

# City Network Details

## 1. Brundtland City Energy Network (BCEN)

### 1.1 Timeframe

The network was formally established in 1999. However, the first two Brundtland cities were already identified in 1990, and seven years later a total of eight cities already called themselves Brundtland Cities (BCs). The intention was to continue with the network after the conclusion of the EU-supported project in June 2003. Since then a new secretariat and structure have been established to accommodate certain required changes.

### 1.2 Description

The background to the BCEN is the UN-report “Our Common Future” (1987) - known as the Brundtland Report. The main author is Gro Harlem Brundtland, the former Norwegian Prime Minister. The Brundtland Report recommended a 50% reduction in the energy consumption of industrialised countries. The BCEN endeavours to implement the report recommendations within the field of energy and sustainability.

In 1990 the Ministries of Energy from Denmark and Schleswig-Holstein (Germany) decided to follow the recommended reduction of energy consumption in support of the related environmental impact. Two smaller towns, Toftlund (Denmark) and Bredstedt (Germany), were nominated as the first Brundtland Cities, with others soon joining the expanding network. Other EU supported projects assisted in expanding the network in the Nordic area and wider European region, including some accession states (No. AL 32/96) (No. NNE5/1999/00072)(NNE5-2001-00766).

The aim of the BCEN is to develop a network of cities and towns that implement energy conservation and renewable energy technologies, and to reduce energy consumption in the cities by up to 30% during a five-year period from appointed as a BC.

The intention of the network is to exchange knowledge and experiences on energy matters based on the “first generation” of Brundtland Cities (BCs). The network would be used to spread both positive and negative experiences of participating cities and to enlarge the network with new cities in the participating countries. The experiences have been exchanged at bi-yearly meetings hosted by different BCs.

### 1.3 Participants

#### Expert Partners:

- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| • Noerre Rangstrup Municipality (Denmark):            | Mr. Ole Toft          |
| • ISES-Europe / Esbensen A/S (Denmark):               | Mr. Torben Esbensen   |
|   | Ms. Lotte Gramkow     |
| • TFC Associates Ltd. (Northern Ireland):             | Mrs. Alison Patterson |
| • ARC Seibersdorf Research (Austria):                 | Mr. Erwin Fugger      |
| • ISES-Poland / Polish Academy of Science (Poland):   | Dr. Dorota Chwieduk   |
| • ISES-Slovenia / University of Ljubljana (Slovenia): | Prof. Ales Krainer    |
| • ISES-Cyprus / Higher Technical Institute (Cyprus):  | Dr. Despina Serghides |
| • ISES-Greece / Sigmami Ltd (Greece):                 | Mr. Vasillis Siskos   |

### **BCEN towns and cities:**

- Municipality of Toftlund, Denmark
- Stadt Bredstedt, Germany
- Stadt Rheinsberg, Germany
- Stadt Viernheim, Germany
- Municipality of Falun, Sweden
- Municipality of Grong, Norway
- Municipality of Rajec, Slovak Republic
- Municipality of Karditsa, Greece
- Municipality of Downpatrick, Northern Ireland
- Municipality of Bruck, Austria
- Municipality of Mszczonów, Poland
- Municipality of Gornji Grad, Slovenia
- Municipality of Strovolos, Cyprus
- Municipality of Aizkraukle, Latvia
- Municipality of Tartu, Estonia
- Municipality of Gödöllo, Hungary
- Municipality of Mikkeli, Finland

### **1.4 Aims / Goals / Strategies**

The aim of the BCEN is to develop a network of cities and towns that implement energy conservation and renewable energy technologies, to reduce the energy consumption in the cities by up to 30% during a five-year period from being appointed as a BC.

In support of the goals of the network it was necessary to establish administrative structures to handle the network activities and coordination. A secretariat and several committees were established. To support the exchange of information a database was created, containing information on existing BCs and their activities ([www.brundtlandnet.com](http://www.brundtlandnet.com)). Regular workshops and information meetings are also organised for the partners.

The network participants are engaged in activities to enlarge the network in their countries, thereby encouraging sustainable energy implementation at local and national levels. In each participating city a project group is formed to handle the local activities. For each new city the possibilities for implementing energy saving measures and RE systems, primarily in public buildings and in the public sector, are evaluated. A technical and financial action plan is then developed to assist the implementation activities.

Beyond the direct outputs, it is expected that the BCEN will remain in place, continuing to expand with committed partners support. The financial plan for the network (a new fee was introduced to finance the future secretariat after the EC funded project has finished) was structured to allow the continuation of the network, in support of the growing interest in energy conservation and renewable energy in buildings in Europe.

The increased awareness among the inhabitants of the network cities is a particular target, and through the BCEN an established framework exists for long-term reduced energy consumption in BCs and in new partner cities. The concrete results of the BCEN will form the base for further RE activities, will assist in developing new ideas and technologies, and help to avoid the repetition of mistakes.

A number of outputs have been planned:

- Part 1: Administration (Information collection and dissemination; an action plan for the network; a formalised base of knowledge and experience; guidelines for new BCs; regular newsletters and organising workshops).
- Part 2: Producing reports on the energy conditions (developing specific action plans for new BCs).

## **1.5 Outline of Work Programme**

### **Task 1: Organisation of the BCEN.**

- Set up a steering committee and technical / financial committee for the BCEN.
- Establish a secretariat and an editorial group.
- Develop an action plan for the BCEN, including a financial plan.
- Define tasks to be undertaken by the BCEN and identify responsible persons or groups for the implementation thereof.

### **Task 2: Development of Brundtland City Database**

- Establish a database that includes relevant information on every BC.
- The secretariat will collect and collate data for input.

### **Task 3: Guidelines for new Brundtland Cities.**

- Define guidelines for potential new BCs.
- The guidelines describe in detail the criteria for becoming and remaining a BC, as part of the BCEN.

### **Task 4: Information activities**

- Develop information material based on the guidelines.
- The guidelines are to be published as an information package solution - distributed to potential Brundtland Cities.
- Develop a BCEN newsletter (4 - 6 issues through the project) available in electronic format on the website ([www.brundtlandnet.com](http://www.brundtlandnet.com)).
- Organise workshops and information meetings about the BCEN.

### **Task 5: Selection of new Brundtland Cities**

- Identify communities or towns in the partner countries that are interested in co-operation in the Brundtland City Energy Network together with the existing BCs.

### **Task 6: Establishment of project organisation**

- For each designated community a local Brundtland City project group (including relevant organisations, politicians, consultants, utilities, information centres, etc.) will be established.

### **Task 7: Technical survey of the energy consumption**

- Survey the composition of the energy consumption of each new city as well as existing renewable energy systems based on the guidelines / criteria that were developed.
- Evaluate the possibility of implementation energy saving measures and renewable energy systems, primarily in public buildings and in the public sector.

### **Task 8: Technical and financial action plan.**

- Develop a preliminary technical and financial action plan of implementation of energy saving measures and renewable energy systems. The plan should include suggestions for the financing of each activity.
- Develop a preliminary information action plan including information material to be disseminated and activities such as meetings and conferences for citizens and other actors in each Brundtland City.
- Obtain the political endorsement of each community's involvement in the network.

## **1.6 Summary of Results**

### **Task 1: Organisation of the BCEN**

The steering committee created consists of Brundtland City Toftlund (represented by Ole Toft), TFC Associates (represented by Alison Patterson) and ISES-Europe (represented by Torben Esbensen and Lotte Gramkow).

BC Toftlund serves as the Coordinator and Secretariat of the BCEN. ISES-Europe assists with the development of the network, action plan and financial plan. The steering committee, together with the network, assists the cities and towns to exchange and transfer their experiences as a BC to other partner cities, and also those that are considering joining the network.

### **Task 2: Development of Brundtland city database**

A database ([www.brundtlandnet.com](http://www.brundtlandnet.com)) was created and includes relevant information on every initial Brundtland City (new cities will be added as they join the network). The data is collected and structured by the secretariat. The data include the following:

- General energy situation for each individual Brundtland city at the project start;
- Energy key-figures for various countries / type of buildings;
- Energy consumption in buildings owned by the city (short description of the buildings)(size of buildings in m<sup>2</sup>, energy consumption, building condition and design, building envelope - insulation standards, glazing etc., kind and number of various appliances);
- Initiatives undertaken by the BC to implement energy saving measures;
- Energy management and energy supply situation in the BC;
- Energy renovation initiatives;
- Eventual low energy buildings in the BC;
- Industries in the BC;
- Information dissemination activities;
- General information on the BC (location, size, no. of inhabitants etc., catalogue of energy efficient ideas, motivation factors, involvement of city inhabitants, relevant local projects, etc.).

The database systematises facts about the BCs. The secretariat serves as an information base where other interested cities, organisations etc. can obtain information about the implemented energy saving activities. The information criteria for the database are:

- (i) to ensure a flow of information from the Brundtland Cities,
- (ii) to ease the request for information from the Brundtland Cities, and
- (iii) relative simplicity – easy to update (also after the official EU project conclusion the Brundtland Cities database needs to retain its use).

### **Task 3: Guidelines for new Brundtland cities**

Before inclusion in the BCEN a city must be prepared to agree to the following steps:

- organize a local Brundtland Team;
- participate actively in the BCEN-Network;
- report on activities and successes and failures;
- adopt a strategic approach to energy management at city level;
- prepare an overall survey of present use of energy in the City;
- create a future energy plan for the City (energy efficiency and renewable energy);
- initiate actions based on the energy plan:
- review actions and the energy plan annually (*not covered by EC funding*);
- share experiences within the Brundtland City Energy Network.

The following guidelines are provided by the BCEN to assist partner cities:

- Involve the citizens of the city;
- Use various motivation factors, competitions and awards;
- Measure energy consumption for public buildings;
- Promote the use of renewable energy and, in general, sustainable development;
- Study experiences from other Brundtland Cities;
- Organize workshops and seminars;
- Involve utilities, organisations, information centres;
- Use the Brundtland Network for instance for eco-business and eco-travel;
- Organize educational events (lessons, leaflets etc), especially to address the youth in primary schools, technical- and high schools;
- Establish an annual Brundtland City Day;
- Gather the experiences from other Brundtland Cities for the database.

### **Task 4: Information and dissemination activities**

A public website was created, which includes: the criteria of becoming a Brundtland City, background to the project, the cities, the organisation, a summary and a Brundtland bulletin.

Papers are presented at conferences, for example at the EuroSun 2002 Conference in Bologna, Italy in June 2002 a presentation about the network was held.

### **Task 5: Selection of new Brundtland cities**

Since the establishment of the formal BCEN a letter of invitation is sent to new BCs - cities that have noted their interest in joining the network. Before 1999 eight cities already identified themselves as BCs, and new BCs joined the network thereafter, now totalling 17 cities or towns. The following cities have since joined:

- Karditsa, Greece
- Downpatrick, N. Ireland
- Gornji Grad, Slovenia
- Mszczonów, Poland
- Bruck, Austria
- Strovolos, Cyprus
- Aizkraukle, Estonia
- Tartu, Latvia
- Gödöllo, Hungary

### **Task 6: Establishment of project organisation**

Each new city is required to prepare a 3-year plan, both in terms of an BC organisational plan and a plan for technical and financial actions, indicating the intended measures in the environmental sector.

Each partner of the EC funded project has assisted and participated in the set-up of the new local project organisation. For instance, the partners have held regular meetings with their appointed BC. Such meetings take place as needed, involving different parties from early on, such as representatives from local authorities, politicians, and utilities and housing agencies.

After the conclusion of the EU-funded project it is the intention that local project teams continue to implement their outlined action plans. In support of continuing the BCEN activities all future cities are required to pay a fee to support the secretariat.

### **Task 7: Technical survey of the energy consumption**

A format for the survey of the current use of energy in the existing BCs has been developed. This includes information on basic city details, population, building stock, the energy consumption in the buildings and the heating consumption divided through different heating installations. The survey divides the building stock into residential buildings, public buildings, commercial buildings, industrial buildings and 'others'.

The following were investigated in each new BCs:

- the building stock in the city/town (estimated);
- the yearly energy consumption in the buildings (estimated), and
- the heating consumption divided on the different heating installations (estimated).

### **Task 8: Technical and financial action plan**

The activities were divided into two main parts:

- (i) to develop an overall technical and financial action plan for implementation of energy saving measures and RES in public buildings in the BC. The plan should also include suggestions for the financing of the activities, and
- (ii) to politically endorse each community's involvement in the BCEN network

Aspects that are included in the technical and financial action plan include the following:

- action to be implemented/ planned for;
- objective of the planned action;
- estimated investment;
- estimated yearly savings;
- value of the yearly savings;
- estimated implementation time;
- departments or persons involved in the plan;
- responsible for carrying out the plan (project manager);
- remarks - for instance other benefits such as CO<sub>2</sub> reductions etc

## **1.7 Primary Dissemination Tools**

- A public website in English - [www.brundtlandnet.com](http://www.brundtlandnet.com)
- Presentations at conferences, e.g. EuroSun 2002 Conference in Bologna, Italy in June 2002.

## **1.8 Contact Information**

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## 2. European Green Cities Network (EGCN)

### 2.1 Timeframe

The network was established in 1996 linking a large EU-targeted project in the building sector with demonstration projects in 11 countries.

Since 2000 the cooperation has continued in new projects, and as a thematic network under the EC's 5<sup>th</sup> Framework Programme. It is anticipated that the network will continue at least until June 2005, when the EC-funded projects are finalised.

### 2.2 Description

The aim of the EGCN is to disseminate knowledge and information on experiences regarding sustainable urban housing technologies in order to:

- stimulate market development
- help speed up innovation

The network supports the need for information on efficient urban housing regarding energy, resources, spatial planning, and the integration of renewables into buildings. It also encourages the development of the market potential of available solutions / technologies, by dissemination of the latest high quality technologies. In general, it also provides inspiration and information to different stakeholders of the market, including architects, city officials, engineers, building owners and tenants.

The experience from the 11 demonstration projects in the European Green Cities Thermie project, as well as the on-going demonstration projects under the Green Housing Block and Green Solar Region, are presented on the website.

### 2.3 Participants

22 cities were directly involved in the network by the end of 2003, including: Copenhagen (DK), Kuopio (FIN), Portsmouth (UK), Salzburg (A), Grenoble (FR), Vilanova y la Geltrú (ES), Volos (GR), Herning (DK), Kempen (BE), Brescia (IT), Abruzzo (IT), Turin (IT), Warsaw (PL), Piaczesno (IT), Glostrup (DK), Roskilde (DK), Rawicz, Vilnius (LT), Budapest (HU), Decsin (HU), Lisle d'Abeau (FR), Århus (DK).

The EGCN consortium consists of the following partners that are responsible for housing projects in their respective areas (organisations, institutes, municipalities and housing associations).

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## 2.4 Aims / Goals / Strategies

The EGCN stimulates sustainable urban housing using targeted efforts through the following:

- **Network secretariat**

The network secretariat coordinates activities and is responsible for maintaining the network website, which is used to optimise wide dissemination efforts - thereby informing about good examples of low-energy housing projects. On the website there are also links to manufacturers and consultants, et cetera, to show the latest technologies that can be applied. European city representatives are addressed, thus inspiring them to act.

- **Green Financing**

Options are listed for integrating sustainability into public policies and private choices. These include:

- "Green Build Tools" - a check list / point system - can be found on [www.greenglobal21.com](http://www.greenglobal21.com)
- "Optibuild" - can be found on Cenergia's website ([www.cenergia.dk](http://www.cenergia.dk))
- Other tools are under development, including one that will focus on developing a "Green Bonds" system to ensure that a higher number of integrated low-energy benefits for housing projects lead to improved financing possibilities. From the experiences of the project partners suggestions are discussed to identify useful ideas.

- **Training courses**

Four courses are planned for the duration of the project addressing sustainable urban energy management for key actors in the housing sector. This includes spreading information on good examples of low-energy housing principles, urban planning and development and renewal through actual project examples. Project partners will, amongst others, assist in addressing relevant city representatives invited for the training courses.

- **Sustainable Urban Housing Conferences**

Three conferences will be implemented throughout the four year EC-funded project (the final one is planned for April 2004 in Budapest), focusing on different themes:

- Building integrated RETs and advanced energy efficient glazing
- Healthy / emission free building materials and energy efficient ventilation systems
- RE integrated energy supply for heating/cooling at building / district level.

For each of theme a project group is established to prepare relevant contents, and specialists are involved as well.

## **2.5 Outline of Work Programme**

### **Network Secretariat**

- The secretariat is responsible for a large number of demonstration projects on low-energy and environmental sustainable housing, that aim to speed up market development and stimulate further innovation.
- The starting points used were three existing networks created under the EC 3<sup>rd</sup> Framework Programme (EHEN), 4<sup>th</sup> Framework Programme (European Green Cities Network) and 5<sup>th</sup> Framework Programme (PRESCO) respectively. In total these networks represent some 50 European cities, as well as about 50 builders, consultants and research institutes. The secretariat focuses on collecting and disseminating information from selected demonstration projects, and expanding the EGCN from 11 to a minimum of 50 European cities.
- As city politicians, city administration planners, builders and consultants in the housing sector often lacking guidance, inspiration and information for new building projects following low-energy housing principles, the secretariat will initiate dialogue with such key actors and provide all levels of stakeholders with useful information.
- To this end, the secretariat has to remain updated on developments in European housing networks and relevant demonstration projects (useful information that will assist with the decrease of market barriers for planners, producers, contractors and end-users). This should improve European competitiveness and encourage improved competence in the area of sustainable urban housing.
- Several partner cities within the EGCN have been encouraged to consider new demonstration projects, using the momentum gained, thus strengthening the implementation of low-energy housing technologies in their cities.

- A dissemination strategy has been implemented, ensuring wide dissemination of results from selected demonstration projects, considering both the supply and the demand sides of the market. The targets include producers, contractors, developers, city politicians, authorities, builders, planners and end-users.
- Frequent meetings of the Steering Committee, project groups, et cetera take place and are organised by the secretariat.

### **Web site on Sustainable Urban Housing**

- The project website contains references to project activities and partners, and is updated every six months.
- The website is one of the core media used and provides a public platform for information on sustainable urban housing.
- The secretariat monitors and compiles information of and for the network, resulting in ongoing dissemination targeting different actors.

### **Green Financing**

- Sustainable urban housing will not be achieved by RTD and technological landmarks alone, due to the complexity of environmental issues. Sustainable urban housing is closely connected to the political climate and the human resources on both the technological and the managerial side.
- The EGCN has developed the “Green Build” monitoring tool - an energy & environmental list of indicators and recommended qualities – for different technologies, projects sustainable urban housing projects addressing single-family housing to urban apartments / flats and residential districts.
- Each recommendation is given a value reflecting a ranking of the contribution to energy savings and environmental sustainability. It will be possible to evaluate the degree of sustainability of a specific housing project. In this manner Green Build will be a useful tool for politicians, builders, architects, developers, financial institutions and other decision-makers in the building and construction sector, since it enables them to give priority to energy & environmental sustainability within new or retrofit building projects.

### **“Green Build” value system**

- The “Green Build” project group will include external experts who can contribute to the development of the “Green Build” value system.
- They will further develop a list of recommendations for sustainable urban housing projects and assign a ranking value for each possible option, such as building components, regarding energy and environmental alternatives for the building project.
- Financial institution experts are involved in setting up a “Green Bonds” prototype system for giving financial preferences to energy & environmental sustainable house building.
- City planners are involved in expanding the Green Build tools from individual buildings to a specific urban district level.
- After completing the list of recommendations and allocating values, the “Green Build” system will be presented during spring 2004 to city district authorities, developers, builders, planners, producers and other target groups, who would benefit from this monitoring technology. Their revision and evaluation will lead to a final adjustment before testing the “Green Build” system, eventually leading to a “European Green Cities Certificate”.
- For testing, a European urban housing project/urban district will be selected in the autumn 2004 for a demonstration of the monitoring technology. Partners involved in

the actual chosen housing project (from authorities, builders, consultants, investors to end-users) will be asked to try using the Green Build tools - and the processes closely followed in order to evaluate the impact of the "Green Build" monitoring tool on each target group.

- After the testing period, the results will be presented for interest groups, primarily on the European Green Cities Network but also in relation to relevant conferences, etc .

### **Training Courses**

- To add value to the available disseminating results, it is necessary to educate specific targets in the market involved in the sustainable building technology sector.
- Basic training courses on energy & environmental sustainable building design are being developed for key persons from authorities, utilities, builders, contractors, consultants, institutes/institutions, manufactures, service partners, end users, et cetera. This is being done in Kempen, Turin, Budapest, Vilnius, Warsaw and Descin - the training in the East European countries only started during 2004. The concept of Sustainable Urban Management is used as a basic frame of reference for developing and implementing these training courses.
- A work group for Sustainable Urban Energy Management will provide their expertise in the area of Sustainable Urban Management, and they will develop a training course on this topic.
- This will specifically target the local government authorities, builders, developers, public and private planners and decision-makers, as well as financial institutions and investors. Issues to be address include the initiation, management and improvement of results of the sustainable urban housing solutions.
- The courses will include tools to
  - prepare local and regional awareness campaigns targeting public and private decision-makers and end-users about sustainable housing initiatives;
  - improve design of new or retrofit urban housing projects by clarifying possible energy & environmental benefits along with economic short / long term savings;
  - design plans for implementing large scale solar energy supply, or other renewable energy supply sources, for the individual city or region; and
  - develop a model for drafted "local Agenda 21 / Kyoto strategy" (local Green Action Plans).
- Additional training courses will be offered to the EGCN target groups, using selected demonstration projects as case examples for practicing during the courses.
- The training methodology is linked to the implementation of actual projects. This will assist the monitoring of energy, environment and economic parameters thereby converting results for awareness and training purposes. It is also used to influence Sustainable Urban Energy Management by the housing sector.
- The EGCN results aim to provide added value for the partner cities and for use among a wider European audience.

### **Sustainable Urban Housing Conferences**

- EGCN has realised three Sustainable Urban Housing conferences within the project framework, addressing the following themes:
  - Building integrated solar energy technologies and advanced energy efficient glazing (Kempen October 2002)
  - Healthy/emission free building materials and energy efficient ventilation systems (Turin, October 2003)
  - Renewable energy integrated energy supply for heating /cooling at building /district level (Volos, October 2004)

- The conferences will include exhibitions and showcases of new developed technologies within each of the three identified thematic areas, thus also encouraging a “market place” for sustainable urban housing stakeholders.
- The conferences are crucial for dissemination of knowledge and experience, where interested actors and networks will have access to the outcome.

### **General dissemination of results**

- The website is a primary dissemination tool, also presenting main contributions from the conferences (new technologies and achieved results).
- Further dissemination will be carried out through project representation at European conferences related to energy and environment in buildings, sustainable cities, etc.

## **2.6 Summary of Results**

The website has logged 1,200 visits a month. This frequent use shows the interest in the concept and assists awareness-raising for the network and its results.

Especially the conferences organised by EGCN every year have been a success, with between 150 - 200 persons attending each conference. There has been good cooperation with industry, which has also used the conferences as platforms. In the latest conference in Turin, a questionnaire revealed that people were very satisfied and especially interested in the European experiences.

## **2.7 Primary Dissemination Tools**

- Public website with links to the demonstration projects - [www.europeangreencities.com](http://www.europeangreencities.com)
- Green Build Tools [www.greenglobal21.com](http://www.greenglobal21.com)
- Green City Denmark [www.greencity.dk](http://www.greencity.dk)
- Publications – final project reports

## **2.8 Contact Information**

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### 3. Renewable Energy Strategies for European Towns (RESETnet)

#### 3.1 Timeframe

The network was established in 1994, by RESET e.e.i.g. (Renewable Energies Strategy for European Towns) and the cities of Turin, Grand Lyon, A.M.Barcelona and Glasgow. Between 1995 and 1997, the Action Plan for Renewable Energies in these four cities was developed (EC-funded RESET Project). In 1997, RESETnet, with the new network members (Rotterdam, Copenhagen, Porto and South Dublin), presented an urban demonstration project to the EC, approved within the DG TREN framework – namely the RESTART Targeted Project (Renewable Energy Strategies and Technology Applications for Regenerating Towns).

Between 1999 and 2001, RESETnet was engaged in the realisation of the Renewable Energies Action Plan, extending the previous general planning until implementation, with the cities of Turin, A.M.Barcelona, Grand Lyon, Glasgow, Rotterdam, S.Dublin and Porto as partners. This project is to be named the CLICK Project (supported by DG TREN Thermie B).

#### 3.2 Description

RESETnet is a network of cities' officials, institutions and experts in the field of energy and sustainability in cities. The network's Main Office is based at RESET g.e.i.e. Seven Local Offices were established, corresponding to the other seven countries participating in RESETnet.

Since 1994, RESET has been addressing and assessing the feasibility of the penetration of renewable energies in four European metropolitan areas, namely A.M.Barcelona (ES), Glasgow (UK), Grand Lyon (FR) and Turin (IT). In addition, St. Petersburg (RUS) participated as an observer city to learn from the network. These large European cities joined together for the purpose to launch an EC-funded initiative, looking for less conventional renewable-source solutions, which could contribute towards a new urban quality.

From this co-operation of cities, a building targeted demonstration project was started in 1996, grouping the cities of A.M.Barcelona, Glasgow, Grand Lyon and Turin together with Rotterdam (NL), Copenhagen (DK), Porto (P), South Dublin (IR). The RESTART project is promoted under the framework of the THERMIE Integrated Quality Targeted Project. It aims to provide a few "Exemplary Urban Projects" concerning innovative energy-environmental integration on city scale to the public authorities, institutions and professionals of these industrial European Cities.

Essentially RESETnet is a virtual net, which provides useful information on the demonstration projects in the participating cities.

#### 3.3 Network Participants

##### RESET g.e.i.e.

This is a European Economic Interest Group comprising of leading national research institutions and consultancy groups in the field of energy and environment, namely:

- SOFTECH Energia Tecnologia Ambiente, Italy: Roberto Pagani ([softech@softech-team.it](mailto:softech@softech-team.it))
- AGORA, France: Anne Ged ([agora@agora-imv.com](mailto:agora@agora-imv.com))
- FaberMaunsell – Sustainable Development Group (former ECD), UK: John Doggart, Simon Burton

### *RESETnet Project Associates*

- Institut Català d'Energia (ICAEN), Spain: Albert Mitja I Sarvisé, Nuria Reol
- W-E, The Netherlands (DHV), The Netherlands: Chiel Boonstra
- Energy Research Group (ERG), Ireland: John Goulding, Paul Kenny
- University of Porto, Portugal: Eduardo de Oliveira Fernandes

### **RESET Cities**

The RESET Cities are generally not the national capital cities of the respective countries, but are industrial cities or large metropolitan areas with a strong involvement in environmental policies and political commitment for co-operation and European integration. RESETnet is mainly dealing with cities of about 1,000,000 inhabitants. It covers, within the Solar Cities concept, the energy axis of the Agenda 21 of the following European industrial cities.

- Metropolitan Area of Barcelona: Pasqual Calafel
- Glasgow City Council: Brian Kane, Sandy Gillon
- Greater Lyon: Jean Villien, Vincent Remy
- City of Turin: Luisella Nigra, Paolo Galliano
- City of Rotterdam: Henk Smelt
- City of Copenhagen: Annelise Sorensen
- Housing Rehabilitation Company of Copenhagen: Jens Clemmensen
- Foundation Development Historic Centre of Porto: Jorge Lira
- South Dublin County Council: Brian Brennan

### **3.4 Aims, Goals and Strategies**

The RESET Project launched in 1994 was intended to verify the feasibility of the penetration of Renewable Energies in European metropolitan areas with specific conditions, such as:

- large industrial infrastructure to be strongly reconvered in the future;
- increasing unemployment or need for a major change in labour perspectives;
- high pollution levels and environmental vulnerability.

The proposal came from the Action Plan for Renewable Energy Sources (RES), worked out by the Commission of the European Communities for the European Parliament, which stimulated the cities involved in the RESET Project. The intention was to develop an investigation on the feasibility of substituting 15% of the real primary energy consumption with RES, until the year 2010. The objective is ambitious for large cities, however, the opportunities induced by RES in the dynamic social-economical urban environment (employment, environment, health) are placed between the few concrete regeneration solutions in the cities and for RESET cities it is worth exploring.

#### **A transfer of experience with improvement**

Seven cities developed and implemented the first steps of the RESET Action Plan. In a preliminary pilot project launched in 1994, A.M.Barcelona, Glasgow, Le Grand Lyon, and Turin have assessed the penetration of renewable energies in a time frame of 15 years. St. Petersburg was involved as an observer city. New operational schemes and tools were developed - some of them were adapted from the original concept and successfully experimented for the first time on a city scale (i.e. the Local Scenario Workshop). The RESET procedure of Action Planning received particular interest from the cities of Rotterdam, S.Dublin, Porto, which started similar processes.

## **The assessment of an innovative path towards RE Implementation**

The RESET Action Plan consists of a limited number of steps - from "commitment" to "implementation" – all of which were fully tested. This "strategic path" was confirmed after the conclusion of the pilot phase, and will be further implemented and assessed in new RESETnet member cities. All RESET cities will progress in the renewable energy Action Planning process, albeit at different tempos and activities in relation to their level of involvement.

### **An integrated approach to urban strategies**

An integrated approach to urban strategies has been envisaged in RESET Action Planning. This is a unique approach compared to current decision-making processes at the city level, and it may also be applicable to other planning topics such as environment, economy, employment policies, etc..

## **3.5 Outline of the work programme**

As indicated above, the different steps in the Renewable Energy Action Plans were tested by the first group of cities. These steps, re-organised and defined after the conclusion of the RESET Project, can be summarised as follows:

### **Step 1: City commitment**

In general terms, accelerated renewable energy implementation fits very well in the objectives of cities that commit to improving the urban environment and developing Local Agenda 21 Action Plans. RE could also have important spin-offs for employment in construction and manufacturing industries on an urban and regional scale.

Developing and implementing a city's RE Action Plan requires:

- the firm commitment of the City Council to the initiative;
- similar commitments from other agencies, organisations, businesses and individuals with an interest in a flourishing city;
- the support of the general population;
- the appropriate political context which creates a climate whereby sustainable development and renewable energies are encouraged by regulatory, fiscal and investment policies.

### **Step 2: Collection of Background Information**

The second step focuses on the assessment of resources on which the city's future economy depends. This means collection of existing data and information on the energy and environmental systems in order to include the RE strategy into local development plans. The city has to collect information according to the specific format prepared by RESET:

- General situation of the city;
- Basic statistical data;
- Organisation of the municipality, with reference to energy and environmental topics;
- Energy and environmental management structures.

### **Step 3: Energy and Environmental Balance**

For the preparation of a synthesis of the city's energy and environmental balance, a common framework was developed by RESET g.e.i.e., in order to facilitate cross-comparisons and action planning.

Software, with an operational manual and diskette (MS/Excel) is given to the city, when committed, and used either for the city's own purposes or for homogeneous presentations

among RESET cities. The energy and environmental balance included in the software tool presents the following aspects:

- General data: main information on the city (population, housing, employment, etc.);
- Supply: different tables on local and imported energy;
- Local Renewable Energy Sources: Synthesis of the different RES locally produced;
- Electricity;
- District heating and cogeneration;
- Demand: synthesis of the energy demand by sector (residential, tertiary, industry, transport, etc.).

#### **Step 4: Scenario Workshop**

One of the objectives of RESET is to ensure the relevance of RE Action Planning to the local communities and to form community partnerships which will play important roles in successfully establishing renewable energy projects. It is essential that the views of the local community are fully understood during the process of developing RE strategies.

##### *Scenario Workshop*

A Local Scenario Workshop brings together a group of 25-30 individuals, representing the broader community, to lay down the foundation for the community visioning effort. People who work closely at local level - local government officials, scientific field officers, business people and unionists - are often in the best position to critically examine the impact of policies on communities and individuals as well as on local environments. As members of the local community their skills, expertise, knowledge and experience are used to ensure that the full benefits of RE are realised. Their participation in such a Workshop adds credibility to the process, because diverse interests and perspectives are represented from the beginning.

In the preliminary steps of the Workshop, participants evaluate the future which their community is likely to face if no significant intervention occurs. Weighing this scenario against the desired future helps to define key areas where changes must be effected. Secondary data and indicators are combined with subjective perceptions to develop a basic consensus of current circumstances in the community.

The Workshop then focuses on the energy and environmental trends that are affecting the community, from regional to global levels, selecting the key policies which could characterise an innovative energy and environmental strategy at the local level.

The result consists of a set of priorities and a list of preferred actions which the community is willing to address for its mid to long-term future, to generate the basic elements of the RESET Action Plan.

#### **Step 5: General Action Plan**

After the Local Scenario Workshop, the local carriers extract the most promising energy "policies", among those discussed in the forum, and translate them into possible "actions". This activity requires a screening by the city and the RESET local carriers, selecting those ideas which are convertible into actions for the Administration, in the short, medium and long term.

The translation of policies into actions is supported by an "action form", which is filled in with the collaboration of the participants in the Local Scenario Workshop. The result of the General Action Plan focuses on the following key aspects:

- RE potential assessment at the City level, having as a target the substitution of at least 12% of fossil fuels by the year 2010;
- Environmental impact assessment;
- Employment effects and micro-economic impact;
- Responsibilities for managing the plan.

### **Step 6: Creation of the “RESET Local Team”**

City managers and qualified members of the local community are brought into the dialogue regarding the preliminary results of the Action Planning. This group of individuals becomes the “RESET Local Team” having the role of revising the General Action Plan, organising discussion sub-groups and participating in the subsequent phase of detailed planning.

### **Step 7: Detailed Action Plan**

A detailed description of “policies” and “actions” needs to be developed at this stage of the Action Planning. The policy helps to guide the change of specific rules, the development of regulations, budgets or program area plans. They should refer to all sectors of the city activity, typically:

- Residential building stock;
- Public and tertiary building stock;
- Mobility and transportation;
- Waste and resources;
- Economic and financial tools;
- Information and training.

The detailed description of the actions follows the format: action goals; description; timing; financing; expected results.

### **Step 8: Adoption of Key Actions**

Stakeholders are invited to focus their activities on Key Actions, on which they might work and invest, becoming “Action-holders”. If these Action-holders are addressed effectively, they will “bend the trend” towards the plan of implementation.

The RESET Team organises local meetings with representatives of the Councils and with the participation of the “Action holders”, to illustrate and amend the description of policies and actions emerging from the Action Plan. The RESET Action Plan is approved by the Council.

### **Step 9: Design of Actions**

- The actions forecast by the detailed Plan are transformed into individual projects to be carried out.
- The design of the actions shows the phases and sub-phases to be carried out, the time scale, the responsibilities for each phase, the disaggregated cost and the financial cover.
- Every action shows arrangements with the various discussion partners involved in the project.

### **Step 10: Action Implementation.**

The transition from planning to action is crucial. The design of actions has created specific projects and the lead implementers must build on these commitments and start their work.

- A minimum number of actions (at least 10% of the actions forecast) are selected.
- The selected actions should cover different sectors of the plan: residential and public buildings, mobility, urban wastes, economy and financing, information and training.
- The implementation phase starts, requiring the formal approval and the “financial cover”, from municipal resolutions, of the selected projects.
- The municipal resolutions will certify the implementation of the selected actions.

## **3.6 Actual Network Results**

### **Step 10 – Action Implementation (Turin, A.M.Barcelona)**

The City of Turin and the Metropolitan Area of Barcelona have developed the fundamental steps of the RESET Action Planning (1995-1997) and have proceeded with a Council's Resolution approving the Action Plan, followed by the implementation of the pilot actions (1998-2000)..

### **Step 8 – Adoption of Key Actions (Grand Lyon, Glasgow)**

The Cities of Greater Lyon and Glasgow, after the development of the preliminary steps of the RESET Action Planning (1995-1997), have created the Local Teams and compiled the Detailed Action Plan, ending with the adoption of Key Actions for further implementation (1998-2000)

### **Step 5 – General Action Plan (Rotterdam, South Dublin)**

With the participation in the RESTART Project, the City of Rotterdam and the South Dublin County Council have entered RESETnet. The two cities have developed the General Action Plan (1998-2000), a fundamental step for the action planning methodology, aiming at the assessment of a renewable energy strategy for the year 2010.

### **Step 2 – Collection of Background Information (Porto)**

After the commitment, Porto has performed an homogeneous presentation of the actual energy balance in order to allow a cross comparison and a proper development of the general planning.

## **3.7 Dissemination**

A web site has been active since 1997 for the exchange of information among the network partners. Under [www.resetters.org](http://www.resetters.org) the projects of RESETnet are listed and the main results are downloadable, under the section RESETnet Activities: RESET Project, RESTART Project, CLICK Project.

## **3.8 Contact**

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## 4. Energie Cités Association (EnergieC)

### 4.1 Timeframe

Energie-Cités was created in 1990 by several European municipalities involved in an EC funded project. In 1994 the network was formally constituted as a non-profit association and it continues its activities throughout Europe - ± 100 municipalities joined the network.

### 4.2 Description

The network is based in Besançon (France) and is also represented through an office in Brussels. One of its main aims is to provide its members with information on the promotion of sustainable local energy policies. The association is involved in a number of national and European projects and provides assistance in defining energy strategies.

Energie-Cités provides expert advice to municipalities, associations of cities, government ministries, European institutions and private partners on sustainable energy policy at the local level. It recognises and acts in support of the role to be played by municipalities.

Energie-Cités members are municipalities and inter-municipal structures, local energy management agencies, municipal companies and networks of municipalities in Europe. The association is actively present in the European Union as well as in Central and Eastern European Countries. It has developed partnerships with other countries, in particular those in the Mediterranean. A Board composed of 11 municipalities' runs the association.

Objectives:

- To strengthen the role and powers of municipalities in the field of energy, as well as energy efficiency, renewable energy and protection of the environment,
- To promote debate on the EU policy in the field of energy, environment and urban policy and to present the municipal point of view,
- To develop municipal initiatives through the exchange of experience, the transfer of know-how and the organisation of joint projects.

### 4.3 Participants

Energie-Cités is, at this stage, one of the largest city networks in Europe. The following municipalities and inter-municipal structures, local energy management agencies, municipal companies, and groups of municipalities are members:

Aalborg (DK)	Alexandroupolis (GR)	Almada (PT)
AMORCE (FR)	Anderlecht (BE)	Apeldoorn (NL)
Association Greater Thessaloniki (GR)	Aube-syndicat de communes (FR)	Barcelona (ES)
Bari (IT)	Belfast (GB)	Besançon (FR)
Bielsko-Biala (PL)	Bradford (GB)	Brasov (RO)
Bremerhaven (DE)	Brent (GB)	Brest/Ener'gence (FR)
Bruxelles (BE)	Bruxelles-Capitale (BE)	Cardiff (GB)

Castres Mazamet agglom. (FR)	Chalon-sur-Saône (FR)	Charleroi (BE)
Clermont-Ferrand (FR)	Cork County (IE)	CREM (CH)
Delft (NL)	Derry (GB)	Dijon (FR)
Douai (FR)	Dublin (IE)	Dunkerque-CU (FR)
Eco Energy (BG)	Egaleo (GR)	Eixo Atlantico (ES)
Ettlingen (DE)	Frankfurt am Main (DE)	Freiburg im Breisgau (DE)
Funchal (PT)	Genève (CH)	Gijon (ES)
Grenoble (FR)	Grenoble-Alpes Métropole (FR)	HEERLEN (NL)
Heidelberg (DE)	Helsinki (FI)	Iasi (RO)
Kirklees (GB)	Kocevje (SI)	Kotka (FI)
La Louvière (BE)	Lausanne (CH)	Leicester (GB)
Lille (FR)	Lisboa (PT)	Local Energy Agency of Ardennes (FR)
Malmö (SE)	Marseille (FR)	Martigny (CH)
Maurepas (FR)	Megalopolis (GR)	Metz (FR)
Milano (IT)	Milton Keynes (GB)	Modena (IT)
Monpellier (FR)	Montreuil (FR)	Mulhouse (FR)
Munchen (DE)	Namur (BE)	Nantes (FR)
Napoli (IT)	Newcastle upon Tyne (GB)	Nis (S&M)
Odense (DK)	Oeiras (PT)	Orase Energie in Romania (RO)
Palermo (IT)	Pamplona (ES)	Piraeus (GR)
Polish Network Energie-Cités (PL)	Pori (FI)	proKlima-Hannover (DE)
Rathenow (DE)	Rennes (FR)	Rochefort sur Mer (FR)
Roma-Tiburtina (IT)	Saarbrücken (DE)	Sevilla (ES)
SIGEIF-syndicat intercommunal pour le gaz et l'éle (FR)	Sintra (PT)	Sofia Energy Agency - SOFENA (BG)
Southampton (GB)	Southwark (GB)	Strasbourg (FR)
Stuttgart (DE)	Sykies (GR)	Syndicat d'Agglomération Nouvelle de Saint Quentin (FR)
Tarragona (ES)	Tavros (GR)	Torino (IT)
Ulm (DE)	Umea (SE)	Utrecht (NL)
Venezia (IT)	Verona (IT)	Vila Nova de Gaia (PT)
Växjö (SE)	Watford (GB)	Zoetermeer (NL)

## 4.4 Aims, Goals and Strategies

### In-depth information

- Regular publications addressing special interest themes or reviewing European information in the field of energy and the environment.
- Occasional publications, such as "good practice" case studies.
- Website section with information especially for members.
- A Resources Centre in Besançon (France).
- An Information Centre in Brussels (Belgium).

### Exchange of know-how

- Creating thematic working groups (e.g. liberalisation of energy markets, use of renewable energies, etc.).
- Organising international seminars.
- "Good practice" monitoring in municipalities and local energy management agencies throughout Europe assembled in a database (available on the website under 'Good Practise')
- Site visits to local model projects of the partners.

### Assistance and advice

- Initiation and follow-up of projects, and providing information on EC programmes and financing for projects.

### Lobbying

- Preparation and dissemination of opinions and recommendations designed to influence national and European policies.
- Acting as an interface between municipalities and EU institutions

### *As a member of Energie-Cités, involvement means contributing to:*

#### Improved quality of life

Sustainable local energy policy can enhance the quality of urban life. It is an essential component of local Agenda 21 programmes and is integrated into other urban policies. The application of efficient energy and the diversification of sources will lead to reduced greenhouse gas emissions and improved quality of life. Pollution will also be reduced through limitations on private car use in cities and the development of public transport, also providing a better service to the citizens. The association interprets the concept of 'energy efficient homes' as an acknowledgement that everybody has a right to energy and a home.

#### A boost for the local economy

Energy policy can also have a direct impact on the local economy. For example investments made by municipalities and urban players in this area can be re-injected into local enterprises. Also projects involving the renovation or construction of low energy buildings, and the creation of structures for the supply or transformation of local energy resources can stimulate the local economy and assist local job-creation.

#### Recognition

Increased interest in environmental issues is a long-standing trend in the EU, and any initiative linked to a sustainable energy and environment policy is likely to be welcomed. Several municipalities are using these initiatives to obtain publicity, and Énergies-Cités makes an additional contribution to this, also enhancing the public image of the municipality outside its boundaries, and improving the way municipal action is perceived by its inhabitants.

#### 4.5 Outline of the work programme

The different actions carried out by Energie-Cités are organised according to an internal classification. These can be applied to all countries despite different situations. Local actions are grouped together in nine major fields according to the different and complementary roles of a municipality.

Heating and lighting local buildings, operating the equipment, managing streetlight and a fleet of municipal vehicles is the role of the "**Municipality as energy consumer**".

- Producing and distributing energy to the local population and to commerce and industry is the role of the "**Municipality as energy producer and distributor**".
- The "**Renewable energy sources**" are: biogas, biofuels, wood-biomass, wind power, geothermal plants, hydropower plants, solar energy (thermal and photovoltaics).
- Seeking to involve all scattered local partners (industry, tertiary sector, households) by encouraging effective action, particular or common, is the role of the "**Municipality as motivator**".
- The development choices made in the "**Town planning process**" largely determine the energy consumption of all those living and working in the city for housing and more particularly for "**Transport**".
- For a local policy to be effective, at an environmental and energy level, it is necessary to take an overall approach to all the fields outlined above. This is the goal of "**Urban energy planning**" which seeks to analyse the situation, define objectives and scenarios and to put an energy policy into practice to integrate it within other urban policies.
- "**Urban environment**" is a full constituent, closely linked to a sustainable energy policy. The launching of such a policy is marked henceforth by the "**Energy market liberalisation**", which has an inevitable impact at municipal level.

#### 4.6 Actual Network Results

The Energie-Cités association has expanded rapidly over the last few years, becoming one of the most extensive networks in the EU addressing sustainable local policy issues.

One of the primary information activities is the growing Energie-Cités' database (available on their website), including European good practice cases in the field of sustainable local energy policies. These case studies are grouped together in 4 fields, addressing issues on sustainable urban development, energy efficiency, renewable energy and urban mobility. The database is searchable using specific keywords.

An annual subscription fee is to be paid by all members, based on the population size and location (Eastern Europe, et cetera).

#### 4.7 Dissemination

The main information tool is the Energie-Cités' database (see above) which has downloadable PDF files on specific case studies. Information is provided in different languages (EN, FR, DE, SP, IT, PT), although not all documents are available in all languages.

An extensive list of publications is also available, many of them available in PDF format and can be downloaded with the [tools for downloading](#) on the website. Alternatively they can be sent on request at a fee (about 15 Euro per publication - free for members)

The Energie-Cités network also publishes the **Energie-Cités NEWS**, a twice-monthly newsletter for Energie-Cités members only and available on the website under "Member cities". It provides brief information on current events such as calls for proposals, community programmes, events, et cetera.

**Energie-Cités INFO** is Energie-Cités' regular publication since May 1994. This electronic newsletter provides access to all public Energie-Cités Information and supplements since April 1999, in PDF format.

- Contents of Energie-Cités INFO n° 23 published in October 2001: campaign in support of the Johannesburg Summit, revision of the electricity-gas directives, meeting with Corneliu RADULESCU, community news... and other events. ([PDF 1,30 Mo](#))
- The Energie-Cités INFO SUPPLEMENT n° 23 is entirely dedicated to the European municipalities, the liberalised market and received support from the European Commission, DG TREN - Altener programme. ([PDF 1,31 Mo](#))

### **Examples of Publications on Energy (between 1994 – 2003):**

#### **1994:**

**Urban Energy Planning Guide** / Energie-Cités with the support of the European Commission. - Besançon, 1994. - 32 p. : ill. ; 30 cm. (PDF 159 KB / [FR](#), [EN](#))

#### **1996:**

**Local and Regional Energy Policies in Austria, Finland and Sweden: The Role of Local and Regional Authorities: Special Cases on Certain Islands** / Energie-Cités, Fedarene and Islenet; with the support of the European Commission - DG TREN. - 1996. - 253 p.; 30 cm. (FR, EN)

**The Powers and Responsibilities of European Municipalities in the Energy** / Energie-Cités and Ademe Franche-Comté with the support of the European Commission. - Besançon, 1996. - 30 cm. (PDF 339KB / [FR](#), EN)

**Guide to the main issues on the management of public lighting by local authorities** / Martin Cahn, Energie-Cités. - Besançon, 1996. - 82 p.: ill. ; 30 cm. (EN)

#### **1997:**

**Urbanisme HQE, actions de villes européennes** / Christiane Maurer, Energie-Cités pour le compte de l'ADEME Valbonne. - 1997. - 64 p.: ill. ; 30 cm. (PDF 1.3 MB / [FR](#))

**La planification énergétique urbaine dans les villes européennes** / Peter Schilken, Energie-Cités, pour le compte de l'ADEME. - Paris: ADEME Editions, 1997. - 56 p.: ill. ; 30 cm. (PDF 625 KB / [FR](#))

**Petite et moyenne cogénération dans le patrimoine municipal et les réseaux urbains dans les villes européennes** / Peter Schilken, Energie-Cités, pour le compte de l'ADEME. - Paris: ADEME Editions, 1997. - 60 p.: ill. ; 30 cm. (PDF 789 KB / [FR](#))

**La gestion énergétique des patrimoines municipaux** / Christiane Maurer, Energie-Cités, pour le compte de l'ADEME. - Paris: ADEME Editions, 1997. - 60 p.: ill. ; 30 cm. (PDF 789 KB / [FR](#))

**La libéralisation du marché de l'énergie et les répercussions au niveau local** / Energie-Cités. - Besançon. - 61 p.; 30 cm. (FR)

**Local, Regional, and Island Energy Management Agency Handbook** / Energie-Cités, Fedarene and Islenet with the support of the European Commission - DG TREN. - Besançon, 1997. - 38 p; 30 cm. (FR, EN, IT, ES, DE)

#### **1998:**

**The "City of the Future Newsletter"**: produced by the Inter-Sectoral Platform City of the Future and edited by Energie-Cités - Lise-Anne Hondekyn - with the support of the Thermie programme - FP IV RTD, Directorate-general for Energy of the European Commission, Brussels, May 1998 - June 1999 (4 issues). 4 p.: ill. ; 29 cm. (EN)

**Les expériences de maîtrise de la demande d'électricité conduites par les municipalités européennes et les compagnies municipales d'énergie** / Peter Schilken, Energie-Cités, pour le compte de l'ADEME. - Paris: ADEME Editions, 1998. - 81 p.: ill. ; 30 cm. (PDF 687 KB / [FR](#))

**1999:**

**"For an Energy-Efficient Millennium: SAVE 2000"**: presentation brochure of the SAVE programme produced by Energie-Cités for the Directorate-General for Energy of the European Commission: Lise-Anne Hondekyn, Sandrine Jourdain - Energie-Cités - Brussels, November 1999 - 20 p.: ill. ; 29 cm. (EN)

**Information package ALTENER - CityRES "Renewable energy in urban areas"**, created by Energie-Cités, with the support of the European Commission, DG TREN, October 1999. (PDF 120 KB / [DE](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [EN](#), [IT](#))

**Solaire thermique: les politiques locales de développement** / Peter Schilken, Energie-Cités, pour le compte de l'ADEME. - Paris: ADEME Editions, 1999. - 67 p.: ill. ; 30 cm. (PDF 1.05 MB / [FR](#))

**Urbistique et énergie** / Energie-Cités pour le compte d'EDF. - Besançon, 1999. - 38 p.: ill. ; 30 cm. (PDF 1.3 MB / [FR](#))

**The air quality in urban areas: the supplement of Energie-Cités INFO n°17** / Energie-Cités, with the support of the European Commission - DG Environment. - Besançon, 1999. - 16 p.: ill. ; 30 cm. (PDF 646 KB / [FR - EN](#))

**Les autorités locales et la production d'électricité par éoliennes** / Energie-Cités. - Besançon, 1999. - 58 p.: ill. ; 30 cm. (PDF 1.16 MB / [FR](#))

**La production de froid à partir de chaleur** / Peter Schilken; Eva Hauser, Energie-Cités, pour le compte de l'ADEME. - Besançon, 1999. - 59 p.: ill. ; 30 cm. (PDF 1.59 MB / [FR](#))

**Renewable energy in urban areas: supplement of Energie-Cités INFO n°18** / Energie-Cités, with the support of the European Commission - DG TREN, ALTENER programme. - Besançon, 1999. - 16 p.: ill; 30cm. (PDF 770 KB / [FR - EN](#))

**2000:**

**Modell Kronsberg - Sustainable Building for the Future** / City of Hannover, co-author Peter Schilken, Energie-Cités. -Hannover, September 2000. - 167 p.: ill.; 23 cm ISBN 3-00-006942-9 (EN, DE)

**Into a renewable millennium: 50 interesting case studies on renewable energy projects carried out by committed European municipalities** / Energie-Cités in co-operation with 50 European municipalities. - Besançon, 2000. ([FR](#), [EN](#))

**A sustainable school for the citizens of tomorrow: supplement of Energie-Cités INFO n°19** / Energie-Cités. - Besançon, 2000. - 11 p.: ill. ; 30 cm. (PDF 1 MB / [FR - EN](#))

**The guide to sustainable energy technologies for schools: New solutions in energy utilisation** / Christiane Maurer, Energie-Cités, with the support of the European Commission, DG TREN - Besançon, 2000. - 28 p.: ill. ; 30 cm. (PDF 5 MB [FR](#), [EN](#), [PT](#) - ZIP 4 MB [FR](#), [EN](#), [PT](#))

**Agences locales de maîtrise de l'énergie (mise à jour de l'état de l'art fait en 1997)** / Christiane Maurer, Energie-Cités, pour le compte de l'ADEME. - Besançon, 1999. - 38 p.: ill. ; 30 cm. (PDF 1.27 MB / [FR](#))

**Efficacité énergétique. Répertoire des réalisations de villes françaises et québécoises: problèmes et solutions** / Energie-Cités et AQME, avec la contribution de l'Association des Ingénieurs de Villes de France - AIVF, groupe Energie et le Centre Scientifique et Technique du Bâtiment -CSTB et avec le soutien du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères - pour la France

et du Ministère des Relations Internationales - pour le Québec - Besançon, 2000. - 62 p.: ill. ; 30 cm. (PDF 2.34 MB / [FR](#))

### **2001:**

**Energy Policies in French Municipalities - Examples of best practice** / Peter Schilken, Energie-Cités for ADEME Europe Department - Besançon, November 2001 - 56 p. ill.; 30 cm. (PDF 700 KB / [EN](#) - [FR](#) - [DE](#))

**Study Tour : welcome to 11 European cities - Exchanges of good practice** / Douchka Anderson-Pejovic, Peter Schilken, Jean-Pierre Vallar, Energie-Cités for ADEME Europe Department - Besançon, November 2001 - 49 p. ill.; 30 cm. (PDF 3.34 MB / [EN](#) - [FR](#))

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See also: Penelope Good Practice Database <http://www.penelope-save.org/>

## 5. European Sustainable Cities and Towns Campaign (Sust-CTC)

### 5.1 Timeframe

The Campaign was established in 1994. It was a project funded by the EC under the Community Framework for Cooperation to promote Sustainable Urban Development for a two year period (project conclusion in October 2003).

### 5.2 Description

The European Sustainable Cities and Towns Campaign aims to contribute to the promotion of urban sustainability in Europe, to encourage the exchange of experience, to disseminate best local practice and to influence sustainable development policy at European Union level, as well as at Member State, regional and local levels.

The Campaign was officially launched at the end of the First European Conference on Sustainable Cities and Towns, that took place in Aalborg, Denmark in May 1994. The participants of this conference discussed and adopted the “Charter of European Cities and Towns Towards Sustainability” (The Aalborg Charter - <http://www.sustainable-cities.org/keydocs.html>). This charter provides a clear message that economic development, social welfare and protection of the environment need to be pursued together.

The initial success of launching the Campaign was followed by a Second European Conference on Sustainable Cities and Towns in (Lisbon, Portugal in 1996. Here the “Lisbon Action Plan” was adopted by the participants. This plan states a number of strategies through which the Aalborg Charter and Local Agenda 21 could best be achieved.

A third Pan-European Conference on Sustainable Cities and Towns was held in Hanover in 2000. A particularly strong political message was given through the Mayors’ Convention and its final document, the “Hanover Call”. The essence of the call is to encourage the International community, European Institutions, National Governments and other local leaders, stakeholders and decision makers to provide stronger support for the implementation of Agenda 21 and the Habitat Agenda.

The work of the Campaign is guided and supported by 10 local authority Networks that all work in the field of sustainable development. The Campaign is an important contribution to European Sustainable Cities Project organised through DG Environment of the EC

### 5.3 Participants

#### ***Network participants***

A core strategic tool of the Campaign is built around a partnership of the following Networks and Associations of Local Authorities:

- Association of Cities and Regions for Recycling (ACRR)
- Climate Alliance
- Council of European Municipalities & Regions (CEMR)
- Energie-Cités
- EUROCITIES
- International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI)
- Medcities
- Union of the Baltic Cities (UBC)
- World Health Organisation (WHO) - Healthy Cities Project
- World Federation of United Cities (FMCU-UTO).

These networks supply the means for reaching out to cities in Western and Eastern Europe and provide the leadership and know-how for developing guidance on how to implement various aspects of policies and plans for sustainable development at the city level. They also provide the mechanism to undertake and promote information exchange (such as conferences, publications, translations and websites), capacity building (such as training seminars), marketing, awards and evaluation within the Campaign framework.

### ***Cities and Towns members of the Campaign***

To date, more than 1700 European local and regional authorities from 39 countries, through their signature to the Aalborg Charter, are participating in the Campaign. Each year, about 250 new local and regional authorities join the Campaign by signing the Charter. They are the key focus of the Campaign. It is within the local and regional areas that sustainable development needs to be implemented.

## **5.4 Campaign Funding**

The majority of funding for the Campaign is provided by the EC DG Environment. Co-funding is also received from:

- City of Hanover (Germany)
- Barcelona City Council and Diputació (Spain)
- City of Malmö (Sweden)
- Italian Association for Local Agenda 21 (Italy).

## **5.5 Strategies / Services / Aim**

The objective of the Campaign is to promote development towards sustainability through Local Agenda 21 processes and strengthening partnership among all actors in the local community as well as inter-authority co-operation.

The Campaign does this by:

- disseminating information on Urban Sustainability to all stakeholders involved in the Campaign.
- organising thematic working sessions on relevant topics.
- supporting regional initiatives for LA21.
- organising and giving a European Sustainable Award.
- organising an Open Platform for Sustainable Development (OPUS) to encourage communication between all stakeholders involved.

## **5.6 Outline of Work Programme**

The actions of the European Sustainable Cities and Towns Campaign for the last two-year phase (i.e. November 2001-November 2003) divided into four work packages. Work package 1 is primarily the responsibility of the Campaign Office while work packages 2, 3 and 4 will be undertaken collectively by the partner networks of the Campaign, with support from the Campaign office and the Campaign's co-funders.

### **Work package 1 : Co-operation and Co-ordination Activities**

Co-operation and co-ordination are key tasks of the Campaign if support is to be given to the promotion of urban sustainable development. Work package 1 achieves this through five main areas of activity, namely:

- Organisation of Steering Committee Meetings

- Organisation of Political Board Meetings
- Information and co-ordination activities
- Presentation of the Campaign at events
- General Support activities

These combined activities will ensure effective and balanced co-operation among all of the Campaign partners and a strong link to the activities of DG Environment, the main source of financial support for the Campaign.

*(i) Organization of Steering Committee*

A series of meetings of the Campaign's Steering Committee will be held during the course of the two years as a means to promote co-operation of the Campaign activities and cohesion among the various partners. These meetings will also ensure the development of strategic priorities and targets to be pursued during the project period. The partners will meet on four occasions over the two-year period; two of these meetings have already taken place in January and March 2002.

*(ii) Political Board Meetings*

The overall aim of the Political Board meetings is to formulate particular positions on sustainable urban development vis-à-vis European or national institutions. Local representatives will be given the opportunity to express their point of view about sustainability issues. The first of the two Political Board Meetings is planned to take place in November 2002.

*(iii) Information and co-ordination of activities*

Co-operation and co-ordination activities will also be achieved through a variety of information and dissemination mechanisms, such as the publication of the Campaign newsletter, the continual development of the Campaign web page ([www.sustainable-cities.org](http://www.sustainable-cities.org)) and the monthly e-mailing service. All such activities are undertaken through the Campaign Offices.

The Campaign newsletter is produced on a quarterly basis and is available in various languages. It includes a collection of news from local, regional, national and international levels on sustainable urban development. This newsletter is disseminated widely to the Campaign participants and networks, as well as to other relevant organisations. The newsletter is a good way of disseminating good practice and raising awareness.

Whilst the newsletter is produced on a quarterly basis, it is also necessary to inform all Campaign partners and participants of specific issues and other latest news on Campaign matters. Such information is added to the Campaign website on a weekly basis. The Campaign website provides a dedicated focus to sustainable development information. Information on the Campaign, but also on a variety of actions from the European Union, national governments and European local authorities can be found via the site.

E-mailing electronic news is another Campaign service provided on a monthly basis and aims to ensure a good information service in relation to sustainable urban development for all Campaign partners and participants. The type of information distributed through this service includes up-dates on specific development concerning the Campaign as a whole, and individual networks, information on legislation relevant to urban issues, details of funding programmes and much more.

*(iv) Presentation of the Campaign at events*

During the course of the project period, the Campaign will be available to give presentations at a number of different events such as conferences, forums, et cetera. The aim of participating in such events is to inform municipalities throughout Europe of the activities

undertaken by the Campaign, to encourage them to take part in the initiative and to extend the urban sustainable development debate.

*(v) General support activities*

Finally, the Campaign office maintains the central contact database for the Campaign used for information mailings, newsletter dissemination, conference invitation lists et cetera. This database is available to Campaign Participants as and when necessary.

### **Work package 2: Thematic Working Sessions on Urban Sustainable Development**

The Campaign will organise a series of six Thematic Working Sessions during the current 2-year funding period. Each session will focus on cross cutting issues reflecting many of the key policy developments at the European level and in particular some of the key topics of the 6th Environmental Action Programme. Each session will be led by one or two networks that sit on the Campaign's Steering Committee and have a particular competence in the identified topic. The sessions will also include contributions from invited guests/speakers.

The ultimate output from the Working Sessions will be the development of policy recommendations on a broad range of issues from the perspective of local government in relation to sustainable urban development. The recommendations will be sent to the EU institutions and will, amongst others, provide contributions to the development of the Urban Environment Thematic Strategy embedded within the EU's 6th Environmental Action Programme. The recommendations will also be made available to Campaign participants via the Campaign web page and reported in the newsletter.

The sessions are based around the following topics :

- Evaluation: led by ICLEI - March 2002 - report will be made available shortly
- Environmental Governance : led by EUROCIITIES/UBC - September 2002
- Climate Change : led by Energy Cités/Climate Alliance - November 2002
- Social Aspects of Sustainable Development : led by WHO - date to be confirmed
- Waste/ Resource Management : led by CEMR/ACRR - date to be confirmed
- Environmental Management : led by UTO/MedCities - date to be confirmed.

### **Work package 3: Open Platform for Urban Sustainability (OPUS)**

The Campaign intends to provide a mechanism for the development of a dialogue platform on urban sustainability. OPUS, being led by CEMR and EUROCIITIES will help facilitate dialogue and increased co-operation between all relevant actors at the local and regional level. The conclusion from this horizontal debate among local stakeholders will be brought to the attention of the EU institutions and, again, provides a mechanism to contribute to the development of the EU's Urban Environment Thematic Strategy. The aim is to place the local and regional perspective at the heart of EU thinking on urban sustainability.

### **Work package 4 : European Sustainable City Award**

The Campaign has organised a European Sustainable City Award on three previous occasions (1996-1997-1999), and is currently in the process of preparing the launch of a fourth European Sustainable City Award. The development of the fourth award is being led by ICLEI in co-operation with the Campaign networks and Campaign office. It is being designed to recognise the significant progress made by local authorities in their sustainable development activities, raise awareness and mobilise support for sustainability, to highlight good examples and encourage exchange of experiences and networking.

The award will be open to all local authorities from across Europe. Full details of the award can be found at: [www.sustainable-cities.org/award2003.htm](http://www.sustainable-cities.org/award2003.htm).

## 5.7 Summary of Results

Since the Campaign launch at the first European Conference on Sustainable Cities & Towns in Aalborg in 1994, the number of participants (signatories to the Aalborg Charter) has increased to nearly 1700 from 39 countries; the Campaign has thus grown into the largest European initiative for local sustainable development and Local Agenda 21.

This has been achieved through a variety of activities such as development of sustainability guidance materials, exchange of experience, dissemination of good practice, hosting international conferences (Aalborg, Denmark; Lisbon, Portugal; Hannover, Germany) and organisation of awards. Whilst these and other activities have been important in providing support to local sustainability, the coming together of a number of local authority networks in a coordinated manner has been one of the major benefits of the Campaign. By working together they have been able to provide a coordinated and coherent message on local sustainable development to local authorities across Europe. This, along with political and financial support from the European Commission, is one of the reasons for the high and geographically wide accessions to the Aalborg Charter. At the same time, the political and financial support from leading Campaign participants (namely Aalborg and Hannover) helped ensure the continuation of Campaign activities, now supplemented by the City of Malmö, City/Diputacio of Barcelona and the Italian national LA21 association.

In its wide-ranging activities and development, the Campaign has also played a role in shaping sustainable development policy at European Union, Member State (i.e. national government), regional and local levels. This is one of its major achievements.

## 5.8 Dissemination

- Campaign newsletter produced on a quarterly year basis and is available in various languages – promotes good practice and awareness-raising.
- Continual development of the Campaign Website which is updated on a weekly basis.
- Monthly e-mailing service for the members.

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