



**Project Partners Summary feeding the subsequent report of the Expert Panel – July 2012**

The aim of this questionnaire is to map the state of progress of the pilots based on the feedbacks of partners responsible for each pilot implementation. This will provide a major input for the 2<sup>nd</sup> report of the Expert Panel of GovernEE, which, among others, will evaluate the latest project outputs, the revised outputs, as well, as the state of progress of the pilots. By doing so, the report shall have a clear, objective, and useful evaluation on the project’s development.

Project partners responsible for the certain pilots are kindly asked to fill in the table below and send back to the Expert Panel Coordinator at [hengerritse@eu-liaison.eu](mailto:hengerritse@eu-liaison.eu) till **13 July, 2012** to facilitate the external evaluation of the project results made by the Expert Panel.

<b>Number and Name of the Pilot</b>	<b>Pilot 1: ICT system for support energy efficiency measures (Activity 4.2) – Hódmezővásárhely</b>
<b>Responsible Project Partner</b>	<b>LP – Hódmezővásárhely (HU)</b>
Partners in the cluster	PP3 – Burgenlandkreis (DE) & PP4 – Prague 11 (CZ)
Short description of the pilot as stated in the AF	<p>A small-scale pilot is being set up, implemented and evaluated on monitoring energy efficiency in 2 or 3 municipal institutions with the assistance of other members of the ICT cluster of the project. The primary purpose of this pilot is to contribute to filling the legislative gap regarding the specification of smart measuring systems in Europe and also to the development of a guideline for applications, interfaces and protocols on the basis of which it becomes possible to tailor the system to national, local and target group needs.</p> <p>With the help of the Automated Meter Management system, municipal institutions will be able to report energy data by energy sources with the aim of processing invoices, controlling invoices against data obtained from meters, making lists, diagrams and reports, annual planning, calculating costs, having access to data of institutions and making comparative analyses. ICTs can also address the complexities of measuring energy performance at a system level: software tools can provide information and data on how to better configure the various elements of a system so as to optimize its overall energy performance in a cost-effective manner.</p>
Timeline as described in AF (and original implementation plan)	<p>4.2.1: Development of the ICT system: June 2011 (Month 13) – Oct 2012 (Month 29)</p> <p>4.2.2: 1 training for future users: Oct 2012 (Month 29)</p> <p>4.2.3: Monitoring pilot implementation with models developed: May 2012 (Month 24) – March 2013 (Month 34)</p>

<p>Description of the pilot as it is being implemented.</p> <p>Should there be any deviations compared to the pilot described in the AF, please explain the reasons.</p>	<p>A small-scale pilot is being set up, implemented and evaluated on monitoring energy efficiency in Hódmezővásárhely in 21 municipal institutions (= 40 consumption measurement points: 16 gas, 22 electricity and 2 geothermal energy consumption points) with the assistance of other members of the ICT cluster of the project.</p> <p>Additionally, as a deviation from the original plans, 3 municipal institutions will be measured in District Adm. Burgenlandkreis, and 2 municipal institutions will be measured in Prague 11 as well. .</p> <p><b><u>Our aim:</u></b></p> <p>The establishment of an Energy Monitoring Society Program within the participating Partners, during which the energy use of buildings and consumption places of the partner countries participating in the consortium can be compared as a result of the measurements, to develop common savings plans, to harmonise software operating between nations, the possibility opens to exchange knowledge between energy experts. In our opinion, we can promote the increase of innovative, cost effective and environmentally conscious energy use of the institutions participating in the program by cooperation between the countries and by sharing experiences.</p> <p><b><u>Advantages of the Energy Monitoring Society:</u></b></p> <p>For the institutions of the countries operating in the Society and participating in the energy metering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ comparison of energy consumption data</li> <li>▪ analysis of energy consumption data</li> <li>▪ comparison of energy consumption trends</li> <li>▪ analysis, incentive and competition of energy consumption savings among the countries</li> <li>▪ comparison of energy consumption plans</li> <li>▪ determining energy development directions and formulating suggestions based on the analysis of energy consumption data of buildings</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Tasks:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Installation of harmonisation of energy monitoring at metering locations between nations</li> <li>▪ Installation of data acquisition and sender devices at the different consumption locations</li> <li>▪ Analysis, comparison and continuous tracing of data of institutions participating in the metering</li> <li>▪ Suggestion of energetic modernisation to the institutions participating in the metering</li> <li>▪ Continuous exchange of knowledge between energy experts</li> </ul>
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<p>Actual timeline and action plan (Should there be any deviations compared to the original timeline, please briefly explain the reasons!)</p>	<p>Development of the ICT system: Hódmezővásárhely: Jan 2012 – currently: Set up the communication with electricity and geothermal measurement points: 1 Jun 2012 (after testing the system until 22 Jun 2012) 1st training for future users: 26 Jun 2012 Set up the communication with gas measurement points by 25 Sept 2012 (after testing the system until 16 Oct 2012) - as soon as possible then early! 2nd training for future users: by 18 Oct 2012</p> <p>by Sept 2012: setting up measuring systems in Burgenlandkreis and Prague as well Sept 2012: online system operating for all 3 participating partners Monitoring pilot implementation with models developed: October 2012– March 2013 (Month 34)</p> <p>Reasons of delay compared to the original timeframe are the delay of the public procurement procedure or the pilot implementation of Hódmezővásárhely and difficulties faced with the service providers regarding putting metering devices on their consumption meters.</p>
<p>Short summary of what is the present status of the pilot? What has happened so far?</p>	<p>Hódmezővásárhely: consumption measurement point were established in June on 22 electricity and 2 geothermal energy consumption points, the energy consumption data is collected in the online ECC system. The first training for the future users was held on 26th June, 2012. Currently we have no access to the online system, the responsible firm shall provide the access soon.</p> <p>On the 16 gas consumption places no measuring devices could be put as it was not authorized by the service provider. As a solution, the service provider replaces the dial gauges, so that it can be read and transferred from distance to the database of the service provider. In order to receive the consumption data – measured by the service provider – an addition fee has to be paid to the service provider. The system shall start operating the latest by October 2012. Burgenlandkreis: they collect the data in 3 municipal buildings (additional measuring points still need to be implemented) Prague 11: the public procurement is in progress</p>
<p>What kind of deviations in time did you meet compared to the Action Plan and timeline? <i>(bullet points and explanation)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- We have more than 6 months of delay compared to the original Action Plan and timeline</li> <li>- (public procurement was finished later than originally planned, measuring points started collect data later than originally planned)</li> </ul>
<p>What kind of difficulties have you</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The service providers did not welcome the project warmly, and they did not want to allow the Municipality</li> </ul>



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<p>faced during the implementation? <i>(bullet points and explanation)</i></p>	<p>to put its own consumption metering devices to the metering devices of the service providers. Thus, it was necessary to have several rounds of discussions with them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In case of the gas consumption data: as a solution, we cannot use our own metering devices, but have to pay to the service provider for the data transfer metered by their own devices.</li> </ul>
<p>How is transnational cooperation working during the realization of the pilot? How will it be done in the future? <i>(few sentences)</i></p>	<p>Future: The biggest challenge in the future is the operation of the buildings in an energy-efficient, sustainable and environmentally friendly way, as well as the reduction of the continuously rising energy costs and optimizing energy utilisation. The Energy Monitoring Society to be established wishes to provide further aid to this, to help the given institutions in further development, optimizing energy use and establishment of cooperation between countries by sharing common experiences, comparing readings and sharing knowledge between each other. This international cooperation and exchange of experiences supports strongly one of the most important energetic development directions within the European Union, Smart Metering and the development and wide-spread acceptance of Smart Grid systems.</p>
<p>How do you organize the transfer of know-how between the cluster members?</p>	<p>In the past the topics were discussed through e-mails, phone calls and personal partner meetings. In the future we plan to use: the online ECC system, where the participating partners will be able to see eachothers' data.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- online Competence Center of GovernEE</li> <li>- strategic toolkit</li> <li>- workshop</li> <li>- partner meeting</li> <li>- training for the users</li> <li>- comparison and analysis of energy consumption plans</li> <li>- comparison of consumption data - to exchange knowledge between energy experts</li> </ul>
<p>How do you benefit from the know-how of PPs in your cluster / in the project? <i>(few sentences)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- different solutions are used to transfer consumption data</li> </ul>



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<p>What do you consider important from the lessons already learnt to transfer to project partners? <i>(3-5 sentences)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- cooperation with service providers is not easy, thus alternative solutions have to be found</li> </ul>
<p>How do you want to transfer the knowhow within the project? What kind of means do you want to use (workshop, oCC, toolkit, etc.)? <i>(bullet points)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- oCC</li> <li>- strategic toolkit</li> <li>- ECC system</li> <li>- workshop</li> <li>- partner meeting</li> </ul>
<p>How do you plan to disseminate the results outside the project? What kind of means do you want to use (workshop, media, non-media communication, toolkit, etc.)? <i>(bullet points)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- workshops</li> <li>- Local Focus Group meetings</li> <li>- Energy Days and Local showrooms</li> <li>- conferences (e.g. Final Conference of the project, other conferences)</li> <li>- strategic toolkit</li> <li>- declaration of mayors - media communication</li> <li>- local action plan</li> </ul>
<p>How do you benefit from the realization of the pilot? <i>(few sentences)</i></p>	<p>In the ICT cluster the partner countries can compare the results of the measurements on the consumption places, to develop common savings plans, to harmonise software operating between nations, the possibility opens to exchange knowledge between energy experts.</p>
<p>What do you consider the transnational added value of your pilot? <i>(few sentences)</i></p>	<p>The project is implemented in the Central Europe Programme, which is a transnational cooperation programme. With the implementation of the ICT pilot the project partners are able to exchange knowledge between energy experts. By establishing an Energy Monitoring Society Program within Europe we can promote the increase of innovative, cost effective and environmentally conscious energy use of the institutions participating in the program by cooperation between the countries and by sharing experiences.</p>