



50 000 & 1
SEAPs

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1. Executive summary

The report presents the context and results of the project task 3.1: “*Basis for institutionalization, Municipal Strategy development and Energy Policy*” which was the starting point for the development of integrated SEAP and EnMS in at least **40 carefully selected municipalities from 8 project countries**.

Within the task project partners helped pilot municipalities in creating the base for institutionalization of their SEAPs through the formulation of a **Municipal Strategy** (following SEAP methodology) and **Energy Policy** (following ISO 50001 methodology). The process involved all local leaders and political parties (also the opposition leaders). Institutionalization of a SEAP means:

- to make the participatory action planning process enter the political sphere of the municipality,
- to make sure that the results of the process will be approved by the Municipal Council and will influence the following policy decisions,
- to use a SEAP to “go out” and reach out for the whole municipal territory in a stable and monitorable way.

With the support of project partners participating municipalities developed a clear view of current energy-related policies implemented on different levels (European, national, regional and local), as well as defined a coherent vision of their sustainable energy future, taking into consideration other strategy documents and planning tools, opinions of all local leaders and needs of the citizens and local stakeholders. These views and visions were being summarised in local documents named **Municipal Strategy integrated with the Energy Policy** following ISO 50001 standard. The documents guided pilot municipalities in all further activities related to the development of integrated SEAP + EnMS (selection of targets, action planning, prioritization of actions, etc.).

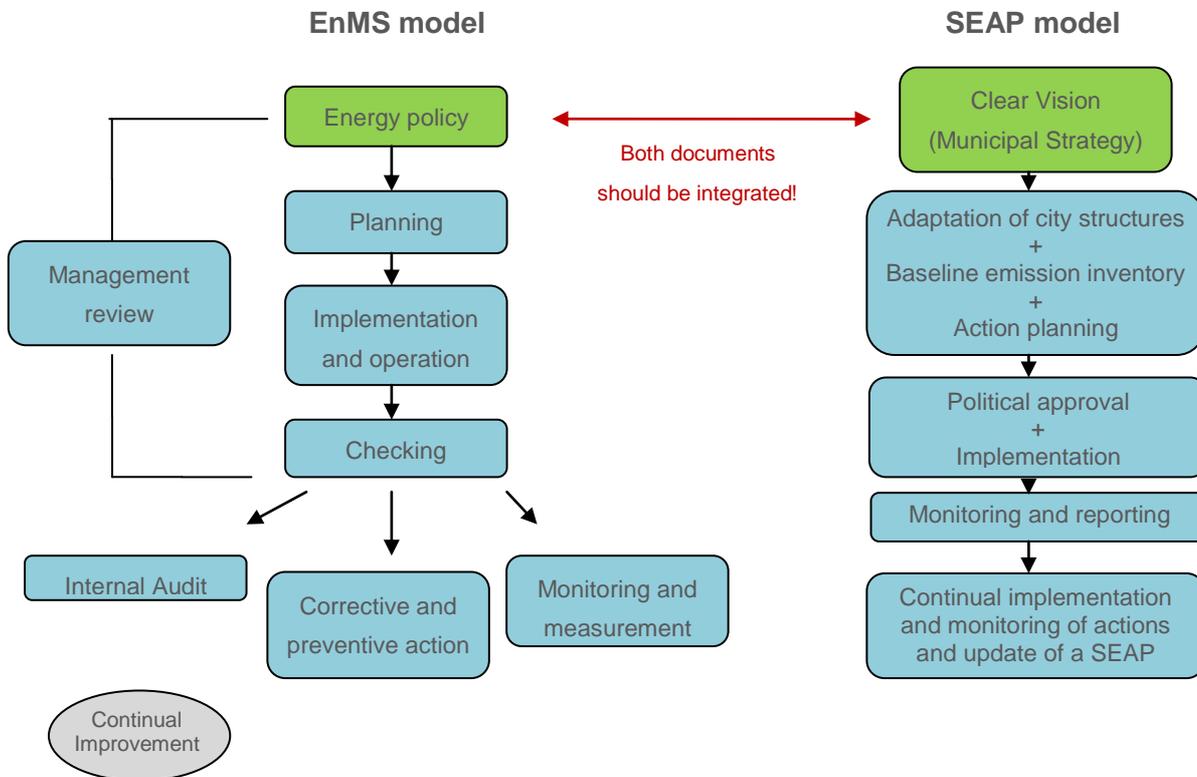
When developing the documents, the municipalities took different approaches - in some cases they were developed as two separate but integrated documents, while in others as one document serving both the purpose of a SEAP and of an EnMS. In some cases the

documents follow the same model templates proposed by the partners and are strictly linked to the CoM and ISO 50001 guidelines, while in other cases more individual approach was taken. When developed separately, the Municipal Strategy and Energy Policy usually differs in scope and timeframe. The Municipal Strategy is more general and focused on all aspects of sustainable development (environmental, economical and social), while Energy Policy is more focused on energy consumption & management and on those areas which are under direct control or influence of the municipality. Completed and formally approved documents were communicated to the general public to ensure transparency of the whole SEAP+ EnMS development process.

2. About Municipal Strategy and Energy Policy

Elaboration of the Municipal Strategy (following SEAP methodology) and Energy Policy (following ISO 50001 methodology) is a first step to the development of a comprehensive SEAP integrated with EnMS on the local level. Both documents define general vision of the sustainable energy future of the municipality and the strategy towards fulfilling this vision, although their **scope** and **timeframe** is slightly different. The documents are a starting point for the next planning activities – definition of measurable objectives and selection & prioritization of concrete actions that will enable the municipality to reach these objectives.

The following picture shows the **EnMS model** and the **SEAP model** highlighting the important role of the Municipal Strategy and Energy Policy in the whole planning, doing and monitoring process (they can be integrated into one document if it will fulfill both SEAP and ISO 50001 requirements). Both models have a similar approach based on the Deming Cycle (Plan, Do, Check and Act).



Municipal strategy (following SEAP methodology)

According to the SEAP guidebook developed by the JRC and the CoMO Office, a Municipal Strategy is a document which defines the vision of the sustainable energy future of the municipality and sets its long-term objectives. It points out the direction in which the local authority wants to head and guides the municipal staff during the process of selection of short- and medium-term targets, planning actions and prioritizing them. It is based on the comparison of the municipality's current situation and its desired situation in the future.

Municipal Strategy serves several important purposes:

- It is a uniting component that all stakeholders can refer to;
- It guides all future actions undertaken by the municipality with relation to the energy sector;
- It can be used for promoting the municipality on the national and international levels.

The vision established in the Municipal Strategy needs to be compatible with the CoM commitments (reducing CO₂ emissions by at least 20% by 2020, undertaking actions in all key sectors, mobilization of civil society, etc.) and with other policy documents in force on the national level. It should be realistic, understandable to the general public and take into consideration needs and interests of different local stakeholders.

Once the vision of the future is well established in the Municipal Strategy, it should be translated into more specific objectives and targets set for different sectors of the municipality.

Energy policy (following ISO 50001 methodology)

According to ISO 50001 standard the Energy Policy is a written statement in which management of the organization (in this case of a municipality) declares its commitments towards improving energy performance and provides a framework for setting up energy objectives and targets and associated action plan. ISO 50001 requires an organization to at least state the following commitments in the energy policy:

- continual improvement of energy performance;
- availability of information and of necessary resources to achieve objectives and targets;
- compliance with relevant legislation and other requirements related to energy.

The Energy Policy should be defined and formally approved by the management of the municipality, communicated to all municipal staff and regularly reviewed and updated. In the SEAP + EnMS context it should be also made available to all the citizens and local stakeholders.

Integration of Municipal Strategy and Energy Policy following 50000&1 SEAPs methodology

In both models the document described is a starting point for further planning, implementation and monitoring process. It proves the commitment of local authorities towards sustainable energy development of their municipality and guides them in all their future activities related to energy. There is a difference, however, in the time scales and scopes:

- **Regarding the time scale** – while EnMS generally focuses on the continuous improvement of energy performance of the municipality, SEAP has a clearly defined long-term target (min. 20% of CO₂ reduction by 2020 or even more ambitious) which should be achieved through intermediate stages and regular monitoring.
- **Regarding the scope** – the EnMS usually focuses on the areas directly controlled by the municipality and aims at improving energy performance in public sector, while the SEAP covers the whole geographical area of the municipality, including both public and private sectors. Therefore, if a municipality wants to fully integrate SEAP and EnMS, it has to change the traditional boundaries of the Energy Policy and the EnMS towards the entire urban context.

Integration of the Municipal Strategy (following SEAP methodology) and Energy Policy (following ISO 50001 methodology) requires dealing with these differences. The municipality can decide whether it wants to have both the Municipal Strategy and Energy Policy or to integrate them into one document that will meet the requirements of both models and act as a starting point for both the SEAP and the EnMS.

3. Activities undertaken by the partners

Partners started implementation of WP3 by selecting municipalities that will develop and implement integrated SEAP + EnMS within the 50000&1 SEAPs project. In total **38 municipalities and 3 federations of municipalities** (covering further 49 municipalities) were engaged in 8 project countries, exceeding the target set in the Grant Agreement (at least 40 municipalities involved). All of them meet established criteria, according to which the participating municipality:

- should count at least 5 000 inhabitants (with the exception of the province of Ourense);
- should not have the SEAP finalized (it can be, however, already a member of the CoM and have the BEI developed);
- should present the high level of political and technical commitment.

Once the municipalities joined the project, partners started to work with them on the task 3.1, i.e. on the development of Municipal Strategy and Energy Policy. They focused on the following steps:

- meeting with municipal representatives and explaining them the SEAP methodology and ISO 50001 methodology, similarities and differences between both approaches, benefits of integration, etc. (in most cases local trainings were already organised);
- explaining the rules for the development of both documents;
- gathering data, including information about current political documents and planning tools;
- drafting of the vision of the sustainable energy future of the municipality with the participation of all relevant parties;
- development of the Municipal Strategy and Energy Policy (as two separate documents or integrated into one);
- approval of the documents.

4. Status of Municipal Strategy and Energy Policy development in partner countries

Below there is a summary of the work on Municipal Strategy and Energy Policy development conducted in each project country, as well as the description of the approaches taken by the partners and of the main elements of developed documents.



BULGARIA

In Bulgaria there were 5 pilot municipalities implementing 50000&1 SEAPs approach: **Bratsigovo**, **Chepelare**, **Nedelino**, **Rudozem** and **Zlatograd**. Supported by Bulgarian partners - ARM and ECQ - they all successfully developed their Municipal Strategies (following SEAP methodology) and Energy Policies (following ISO 50001 methodology) serving as a basis for all further activities.

In each case the documents fit into the general development strategy of the municipality, list main objectives that the local authorities want to achieve in the long term and their main commitments in terms of sustainable energy. Following the "typical" scope of the SEAP and EnMS, the Municipal Strategy is more general and looks at the overall picture of the municipality (including both environmental and other aspects), while Energy Policy is focused solely on energy and these aspects that are under control or influence of the municipality. Below there are listed main provisions of the documents developed for each of the Bulgarian municipalities participating in the project:

Bratsigovo

- Long term objectives and commitments defined in the Municipal Strategy: creating dynamic and competitive local economy; improvement of municipal and environmental infrastructure, including renovation and refurbishment of public buildings; improvement of energy efficiency and RES use, including use of biofuels for the municipality; social development; administrative capacity development; improvement of territorial cooperation and implementation of already-defined flagship projects (e.g. installation of RES-based heating sources in kindergartens and nurseries).
- Specific objectives and commitments defined in the Energy Policy: improving energy efficiency in different sectors, including:
 - ❖ reducing energy consumption in municipal buildings by at least 10% through refurbishments and improvement of thermal insulation;
 - ❖ reducing energy consumption in industry by up to 5% by using new technologies and improvement of thermal insulation of the manufacturing premises;
 - ❖ reducing energy consumption in residential sector by 10% by raising awareness of the citizens;reducing GHG emissions by 15% through gasification of the town of Bratsigovo, reducing other air pollution and reaching the emission standards for toxic air pollutants; completing implementation of energy audits of municipal buildings; installation of PV solar panels on the roofs of selected municipal buildings.

Chepelare

- Long term objectives and commitments defined in the Municipal Strategy: integrated territorial development; environmental protection and effective management of natural resources; improving EE and use of alternative energy sources; renovation and expansion of energy, health, sports, educational, cultural and social infrastructure; creating favourable environment for attracting investments and development of SMEs sector; improvement of waste management and modernisation of agriculture.
- Specific objectives and commitments defined in the Energy Policy: improvement of energy performance of municipal buildings (through implementation of energy audits and EE-related projects), improvement of energy performance of residential buildings (through encouraging refurbishment, repairs and modernisation of buildings); improvement of energy performance of street lighting, increasing energy production from RES in municipal sector (including replacing of liquid fuels with biomass, installation of solar collectors and installation of PV solar panels), increasing energy production from RES in private sector.

Nedelino

- Long term objectives and commitments defined in the Municipal Strategy: integrated, sustainable and knowledge-based development of the municipality; improvement of energy efficiency in public and residential buildings and in public lighting; development of cultural heritage and of the touristic infrastructure taking into consideration environmental criteria; taking active role in the development of the whole region.
- Specific objectives and commitments defined in the Energy Policy: reducing fuel and energy consumption on the territory of the municipality (with the following specific targets: 5% reduction per year in general, 3% reduction per year in residential sector, 10% reduction per year in the industrial sector); reducing CO₂ emissions from the territory of the municipality (5% reduction per year); increasing and promoting use of RES; attracting investments in large-scale renewable energy installations and implementation of already-defined flagship projects (establishment of municipal information center on energy efficiency, carrying out energy audits of municipal buildings, installation of solar water heating systems, PV solar systems and a biomass heating system in selected municipal buildings).

Rudozem

- Long term objectives and commitments defined in the Municipal Strategy: competitive and sustainable economic development of the municipality based on local resources; development and modernization of local infrastructure, including road network and social infrastructure; increasing energy efficiency and RES use through implementation of Municipal Energy Efficiency Programme and Municipal RES programme envisaging concrete energy efficiency measures wide-spread promotion of RES; providing conditions for equal access to services.
- Specific objectives and commitments defined in the Energy Policy: improvement of EE in public infrastructure, public lighting and residential buildings; increasing the share of energy from renewable sources used in public, residential and industrial sector (*inter alia* via installation of PV and solar thermal systems on the roofs and facades of manufacturing enterprises, storehouses and other larger buildings); attracting business investments concerning installation of RES systems.

Zlatograd

- Long term objectives and commitments defined in the Municipal Strategy: balanced and sustainable economic development based on efficient use of local resources and on creating favourable environment for investments; improving citizens' standard of living and development of human resources through ensuring equal access to education & training, sustainable employment, personal fulfilment and social cohesion; improvement of infrastructure and protection of the environment and of cultural heritage; improvement of energy efficiency in public and residential sector; use of geothermal energy for heat production; construction of waste composting & separating installations.
- Specific objectives and commitments defined in the Energy Policy: reducing energy consumption (with the following specific targets: 5% reduction of energy consumption per year; 3% reduction of electricity consumption in the residential sector per year; 10% reduction of energy consumption in the industrial sector per year); reducing GHG emissions; increasing RES use in the municipal and private sector; introducing energy and RES management system; implementation of already-defined flagship projects (implementation of geothermal district heating; installation of energy efficient street lighting; thermal insulation and replacement of doors & windows in public and

residential buildings; installation of solar thermal systems and PV panels on residential buildings; stimulating public support for the implementation of EE and RES Programme).

In each case the MSs and EPs are well integrated into the general municipal development policy, therefore they should support implementation of the overall objectives focused on the promotion of economic development, sustainable use of natural/local resources, development of cultural heritage, improvement of the quality of life, etc.

All the MSs and EPs were developed taking into consideration current legal, economical and social frameworks and are in line with the major strategy documents in force on the EU, national, regional and local level, including the following:

- EU 2020 Policy,
- New EU Cohesion Policy for 2014-2020,
- Bulgarian Energy Law;
- Energy Efficiency Act;
- Renewable Energy Resources Act;
- Territorial Development Act;
- Environmental Protection Act;
- Public Procurement Act
- National Energy Strategy
- National Development Programme "Bulgaria 2020",
- National Concept for Spatial Development for 2013-2025,
- National Regional Development Strategy for 2012-2022,
- regional energy & development strategies and plans.

Both Municipal Strategy and Energy Policy were communicated to relevant local stakeholders, including representatives of businesses, local and state authorities, health and educational institutions, cultural centres and citizens, during local energy forums organised in each participating municipality.

More details on the Municipal Strategies and Energy Policies developed in Bulgarian municipalities may be found in the **WP3 monitoring tool** attached to this report.



In France there were 2 pilot municipalities and 2 federations of municipalities implementing 50000&1 SEAPs approach: **Lorient, Tours, Communauté d'agglomération du Muretain** and **Communauté d'agglomération Tours Plus**. Supported by French partners - AMORCE and MT PARTENAIRES - they all successfully developed their Municipal Strategies (following SEAP methodology) and Energy Policies (following ISO 50001 methodology) serving as a basis for all further activities. In each case the documents list main objectives that the local authorities want to achieve in the long term and their main commitments in terms of sustainable energy. Below there are listed most important provisions for each of the municipalities/federations:

Communauté d'agglomération du Muretain

- Time horizon of the documents: 2020
- Overall CO₂ reduction target: 20%
- Main long-term objectives and commitments of the municipality: assisting cities located on the territory of the federation in improving their energy performance, improving management of own assets, ensuring sustainable mobility, improving EE and RES use on the territory
- Specific objectives and commitments defined in the Energy Policy: reducing energy consumption and GHG emissions in municipal buildings, public lightning and municipal fleet
- Main legal, economic and social aspects addressed: public procurement procedures including sustainability criteria; EE requirements for new & refurbished buildings

Ville the Lorient

- Time horizon of the documents: 2020
- Overall CO₂ reduction target: 20% for the whole territory and 30% for municipal assets

- Main long-term objectives and commitments of the municipality: improving management of municipal assets, development of district heating and RES use (in particular of solar energy use), improvement of energy efficiency in municipal, industrial and residential buildings, reduction of fuel consumption and CO₂ emissions from transport.
- Specific objectives and commitments defined in the Energy Policy: reducing energy consumption and GHG emissions in municipal buildings, public lightning and municipal fleet.
- Main legal, economic and social aspects addressed: public procurement procedures, social components, fuel poverty, etc.

Tours and Communauté d'agglomération Tours Plus (Municipal Strategy and Energy Policy of Tours are included in the documents of the Tours Plus federation, for which the joint SEAP will be developed):

- Time horizon of the documents: 2020
- Overall CO₂ reduction target: 20%
- Main areas of intervention: urban & land planning, buildings, sustainable mobility, local energy and sustainable way of life.
- Main long-term objectives and commitments of the municipality: supporting rehabilitation of buildings, construction of EE buildings, improvement of public lighting, supporting EE improvements in businesses and industries, development of new kinds of transport (cycling, car-sharing), encouragement and overseeing of the deployment of solar energy, supporting transformation of heating systems to biomass systems, creation of a charter for eco-responsible public procurement.
- Specific objectives and commitments defined in the Energy Policy: reducing energy consumption in municipal buildings, increasing use of renewable energy and improving urban mobility leading to the reduced GHG emissions.
- Main legal aspects addressed: the deliberation of the Council of Tours Plus of the 24th March 2011, which addresses the Kyoto protocol and the French "National Commitment for Environment law n° 2010-788

In each case the documents (as well as the whole SEAPs integrated with EnMSs) build on and are strongly linked with the Energy Climate Action Plans which are obligatory for French municipalities. They are also in line with other relevant national laws, including:

- French law regarding cities and conurbations > 50000 inhabitants;
- Obligation to assess GHG.

More details on the Municipal Strategies and Energy Policies developed in French municipalities may be found in the **WP3 monitoring tool** attached to this report.



GREECE

In Greece initially there were 5 pilot municipalities implementing 50000&1 SEAPs approach: **Metamorfosi, Filothei-Psychiko, Iraklelio, Alimos and Lavreotiki (Lavrio)**. In the second part of the project Alimos decided to withdraw, despite the fact that a lot of work has been already done and BEI and SEAP were practically finished. CRES, Greek partner, replaced Alimos with another municipality **Papagou - Cholargou**, who committed to develop SEAP integrated with EnMS. By the end of the project Municipal Strategies (following SEAP methodology) and Energy Policies (following ISO 50001 methodology) were developed and approved in all municipalities (including Alimos) except for Iraklelio. The municipality never officially left the project, but was not effectively cooperating. They also decided to join the new CoM, which changed their planning perspective.

Regarding finalised documents, in each case they list the main objectives that the local authorities want to achieve in the long term and their main commitments in terms of sustainable energy. Below there are listed most important provisions for each of the municipalities:

Metamorfosi

- Time horizon of the documents: 2020
- Overall CO₂ reduction target: 20%

- Long term objectives and commitments defined in the Municipal Strategy: increasing energy efficiency and ensuring clean energy use in all sectors, improving energy management, promoting private entrepreneurship and public awareness.
- Specific objectives and commitments defined in the Energy Policy: continuous improvement of energy performance, providing necessary resources and information to achieve established energy objectives and targets, ensuring compliance with laws, regulations and other requirements related to the operation of the municipality; creating framework for setting and reviewing energy objectives and targets; supporting the procurement of energy efficient products and services; supporting the design of improvements of the energy performance; establishing and implementing an energy measurement program for monitoring, measurement and analysis of the key characteristics of municipality's operations; increasing energy awareness and knowledge of municipal staff; increasing energy awareness of other relevant stakeholders, reviewing and amending the Energy Policy at predetermined intervals to ensure its suitability, adequacy and effectiveness.

Filothei-Psychiko

- Time horizon of the documents: 2020
- Overall CO₂ reduction target: 20%
- Long term objectives and commitments defined in the Municipal Strategy: increasing energy efficiency with the specific focus on public buildings and infrastructure.
- Specific objectives and commitments defined in the Energy Policy: creation of an energy profile for each energy use; setting up of specific energy reduction targets; continuous monitoring of energy consumption and energy goals; taking measures for preventing or solving issues that may cause deviations from plan; training and sharing information with the personnel; using national and international good practices and strategic methods; ensuring harmonisation with European 2020 targets; ensuring efficient cooperation at the local level.

Iraklelio

- Time horizon of the documents: 2020
- Overall CO₂ reduction target: 20%

- Long term objectives and commitments defined in the Municipal Strategy: increasing energy efficiency and ensuring clean energy use; implementation of integrated actions.
- Specific objectives and commitments defined in the Energy Policy: not defined (see explanation at the beginning of the chapter on Greece).

Alimos

- Time horizon of the documents: 2020
- Overall CO₂ reduction target: 22%
- Long term objectives and commitments defined in the Municipal Strategy: improving energy performance of the municipality and increasing RES use in order to satisfy all European and national targets; promoting energy efficiency among citizens and local stakeholders.
- Specific objectives and commitments defined in the Energy Policy: ensuring regular measurement and continuous improvement of the municipality's energy efficiency.

Lavreotiki (Lavrio).

- Time horizon of the documents: 2020
- Overall CO₂ reduction target: 20%
- Long term objectives and commitments defined in the Municipal Strategy: implementation of integrated actions aiming at energy consumption and CO₂ emission reduction, covering buildings, public spaces and installations and public lighting; installation of PV modules on public buildings.
- Specific objectives and commitments defined in the Energy Policy: continuous improvement of energy efficiency; providing necessary resources and information to achieve established energy targets; ensuring compliance with laws, regulations and other relevant requirements; creating framework for setting and reviewing energy objectives and targets; procuring energy efficient products and services; supporting the design of improvements of the energy performance; detecting any non-compliances and immediate initiation of corrective and preventive actions; ensuring continuous energy monitoring, measurement and analysis; creating the energy profile of the municipality through energy recording and review; increasing energy awareness and knowledge of municipal staff; communicating Energy Policy to all

relevant stakeholders (residents and staff); reviewing and amending the Energy Policy at regular intervals.

Papagou - Cholargou

- Time horizon of the documents: 2020
- Overall CO₂ reduction target: 20%
- Long term objectives and commitments defined in the Municipal Strategy: implementation of integrated actions aiming at energy consumption and CO₂ emission reduction; improving quality of life of the citizens; involving the citizens in all municipal activities;
- Specific objectives and commitments defined in the Energy Policy: implementation of all ISO50001/2011 procedures in the municipality; recording all energy consumption data and characteristics; creating energy consumption profiles for each municipal operation; specifying yearly energy performance targets.

CRES helped to ensure that all the documents address relevant legal aspects (including European directives, national energy efficiency regulations and CoM commitments) and that they have been communicated both internally and externally.

More details on the Municipal Strategies and Energy Policies developed in Greek municipalities may be found in the **WP3 monitoring tool** attached to this report.

ITALY

In Italy there were 3 pilot municipalities and 1 federation of municipalities implementing 50000&1 SEAPs approach: **Pordenone, Montecchio Maggiore, Marostica** and **Federazione dei Comuni del Camposapierese**. They all decided to integrate Municipal Strategy (following SEAP methodology) and Energy Policy (following ISO 50001 methodology) into one document serving both the purpose of a SEAP and an EnMS. By the end of the project the 3 municipalities successfully completed the task, while the federation is working on some last aspects of their policy. Below there are listed the most important provisions of the strategies/policies developed for each of the municipalities/federation:

Pordenone and Montecchio Maggiore

- Time horizon of the document: 2020
- Main objectives and targets defined in the integrated MS + EP: increasing energy efficiency; ensuring sustainable management of the municipal structures and facilities; ensuring positive environmental impact of the Energy Policy on the territory.
- Main commitments defined in the integrated MS + EP: respecting the 2020 commitment undertaken by signing the CoM; stimulating ISO 50001 commitment implementation; stimulating sustainable energy policy in the territory through public/private partnerships with citizens and relevant stakeholders.

Marostica

- Time horizon of the document: 2020
- Main objectives and targets defined in the integrated MS + EP: increasing energy efficiency; ensuring sustainable management of the municipal structures and facilities; ensuring positive environmental impact of the Energy Policy on the territory.
- Main commitments defined in the integrated MS + EP: the Mayor and the Environment Assessor (as political representatives of the municipality in SEAP+EnMS implementation) are really focused on the perspectives of sustainable development of the city. At the same time the political administration is very interested in the stakeholders involvement in the SEAP implementation activities, especially that in Marostica there are several innovative industrial/technological companies (e.g. ABB (electrical infrastructure) and VIMAR (innovative heating plants and heating pump plants production)). Therefore, the main commitments are focused on a participation project envisaging public-private partnership in implementing specific measures in residential, industrial and transport sector.

Federazione dei Comuni del Camposapierese

- Time horizon of the document: 2020
- Main objectives and targets defined in the integrated MS + EP: The overall objective is reducing energy consumption and related GHG emissions from the territory. Increasing energy efficiency and ensuring environmental protection are not the new issues for the Federation. Still, in order to define specific roles and responsibilities related to energy management on the territory of the Federation and its 11

municipalities, the Federation decided to establish and share a specific target. The EnMS implementation will involve the most representative structures and facilities of the 11 municipalities (municipal hall, schools, sport facilities, public lighting systems), while the SEAP measures will involve the most energy-intensive sectors of the territory (industry, tertiary, residential and mobility).

- Main commitments defined in the integrated MS + EP: The 11 Municipalities of the Camposampierese area decided to develop and implement a Joint SEAP Option 2 sharing roles and responsibilities in developing, implementing and monitoring of their SEAP. The target is to manage the entire territory with a single energy policy respecting role and differences between the 11 Municipalities composing the Federation. The target is quite complicated when - as in this specific case - we have 11 Municipalities with 11 different Mayors and often 11 different political administration operating in the area. The Federation Council, which includes all the 11 political representatives, is able to take decision, address specific energy policies and implement specific measures in each of the 11 municipalities involved.

The documents of Pordenone, Montecchio Maggiore and Marostica have been communicated to citizens and relevant stakeholders through the website page dedicated to the project and through the internal mailing list and the internal server dedicated to the LG documents. Integrated Municipal Strategy and Energy Policy of **Federazione dei Comuni del Camposapierese** will be communicate internally and externally once finalized.

More details on integrated Municipal Strategies and Energy Policies developed in Italian municipalities may be found in the **WP3 monitoring tool** attached to this report.

 **LATVIA**

In Latvia there were 5 pilot municipalities implementing 50000&1 SEAPs approach: **Daugavpils, Cēsis, Smiltene, Sigulda** and **Adazi**. One more, **Valmiera**, participated in initial activities but then decided to withdraw from the project. Supported by Latvian partner - EKODOMA - Latvian pilot municipalities successfully developed their Municipal Strategies (following SEAP methodology) and Energy Policies (following ISO 50001 methodology) serving as a basis for all further activities. In most cases (except for Adazi) they were

developed as one integrated document serving both the purpose of a SEAP and of an EnMS. Below there are listed the most important provisions of the strategies/policies developed for each of the municipalities:

Daugavpils

- Time horizon of the document: 2030
- CO₂ reduction target: 40%
- Main objectives and targets defined in the integrated MS + EP: development, implementation and certification of an EnMS according to ISO 50001; reduction of CO₂ emissions by 10% until 2020 and 40% until 2030; reduction of energy consumption in public buildings by 10% until 2020 compared to 2014; promoting energy consumption reduction in housing sector by 5%; reducing energy consumption in energy production sector by 5% until 2020 compared to 2012; reduction of energy consumption for public lighting and public transport by 5% until 2020 (compared to 2014).
- Main commitments defined in the integrated MS + EP: sustainable development of the municipality; development, implementation and certification of EnMS according ISO 50001, reducing CO₂ emissions by 40% until 2030.

Cēsis

- Time horizon of the document: 2020
- CO₂ reduction target: 20%
- Main objectives and targets defined in the integrated MS + EP: development and implementation of an EnMS according to ISO 50001; reduction of CO₂ emissions by 20% until 2020; reduction of energy consumption in public buildings by 10% until 2020 compared to 2014; promoting energy consumption reduction in housing sector by 5%; reducing energy consumption in energy production sector by 5% until 2020 compared to 2012.
- Main commitments defined in the integrated MS + EP: sustainable development of the municipality; development, implementation and certification of EnMS according ISO 50001, reducing CO₂ emissions by 20% until 2020.

Smiltene

- Time horizon of the document: 2030
- CO₂ reduction target: 100% (with 40% reduction until 2020)
- Main objectives and targets defined in the integrated MS + EP: development and implementation of an EnMS according to ISO 50001; reduction of CO₂ emissions by 40% until 2020 and by 100% until 2030; reduction of energy consumption in public buildings by 20% until 2020 compared to 2014; promoting energy consumption reduction in housing sector by 10%.
- Main commitments defined in the integrated MS + EP: sustainable development of the municipality; development, implementation and certification of EnMS according ISO 50001, reducing CO₂ emissions by 40% until 2020.

Sigulda

- Time horizon of the document: 2020
- CO₂ reduction target: 20%
- Main objectives and targets defined in the integrated MS + EP: development and implementation of an EnMS according to ISO 50001; reduction of CO₂ emissions by 10% until 2020 and 30% until 2030; reduction of energy consumption in public buildings by 10% until 2020 compared to 2015; promoting energy consumption reduction in housing sector by 5%; reducing energy consumption in energy production sector by 5% until 2020 compared to 2015
- Main commitments defined in the integrated MS + EP: sustainable development of the municipality; development, implementation and certification of EnMS according ISO 50001, reducing CO₂ emissions by 10% until 2020 and 30% until 2030.

Adazi

- Time horizon: 2020
- CO₂ reduction target: the overall reduction target is in line with the CoM requirements, i.e. it amounts to 20%. The Energy Policy also includes more specific mid-term targets for reduction of heat consumption in public buildings (reduction by 168 MWh

till the end of 2016) and reduction of electricity consumption (reduction by 20 MWh till the end of 2016)

- Main objectives and commitments: sustainable development of the municipality, development and implementation of the EnMS according to ISO 50001; reduction of CO₂ emissions by 20% until 2020; reduction of energy consumption with the following specific targets:
 - ❖ reduction of energy consumption in public buildings by 5% until 2020 compared to 2014;
 - ❖ reduction of energy consumption in the housing sector by 5%;
 - ❖ reduction of energy consumption in the energy production sector by 5% until 2020 compared to 2012.
- Legal, economical and social frameworks addressed: the Municipal Strategy addresses EU, national and local regulations, while Energy Policy includes general commitment to meet legal requirements in force.

In each case the documents address relevant legal frameworks, including European, national and local legislation, as well as were communicated to the relevant staff. Adazi's energy strategy and policy were also communicated to the public via municipal council's meetings and municipal website.

More details on the Municipal Strategies and Energy Policies developed in Latvian municipalities may be found in the **WP3 monitoring tool** attached to this report.

 **POLAND**

In Poland there were 6 pilot municipalities implementing 50000&1 SEAPs approach: **Słupsk, Sztum, Grybów, Pilzno, Żyraków** and **Zarszyn**. Supported by Polish partner - PNEC - they all successfully developed their Municipal Strategies (following SEAP methodology) and Energy Policies (following ISO 50001 methodology) serving as a basis for all further activities.

Regarding Energy Policies, in each municipality they were developed following the same scheme, strictly linked to the ISO 50001 requirements. They focus on the aspects which are under control or influence of the municipality and do not have a specific timeframe - they contain general commitment to constantly improve the energy performance of the municipality in order to ensure its sustainable energy development and energy security. The specific objectives and commitments included in the policies are following:

- rationalization of energy consumption in municipal buildings,
- purchase of EE goods and services,
- increasing the use of RES,
- taking into consideration energy efficiency criteria in buildings' construction,
- land use planning considering the aspect of energy security,
- good cooperation with energy suppliers,
- increasing efficiency of public lighting,
- promotion of EE and RES use among inhabitants.

In each case the Energy Policy also addresses legal frameworks and includes general commitment to meet legal requirements in force.

Regarding Municipal Strategies following CoM requirements, they have broader scope and are more embedded in the local context than the Energy Policies. In each case the strategy includes municipality's commitment to reduce CO₂ emissions by at least 20% by 2020, as well as addresses all relevant aspects of local sustainable development. Below there are details of the content of the strategies developed by each municipality:

Słupsk

- Main objectives and commitments included in the strategy: reduction of final energy consumption and CO₂ emission, reduction of other air pollution, optimization of energy management, increase of energy efficiency in all sectors, increase of competences of public institutions (public sector as the model example of energy management), implementation of energy planning and EnMS, engagement of inhabitants

- Legal, economical and social frameworks addressed: EU, national, regional and local regulations and strategies, demographic changes, building & housing development, local economy

Sztum

- Main objectives and commitments included in the strategy: conscious development of local energy policy for optimizing use of energy, increasing energy efficiency, reducing emissions and improving air quality, with the specific focus on: (1) reduction of low-stack emissions,(2) improvement of EE in buildings and installations (incl. public lighting), (3) optimization of energy use in public buildings, (4) popularizing of RES use among private households, (5) promotion of sustainable transport, (6) increasing awareness of inhabitants, (7) boosting local stakeholders engagement.
- Legal, economical and social frameworks addressed: EU, national, regional and local regulations and strategies, demographic changes, building & housing development, local economy

Grybów

- Main objectives and commitments included in the strategy: conscious development of local energy policy for optimizing use of energy, increasing energy efficiency, reducing emissions and improving air quality, with the specific focus on: (1) 20% decrease of CO2 emissions, (2) improvement of air quality thanks to the decrease of air pollution, (3) increase of energy production from RES, (4) improvement of inhabitants' awareness.
- Legal, economical and social frameworks addressed: EU, national, regional and local regulations and strategies, demographic changes, building & housing development, local economy

Pilzno

- Main objectives and commitments included in the strategy: improvement of air quality through improving energy efficiency and RES use both in municipal and private

sector, development of low carbon economy, reduction of emissions (PM10, BaP, CO₂) - especially from households.

- Legal, economical and social frameworks addressed: EU, national, regional and local regulations and strategies, demographic changes, building & housing development, local economy.

Żyraków

- Main objectives and commitments included in the strategy: improvement of air quality; increasing EE with the special focus on public and private buildings; decreasing air pollution (especially of PM10, B(a)P and CO₂) from individual heating boilers.
- Legal, economical and social frameworks addressed: EU, national, regional and local regulations and strategies, demographic changes, building & housing development, local economy.

Zarszyn

- Main objectives and commitments included in the strategy: contribution to the achievement of the EU's 3x20 goals, reduction of energy consumption and GHGs emissions from the municipal territory, increase of RES production, improvement of air quality.
- Legal, economical and social frameworks addressed: EU, national, regional and local regulations and strategies, demographic changes, building & housing development, local economy.

All completed and officially approved documents were published on the relevant municipalities' websites so that citizens and local stakeholders could access them and get acquainted with them.

More details on the Municipal Strategies and Energy Policies developed in Polish municipalities may be found in the **WP3 monitoring tool** attached to this report.



ROMANIA

In Romania there were 7 pilot municipalities implementing 50000&1 SEAPs approach: **Sannicolau Mare, Caransebes, Faget, Ineu, Otelu Rosu, Lugoj** and **Resita**. Supported by Romanian partners - AMET and DENKSTATT - they all successfully developed their Municipal Strategies (following SEAP methodology) and Energy Policies (following ISO 50001 methodology) serving as a basis for all further activities.

Regarding the Municipal Strategies, in each municipality they were developed following the same scheme, strictly linked to the CoM requirements. They contain municipality's commitment to support achievement of the EU 20/20/20 strategy by reducing its CO₂ emissions by at least 20% by 2020, which will be done by reducing energy consumption in relevant impacting sectors and by increasing RES use. The strategies also address main legal, economical and social frameworks, including:

- EU and national legal requirements coming into force by implementing the EU Directive 27/2012;
- sustainable development on the local level, greening the city and increasing citizens' wellbeing.

Regarding the Energy Policies, they were also developed following the same scheme in each municipality. They include both the general commitments and specific, aligned objectives, which were communicated to all stakeholders after signing the document by the Mayor. In each case the City Hall commits itself to using energy more responsibly, improving energy efficiency in its activities and to outline clear actions to mitigate CO₂ emissions in strict accordance with national and international policies. Specific objectives are following:

- reducing energy consumption in all aspects of municipality's operation,
- educating employees and citizens on the importance of saving energy,
- documenting, providing and analyzing information in order to monitor and achieve target energy performance indicators (in strict correlation with the targets undertaken

by various action plans and programs adopted on the local level and addressing energy efficiency issues),

- complying with legal requirements in the field of energy,
- continually improving energy performance,
- supporting and promoting the design and purchase of goods and services with high energy efficiency.

All documents were communicated to the relevant stakeholders, both internally and externally.

More details on the Municipal Strategies and Energy Policies developed in Romanian municipalities may be found in the **WP3 monitoring tool** attached to this report.



SPAIN

In Spain there were 5 pilot municipalities implementing 50000&1 SEAPs approach: **Carballiño, Barco de Valdeorras, Xinzo de Limia, Celanova** and **Cartelle**. Supported by Italian partners - OURENSE and ALBEA - they developed their Municipal Strategies (following SEAP methodology). Work on Energy Policies (following ISO 50001 methodology) is in progress.

Regarding the Municipal Strategies, in each municipality they were developed following the same scheme, strictly linked to the CoM requirements. They contain municipality's commitment to support achievement of the EU 20/20/20 strategy by reducing its CO₂ emissions by at least 20% by 2020. Specific objectives and commitment include: (1) cooperation with relevant stakeholders on environmental policies, (2) optimization of energy-related expenses, (3) minimisation of energy consumption in the municipality with the special emphasis on power consumption and fossil fuels; (4) increasing the level of implementation of renewable energies and (5) promotion of integrated management of economic, social and cultural development. In each case the strategy addresses relevant legal, social and economic frameworks and responds to the Provincial Agreement for the Energy Sustainability. The strategies were also communicated internally and externally.

5. Conclusions

Development of an overall vision of the sustainable energy growth of the municipality is of key importance for all further activities aiming at energy conservation and climate protection. It helps to define specific objectives and targets, plan actions and evaluate their effectiveness. Both CoM guidelines and ISO 50001 highlight the importance of the development of a comprehensive strategy (either Municipal Strategy or Energy Policy) that would guide municipality in its future actions and ensure that they contribute to the achievement of environmental, economic and social objectives.

When developing the documents within the 50000&1 SEAPs project the partners took different approaches - in some cases they were developed as two separate but integrated documents, while in others as one document serving both the purpose of a SEAP and an EnMS. In some cases the documents follow the same model templates proposed by the partners and strictly linked to the CoM and ISO 50001 guidelines, while in other cases more individual approach was taken. When developed separately, the Municipal Strategy and Energy Policy usually differs in scope and timeframe. The Municipal Strategy is more general and focused on all aspects of sustainable development (environmental, economical and social), while Energy Policy is more focused on energy consumption & management and on those areas which are under control or influence of the municipality. When integrated, they allow to benefit from both approaches.

Completed and formally approved documents were communicated to the general public to ensure transparency of the whole SEAP+ EnMS development process.

CONSORTIUM:

SOGESCA (Coordinator) - www.sogesca.it

CRES - www.cres.gr

PNEC - www.pnec.org.pl

EKODOMA - www.ekodoma.lv

ARM - www.arm-bg.net

ECQ - www.ecq-bg.com

AMET - www.amet.ro

DENKSTATT - www.denkstatt.ro

DEPUTACION OURENSE - www.depourense.es

ALBEA - www.albea-transenergy.com

AMORCE - www.amorce.asso.fr

MT PARTENAIRES INGÉNIERIE - www.mt-partenaires.com

ICLEI Europe - www.iclei-europe.org