



Preparatory Report Capacity Building Program

Focus Country Romania

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Preface

The aim of this preparatory report is to enable the organisation of a national capacity-building workshop in Romania. It serves as a guiding document for any involved stakeholder and as a steppingstone towards the Romania long-term strategy.

The aim of the national workshop is to bring together the entire value chain of decision makers and stakeholders to seize the energy efficiency market in Romania: from interested individuals, to SMEs such as local ESCOs, to financiers and project developers. In order to implement innovative financing models for energy efficiency, local authorities play a decisive role. Following the successful examples in different European countries, such as the 24 best practice case studies across Europe analysed in the framework of CITYinvest and from early 2016 on available in 4 languages [here](#).

Art.4 of the European Energy Efficiency directive required all member states to develop a National Building Renovation Strategy (as part of the National Energy Efficiency Action plan) by April 2014. This document aims at building further from that strategy to see which innovative financing models could help realizing Romanian EE objectives. Simultaneously this document wants to provoke further debates amongst stakeholders after the CITYinvest national workshop. It provides an opportunity to remain active and in contact with peers and experts. For further information how to get involved please visit www.CITYinvest.Eu or contact info@cityinvest.EU.

Summary of Romanian context

Legislative framework

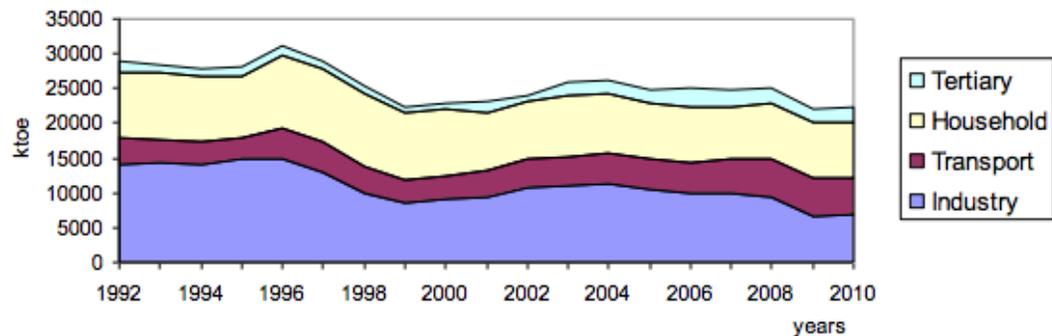
Common for all European member states are the long-term climate and energy frameworks such as the 2030 package of 40% CO₂ reduction, 27% Renewable energy and an indicative target of 27% for energy efficiency, as this will be revised in 2016. Concerning the building sector, at least 88%-91% of CO₂ emissions should be reduced in residential and service (collectively buildings) sectors to achieve the *2050 Roadmap moving to a low-carbon competitive economy*. Furthermore, the building sector positions itself in the top 3 of sectors with the biggest potential (environmental impact of 70-80%) to contribute to reaching the *Roadmap for a Resource Efficient Europe*.

Europe is developing slowly but steadily a policy framework to encourage Members States legislative processes: notably the EPBD and EED. The EPBD (European Energy Performance of Buildings Directive) includes e.g. the energy performance certificates and nearly zero energy standards for new buildings. The EED (Energy Efficiency directive) requires e.g. member states to renovate at least 3% of their public building stock each year and develop [National Energy Efficiency Action Plans](#) (NEEAPs, art.4).

National context

- Romania is a post communist country with many buildings still existing from this era in the coming decades. Also the lion's share of energy use has moved from the centrally-planned industrial to the building sector. This legacy has to be taken into account for the strategy.
- The decision-making power in Romania is multi-level: national level (parliamentary republic with a semi-presidential regime), Communes (2853), Towns (217 towns and 103 bigger cities) and 41 Counties + municipality Bucharest (both county and municipal competences). Counties are the administrative territorial units at intermediary level. There are 8 Development Regions, which develop regional strategies (e.g. on Structural Funds) via Regional Development Agencies but don't have a legal personality.
- Given the above information the National workshop in Romania should target both representatives of the regional level as elected and technical representatives of the sub-regional level (communes, towns, counties). Other potential participants include representatives of municipal associations such as AMR (Asociatia Municipiilor din Romania) and Orase Energie Romania (OER), energy agencies, owner associations (multifamily buildings), etc. who can convey the message of the workshop to their groups of stakeholders.

Since Romania's membership of the EU in 2007, its energy intensity has reduced significantly but is still higher than the developed countries' average¹. Since 2009, the biggest energy consumption sector became the residential sectors²:



Source: Romanian Statistical yearbook, provided by <http://www.odyssee-mure.eu/>.

The Regulatory department for Energy Efficiency of ANRE is a public independent body with the aim to create and implement the appropriate regulatory system to ensure the proper functioning of the electricity, heat and gas markets, in terms of efficiency, competition, transparency and consumer protection³. Since 2011, ANRE has been the main national institution responsible for energy efficiency policy implementation. Other public bodies in the Romanian context are the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Business, which implements policies in the energy sector. Furthermore the Ministry of Regional Development and Tourism is responsible for the Housing Sector. Finally also the Ministry for environment/forest and the Ministry of Administration (incl. for Local Governments) should be involved in the discussion.

The Romanian Energy Strategy for 2007 to 2020 focuses on energy security, sustainable development and energy efficiency. It aims to reduce energy intensity by 41 % between 2007 and 2020⁴. The EEA (European Environment Agency) states in its Climate and Energy country profiles that Romania made between 2005-2013 only limited progress in energy savings. Further improvements in energy efficiency policy is necessary; both in implementation of current legislation as in the development of new policies.

Further improvements in energy efficiency are foreseen particularly in the building sector. The main potential lies in improving inefficient district heating systems and the insulation of buildings. To this end, subsidy programmes such as the 'Build-up skills Romania' were introduced.

¹Romanian Statistical yearbook, provided by <http://www.odyssee-mure.eu/>

³source: <http://www.enr-network.org/anre.html>

⁴Source: www.eea.europa.eu/publications/climate-and-energy-country-profiles/at_download/file

In 2011, Romania developed a second edition of the NEEAP (National Energy efficiency Action Plan), where it defines the targets:

- Diminishing final energy consumption by 2,8 Mtoe until 2016 (interim target in order to introduce new energy efficiency measures, depending on primary energy savings and the economic fluctuations⁵)

- which correlates to an annual average rate of 1,5 % between 2008-2016.

Romania's national indicative energy efficiency target for 2020 is to save 10 million toe of primary energy, which represents a reduction of 19% in the volume of primary energy consumption (52.99 million toe). Achieving this target implies that in 2020 primary energy consumption will be 42.99 million toe, while total energy consumption will be 30.32 million toe⁶. The final energy consumption is 25% lower than the 2020 target. The measures included in the two energy efficiency action plans (2010-2010 and 2011- 2013), in order to increase energy efficiency, have contributed to reductions in primary energy consumption and final energy consumption. These reductions were also influenced by the economic crisis that affected Romania in 2009-2010, and by the fact that the economic recovery has been accompanied by only a modest increase in energy consumption. The transposition of Directive 2012/27/EU by the Law on energy efficiency provides the necessary conditions for implementing the measures aimed at increasing energy efficiency in all economic and social sectors.

The national legal framework includes mandatory energy efficiency planning for municipalities in Ordinance no. 22 of August 20/2008 on energy efficiency and promoting the use of renewable energy to end users: *"Local authorities in localities with populations greater than 20,000 inhabitants are required to establish programs to improve energy efficiency, which include short and long term measures (3-6 years), targeting an investment program which will prepare feasibility studies."* ANRE, the Romanian Authority for Energy Regulation, began to control the energy efficiency plans existing in communities with a population larger than 20,000. Municipalities that signed to the Covenant of Mayors initiative and have developed a Sustainable Energy Action Plan passed very well the control procedures. However, Romanian municipalities lack experience in developing SEAPs and implementing sustainable energy policies, but the political commitment towards sustainable energy is increasing.

The buildings domain is regulated within Law no. 372/2005 regarding the energy performance of buildings. Starting with 2013, through Law no. 159/15.05.2013, published in the Official Monitor 1st part, no. 283/20.05.2013, a law that comes to modify and complete Law no. 372/2005 on energy performance of buildings: it was mandatory for the public buildings with an area over 500m² to display the energy certificate, and currently (since 2015) this applies to public buildings with an area over 250m². More information on the buildings domain here: <http://www.mdrtr.ro/constructii>

⁵ Implementation of Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on energy efficiency

⁶ Annual Report under the Energy Efficiency Directive, <https://ec.europa.eu/energy/node/84>, last updated 14/08/2015.

Regarding Energy Efficiency, The Buildings Performance Institute of Europe (BPIE) has developed an overview of existing legislation⁷;

The energy roadmap for Romania (GD 890/2003) aiming at a final electricity consumption of 57,59TWh in 2015;	The strategy on renewable energy sources (GD 1535/2003) reinforced by the Renewable Energy Action Plan under the RE Directive;
The national strategy on energy efficiency (GD 163/2004) integrating the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan under the ESD;	The national strategy on the heating supply of localities through district generation and distribution systems (GD 882/2004);
The national program "Heating 2006 - 2015 heat and comfort" (GD 462/2006) for rehabilitation of the DH systems and thermal rehabilitation of buildings;	The National Development Plan 2007-2013, in conjunction with ERDF sectorial programmes and with three major sub-programmes on efficient and sustainable energy, renewable energy sources and interconnection networks;
Romania's national energy strategy 2007-2020 (GD 1069/2007) aiming to reach a primary energy intensity of 0,32 in 2015 and 0,26 in 2020;	The national strategy on the sustainable development of Romania - Horizons 2013-2020-2030 (GD1460/2008).

In the case of Community Services of Public Utility, the legislation for public lighting, transport, heating energy supply, water supply can be accessed in Romanian and in English:

http://www.anrsc.ro/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=104&Itemid=30, in Romanian
http://www.anrsc.ro/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=104&Itemid=30, in English

In the field of energy regulation:

- Public interest information on energy use can be find [here](#).
- Further legal information can be accessed [here](#).

Elections planned in 2016 and Workshop timing

There are two important elections periods planned in 2016, which influence the timing for the national workshop in order to have the elected actors involved. In June 2016 the elections will take place to select the local councils (communes, town and city council level), the sector local councils of Bucharest, the 41 County councils and the Bucharest Municipal General Council, the 41 Presidents of the County Councils and all the mayors. In December 2016 the elections will be held on a national level for the President and Romanian Parliament. Therefore in terms of timing, it is more appropriate to organise the Romanian national workshop in February 2017.

Financial framework

⁷ Source: BPIE Renovating Romania, http://www.bpie.eu/uploads/lib/document/attachment/39/Renovating_Romania_EN_Final.pdf

The EPBD demands a national overview of 'financial incentives and market barriers (Article 10(2) of Directive 2010/31/EU). In the Romanian Government Emergency Order No 18/2009 on the increase of the energy performance of residential buildings, following division of funding is ensured (Art 13):

- a) 50% from the state budget within the limit of the funds approved under the budget of the Ministry of Regional Development and Housing;
- b) 30% from funds under the local budgets and/or from other legally established sources;
- c) 20% of the repairs funds of the owner's association and/or other legally established sources.

The legislative act (Government Emergency Order No 18/2009) provides funding for putting in place specific measures to ensure that the annual heating consumption in buildings decreases below 100 kWh/square meter of useful area in the residential block envelope. The intervention works eligible are listed in Article4:

- ✓ thermal insulation of outdoor walls;
- ✓ replacement of windows and doors
- ✓ hydrothermal insulation of the terrace/ thermal insulation of the floor with a roof framing;
- ✓ underground floor thermal insulation;
- ✓ interventions heating system
- ✓ recovery works when the envelope finishes.

In short, there will be a non-discriminatory access of the owner's associations and private owners of single-family residential buildings to bank loans, 100% granted under the government's guarantee and with a subsidized interest rate. The value of the loan accounts for 90% of the value of the interventions but cannot be above particular thresholds:

-> 1,850/room (incl. VAT) for residential blocks

-> 7,400/room (incl. VAT) for individual residences

The granted loans are subsidized on a period up to 5 years with a fixed margin of 1,9%.

The legislation foresees also the possibility for local authorities to participate up to 30% in the expenses incurred with the 'thermal rehabilitation of residential blocks' when its inhabitants or owner association asks for it. The local authorities have a key facilitator role: besides financially also in terms of information sharing and awareness-raising.

Decisions on building renovations in the multifamily buildings are often taken by owners associations, which are legal entities created by the Romanian law n° 230/2007. Decisions can be taken based on 2/3rd agreement of the owners.

Overview of financial support schemes⁸

Name of the programme	Further information
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⁸ Partially based on BPIE renovation strategy.

<p>Heating 2006-2015 – warmth and comfort «Termoficare 2006 - 2015 - căldură și confort»</p>	<p>This programme has two components: - the National Programme on Thermal Rehabilitation of block of flats and the one for improving the District Heating systems.</p>
<p>Thermal rehabilitation of housing stock financed by bank loans with Government guarantee complementary to the Multiannual National Programme for increasing the energy performance of dwellings</p>	<p>In 2010, the Romanian government adopted a support scheme for increasing the energy efficiency of the housing stock. The scheme offers government guarantees and subsidised interest for loans contracted for the thermal rehabilitation of housing stock. Homeowners' associations and owners of single-family housing can thus benefit from favourable credit conditions for the thermal rehabilitation of living space built and acquired by the end of 2000.</p>
<p>Casa Verde or Green house Program</p>	<p>The Casa Verde Program operated in 2010-11 and will be re-started. It aims at replacing traditional heating types with systems using solar, wind, thermal or biomass systems. The current minister for Environment, Attila Korodi, wants to reactivate the programme, analyse the pending applications since 2011 and subsidize 13,000 systems in 2014 alone. This would increase the market volume to around 46,000m² of the subsidized area⁹.</p>
<p>LGGE Improving Energy Efficiency in Low Income Households and Regions of Romania</p>	<p>This project focuses on reducing energy consumption in low-income public housing to address fuel poverty in Romania. The project aims to improve capacity among local builders and suppliers to reduce fuel consumption in low-income communities and promote community based retrofits of schools, municipal buildings, and households. It also supports improved policies aiming at energy efficiency in low income communities and improved databases and methodologies for tracking buildings' energy needs.</p>
<p>National Fund for Energy Efficiency</p>	<p>This started as a pilot fund for county capitals but will in the next stage elaborate for all municipalities.</p>
<p>European financing schemes</p>	
<p>ERDF funding</p>	<p>Based on the Operational Program with Romania, for more information beneficiaries</p>

⁹ Data from the 'Global Solar Thermal Energy Council', June 25th, 2014.

<p>Integrated Territorial Investment</p>	<p>should contact Romanian Managing Authorities here (national and regional ones). Especially the Danube Delta Biosphere reserve is the targeted territory as it has a sparse and isolated population, a weak economic specialization and poor access to services¹⁰. In Romania, a multi-fund approach will be developed, using both ERDF and ESF funding.</p>
<p>Jaspers</p>	<p>This is a technical assistance facility to prepare projects, which will be co-financed by EU funds. Potential beneficiaries can contact the Romanian Managing Authorities here (national and regional ones).</p>
<p>Horizon2020</p>	<p>Project Development Assistance (EE22 call of Work Programme 2016-2017) and different 'Coordination and Support Actions' related to improving energy efficiency.</p>
<p>Private Financing for Energy Efficiency instrument</p>	<p>Under the EU's LIFE programme, this pilot financial instrument will co-fund energy efficiency programmes</p>
<p>Interreg V A Romania-Bulgaria</p>	<p>This programme is financed by the ERDF (budget of 215,745,513.00 €) and focuses on technical assistance and support for e.g. mitigation efforts, resource efficiency and environment projects.</p>

Energy Efficiency market

The potential for energy efficiency investments is so large in Romania¹¹ that the private sector should be mobilized in order to provide adequate levels of capital. In order to leverage substantially private capital, the market has to grow in order to realize large investments with low transaction costs at an acceptable ratio of risk to return within a reasonable payback time. At date, not so many private investors enter the energy efficiency market because dedicated sources of financing are scarce and Romanian local banks are still quite unfamiliar with this type of investments. Furthermore, currently, more institutional and legislative support is needed to scale-up the investments rates. Local authorities should gain further expertise and capacities to tap into their local potential and develop bankable energy efficiency projects.

The concept of Energy Performance Contracting was introduced in 2008, but the public procurement law has no specific provisions on this issues. In this context local authorities are reluctant in using a

¹⁰ The use of Integrated Territorial Investments, CEMR, June 2014. (ITI) by Member States

¹¹ FINANCING ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY INVESTMENTS FOR CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION PROJECT, UN 2013.

model contract for EPC. The rules regarding attribution of concession contracts for public works and services clearly stated the importance of the feasibility study in starting a concession contract. In this context local authorities understood that the feasibility study is also mandatory for preparation of tender procedure for ESCO selection. The cost of such a study is very high and this a barrier for local authorities to start an ESCO project in the public sector.

- Comment on ELENA demanding prerequisites: either the cities were too small and had too small projects for the structure of ELENA, thus being unable to ensure the leverage (minimum leverage factor of 20) for the implementation, either, in the case of association of cities – metropolitan areas, regions, the administrations do not have a single legal entity form, in order to apply as a singular common body.

Relevant best practices

The Covenant of Mayors, Europe's mainstream initiative on sustainable urban development, counts two Romanian coordinators.

In the framework of the Sustainable Energy Action plans (36 approved SEAPs for Romania) there are some outstanding examples in the field of energy efficiency refurbishments in buildings.

Romania's profile in the Covenant of Mayors

- 64 Signatories (only 2 % of the total number of municipalities, but corresponding to 31% of the Romanian population). Many other (66) local authorities also signed but did not fulfil the requirements.

- There are two Romanian Territorial coordinators: [Centru Regional Development Agency](#) and the [County Council Alba](#) who support Romanian local authorities in promoting adhesion, preparation of their Baseline Emission Inventory and Sustainable Energy Action plan, facilitate knowledge exchange and supporting in the organisation of Local Energy Days.

- There are two Romanian Covenant supporters; Orase Energie Romania ([OER](#)) and the Romanian Municipalities Association ([AMR](#)).

Calarasi

- SEAP approval: 27-11-2014 with a very high ambition: 41% CO2 reduction by 2020 with a baseline of 2008: http://www.covenantofmayors.eu/about/signatories_en.html?city_id=5058&seap

Tirgu Mures

Approved sustainable energy action plan since 20-12-2012. Summary is available here: http://www.covenantofmayors.eu/about/signatories_en.html?city_id=3625&seap

Tirgu Mures is furthermore member of Climate Alliance and part of different EU project, including the 'Local Authorities acting on the MDGs'.

Moinesti:

1. Thermal retrofitting of "Spiru Haret" High school buildings and installations / equipment related (High school + Boarding school + Cafeteria + Sports Hall)

Field of action: Municipal buildings, equipment/facilities

Implementation timeframe: 2012 - 2020

Responsible body: U.A.T. Moinesti, Investment Department

Description: Upgrading of the heating installation:

-New boilers in high school, boarding school and cafeteria

-Thermal insulation (10 cm polystyrene for walls and 10 cm extruded polystyrene for base) --

Replacement of wooden carpentry with PVC double glazing (windows and doors)

Financing sources: Local Authority's own resources

CO₂ reduction : 131 t CO ₂ eq./a	• Energy savings: 639 MWh/a
• Implementation cost: 154644 €	• Jobs created: 20

2. Thermal retrofitting of Moinești Emergency Hospital buildings and installations / equipment related

Field of action: Municipal buildings, equipment/facilities

Implementation timeframe: 2012 - 2014

Responsible body: U.A.T. Moinesti, Investment Department

Description: Thermal rehabilitation:

-additional insulation of external walls with a layer of polystyrene with a thickness of 10 cm -

additional insulation in the attic floor with a layer of rock wool with a thickness of 10 cm

-Baumit Thermal insulation system for elements of the pedestal and basement walls with a thick layer of polystyrene 10 cm

Financing sources: Local Authority's own resources, Other

	CO₂ reduction : 90 t CO ₂ eq./a
• Energy savings: 652 MWh/a	• Implementation cost: 139089 €

Communication Multipliers

Name: Association of Local Authorities in Romania: AMR

Short description: AMR represents the interests of its 103 member local authorities, 6 districts of Bucharest Municipality. The most important governing body is the General Assembly, meeting twice a year with a certain amount of members. AMR is also involved in European institutions (such as the Committee of the Regions) and organisations (such as CEMR).

Website: <http://www.amr.ro/>

Other communication channels : The main communication channel will be via the general assembly meetings to communicate about the CITYinvest workshop.

Contact person: Silviu Ungureanu - Iubitu

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Name: ADR centru

Short description: ADR centru is the regional development agency focusing on sustainable development of the Centre region and Covenant of Mayors territorial coordinator. It also manages the regional Operational programme and providing the accessibility of the local authorities to the European Fund for Regional Development. The activity of the Regional Development Agency is coordinated by Council Regional Development, which brings together presidents of county councils and representatives of municipalities, towns and municipalities in each county of the six that make up the Central Region, respectively Alba, Brasov, Covasna, Harghita, Mures and Sibiu.

Website: <http://www.adrcentru.ro/>

Other communication channels: Covenant of Mayors communication channels, press releases, events, newsletter.

Contact person: Ovidia Caba

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Name: County Council Alba

Short description: Alba County is located in the Central – West side of Romania, on the middle course of Mures River, being a part of the historical province, Transylvania. Alba County, through Alba County Council is actively involved in supporting the efforts of the local authorities for a coherent policy in the field of energy, by developing many initiatives in this field, such as: the creation of ALEA – a NGO created through a European project, whose basic activity is to support the implementation of the energy policy, according to the Energetic Master plan of Alba County¹². The strategy of Alba County Council consists in offering, together with ALEA, strategic guidance and technical / financial support to those who signed the Covenant of Mayors, in order to help them to implement action plans regarding the sustainable energy on their territories.

Website: <http://www.cjlaba.ro>

Other communication channels (newsletters, social media etc.):

Contact person: Nicoleta Prejban

¹² Source: Covenant of Mayors

Long-term recommendations

The potential for energy efficiency investments is so large in Romania¹³ that the private sector should be mobilized in order to provide adequate levels of capital. Due to the EUROSTAT ESA accounting rules for EPC, the investments are added to the local authorities' debt, which is at the moment not possible for many counties and municipalities. The private sector and ESCO's need to overcome this barrier and third party financing, supplied from their side will be a necessity. In order to leverage substantially private capital, the market has to grow in order to realize large investments with low transaction costs at an acceptable ratio of risk to return within a reasonable payback time. At date, not so many private investors enter the energy efficiency market because dedicated sources of financing are scarce and Romanian local banks are still quite unfamiliar with this type of investments. Furthermore, at present, more institutional and legislative support is needed to scale-up the investments rates. Local authorities should gain further expertise and capacities to tap into their local potential and develop bankable energy efficiency projects.

Examples of different measures to be taken at respective policy levels (National, County, Local):

- Triggering discussion between different departments ('cross-ministerial') at national level to revalue energy efficiency over different policy sectors, incl. housing, energy poverty, climate strategy etc. Furthermore this should also result in the securitization of sources of financing, including those identified under the EED article 20 together with mechanisms to leverage adequate levels of private financing.
- Funding vehicles should be developed, tailored to different market segments in order to provide and encourage third party financing for energy performance contracting.
- Establish an effective exchange of best practice examples of local and regional authorities facilitating the deployment of innovative financing models and a track record to show evidence to financial institutions. This should be part of a de-risking strategy, which also decreases the costs of external capital (due to higher interests rates).
- Supporting the starting ESCO sector by providing legislative support and financial incentives (loans, guarantees).
- Strategy with Managing Authorities on how to make most effective use of the structural and investment funds to kick-start energy efficiency investment programs (blending of existing financial schemes and making it accessible for local authorities). Investigating the possibility to use CLLD (Community-led local development) and ITI (Integrated Territorial Investments).

¹³ FINANCING ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY INVESTMENTS FOR CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION PROJECT, UN 2013.

National Workshop

Format

The orientation of the workshop is to show evidence of innovative financing models that successfully have been applied in different Member States with a focus on its replicability aspects. The objective of the workshop is to trigger concrete discussions between key decision makers and the entire value chain of the Romanian energy efficiency market. Emphasis will be on exposing local and regional decision-makers on the important facilitating role they can play in the take-up and scale-up of innovative financing for energy efficiency in the Romanian context. The workshop will work as steppingstone to accelerate necessary collaboration between stakeholders, to be inspired from successful examples and to discuss on a step-by-step approach. As there is not a real track record of collaborative energy efficiency projects between local authorities in Romania, a lot of emphasis will go to concrete ways of bundling smaller projects to make them financially more attractive.

In order to realise the inspiring effect, the event will start with lively presentations on best practice examples. This will have three parts: local examples from other member states, European framework and funding opportunities and Romanian local examples. Afterwards a panel debate is organised with key decision makers in the field. In this part, the concrete approach; 'How to get started' will be embraced. The final part will focus on the collaborative networks of stakeholders that will interact in the framework of round tables. The round tables will be organised on different themes, so every kind of stakeholder can decide for itself which topics are most interesting to establish long-term contacts. The final part will focus on the possibilities of long-term engagement: how can the audience make use of CITYnvest capacity-building materials to launch the process in their own territories. To follow-up, the audience will receive all this information together with summaries of the discussions during the day.

Potential synergies for the organisation Schedule

National or regional energy or municipal events (exhibitions, congresses, seminars)

- Annual Conference of OER (Orase Energie Romania – Energy Cities Romania) – www.oer.ro. The OER Annual Conference is a national event, targeted to municipalities and industry actors (OER Annual Conference, organized by OER, 1-2 days event dedicated to the 34 member municipalities of OER and to the CoM Signatories or interested actors, an event where energy matters are discussed, technical situations and issues tackled, with energy specialists invited as speakers)
- Annual Conference of AIIR (Asociația Inginerilor de Instalații din România – Association of Romanian energy installation engineers) - www.aiir.ro.
- A Romanian focused Buildings Performance Institute of Europe (BPIE) event - <http://bpie.eu/>. The event of 2015 (8 May) was organized in Bucharest and focused on the market uptake of Energy Performance Contracting en energy efficiency investments.

Draft Programme for full day workshop

Time	Topic	Organisation
20 minutes	Introduction	CITYinvest/ Climate Alliance as coordinator (10 minutes) Host local authority Bucharest (10 minutes)
60 minutes	(Focusing on Romanian context) - The state of play for renovating Romania' building stock, an opening speech on the barriers and opportunities. - Local authorities role in scaling-up energy efficiency investments - Local example from Romania with some kind of track record of results: responsibilities, challenges and pathways for the future Q&A with audience	- Romanian expert of Buildings Performance Institute Europe (20 minutes). - Network of local authorities, an organization engaged in the Covenant of Mayors (20 minutes) A dedicated municipality (Tirgu Mures, Moinesti, Bistrita, Brasov,...) (10 minutes) 10 minutes, organised by moderator
20 minutes	The national context: Renovating building stock: programmes and projects for different building types	National ministry, ANRE
20 minutes	Panel debate between the different levels of decision-making powers: local-regional-national	Professionally moderated
60 minutes	Roundtable discussions (2x25 minute) With short presentations on different elements to scale-up the EE market in Romania: - private market (ESCOs, contractors, facilitators) - Financial institutions (fund operators, banks, intermediaries) - building owner associations	Speakers to be decided later. The session will starts with small elevator pitches of the 4 moderators of each roundtable discussion to explain the key discussion topics. In this way, the audience can decide to which two roundtables they will go.

	- Legal advisors on EPC contracting	
20 minutes	Feedback from the roundtables: each moderator gives a 5 minutes summary of the discussions	Renovate Italy, ESCO representatives, Ministry of Economic Development, Mediocredito Italiano (and/or other financial institutions), City or Province of Milan, Cariplo Foundation with comments from Liège and KEA
30 minutes	3 short presentations on inspiring best practices (from Romania and other Member states) and Q&A	CITYinvest case studies such as the 'Sunshine Model' with Renesco in Latvia, Oser in Rhone Alps region of France, PadovaFit in Italy, etc.
20 minutes	Panel debate on recommendations to replicate the innovative financing models in Romania	Professionally moderated between the different presented examples.
10 minutes	Closing session: wrap-up of what we learned today and what could be done by all the different stakeholders to remain involved in CITYinvest and get started in their own territories.	Moderator/Climate Alliance

Expert & stakeholders mobilisation

Central Government

The central legislation is very diversified and different departments need to be invited to incentivize the renovation strategy for Romania.

- Min of European Funds
website: fonduri-ue.ro/

- ANRSC Authority for Reglementation of the Community Services for Public Utilities
website: anrsc.ro/

- Ministry of Regional Development and public administration
website: mdrap.ro/

- Ministry of Environment, Waters and Climate Change
website: mmediu.ro/

- ANRE Department of Energy Efficiency (full name: ANRE National Agency for Reglementation in the Energy Field, Department of Energy Efficiency)
website: anre.ro/

- Ministry of Energy SME and business Environment - Direction Energy and Environment
website: energie.gov.ro/

- Ministry of Economy and Tourism Program of Energy Efficiency
website: minind.ro

Local Government groups

Romanian Municipalities Association
Website: amr.ro

Federation of Local Authorities in Romania
Website: falr.ro

Romanian Cities Association
Website: aor.ro

Financial service providers/financial institutions

Private Banks - Mortgage, Renovation and Development Lenders (Romanian: Banci private care ofera Ipoteci Imobiliare si Credite pentru Renovare si Dezvoltare Imobiliare)

EBRD European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
Website: mae.ro

EIB European Investment Bank
Website: eib.europa.eu/

Building users

RABO Romanian Association of Building Owners
Website: rabo.org.ro/

Construction businesses

ARACO Association of Construction Entrepreneurs
Website: araco.org/

AAECR - Association of Energy Auditors
Website: aaecr.ro

PSC Association of Construction Enterprises
Website: psc.ro/en

Investitorii din sectorul imobiliar (Real Estate Investors)

Green Building Solution Providers Companies (Romanian: Companii furnizoare de solutii pentru Cladirile Verzi)

APIVMR EURIMA representative in Romania

Website: jol.ro/asociatia/

Energy Sector

EnPC, ESCO's, Energy Companies.

Research & Academia

Politechnic University

Website: upb.ro

University of Architecture Ion Mincu

Website: uauim.ro/

INCERC Research Institution in Construction and Economics

Website: incd.ro/

NGOs

Habitat for Humanity Romania

Website: habitat.ro/

Romania Green Building Council

Website: rogbc.org

Other stakeholders

Romanian Managing Authorities (MAs) for dedicated EU structural funds

Website: ec.europa.eu/romania/index_ro.htm

ASRO Romanian Standardisation Association

Website: asro.ro/

United Nations Development Programme Romania

Website: mae.ro

Invitees, target audiences:

- Main target group: Local and regional authorities
- Local ESCOs and other private sector stakeholders.
- Energy distributors and local energy agencies
- National authorities, ANRE as described above
- Media actors
- to a less extent: Research, academia, NGOs, think tanks...