Interreg CENTRAL EUROPE

Co-funded by the European Union

City of Vienna | European Affairs

SUBSIDY CONTRACT

Between the Interreg CENTRAL EUROPE Managing Authority and the Project Lead Partner

Subsidy Contract
between the Interreg CENTRAL EUROPE Managing Authority and the Lead Partner of the project

CE0200700 Solar4CE-Cities

The following contract between

City of Vienna
represented by
Municipal Department 27
(Magistratsabteilung 27)
European Affairs
Friedrich-Schmidt-Platz 3, A-1082 Vienna,
Austria
- acting as managing authority of the Interreg CENTRAL EUROPE Programme - hereinafter referred to as managing authority (MA) - on behalf of the Federal Republic of Austria, the Republic of Croatia, the Czech Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Republic of Hungary, the Republic of Italy, the Republic of Poland, the Slovak Republic and the Republic of Slovenia

and

Municipality of Budapest with its office at

Városház utca 9-11, 1052 Budapest

represented by

Mr. Gergely Karácsony

- hereinafter referred to as lead partner (LP), meaning the lead beneficiary, as defined in Article 26 of Regulation (EU) 2021/1059

is concluded on the basis of the rules and documents as specified in § 1 of this contract and lays down the implementing arrangements for the project CE0200700, Boosting urban solar revolution for Central Europe / Solar4CE-Cities

§ 1
Legal framework and contractual basis

1. The contract is concluded on the basis of the following legal provisions:
   - The European Structural and Investment Funds Regulations, Delegated and Implementing Acts for the 2021-2027 period, especially Article 22 (6) of the Regulation (EU) 2021/1059 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2021 as further specified below;
   - The Interreg Programme CENTRAL EUROPE 2021-2027 document, approved by the European Commission on 23 March 2022 (Decision No C(2022) 1694 final);
   - The laws of the Republic of Austria applicable to this contractual relationship.

2. The following laws and documents constitute the legal framework applicable to the rights and obligations of the parties to this contract:

- Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 (Financial Regulation) together with related Delegated or Implementing Acts;
- The European Structural and Investment Funds Regulations, as well as Delegated and Implementing Acts for the 2021-2027 programming period, especially:
  - Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2021, laying down common provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund Plus, the Cohesion Fund, the Just Transition Fund and the European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund and financial rules for those and for the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund, the Internal Security Fund and the Instrument for Financial Support for Border Management and Visa Policy (Common Provisions Regulation – hereinafter referred to as CPR);
  - Regulation (EU) 2021/1058 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2021 on the European Regional Development Fund and on the Cohesion Fund (hereinafter referred to as ERDF Regulation);
  - Regulation (EU) 2021/1059 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2021 on specific provisions for the European territorial cooperation goal (Interreg) supported by the European Regional Development Fund and external financing instruments (hereinafter referred to as Interreg Regulation);
  - Other regulations and directives applicable to the implementation of projects co-funded by the ERDF.
- Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union; Commission Regulation (EU) No 2023/2831 on the application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union to de minimis aid; Commission Regulation (EU) No 651/2014 declaring certain categories of aid compatible with the internal market in application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty (General Block Exemption Regulation - GBER) and its amendments, in particular Commission Regulation (EU) 2021/1237 amending Regulation (EU) No 651/2014 declaring certain categories of aid compatible with the internal market in application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty; Delegated and Implementing acts as well as all applicable decisions and rulings in the field of State aid;
- All other EU legislation and the underlying principles applicable to the LP and its project partners (hereinafter referred to as PPs), including the legislation laying down provisions on public procurement, on competition and entry into the markets, on sustainable development and environment protection, on equal opportunities, non-discrimination and gender equality;
- National rules applicable to the LP and its PPs and their activities;
- All manuals, guidelines and any other documents relevant for project implementation (e.g. programme manual and call-specific Terms of Reference) in their applicable/latest version as published on the programme website.

In case of amendment of the above mentioned legal norms and documents, and any other documents of relevance for the contractual relationship (e.g. the project application form) the latest version shall apply.

§ 2
Award of subsidy

1. Based on the application form and annexed documents (altogether hereinafter referred to as "application documents") in their latest version as submitted by the LP through the programme joint electronic monitoring system (hereinafter referred to as "Jems"), in accordance with the decision of the programme Monitoring Committee (hereinafter referred to as MC), dated 31/01/2024 (and possible amending decisions) an earmarked subsidy is awarded to the LP for the project CE0200700, Boosting urban solar revolution for Central Europe from funds of the Interreg CENTRAL EUROPE Programme.

Maximum ERDF amount of funding **awarded:**	**1.108.871,36 Euro (€)**
Approved Partners´ co-financing	**277.217,84 Euro (€)**
Approved project total budget:	1.386.089,20 Euro (€)
Grant rate of the funding:	80%

§ 3
Terms of funding

1. The subsidy is awarded exclusively for the project as it is described in the latest version of the application documents in accordance with the conditions set out by the MC. The application form and its annexes as approved by the MC form an integral part of this contract.
2. Disbursement of the subsidy is subject to the condition that the European Commission makes the funds available to the extent described above and that all applicable EU and national rules are observed by the Partnership. In case of non-availability of funds the MA cannot be deemed responsible for late or missing payments.
3. If the European Commission fails to make the funds available due to reasons that are outside of the sphere of influence of the programme authorities, the MA is entitled to terminate this contract and any claim by the LP or the PPs against the MA for whatever reason is excluded. In such a case the LP will be duly notified by the MA and guided on the respective steps to be taken.
4. The LP accepts the subsidy and undertakes to carry out the project under its own responsibility as laid out in the applicable laws and rules, including those listed under § 1.
5. Should it become evident that the project will not spend the maximum amount of ERDF-co-financing awarded to it by the MC, the MC may decide to reduce the award accordingly, in compliance with provisions included in the programme manual.
6. Disbursement of the subsidy is subject to the condition that this subsidy contract is signed by the parties to this contract.
7. In case one or more output and result targets, as set in the latest approved version of the application form, are not successfully reached, corrective measures may be put in place to ensure the project performance as well as to minimise the impact at programme level (e.g. adaptation of the project to the changed situation) following the procedures specified in the programme manual.
8. In case a project fails to respect the contractual arrangements on timelines, budget absorption and achievement of outputs and results, as defined in the latest approved version of the application form, the programme may also reduce the ERDF allocated to the project or, if necessary, stop the project by terminating the subsidy contract.

§ 4
Duration of the project and the contract

1. The start and end date of the project are as follows:

   Start date: 01/06/2024

   End date: 31/05/2027

2. Administrative duties of the LP and PPs related to the closure of the project will take place over a period of three months after the project end date. Further specifications on project closure are laid out in the programme manual.

3. Without prejudice to the provision concerning the implementation of the project and the eligibility of expenditure as well as to the rules governing State aid, this contract expires in accordance with obligations on availability of documents as defined in Article 82 of the CPR.

§ 5
Eligibility of costs

1. Costs which qualify for a subsidy pursuant to § 2.1 of this contract shall exclusively consist of eligible costs needed for implementing activities and realise deliverables and outputs in line with the approved application form. The eligibility of costs for ERDF co-funding is regulated in the European Structural and Investment Funds Regulations [Articles 63 to 67 of the CPR, Chapter V of the ERDF Regulation], as well as in the programme´s eligibility rules as included in the programme manual based thereon. All programme rules are published on the programme website.

2. Only expenditure incurred and paid by the LP and PPs is eligible for ERDF co-financing, with the exception of expenditure calculated as lump sums or on a flat rate basis.

3. The LP undertakes to carefully analyse and adhere to those eligibility rules and principles and to contractually forward this obligation to its project partners.

4. The non-compliance with the relevant rules could lead the programme authorities to take corrective measures and exclude ineligible expenditure from the project budget.

§ 6
Request for payments and disbursement of the subsidy

1. The LP may request payments of the ERDF contribution on behalf of the project in compliance with the principle of sound financial management (i.e. the principles of economy, efficiency and effectiveness) and by demonstrating the utility derived from any purchases. To this purpose the LP has to present evidence of project progresses towards the achievement of outputs and results set in the approved application form, by following procedures set in the programme manual and those described in § 7 of this document

2. Payment of costs claimed is made subject to the provision that the payment of the amount is due according to the schedule as mentioned in § 7.1 of this document and that the European Commission has paid corresponding amounts beforehand.

3. Furthermore, payment of funds is subject to the condition that the legality and regularity of activities underlying the expenditure declared has been verified by a national controller appointed in compliance with national rules on the matter and that all supporting documents and certificates necessary for the assessment of the MA/JS are submitted in due time.

4. The MA reserves the right not to accept – in part or in full – certificates of expenditure as described in § 8 of this contract if due to the results of its own checks and/or controls or audits performed by another authority such certificate or the facts stated therein prove to be incorrect or if the underlying activities are not in line with the legal framework as set out in § 1 of this document. In such a case, the MA will either reduce the claimed certified amount, demand repayment of funds already paid out unduly or set them off against the next payment claim submitted by the LP, if possible. In compliance with Article 74

(1) (b) of the CPR, payments to the project can be suspended partially or in full in cases of suspicion of an irregularity. The MA is entitled to withhold any ERDF payment to a particular beneficiary (LP or PP) or the project as a whole until all unclear issues related to the implementation, management and reporting are clarified.

5. The MA, through the programme joint secretariat (hereinafter referred to as JS), may request relevant information at any time. That information must be provided by the LP within the demanded time frame. The LP will also provide information and/or requested documents to other programme authorities, courts of auditors or other control institutions acting within their respective sphere of responsibility.
6. In case of system errors detected within audits, the MA also has the right to temporarily withhold payments. Payment suspension(s) shall be lifted as soon as observations and/or reservations raised by the relevant bodies have been withdrawn.
7. The MA ensures that the LP receives payments of the approved contribution from the programme in time and in full. No deduction, retention or further specific charges which would reduce the amount of the payment shall be made, without prejudice of provisions as above in this article and article § 3 of this contract. The ERDF contribution paid by the MA shall not exceed the share of ERDF resulting from the eligible amount verified by each responsible control authority in compliance with § 8 of this document.
8. The disbursement of funds by the MA is subject to the provision by the LP of at least the following information: bank account of the LP, location of project documents at the premises of the LP and each PP, evidence of the signature of the partnership agreement (as set out in § 10 of this document). Such information is to be included in the relevant sections in Jems.
9. The funds will be disbursed in Euro (EUR; €) only. Any exchange rate risk will be borne by the LP. The subsidy will be transferred to the account as indicated by the LP in the supplementary information section of Jems.
10. By paying out the subsidy according to this contract the MA fulfils its obligations resulting from the present contract.
11. In accordance with Article 26 (2) of the Interreg Regulation, unless otherwise agreed by the partnership, the LP shall ensure that the PPs receive the total amount of their respective share of the ERDF as quickly as possible and in full.
12. Payments not requested in time and in full or non in compliance with the payment schedule as indicated in § 7.1 and the overview table of reporting targets and deadlines annexed to this contract may be lost.

§ 7
Reporting

1. In order to demonstrate the progress of the project implementation as described in § 6.1 of this document the LP has to provide evidence of the progress of project implementation – including the submission of joint progress reports - to the MA via the JS according to the timeframe indicated in the overview table of reporting targets and deadlines annexed to this contract. Changes of these periods require prior approval of the MA. Further details on the reporting procedures are specified in the programme manual.
2. Periodic joint progress reports are of two types: joint activity reports and joint finance reports. Deadlines for submission are differentiated according to the type of periodic joint progress report, as indicated in the overview table of reporting targets and deadlines annexed to this contract.
3. The last joint finance and joint activity reports are to be sent to the MA via JS at the latest three months after the project end date as mentioned in § 4 of this document and in the overview table of reporting targets and deadlines annexed to this contract.
4. Further details on the contents of the reports and procedural rules are laid out in the programme manual, the contents of which the LP accepts and contractually forwards to its PPs.

§ 8
Verification of expenditure

1. Each joint finance report submitted by the LP to the MA via the JS must be accompanied by certificates confirming the eligibility of expenditure, both at the LP and the PPs level, issued by national controllers as referred to in Article 46 (3) of the Interreg Regulation, according to the system set up by each Member State and in compliance with the requirements set by the legal framework listed in § 1 of this contract.
2. In cases of LP and PPs from countries having set a decentralised control system, the MA reserves the right, after agreement with the national responsible institution, to require that the controller directly selected by the LP or PPs is replaced if considerations, which were unknown when the contract was signed, cast doubts on the controller's independence or professional standards.
3. Changes of address, changes of account number and changes of control authority/institution or name of controller(s) have to be duly notified to the MA via the JS. Should the MA have any objections to the notified changes it may – after prior discussion with the national responsible institution – ask for replacement of the controller or the institution nominated.

§ 9
Project modifications

1. Project modifications shall be requested by the LP in accordance with the rules and procedures stated in the programme manual. Where relevant, in order to come into effect, modifications must be approved by the relevant programme body/ies.
2. In the application documents the contribution of the LP and each PP are clearly defined. Changes in the project partnership require the prior approval of the relevant programme bodies as outlined in the programme manual. However, once approved, they are valid retrospectively starting from the date indicated in the written approval given by the JS.

§ 10
Representation of project partners, lead partner liability

1. The LP guarantees that it is entitled to represent the partners participating in the project and that it will establish a partnership agreement according to Article 26 (1) (a) of the Interreg Regulation. The partnership agreement shall hold, as minimum content, the rules set in the template of partnership agreement provided by the programme. The allocation of tasks, mutual responsibilities and obligations among the LP and the PPs are specified in this partnership agreement.
2. The signature of the partnership agreement shall be demonstrated at the latest within three months after the entering into force of the subsidy contract, as laid out in the programme manual. The MA reserves the right to check the partnership agreement in order to verify that it has been signed and that it is in conformity with the minimum requirements mentioned in this article.
3. The LP guarantees furthermore that it has complied with the legal framework according to § 1 of this contract and with all the relevant legal and other requirements under the law which applies to it and to the PPs and their activities and that all necessary approvals (e.g. building permissions, environmental impact assessment statements) have been obtained. The LP is obliged to contractually forward § 1 of this contract in its entirety to the PPs and to include all obligations as set out in this document into the partnership agreement.
4. The LP shall provide the PPs with all information and documents needed for a sound and legally correct project implementation, including requirements related to branding.
5. In accordance with Article 26 (1) (b) of the Interreg Regulation, the LP bears the overall financial and legal responsibility for the entire project and for the PPs. It will be held liable if obligations as laid out in this contract or in applicable European Union´s or national laws are not fulfilled by the project partnership.

6. The LP is furthermore liable towards the MA for ensuring that all PPs fulfil their obligations. It is also liable towards the MA for infringements by the PPs of obligations under this contract in the same way as for its own conduct.
7. If the MA demands repayment of subsidy funds in accordance with this contract, the LP is liable towards the MA for the total amount of those funds. The LP is entitled to ask repayment from its PPs as stipulated in Article 52 (3) of the Interreg Regulation.
8. The MA cannot, under any circumstances or for any reason whatsoever, be held liable for damage or injury sustained by the staff or property of the LP or one of its PPs while the project is being carried out. The MA can therefore not accept any claim for compensation or increases in payment in connection with such damage or injury.
9. The LP shall assume sole liability towards third parties, including liability for damage or injury of any kind sustained by them while the project is being carried out. The LP shall discharge the MA of all liabilities associated with any claim or action brought as a result of an infringement of rules or regulations by the LP or one of its PPs, or as a result of violation of a third party's rights.

§ 11
Project and financial management

1. The LP ensures a professional management of the project.
2. In compliance with Article 63 (9) of the CPR the LP ensures that expenditure items included in requests for reimbursement do not receive support from the same or any other EU Programme, EU fund or Union instrument.
3. The LP coordinates the start and implementation of the project according to the time schedule as indicated in this contract and the work plan included in the application form.
4. The LP shall install a separate accounting system or an adequate accounting code set in place specifically for the project and shall safeguard that the eligible costs as well as the received subsidies can be clearly identified.
5. In line with Article 26 (1) (c) of the Interreg Regulation the LP ensures that expenditure claimed by the PPs has been controlled to verify that it has been used for the purpose of implementing the project and corresponds to the activities agreed between the LP and PPs as set out in the project application form.
6. The LP is responsible for ensuring the implementation of the entire project in observation of the rules and procedures set in the programme manual (e.g. with regard to monitoring the project physical and financial progress, recording and storing of documents, written requests for project modifications, implementation of information and branding measures) and for ensuring that the PPs are made aware of their obligations.
7. The LP informs the MA and JS immediately about all circumstances that delay, hinder or make impossible the realisation of the project as well as all circumstances that mean a change of the disbursement conditions and frameworks as laid down in this contract (e.g. loss of a project partner, making use of additional subsidies) or circumstances which oblige the MA to reduce payment or demand repayment of the subsidy in whole or in part.
8. The LP provides the MA and JS with any information requested without delay.
9. The LP implements the project in accordance with European Union´s and national legislation as well as in line with the programme requirements, e.g. on procurement and State aid, and ensures that also the PPs respect these rules.
10. The LP provides data in Jems, in compliance with this contract and according to the MA and JS instructions.
11. The LP submits the main project outputs and deliverables as appropriate following the procedures set in the programme manual. One specimen of each developed material shall be stored at the LP´s or PP´s premises for control and audit purposes.
12. The LP seeks the guidance from the JS where necessary and participates to meetings organised by the

programme.

13. The LP invites the MA/JS to participate in project Steering Committee meetings as an observer and sends minutes of these meetings to the MA/JS.

14. The LP supports the programme in its information, communication and evaluation activities (e.g. joins project exhibitions, submits texts for programme website and publications).

15. In accordance with the provisions of the Regulation (EU) 2016/679 (General Data Protection Regulation) in its valid version the MA is entitled to process personal data of the LP and all PPs, which are contained in the project application form and which are acquired in the organs and authorized representatives of the following bodies and authorities: national control bodies and bodies and authorities involved in audits carried out for the programme, European Commission, auditing bodies of the European Union and the City of Vienna, the federal Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Austria or any other institution responsible for conducting audits or controls according to European Union´s or national laws. In addition, the MA is entitled to process such data and to share them with other programmes in order to implement their tasks linked to European anti-corruption policy and to make such data available to bodies and authorities for evaluation and monitoring purposes.

    Furthermore, the programme bodies may use the names and addresses of all project partners, the purpose and the amount of the subsidy in the framework of information and communication measures concerning the programme as well as reporting to the European Commission.

16. In accordance with Articles 44 and 45 of the CPR, the LP and all PPs undertake to provide experts or bodies authorised by the Interreg CENTRAL EUROPE Programme carrying out project evaluations and/or studies with any document or information requested for the evaluation purpose. Information might be provided by the LP and PPs also through surveys and/or interviews.

§ 12
Financial controls, audits

1. The European Commission, the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF), the European Court of Auditors (ECA) and, within their responsibility, the auditing bodies of the participating EU Member States or other competent national public auditing bodies as well as the Programme audit authority, the MA and the JS are entitled to audit the proper use of funds by the LP or by its PPs or to arrange for such an audit to be carried out by authorised persons. The LP and PPs will be notified in due time about any audit to be carried out on their expenditure.

2. The LP undertakes all the necessary actions to comply with the fundamental requirements indicated in this contract, the applicable laws and programme documents (programme manual and the call-specific Terms of Reference), which are an integral part of this contract, to provide for comprehensive documentation on compliance with those norms and the accessibility to this documentation. Besides the obligations with regard to reporting and information the LP particularly:
    a) keeps all documents and data required for controls and audits safely and orderly as further specified in § 11 of this contract;
    b) makes all necessary arrangements to ensure that any audit, notified by a duly authorized institution as indicated in § 12.1 can be carried out smoothly; and
    c) provides any requested information to these institutions about the project and gives access to their business premises, provides and gives access to all the information and documents supporting the audit trail as requested in the European Structural and Investment Funds Regulations, Delegated and Implementing Acts and the programme manual.

3. The LP shall promptly inform the MA via the JS about any audits that have been carried out by the bodies mentioned in § 12.1 of this contract.

4. If, as a result of the controls and audits any expenditure is considered non eligible according to the regulatory framework as in § 1 of this contract, the procedure described in § 13 and § 6 (4) of this contract shall apply.

§ 13
Withdrawal or recovery of unduly paid-out funds

1. In case the MA discovers (e.g. during the day-to-day management or during on-site checks) any unduly paid out funds, e.g. due to administrative errors or irregularities, a breach of contract or infringement of the legal provisions as laid out in § 1 of this document, or in case the MA is notified of such cases, the MA shall, if necessary in consultation with the respective Member State concerned and by informing the MC, demand from the LP repayment of the subsidy in whole or in part.
2. The LP shall ensure that, if applicable, the concerned PP repays the LP any amounts unduly paid in accordance with the partnership agreement and the programme manual. The amount to be repaid can be withdrawn from the next payment to the LP or, where applicable, remaining payments can be suspended. In case of closed projects, the LP is obliged to transfer the unduly paid-out funds to the MA. The repayment amount is due within one month following the date of receiving the letter by which the MA claims the repayment; the due date will be stated explicitly in the order for recovery. In case of e-mail correspondence the relevant date shall be the date of sending the e-mail containing the recovery request, regardless of the date of receiving any mails sent additionally in hardcopy version. If the letter is sent in a hardcopy version only, it is assumed that the mail is received three days after the date on which the mail was posted.
3. Any delay in effecting repayment shall give rise to interest on account of late payment, starting on the due date and ending on the date of actual payment. The rate of the late interest applied to the amount to be recovered will be calculated in accordance with Article 88 of the CPR.
4. In case factors behind the recovery procedure show violation of the subsidy contract (see § 17 of this contract) the MA will consider the termination of the contract as last resort. In any case the partnership will be heard before taking a final decision on the termination of the contract.

§ 14
Communication and branding

1. Unless the MA requests otherwise, any notice or publication made by the project including presentations at conferences or seminars, shall point out that the present project was implemented through financial assistance from ERDF funds of the Interreg CENTRAL EUROPE Programme, as required by Annex IX of the CPR. All information, communication and branding measures of the project shall be carried out in accordance with the aforementioned rules, the latest version of the approved application form, the programme manual and any other guidelines issued by the programme on the matter. The LP shall take care that the PPs comply with these requirements and provide them with relevant documents and any programme guidelines.
2. Any notice or publication relating to the project made in any form and by any means, including digital and online, must state that it only reflects the author´s view and that the programme authorities are not liable for any use that may be made of the information contained therein.
3. The LP also takes the full responsibility for the content of any notice, publication and marketing product provided to the MA which has been developed by the LP, any of the PPs or third parties on behalf of the LP or the PPs. The LP is liable in case a third party claims compensation for damages (e.g. because of an infringement of intellectual property rights). The LP will indemnify the MA in case the MA suffers any damage because of the content of the publicity and information material.
4. The LP shall ensure that the project partnership complies with all publicity, communication and branding obligations (e.g. on the use of the programme logo, information requirements, organisation of events) as further specified in the programme manual and any other guidelines issued by the programme on the matter.
5. In line with Article 49 (3) of the CPR, the MA is authorised to publish the following information:
   (a) name of the LP and its PPs;
   (b) name of the project;
   (c) the project summary including project purposes and its expected achievements;
   (d) abstract of progress reports with the project actual achievements;

(e) start date of the project;
(f) expected or actual date of completion of the project;
(g) the ERDF funding and the total cost of the project;
(h) the programme specific objective concerned;
(i) the location indicator or geolocation for the project and the countries concerned;
(j) the location of the LP and its PPs;
(k) the type of intervention for the project in accordance with point (g) of Article 73 (2) of the CPR.

6. The MA is entitled to furthermore use these data for information and communication purposes as listed in Annex IX of the CPR, cited in § 1 of this contract.

7. The MA on behalf of the MC and of other programme promoters at national level is entitled to use the outputs and results for information and communication actions in respect of the programme.

   The LP agrees that information about outputs is forwarded by the MA to other programme authorities as well as the Member States taking part in the programme to use this material to showcase how the subsidy is used.

   For the purpose of meeting the objectives as set out in § 6 of this contract the LP has to provide evidence of the deliverables and outputs produced as further specified in the programme manual.

8. The LP shall ensure that communication and visibility material including at the level of PPs is made available upon request to the MA (and further to EU institutions, bodies, offices or agencies) and that a royalty-free, non-exclusive and irrevocable licence to use such material and any pre-existing rights attached to it is granted to the MA (and further EU institutions, bodies, offices or agencies) in accordance with Annex IX of the CPR.

§ 15
Ownership - use of outputs

1. Ownership, title and industrial and intellectual property rights in the results of the project and the reports and other documents relating to it shall, depending on the applicable national law and/or the partnership agreement, vest in the LP and/or its PPs. The partnership is entitled to establish the property rights of the products deriving from the project.

2. The ownership of outputs having the character of investments in infrastructure or productive investments realised within the project must remain with the concerned LP and/or PPs according to the timeframe as well as under the conditions set in Article 65 of the CPR. Should any of the conditions set by the mentioned Regulation not be met at a certain point of time, the MA/JS must be immediately informed by the concerned LP or PP. The MA will recover the unduly paid ERDF contribution in proportion to the period for which the requirements have not been fulfilled.

3. The MA reserves the right to use the outputs and results for information and communication actions in respect of the programme.

§ 16
Assignment, legal succession

1. The MA is entitled at any time to assign its rights under this contract. In case of assignment the MA will inform the LP without delay.

2. The LP is in exceptional cases and in well-founded circumstances allowed to assign its duties and rights under this contract only after prior written consent of the MA, in accordance with procedures for partner modification set in the programme manual.

3. Where according to national laws the legal personality does not change and where all assets of the LP or a PP are taken over so that a deterioration of the financial capacity of the acquiring institution is not to be expected (i.e. in cases of universal succession) prior consent by the MA is not necessary. The LP, however, shall submit related information together with all documents that are necessary to analyse the legal case in due time to the MA via the JS. If the MA comes to the conclusion that the conditions as stated above are not fulfilled (e.g. in cases of a singular succession), the LP will be informed that a

partner modification procedure as stated in § 16 (2) has to be initiated.

4. In case of assignment or any form of legal succession of a LP or PP the LP or PP concerned is obliged to assign all rights and obligations and all project related documents to each and any assignee or legal successor. Related reports to the MA and JS as requested in the programme documents have to be forwarded by the LP.

§ 17
Termination and repayment

1. In addition to the right of termination as laid down in § 3 the MA is entitled, in whole or in part, to terminate this contract and/or to demand repayment of subsidy in any of the following circumstances:
   a) the LP has obtained the subsidy through false or incomplete statements or through forged documents;
   b) the LP and its PPs receive additional funding from the European Union for all or part of the project expenditure reported under the programme during the period of the implementation of the project;
   c) the project has not been or cannot be implemented, or it has not been or cannot be implemented in due time;
   d) the project has not started in due time and a written reminder by the MA or JS remains unsuccessful;
   e) a change has occurred, e.g. with regard to nature, scale, ownership, cost, timing, partnership or completion of the project, that has put at risk the achievement of the results planned and stated in the latest version of the approved application form;
   f) the project outputs and results are not in line with those described in the approved application form;
   g) the LP has failed to submit evidence of project progresses (including reports, as in the overview table of reporting targets and deadlines annexed to this contract), or to supply necessary information needed to verify project compliance, provided that the LP has received a written reminder setting an adequate deadline and explicitly specifying the legal consequences of a failure to comply with requirements and has failed to comply with this deadline;
   h) the LP has infringed its duty to ask for prior written approval where indicated by this contract or in the programme manual or has failed to immediately report events delaying or preventing the implementation of the project funded or any circumstances that mean a change of the disbursement conditions and frameworks as laid down in this contract;
   i) the LP or its PPs obstruct or prevented the financial control and auditing as indicated in § 12 of this contract;
   j) the amount of funding awarded has been partially or entirely misapplied for purposes other than those agreed in this contract;
   k) insolvency proceedings are instituted against the assets of the LP or one of the PPs or insolvency proceedings are dismissed due to lack of assets for cost recovery or the LP or one of the PPs closes down or liquidates, provided that this appears to prevent or risk the achievement of the project objectives;
   l) the LP does – for any reasons – not make available the outputs to the MA;
   m) regulations of EU-law including the horizontal policies or national regulations have been violated;
   n) the ownership of project outputs having the character of investments in infrastructure or productive investments did not remain with the concerned LP and/or PPs for the timeframe and under the conditions set in Article 65 of the CPR;
   o) the LP and/or any of the PPs is in the situation of undertaking in difficulty, within the meaning of point (18) of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 651/2014 as well as in compliance with Article 7 (1) (d) of the ERDF Regulation;
   p) the LP has failed to fulfil any other conditions or requirements for assistance stipulated in this contract and the provisions it is based on, notably if these conditions or requirements are meant to guarantee the successful achievement of the programme objectives.

2. Prior to or instead of terminating the contract as provided for in this article, the MA may suspend payments as a precautionary measure, without prior notice. This measure shall be lifted as soon as the reasons for such measures cease to apply or requested proof can be furnished.

3. If the MA exercises its right of termination and the LP is demanded full or partial repayment of amounts already paid, the LP is obliged to transfer the repayment amount to the MA. The repayment amount is

due within one month following the date of the letter by which the MA asserts the repayment claim; the due date will be stated explicitly in the order for recovery.

4. If a LP or PP fails to return unduly paid funds in another project funded by the Interreg CENTRAL EUROPE Programme, the MA has the right to withdraw the corresponding ERDF from any open payment in this project.
5. If the MA exercises its right of termination, offsetting by the LP is excluded unless its claim is undisputed or recognised by declaratory judgement.
6. If the MA exercises its right of termination and the LP is demanded full or partial repayment of amounts already paid, any delay in effecting repayment shall give rise to interest on account of late payment, starting on the due date and ending on the date of actual payment. The rate of the late interest applied to the amount to be recovered will be calculated in accordance with Article 88 of the CPR.
7. After termination of this contract, the LP´s obligations (inter alia §§ 11, 12, 13, 17, 20) and liabilities remain.
8. Bank charges incurred by the repayment of amounts due to the MA shall be borne entirely by the LP.
9. If any of the circumstances indicated in the aforementioned point 1 of this article occur before the full amount of subsidy has been paid to the LP, payments may be discontinued and there shall be no claims to payment of the remaining amount.
10. As laid out in § 3.3, the MA is entitled to terminate this contract if the European Commission fails to make the funds available due to reasons that are outside of the sphere of influence of the programme.
11. Any further legal claims shall remain unaffected by the above provisions.

§ 18
Force majeure

1. Force majeure shall mean any unforeseeable and exceptional event affecting the fulfilment of any obligation under this subsidy contract, which is beyond the control of the LP and PPs and cannot be overcome despite their reasonable endeavours (e.g. substantial changes due to changes in political or financial terms). Any default of a product or service or delays in making them available for the purpose of performing this contract and affecting the project performance, including, for instance, anomalies in the functioning or performance of product or services, labour disputes, strikes or financial difficulties do not constitute force majeure.
2. If the LP or PPs are subject to force majeure liable to affect the fulfilment of its/their obligations under this subsidy contract, the LP shall notify the MA via the JS without delay, stating the nature, likely duration and foreseeable effects.
3. If the MA is subject to force majeure liable to affect the fulfilment of its obligations within the framework of this contract, it shall notify it to the LP without delay, stating the nature, likely duration and foreseeable effects.
4. Neither the MA nor the LP or the PPs shall be considered to be in breach of their obligations to execute the project if it has been prevented from complying by force majeure. Where LP or PPs cannot fulfil their obligations to execute the project due to force majeure, grant for accepted eligible expenditure occurred may be made only for those activities which have actually been executed up to the date of the event identified as force majeure. All necessary measures shall be taken to limit damage to the minimum.

§ 19
Litigation

1. This contract is governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the Federal Republic of Austria. Thus, the laws of Austria shall apply to all legal relations arising in connections with this agreement.
2. In case of disputes between the MA and the LP, presumption of the good faith from the LP will be privileged and, prior to litigation, mediation procedures shall be set in place.

3. In case of litigation the venue is the court of competent jurisdiction at the seat of the Administration of the City of Vienna (location 1010 Vienna, City Hall). Legal proceedings will be in German.

§ 20
Concluding provisions

1. The provisions mentioned in § 1 of this contract shall apply and the rights and obligations derived thereof shall become part of this contact. All cited laws, regulations and Programme documents mentioned are applicable in their latest valid version. The LP declares to respect the legal framework as mentioned and to contractually forward all relevant obligations and stipulations concerning the PPs arising from the present contract to the project partnership.
2. The programme language is English. Thus, all correspondence with the MA/JS under this contract must be in English language. Documents have to be submitted as requested in this contract or other programme documents.
3. Unless otherwise stated, all communication is sent to the JS with contact details mentioned on the programme website.
4. If any provision in this contract should be wholly or partly ineffective, the parties to this contract undertake to replace the ineffective provision by an effective provision which comes as close as possible to the purpose of the ineffective provision. The ineffectiveness and invalidity of any provision of this agreement shall not affect the validity or enforceability of any other provisions, which shall remain in full force and effect.
5. In case of differences that are not ruled by this contract, the parties agree to find a conjoint solution.
6. Amendments and supplements to this contract and any waiver of the requirement of the written form must be made in written form and have to be indicated as such. Consequently, any changes of the present contract shall only be effective if they have been agreed on in writing and have been designated as amendment of or supplement to the contract.
7. Any costs, fees or taxes not eligible or any other duties arising from the conclusion or implementation of this agreement shall be borne by the LP and/or its PPs.
8. The LP is free to accept and sign this contract within two months after having been offered it by the MA (date of sending). After two months the offer of the MA loses any relevance unless the MA agrees to a prolongation of this period of time.
9. The present contract shall come into force subject to the handwritten or qualified electronic signature of both parties to this contract. It remains valid as long as any duties linked to the ERDF subsidy might be claimed and in any case at least until the end of the applicable retention period as communicated by the MA to the LP in compliance with the programme manual.

Budapest, 13 May 2024

.....	.....
(Place + Date)	(Place + Date)
Gergely Karácsony	
.....	.....
Name of the legal representative of the lead partner	Legal representative of the City Vienna, Managing Authority of the Interreg CENTRAL EUROPE programme
.....	Signed by: Oliver Michael Pelzl Date: 17.05.2024 11:15:00 TRUST This document is digitally signed! This document bearing a qualified electronic signature has the same legal standing as a handwritten document in accordance with Article 25 (2) of Regulation (EU) No. 910/2014 of 23 July 2014 ('eIDAS-VO') Validation: Information for checking the electronic signature can be found at: www.a-trust.at/pdf
(Signature + Stamp)	(Signature + Stamp)

Annexes:

- Approved application form (version 2)
- Overview table on reporting targets and deadlines

The following documents, forming part of the legal framework to be observed in compliance with § 1, can be downloaded from the programme's website www.interreg-central.eu

- Programme manual
- Terms of Reference for the call for proposals under which the project was selected for funding.

PÉNZÜGYI ELLENJEGYZÉST VÉGEZTE Berente Katalin 2024.05.02 12:40:09 +02'00'

LÁTTAM dr. Nagy Judit főosztályvezető

Annex 1

Overview tables on reporting targets and deadlines

Joint Finance Report

Period Number	Start Date	End Date	Reporting Date	Amount to be reported
Preparation	N/A	N/A	N/A	17.500,00
1	01/06/2024	30/11/2024	31/01/2025	87.588,00
2	01/12/2024	31/05/2025	31/07/2025	135.485,00
3	01/06/2025	30/11/2025	31/01/2026	190.233,00
4	01/12/2025	31/05/2026	31/07/2026	277.284,00
5	01/06/2026	30/11/2026	31/01/2027	319.480,20
6	01/12/2026	31/05/2027	31/08/2027	358.519,00

Joint Activity Report

Period Number	Start Date	End Date	Reporting Date
1-2	01/06/2024	31/05/2025	31/07/2025
3-4	01/06/2025	31/05/2026	31/07/2026
5-6	01/06/2026	31/05/2027	31/08/2027

Co-funded by
the European Union

CE0200700

Solar4CE-Cities

Application Form Export

Downloaded on 16.04.2024, 13:36 GMT+2

Version 2.0

Form language: EN

Input language: EN

Currency: EUR

A - Project identification

A.1 Project identification

Project ID (automatically created)	CE0200700
Name of the lead partner organisation	Budapest Főváros Önkormányzata
Name of the lead partner organisation (in English language)	Municipality of Budapest
Project title	Boosting urban solar revolution for Central Europe
Project acronym	Solar4CE-Cities
Programme priority	Cooperating for a greener central Europe
Programme priority specific objective	SO2.1: Supporting the energy transition to a climate-neutral central Europe
Project duration (nr. of months)	36

A.2 Project summary

Please give a short overview of the project and describe:

- the common challenge of the programme area your project is tackling;
- the overall project objective and the expected change your project will make to the current situation;
- what is innovative about your project;
- the main outputs and results your project will develop and who will benefit from them;
- the implementation approach you plan to take and why transnational cooperation is needed.

Solar4CE-Cities aims to response the recent energy crisis pressures on CE region having a heavy dependence on natural gas import. Volatile energy prices and growing energy bills evenly affect all actors, such as public bodies, municipalities, institutions, citizens and businesses. Combatting this can be best achieved by a swift solar power penetration in cities. Widescale deployment of PV panels on rooftops, also set as a key intention by EU Solar Strategy, are impeded by administrative, technological, financial, and knowledge barriers faced by citizens and other end-users in lack of supportive policy frameworks. To tackle this joint transnational challenge, 3 local public authority and infrastructure service provider partners from Budapest, Udine and Maribor, supported by 2 higher education and research organisations partners from Austria and Germany, will commonly develop replicable solutions, focusing on the novel concept of prosumption. To bring a real change, transnational cooperation is central because cities joining forces can elaborating efficient transferable tools and strategies, as well as stimulate national governances to take effective steps to clear policy obstacles, while also providing a bottom-up support. To achieve this, Solar4CE-Cities will jointly assess the feasibility of complementary collective and cross-sectoral prosumer schemes, establish innovative business models and pilot communities adopting them, co-developing a transnational strategy promoting urban prosumerism and translate it to tailored local actions via an overall active involvement of stakeholders including citizens. Solar4CE-Cities Mission alliance formed by PPs and APs will bring forward the results also after the project lifetime. In three years of cooperation efficient policy tools set up are expected to lead to wide-spreading of urban solar power which will contribute to both strengthen energy security of CE cities and regions, and reach climate neutrality targets.

A.3 Project partner overview

Partner Number	Status	Name of the organisation in English	Partner role in the project	Country (NUTS 0)	Partner total eligible budget
1	Active	Municipality of Budapest	LP	Magyarország (HU)	465500.00
2	Active	Municipality of Udine	PP	Italia (IT)	350145.20
3	Active	Public Utility Holding Company of Maribor	PP	Slovenija (SI)	196434.00
4	Active	Oeko-Institut – Institute for Applied Ecology	PP	Deutschland (DE)	162400.00
5	Active	TU Wien	PP	Österreich (AT)	211610.00

A.4 Project budget overview

Programme funding			Contribution					Total eligible budget
Funding source	Funding amount	Co-financing rate (%)	Automatic public contribution	Public contribution	Total public contribution	Private contribution	Total partner contribution	
ERDF	1.108.871,36	80,00 %	69.825,00	174.912,84	244.737,84	32.480,00	277.217,84	1.386.089,20
Total EU funds	1.108.871,36	80,00 %	69.825,00	174.912,84	244.737,84	32.480,00	277.217,84	1.386.089,20
Total eligible budget	1.108.871,36	80,00 %	69.825,00	174.912,84	244.737,84	32.480,00	277.217,84	1.386.089,20

A.5 Project outputs and result overview

Programme output indicator	Aggregated value per Programme output indicator	Measurement unit	Output number	Output title	Output target value	Programme result indicator	Baseline	Result indicator target value	Measurement unit
Strategies and action plans jointly developed	4,00	strategy /action plan	Output 1.2	Transnational Solar4CE-Cities Strategy	1,00	Joint strategies and action plans taken up by organisations	0,00	4,00	joint strategy /action plan
			Output 3.1	City action plans on solar penetration boosted by a prosumption enabling framework	3,00				
Organisations cooperating across borders	9,00	organisations	Output 1.1	Solar4CE-Cities Mission founded	9,00	Organisations cooperating across borders after project completion	0,00	9,00	organisations
Jointly developed solutions	1,00	solutions	Output 2.2	Solar4CE-Cities Handbook of collective and cross-sectoral solar prosumer business models	1,00	Solutions taken up or up-scaled by organisations	0,00	1,00	solutions
Pilot actions	1,00	pilot actions	Output	Collective	1,00				

Programme output indicator	Aggregated value per Programme output indicator	Measurement unit	Output number	Output title	Output target value	Programme result indicator	Baseline	Result indicator target value	Measurement unit
developed jointly and implemented in projects			2.1	prosumer pilot actions					

B - Project partners

B.0 Partners overview

Partner Number	Status	Name of the organisation in English	Country (NUTS 0)	Abbreviated name of organisation	Partner role in the project	B.2 Associated partners	Partner total eligible budget
1	Active	Municipality of Budapest	Magyarország (HU)	MUNBUD	LP	UIV Urban Innovation Vienna GmbH Budapest Főváros XI. Kerület Újbuda Önkormányzata ELMŰ Hálózati Kft.	465.500,00
2	Active	Municipality of Udine	Italia (IT)	Udine	PP		350.145,20
3	Active	Public Utility Holding Company of Maribor	Slovenija (SI)	JHMB	PP	Mestna občina Maribor	196.434,00
4	Active	Oeko-Institut – Institute for Applied Ecology	Deutschland (DE)	Oeko-Institut	PP		162.400,00
5	Active	TU Wien	Österreich (AT)	TUW	PP		211.610,00

B.1 Project partner 1

B.1.1 Partner Identity	
Partner number	1
Partner role	LP
Name of the organisation in original language	Budapest Főváros Önkormányzata
Name of the organisation in English	Municipality of Budapest
Abbreviated name of organisation	MUNBUD
Department / unit / division	Department for Climate and Environmental Affairs, Department for Public Procurement and Project Management
B.1.2 Partner main address	
Country (NUTS 0)	Magyarország (HU)
Region (NUTS 2)	Budapest (HU11)
NUTS 3	Budapest (HU110)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Városház utca 9-11 1052 Budapest
Homepage	https://budapest.hu
Address of department / unit / division (if applicable)	
Country (NUTS 0)	Magyarország (HU)
Region (NUTS 2)	Budapest (HU11)
NUTS 3	Budapest (HU110)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Városház utca 9-11. 1052 Budapest
B.1.3 Legal and financial information	
Type of partner	Local public authority
Subtype of partner	
Legal status	Public
Sector of activity at NACE group level	O.84
Co-financing rate (%)	80

B.1.3 Legal and financial information	
VAT number (if applicable)	HU15735636
Other identifier number (if VAT number is not available, some other organisation identifier should be used)	
Other identifier description (specification of the type of identifier)	
PIC (from EC Participant Register), if available	959102439
B.1.4 Legal Representative	
Legal representative	Mr. Gergely Karácsony
B.1.5 Contact person	
Contact person	Ms. Dóra Anna Kókai
Email	kokaid@budapest.hu
Telephone	+3613271690

B.1.6 Partner motivation, expertise and contribution

Please describe the organisation's thematic competences and experiences relevant for the project. Please also describe what is the main business of the organisation and if the organisation is normally performing economic activities on the market.

Municipality of the City of Budapest is a public body, representing Budapest which is the capital and the largest city of Hungary. Budapest is the country's principal political, cultural, commercial, industrial, and transportation centre. In November 2019 the city's General Assembly enacted a climate emergency and drawn up a carbon neutrality plan (SECAP) in 2021. The Municipality of Budapest – as a largest public authority in Hungary – is a beneficiary of several EU funded large infrastructural development projects as well as partner of many other R&D&I projects. The City is part of the EUROCITIES network that brings together local governments of Europe's largest cities and 40 partner cities. Budapest is signatory of the Covenant of Mayors, a movement of European cities taking climate and energy action for the reduction of GHG emissions and joined the Climate-KIC – Europe's largest public-private innovation partnership to address the challenge of climate change – and the Global Cities Network on Sustainable Procurement that drives sustainable consumption and production by implementing sustainable innovation projects. In 2018 Budapest the ICLEI and Procura+ Networks and became a member of Energy Cities - European Association of local authorities in energy transition.
Budapest has been selected to the 100 participating cities to receive the Commission's support to achieving the goal of Climate-Neutral and Smart Cities by 2030 (Cities Mission). The development of the Climate City Contract has been started and the roadmap for net-zero carbon emissions with a deadline of December 2023 has been adopted by the General Assembly. The Contract will mark an important milestone to reach the net-zero goal.
Through the NetZeroCities Pilot Cities Programme Budapest will establish a Climate Agency in the form

B.1.6 Partner motivation, expertise and contribution

of ESCO (one-stop-shop model) to develop financial models in cooperation with commercial banks and international financial actors. The Agency will be responsible for ensuring that the financial products reach the end users and smart technical solutions are deployed in the refurbishments.

What is the role and involvement (contribution and main activities) of your organisation in the project?

Municipality of the City of Budapest is the Lead Partner (LP) of the project, it will ensure the overall financial management, professional coordination of the project, communication between partners and with the Joint Secretariat, as well as the overall communication of the project. The LP will host the kick-off meeting in Budapest and organize the Final Event.
Budapest will provide the pilot site and will be responsible for all locally performed project activities in Hungary, but will also provide a set of valuable inputs for the project level activities.
The Municipality will lead WP3 and coordinate all its activities. In A.3.2, LP will act as a mentoring partner, compiling the solar mapping related good practices (D.3.2.1), together with the Austrian AP UIV that conveys Vienna's relevant know-how and TUW, and supporting Udine and Maribor implementing mapping (D.3.2.2), while also upgrading Budapest's online map (D.3.2.3), and preparing the Joint manual (D.3.2.4).
In WP1, in terms of transnational outcomes, LP is responsible for a common guidance for stakeholder landscapes (D.1.1.1), Solar4Cities Mission set up (D.1.1.3 and O.1.1), and support for Oeko-Institut to formulate Transnational Solar Vision (D.1.2.3) and Strategy (D.1.3.2 and O.1.2).
In WP2, its project level tasks are organizing 2 on-site good practice study visits (D.2.2.2), taking part in the pilot exchange activities, and collating the 3 cities relevant reports (D.2.2.1), producing a professional project video and fact cards (D.2.4.3), with contents by Oeko-Institut, preparing the summary reports on external events (D.2.5.1) and national knowledge transfer workshops (D.2.5.2).
Regarding locally based activities in Budapest, LP will carry out same activities than other city PPs, however, always in a coordinated way across all PPs, such as:
In WP1: Stakeholder landscape report and setting up the local 3-tier SCM (D.1.1.1, its APs ELMŰ Network Ltd., DSO of Budapest, and Municipality of District 11 will play key role, the latter particularly in the pilot activity), national level policy scoping study (D.1.2.2) and recommendations, along with roundtables (D.1.3.1).
In WP2: Setting up the local Solar Task Force with report on pilot co-creation activities, (D.2.2.1), local pilot action delivery (D.2.3.1), producing short promotion videos, knowledge transfer workshop in HU (D. 2.5.2), at least 1 external thematic event participation (D.2.5.1).
In WP3: Local baseline analysis (D.3.1.1), kick start (D.3.1.3) and activation communication campaigns, incl. Prosumer Call process (D.3.3.1), organizing and facilitating participatory events of Solar Bootcamp, Matchmaking and Pitch event (D.3.3.2), Solar City Lab's community action planning (D.3.4.2), developing the city concepts on the enabling framework (D.3.4.1), as well as the co-designed action plan (D.3.4.3) and ensure endorsement.

If you are the project lead partner, please describe here your organisation's capacity and experience in managing and coordinating EU co-financed projects or other international projects. If you are the project partner that will coordinate communication (i.e. taking over the role of project communication manager), please describe here what are your organisation's relevant communication competences and experiences.

The Municipality of Budapest is a beneficiary of several EU-funded projects, both from national operative programmes (large-scale infrastructure projects), from direct EU resources, such as the Climate-KIC, Urban Mobility KIC, H2020, Interreg, LIFE, Urbact-UIA and from other sources (e.g. EUKI). Currently the city is being involved as project partner in 13 direct EU funded and 19 national OP funded projects, and therefore has relevant experience in communicating and disseminating project results.

B.1.6 Partner motivation, expertise and contribution

The Municipality has solid
experience as in project coordination as well: we have been the lead partner in Climate-KIC, Urbact or EUKI projects. Three departments will be involved in project management: the Department for Climate and Environmental Affairs will coordinate the project on the professional level, the Department for Public Procurement and Project Management will manage the administrative, financial and procurement-related elements, and our Open Budapest Unit will work on citizens' engagement. In terms of urban planning and mobility related
elements, the City will provide its expertise for the consortium too. The Municipality has now 2 years of experience in public engagement, and we are eager to explore how the methodologies of participatory budgeting and citizens' assemblies can raise awareness around climate change and draw the citizens' attention to the policy goals of the EU Green Deal. The Municipality has recently launched its first and second participatory budgeting cycle (of 750 000 EUR) and held its first citizens' assembly on climate mitigation objectives in September 2020. The next citizens' assembly in 2022 was focused on
mobility and air quality-related challenges. The results of our citizen's engagement activities are fed into specific policies and action plans (e.g. SECAP). Municipality of Budapest has a deputy mayor assigned to participatory community engagement.

B.1.7 Budget

Partner budget options	Percentage
Other costs Flat Rate	40%

The partner budgets overview table can be separately exported as an Excel file

B.1.8 Cofinancing

Source	Amount	Percentage
ERDF	372.400,00	80,00 %
Partner contribution	93.100,00	20,00 %
Partner total eligible budget	465.500,00	100,00 %

Origin of partner contribution

Source of contribution	Legal status	Amount	% of total partner budget
MUNBUD	Public	23.275,00	5,00 %
Ministry of Finance	Automatic Public	69.825,00	15,00 %

Contribution

Sub-total public contribution	23.275,00	5,00 %
Sub-total automatic public contribution	69.825,00	15,00 %
Total	0,00	0,00 %

Contribution		
Total eligible budget	93.100,00	20,00 %
State Aid		
B.1.9 State Aid information (Partner self-check)		
A. Is the partner involved in economic activities within the project?		
1. Will the partner implement activities and/or offer goods/services for which a market exists?	No	
2. Are there activities/goods/services that could have been undertaken by an operator with the view of making profit (even if this is not the partner's intention)?	No	
B. Does the partner and/or any third party receive a selective advantage within the project?		
1. Does the partner gain any benefits (or is relieved of any costs) from the economic activities mentioned under section A, which it would not have received in the normal course of business, i.e. in the absence of funding granted through the project?	No	
2. Does any economic operator (e.g. SMEs) that is outside the partnership (i.e. not listed as partner in the application form) receive an advantage through activities carried out by the partner within the project?	No	
C. State aid relevant activities (select from drop-down menu based on C.4 entries)		
D. Direct State aid regime as in Subsidy Contract (to be filled in ONLY after project selection)		

B.1 Project partner 2

B.1.1 Partner Identity	
Partner number	2
Partner role	PP
Name of the organisation in original language	Comune di Udine
Name of the organisation in English	Municipality of Udine
Abbreviated name of organisation	Udine
Department / unit / division	EU Funding Office
B.1.2 Partner main address	
Country (NUTS 0)	Italia (IT)
Region (NUTS 2)	Friuli-Venezia Giulia (ITH4)
NUTS 3	Udine (ITH42)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	via Lionello 1 33100 Udine
Homepage	www.comune.udine.it
Address of department / unit / division (if applicable)	
Country (NUTS 0)	Italia (IT)
Region (NUTS 2)	Friuli-Venezia Giulia (ITH4)
NUTS 3	Udine (ITH42)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	via Lionello 1 33100 Udine
B.1.3 Legal and financial information	
Type of partner	Local public authority
Subtype of partner	
Legal status	Public
Sector of activity at NACE group level	O.84
Co-financing rate (%)	80
VAT number (if applicable)	IT00168650307

B.1.3 Legal and financial information	
Other identifier number (if VAT number is not available, some other organisation identifier should be used)	00168650307
Other identifier description (specification of the type of identifier)	Fiscal number (codice fiscale)
PIC (from EC Participant Register), if available	989937769
B.1.4 Legal Representative	
Legal representative	Mr. Alberto Felice De Toni
B.1.5 Contact person	
Contact person	Mr. Rodolfo Londero
Email	rodolfo.londero@comune.udine.it
Telephone	0039 (0)432 1272538

B.1.6 Partner motivation, expertise and contribution

Please describe the organisation's thematic competences and experiences relevant for the project. Please also describe what is the main business of the organisation and if the organisation is normally performing economic activities on the market.

The Municipality of Udine manages a bundle of basic services for the citizens:
- non-economic services: for responding to the needs of vulnerable citizens
- social services of general interest: as local police, nurseries, school buildings, public lighting, environment, urban planning
- local services of general economic interest: as natural gas distribution, district heating, waste collecting, car parking, funerals and so on (managed through special purpose companies which are separate from the public body)

The Municipality performs economic activities relevant only for the Value Added Tax (nursery, school catering, etc.).

In the last years the Municipality increased its efforts in the environment and energy efficiency sector. The Municipality has adopted its Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (SECAP) and got EMAS Certified. Udine is member of Energy Cities, a European network including local and regional authorities engaged in the energy transition. The Municipality has a dedicated team for managing the EU funds and Energy Efficiency. The city opened last year an Energy Information Office open to citizens for getting information on energy efficiency, tariffs, and incentives. The Municipality has a plan for PV investing on its publicly owned buildings' rooftops (70 KW on the public swimming pool which will be realized during 2023) and others also planned.
The Municipality has been a partner in a number of Interreg projects. For example, in the "ALPGRIDS: Increasing RES uptake through Microgrids in the Alps" project (Alpine Space programme 2019-2022) it coordinated a pilot action amining to improve knowledge on how microgrids work, stimulate awareness

B.1.6 Partner motivation, expertise and contribution

of microgrids among citizens, community-based stakeholders and public authorities. In “Adriadapt: a Resilience information platform for Adriatic cities and towns” project (Italy-Croatia 2019-2021) Udine was committed to define tools and strategies in order to develop a Climate Adaptation Plan and Strategy to cope with climate challenges and effects. The “Citycircle: Circular economy hubs in peripheral urban centres in Central Europe” project (Central Europe 2019-2022) was focused on innovation capacities of peripheral urban centers of Central Europe: Udine acted as a centre of circular innovation and stimulated regenerative practices in both urban and the surrounding industrial areas. Udine currently is applying to IRCE funds with the ECCEA Energy Communities in Central Europe Area with a pilot for a REC which involves public and private participants.

What is the role and involvement (contribution and main activities) of your organisation in the project?

The Municipality of Udine will be responsible for delivering all local activities in Udine during the project, but will also support project level actions with valuable inputs and feedback.
Due to the extensive experiences gained in managing participatory processes, Udine will be responsible for preparing the Cookbook of good practices for community and stakeholder engagement (D.3.1.2).
Regarding locally based activities in Udine, the Municipality will carry out the same activities that other city PPs in their city, however, always in a coordinated way across all PPs, such as:
In WP1: Developing the stakeholder landscape report and set up the local 3-tier SCM (D.1.1.1), national level policy scoping study (D.1.2.2) and recommendations, as well as organizing the roundtables (D. 1.3.1).
In WP2: Setting up the local Solar Task Force and preparing the local pilot related reports on the co-creation activities, (D.2.2.1), local pilot action delivery (D.2.3.1), producing short promotion videos, participating at at least 1 external thematic event for synergy building or dissemination reason (D.2.5.1), and organizing the Italian knowledge transfer and capacity building workshop (D.2.5.2).
In WP3: Conducting the local baseline analysis, incl. a community attitude survey (D.3.1.1), communication campaigns for the kick start (D.3.1.3) and for activation, including the Prosumer Launchpad Call and application process (D.3.3.1), organizing and facilitating participatory events such as the Solar Bootcamp, Matchmaking and Pitch event (D.3.3.2), Solar City Lab’s community action planning (D.3.4.2), performing the solar potential analysis and mapping activity (D.3.2.2), developing the city concepts on the enabling framework (D.3.4.1), as well as the co-designed action plan (D.3.4.3) and ensure their endorsement.

If you are the project lead partner, please describe here your organisation’s capacity and experience in managing and coordinating EU co-financed projects or other international projects. If you are the project partner that will coordinate communication (i.e. taking over the role of project communication manager), please describe here what are your organisation’s relevant communication competences and experiences.

B.1.7 Budget

Partner budget options	Percentage
Office and administration flat rate based on direct staff costs	15%
Travel and accommodation flat rate	6%

The partner budgets overview table can be separately exported as an Excel file

B.1.8 Cofinancing			
Source		**Amount**	**Percentage**
ERDF		280.116,16	80,00 %
Partner contribution		70.029,04	20,00 %
Partner total eligible budget		350.145,20	100,00 %
Origin of partner contribution			
Source of contribution	**Legal status**	**Amount**	**% of total partner budget**
Udine	Public	70.029,04	20,00 %
Contribution			
Sub-total public contribution		70.029,04	20,00 %
Sub-total automatic public contribution		0,00	0,00 %
Total		0,00	0,00 %
Total eligible budget		70.029,04	20,00 %
State Aid			
B.1.9 State Aid information (Partner self-check)			
A. Is the partner involved in economic activities within the project?			
1. Will the partner implement activities and/or offer goods/services for which a market exists?		No	
2. Are there activities/goods/services that could have been undertaken by an operator with the view of making profit (even if this is not the partner's intention)?		No	
B. Does the partner and/or any third party receive a selective advantage within the project?			
1. Does the partner gain any benefits (or is relieved of any costs) from the economic activities mentioned under section A, which it would not have received in the normal course of business, i.e. in the absence of funding granted through the project?		No	
2. Does any economic operator (e.g. SMEs) that is outside the partnership (i.e. not listed as partner in the application form) receive an		No	

B. Does the partner and/or any third party receive a selective advantage within the project?	
advantage through activities carried out by the partner within the project?	
C. State aid relevant activities (select from drop-down menu based on C.4 entries)	
D. Direct State aid regime as in Subsidy Contract (to be filled in ONLY after project selection)	

B.1 Project partner 3

B.1.1 Partner Identity	
Partner number	3
Partner role	PP
Name of the organisation in original language	Javni holding Maribor
Name of the organisation in English	Public Utility Holding Company of Maribor
Abbreviated name of organisation	JHMB
Department / unit / division	
B.1.2 Partner main address	
Country (NUTS 0)	Slovenija (SI)
Region (NUTS 2)	Vzhodna Slovenija (SI03)
NUTS 3	Podravska (SI032)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Zagrebška cesta 30 2000 Maribor
Homepage	www.jhmb.si
Address of department / unit / division (if applicable)	
Country (NUTS 0)	
Region (NUTS 2)	
NUTS 3	
Street, House number, Postal code, City	
B.1.3 Legal and financial information	
Type of partner	Infrastructure and (public) service provider
Subtype of partner	
Legal status	Public
Sector of activity at NACE group level	N.82
Co-financing rate (%)	80
VAT number (if applicable)	SI56143028
Other identifier number (if VAT number is not	8709459000

B.1.3 Legal and financial information	
available, some other organisation identifier should be used)	
Other identifier description (specification of the type of identifier)	(registration number)
PIC (from EC Participant Register), if available	892363917
B.1.4 Legal Representative	
Legal representative	Mr. Andrej Rihter
B.1.5 Contact person	
Contact person	Mr. Damjan Zmazek
Email	damjan.zmazek@jhmb.si
Telephone	0038641436358

B.1.6 Partner motivation, expertise and contribution

Please describe the organisation's thematic competences and experiences relevant for the project. Please also describe what is the main business of the organisation and if the organisation is normally performing economic activities on the market.

Public Utility Holding Company of Maribor is an independent legal entity 100% owned by the municipality of Maribor. The companies from the holding take care of energy supply, water supply, cleanliness of the city, public lighting, organization, management, and operation of urban public transport, etc. It is a strategic company responsible for high-quality operation and improvement of public utilities in the city. The Holding encourages and leads project developments of its own and also of partner organizations. In cooperation with companies from the corporate group it takes care of various development projects in Maribor. RES are one of the essential directions of improvements, which are consistently followed by all companies in the group. In the field of RES, together with its company, Energy and Environment d.o.o., the Holding has already implemented various projects that tackle energy self-sufficiency of the city of Maribor (e.g. project for high temperature heat pump Pristan, installation of a production plant for cogeneration of heat and electricity (CHP) in the boiler room of Energetika Maribor (3 MW), a solar power plant on the roof of the Pristan swimming pool, etc.). The Holding and its companies represent wide thematic knowledge that is relevant in SOLAR4CE-Cities. Installation of solar power plants and collectors, high temperature heat pump and cogeneration are some of the examples that are carried out within the corporate group.
Public Utility Holding Company of Maribor successfully connects and coordinates the operations and projects of nine companies from the JHMB Group. At the same time, it also provides various services to these companies, namely in the fields of finance, accounting, legal advice, etc.
The holding provides support and active cooperation in realizing the vision of the city of Maribor by targeting the entire development spectrum, from infrastructure and communal activities to a single city service center in the domain of commercial public services, market activities and services of public importance. The operation of Public Utility Holding Maribor is focused on effectively meeting the needs of all service users while introducing smart technologies and a high level of environmental protection.
The companies from the JHMB Group carry out many projects in the City of Maribor and are one of the

B.1.6 Partner motivation, expertise and contribution

main generators of development. The holding connects and strategically directs them.
The holding pays great attention to energy self-sufficiency and sustainable development. In cooperation with the Municipality of Maribor, companies from the JHMB Group and other commercial companies, it carries out activities that increase energy self-sufficiency based on the use of solar energy.

What is the role and involvement (contribution and main activities) of your organisation in the project?

The Public Utility Holding Company of Maribor will be responsible for delivering all local activities in Maribor during the project, in cooperation with its AP, Municipality of Maribor, but will also support project level actions with valuable inputs and feedback.
Regarding locally based activities in Maribor, the Holding will carry out the same activities that other city PPs in their city, however, always in a coordinated way across all PPs, such as:
In WP1: Developing the stakeholder landscape report and set up the local 3-tier SCM (D.1.1.1), national level policy scoping study (D.1.2.2) and recommendations, as well as organizing the roundtables (D. 1.3.1).
In WP2: Setting up the local Solar Task Force and preparing the local pilot related reports on the co-creation activities, (D.2.2.1), local pilot action delivery (D.2.3.1), producing short promotion videos, participating at at least 1 external thematic event for synergy building or dissemination reason (D.2.5.1), and organizing the Slovenian knowledge transfer and capacity building workshop (D.2.5.2).
In WP3: Conducting the local baseline analysis, incl. a community attitude survey (D.3.1.1), communication campaigns for the kick start (D.3.1.3) and for activation, including the Prosumer Launchpad Call and application process (D.3.3.1), organizing and facilitating participatory events such as the Solar Bootcamp, Matchmaking and Pitch event (D.3.3.2), Solar City Lab's community action planning (D.3.4.2), performing the solar potential analysis and mapping activity (D.3.2.2), developing the city concepts on the enabling framework (D.3.4.1), as well as the co-designed action plan (D.3.4.3) and ensure their endorsement.
The Holding will be strongly supported by its AP, Municipality of Maribor in all activities, particularly those related to stakeholder and public involvement, and policy building.

If you are the project lead partner, please describe here your organisation's capacity and experience in managing and coordinating EU co-financed projects or other international projects. If you are the project partner that will coordinate communication (i.e. taking over the role of project communication manager), please describe here what are your organisation's relevant communication competences and experiences.

B.1.7 Budget

Partner budget options	Percentage
Other costs Flat Rate	40%

The partner budgets overview table can be separately exported as an Excel file

B.1.8 Cofinancing

Source	Amount	Percentage
ERDF	157.147,20	80,00 %

B.1.8 Cofinancing

Source	Amount	Percentage
Partner contribution	39.286,80	20,00 %
Partner total eligible budget	196.434,00	100,00 %

Origin of partner contribution

Source of contribution	Legal status	Amount	% of total partner budget
JHMB	Public	39.286,80	20,00 %

Contribution

Sub-total public contribution	39.286,80	20,00 %
Sub-total automatic public contribution	0,00	0,00 %
Total	0,00	0,00 %
Total eligible budget	39.286,80	20,00 %

State Aid

B.1.9 State Aid information (Partner self-check)

A. Is the partner involved in economic activities within the project?

1. Will the partner implement activities and/or offer goods/services for which a market exists?	No
2. Are there activities/goods/services that could have been undertaken by an operator with the view of making profit (even if this is not the partner's intention)?	No

B. Does the partner and/or any third party receive a selective advantage within the project?

1. Does the partner gain any benefits (or is relieved of any costs) from the economic activities mentioned under section A, which it would not have received in the normal course of business, i.e. in the absence of funding granted through the project?	No
2. Does any economic operator (e.g. SMEs) that is outside the partnership (i.e. not listed as partner in the application form) receive an advantage through activities carried out by the partner within the project?	No

C. State aid relevant activities (select from drop-down menu based on C.4 entries)	
D. Direct State aid regime as in Subsidy Contract (to be filled in ONLY after project selection)	

B.1 Project partner 4

B.1.1 Partner Identity	
Partner number	4
Partner role	PP
Name of the organisation in original language	Öko-Institut – Institut für angewandte Ökologie e.V.
Name of the organisation in English	Oeko-Institut – Institute for Applied Ecology
Abbreviated name of organisation	Oeko-Institut
Department / unit / division	Energy & Climate
B.1.2 Partner main address	
Country (NUTS 0)	Deutschland (DE)
Region (NUTS 2)	Freiburg (DE13)
NUTS 3	Freiburg im Breisgau, Stadtkreis (DE131)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Merzhauser Strasse 173 79100 Freiburg
Homepage	www.oeko.de
Address of department / unit / division (if applicable)	
Country (NUTS 0)	Deutschland (DE)
Region (NUTS 2)	Freiburg (DE13)
NUTS 3	Freiburg im Breisgau, Stadtkreis (DE131)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Merzhauser Strasse 173 79100 Freiburg
B.1.3 Legal and financial information	
Type of partner	Higher education and research organisations
Subtype of partner	
Legal status	Private
Sector of activity at NACE group level	M.72
Co-financing rate (%)	80
VAT number (if applicable)	DE142117254

B.1.3 Legal and financial information	
Other identifier number (if VAT number is not available, some other organisation identifier should be used)	
Other identifier description (specification of the type of identifier)	
PIC (from EC Participant Register), if available	999519817
B.1.4 Legal Representative	
Legal representative	Mr. André Nelius
B.1.5 Contact person	
Contact person	Mr. Prof. Dr. Dierk Bauknecht
Email	d.bauknecht@oeko.de
Telephone	+4976145295230

B.1.6 Partner motivation, expertise and contribution

Please describe the organisation's thematic competences and experiences relevant for the project. Please also describe what is the main business of the organisation and if the organisation is normally performing economic activities on the market.

Oeko-Institut is a leading independent European research and consultancy institute working for a sustainable future. Founded in 1977, the institute develops principles and strategies for realising the vision of sustainable development globally, nationally and locally.
Oeko-Institut employs more than 170 staff, including more than 120 researchers at three locations in Germany – Freiburg, Darmstadt and Berlin. They complete almost 380 projects each year, tackling both national and international issues. Work is organised around the subjects of Chemicals Management and Technology Assessment, Energy and Climate, Immission and Radiation Protection, Agriculture and Biodiversity, Sustainability in Consumption, Mobility, Resource Management and Industry, Nuclear Engineering and Facility Safety as well as Law, Policy and Governance.
Based on value-oriented research, the institute provides consultancy for decision-makers in politics, industry and civil society. Since it was founded the institute has been working on an interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary basis – with partners from industry, research and civil society – in cooperative projects and network structures, whenever appropriate to the research issues at hand.
The institute's key clients are ministries and federal agencies, industrial enterprises and the European Union. In addition, the institute is commissioned by non-governmental organisations and environmental associations. Oeko-Institut collaborates with research institutions and is active in national and international networks such as in Ecornet (Ecological Research Network).
Oeko-Institut is a non-profit association. Financial resources come mainly from third-party, project-based funding. Contributions and donations made by the association's 2,000 members guarantee independence. In 2020, the institute's annual turnover ran to 17 million Euros.

What is the role and involvement (contribution and main activities) of your organisation in the project?

B.1.6 Partner motivation, expertise and contribution

Oeko-Institut is one of the knowledge provider PPs in Solar4CE-Cities. The institute will be in charge of WP1 as WP leader coordinating activities A.1.2 and A.1.3, prepare the EU policy baseline survey (D. 1.2.1) and a common guide for performing the national level scoping studies (D.1.2.2), compile the Solar4CE-Cities Vision (D.1.2.3) and the Solar4CE-Cities Strategy (D.1.3.2), as well as a report with synthetizing the national policy recommendations (D.1.3.1) developed by PPs and their stakeholders. Within WP2, Oeko-Institute will prepare the benchmark study on collective prosumer business models (D.2.1.1), give thematic support to LP for identifying/ selecting relevant good practice cases to organize study visits to (D.2.2.2). They will support TUW in preparing the final digital Handbook (D.2.4.2), mostly in terms of the prosumption business models, as well as deliver thematic content in the same field for the project video (D.2.4.3), to be produced by LP. Joint methodological guidance for the national knowledge transfer and capacity building workshops (D.2.5.2) will be also prepared by Oeko-Institut. Within WP3, Oeko-Institut prepares joint guidelines for local baseline surveys and edits them in a comparative synthesis report (D.3.1.1.), and also a guidance for cities to prepare their enabling framework concepts (D.3.4.1), as well as puts together a joint report on cities' community-based action planning events (D.3.4.2; city reports provided by PPs).
Oeko-Institut will participate at at least 2 external thematic events, one specifically for learning on innovative prosumption business models to be channeled in the good practice/benchmark study (D. 2.1.1).

If you are the project lead partner, please describe here your organisation's capacity and experience in managing and coordinating EU co-financed projects or other international projects. If you are the project partner that will coordinate communication (i.e. taking over the role of project communication manager), please describe here what are your organisation's relevant communication competences and experiences.

B.1.7 Budget

Partner budget options	Percentage
Other costs Flat Rate	40%

The partner budgets overview table can be separately exported as an Excel file

B.1.8 Cofinancing

Source	Amount	Percentage
ERDF	129.920,00	80,00 %
Partner contribution	32.480,00	20,00 %
Partner total eligible budget	162.400,00	100,00 %

Origin of partner contribution

Source of contribution	Legal status	Amount	% of total partner budget
Oeko-Institut	Private	32.480,00	20,00 %

Contribution		
Sub-total public contribution	0,00	0,00 %
Sub-total automatic public contribution	0,00	0,00 %
Total	32.480,00	20,00 %
Total eligible budget	32.480,00	20,00 %

State Aid	
B.1.9 State Aid information (Partner self-check)	
A. Is the partner involved in economic activities within the project?	
1. Will the partner implement activities and/or offer goods/services for which a market exists?	No
2. Are there activities/goods/services that could have been undertaken by an operator with the view of making profit (even if this is not the partner's intention)?	No
B. Does the partner and/or any third party receive a selective advantage within the project?	
1. Does the partner gain any benefits (or is relieved of any costs) from the economic activities mentioned under section A, which it would not have received in the normal course of business, i.e. in the absence of funding granted through the project?	No
2. Does any economic operator (e.g. SMEs) that is outside the partnership (i.e. not listed as partner in the application form) receive an advantage through activities carried out by the partner within the project?	No
C. State aid relevant activities (select from drop-down menu based on C.4 entries)	
D. Direct State aid regime as in Subsidy Contract (to be filled in ONLY after project selection)	

B.1 Project partner 5

B.1.1 Partner Identity	
Partner number	5
Partner role	PP
Name of the organisation in original language	Technische Universität Wien
Name of the organisation in English	TU Wien
Abbreviated name of organisation	TUW
Department / unit / division	Institute of Energy Systems and Electrical Drive – Energy Economics Group
B.1.2 Partner main address	
Country (NUTS 0)	Österreich (AT)
Region (NUTS 2)	Wien (AT13)
NUTS 3	Wien (AT130)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Karlsplatz 13 1040 Wien
Homepage	www.eeg.tuwien.ac.at
Address of department / unit / division (if applicable)	
Country (NUTS 0)	Österreich (AT)
Region (NUTS 2)	Wien (AT13)
NUTS 3	Wien (AT130)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Karlsplatz 13 1040 Vienna
B.1.3 Legal and financial information	
Type of partner	Higher education and research organisations
Subtype of partner	
Legal status	Public
Sector of activity at NACE group level	P.85.4
Co-financing rate (%)	80
VAT number (if applicable)	ATU37675002

B.1.3 Legal and financial information	
Other identifier number (if VAT number is not available, some other organisation identifier should be used)	
Other identifier description (specification of the type of identifier)	
PIC (from EC Participant Register), if available	999979888
B.1.4 Legal Representative	
Legal representative	Mr. Manfred Schrödl
B.1.5 Contact person	
Contact person	Mr. Hans Auer
Email	auer@eeg.tuwien.ac.at
Telephone	0043158801370357

B.1.6 Partner motivation, expertise and contribution

Please describe the organisation's thematic competences and experiences relevant for the project. Please also describe what is the main business of the organisation and if the organisation is normally performing economic activities on the market.

Energy Economics Group (TU Wien) is a department of the Institute of Energy Systems and Electrical Drives at TU Wien, Austria. The core fields of research of TU Wien are: (i) energy/electricity market analyses and design (competition versus regulation), (ii) system integration strategies of renewable and new energy technologies, (iii) energy modelling, scenario analyses and energy policy strategies, (iv) environmental economics and climate change policies. In the last 20 years, TU Wien has coordinated and carried out many international as well as national research projects funded by the European Commission, international and national organizations and governments, the utility industry, small and medium sized clients in several fields of research mentioned above, in particular as far as renewable grid and market integration and market design aspects have been addressed. As a technical coordinator TU Wien participated in PVProsumers4Gridproject in which innovative self-consumption and aggregation concepts were developed for PV Prosumers to improve grid load and increase market value of PV. The main role of the university was to analyse the techno-economic benefits of energy communities in 8 target countries. As prosumerism, grid development and energy communities are important topics of SOLURDE the competences gained in this project can contribute to elaborate relevant contents. The participation in other EU founded projects supporting energy efficiency (H2020 HotMaps, H2020 SET-Nav), integrating national and decentralized local electricity markets (ERA-Net BEYOND), designing and operating energy communities (KLIEN-Green Energy Lab Hybrid LSC) and developing of new technologies in e-mobility (KLIEN-Green Energy Lab Car2Flex), reflects the deep thematic knowledge of TU Wien. TU Wien, employing a permanent scientific staff of about thirty people with expertise across all disciplines necessary to assess the impact of energy policy initiatives at the European level.

What is the role and involvement (contribution and main activities) of your organisation in the project?

B.1.6 Partner motivation, expertise and contribution

TU Wien (TUW) is one of the knowledge provider PPs in Solar4CE-Cities. The institute will be in charge of WP2 as WP leader coordinating activities A.2.1. and A.2.3 and A.2.4, prepare the benchmark study on innovative technological solutions for prosumer schemes (D.2.1.2), the synthesis report on launching of the 3 local pilot prosumption communities of and the co-created pilot feasibility assessments (D.2.3.1), the joint report on cross-national evaluation of the pilot actions (D.2.4.1), be responsible for the final digital Handbook (D.2.4.2, to be co-developed by PPs), and give thematic support to LP for identifying/ selecting relevant good practice cases to organize study visits to (D.2.2.2).
Within WP1, TUW will support Oeko-Institut in preparing EU policy baseline survey (D.1.2.1), as well as in compiling the Solar4CE-Cities Vision (D.1.2.3) and the Solar4CE-Cities Strategy (D.1.3.2).
Within WP3, TUW will support LP in preparing the good practices related to solar potential mapping (D. 3.2.1) and act as a mentoring partner in the PP cities' mapping process (D.3.2.2).
TUW will participate at at least 2 external thematic events, one specifically for learning on cutting-edge technology solutions to be channeled in the good practice/benchmark study (D.2.1.2).

If you are the project lead partner, please describe here your organisation's capacity and experience in managing and coordinating EU co-financed projects or other international projects. If you are the project partner that will coordinate communication (i.e. taking over the role of project communication manager), please describe here what are your organisation's relevant communication competences and experiences.

B.1.7 Budget

Partner budget options	Percentage
Other costs Flat Rate	40%

The partner budgets overview table can be separately exported as an Excel file

B.1.8 Cofinancing

Source	Amount	Percentage
ERDF	169.288,00	80,00 %
Partner contribution	42.322,00	20,00 %
Partner total eligible budget	211.610,00	100,00 %

Origin of partner contribution

Source of contribution	Legal status	Amount	% of total partner budget
TUW	Public	42.322,00	20,00 %

Contribution

Sub-total public contribution	42.322,00	20,00 %
Sub-total automatic public contribution	0,00	0,00 %

Contribution		
Total	0,00	0,00 %
Total eligible budget	42.322,00	20,00 %
State Aid		
B.1.9 State Aid information (Partner self-check)		
A. Is the partner involved in economic activities within the project?		
1. Will the partner implement activities and/or offer goods/services for which a market exists?	No	
2. Are there activities/goods/services that could have been undertaken by an operator with the view of making profit (even if this is not the partner's intention)?	No	
B. Does the partner and/or any third party receive a selective advantage within the project?		
1. Does the partner gain any benefits (or is relieved of any costs) from the economic activities mentioned under section A, which it would not have received in the normal course of business, i.e. in the absence of funding granted through the project?	No	
2. Does any economic operator (e.g. SMEs) that is outside the partnership (i.e. not listed as partner in the application form) receive an advantage through activities carried out by the partner within the project?	No	
C. State aid relevant activities (select from drop-down menu based on C.4 entries)		
D. Direct State aid regime as in Subsidy Contract (to be filled in ONLY after project selection)		

B.2 Associated partners

Associated partner number	Status	Name of the organisation in original language	Associated to project partner
1	Active	Mestna občina Maribor	JHMB
2	Active	UIV Urban Innovation Vienna GmbH	MUNBUD
3	Active	Budapest Főváros XI. Kerület Újbuda Önkormányzata	MUNBUD
4	Active	ELMŰ Hálózati Kft.	MUNBUD

Mestna občina Maribor AO1	
Partner number	PP3
Name of the organisation in original language	Mestna občina Maribor
Name of the organisation in English	Municipality of Maribor
Country (NUTS 0)	Slovenija (SI)
Region (NUTS 2)	Vzhodna Slovenija (SI03)
NUTS 3	Podravska (SI032)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Ulica Heroja Staneta 1 2000 Maribor
Legal representative (not applicable - not to be filled in)	
Contact person	Mr. Mateja Bitenc
Email	mateja.bitenc@maribor.si
Telephone	+386 (0)22201404
Partner role	Maribor is the second largest city in the Republic of Slovenia. Maribor is the economic, financial, administrative, cultural, educational, trade, and tourist center of north-east Slovenia. Maribor lies at the crossroads of the X. and V. trans-European transport corridor, which connects Madrid with Kyiv and Berlin with Istanbul. The Municipality of Maribor (MOM) has approximately 300 employees. MOM is responsible for local matters of public interest related to the economy, education, public utilities,

Mestna občina Maribor AO1	
	transport, environment, and space. The Mayor of MOM chairs the Development Council of the Eastern Slovenia Cohesion Region. As Slovenia does not have a regional level of governance, the role of Maribor for the region and macro-region is important. MOM has a wide partner network, it is part of the Association of Urban Municipalities of Slovenia where it participates in joint working groups addressing environment and climate change that influence national and regional policies. MOM is a partner in various EU projects and network activities, providing the opportunity to mobilize a wide range of stakeholders in projects, and effectively disseminate results to a wider audience. Maribor is a signatory of the Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy and the first Climate KIC Climathon hosting city in Slovenia, part of Climate KIC Deep demo cities and has applied to the EU Mission of 100 climate neutral cities with the ambition to work towards climate neutrality by 2030. The municipality of Maribor is the owner of the city' sSolar4CE-Cities' pilot location, the Tabor sports Hall (Dvorana Tabor) which is managed by Šport Maribor d.o.o., also a company owned by Municipality of Maribor. MOM Development Projects and Investments Service – Project Office will engage competent offices to ensure the dissemination of information and acceptance of the pilot and transfer of good practice to other public Institutions and infrastructure units in the city and wider region. The Municipality will be the primary stakeholder of Public Utility Holding Company of Maribor and will actively cooperate in all local level activities within the project, as a key member of the local Solar City Mission and pilot Solar Task Force. The Municipality will ensure the endorsement of the local action plan and support the Holding in all policy, community and knowledge transfer related tasks throughout the project. It will be a member of the Solar4CE-Cities Mission alliance, and participate at most of the half-yearly PP meetings, and study visits.

UIV Urban Innovation Vienna GmbH AO2	
Partner number	LP1
Name of the organisation in original language	UIV Urban Innovation Vienna GmbH
Name of the organisation in English	UIV Urban Innovation Vienna Ltd
Country (NUTS 0)	Österreich (AT)
Region (NUTS 2)	Wien (AT13)
NUTS 3	Wien (AT130)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Operngasse 17-21 1040 Vienna
Legal representative (not applicable - not to be filled in)	
Contact person	Ms. Waltraud Schmid
Email	schmid@urbaninnovation.at
Telephone	+43-1-4000-84273
Partner role	UIV Urban Innovation Vienna GmbH is Vienna's climate and innovation agency. As company of Wien Holding UIV is 100 % owned by the City of Vienna. UIV operates Vienna's competence center for renewable energy which serves as central information hub for citizens and companies who want to phase out fossil fuels and install renewable energy plants. It also is Vienna's one-stop-shop for energy communities. UIV is one of they key partners of Vienna's Sonnenstrom-Offensive. On a more strategic level, UIV supports the city of Vienna in the development of energy-related strategies and programmes as well as related subsities and tools. In the project UIV will contribute through sharing of experiences with shaping framework conditions including subsidies, with the involvement of citizens (e.g. in Klimateams and Bürgerkraftwerke or solar talks with businesses) as well the developing supporting tools (e.g. solar potential map) and agents (such as the competence centre for renewable energy). UIV will be a signatory of the memorandum of understanding on establishing the Transnational Solar4CE-Cities Mission. It will participate at least at the half of the half-yearly PP meetings, and study visits.

Budapest Főváros XI. Kerület Újbuda Önkormányzata AO3	
Partner number	LP1
Name of the organisation in original language	Budapest Főváros XI. Kerület Újbuda Önkormányzata
Name of the organisation in English	Local Government & Municipality of District 11 of Budapest, Újbuda
Country (NUTS 0)	Magyarország (HU)
Region (NUTS 2)	Budapest (HU11)
NUTS 3	Budapest (HU110)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Bocskai street 39-41. 1113 Budapest
Legal representative (not applicable - not to be filled in)	Mr. Dr. László Imre
Contact person	Mr. Zoltán Kiss
Email	kiss.zoltan3@ujbuda.hu
Telephone	+36307482738
Partner role	Újbuda Municipality represents the District 11 of Budapest, which is the largest district in Budapest and 5th largest settlement in Hungary in terms of population. The district is densely built, characterised by blocks of multi-appartement buildings. The Municipality owns more than 80 public buildings with various functions (kindergardens, social & health services, schools, sports, culture, etc.), some of which are located in near proximity of each other providing opportunities for optimising the usage of locally generated renewable energy. Directly near the pilot location of Budapest (LP), a group of public institutions like kindergarten, primary school and local social service providers are located, each building owned by the Újbuda Municipality. It is foreseen to roll-out the prospective investment of the pilot prosumer community to these buildings after the project lifetime in the frame of a pilot upscale plan, which will be elaborated in a strong collaboration between LP and Újbuda. The Municipality is implementing a project developing an Investment Concept (funded by EUCF) setting up an energy community with both

Budapest Főváros XI. Kerület Újbuda Önkormányzata AO3	
	municipal and private-owned buildings participating. The project includes the assessment of potential energy saving and solar energy generation investments, also providing a smart monitoring and management system and a financing plan for the realisation of the developments. The Municipality will provide SOLAR4CE-Cities with the experiences of the EUCF project and also connections with the energy community established will be utilised. The Újbuda Municipality has the necessary HR capacity to participate as AP partner in the current project, as the staff of the Directorate for City Development within Mayor's Office (total employees' number: 290) and the technicians and engineers from the Municipal Economic and Maintaining Service (GAMESZ) will be involved into the thematic implementation of the pilot action. GAMESZ is the operator of most of the municipal public buildings, and has the data about the energy & electricity consumptions, and is also responsible for paying the Municipal buildings' electricity bills. The Municipality will be one of the primary stakeholders of the City of Budapest (LP) within the project, and will actively cooperate in local level activities, as a key member of the local Solar City Mission and pilot Solar Task Force. It will be a member of the Solar4CE-Cities Mission alliance, and participate at least at the half of the half-yearly PP meetings, and study visits.

ELMŰ Hálózati Kft. AO4	
Partner number	LP1
Name of the organisation in original language	ELMŰ Hálózati Kft.
Name of the organisation in English	ELMŰ Network Ltd.
Country (NUTS 0)	Magyarország (HU)
Region (NUTS 2)	Budapest (HU11)
NUTS 3	Budapest (HU110)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Váci út 72-74 1132 Budapest
Legal representative (not applicable - not to be filled in)	
Contact person	Mr. András Csank
Email	andras.csank@eon-hungaria.com
Telephone	+36204885717
Partner role	ELMŰ Hálózati Kft. (ELMŰ Network Ltd.) is the assigned DSO partner of the City of Budapest and member of the Hungarian E.ON Group. The company's main tasks include system operation, network development and maintenance, regional customer relations management, as well as tasks in regard to metering and monitoring consumption. E. ON Group is actively engaged in running solar and energy related projects (PV solutions, network energy storage, e-mobility charging network, smart equipments). It has a strong cooperation with the City of Budapest, the company provides professional consultancy and supports knowledge sharing in terms of the electricity grid, solar energy solutions, energy storage and e-mobility. Currently the two entities are working on piloting PV solutions and e-mobility charging station prototype testing in Budapest. Within the SOLAR4CE project, from E.ON Group side will ELMŰ Hálózati Kft. support the knowledge exchange activities, and will provide the DSO’s view in terms of needs, consumer feedback, technical aspects of prosumerism/ prosumption. The company will contribute to the technical meetings, workshops and site visits of the partners, in order to feed the electricity grid needs and

ELMŰ Hálózati Kft. AO4	
	opportunities. ELMŰ Hálózati Kft. will be a member of Budapest's Solar City Mission stakeholder group in the project, and a signatory of the memorandum of understanding on establishing the Transnational Solar4CE-Cities Mission, a formal cooperation agreement of project partners and associated partners for after the project lifetime. The company is willing to attend at least 4 project related events (PP meetings, SCM co-creation activities). per year.

C - Project description

C.1 Project overall objective

Programme priority specific objective (as selected in section A.1.).

SO2.1: Supporting the energy transition to a climate-neutral central Europe

Project overall objective

Please define the overall objective of the project.

- Make sure that it clearly contributes to the selected programme specific objective.
- The overall objective should provide the general context for what your project aims to achieve.
- It should describe the broader goal of the project for the benefit of its target group(s) and should point to the results (change) to be achieved by the project.

The project's overall objective is to boost the expansion of decentralized small-scale urban solar power systems in CE cities via developing enabling frameworks for innovative collective prosumption models, and thus to contribute to strengthening energy security on city and national levels. Solar4CE-Cities substantially supports the EU Solar Strategy and Solar Rooftop Initiative targets on massive solar PV deployment as a key for setting cities on transition path to climate neutrality.

C.2 Project relevance and context

C.2.1 What are the territorial challenge(s) that will be tackled by your project?

Please describe which specific challenges and needs are addressed by your project and why they are relevant for the overall programme area, (please refer to chapter 1 and 2 of the Interreg CENTRAL EUROPE Programme document).

According to a recent (2022) EEA report, urban areas are responsible for up to 76% of global energy-related carbon emissions, with being buildings, transport and electricity the main sources. Growing electricity demand in CE is most significant in the urban context, too, among others owing to the upwards e-mobility trends and need for cooling buildings, due to more frequent and severe heat waves caused by climate change. CITIES need to play a crucial and pro-active role in CE countries' efforts to reach the Green Deal targets in order to become climate neutral by 2050.

The recent energy crisis brought about an enhanced requirement for strengthening the EU ENERGY SECURITY, which requires a drastic transformation of Europe's energy system by significantly increasing renewables' share. Speed up of renewable energy deployment is a key for phasing out EU' s and within, CE's dependence on Russian natural gas. As emphasized by the recent EU Solar Strategy, SOLAR POWER (SP), and particularly photovoltaic (PV) technology has the greatest potential for a large-scale deployment, as, besides being one of the cheapest source of electricity available, it provides a safe, efficient, seamlessly scalable solution for the long term. Cities offer an ideal arena for a swift solar penetration as urban rooftops provide a vast, underutilized solar generation potential as a low-hanging fruit.

Upscaling urban SP in CE however is hindered by crucial administrative and financial BARRIERS, such as lengthy, too complex permitting processes resulting extra expenditures. Though densely populated inner-city districts are a good testbed for spreading rooftop solar PVs, technical conditions of old buildings frequently do not allow solar energy uptake without substantial refurbishment, the latter imposing a significant burden for owners. Additionally, urban land use and heritage regulations also hamper rooftop PV installations in many CE cities. For decarbonising the existing building stock, however, PV panels mean the most promising solution, as energy efficiency improvement requires even higher resources with lower return of investment. A further challenge, also acknowledged by the EU Solar Strategy, is that the energy distribution network has to be prepared for the efficient absorption of solar electricity.

Energy consumption in cities is characterized by typical temporal demand peaks, when great amounts of externally produced energy needs to be imported. As emphasized by the REPowerEU plan, best way to compensate massive reliance on external resources is boosting urban PROSUMPTION. The term captures the concept that citizens and other private actors act as both producers and consumers of energy. As being a new approach, neither relevant PUBLIC AWARENESS, nor an ENABLING POLICY ENVIRONMENT is established yet in CE countries.

Among the many types and forms, COLLECTIVE PROSUMER SCHEMES joining up multiple consumers (e.g. within or across buildings) show the greatest potential for larger and thus a rapid deployment of SP. On the top of administrative and financial difficulties experienced by individual prosumers, collective business models face even more complicated challenges stemming from often complex ownership structures, higher up-front costs, housing regulations, technological barriers, the more complex expertise required, as well as a frequent lack of sharing/ cooperation culture across stakeholders (owners, tenants, third-party-operators etc.).

C.2.2 How does the project tackle identified challenges and needs and what is new about the approach of your project?

Please describe the project approach chosen to address the challenges and needs described above. Please also explain how the approach goes beyond existing practice in the sector/programme area /participating countries demonstrating the innovativeness of the approach.

The OVERALL CHALLENGE Solar4CE-Cities tackles is improving energy security of CE cities while also contributing to a clean energy transition. The solution lies in transforming cities from end-users (consumer) into prosumers (also called as self-consumers), with facilitating a large deployment of SP.

RAPID PENETRATION OF SOLAR PV in CE cities can be best achieved by promoting and breaking down the barriers from the way of COLLECTIVE PROSUMPTION SCHEMES. This needs creating suitable regulations and effective policies. To show the way to national governances, cities shall take the lead in developing effective ENABLING AND SUPPORT FRAMEWORKS with introducing suitable incentives for community members to become prosumers. Efficient public AWARENESS RAISING, communication and education activities are also necessary to provide useful information on the overall environmental, social and economic benefits on prosumerism, with emphasizing the significant cost savings available by PV installations, having an utmost importance in the time of volatile energy prices caused by the crisis.

For gaining ground for the new approach, efficient involvement of CROSS-SECTORAL STAKEHOLDERS is inevitable. Cities are best suited to facilitate the collaboration and co-creation processes with energy utilities and national level energy policy actors on the one side, and local private actors such as citizens, businesses and civil organisations on the other, these groups formulating the main target audiences of Solar4CE-Cities.

The project activities structured in 3 WORK PACKAGES (WPs), to be jointly implemented by PPs, directly serve to achieve the 3 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES (SOs) addressing the major challenges identified, as well as an attitude and behaviour change at both target group levels: top decision-making and community.

WP1 addresses to outline a TRANSNATIONAL policy pathway in a form of a jointly developed STRATEGY (O.1.2), incorporating the measures announced by EU Solar Strategy and Solar Rooftop Initiatives as translated to CE cities' context, whilst relevant national level policy integration is also supported by formulating policy recommendations together with key stakeholders. For carrying on the transnational cooperation also after project completion, PPs and APs form a durable alliance "SOLAR4CE-CITIES MISSION" (O.1.1), which aims also engaging further members during the project.

In the frame of PILOT ACTIONS (O.2.1), WP2 tackles to explore how various barriers lying in front of collective solar prosumer schemes can be unlocked, via jointly assessing the feasibility and economic viability of different collective and cross-sectoral approaches comprising technological, social and business innovations; derived from that to co-develop complementary BUSINESS MODELS replicable in other CE cities (O.2.2), and to establish one core PROSUMER COMMUNITY in each PP city. The joint solution will be transferred to other cities as well, by capacity building workshops organized in 3 PP countries.

WP3 strives for activating citizens and other local stakeholders to formulate GRASSROOTS PROSUMER COOPERATIONS, facilitating matchmaking with financial actors to leverage funding/ investment, as well as aims to co-develop city-level enabling policy and support frameworks in a participatory way, with channelling them into LOCAL ACTION PLANS (O.3.1) to be endorsed by 3 PP

municipalities. Prosumer project generation will be supported by co-developing and applying a smart GIS-based methodology for mapping solar rooftop potential and energy demand in CE cities, delivering online interactive map applications.

Targeted communication activities tackling different audiences will strongly support all thematic actions throughout the project.

C.2.3 Why is transnational cooperation needed to achieve the project objectives and results?

Please explain why the project objectives cannot be efficiently reached acting only on a national/regional /local level and describe what is the added value for the partnership and the project area in taking a transnational cooperation approach.

ENERGY SECURITY became an ever most important policy issue in the EU with the recent energy crisis. CE countries are particularly vulnerable with their high reliance on energy import (about 50-60% in Solar4CE-Cities PP countries, with even higher rate in Italy, according to 2020 Eurostat data). Having similar challenges, cooperation throughout CE to formulate harmonized policy measures is an essential mission.

CE CITIES, particularly when joining forces, can efficiently step up as ACCELERATORS of a systemic roll out of SP, thereby supporting the new rules and obligations (to be) set by EU regulations applying for their countries, e.g. on speed up of permitting processes. With joint efforts, CE cities can gain more significant influencing power also towards transnational energy companies in terms of necessary grids preparation for large-scale integration of solar PVs. These “bottom-up” support ambitions of Solar4CE-Cities will be expressed by the co-developed Transnational Strategy (O.1.2).

Classic drive for territorial cooperation also applies in the project, as due to existing DEVELOPMENT DISPARITIES, some countries are better performing than others in the field of establishing favourable legal environment both for installing PV, storage and innovative technologies, and soft measures, such as smart prosumer models or shared solar schemes. Italy is undoubtedly one of the best performers presenting clear objectives/ trajectories for distributed storage facility as well as developing prosumer schemes, and Austria can also be referred to as a leading country in the region in fostering energy transition.

Nevertheless, each partner conveys various COMPLEMENTARY EXPERTISE and good practices to the project, e.g. the LP and Vienna AP will transfer their specific know how on GIS-based solar mapping for the partnership. Thus, Solar4CE-Cities will provide an excellent KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE platform for the participating cities and organisations. Besides, transnational cooperation offers a great opportunity for partners to SHARE their CAPACITIES in exploring the feasibility of different innovative collective prosumer schemes (O.2.1 Pilots and O.2.2 Handbook), and during these processes, to learn from each other, as well as to transfer the gained knowledge to further CE cities beyond partnership.

C.2.4 Who will benefit from your project outputs and results?

Please select the target groups from the drop-down list, which are relevant for your project. For each of them please provide a more detailed specification and explain how they will benefit from your project outputs and results. Please ensure consistency with the target groups defined in the work plan (section C4).

Target group	Specification

Target group	Specification
Local public authority	Besides the 3 city municipalities, being PP or AP (latter in case of Maribor) in Solar4CE-Cities, BP11 (AP) and the other district municipalities with self-governance in Budapest, the project also targets other cities all around CE, and outputs will be applicable and replicable by them. A specific activity addressing this is the national knowledge transfer and capacity building workshops (D.2.5.2) in the frame of which some municipalities' staff will be directly trained by PPs on how to use and uptake the project tools which enable urban SP development and planning.
National public authority	Legislative authorities, such as ministries and national level energy (and to a lesser extent, transportation) authorities are targeted by policy recommendations, and also involved in the relevant co-creation process (D. 1.3.1). Their benefit will be to better comply with the EU regulatory requirements defined in REDII and outlined by the EU Solar Strategy related to ease regulatory frameworks and setting incentives for solar prosumerism, as Solar4CE-Cities will provide viable solutions, based on good practices and demand surveys.
Infrastructure and (public) service provider	Energy supply companies, Distribution System Operators (DSOs), municipal transportation companies, Charge Point Operators (CPOs, operating the charging infrastructure for the e-mobility industry) are a key target group of the project. Responding to the current energy crises, as well as linked to the clean energy transition, EU and national policy frameworks require MSs to increase electricity generation based on renewable energy sources, and to prepare the electricity grid for the cost-effective integration of decentralised capacities. This is exactly supported by SOLURDE tools, thus collaboration from the energy sector side will have a win-win effect.
Interest groups including NGOs	National level thematic networks and NGOs active in field of energy and climate, and specifically RES self-consumption, can benefit from the mutual knowledge sharing and lobbying activities when taking part in the project's co-creation activities in the frame of local SCMs (D.1.1.2), pilot STFs (D. 2.2.1), City Labs (D.3.4.2), and from building synergies with PPs e.g. via communication events, which can be further utilized and exploited in their professional activities.
Higher education and research organisations	Benefits of the scientific community stems from experiencing novel technologies, and social and business innovation solutions to be published by the knowledge PPs, as well as on potential collaborations as members of local SCMs or STFs, linked to the pilot actions. Emerging demands of innovative schemes can also generate the formation of new spin-off companies of academic research organizations and universities.
Enterprise, except SME	Industrial and commercial facilities, industrial parks etc. located in cities can be an important target sector, however not directly addressed by the current project, as having a good potential for taking up prosumerism. Buildings used in the daytime, e.g. department stores, with large flat rooftops are ideal for setting up PVs to ensure energy self-sufficiency, as well as connected EV-charging stations to attract more consumers.

Target group	Specification
SME	Solar PV installers and professionals, including engineering consultancy companies are an essential group for developing concrete projects and understand the current technical and legal environment, gaps and barriers, which will be facilitated by the project. Spreading innovative solutions can also give rise to start-ups in the field.
Business support organisation	SP industry associations can gain similar benefits than SMEs. Simplification of permitting rules and increasing demand for PV, fostered by the project, will improve the business environment for the industry actors and widens market entry opportunities.
International organisation, EEIG	Thematic and city networks, think tanks, knowledge hubs and communities active on energy and climate field (e.g. SolarPower Europe, Covenant of Mayors, Climate-KIC, EUROCITIES, Energy Cities, C40, ICLEI, POLIS etc.), many PPs being also member within, represent an indirect target group, as these organisations can contribute to disseminate project results as multipliers, however, their lobbying activity might also be supported by such a CE initiative than Solar4CE-Cities.
General public	Since the project addresses solar integration in urban context, building and apartment owners, housing cooperatives, facility operators are key stakeholders in the project. This group most of all would like to reduce their energy costs, for which PV instalments and linked prosumer schemes promoted by Solar4CE-Cities, provide the most appropriate opportunity in cities. Besides, citizens and other local actors are the final beneficiaries of incentive frameworks and simplification of permitting procedures stimulated by the project.
Other	Similarly to industrial and commercial facilities, public institutions with large flat roofs, operating daytime can be beneficiaries of the project achievements, directly in the PP cities, as Solar4CE-Cities municipalities are eager to equip more and more public institutions with PV plants, thus creating them energy self-sufficient ecosystems (prosumers), but indirectly public institutions in other cities are targeted as well.
Other	Financial institutions play a crucial role in channelling the needed capital for city wide SP development. The project will engage financial actors to take part in community events such as the Investors Forum linked to pilots (D. 2.3.1) and Pitch events linked to grassroots initiatives (D.3.3.2) and to elaborate and offer favourable financial mechanisms for collective prosumer schemes. LP will involve e.g. large banks (OTP, ERSTE) already engaged to participate in formulating a Super ESCO as Budapest's Climate Agency.

C.2.5 How does the project contribute to wider strategies and policies?

Please indicate to which strategies and policies your project will contribute and briefly describe in what way.

Strategy	Contribution

Strategy	Contribution
European Green Deal	The project supports reaching the climate neutrality goal of the European Green Deal for 2050, and the 2030 EU emission reduction target through offering CE cities a set of enabling tools to accelerate solar power deployment and thus increasing the share of renewables. The long-term objective of the project is to develop self-sufficient and resilient solar power supported urban electricity systems which contributes to the Green Deal's key principle of ensuring a secure energy supply.
Territorial Agenda 2030	By facilitating the increase of solar power share in urban energy mix and offering solutions for future power distribution challenges, the project contributes to achieve Sustainable Development Goals of the Territorial Agenda 2030. By fostering the enhanced use of PV technology and solar powered e-mobility, it also contributes to reach a healthy environment that is a key to build a Green Europe which is an overarching objective of the Agenda.
EU Strategy for the Danube Region	By addressing solar energy to increase energy independency and launching a multipurpose cross-border RES utilization project, Sustainable Energy (PA2) as one of the priority areas of EUSDR is supported. Energy efficiency goals and use of renewable energy contribute to find alternative solutions for fuel-based local transport systems which are targets of PA2. Exchange of innovative solutions between PPs improves regional cooperation and creates synergies which is also at the heart of EUSDR.
EU Strategy for the Adriatic and Ionian Region	By analysing the policy practices, costs and benefits as well as modelling the expected impacts of future urban electricity demand and additional solar power generation on the grid capacity, the project contributes to the implementation of the EUSAIR Action Plan. The Strategy fosters the development of energy networks and by assessing the possibilities of a well-functioning electricity market within the project it adds to the targets of EUSAIR.
EU Strategy for the Alpine Region	Cross-sectoral stakeholder groups with wide-scale expertise to be engaged in the project will have a high potential of contributing to the Alpine Energy Efficiency Cluster through co-developing novel technical solutions also able to improve energy efficiency performance. The GIS-based solar potential and demand mapping tool to be developed and tested in Solar4CE-Cities might be replicated by cities in the Alpine Region with integrating it into the energy efficiency and decentralised RES monitoring systems as set forth in the Action Plan.

Strategy	Contribution
Other	As part of the REPowerEU plan, EU Solar Strategy aims to bring online over 320 GW of solar photovoltaic by 2025 and almost 600 GW by 2030, via the European Solar Rooftops Initiative which promotes quick and massive PV deployment by making permitting procedures shorter and simpler through adoption of an EC legislative proposal, recommendation and guidance. It sets forth MSs establishing robust support frameworks for rooftop PV systems, including in combination with energy storage and heat-pumps, and strives for energy poor and vulnerable consumers having access to solar energy e.g. through social housing installations. Solar4CE-Cities is fully in line with and supports these ambitions by furthering CE cities to co-design and implement enabling schemes for rolling-out collective prosumer schemes operating joint PV plants.
Other	CEP sets an ambitious, binding target of 32% for renewable sources in the EU's energy mix by 2030. Within the package the recast of the Electricity Directive and the revised Renewable Energy Directive (RED II) defined the term of renewable energy community (REC) providing legal background to develop such communities and increase the role of citizens in EU's energy transition. Transposition to national laws has happened, though not yet the implementing regulations ensuring the support schemes required by REDII have been enacted in the PP countries, which hampers to launch and operate RECs on the ground. Conveying Solar4CE-Cities pilot experiences in developing REC-like collective prosumer business models, and the linked policy recommendations to national decision-makers enable to facilitate the compliance of national requirements set forth by CEP.
Other	Energy Union Strategy (EUS) aims at building an energy union that gives EU consumers (households and businesses) secure, sustainable, competitive and affordable energy. It strengthens energy communities ensuring effective implementation of the EU's energy, environment and competition acquis, energy market reforms and incentivising investments in the energy sector. The analysis in Solar4CE-Cities on supporting frameworks for prosumerism and energy community schemes based on the energy union reports contributes to the aims of the EUS by fostering citizens' participation in the energy market.
Other	The ultimate objective of Solar4CE-Cities is to support the transformation towards climate neutrality of the participating cities by 2030 which is also the aim of the 100 Climate-neutral Cities Mission, which City of Budapest (LP) participates in. By tackling not only political actors, but also users, producers, consumers, owners within cities to raise awareness about the benefits of SP systems it adds to engage all relevant actors giving answer to some of the main challenges the cities face when trying to put transformations in motion.

C.2.6 How will your project make use of synergies with EU and other projects or initiatives?

Project or initiative (including funding instrument, if applicable)	Synergies foreseen
Budapest CARES, Net Zero Cities - 100 Climate-neutral Cities Mission	In the frame of the project (2023-2025) as a NZC pilot city, Budapest (LP) will develop a comprehensive, large-scale, multi-actor energy efficiency incentive programme that offers a lasting institutional solution. It aims setting up a Climate Agency in the form of a Super ESCO and develop financial models in cooperation with commercial banks and international financial actors. The Agency will be responsible for ensuring that the financial products reach the end-users and smart technical solutions are deployed in the refurbishments. Solar4CE-Cities will provide excellent opportunity to broaden the function of the Agency, aimed to be developed as a one-stop-shop, with services on solar PV installation and launching collective consumption schemes, on the other hand, it will largely capitalize on the financial models and established cooperation with financial actors delivered by CARES.
ASCEND, Horizon Europe	The project, running between 2023-2028, seeks to accelerate the implementation of positive, clean energy districts (PVED) in cities from 14 European countries. BP as a multiplier city partner, together with the city-owned BKK Centre for Budapest Transport, will implement a PCED pilot action including a.o. PV installations in public facilities close to each other (elderly care homes, schools, church, cemetery and the North-Pest Wastewater Treatment Plant); e-mobility stations and smart bus stops. Vivid cross-learning activities are foreseen, a field visit to PCED site is planned for Solar4CE-Cities PPs to capitalize on the pilot results, and experts working on ASCEND will be invited to the Solar City Lab of LP.
SCCALE 203050, H2020	This project running till late 2024 also aims to support the set-up and operation of energy communities, and strengthen the collaboration between energy cooperatives and local authorities. Synergy is aimed to build via the shared Energy Cities membership of its PPs and that of the LP, in order to channel good practices into incentive schemes to be developed in Solar4CE-Cities action plans (O.3.1).
ATELIER, H2020	The project, ending in late 2024, demonstrates Positive Energy Districts within 8 European cities, 3 from CE, including Budapest as a fellow city. It applies innovative approaches for integrating buildings with smart mobility and energy technologies to create a surplus of energy and balance the local energy system. LP will replicate and adapt successful solutions, and ensure a two-way learning across Solar4CE-Cities and ATELIER, particularly related to the pilot action concepts.

Project or initiative (including funding instrument, if applicable)	Synergies foreseen
HungAIRy, LIFE IP	In the 8 years long (2019-2026) project, aiming to improve air quality in 10 Hungarian settlements, including Budapest, being the city a PP, many experiences will be gathered on citizens' attitude development and awareness raising a.o. related to environmentally friendly modes of transport. Managed by BP, a continuous two-way learning is expected, also supported with coordination meetings, with conveying good practices for the partnership.
SolarPower Europe's Grids Workstream	Solar4CE-Cities aims to build synergic contact with SolarPower Europe's (SPE) Grids Workstream which aims to create a dialogue with grid operators and EU policymakers within relevant institutions so as to foster integrating more solar PV in the energy system, and will formulate policy recommendations for a future-proof European electricity grid and solar-based energy system. PPs will seek opportunity to take part at interactive SPE events.
JETforCE, Interreg CE	Solar4CE will explore synergy options with this new project (2023-2025) too, as it targets future energy policies' and investments' co-creation with citizens via digital citizen involvement tools, which might be utilized within our project's participatory processes as well.
MISSION CLIMATE, Interreg CE	The project started in 2023 will develop climate resilience action plans with a cross-sectoral approach and strong citizen participation, including investment portfolios, and set up durable local participatory governance systems, a.o. in Maribor, being a PP. A knowledge exchange of the engagement and collaboration methodologies is foreseen across the two projects.

C.2.7 How does your project build on available knowledge?

Please describe the experiences/lessons learned that your project draws on, and other available knowledge your project capitalises on. If relevant, please specify the projects to be capitalised and which project partner(s) have been involved.

The current project idea aroused from an EUKI funded project 'Budapest – Solar Powered' led by LP, cooperating with Agora Energiewende, which ends in 2023. This project assesses the versatile barriers that stand in the way of establishing urban "prosumerism", as well as maps the total solar power potential of Budapest buildings and aims to provide first estimations on the potential urban electricity network impacts of utilising this capacity. As a result of EUKI project the website www.nappalhajtva.budapest.hu was launched in 2022 providing a range of useful information for the public on solar energy and solar panel installation, the solar map, and in-person and online advisory services. These results will serve as an important starting point for Solar4CE-Cities, which wishes to capitalize on and upscale these outcomes to a CE level, adapted to the participating cities' needs.

Another important initiative to build on, is the EUCF project of BP11 (AP), running till 2024, which intends to develop a concept for implementing energy saving and solar energy generation measures for municipal public buildings and multi-appartement residential buildings with mixed ownership. The

activities include assessment of more than 80 buildings in terms of energy saving and solar energy generation potential, willingness-to-participate survey, setting up a financing plan portfolio (ESCO, EU funds, ELENA, etc.). As a result, a local energy community will be set up. The Solar4CE-Cities pilot upscale plan just targets the surrounding buildings owned by BP11 Municipality which are targeted by energy efficiency arrangements in the EUCF project. Therefore, it will be co-created with BP11, and the financial models related EUCF results will be also capitalized on.

Further on, Solar4CE-Cities will capitalize on 2 Interreg projects' results:

1) The Danube Programme funded 3SMART project was implemented between 2017-2019 in a.o. HU, SI and AT. It focused on cross-spanning energy management of buildings, grids and major city infrastructures, for which it developed a strategy to influence the related regulatory framework. Findings will be utilized in the policy mapping and integration activities in Solar4CE-Cities.
2) ENES-CE running in the frame of CE Programme till 2022 focuses on participatory planning of energy strategies, and also creating energy groups/energy cooperatives created. Solar4CE-Cities will draw on its good practices for the community-based local action planning activities (A.3.4), to be shared by one of the PPs Energiaklub, which NGO will be an important stakeholder within the current project.

There are a couple of H2020 research projects focusing on solar prosumption concepts and practices. The following results will be exploited when developing Solar4CE-Cities solutions (O.2.1 & O.2.2) and policy support outcomes (in A.1.2 & O.1.2) as cutting-edge scientific knowledge base:

1) Improving grid load and increasing market value of PV via developing aggregation concepts for PV Prosumers was the main objective of PV-Prosumers4Grid (2017-2020). Its results can be directly exploited by TUW Energy Economics Group as also were a PP, with a role to analyse the techno-economic benefits of prosumer communities.
2) PROSEU (2018-2021) focused on enabling the mainstreaming of the Renewable Energy prosumer phenomenon into the European Energy Union. Its findings will provide valuable inputs for Solar4CE-Cities policy recommendations, too.
3) iDistributedPV (2017-2020) developed technical, regulatory and business solutions to promote the massive integration of solar PV distributed generation, and also looked into energy storage devices, which will be capitalized on within Solar4CE-Cities.
4) NEWCOMERS (2019-2022) develops practical recommendations about how the EU, national and local governments can support new clean energy communities. It's online platform 'Our Energy' contains interactive, multimedia presentations for citizens, parts of them are downloadable as open resources, which Solar4CE-Cities will capitalize on in its education and awareness-raising actions.
5) USER-CHI (2020-2024) aims at boosting a large-scale e-mobility market take up, by means of developing integrated smart solutions, novel business models and new regulatory framework conditions, which will be demonstrated and validated in 5 urban areas. Budapest as a PP, will deploy 3 citizen RES integrated e-mobility stations. The know-how will be utilised in the co-design process of the e-mobility related Solar4CE pilots.

C.3 Project partnership

What is the rationale of the partnership composition and how are partners complementary to each other? Please describe the structure of your partnership and why the involved partners are needed to implement the project and to achieve the project objectives.

CITIES of Budapest (HU), Udine (IT) and Maribor (SI) initiated Solar4CE-Cities in order to boost urban SP development as a main goal of the project. The three CE cities are strongly committed towards climate leadership and sustainability which is reflected in their participation in various climate protection initiatives on European fora, such as the very recent 100 Climate-neutral Cities Mission. In order to reach their ambitions, they cooperate in co-designing and co-creating the activities within Solar4CE-Cities with a strong and valuable back up of involved KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERT PARTNERS from Austria and Germany, which makes up 5 PPs cooperating from 5 CE countries within the project. Besides, APs from Austria, Slovenia and Hungary strengthen the consortium.

The 3 cities face similar policy challenges in terms of lack of enabling framework for prosumer schemes, which is a general phenomenon in the whole CE region, too. On the other hand, the involved cities differ in size and administrative structure, and however they are seeking to find answers for common problems, they also apply diverse approaches and focus on different segments and technologies within the project. This complex, though comparative compound allows to develop such solutions that can be both replicated by the PP cities and also widely taken up by further CE cities beyond the partnership.

The partnership consists of organizations that are responsible in the field of RES and support the development, testing, policy mainstreaming and knowledge transfer of innovative solutions with their recognised knowledge and experience. PPs were selected to form a diverse group of organizations that are complementary to each other.
Thus PPs include
1) “City partners”: two local public authorities, such as the Municipality of the City of Budapest, Municipality of Udine, and a city owned utility company, Public Utility Holding Company of Maribor, being in charge of energy management. 2 further municipalities joined the project as AP: Municipality of Maribor (MOM), Municipality of District 11 of Budapest (BP11). Besides, Vienna is represented in the consortium by the City owned Climate and Energy Agency – Innovative Urban Solutions, which will convey the city’s extensive knowledge and experience on urban solar development. Main responsibility of city partners is co-developing innovative solutions via implementing pilot activities, co-creating policy recommendations and mainstreaming targeted measures in local action plans, and facilitating a strong stakeholder motivation and involvement with a focus on citizens and other local private actors, as well as the energy suppliers (DSOs).
2) Knowledge partners: TU Wien (TUW) and Oeko-Institut, as academic knowledge providers. While TUW represents the techno-economic expertise, Oeko-Institut has a long track record of translating energy related research for policy-making. These organisations are in charge of elaborating the common methodologies, EU and CE level background analyses, leading the synergy building and policy uptake related processes, as well as co-coordinating the development of the transnational outputs, however, with always relying on other PPs bottom-up inputs and reviews.

As an AP, the DSO partner of Budapest - ELMŰ Network Ltd., member of the E.ON Hungary Group, is also involved in the project implementation as a core stakeholder.
This well-designed set-up results in a most efficient cooperation across partners via permanent knowledge exchange and cross-learning processes. As Solar4CE-Cities strives for efficiently rolling out its outputs and results for a larger CE arena, transnational knowledge sharing and replication directed activities will be delivered with the active participation of all PPs and APs.

The composition of the partnership ensures equal participation in the project that leads to smooth project implementation to achieve the objectives set by Solar4CE-Cities.

C.4 Project work plan

WP number	Work package name
WP1	Joining forces for a Solar4CE Mission
WP2	Collective prosumer business models' testbeds
WP3	Solar City Labs in action

C.4.1 Work package 1

Workpackage number

WP1

Work package title

Joining forces for a Solar4CE Mission

Objectives

Please define one project specific objective that will be achieved by your project through the implementation of the work package. The specific objective should be:

- realistically achievable during the project lifetime;
- specific;
- be verifiable and measurable.

Project specific objective

To jointly elaborate transnationally applicable policy guidance for both city and national level governances on how to overcome common challenges of solar PV penetration in CE cities through co-creating a complex enabling environment by cross-sectoral local collaboration schemes, and a durable transnational cooperation framework launched by Solar4CE-Cities partners.

In addition, please define one or more communication objective(s) that will contribute to the achievement of the specific objective and include reference to the relevant target group(s). Communication objectives aim at changes in a target audience's awareness and behaviour.

Communication objective(s) and target audience

To achieve an attitude and long-term behaviour change of national and municipal decision- and policy-makers in CE on the importance of solar energy boost in cities as a key for reaching energy transition and climate targets, as well as urban and national energy security.

Activities

Please describe the activities foreseen in order to achieve the above project specific objective and related communication objective(s) considering also the involvement of the relevant target groups as identified in section C2.4.

Activity 1.1	
Title	Solar City Missions
Start period	Period 1, 1 - 6

Activity 1.1	
End period	Period 1, 1 - 6
Description	Coordinated by the LP, the 3 PP cities will engage various stakeholders who will be substantially involved in all local, and in many transnational cross-learning activities throughout the project via versatile co-creation processes. Based on a common guidance (D.1.1.1), in the 3 PP countries, the scope of stakeholders will be assessed on multiple administrative, i.e. national, regional and city-levels, and with a practical view, competent and active and contact persons with an adequate power /influence will be identified, approached and engaged for the project activities. In the 3 PP city, Solar City Missions (SCMs) will be set up (D.1.1.2) with a 3-tier structure: 1) the Internal Mission Team is built up of the staff of the concerned municipality units and city-owned public companies; 2) the City-DSO Forum with regular meetings acts as a motor for igniting the solar revolution in cities, i.e. will jointly explore the possibilities of reforming the current regulatory structures and administrative processes posing obstacles to solar PV expansion, co-design local strategies, action plans and pilot projects; 3) the Community Mission Team is composed with the quadruple helix approach, i.e. involves public and private sector, academic and civil society actors as well as concerned community members from the given city and around, who have expertise, experience, competence or interest in urban SP utilisation. The composition of the teams varies flexibly during the project implementation. With launching the collaboration of the PPs and APs within the project, but also with an aim to ensure their prolonged cooperation also after the project lifetime for moving forward and rolling out the project results, a formal cooperation agreement will be signed by PPs and APs on founding the Transnational Solar4CE-Cities Mission (D.1.1.3).

Deliverables 1.1

Deliverable Number	Deliverable title	Deliverable description	Delivery period
D.1.1.1	Local-	Based on a common guidance developed by the LP,	Period 1

Deliverables 1.1

Deliverable Number	Deliverable title	Deliverable description	Delivery period
	regional-national stakeholder landscapes report	stakeholder (STH) mapping survey is performed in each PP city. PP cities' STH analyses are synthetized in one report.	, 1 - 6
D.1.1.2	Solar City Missions (SCMs) foundation report	Summary report on the setup of the 3 PP cities' SCMs, describing the composition of the 3-tier groups (Internal Team, City-DSO Forum, Community Team), adding up the reports on the groups' kick-off meetings with laying down the co-working process and iterative agenda.	Period 1 , 1 - 6
D.1.1.3	Transnational Solar4CE-Cities Mission Manifesto	A memorandum of understanding on the durable cooperation signed by PPs and APs, with declaring the key objectives as in line with the project.	Period 1 , 1 - 6

Activity 1.2

Title	EU and National Policy Panorama
Start period	Period 1, 1 - 6
End period	Period 3, 13 - 18
Description	The activity, such as the whole WP, is coordinated by Oeko-Institut. To gain a common clear picture about the current EU legislative and policy environment, a scoping study (D1.2.1) is prepared by Oeko-Institut as a result of screening and analysing the energy and climate policy documents relevant to the topic of urban solar penetration and prosumerism, and key stakeholders acting on EU level. The focus is on the new EU Solar Strategy's and the Solar Rooftop Initiative, RED II but also looking beyond. The similar scoping will be performed on national level by the 3 city partners (D.1.2.2), followed by a guidance elaborated by Oeko-Institut. Current and expected transposition challenges and other administrative gaps, but also countries' good policy practices will be highlighted. SCMs will be involved in the analysis process via at least one meeting/ PP city.

Activity 1.2	
	Based on confronting the current EU policy objectives and foreseen measures (to be) issued to Member States by the Solar Strategy, and the current obstacles in front of urban solar penetration in CE identified, a desired framework of enabling measures and support schemes (D.1.2.3), being in the power of cities, DSOs, as well as national authorities, will be co-developed by PPs, with the coordination of Oeko-Institut and the support of APs.

Deliverables 1.2

Deliverable Number	Deliverable title	Deliverable description	Delivery period
D.1.2.1	EU policy baseline survey	Baseline study collecting and placing in an integrated structure the EU level policy papers and initiatives that touch the upon solar energy prosumption topic, in its core being the new EU Solar Strategy and its Solar Rooftop Initiative. An EU level stakeholder screening is included.	Period 1 , 1 - 6
D.1.2.2	National level policy scoping studies	Prepared along joint guidelines for HU, SI and IT: national level screening of the legal environment, strategies, stakeholders' nexus, administrative barriers, comparative analysis confronted with EU requirements/ guidelines, with pointing out gaps and needs. Co-created with SCMs.	Period 2 , 7 - 12
D.1.2.3	Solar4CE-Cities Vision	Draft, visionary transnational multi-level enabling framework as “best-case scenario” foundations of the transnational strategy (D.1.3.2), which will be elaborated and brought to the ground on the basis of joint policy recommendations (D.1.3.1).	Period 3 , 13 - 18

Activity 1.3	
Title	Transnational Solar4CE-Cities Strategy
Start period	Period 4, 19 - 24
End period	Period 5, 25 - 30
Description	Based on the identified gaps by the national policy analyses (D.1.2.2), and the urgent steps to be taken according the EU Solar Strategy which are captured by the Vision (D.1.2.3), national level policy recommendations (D.1.3.1) will be jointly elaborated by the 3 piloting countries, focusing on the short-

Activity 1.3	
	and mid-term to-dos of national governments and regional energy supply actors. The co-creation will be performed via policy roundtable debates (at least one event organised in each of the 3 PP cities) with an active involvement of high-level decision-makers of energy authorities, DSOs, policy-makers on energy and climate affairs, as well as leading thematic organisations. As a main outcome, based on the co-created policy guidance, PPs will develop a transnational strategy (D.1.3.2) of the Solar4CE-Cities Mission (D.1.1.3), focusing on the cities' envisioned role in taking steps to support the fulfilment of the obligations set for national governances by the new EU legislation, through developing municipal enabling frameworks for boosting solar penetration and prosumerism in urban areas. To efficiently uptake the strategy, PP cities jointly develop local action plans (D.3.4.3) and create a durable digital collaboration platform for a sustained collaboration of the Solar4CE-Cities Mission (which will engage further members during the project), e.g. as a sub-page of the foreseen "GreenBudapest" website of the LP.

Deliverables 1.3

Deliverable Number	Deliverable title	Deliverable description	Delivery period
D.1.3.1	National policy recommendations	Report on advised policy measures for national level decision-makers and energy industry actors in HU, SI and IT, for meeting the new EU requirements regarding enabling a quick solar PV penetration in cities, elaborated via national policy roundtables. Policy factsheets added on national languages.	Period 4, 19 - 24
D.1.3.2	Solar4CE-Cities Strategy	Transnational strategy for CE cities on how to support solar penetration via creating enabling frameworks for adopting collective prosumer schemes able to accelerate the expansion of SP use in cities. It also declares the Solar4CE Mission objectives and agenda for an after-project collaboration.	Period 5, 25 - 30

Outputs

Please define the outputs which will be realised through the activities foreseen in this work package and link them to the related programme output indicators.

Output number 1.1	
Output title	Solar4CE-Cities Mission founded

Output number 1.1	
Programme output indicator	RCO87_2.1: Organisations cooperating across borders
Measurement unit	organisations
Output target value	9,00
Delivery period	Period 1, 1 - 6
Output description	Besides the Partnership Agreement, collaboration of all PPs and APs is reinforced by a memorandum of understanding (D.1.1.3) on establishing an informal alliance: Solar4CE Mission, also securing the durable, after-project cooperation of the signees. Continued cooperation will be supported by a durable digital platform.
Output number 1.2	
Output title	Transnational Solar4CE-Cities Strategy
Programme output indicator	RCO83_2.1: Strategies and action plans jointly developed
Measurement unit	strategy/action plan
Output target value	1,00
Delivery period	Period 5, 25 - 30
Output description	The joint strategy co-developed by PPs (D.1.3.2) focuses on CE cities' roles and potential in supporting to fulfil the national obligations set by the EU Solar Strategy, through developing harmonized municipal enabling frameworks for boosting solar PV penetration and collective prosumer schemes' application across various actors and sectors. Measures aim at an improved energy security both for CE cities and countries, and an efficient contribution to reaching climate neutrality goals.

Investments

C.4.1 Work package 2

Workpackage number

WP2

Work package title

Collective prosumer business models' testbeds

Objectives

Please define one project specific objective that will be achieved by your project through the implementation of the work package. The specific objective should be:

- realistically achievable during the project lifetime;
- specific;
- be verifiable and measurable.

Project specific objective

To jointly develop replicable business models based on assessing and revealing the administrative and technological feasibility and economic viability of collective and cross-sectoral urban solar prosumer schemes that utilize innovative technologies, and establishing local pilot prosumption communities.

In addition, please define one or more communication objective(s) that will contribute to the achievement of the specific objective and include reference to the relevant target group(s). Communication objectives aim at changes in a target audience's awareness and behaviour.

Communication objective(s) and target audience

To inform and educate citizens, community groups, businesses, institutions and potential investors about the financial-economic benefits, as well as administrative and technological feasibility of deploying small-scale PV systems, and thereby to stimulate an increasing number of private actors to initiate and finance shared solar investments.
An additional aim is to gain a better understanding of energy suppliers on novel collective prosumer and prosumager schemes, and thus to achieve a more supportive attitude of theirs towards solar penetration aspirations of cities.

Activities

Please describe the activities foreseen in order to achieve the above project specific objective and related communication objective(s) considering also the involvement of the relevant target groups as identified in section C2.4.

Activity 2.1	
Title	Prosumer schemes benchmarking
Start period	Period 1, 1 - 6
End period	Period 1, 1 - 6
Description	With the coordination of the knowledge PPs –Oeko-Institut and TUW (respectively), European level scoping is conducted to map good practices related to 1) innovative collective prosumer schemes and business cases (e.g. prosumption across different entities, shared/mixed ownership schemes not defined by the legal form of energy communities, innovative financing mechanisms), and 2) related innovative technological solutions (e. g. linked to energy storage - prosumage, smart distribution and metering, sector-coupling solutions). Both knowledge PPs will take part at at least one external thematic event for gathering front-line knowledge and solutions from leading European think-tanks or innovators. The good practices included in the benchmark studies will contribute to the detailed design of the pilot actions.

Deliverables 2.1

Deliverable Number	Deliverable title	Deliverable description	Delivery period
D.2.1.1	Good practice collection on innovative collective prosumer business models in the EU	Benchmark study on collective prosumer business models applied in Europe, prepared by Oeko-Institut.	Period 1 , 1 - 6
D.2.1.2	Good practice collection on innovative technology solutions for prosumer schemes in the EU	Benchmark study on novel solar technologies applicable in collective prosumer schemes, already tested in Europe with a high efficiency and multiple environmental and socioeconomic benefits, or being in an experimental phase. Prepared by TUW.	Period 1 , 1 - 6

Activity 2.2	
Title	Pilot co-creation framework
Start period	Period 2, 7 - 12
End period	Period 4, 19 - 24
Description	Pilot actions in the 3 PP cities will be delivered with an overarching cross-learning and co-creating approach both on local and transnational partnership level, coordinated by LP, which prepares the relevant detailed concept (D.2.2.1). On local level, Solar Task Forces (STFs) will be set up in each city, composed of the concerned SCM members, including the regional DSO, and further stakeholders being specifically concerned by the planned pilot project – this most concerned group (owners /users/ beneficiaries/ operators of the foreseen collective prosumer investment) will form local pilot prosumption communities for the end phase of the piloting process (D.2.3.2). The whole STF will be actively involved in the pilot feasibility assessment and business planning/incubation activities. For inspiration, at least 1 locally existing collective prosumer initiative, e.g. an energy community will be visited and consulted by the STF members, with the coordination of the city Internal Team. On these occasions, short lively (amateur) pilot videos will be recorded on national languages, and distributed by PP cities via social media. On project level, cross-national exchange activities are foreseen, such as mutual peer review process targeting the feasibility assessment/ business case/ financing model definition results, and 3 study visits, 1 to each PP city, linked to project meetings. Professional guidance will be provided by Oeko-Institut. External study visits will be organized by the LP, with thematically supported by Oeko-Institut and TUW, to 2 innovative European (preferably CE, but possible WE) pilot projects, the targeted locations will be jointly selected by the partnership on the basis of GP collections (A.2.1). Transferable good practices to be incorporated in some of the pilot concepts, and capitalized on during the project portfolio co-design action (D.3.3.2). Lessons learnt via the study visits promoted in the social media.

Deliverables 2.2

Deliverable Number	Deliverable title	Deliverable description	Delivery period
D.2.2.1	Joint report on pilot co-creation activities	Joint report prepared by LP summarizing the local and transnational co-creation and knowledge exchange activities outlined in a concept in the beginning of the piloting phase, as well as communication activities performed in the frame of the pilot actions, based on PP cities own reports.	Period 2 , 7 - 12
D.2.2.2	Report on the external study visits	Report by LP on joint preparation and conducting external study visits to 2 innovative European pilot sites, with lessons learnt and replicability assessed.	Period 4 , 19 - 24

Activity 2.3

Title	Pilot testing collective prosumer schemes through feasibility assessments and setting up prosumption communities
Start period	Period 3, 13 - 18
End period	Period 4, 19 - 24
Description	In the 3 PP cities, with common efforts of the STFs (D.2.2.1), PILOT FEASIBILITY ASSESSMENTS will be carried out on complementary COLLECTIVE AND CROSS-SECTORAL SOLAR PROSUMER INITIATIVES. To take forward the putlined initiatives as future pilot projects, 3 local PILOT PROSUMPTION COMMUNITIES will be formed in each city, with an intention to realize the co-designed joint investments, starting during or shortly after the project lifetime from external funds (not from the current project budget). With an aim to secure finance, partly for future upscale, a Pilot Investors Forum will be organized in each city. To entice investors or private funds leverage (e.g. impact funds, CSR programmes), social return on investment (SRoI) will be assessed, whilst calculated RoI showcasing the economic benefit will serve as valuable information for communication products (project video and fact cards, D.2.4.3). The following COLLECTIVE PROSUMER SCHEMES will be tested through the pilots, being “hot topics” (Energy prosumers and cities, EEA, 2022): LP, supported by BP11 (AP): INCLUSIVE

Activity 2.3	
	PROSUMPTION SCHEME connecting 6 buildings owned by the City of BP: installing solar PVs on a group of 5 social housing function multi-storey buildings' rooftops and sharing the energy produced with an enclosed public building (library), upscale plan to connect with surrounding buildings with social functions, owned by BP11 Municipality (AP). Maribor (Holding, supported by MoM, AP): SECTOR-COUPLING ACROSS ENERGY AND HEATING, with installing solar PVs on the city sports hall and a "power to heat" boiler inside which turns the energy peaks from PVs to water heating for the building use, but produced heat may also be sold to local district heating distributor via connected district heating network. Udine: COLLECTIVE PROSUMAGER SCHEME FOR A MULTI-APARTMENT BUILDING with multiple owners and tenants, and with additional commercial function (shops), combination of solar PVs with battery energy storage enabling 2-way grid interactions. For community awareness raising, lively pilot videos will be recorded, and distributed by PP cities via social media. The 3 reports on the local prosumption communities' formulation and the 3 feasibility studies and evolved business models, also including an assessment of roll-out potential across space (in the given city) and other sector/building types, will be integrated in a joint document by TUW (D.2.3.1).

Deliverables 2.3

Deliverable Number	Deliverable title	Deliverable description	Delivery period
D.2.3.1	Summary report on the 3 pilot feasibility assessments and the local prosumption communities set up	Joint report prepared by TUW presenting the formulation of the local pilot prosumption communities in the 3 PP cities' and the comprehensive feasibility assessments delivered on 3 complementary collective prosumer schemes, aimed to be implemented as pilot investments after the project lifetime	Period 4 , 19 - 24

Activity 2.4	
Title	Handbook and promotion of prosumer business models
Start period	Period 4, 19 - 24
End period	Period 5, 25 - 30
Description	Guided by TUW, PPs will jointly evaluate the pilot results (D.2.3.1), including the success and failure factors faced when analysing the prosumer schemes viability in the 3 local contexts, incl. technological feasibility, to be applied by the pilot prosumption communities, as well as their cross-national adaptability and transferability. Based on the feasibility assessments of the different prosumer schemes and the lessons learnt on launching the respective local cooperative communities, mature prosumer business models, also adoptable in other CE regions, will be co-developed by PPs, tackling the following cooperation models: 1) peer-to-peer prosumer schemes of multi-storey apartment blocks (single buildings); 2) collective prosumer schemes across more buildings; 3) prosumer schemes based on sector coupling. These collective prosumer business models, incorporating cross-national transferability aspects, will be feed in a final digital Handbook (D.2.4.2) to be composed by TUW. It serves as a replication guide for CE cities as containing actionable knowledge on implementing prosumer schemes against various current regulatory, financial, technological and social barriers typical in CE urban contexts, with also indicating some country specific features (derived from D.2.4.1). A professional animated video and professionally designed fact cards aimed at informing various stakeholders like practitioners and citizens on different prosumer models' potentials will be produced by LP (content delivered by Oeko-Institut, cross-checked by other PPs). These will emphasize the cost savings available by the solar investments with using infographics, and also present the solar map applications (D.3.2.3), and will be widely distributed via social media, as well as used at City Labs (D.3.4.2) and by the knowledge transfer workshops (D.2.5.2).

Deliverables 2.4

Deliverable Number	Deliverable title	Deliverable description	Delivery period
D.2.4.1	Joint report on cross-national evaluation of the pilot actions	Report prepared by TUW on joint evaluation of the piloted collective prosumption schemes (D.2.3.1) and their cross-national transferability criteria.	Period 5 , 25 - 30
D.2.4.2	Solar4CE-Cities digital Handbook	Final Handbook incorporating the collective prosumer business models co-developed by PPs based on the pilot results as a replication guide for CE cities. With a user-friendly layout in digital format, disseminated via thematic networks, at external events and the knowledge transfer workshops.	Period 5 , 25 - 30
D.2.4.3	Animated video and fact cards on collective and cross-sectoral prosumer models	Professionally designed communication products derived from the Handbook (D.2.4.2), widely disseminated via social media and utilized in capacity building at the City Lab action planning events and knowledge transfer workshops.	Period 5 , 25 - 30

Activity 2.5

Title	Synergy building and knowledge transfer for replication
Start period	Period 3, 13 - 18
End period	Period 6, 31 - 36
Description	To build synergies with other projects and initiatives, to capitalize on their results to be channelled in the Solar4CE-Cities knowledge base, as well as to disseminate and promote the project outputs and key deliverables (most importantly D.2.4.2 Handbook of collective and cross-sectoral prosumer models, D.3.2.4 Manual for solar potential analysis and mapping, D.1.3.2 Solar4CE-Cities Strategy), all PPs will participate at external events such as conferences, workshops, seminars (D.2.5.1). To transfer and foster the uptake of the outputs to further regions and cities within the PP countries, national knowledge transfer and capacity building workshops (D.2.5.2) will be organized for interested follower cities, with relying on a joint methodological

Activity 2.5	
	guide developed by Oeko-Institut. The participating cities (at least 3/country) will be invited to join the Solar4CE-Cities Mission (O.1.1). As the project closing event, a large-scale Solar4CE-Cities Conference will be organized by the LP to present the key project outputs and results to a professional audience, with also inviting representatives of renowned EU thematic organisations and policy actors.

Deliverables 2.5

Deliverable Number	Deliverable title	Deliverable description	Delivery period
D.2.5.1	Report on synergy building and dissemination events	Summary report prepared by LP on participation at external CE thematic events to build synergies, and to gain visibility of the project on transnational level with promoting the project goals and outputs. At least 6 events visited, each PP may participate at least at 1 event.	Period 6 , 31 - 36
D.2.5.2	Summary report on the national knowledge transfer and capacity building workshops	National reports compiled in a harmonized document by LP on workshops organized for cities outside the partnership in HU, SI and IT, based on a joint methodological guidance.	Period 6 , 31 - 36
D.2.5.3	Solar4CE-Cities Final Conference	Report on the final event organised by the LP, promoted on a transnational scene. Besides all PPs and APs, Solar4CE-Cities Mission members and key project stakeholders, EU level experts and policy-makers will be invited in the audience.	Period 6 , 31 - 36

Outputs

Please define the outputs which will be realised through the activities foreseen in this work package and link them to the related programme output indicators.

Output number 2.1	
Output title	Collective prosumer pilot actions
Programme output indicator	RCO84_2.1: Pilot actions developed jointly and implemented in projects
Measurement unit	pilot actions
Output target value	1,00

Output number 2.1	
Delivery period	Period 4, 19 - 24
Output description	In the frame of PP cities' pilot actions, the applicability of 3 complementary, innovative collective solar prosumer schemes, applying cutting-edge technologies, and connecting different type of actors/sectors, will be analysed via feasibility assessments (D.2.3.1) in a frame of a transnational exchange process, along with launching 3 local pilot prosumption communities in order to implement the co-designed joint investments in each city as follow-up projects.
Output number 2.2	
Output title	Solar4CE-Cities Handbook of collective and cross-sectoral solar prosumer business models
Programme output indicator	RCO116_2.1: Jointly developed solutions
Measurement unit	solutions
Output target value	1,00
Delivery period	Period 5, 25 - 30
Output description	Collection of the co-created 3 collective prosumer SP business models (D.2.4.2) derived from the complementary pilot actions (O.2.1). Serves as a replication guide for CE cities as containing cross-nationally adoptable actionable knowledge on implementing prosumer schemes with overcoming various regulatory, financial, technological and social barriers typical in CE urban contexts. Produced in a user-friendly digital format.

Investments

C.4.1 Work package 3

Workpackage number

WP3

Work package title

Solar City Labs in action

Objectives

Please define one project specific objective that will be achieved by your project through the implementation of the work package. The specific objective should be:

- realistically achievable during the project lifetime;
- specific;
- be verifiable and measurable.

Project specific objective

To translate the envisioned measures for boosting solar revolution in CE cities of the Solar4CE-Cities Transnational Strategy into local actions, through co-developing a comprehensive enabling framework and local project roadmaps of collective prosumer schemes with an overarching participatory approach.

In addition, please define one or more communication objective(s) that will contribute to the achievement of the specific objective and include reference to the relevant target group(s). Communication objectives aim at changes in a target audience's awareness and behaviour.

Communication objective(s) and target audience

To raise the awareness of local community members and businesses on the huge potential of urban solar PVs in their city, inform them on the opportunities of shared consumer schemes, and also to activate them to take part in community planning actions, as well as to initiate own grassroots projects.

Activities

Please describe the activities foreseen in order to achieve the above project specific objective and related communication objective(s) considering also the involvement of the relevant target groups as identified in section C2.4.

Activity 3.1	
Title	City baseline surveys and community activation
Start period	Period 1, 1 - 6

Activity 3.1	
End period	Period 2, 7 - 12
Description	Guided by Oeko-Institut, the 3 city PPs will map the existing local strategies, policy and regulatory frameworks, conduct gap analysis with the cooperation of the SCM with focusing on administrative, financial, technological barriers (D. 3.1.1). A fully comparative community attitude survey will also be performed in the cities for pre-identified target groups having high potential for becoming prosumers (e.g. multi-apartment building inhabitants), the poll will explore end-users' perceptions on barriers, benefits, and willingness related to realizing solar PV investment. As engagement of local stakeholders and specifically citizens is a key for achieving the objectives of WP3, a great emphasis is laid on deploying efficient participation tools. Therefore, a “Cookbook” on good practices on community awareness raising, stakeholder activation and co-creation processes (D.3.1.2) will be compiled by Udine based on desk research, own and the PPs’ valuable experiences collected via an internal survey. Proven methods and tools for community planning, matchmaking events, engagement of often resistant actors such as the financial sector or facility managers will be collected and utilized in the participatory project actions (A.2.2, A.3.3, A.3.4). To raise citizens’ awareness about the project topic, a kick-start community social media campaign (D. 3.1.3) will be launched in the 3 cities, represented by green influencers (one in each city) having already large number of followers in social media, engaged as Solar Ambassadors. The core content and visual design will be delivered by the LP.

Deliverables 3.1

Deliverable Number	Deliverable title	Deliverable description	Delivery period
D.3.1.1	Comparative local baseline surveys	Synthetized report on the local policy baseline studies, including social attitude survey performed by the 3 PP cities, based on joint guidelines co-created by the SCMs.	Period 2 , 7 - 12
D.3.1.2	Cookbook of good practices for community and	Proven methods, tools and channels of community awareness raising, stakeholder mobilisation and co-creation processes collected in a document,	Period 2 , 7 - 12

Deliverables 3.1			
Deliverable Number	**Deliverable title**	**Deliverable description**	**Delivery period**
	stakeholder engagement	with contributions of all PPs.	
D.3.1.3	Harmonized kick-start community social media campaign promoted by Solar Ambassadors	Report on the 3 cities' harmonized social media campaign launched at the project start, announced and spread out by Solar Ambassadors, green influencers able to maximize citizen outreach.	Period 2 , 7 - 12

Activity 3.2	
Title	Rooftop solar potential mapping
Start period	Period 1, 1 - 6
End period	Period 4, 19 - 24
Description	As a decision-support tool, a complex methodology for GIS-based rooftop solar potential analysis and mapping will be co-developed, coordinated by LP. Related good practices of the participating cities, including Vienna represented as AP, will be collected (D.3.2.1), discussed and tailored to the partners' needs/preferences and potentials/capabilities during a 1-day workshop linked to a project meeting. The mapping includes 3 independent modules: 1) rooftop suitability for SP production; 2) demand hot spots - current and future energy consumptions of selected major consumer entities (e.g. office buildings, commercial facilities etc.), future estimations with relying on place-based climate change projections, using climate model downscaling; 3) grid capacity - grid sections suitable for absorbing high volume of SP. Mapping procedures focusing on different modules and dimensions will be performed in the 3 cities, tailored to their interest (D.3.2.2). As Vienna and BP have already developed cutting-edge solar potential maps, the LP, supported by the AP of Vienna, will act as mentor for supporting in, and if necessary, training the 2 other cities for the GIS-based data procession and mapping (D.3.2.3). As a result, GIS-based potential maps with multiple layers and

Activity 3.2	
	search functions will be prepared/upgraded in the 3 PP cities, and published as online interactive map applications (D.3.2.3), which will be used to match buildings/neighbourhoods with high demand and strong supply potential and identify possible prosumer project locations in A.3.3. Cross-checked and tested methodologies will be documented as a joint manual (D.3.2.4) which can be used by any CE cities for rooftop solar potential mapping as a decision-support urban planning tool. The maps results will be utilized when preparing the collective prosumer project roadmaps in the action plans (D.3.4.3), presented at knowledge transfer workshops (D.2.5.3), and widely promoted at synergy building events (D.2.5.1).

Deliverables 3.2

Deliverable Number	Deliverable title	Deliverable description	Delivery period
D.3.2.1	Report on rooftop solar potential analysis and GIS-based mapping good practices of CE cities	Compilation of PP and AP cities' tested methodologies on GIS-based mapping and analysis resting on 3 pillars: rooftop suitability, energy demand, grid capacity, complemented with a method for applying climate change implications.	Period 2 , 7 - 12
D.3.2.2	Summary report on the guided local GIS mapping processes	Reports compiled by LP on the mapping cross-learning and co-creation processes and its results in BP, Maribor and Udine, and the mentorship provided by BP and Vienna AP.	Period 3 , 13 - 18
D.3.2.3	Interactive GIS-based potential maps as online applications	The online maps, also equipped with interactive functions for "partner search" and presenting new prosumer project (idea) fact sheets, will be available at the websites of the LP, and PPs from Maribor and Udine. A complementing summary report prepared by LP presents their functions and usability.	Period 4 , 19 - 24
D.3.2.4	Joint manual for solar potential analysis and mapping	User-manual for performing solar rooftop potential analysis and mapping as a decision-support urban planning tool applicable in CE cities, with channelled lessons learnt during the mapping processes so as to strengthen cross-country transferability. Compiled by LP.	Period 4 , 19 - 24

Activity 3.3	
Title	Prosumer Project Portfolio co-creation in 3 cities
Start period	Period 3, 13 - 18
End period	Period 5, 25 - 30
Description	With an aim to stimulate grassroots initiatives, in the frame of a loud community activation campaign which deploys the Solar Ambassadors, a call will be launched for prospective prosumers (D.3.3.1) in the 3 PP cities. Applicants will be able to upload their project ideas, including partner search, in a form of brief factsheets to the online solar potential map application surface (D.3.2.3). Project idea holders (if necessary, after a selection process performed by the SCMs) and other stakeholders having a high potential for establishing collective prosumer schemes (e.g. representing social institutions, commercial facilities) from the “hotspot areas” of the potential map will be invited to a 1- or 2-days-long community workshop (D. 3.3.2), organised in each city, combining 1) a Solar Bootcamp, in the frame of which, based on the Handbook (D.2.4.2), participants will receive actionable knowledge on prosumer business models, on the example of the local pilot prosumption community (D 2.3.1), 2) a Matchmaking event to join up nearby actors from the supply and demand side (e.g. from different sectors or buildings of different functionality), and 3) a Pitch event, where they will have the opportunity to present the project ideas to invited financial actors or potential investors, thus to sparkle a business incubation process after the project lifetime. The events will be facilitated by professional experts. As a result, Prosumer Project Portfolios (PPP) will be co-designed by the participants and jointly finalised after the workshop with the coordination of the city PPs and delegated SCM members (e.g. NGOs advocating prosumption).

Deliverables 3.3

Deliverable Number	Deliverable title	Deliverable description	Delivery period
D.3.3.1	Community activation campaign with Prosumer Launchpad Call	Summary report on the campaign hallmarked by the Solar Ambassadors, the call, and the application and selection process performed in the 3 PP cities.	Period 4 , 19 - 24
D.3.3.2	Prosumer project portfolios co-designed at community events	Summary report on the community capacity building and co-creation events realized in the 3 PP cities, incl. the Solar Bootcamps, Matchmaking and Pitch events, as well as presenting the PPPs jointly elaborated by community members, cities and SCMs, with adding financing options emerged.	Period 5 , 25 - 30

Activity 3.4

Title	Solar City Labs in action
Start period	Period 4, 19 - 24
End period	Period 6, 31 - 36
Description	The action planning process of the 3 PP cities will be a combination of top-down and bottom-up processes. First, coordinated by Oeko-Institut, the cities Internal Teams will develop a conceptual prosumption enabling framework (D.3.4.1) based on the Transnational Vision (D.1.2.3) and Strategy (D. 1.3.2), prosumer business models (D.2.4.2) and local gap & potential analysis (D.3.1.1). The concepts, together with the pilot results (D. 2.3.1., D.2.4.1) and the local PPPs (D.3.3.2) will be presented at a large-scale participatory action planning event (1 in each city), the “Solar City Lab”, to which ca. 50 community members/city (citizens and concerned stakeholders) will be invited based on a selection method determined in the Cookbook (D.3.1.2). Participants, facilitated by professional experts, will jointly formulate bottom-up recommendations on incentives and other support schemes related to SP prosumer schemes, and select and/or finetune socially inclusive project ideas (e.g. combating energy poverty) from the

Activity 3.4	
	given city's PPP which will be integrated in the cities' existing participatory budgeting portfolio. 1 other PP city's representatives will be also invited for presenting the pilot results (D.2.3.1) of their city and other good practices for experience exchange purposes. As a last step, with merging the top-down and bottom-up products (D.3.4.1 & 2), the 3 cities' final action plans will be elaborated, with relying on a recommended structure (to be tailored to each city's actual needs) developed by Oeko-Institut with feedbacks from PPs incorporated, built up of: 1) enabling framework for collective prosumerism (regulations, incentives, one-stop-shop support scheme for citizens, e.g. Urban Energy Agency, financing mechanisms), 2) solar penetration roadmap incl. a project pipeline with financial plan, incl. upscaling of the pilot project, 3) sustained SCM collaboration platform, with specific emphasis on the City-DSO Forum. The action plans are finalized after a cross-checking performed across PPs, with a coordination of Oeko-Institut, and will be endorsed by the municipalities as a new strategic document or incorporated in an existing one.

Deliverables 3.4

Deliverable Number	Deliverable title	Deliverable description	Delivery period
D.3.4.1	City concepts on prosumption enabling framework	3 city concepts with measures foreseen as part of the local prosumption enabling framework, developed under the guidance of Oeko-Institut and with relying on the co-created Transnational Vision & Strategy (D. 1.2.3, D.1.3.2), and Handbook (D.2.4.2).	Period 5 , 25 - 30
D.3.4.2	Solar City Labs' participatory action planning summary report	Joint report edited by Oeko-Institut presenting the process and outcomes of the community-based action planning events took place in the 3 PP cities.	Period 6 , 31 - 36
D.3.4.3	Co-designed city action plans on facilitating urban solar penetration through collective prosumerism	3 harmonized, final city-level action plans containing a set of customized policy measures as part of a comprehensive prosumption enabling framework, solar penetration roadmap with a project pipeline and measures for a sustained stakeholder collaboration.	Period 6 , 31 - 36

Outputs

Please define the outputs which will be realised through the activities foreseen in this work package and link them to the related programme output indicators.

Output number 3.1	
Output title	City action plans on solar penetration boosted by a prosumption enabling framework
Programme output indicator	RCO83_2.1: Strategies and action plans jointly developed
Measurement unit	strategy/action plan
Output target value	3,00
Delivery period	Period 6, 31 - 36
Output description	The co-designed action plans of the Solar4CE-Cities (D.3.4.3) are driven from the jointly developed Transnational Strategy (O.1.2), containing comprehensive enabling measures, customized to each city's context, to support the spread of decentralized rooftop PV systems in the frame of collective prosumer schemes. The action plans also outline a project pipeline and durable collaboration form with the DSOs and other key stakeholders, and will be endorsed by the cities.

Investments

C.5 Project results

Please select and quantify the relevant programme result indicators to which your project will contribute. For each selected result indicator, please briefly describe the contribution of the project and the relevant project results (change) you expect to achieve through the implementation of the foreseen activities and outputs as defined in the work plan. Please also specify the output(s) which are directly related to this result.

Result 1	
Programme result indicator	RCR79_2.1: Joint strategies and action plans taken up by organisations
Measurement unit	joint strategy/action plan
Baseline	0,00
Target value	1,00
Result description	The Transnational Solar4CE strategy (O.1.2) for CE cities will be uptaken by the 3 city partners/AP of the project (Budapest – LP, Maribor – MoM and Udine) by integrating its measures set out into the city's SECAP or other local energy strategy. The Solar4CE Strategy will also be transposed in the city-level solar action plans (O.3.1) which will define municipal enabling frameworks for boosting solar PV penetration and collective prosumer schemes' application.

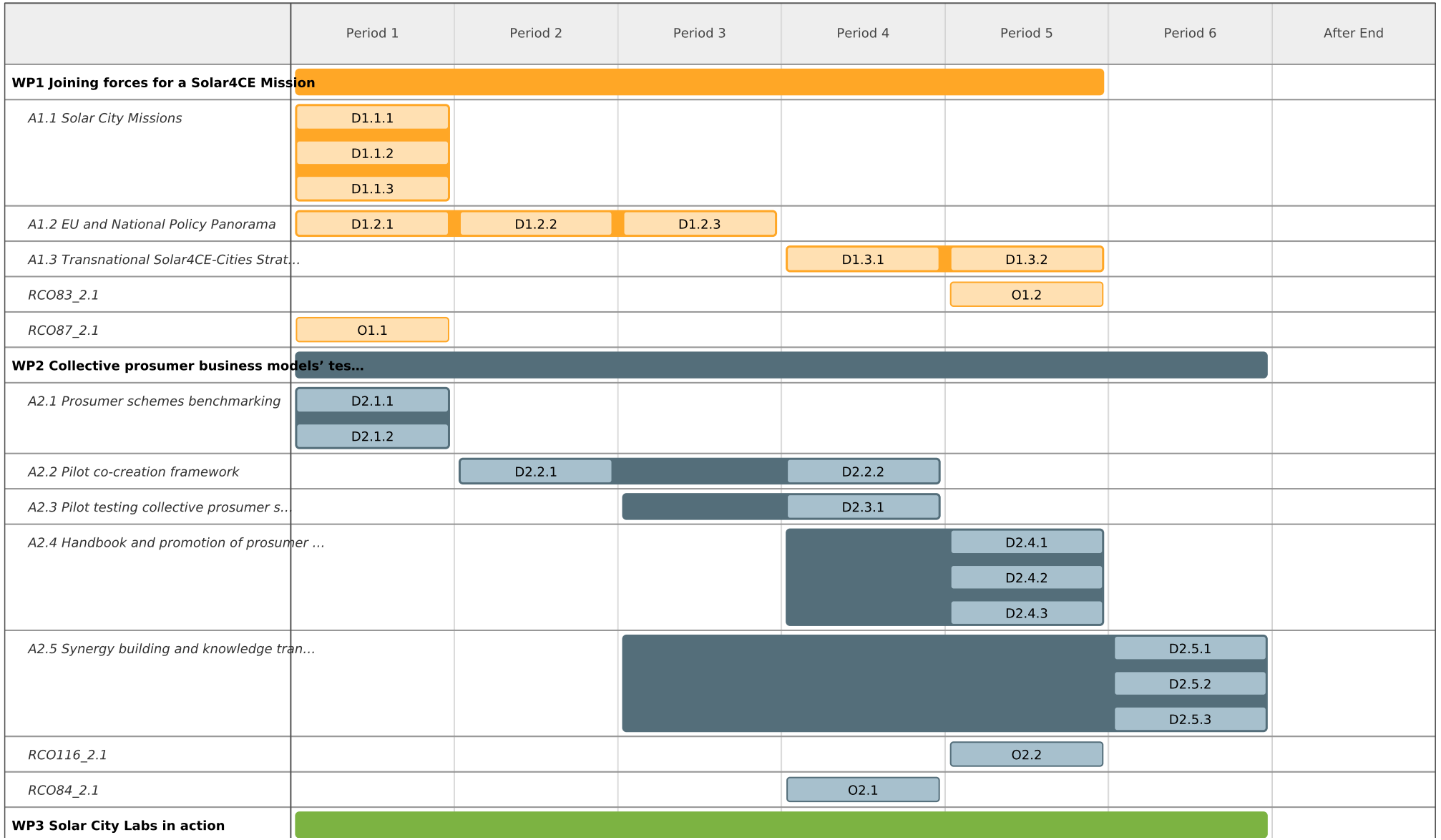
Result 2	
Programme result indicator	RCR79_2.1: Joint strategies and action plans taken up by organisations
Measurement unit	joint strategy/action plan
Baseline	0,00
Target value	3,00
Result description	The co-developed action plans (O.3.1), driven from the jointly developed Transnational Strategy (O.1.2), setting out comprehensive enabling measures for spreading decentralized, small-scale solar PV plants in the frame of collective prosumer models, a project pipeline and a durable collaboration scheme for DSO cooperation, will be endorsed by the 3 cities (Budapest - LP, Maribor – MoM and Udine) with general assembly decisions as a new strategic document or incorporated in an existing one.

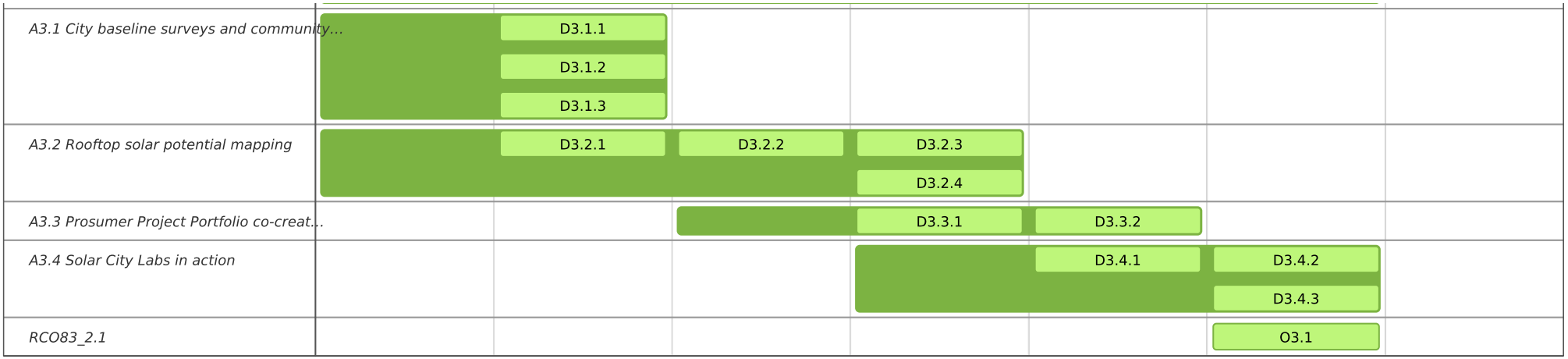
Result 3	
Programme result indicator	RCR84_2.1: Organisations cooperating across borders after project completion
Measurement unit	organisations
Baseline	0,00
Target value	9,00
Result description	A memorandum of understanding (MoU) on the durable cooperation, in the frame of an informal alliance “Solar4CE-Cities Mission”, will be signed by all PPs (5) and APs (4) by the end of the 1st project period. The continued cooperation after the project lifetime, aiming at moving forward, scaling up and rolling out the Solar4CE-Cities outputs and results, will be supported by a durable digital platform to be established by the LP.

Result 4	
Programme result indicator	RCR104_2.1: Solutions taken up or up-scaled by organisations
Measurement unit	solutions
Baseline	0,00
Target value	1,00
Result description	The co-developed final solution presented in the Solar4CE-Cities Handbook (O.2.2), i.e. the collection of the 3 collective and cross-sectoral prosumer business models, derived from the pilot actions (O. 2.1), will be taken up by PP/AP organisations of the 3 piloting cities: Budapest (LP), Maribor - Holding and MoM (AP), and Udine, by setting out their implementation in the local action plan (O.3.1). The on-the-ground uptake of O.2.2 solution will also be furthered by signing a memorandum of understanding by key members of the local pilot prosumption communities set up in the 3 cities. The investment projects will be realized in a scalable manner along the financial plan developed during the pilot phase, with leveraging external funds preferably even during the project lifetime, or shortly after. The uptake of the prosumer models’ solution

Result 4	
	after the project lifetime, at least justified by letters of commitment, is also targeted by BP11 and Vienna as APs.

C.6 Time plan


Period 1
Period 2
Period 3
Period 4
Period 5
Period 6
After End
WP1 Joining forces for a Solar4CE Mission
A1.1 Solar City Missions
D1.1.1
D1.1.2
D1.1.3
A1.2 EU and National Policy Panorama
D1.2.1
D1.2.2
D1.2.3
A1.3 Transnational Solar4CE-Cities Strat...
D1.3.1
D1.3.2
RCO83_2.1
O1.2
RCO87_2.1
O1.1
WP2 Collective prosumer business models' tes...
A2.1 Prosumer schemes benchmarking
D2.1.1
D2.1.2
A2.2 Pilot co-creation framework
D2.2.1
D2.2.2
A2.3 Pilot testing collective prosumer s...
D2.3.1
A2.4 Handbook and promotion of prosumer ...
D2.4.1
D2.4.2
D2.4.3
A2.5 Synergy building and knowledge tran...
D2.5.1
D2.5.2
D2.5.3
RCO116_2.1
O2.2
RCO84_2.1
O2.1
WP3 Solar City Labs in action


A3.1 City baseline surveys and community...
D3.1.1
D3.1.2
D3.1.3
A3.2 Rooftop solar potential mapping
D3.2.1
D3.2.2
D3.2.3
D3.2.4
A3.3 Prosumer Project Portfolio co-creat...
D3.3.1
D3.3.2
A3.4 Solar City Labs in action
D3.4.1
D3.4.2
D3.4.3
RCO83_2.1
O3.1

C.7 Project management and communication

In addition to the thematic activities as described in the work plan, you need to foresee adequate provisions for project management, coordination and internal communication.

C.7.1 How will you coordinate and manage your project?

Please describe how the project management on the strategic and operational level will be carried out, including the set-up of management structures, responsibilities and procedures, as well as risk management. Please also explain how the internal communication within the partnership will be organised.

Successful PM and coordination is ensured through the work of the CORE MANAGEMENT TEAM (CMT) appointed by the LP, including project manager, financial manager and communication manager.
Other PPs establish PP-LEVEL MANAGEMENT TEAMS similarly, adapted to their own internal organization structure.
CMT provides rules, templates, guidelines for reporting to PPs and other support, as needed.
To establish a clear decision-making structure, a STEERING COMMITTEE (SC) is formed at the beginning of the project, taking on responsibilities of monitoring, controlling and deciding on project adjustments whenever needed. The SC is composed of 1 representative per each PP. SC meetings are held at the occasion of every PP Meeting, and if necessary, additional online meetings are organised. Minutes of SC meetings are taken by the LP.
LP representatives take the chairman role in all management coordination bodies (CMT, SC, QMB).
All other PPs actively participate in project management/steering/monitoring by nominating their own representatives in responsible bodies. They are also actively involved in preparation of the MONITORING PLAN under the guidance of LP. The LP develops the Monitoring Plan before the kick-off meeting and sends it to all PPs for review and commenting; final version is accepted at the kick-off meeting.
Implementation of WPs is coordinated by the respective WP leaders. PPs are delegated to participate in the elaboration of deliverables; PPs actively involved in each WP sharing the specific tasks according to their competences and ambitions.
In order to mitigate any risks and ensure a smooth project implementation, a RISK MANAGEMENT GUIDELINE is prepared by the LP including monitoring milestones to explore any deviations. The Guideline contains templates to be filled by all PPs investigating potential risks.
The INTERNAL COMMUNICATION rules and framework are jointly determined by the partnership. The selected cloud-based platform for sharing documents is managed by the Project and Communication Manager. Day to day communication is be conducted between PPs in English via email and online conference tools.

C.7.2 Which measures will you take to ensure quality in your project?

Describe the planned approach and processes for quality management, i.e. how the quality of deliverables and outputs will be monitored and ensured, and indicate the responsible partner(s). If you plan to conduct any type of project evaluation, please describe its purpose and scope.

Quality management, progress monitoring and evaluation of project outputs (and procedures behind) are ensured by the QUALITY MANAGEMENT BOARD (QMB). QMB is composed of all WP leaders & members of CMT and headed by the Quality Assurance Manager. To support responsible bodies in ensuring overall successful implementation of the project, an external mid-term evaluation is conducted after 18 months to ensure that the project remains on track. If necessary, SC and CMT designs and implements a contingency plan and thus ensures appropriate adjustments in case of unforeseen situations.
Efficient thematic coordination is ensured through 6 PP MEETINGS (1/6 months), as well as via daily or weekly internal communication flow. Besides regular PP meetings, an online PROJECT REVIEW meeting, with the participation of the JS, is also organized in mid-term phase to check progress in planned activities and spending, potential delays and deviations, and formulate a realistic projection for the remaining periods.

C.7.3 What will be the general approach you will follow to communicate about your project?

Please describe how your project's communication objectives, as outlined in the work plan, will help with achieving your project's main result(s). Why is communication important? Which common tactics, channels and tools will help the partnership to reach out to and involve its target audiences? How will the project communication coordinator ensure that all project partners are involved and contribute to communication?

Pro-active and target-group oriented communication is key to demonstrating the environmental and financial advantages of solar power capacity expansion and to achieve behavioural change.
MAIN TARGET GROUPS AND TARGET GROUP-SPECIFIC COMMUNICATION OBJECTIVES are:
1) Citizens and local actors: Encouragement of investments in solar installations, also on collective basis;
2) Energy suppliers/ DSOs (professional stakeholders): Driving attitude change vis-à-vis integrating large amount of privately produced solar power in the grid;
3) Other CE cities beyond the partnership: Demonstrating new, feasible processes and best practices to boost collective solar energy consumption;
4) Thematic organizations (NGO's, networks): Building synergies and driving lobbying activities.

Project communication is closely linked to thematic actions, combine varied CHANNELS AND TOOLS allowing for the most efficient reach-out to target groups, and emphasize prospective wins.

Citizens and local actors will be targeted by a series of citizens' motivation campaign on multiple social media platforms (Fb, Instagram, YouTube) and through partner cities' websites. As a unique tool, they will feature dedicated "green" influencers (Solar Ambassadors) in each city. To raise citizens' awareness about the project and the overall topic of solar prosumerism, a kick-start community social media campaign will be launched in the 3 partner cities. As a second wave, a loud community activation campaign will follow with a mission to stimulate grassroots prosumer initiatives, also furthered by an open call (Prosumer Launchpad Call), and to recruit citizens to join City Labs that will carry out participatory action planning process in WP3 in the partner cities.

Besides the project and partners' websites and social media channels, dissemination for the

professional audiences will happen via presence at a number of external thematic events, external study visits allowing direct synergy building, knowledge transfer workshops organized for other CE cities beyond the partnership, as well as through utilizing partners' thematic networks. The final conference will function as a main dissemination channel to inform the transnational stakeholders about the main results of the project. For multiplying visibility, press events will be also organized linked to the kick-off meeting, the participatory action planning events of City Labs, and certainly the final conference.

Beyond the four key target groups, we seek to engage the scientific community in the form of academic papers prepared by the project's knowledge partners.

COMMUNICATION PRODUCTS include a professional animated project video, short amateur videos recorded by PPs/ stakeholders in connection with the pilot actions, fact cards visualizing the main thematic feature of the project (innovative collective prosumer models) with a professional design making them applicable to be printed as posters, and regular updates of infographics, fact sheets, social media cards. A small number of printed project brochures/flyers, stickers with QR codes leading to the online version of the project brochure and website, roll-ups with the required programme branding features, project posters to be placed at partners' headquarters, as well as promotional items tailored to the project topic (small solar power banks) will also be produced.

At the beginning of the project the COMMUNICATION MANAGER of the LP will outline communication activities for the project partners for the whole communication period and set up work processes that will ensure their involvement and contribution. Partner cities will be advised to and supported in conducting their own local-level campaigns and media events in coordination with the communication manager. The communication manager is in charge of the final structure (menu entries, etc.) and the regular content updates of the project website which will be evenly provided by the project partners.

C.7.4 How do you foresee the reporting procedures for activities and budget (within the partnership)?

Please describe the reporting processes at the level of partners towards the lead partner.

The project Monitoring Plan set up in the start-up phase involves the MONITORING schedule, milestones, as well as the details of REPORTING procedures. Project managers and financial managers of all PPs are responsible for coordinating reporting processes for each reporting period including clarification phases.
The LP's existing Project Management Department, backed by external project management experts, supports all PPs across the reporting tasks. CMT channels reporting and information flow on the line PP-to-LP and LP-to-JS and offers assistance to all PPs.
Each PP is responsible to prepare its own partner report including activity and financial information to be delivered for National Controllers in every 6 months. LP is responsible for the compilation of the Joint Progress Report (containing joint finance report in every 6 months and joint activity report in every 12 months) based on the partner reports and on PPs' Certification of Expenditure. This 2-level reporting procedure of PARTNER AND PROGRESS REPORTS is completed with a third level, an INTERNAL MONITORING SYSTEM to ensure that activities are progressing according to plan and to identify areas where corrective actions should be taken. This preliminary report is to be submitted to the LP for a preliminary control before sending the partner reports to the respective National Controllers. Project Review that takes place at the end of the 1st half of the project implementation is prepared and coordinated by the LP based on the inputs gained from all PPs.
The LP takes care of financial transfers to all PPs in accordance with the project budget, Subsidy contract, Partnership Agreement and the granted payments from JS/Certifying Authority.

C.7.5 Cooperation criteria

Please select the cooperation criteria that apply to your project and include a brief explanation. Please note that the joint development, joint implementation and joint financing criteria are mandatory.

Cooperation criteria		Description
Joint development	Yes	Partners have been informed about project objectives and ideas via exchange of e-mails and online consultations ensuring that all partners have the possibility to include their perspectives and needs during the project development. The project concept was developed so as it reflects PPs joint intentions, with all PPs adding their points and offering their capacities for the joint activities. Each PP contributed to build up the work plan and finalize the narrative sections of the AF.
Joint implementation	Yes	According to the division of tasks, partners will cooperate to implement project activities and achieve the expected results with offering each complementary contribution under the guidance of the lead partner. During the project implementation organizations from at least two participating countries will be involved in developing pilot actions and solutions, drafting joint strategies and action plans.
Joint staffing	Yes	Project functions will be set based on the “lead partner principle”, however all partners are responsible for appointing management functions such as financial, communication and project manager. Work package and activity leaders are commonly chosen to guide partners within the implementation of each task, to ensure efficient workflow and avoid duplication of functions.
Joint financing	Yes	The project budget is shared justly among partners according to the tasks and activities carried out by each partner during project implementation. The amount of money reflects the shared responsibility for all outputs. LP is in charge for financial administration and continuous supervision of spending the budget on project level as well as distribution of funds toward the partners.

C.7.6 Horizontal principles

Please indicate how your project contributes to horizontal principles and provide a short explanation. With regard to environment protection, please also include an explanation how the "environmental sustainability by design" approach has been integrated and provide a brief assessment of possible environmental effects to your project.

Horizontal principles	Type of contribution	Description of the contribution
Sustainable development and environment protection	positive effects	Solar4CE targets to give a boost of decentralised, small-scale SP instalments in CE cities. SP is a clean, competitive and one of the most sustainable sources of electricity, therefore PV represents a key technology for reaching the climate neutrality targets. Solar energy is providing sustainable solutions to some of the world's most pressing challenges. These include climate change, water scarcity, the growing consumption of natural resources for electricity production and health impacts from air pollution. Considering the GHG emissions generated throughout its life cycle, solar produces 96% less GHG emissions than coal and 93% less compared to gas. Solar also shows clear environmental benefits in terms of particulates, ecotoxicity, human health and eutrophication. The environmental footprint of a unit of solar power generated is only a fraction of the footprint of conventional technologies. Therefore, solar offers the most cost-efficient means to decouple electricity generation from environmental and health impacts. Solar panels have a relatively long lifetime of around 30 years and generate around 30 times more power during their lifetime than what is required to manufacture them. Currently, solar panels at their end-of-life stage are processed in existing recycling plants for glass or metals. Solar is a technology that has a strong positive effect on employment in the EU.By 2030, the solar recycling industry is anticipated to also drive job creation while also strengthening the EU's industrial base. During project implementation environmentally friendly travel options are preferred since PP cities are relatively close to each other. Besides regular PP meetings, many of the others are held online as well as STH consultations whenever possible. In case of personal meetings great emphasis is given to use recyclable materials and to give opportunity to take part in via online conference tools. Food and other supplementary products are procured from local producers.
Equal opportunities and non-discrimination	positive effects	Using solar power in households contributes to mitigate energy poverty by reduction of electricity bills and supporting self-sufficiency. Tackling energy poverty is one key action to ensure a just transition by facilitating decentralised production and empowering renewable energy self-consumers and energy communities. Making solar power an affordable solution for households is an indirect goal of the project, ensuring equal opportunities and non-discrimination.
Equality between men and women	positive effects	The project does not have a direct impact on equality between men and women however during implementation it will be ensured to involve women and men without discrimination to support gender equality. Within the partnership the gender balance will be well maintained by involving every gender in decision-making processes at all levels and providing equal opportunities within all activities.

C.8 Long-term effects and durability

Projects should have a long-lasting effect in the territories and for the relevant target groups. Please describe below how this will be ensured.

C.8.1 Ownership/durability

Please describe who will ensure the financial and institutional support including maintenance for outputs and, if applicable, for most important deliverables developed by your project.

The uptake of consumer business models (O.2.2) derived from the pilot actions will be ensured by the core consumption communities set up within the pilots (O.2.1) via signed MoUs by the actors who will jointly implement the solar investments examined by feasibility assessment. The co-designed pilot consumption projects which entail upcoming investments to be realized from external funds, target public buildings and facilities owned and maintained/ operated by the PPs and APs (LP and BP11, Udine, and Holding Maribor and Mom), as well as city-owned institutions/ companies, therefore the overall OWNERSHIP AND MAINTAINENCE remains at the cities.
Participating municipalities will commit themselves to implement the business model concluded by their own pilot (O.2.1), as well as to apply further collective and cross-sectoral consumer schemes included in the Handbook (O.2.2) by channelling them in the local action plans as parts of a project pipeline and roadmap. The solar action plans will be endorsed with general assembly decisions, thus ensuring a STRUCTURAL IMPACT for the project.
A key factor for INSTITUTIONAL SUSTAINABILITY of project achievements, will be the setup of Internal Mission Teams as part of the local stakeholder groups (SCM, D.1.1.2), composed of staff members of PPs, who will be involved in all project activities and thus absorb a comprehensive knowledge related to the tools and approaches co-developed. Besides, technical staff of the PP cities will get equipped with the know how of producing GIS-based solar potential and demand maps via the mentoring process (D.3.2.2) with a learning-by-doing approach. Most PPs (like the LP) also employ technical project coordinator(s) for project implementation, who will be part of the permanent staff after the project lifetime too, and will be capable to support the realization of follow-up actions.
FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY will be ensured by multiple measures taken. First, through an active engagement of financial actors (via Investors Forum D.2.3.1 and Pitch events D.3.3.2) as potential investors or providers of favourable financing schemes for implementing the prosumer investments designed by the pilot actions (D.2.3.1) and further solar projects, including grassroots initiatives (D. 3.3.2), channelled in the project pipeline (D.3.4.3). Second, as part of developing the financial plan for all these foreseen projects, a thorough fund screening and leveraging activity will be jointly performed by PPs to identify accessible public (EU and national) resources, and its results incorporated in the local action plans (D.3.4.3). It will also draw on the Energy Communities Facility to be set up by the EC intensions to provide cascade funding to energy self-consumer projects via EU and Member States instruments. Third, with realizing solar PV investments at public buildings, which allows phasing out large amounts of electricity use from the grid, significant cost savings will be reached in terms of energy bills.

C.8.2 Lasting effects

Outputs and deliverables should be made available and used by relevant target groups (project partners or other stakeholders) after the project's lifetime, in order to have a lasting effect on the territory. Please describe how the outputs and deliverables will stay available and will be taken up or upscaled by the project partners.

For achieving the project’s overall objective on large-scale solar PV penetration, it is of utmost importance to continue the collaboration started with one of the key stakeholders, regional DSOs in the frame of the City-DSO Forum (D.1.1.2) also after project completion in order to sustain a supportive and cooperative attitude. This will be declared by the local action plans (O.3.1) as well as by the Solar4CE-Cities Mission agenda (O.1.1, O.1.2); the latter also ensuring the continuation of cross-national cooperation of PPs and APs, as well as of further organisations joining during and after the project lifetime the alliance.
As engagement of citizens is the key for spreading solar prosumption schemes, policy enabling and support measures tailored to city contexts, mainstreamed in the local action plans (O.3.1), will be implemented after the project lifetime in the PP cities, including smoother regulations, new funding schemes and financial incentives, targeted community education programmes, as well as setup and operation of one-stop-shop citizen energy advisory services. Available cost savings by PV panels and consumption schemes will be in the forefront of communication towards the public.
The municipalities will get the solar penetration roadmap going, with leveraging external funds, by realizing the pilot consumption scheme in form of a scalable investment to be owned and operated by the established prosumption community (O.2.1), and follow-up public investments as well, as a replication and roll-out of the business models (O.2.2) co-developed in the frame of the pilot actions.
LONG-TERM IMPACTS of the project will be an enhanced energy security of CE cities and regions, as well as significant reduction of the GHG emissions of CE cities bringing them closer to the climate neutrality objectives. A steadily increased demand for rooftop PV systems, as installation being labour intensive, will also create more green jobs in the long run in CE cities and the region. Wider uptake of prosumer schemes will empower citizens and local actors to be active in the energy transition, with making the energy system more inclusive and democratic.

C.8.3 Transferability

Please describe how outputs and deliverables could be adapted or further developed to be used by additional target groups or rolled out in other territories beyond the partnership. How will communication activities ensure that relevant groups are aware of the available outputs and deliverables to be used?

All project outputs are co-created with the aim of being applicable by further target groups in the participating an other CE countries. To achieve an effective policy mainstreaming and citizen engagement, synergy building, knowledge transfer and dissemination related activities interweave the whole project.
Transferring the key project outputs and deliverables will occur in a target group oriented manner:
1) CITIES OUTSIDE THE PARTNERSHIP (urban policy-makers and experts)
- Delivering detailed information on replicable collective and cross-sectoral consumption business models is provided by the user-friendly, informative digital Solar4CE-Cities Handbook (D. 2.4.2).
- The uptake of the business models, as well as the GIS-based mapping know how as a smart practical urban planning tool for locations and capacity optimizations of future solar investments across cities, is ensured by the national knowledge transfer and capacity building workshops (D. 2.5.2).

2) NATIONAL AND REGIONAL POLICY-MAKERS and ENERGY UTILITIES
The target group will be inspired to take efficient measures to meet the recent EU regulations and trends through national level policy recommendations discussed at roundtables (D.1.3.1), and policy factsheets developed.
3) CITIZENS and other COMMUNITY MEMBERS, including financial actors
Participatory and co-creation activities (D.3.3.1 Prosumer Launchpad Call, D.3.3.2 Solar Bootcamp, Matchmaking and Pitch events, D.3.4.2 City Labs) will activate citizens and further private actors to learn on the new concept of collective prosumption by taking an active role in planning the necessary steps to flourish a citizen-based solar revolution in CE cities.
Target group oriented COMMUNICATION TOOLS will efficiently support to reaching out to wider audiences primarily through social media channels, such as professional project movie, short interesting videos, fact cards, messages conveyed by the Solar Ambassadors, also providing the link to the project and PPs' website where all outputs and important deliverables will be available for further usage.
The project results will also be shared with actors beyond the partnership through PPs' extensive NETWORKS, e.g. Covenant of Mayors, ICLEI, Climate Kic, Energy Cities, 100 Resilient Cities, plus, 100 Climate Neutral Cities Mission, Eurocities and national city networks. PPs will also participate at EXTERNAL THEMATIC EVENTS (D.2.5.1) organised in CE countries; cross-change of results will be initiated with relevant ONGOING PROJECTS, too, with using this opportunity to spread the know-how gathered in Solar4CE-Cities to further target groups. APs will also support all knowledge sharing and dissemination.
Last but not least, the project results will be presented at a major FINAL CONFERENCE (D.2.5.3) where key stakeholders with great multiplier capacity will be invited from all around CE.