



CA EED – Good Practice Factsheet Template

Energie-Atlas - Bayern (DE)

Core Theme and topic	<i>Core Theme 5, Working Group 5.2, After the audit: encourage the implementation of the identified measures</i>
Name of work programme/project	Energie-Atlas Bayern (Energy-Atlas Bavaria) A platform for renewable energies, energy efficiency and the exchange of surplus heat
Project scope and description	
Short description of the programme & what it hopes to achieve	<p><i>The Energie-Atlas Bayern (www.energieatlas.bayern.de) was put into action to help achieve the goals of the Bavarian State Government until 2021:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• Nuclear power phase-out</i> <i>• Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions < 6t per capita</i> <i>• Increase of energy efficiency in the range of 15 - 20 %</i> <i>• Generation of 50% of power consumption by renewable energy sources by 2021</i> <p><i>Together with other departments, the Bavarian State Ministry of the Environment and Consumer Protection developed the website. The main topic of the Energie-Atlas Bayern is the so-called “Energy-Triple-Jump” that enables the achievement of the energy turnaround. The three steps are: 1. Energy savings, 2. Increase energy efficiency and 3. Extension of renewable energies. Therefore, the platform supports citizens, municipalities and companies with information on how to realise the three jumps. The core content of the website is the map. There, installed renewable energy plants, the potential for new capacities and tools for project realisation can be retrieved and visualised.</i></p> <p><i>One main focus of the Energie-Atlas content is the topic of energy efficiency. The energy saving potential with the help of efficient techniques is enormous and by far not reached yet. The Energie-Atlas gives numerous examples to support citizens, municipalities and industrials with information on energy demand and consumption.</i></p> <p><i>Based on the maps and the content in the background, the interactive use and integration of data and information is possible. The stock exchange for surplus heat is integrated in this way to visualise potential surplus heat and the demand for additional heat.</i></p> <p><i>The first aim of the project was the data collection by merging the results of regional analysis of the surplus heat potential with a view on the level of administrative districts. After realising the obstacles of this method, another solution was found. The obligatory reporting by industry to the Environment Agency about their emissions of technical engines with a remarkable emission output is an already existing database for calculating the surplus heat potential of the industry. The potentials were calculated by</i></p>





	<i>an expert engineering office. Before the publication of the data, agreement was requested from the respective companies. Currently, nearly 300 identified sources of surplus heat are published in the Energie-Atlas Bayern, besides the additional sources of heat from municipal waste water. Further development is based on presenting good practice examples combined with public relations to motivate industrial and municipal bodies as well as plant operators to integrate additional data and to foster networking to get in touch and create projects for the exchange of surplus heat.</i>
What is the scope of the project? e.g. - National/regional/local - Building type/owner	<i>Regional for the State of Bavaria</i>
Who are the key people involved? e.g.: - Installers - Local Authorities	<i>Bavarian State Ministry of the Environment and Consumer Protection Bavarian Environment Agency Bavarian Agency for Measurement and Geoinformation Bavarian State Ministry of Finances, Land development and Homeland Bavarian State Ministry of Economic Affairs and Media, Energy and Technology Bavarian State Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry Bavarian State Ministry of Interior, Building and Transport</i>
Who was the target audience?	<i>Focused on citizens, municipalities and industry of the Bavarian state.</i>
How was this work programme/ project financed?	<i>The Energie-Atlas Bayern is financed by the Bavarian State via the Bavarian State Ministry of the Environment and Consumer Protection</i>
What was the cost of the work programme/project?	<i>1 Million €</i>
When did it start and end?	<i>Since 2009 – ongoing</i>
Project Outcomes & Communication	
What were the key achievements?	<i>The Energie-Atlas Bayern is the central platform for information about energy in Bavaria. It is visited by ca. 1,000 users per day. It should be a good practice example for other German states. The popularity and the use of the Energie-Atlas are rising constantly also for citizens from outside Bavaria, e.g. the Energie-Atlas Bayern got the first prize of the audience award of the 12. German eGovernment-Contest.</i> <i>The stock exchange for surplus heat is one of the interactive tools of the Atlas and has a good reputation especially for the enormous number of integrated heat sources. Other German states are looking at the platform for developing their own ones. The feedback shows that the method for the exchange platform in the Energie-Atlas Bayern is state of the art. Besides that, other ideas how to create such a platform are emerging.</i>
What were the outcomes and expected benefits?	<i>The platform is established and used by different user groups (citizens, municipalities, politics, plant installers and operators, energy suppliers, industry etc.). The feedback is explicitly positive and the users support the improvement and expansion of the platform. Very good feedback is generated at trade fairs and conferences by the live presentation and explanation of the use of the Atlas.</i>





	<i>Nearly 300 sources of surplus heat, heat sinks and good practice examples in all regions of Bavaria are integrated in the platform for the exchange of surplus heat.</i>
What were the key lessons learned?	<p><i>The development of the Energie-Atlas Bayern is a continuous process like the energy turn around itself. The integrated content has to be updated regularly. Also new content is integrated.</i></p> <p><i>There are different ways of developing of a platform for the exchange of surplus heat. Both ideas that were tested in the project have pros and cons. The method currently used e.g. needs a lot of work to request agreement for the publication of the heat sources. Furthermore a lot of effort has to be put in public relations for the platform and the motivation for initialising the realisation of projects for the heat exchange. It's still a problem, that the most important outcome – the amount of realised projects - can't be estimated.</i></p>
Is there anything you would do differently in future?	
What makes this a good practice example?	
Web links to further information	http://www.energieatlas.bayern.de/ http://www.energieatlas.bayern.de/energieatlas/energiepreisprung/energieeffizienz.html http://www.energieatlas.bayern.de/buerger/wohnen.html http://www.energieatlas.bayern.de/unternehmen.html http://www.energieatlas.bayern.de/kommunen/energienutzungsplan.html http://www.energieatlas.bayern.de/thema_abwaerme/abwaermeinformationsboerse.html
Contact details of named person for further information	http://www.energieatlas.bayern.de/service/kontakt.html
Please indicate if this case study can be made available to the public?	Yes

