

# Sustainable Islands of Europe

## What is SMILEGOV?

SMILEGOV is about enhancing the collaboration between the different levels of governance in order to facilitate the implementation of **Islands Sustainable Energy Action Plans**.

SMILEGOV is an opportunity to Islands to overcome multilevel governance barriers to help them reach the **EU 20-20-20 objectives** and tackle climate change.

Co-financed by the European Union, under the **Intelligent Energy Europe** programme, SMILEGOV targets three main objectives:

- identify and **remove obstacles** in the implementation of the operational programmes aimed at promotion and investment in the field of sustainable development.
- **Bring EU islands to work together** - share areas of expertise and experiences, and to develop additional skills through capacity building workshops and an e-learning platform available to project participants. It is an opportunity for islands to gain more skills and useful contacts for the new framework programme Horizon 2020 and the mid-term review of the operational programmes in 2016-2017.
- Extend the great family of European islands that have signed the **Pact of Islands** and work together towards the objectives of Europe 2020.

## The SMILEGOV Targets

200 trained persons in the local capacity building activities on energy planning and project development

50 new signatories to the Pact of Islands

50 bankable projects taken significant steps forward towards implementation

Improved institutional co-operation

15 draft sustainable energy action plans developed by level 2 islands that receive training

530 ktoe/year reduction of greenhouse gas emissions

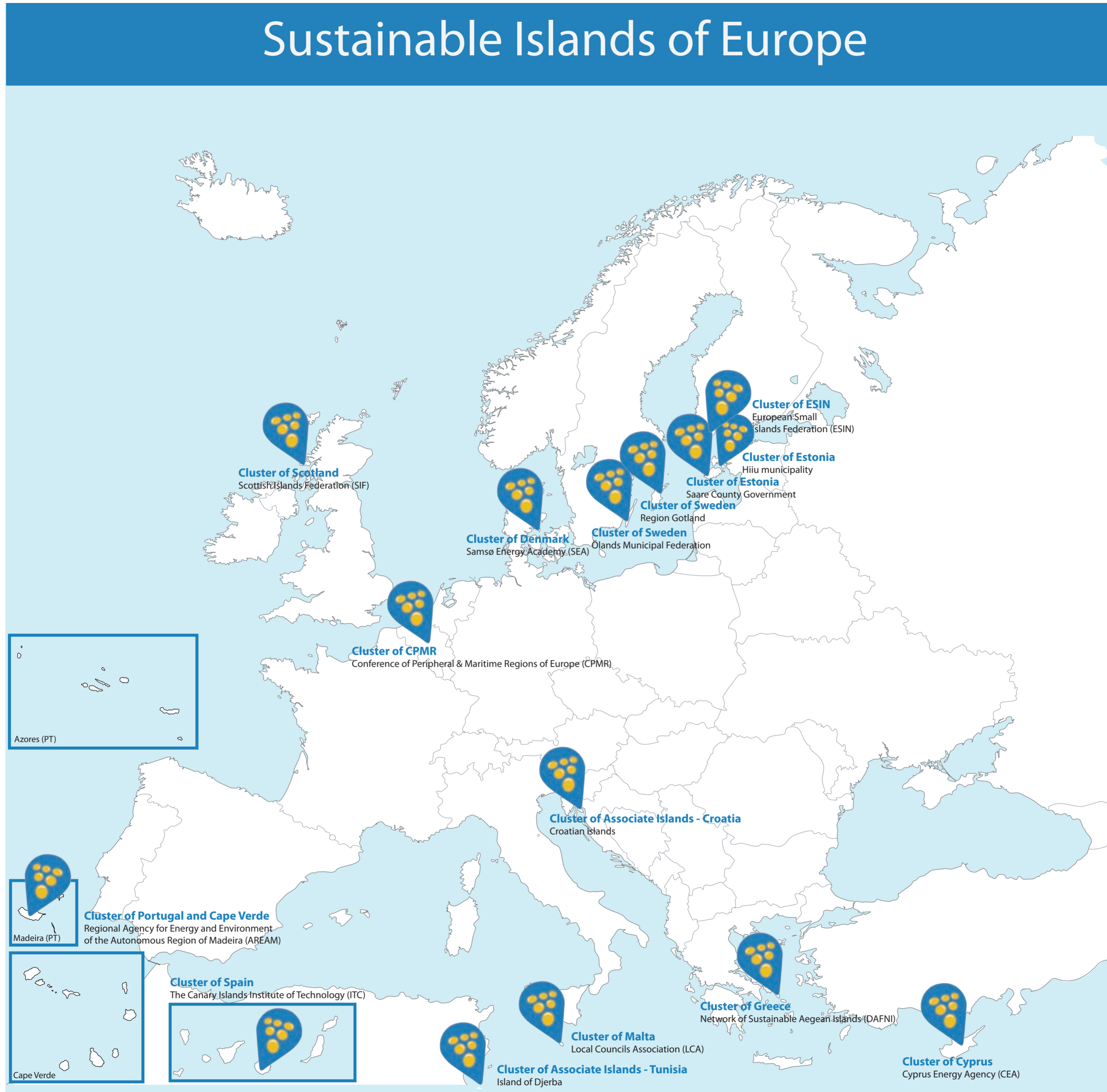
Guidelines on good interaction between stakeholders on penetration of innovative technologies

Permanent working groups for facilitation of projects implementation

## What SMILEGOV offers to its members?

SMILEGOV brings together all the assets for smart multilevel governance in EU islands engaged to reach EU2020 objectives, it offers to its cluster members opportunities to:

- Strengthen islands local capacity
- Improve multilevel cooperation within and between European islands through the SMILEGOV geographical clusters
- Overcome barriers and facilitate the implementation of islands sustainable energy action plans
- Support islands structures and enable them to develop their own planning and energy projects
- Get inspiration, assistance and expertise from advanced islands.
- Exchange of knowledge at local and regional level
- Learning from the experts: Capacity building workshops
- Energy academy 2020: free on-line courses and available for unlimited time
- Strategic Guidelines for overcoming existing barriers



## EUROPEAN SUSTAINABLE ISLANDS MAP



ENHANCING EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF SUSTAINABLE ENERGY ACTION PLANS IN EUROPEAN ISLANDS THROUGH REINFORCEMENT OF SMART MULTILEVEL GOVERNANCE

- PACT OF ISLANDS
- BANKABLE PROJECTS
- ISLANDS CLUSTERS
- CAPACITY BUILDING
- INNOVATIVE SUSTAINABLE TECHNOLOGIES

SMART MULTILEVEL GOVERNANCE

## PARTNERS



## CONTACT

Want to learn more on SMILEGOV? Any questions on how to get involved? Please send us an email [info@smilegov.eu](mailto:info@smilegov.eu) or contact us by phone: 0032 2 612 17 00

[www.sustainableislands.eu](http://www.sustainableislands.eu)

SMILEGOV Brussels office – Rond Point Schuman 14, 1040 Brussels, Belgium ([www.sustainableislands.eu](http://www.sustainableislands.eu))



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Islands are the buttons of the Sustainable European coat

## The SMILEGOV Clusters

### Cluster of Greece

Regions  
 1 Region of North Aegean  
 2 Region of South Aegean  
 Municipalities  
 3 Aegina – Argo-Saronic  
 4 Amorgos – Cyclades  
 5 Antiparos – Cyclades  
 6 Andros – Cyclades  
 7 Chania – Crete  
 8 Festos – Crete  
 9 Ios – Cyclades  
 10 Ikaria – East Aegean  
 11 Kea – Cyclades  
 12 Kythnos – Cyclades  
 13 Leipsoi – Dodecanese  
 14 Lemnos – North-east Aegean  
 15 Lesvos – North-east Aegean  
 16 Skyros – North Sporades  
 17 Milos – Cyclades  
 18 Minoa Pediados – Crete  
 19 Mykonos – Cyclades  
 20 Naxos and S. Cyclades – Cyclades  
 21 Platánias – Crete  
 22 Rethymnon – Crete  
 23 Rhodes – Dodecanese  
 24 Samothrace – North Aegean  
 25 Santorini – Cyclades  
 26 Sifnos – Cyclades  
 27 Sikinos – Cyclades  
 28 Syros – Cyclades

### Cluster leader

DAFNI – Network of Sustainable Aegean Islands  
 E. info@dafni.net.gr  
 T. +30 2108848055  
 Athens, Greece

### Cluster of Sweden

1 Sturkö – Blekinge County  
 2 Aspö – Blekinge County  
 3 Hasslö – Blekinge County  
 4 Öland – Kalmar county  
 5 Gotland – Gotland county

### Cluster leaders

Region Gotland  
 E. regiongotland@gotland.se  
 T. + 46 498269000  
 Gotland county, Sweden

Ölands Municipal Federation  
 E.jeurgen.samuelsson@oland.se  
 T. + 46 485 887 04

## The SMILEGOV Capacity Building

Capacity building is a key investment for future successful and sustainable projects. SMILEGOV is all about a capacity building process that can lead EU Islands' sustainable energy strategies towards successful and effective implementation. Starting with the creation of geographical clusters, local think tanks to support the process are established, priority areas to



**Learn from the experts!** SMILEGOV offers the opportunity for Islands to meet and work together within their geographical clusters in local capacity building workshops, and at a larger scale, during SMILEGOV project plenary workshops, to share their experience in energy planning, and on specific sustainable energy projects.

Participants receive new ideas and knowledge “from the experts” and improve their skills in terms of project development. A minimum of 3 local capacity building workshops are organised in each of the 12 geographical cluster and 4 plenary workshops along the lifetime of the project. Join the workshops and learn how to:

- Manage your project efficiently
- Overcome MLG barriers
- Carry out a stakeholders analysis
- Set up innovative financing mechanisms

**When is your local workshop? Ask your local SMILEGOV contact point and get involved!**

### Cluster of Estonia

Counties  
 1 Ischia – Italy  
 2 Bere Island – Ireland  
 3 Cape Clerie Island – Ireland  
 4 Aran islands – Ireland  
 5 Arrain Mohr – Ireland  
 6 Dursley – Ireland  
 7 Heir – Ireland  
 8 Inishmor – Ireland  
 9 Insiheer – Ireland  
 10 Inishmaan – Ireland  
 11 Long island – Ireland  
 12 Sherkin – Ireland  
 13 Whiddy – Ireland  
 14 Simskåla – Åland  
 15 Asterholma – Åland  
 16 Sottunga – Åland  
 17 Keistjö – Finland  
 18 Nagu – Finland  
 19 Visingsö – Sweden  
 20 Vinön – Sweden  
 21 Hven – Sweden

### Cluster leader

ESIN – European Small Islands Federation  
 E. esin.secretariat@gmail.com  
 T. +45-62 51 39 93  
 Rudkoebing, Denmark

### Cluster of Denmark

1 Samsø Energiakademi –Samsø  
 2 Bornholm region/kommune – Bornholm  
 3 Læsø Kommune –Læsø  
 4 Ærø Kommune –Ærø  
 5 Sammenslutningen af Danske Småøer

### Cluster leader

SEA – Samsø Energy Academy  
 E. info@energiakademiet.dk  
 T. +45 8792 1011  
 Samsø, Denmark

### Cluster of Associated islands

1 Djerba – Tunisia  
 2 Krk – Croatia

### Cluster of Associated islands

DAFNI – Network of Sustainable Aegean Islands  
 E. info@dafni.net.gr  
 T. +30 2108848055  
 Athens, Greece

### Cluster of Estonia

Counties  
 1 Tarxien – Malta  
 2 Pembroke – Malta  
 3 Mellieha – Malta  
 4 Birzebugga – Malta  
 5 Paola – Malta  
 6 Naxxar – Malta  
 7 Swieqi – Malta  
 8 Kalkara – Malta  
 9 Zebbug – Malta  
 10 Ta' Xbiex – Malta

### Cluster leader

LCA–Local Councils’ Association  
 E. ca@lca.org.mt  
 T. +356 25968000  
 Marsa, Malta

### Cluster of Malta

Local Councils  
 1 Tarxien – Malta  
 2 Pembroke – Malta  
 3 Mellieha – Malta  
 4 Birzebugga – Malta  
 5 Paola – Malta  
 6 Naxxar – Malta  
 7 Swieqi – Malta  
 8 Kalkara – Malta  
 9 Zebbug – Malta  
 10 Ta' Xbiex – Malta

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 E. info@energiakademiet.dk  
 T. +45 8792 1011  
 Samsø, Denmark

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 3 Læsø Kommune –Læsø  
 4 Ærø Kommune –Ærø  
 5 Sammenslutningen af Danske Småøer

### Cluster leader

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 E. info@energiakademiet.dk  
 T. +45 8792 1011  
 Samsø, Denmark

www.sustainableislands.eu

## Cluster of Portugal and Cape Verde

1 DRCIE – Direcção Regional do Comércio, Indústria e Energia – Madeira, Porto Santo  
 2 Funchal – Madeira  
 3 Santa Cruz – Madeira  
 4 Machico – Madeira  
 5 Santana – Madeira  
 6 São Vicente – Madeira  
 7 Porto Moniz – Madeira  
 8 Calheta – Madeira  
 9 Ponta do Sol – Madeira  
 10 Ribeira Brava – Madeira  
 11 Câmara de Lobos – Madeira  
 12 Porto Santo – Porto Santo  
 13 EEM – Empresa de Electricidade da Madeira, S.A. – Madeira, Porto Santo  
 14 DREN – Direcção Regional da Energia – Açores  
 15 DGE – Direcção Geral de Energia – Cape Verde  
 16 CEA – Centro de Energia e Ambiente – Cape Verde  
 17 DECM – Departamento de Engenharia e Ciências do Mar of Cape Verde University – Cape Verde

### Cluster leader

AREAM – Regional Agency for Energy and Environment of Autonomous Region of Madeira  
 E. contacto15@aream.pt  
 T. +351 291723300  
 Madeira, Portugal

### Cluster of Scotland

1 Isle of Bute – Argyll  
 2 Isle of Mull – Argyll  
 3 Small Isles (Canna, Eigg, Rum, Muck) – Highland  
 4 Isle of Arran – North Ayrshire  
 5 Isle of Cumbrae – North Ayrshire  
 6 Isle of Gigha – Argyll  
 7 Isle of Iona – Argyll  
 8 Isle of Lismore – Argyll  
 9 Isle of Luig – Argyll  
 10 Isle of Skye – Highland

### Cluster leader

SIF–Scottish Islands Federation  
 E.contact@scottish-islands-federation.co.uk  
 Isle of Eigg, UK

## Cluster of Spain

Directorate General  
 1 DG of Industry and Energy of the Canary Islands Regional Government – Canary Islands  
 2 DG of Industry and Energy of the Balearics Islands Regional Government – Balearic Islands  
 Cabildos  
 3 Gran Canaria – Canary Islands  
 4 Lanzarote – Canary Islands  
 5 La Gomera – Canary Islands  
 6 La Palma – Canary Islands  
 7 Fuerteventura – Canary Islands  
 8 El Hierro – Canary Islands  
 9 Tenerife – Canary Islands  
 Municipalities  
 10 FECAM (Federation of Canary Islands Municipalities) - Island’s Municipalities  
 11 Technological Institute of Canary Islands (ITC) - Canary Islands

### Cluster leader

ITC – Technology Institute of the Canary Islands  
 E.admindaerr@itccanarias.org  
 T. +34 928 37 99 00  
 Canary Islands, Spain

## Cluster of Cyprus

Municipalities  
 1 Lefkosia – Cyprus  
 2 Strovolos – Cyprus  
 3 Larnaca – Cyprus  
 4 Aradippou – Cyprus  
 5 Latsia – Cyprus  
 6 Lakatamia – Cyprus  
 7 Ayios Athanasios – Cyprus  
 8 Engomi – Cyprus  
 9 Yeri – Cyprus  
 10 Polis Chrysochous – Cyprus  
 11 Derymeia – Cyprus  
 12 Athienou – Cyprus  
 13 Ayia Napa – Cyprus  
 Community Councils  
 11 Psimolofou – Cyprus  
 15 Platres – Cyprus  
 16 Lythrodontas – Cyprus  
 17 Mazotos – Cyprus  
 18 Anthoupoli – Cyprus  
 19 Armou – Cyprus  
 20 Episkopi Lemesos – Cyprus  
 21 Ormideia – Cyprus

### Cluster leader

CEA – Cyprus Energy Agency  
 E. info@cea.org.cy  
 T. +357-22667716  
 Nicosia, Cyprus

## Cluster of CPMR

1 Conseil Régional de la Martinique – France  
 2 Conseil Régional de la Réunion – France  
 3 Ministère des Ressources Marines, des Mines et de la Recherche de la Polynésie Française – Polynésie Française, France  
 4 State of Alderney – Channel islands  
 5 Isle of Wight – UK  
 6 Isle of Man – UK  
 7 Isles of Scilly – UK

### Cluster leader

CPMR – Conference of Peripheral Maritime Regions of Europe  
 E.info@smilegov.eu  
 T. +32 2 612 17 00  
 Brussels, Belgium

## Cluster of Cyprus

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 1 Lefkosia – Cyprus  
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 5 La Gomera – Canary Islands  
 6 La Palma – Canary Islands  
 7 Fuerteventura – Canary Islands  
 8 El Hierro – Canary Islands  
 9 Tenerife – Canary Islands  
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 11 Technological Institute of Canary Islands (ITC) - Canary Islands

### Cluster leader

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 E.admindaerr@itccanarias.org  
 T. +34 928 37 99 00  
 Canary Islands, Spain

## The SMILEGOV Bankable Sustainable Energy Projects

### Sustainable mobility

Location	Title	Description	Barriers to overcome	Involved levels of governance
Cluster of Greece Lesvos, Lemnos, Milos, Santorini, Kythnos	Promotion of Electrical Vehicles	The project consists of the creation of electric mobility opportunities in five (5) islands of the Aegean Sea. It has two components; the first is the installation of charging stations by the Distribution Network Operator (HEDNO) while the second is the triggering of the end-use demand. Non-technical issues regarding regulatory framework and creation of the market shall be resolved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The regulatory framework for charging stations is under development. The approach proposed by the Regulatory Authority of Energy may be dysfunctional.</li> <li>The characteristics of the charging stations' installation areas are still unclear.</li> <li>The market is obviously not there.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Regulatory Authority for Energy – Policy Maker</li> <li>Distribution Network Operator – Owner of the grid</li> <li>DAFNI – Project promoter</li> <li>Municipalities – Owners of the space</li> </ul>
Cluster of Denmark Samsø	Electricity for transport	Samsø has a positive production of renewable electricity. Infrastructure concerning charging for and organization of car sharing is investigated. The sustainable transport project is a cooperation between the local association of EV-owners, the national postal service, the municipality and private stakeholders. There are planned feasibility studies and business models investigating how to organize public-private ownership/partnership.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordination with the charger infrastructure</li> <li>Cooperation of many private partners and citizens/possible participants in a car sharing model together with the municipality</li> <li>Organizational and financing barriers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Association of EV-owners – Participate in the business model, Project promoter</li> <li>Municipality – Planning and establishing the chargers</li> <li>Samsø Energy Academy – Project promoter</li> </ul>

### Energy efficiency

Location	Title	Description	Barriers to overcome	Involved levels of governance
Cluster of Cyprus Multiple local authorities	Efficient Street Lighting	This project concerns the replacement of approximately 63,000 existing lighting fixtures (HPS) at the street lighting network of Cyprus with new higher energy efficiency fixtures. The project covers the district of 20 local authorities already committed to overcome the EU energy objectives since 2020. The project is expected to experiment for the first time in Cyprus, the green public procurement for the selection of an Energy Service Company (ESCO).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The lack of finance as a result of the general Cyprus financial crisis</li> <li>The strict public procurement rules</li> <li>The ownership of the street lighting fixtures</li> <li>The police requirements regarding the level of luminance in streets</li> <li>The absence of previous experience on Energy Performance Contracting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Energy, Commerce, Industry and Tourism – Policy maker</li> <li>Ministry of Interior – Financing</li> <li>Treasury of Cyprus – Public procurements</li> <li>Cyprus Police – Policy control</li> <li>Electricity Authority of Cyprus – Energy producer</li> <li>Cyprus Distribution System Operator – Grid operator</li> </ul>
Cluster of Malta Malta's Faculty for the Built Environment	LifeMedGreenRoof	The LifeMedGreenRoof project will construct two demonstration green roofs as case-studies demonstrating the benefits of green roofs for meeting energy and biodiversity targets. The project aims to determine the climatic conditions, the types of plants that could be grown, weight loads and drainage requirements. The project will also demonstrate that green roof technology is safe, reduces energy consumption and reduces the risk of flooding.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Effective participation by the target groups</li> <li>Public perception of the concept</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>European Union – Funding (Life+)</li> <li>Maltese state – Co-financing</li> <li>Malta Competition and Consumer Affairs Authority – Policy maker</li> <li>University of Malta – Project coordinator</li> <li>Fondazione Minoprio (Italy) – Training consultant</li> <li>MAC Minoprio Analisi e Certificazioni S.r.l. (Italy) – Scientific consultant</li> </ul>

### Renewable energy production

Location	Title	Description	Barriers to overcome	Involved levels of governance
Cluster of CPMR Isle of Man	Biomass heating applications	The Isle of Man's Department of Environment, Food and Agriculture (DEFA) owns a coniferous plantation estate with excess amounts of standing biomass. Since 2010 DEFA has been producing wood chip fuel and covers the heating demand of several public buildings. A review of the policy aims at investing in several new biomass heating installations in the commercial and residential sectors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The quality of the fuel produced resolution.</li> <li>The consumers' preference for gas. The use of price incentives to promote biomass is considered.</li> <li>The delivery arrangements. The involvement of stakeholders from outset can help.</li> <li>Tree disease which can be a serious threat to supply chain</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DEFA Officer Level – Drafting Policy</li> <li>Political level (Council of Ministers) – Approving policy</li> <li>Project development team – Overcome barriers and implement</li> </ul>
Cluster of Sweden Gotland	Biogas production and distribution infrastructures	Establishment of additional biogas production unit along with extensive infrastructure of gas pipelines to exploit the significant biomass potential on Gotland. The biogas network will connect the different future biogas plants to smooth out the production; will transfer gas to the main consumer, the city of Visby and will enable the installation of additional filling stations for vehicles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The formation of a market that will use the new biogas infrastructures. For the biogas producers a growing market of biogas users is vital for further investments.</li> <li>The state policy for cleaner transportation needs to be outspoken and established for long period.</li> <li>Other types of fuels make the market unsure to invest in.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Region Gotland – Regional planning and vision making</li> <li>Arla (Diary products producer) – End user of raw biogas for production facility</li> <li>Swedish state – Overall planning for future fuels</li> </ul>
Cluster of Estonia Hiiumaa	Off-shore wind farm	The installation of up to 200 wind generators with total capacity of 700 – 1100 MW is planned at the shallows of the Apollo and Vinkov in the Baltic Sea. The annual energy production of the wind farm is estimated around 3000 GWh. The wind farm will be interconnected to the mainland through a submarine electric cable which will be built in parallel with the wind farm.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strong opposition by some local interest groups.</li> <li>Local uncertainty about environmental impact on landscape and bird and wild life.</li> <li>High initial investment.</li> <li>Lack of co-financing resource in the local community for participating in the project.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investor – Leader of the project</li> <li>Local level – Planning process and involving local capital</li> <li>NGOs – Lobbying, Know-how sharing</li> <li>Estonian state – Supervisor</li> </ul>
Cluster of ESIN Nagu, Finland	Biogas plant	Developing a biogas plant in Nagu which will substitute oil imports used in tractors and heating. The primary source is planned to be fish remains, offal, compost and garbage at hand. Reeds could also be harvested to supplement the anaerobic digestion, while crops could be grown on land that is unsuitable for other purposes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nagu municipality was merged into Pargas town two years ago and Pargas is about to be merged with Kimito. The state of Finland cannot force municipalities to merge, but offers special subsidies to municipalities who do. Waiting for a merger – and for subsidies - holds up investments for a while.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nagu local community – Project promoter</li> <li>Pargas town/local authority – Project owner</li> <li>Pargas and Kimito municipalities on the brink of a merger – Supporter / Financing</li> <li>Finnish state – Subsidies / Financing</li> </ul>
Cluster of Spain Fuerteventura	Desalination with wind	Gran Tarajal is a village in the south of Fuerteventura where rainfall scarcity represents a handicap for the development of its main economic activity, which is agriculture. The project consists of providing the needed water for irrigation through a desalination plant connected to a wind turbine. It will include technical and economic feasibility studies, paperwork and approvals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The high environmental protection around Gran Tarajal which complicates the installation of any infrastructure in this area.</li> <li>The incertitude about the recently changed Spanish energy regulation and the new retributions for electricity generation coming from renewables.</li> <li>The difficulty to reach an agreement among different users of the water generated regarding future management, operation and maintenance of the whole system.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Insular Water Consortium (Cabildo de Fuerteventura) – Owner of part of the installation / Promoter</li> <li>Las Palmas Ports – Owner of possible wind turbine site</li> <li>The Regional Government – Responsible of authorizations and execution</li> <li>The Farmers Associations – Water management</li> </ul>
Cluster of Portugal and Cape Verde Madeira	Reversible Hydro Power Plant	The project aims to the installation of a reversible hydro power plant, including water storage and water pumping to accumulate excess wind energy during the night. The hydro power plant capacity is 30 MW and the pump station is 17,7 MW. The water storage capacity is 1,021.000 m3 in the upper dam and 70.540 m3 in the pumping station reservoir.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Financing sources</li> <li>Project complexity in terms of engineering and environmental integration</li> <li>Complexity to plan safe storage solutions in limited territory and rough relief</li> <li>Project location and environmental issues</li> <li>Integration with existing facilities</li> <li>Lack of experience with similar projects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Laboratory of Civil Engineering – Approval of dam project</li> <li>Regional Government – Authorizations on environment and energy production</li> <li>Municipalities – Authorizations of the construction</li> <li>Regional public utility (IEM) – Promoter</li> <li>Energy agency (AREAM) – Studies and grant application</li> </ul>
Cluster of UK-Scotland Garmory, Isle of Mull, Argyll	Garmory Hydro Scheme	Garmory Hydro is a new community owned and operated run of river scheme using a 400kw vertical shaft, 4 input pelton type turbine, expected to generate over 1100Mwh p.a. Mull and Iona Community Trust (MICT) has raised over £450,000 of investment for the £1,240,000 project. Coming on stream in 2015, net profits will be distributed as grants to local organisations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The main barrier is the financing of the project. The land is leased but capital was required for construction. Grants would negate Feed in Tariff payments, which make the scheme viable. Banks were unwilling to lend whole amount without security. A new company (Green Energy Mull - GEM) was formed, operating as an IPS to raise at least 30% of required investment and negotiate loans with 2 niche banks.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scottish Government – Supportive policies</li> <li>Mull and Iona Community Trust – Project promoter</li> <li>Community Energy Scotland – Project supporter</li> <li>Green Energy Mull – Project owner</li> </ul>