCE OF COMPANIES FOR ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN BUILDINGS (EUROACE)



Based on its members and focus of activities, the following network shows clear distinctive characteristics when compared to the networks so far analyzed.

3.5.1. Description and operation of the network

As the complete name suggests, EuroACE is an informal forum of cooperation and publicity as well as information exchange between its 18 transnational member companies, who are amongst the leading enterprises involved in manufacture, distribution and installation of various energy efficient goods and services. Foundation of EuroACE was a

Political influence: parliamentary magazine

EuroACE participates in the European Commission's "Sustainable Energy Europe" campaign as an official Campaign Associate, the ICT for Energy Efficiency Forum, and the Energy Efficiency Industrial Forum.

3.5.1.1. Membership

EuroACE defines 3 criteria for membership:

- "1. The member must be a manufacturer of materials or products which improve the energy efficiency of buildings by enhancing the performance of the building envelope or its internal services*
- 2. The member must operate at a pan-European level (that is manufacture and/or market in several countries of the EU)*
- 3. The member must support the purpose and objectives of EuroACE and be willing to actively help in achieving them."³³*

There also is a possibility for trans-European trade associations to join EuroACE, especially in cases where the most of the association's members are yet limiting their business activities to a national frame.

3.5.1.2. Steering

The Steering or the organization of EuroACE is not defined on the website.

³³ URL: <http://www.euroace.org/AboutUs/MembershipCriteria.aspx> [accessed 05.05.2011]

3.5.2. Web-based technical aspects

3.5.2.1. Website

The EuroACE (European Alliance of Companies for Energy Efficiency in Buildings) website (www.euroace.org) is only in English available. On the Homepage there are listed the latest News of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Topics. Additionally the member login is easy to find for the members to login with their account. Generally the Homepage is neatly arranged and for native user easy to use.

3.5.2.2. Virtual “social” networks and Web 2.0 presence

EuroACE is not presented in a social network.

3.5.3. Good practices

Using energy more efficiently is an effort to reduce the amount of energy necessary to provide a product or service. This is usually achieved using specific technologies or production processes, but this can be also achieved via behavioral changes.

A significant portion of the EU's existing energy is wasted due to inefficiency. This unnecessarily adds tens of billions of Euros to the fuel bills of European citizens and results in hundreds of tonnes of avoidable carbon emissions every year. The EU currently imports 50% of its energy and it is estimated that this will rise to 70% in the next decade if no action is taken to redress the issue, increasing vulnerability to rising energy prices and stock shortages.

The EU has adopted three targets as an integrated approach towards dealing with climate and energy challenges that would simultaneously reduce carbon emissions, enhance security of energy supply and strengthen the EU's competitiveness.

It is called "20-20-20" targets of the EU Climate and Energy Package:

- 20% reduction in EU greenhouse gas emissions based on 1990 levels by 2020
- 20% of EU energy to come from renewable sources by 2020
- 20% reduction in primary energy use based on projected levels by 2020

One part to reduce the energy consumption is to improve the energy efficiency of buildings. 40% of the Europe's energy consumption offers bigger potential energy savings as any other sectors.

Improving the energy efficiency of buildings:

- Increases energy security, by reducing our demand for imported energy.
- Assists in economic regeneration, by requiring less expenditure on fuel.
- Achieves climate change objectives, through lower carbon emissions.
- Creates employment, by increasing local and SME jobs to install measures.
- Reduces fuel poverty, by reducing the cost for the poor to heat their homes.
- Improves the quality of the environment, because buildings become more habitable, comfortable, attractive and easier to maintain

EuroACE believes that, given these well known factors, the building sector should be the main priority area of the EU's energy policy and energy efficiency strategy.

The EEAP (European Energy Efficiency Plan) also provided for new rules:

- Energy performance standards for product groups, such as lighting and boilers
- Improving financing of energy efficiency investments, via energy service companies
- Awareness and education campaigns
- A "Covenant of Mayors" initiative to create a network of energy efficient cities to exchange best practice and go beyond EU targets

The European Energy Efficiency Plan 2011 was published in March 2011 by the Commission as a follow-up to the EEAP. It is designed to bridge the gap to ensuring the 2020 energy savings target is met. The building sector is a key focus of the updated strategy, which covers all sectors from generation to end-use, and includes:

- Integration with Europe 2020 governance process
- Two-step approach to the 2020 target: 2013 assessment of national programmes; if target not on track, Commission to propose legally binding national targets for 2020
- Requirement for public authorities to refurbish at least 3% of their buildings every year, up to top 10% level
- Proposals to solve the issue of split incentives in building investments
- Mandatory establishment of national energy savings obligation schemes
- Mandatory regular energy audits for large companies; incentives to introduce energy management systems
- Proposals to overcome barriers to Energy Performance Contracting

The Plan will be followed up by a draft EU Framework Directive on Energy Savings in the summer of 2011.

In particular, EuroACE and other stakeholders are calling for measurable and mandatory target(s) for saving energy by 2020 to be introduced immediately.

3.5.4. Contacts

Address:

EuroACE ASBL

Rond Point Schuman, 6 - 8th floor

1040 Brussels

Belgium

General information:

Tel. : +32 2 639 10 10

Fax: +32 2 639 10 15

E-mail: info@euroace.org

Contacts to member companies:

Aereco (<http://aereco.com/>)

Armacell (<http://www.armacell.com/>)

Danfoss (www.danfoss.com)

Honeywell (www.honeywell.com)

Johnson Controls (www.johnsoncontrols.com)

Kingspan (www.kingspanpanels.com)

Knauf Insulation (www.knaufinsulation.com)

Paroc (www.paroc.com)

Philips (www.lighting.philips.com)

Pilkington (<http://www.pilkington.com>)

PU Europe (<http://www.pu-europe.eu>)

Rockwool (www.rockwool.com)

Solutia (www.solutia.com)

Somfy (www.somfyarchitecture.com)

Isover (www.isover.com)

United Technologies (www.utc.com)

Ursa (www.ursa-online.com)

Velux (www.velux.com)

3.6. EUROPEAN ALLIANCE TO SAVE ENERGY (EU ASE)

EU ASE is an Alliance to save Energy with the vision to creating an Energy Efficiency Europe and to find efficient ways to reduce our dependence on the natural resources, create quality jobs and to put Europe at the forefront of innovation. The Alliance to Save Energy is a nonprofit coalition of prominent business, government, environmental and consumer leaders who promote the efficient and clean use of energy worldwide to benefit the environment, the economy and national security.

3.6.1. *Description and operation of the network*

The mission of the Network is to create an energy-efficient world for buildings and a healthy economy, a clean environment and strong energy security.

More than 175 Alliance Associates – corporations, business trade associations, state energy offices, federal energy research labs, nonprofits and other entities – work together through the Alliance to promote greater investment in cost-effective energy efficiency. Alliance Associates participate in a range of Alliance programs and activities, including international trade and investment projects, legislative coalitions, and exclusive policy events led by decision makers and thought-leaders who support energy efficiency.

The Alliance strives to be the world's premier organization promoting energy efficiency to achieve a healthier economy, a cleaner environment and greater energy security. To achieve this goal, the Alliance:

- Leads worldwide energy efficiency initiatives in research, policy advocacy, education, technology deployment and communications that impact all sectors of the economy;
- Provides vision and activism through its board of directors, which includes leaders from business, government, the public interest sector, and academia;
- Initiates and participates in public-private partnerships, collaborative efforts, and strategic alliances to optimize resources and expand its sphere of influence; and
- Executes its mission through a team of recognized energy efficiency experts and professionals.

3.6.1.1. Membership

EU ASE is looking for organization and for new members in energy efficient solutions.

New members and partner contact:

Claudie Tallineau

claudie.tallineau@euase.eu

Also interesting are the partnerships respectively the clients of EU ASE:

- Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
- Coca-Cola
- The Coca-Cola Foundation
- Global Environment & Technology Foundation
- Inter-American Development Bank
- International Finance Corporation
- Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency Partnership
- UN Habitat
- U.S. Agency for International Development
- U.S. Department of Energy
- U.S. State Department
- U.S. Trade & Development Agency
- The World Bank

3.6.1.2. Steering

Executive Team:

President

Monica Frassoni

Membership Management

Claudie Tallineau

Advocacy and Communications

Siân Hughes

Researcher

Michael Villa

The board includes CEOs, presidents and senior executives of companies, law firms, associations and consumer and environmental organizations, as well as state government officials and university professors. Board members are voted on by the whole board.

3.6.2. Web-based technical aspects

3.6.2.1. Website

The EU ASE (European Alliance to Save Energy) website www.euase.eu is only in English available and is only a short and narrow description of the activities in Europe. The better website is the international Website (www.ase.org) of ASE (Alliance to Save Energy). There are more activities and more descriptions in the subcategories of the Homepage. Furthermore there are actual news of the latest Energy Efficiency Topics presented.

3.6.2.2. Virtual “social” networks and Web 2.0 presence

EU ASE is in the following social networks presented:

- Facebook <http://en-gb.facebook.com/people/Eu-Ase/100002250773930>

3.6.3. Good practices

EU ASE promotes energy efficiency worldwide to achieve a healthier economy, a cleaner environment and energy security to create an energy-efficient world. The organization believe that energy efficiency is the keystone for building a healthy economy, a clean environment and strong energy security, so they aim to make energy use as efficient as possible in the United States and across the globe.

The Alliance strives to be the world's premier organization promoting energy efficiency to achieve a healthier economy, a cleaner environment and greater energy security. To achieve followed goals:

- Leads worldwide energy efficiency initiatives in research, policy advocacy, education, technology deployment and communications that impact all sectors of the economy
- Provides vision and activism through its board of directors, which includes leaders from business, government, the public interest sector, and academia

- Initiates and participates in public-private partnerships, collaborative efforts, and strategic alliances to optimize resources and expand its sphere of influence
- Executes its mission through a team of recognized energy efficiency experts and professionals

3.6.4. Contacts

Laura Van Wie, Vice-president of International Programs

Ivanwie@ase.org

Astghine Pasoyan, Alliance's Director for European Region

APasoyan@ase.org

Ms Astghine is very familiar with the EE network in Europe, and she would be an excellent contact for future cooperation's.

4. EVENTS

The following section provides an overview of upcoming events focusing on energy efficiency and its promotion on a transnational, European level both hosted and not hosted by or in cooperation with any of the networks presented above:

4.1. CAN EUROPE

Date: 24 – 27 May 2011

City: Brussels, Belgium

The 11th edition of Green Week, is the biggest annual conference on European environment policy. This year's theme is "Resource Efficiency - Using less, living better".

4.2. MUNEE

There are no events for this date on the website listed.

4.3. ECEEE

The ECEEE holds workshops neither too frequently nor on a regular basis³⁴, and those occasions are mostly limited to publicity for projects it is involved in and studies it issues. The notable exception is the so-called “summer study”: This event takes place biannually and brings together policy-makers, researchers, activists as well as professionals with evidence-based knowledge and the most recent insights in energy efficiency theoretically and practically.

Date: 08 – 13 May 2011:

World Renewable Energy Congress 2011 - Sweden

Date: 17 – 20 May 2011:

4th International Conference on Modern Power Systems

Date: 18 May 2011

EESC – “Energy efficiency – changing behaviour and ways to achieve results”

Date: 24 – 26 May 2011:

EEDAL 2011 - 6th International Conference on Energy Efficiency in Domestic Appliances and Lighting, Copenhagen, Denmark

Date: 06 – 11 Jun 2011:

eceee 2011 Summer Study, France close to Tolon

Date: 03 – 05 Jun 2011:

Resilient Cities 2011 - 2nd World Congress on Cities and Adaptation to Climate Change, Bonn, Germany

Date: 13 – 14 Jun 2011:

Eurelectric - Delivering investments to meet Europe's energy and climate needs, Stockholm, Sweden

Date: 01 Jul 2011:

Integration of Solar Power into Power Systems, Location not available

³⁴ cf. URL: http://www.eceee.org/calendar/?show_month:int=4&show_year:int=2011 [accessed 04.05.2011].

Date: 26 – 29 Jul 2011:

ACEEE 2011 Summer Study - Energy Productivity in Industry: Partners and Opportunities, Niagara Falls, NY, USA

Date: 12 – 14 Sep 2011:

EEMod's 11 conference – energy efficiency in motor driven systems, Alexandria, VA, USA

Date: 20 – 21 Sep 2011:

ECI Conference: Energy and people: future, complexity and challenges, Oxford University, UK

Date: 06 – 08 Oct 2011:

IRENEC 1st International 100% Renewable energy conference and exhibition, Istanbul, Turkey

Date: 24 Nov 2011:

10th International Workshop on Large-Scale Integration of Wind Power into Power Systems as well as on Transmission Networks for Offshore Wind Power Plants, Aarhus, Denmark

Date: 29 Nov – 02 Dec 2011:

Behaviour, Energy & Climate Change Conference (BECC), Location is not available

Date: 12 – 17 Aug 2012

ACEEE 2012 Summer Study on Efficiency in Buildings - Fueling our future with efficiency, Pacific Grove, California, USA

4.4. RICS

Date: 10 May 2011

RICS Tea & Talk - An update on the Red Book

Date: 18 May 2011

Valuation in times of uncertainty, Spain

Date: 21 May 2011

Shape Your Future – 2nd German University Symposium

Date: 24 May 2011

Realty, Brussels, Belgium

Date: 24 May 2011

European Housing Forum lecture series 2011, Brussels, Belgium

Date: 07 June 2011

Provada, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Date: 07 June 2011

Expo Italia Real Estate 2011, Milan, Italy

Date: 29 June 2011

RICS members welcome at next IPD conference in Vienna , Vienna, Austria

Date: 06 July 2011

RICS at Big Consulting Forum, St. Petersburg, Russia

4.5. EURO ACE

There are no events for this date on the website listed.

4.6. EURO ASE

Date: 11 May 2011

SMUD's Home electricity Programm

Date: 18 May 2011

Energy Smackdown Uses Game Play to Involve Community Members

Date: 19 May 2011

EE Noon: Federal and Contractor Insights into Evolving Agency Energy Efficiency Policies for Power Management

Date: 7 June 2011

2011 Northeast Energy Efficiency Summit - Energy Efficiency: Making it Matter, Rhode Island, USA

Date: 20 June 2011

Shale Gas World Asia 2011, Beijing, China

Date: 11 July 2011

Clean Technology Investment World Asia 2011, Singapore, Malaysia

Date: 26 July 2011

2011 ACEEE Summer Study on Energy Efficiency in Industry

Energy and Water 2011, Niagara Falls, New York

Date: 20 September 2011

RETECH 2011

2011 Evening with the Stars of Energy Efficiency Awards Dinner, Washington

District of Columbia, USA

Date: 4 October 2011

2011 Evening with the Stars of Energy Efficiency Awards Dinner, Washington

District of Columbia, USA

Date: 8 November 2011

Intelligent Cities Expo 2011, CCH Congress Center, Hamburg, Germany

Date: 14 March 2012

GLOBE 2012, Vancouver, Canada

4.7. OTHER EVENTS

4.7.1. EEDAL 2011 - Energy Efficiency in Domestic Appliances and Lighting

Date: 24 - 26 May 2011

City: Copenhagen, Denmark

Target Group | Local/regional/national authorities and facilitators, Building professionals

Event Languages: English

Organizer: Dansk Energi (Danish Energy Association)

Event website URL: <http://www.eedal.dk/>

The international EEDAL conference has established itself as a well-reputed forum for the discussion of the latest political, economical and technological directions. The EEDAL conference covers a wide scope of topics including: climate change, focus on developing countries and economies in transition, strategies for increasing efficiency, standards and labels, end-use metering, smart meters and smart appliance, consumer electronics and office equipment and low power modes

Event contact:

Richard Schalburg

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4.7.2. Energy efficiency first: The foundation of a low-carbon society

Date: 6 - 11 June 2011

City: Toulon, France

Target Groups: Local/regional/national authorities and facilitators, Building professionals, Building occupants

Event Languages: English

Organizer: European Council for Energy Efficient Economy

Event website URL: <http://www.eceee.org/>

Since ECEEE's Summer studies have been discussed above in depth, a brief overview of the program and goals of its 10th iteration shall suffice here: the 10th eceee Summer Study aims at providing policymakers, researchers, activists and professionals with evidence-based knowledge and the most recent insights in energy efficiency thinking and practices. The underlying assumption, shortly and punctuated expressed in this year's motto, is that "any road towards a low carbon society will fail unless we apply the simple message – energy efficiency first!"

4.7.3. Vienna Energy Forum 2011

Date: 21 - 23 June 2011

City: Vienna, Austria

Target Group: Local/regional/national/international authorities and facilitators, Building professionals

Event Languages: English

Organizer: UNIOD United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Event website URL: <http://www.unido.org>

High Level Network with over 1,000 participants consisting of leading energy experts and high-level policymakers.

The Forum will facilitate an international dialogue on providing universal energy access and on the multiple co-benefits of increasing energy efficiency. Core themes to be addressed at the conference include:

- Agreeing on a common understanding of energy access
- Agreeing on a strategy to ensure universal access to modern energy services and increase energy efficiency by reducing energy intensity by 40% until 2030
- Identifying indicative targets and policies in support of these objectives
- Prioritizing key national and regional actions on energy access and energy efficiency

The Forum will bring together heads of state, policy-makers, experts, civil society and the private sector to discuss how to overcome energy poverty and how to move from declarations of intention to tangible action on the ground.

The discussion on these topics will serve to propose an international architecture on how to ensure universal energy access and reduce energy intensities. It will help map the related work of key stakeholders and define their roles and responsibilities. Based on this mapping, the development of an action-oriented roadmap will be initiated.

4.7.4. European Conference on Energy Efficiency and Sustainability in Architecture and Planning

Date: 27 - 29 June 2011

City: San Sebastián, Spain

Target Group: Local/regional/national authorities and facilitators, Building professionals

Event Languages: English, Spanish

Organizer: University of the Basque Country

Event website URL: <http://www.eesap.org>

This year the second edition of the European Conference on Energy Efficiency and Sustainability in Architecture and Planning deals with the issues of the urban regeneration under three perspectives, which shall be addresses in an holistic manner to find synergies

based on definitions and indications of an ecologically, socially and economically sustainable urban culture:

- 1) The sustainable architecture and energy efficiency
- 2) sustainable city and social planning
- 3) sustainable urban economy

4.7.5. ECOS 2011 - 24th International Conference on Efficiency, Cost, Optimization, Simulation and Environmental Impact of Energy Systems

Date: 4 - 7 July 2011

City: Novi Sad, Serbia

Target Groups: Local/regional/national authorities and facilitators, Building professionals

Event Languages: English

Organizer: Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, University of Niš Faculty of Technic Sciences, University of Novi Sad Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, University of Belgrade Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, University of Kragujevac

Event website URL: <http://www.ecos2011.com/index.php>

ECOS 2011 will be the 24th International Conference on Efficiency, Cost, Optimization, Simulation and Environmental Impact of Energy Systems. The main issue to be discussed and analyzed at the conference revolves around matters of international and regional cooperation for sustainable development of energy systems and related needs, methodologies, technologies, accomplishments, plans, and their respective potential. A geographic focus is (traditionally) placed on developments in South-East Europe, albeit not an exclusive one.

4.7.6. World Sustainable Building Conference SB11 Helsinki

Date: 18 - 21 October 2011

City: Helsinki Finland

Target Group: Building professionals

Event Languages: English

Event website URL: <http://www.sb11.org/>

The aim of the World Sustainable Building Conference in Helsinki is to share leading knowledge, and also to find new solutions which can enhance sustainable ways of living

and working within built environments. To improve our current understanding on sustainable building and to develop innovative solutions for the present and future, SB11 Helsinki will provide a vivid forum for discussion and networking between all stakeholders. A global view of the industry and research will be offered through presentations structured according to SB11 Conference topics organized by an international scientific committee. These topics relate to built environments of the present and the future, and to developing countries and industrialized nations.

Event contact

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5. CONCLUSIONS

As has already been discussed within the partnership, a viable first step, also in respect of financial terms, for the GovernEE partnership would be the link-up with existing networks. The existing networks could be initiated on the occasion of one of their manifold events. Mirroring the great diversity of organizational networks on energy efficiency, which we hope to have exemplarily demonstrated in these elaborations, possible benefits for GovernEE encompass a plus in publicity, additional channels of knowhow and validation of its results, cooperation's in their educational application, and a close exchange with leading providers and manufacturers of energy efficient technologies. This approach would also accommodate the necessity of creating personal ties with stakeholders.

There is, however, reason to believe that the project partnership would be well advised to support these networking efforts with its own web-based offering. This conclusion is based on three factors:

- 1) The specialist nature (i.d. the focus on heating systems in historical public buildings) of GovernEEs results will hardly allow for them to be as a whole integrated into any ones networks database.
- 2) Most of the networks coming into question either do not provide a database of any kind or
- 3) They restrict access to the databases to members only; this method might be a necessary incentive in those contexts where membership fees are collected (which is a possible answer to the question how to maintain the database after the projects

duration), yet is more than likely to higher the threshold and consequently limit the impact of the results.

Special consideration should be given to whether or not virtual social networks will be utilized to promote GovernEE – while some of them hold the potential of aiding the attempts to linkage to actors of already existing networks, there is not too much sense in forwarding information already provided on the projects website; also, whether the identified customers. i.e. communal authorities are likely to be motivated to action that way remains.

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