Covenant of Mayors conference
Tbilisi, 21-22 Oct 2010

Sustainable Energy Action Plan

Ronald Piers
European Commission – Joint Research Centre (JRC)
JRC - Robust Science for Policy Making

As a Directorate-General of the European Commission, the JRC provides customer-driven scientific and technical support to Community policy making.

Supporting citizen’s security, health and environmental protection, safety of food and chemicals, alternative energies, nuclear safety, econometrics, prospective technologies…
Tbilisi, 22 Oct 2010

Our Structure: 7 Institutes in 5 Member States

IRMM - Geel, Belgium
Institute for Reference Materials and Measurements

ITU - Karlsruhe, Germany
Institute for Transuranium Elements

IE - Petten, The Netherlands – Ispra, Italy
Institute for Energy

IPSC - Ispra, Italy
Institute for the Protection and Security of the Citizen

IES - Ispra, Italy
Institute for Environment and Sustainability

IHCP - Ispra, Italy
Institute for Health and Consumer Protection

IPTS - Seville, Spain
Institute for Prospective Technological Studies

~ 2750 staff ~ 330 M€/y budget (+ 40 M€/y competitive income)
Content of the presentation

1. Role of the JRC in the Covenant of Mayors
2. What is SEAP?
3. The 10 key SEAP principles
4. The Baseline Emissions Inventory (BEI)
1. Role of the JRC
Role of the JRC in the Covenant of Mayors:

“Supporting the development, implementation and follow-up of the Covenant of Mayors from a technical point of view.”

JRC´s Covenant of Mayors team: Paolo Bertoldi, Michele Canova, Federica Paina, Ronald Piers
The JRC is in charge of providing scientific and technical support to the initiative:

- Development of a SEAP guidebook
- Operation of a technical helpdesk service
- Evaluation of submitted SEAPs, with feedback to Covenant cities
- Monitoring of the CoM implementation, including the development of specific monitoring & reporting guidelines
Aim of the guidebook: help municipalities in the development and implementation of SEAP.

With the inputs of the Covenants of Mayor’s Office and many experts and practicians (Brussels workshop in September)

3 parts:
Part I: How to develop and implement a SEAP?
Part II: How to develop a CO2 emissions inventory?
Part III: Technical measures
The technical helpdesk Service

- FAQs at [www.eumayors.eu/faq/index_en.htm](http://www.eumayors.eu/faq/index_en.htm)


- Or direct phone contact with JRC:
  Phone +39 0332 78 3599/9703
  JRC-COM-TECHNICAL-HELPDESK@ec.europa.eu
2. What is SEAP?
Commitments taken by the signatories

Covenant signatories commit to reduce the CO2 emissions in their respective territories by at least 20% through the implementation of a Sustainable Energy Action Plan (SEAP).

Other commitments include:

- Preparation of a Baseline Emission Inventory (BEI) as a basis for the SEAP
- Submission of the SEAP within the year following signing up the Covenant
- Adaptation of local the authority's administrative structures, including allocation of sufficient human resources, in order to undertake the necessary actions.
- Mobilization of the civil society in the signatory's geographical area
- Elaboration of an implementation report every second year
What is a SEAP?

The SEAP shows how the Covenant signatory will reach its commitment by 2020. It uses the results of the Baseline Emission Inventory to identify the best fields of action and opportunities for reaching the local authority’s CO2 reduction target.

It defines concrete reduction measures, together with time frames, assigned responsibilities and budgets.

The SEAP should not be regarded as a fixed and rigid document: as circumstances change, as the ongoing actions provide results and experience, it may be useful/necessary to revise the plan on a regular basis.
The SEAP is:
- A political document
- A communication and promotion instrument for the stakeholders
- A reference and a tool for the implementation

Example from Genova
To be summarised in the SEAP on-line template
The SEAP process: towards 20% CO₂ reduction in 2020

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<th>PHASE</th>
<th>STEP</th>
<th>TIME</th>
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<td>Initiation</td>
<td>Political commitment and signing of the Covenant</td>
<td>Political involvement and building support from stakeholders should be seen as a continuous process. Adapting city structures may occur at regular interval, when needed.</td>
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<td>Adapt city administrative structures</td>
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<td>Build support from stakeholders</td>
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<td>Planning phase</td>
<td>Assessment of the current framework:</td>
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<td>Where are we?</td>
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<td>Establishment of the vision:</td>
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<td>Where do we want to go?</td>
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<td>Elaboration of the plan:</td>
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<td>How do we get there?</td>
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<td>Plan approval and submission</td>
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<td>Implementation phase</td>
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<td>Monitoring phase</td>
<td>Monitoring</td>
<td>networking with other CoM signatories</td>
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<td>Reporting and submission of the implementaiton report</td>
<td>1 year</td>
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<td>Review</td>
<td>2 years</td>
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3. The 10 key principles
The 10 key principles (see p. 8 of the guidebook)

These principles are linked to the commitments taken by the Covenant signatories and constitute key ingredients of success.
1. **SEAP approval by the municipal council**

Strong political support is essential to ensure the success of the process

=> the SEAP must be approved by the municipal council (or equivalent decision-making body).
2. Commitment for a reduction of CO2 emissions by at least 20% by 2020

The SEAP must contain a clear reference to this core commitment of the Covenant of Mayors.

If you have a longer term CO2 reduction target (for example by 2030) => set an intermediary target by 2020 for
3. CO2 baseline emission inventory (BEI)

The SEAP should be elaborated based on a sound knowledge of the local situation in terms of energy and greenhouse gas emissions. Therefore, an assessment of the current framework should be carried out. This includes the establishment of a CO2 baseline emission inventory (BEI), which is a key CoM commitment. The BEI has to be included in the SEAP.
4. Comprehensive measures that cover the key sectors of activity

The SEAP has to contain a coherent set of measures covering the key sectors of activity:

- buildings and facilities that are managed by the local authority,
- residential sector,
- tertiary sector,
- public and private transport,
- industry (optional)
- etc

Before starting the elaboration of actions and measures, the establishment of a long-term vision with clear objectives is highly recommended.
5. Strategies and actions until 2020

The plan must contain a clear outline of the strategic actions that the local authority intends to take in order to reach its commitments in 2020. It has to contain:

- The long-term strategy and goals until 2020, including firm commitments in areas like land-use planning, transport and mobility, public procurement, standards for new/renovated buildings etc.

- Detailed measures for the next 3-5 years which translate the long-term strategy and goals into actions. For each measure/action, it is important to provide a description, the department or person responsible, the timing (start-end, major milestones), the cost estimation and financing/source, the estimated energy saving/increased renewable energy production and the associated estimated CO2 reduction.
6. Adaptation of city structures

The SEAP should outline which structures are in place or will be organised in order to implement the actions and follow the results. It should also specify what are the human resources made available.

7 Mobilisation of the civil society

The plan has to describe how the civil society has been involved in its elaboration, and how they will be involved in implementation and follow up.
8 Financing

A plan cannot be implemented without financial resources. The plan should identify the key financing resources that will be used to finance the actions.

9. Monitoring and reporting

Regular monitoring allows to evaluate whether the local authority is achieving its targets, and to adopt corrective measures if necessary. CoM signatories are therefore committed to submit an "Implementation Report" every second year following the submission of the SEAP. A specific guidebook will be published end 2010.

The SEAP should contain a brief outline on how the local authority intends to ensure the follow-up of the actions and monitor the results.
10. SEAP submission and filling the template

Covenant signatories commit to submitting their SEAPs within the year following adhesion. The SEAP must be uploaded in national language (or in English) via the Covenant of Mayor's website + online SEAP template in English.

The template has to be filled carefully with sufficient level of detail, and should reflect the content of the SEAP.

A specific instruction document for filling in the template is available on the Covenant website.
After submission, signatories will receive feedback. A highlight will be shown on the Covenant of Mayors website.