



From planning to monitoring SEAPs !

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EC / IEE programme activities

- **33 IEE projects and 80 IEE Energy Agencies** help local & regional authorities to prepare SEAPs, and share best practices
- **Covenant of Mayors initiative:** encourages political commitment to exceed 2020 targets
- **CoM office:** info', logistics and networking
- **ManagEnergy:** EPC capacity building workshops, networking meetings, best practices, web portal
- **JRC** provides technical methodology, templates and quality control



Financing of SEAP implementation

- Public authority budgets are tight in most MS
- EU Cohesion policy funds offer 23 bln for EE and RE over the next 7 years
- Energy performance contracting campaign
- Project development assistance via ELENA & MLEI
- New investment schemes and funds, EEEF, Jessica, citizen cooperatives, crowd funding, etc.
- Public funding raises investor confidence in (revolving) funds, helps leverage investments.

What energy data are needed?

- Annual energy use by post code or NUTs 3 geographical area, accessible to LA's & RA's, for Baseline Emissions Inventory, planning, budgets
- Energy use in households, industry, commercial, public buildings, transport (passenger/freight)
- Energy consumption by type: electricity, gas, oil, coal, LPG, RE (bio, solar, wind, hydro, geotherm)
- Regular reports of emission factors (energy sold)
- New ways to collect local energy data needed?
- Do smart meters offer new ways to access data ?

Difficult to access energy data

- All Member States must collect national data on energy supply / consumption for Eurostat & EED
- IEE funds Odyssee Mure for EE and EurobservER for RES data, but not by geographical area
- IEE “Meshartility” & “SEAP-plus” bring actors together to find solutions www.meshartility.eu
- Legal obligations on energy suppliers to deliver energy consumption data have problems due to:
 - **Data privacy laws**
 - **Such data are seen as commercially sensitive for competition reasons**

1. Data acquirement

How to obtain data on energy consumption of the whole Municipal territory, by source and end use.

- Bottom-up: Agreements with the utilities in charge of energy distribution for providing data for the whole Municipal area, broken down per final use. Utility gives them to municipality, so no sensible data are been public.

1. Data acquirement

- Top-down: Start from official data available at a larger scale (province, region, State), and develop methodology for reducing the data at Municipal level. Ministry publishes the energy annual consumption data of every Region. An adaptation might be necessary for residential and transport data. More detailed adjustments are required for industry (the energy intensity is largely variable).

2. Data management

How to organise data management for the energy consumption of Municipal properties?

Options for getting consumption data:

- Energy bills;
- Ask consumption data to the utility;
- Ask internet access to the consumption data;
- Assign someone to read the meters;
- Install remote metering devices.

2. Data management

Energy management tasks:

- Assign a person as the responsible "energy manager" to report (normally 6-months) the consumption data of each meter to the administration.
- Compare the energy performance of each final use with the consumption data.
- Analyse the incentives for improvements or deterioration of energy performance.

3. How to calculate GHG emissions for each action and monitor the results.

- Each action in the SEAP needs an estimate of the saving of primary energy, compare the actual energy performance to the same one, after the implementation of the action, transform this estimate in avoided GHG emissions and obtain the target;
- Monitoring has to be based on the verification of the achievement (total or partial) of the target

Energy agencies have key roles

- >400 local and regional energy agencies provide critical mass of energy expertise for SEAP's
- Management Boards of energy agencies include public authorities & utilities, facilitate cooperation / voluntary agreements on use of energy data
- Energy knowledge and skills of agency staff
- Cluster / bundle municipalities under province / regional authority to share collection and assessment of data, achieve economies of scale
- National / regional bodies can make helpful legal frameworks for local energy data sharing



Adding to SEAP – more participants, more content across Europe (SEAP-PLUS)

CO: Technical Chamber of Greece, Greece

<http://www.seap-plus.eu>

Duration: 01/04/2012 - 30/09/2014



Objectives:

- enhancing CoM results and impacts. Six pairs of regional partners facilitate transfer of knowledge and know-how
- collaboration with Energy Stakeholders, for access to reliable and localized energy data



Measure and Share energy data with Utilities for the Covenant of Mayors (MESHARTILITY)

Co: Energy Agency Murcia (ES)

<http://www.meshartility.eu/>

Duration: 18/04/2012 - 17/04/2015

Objectives: access to reliable, bottom-up energy consumption data
development of SEAP in order to

- establish sound baseline emission inventories
- identify areas with greatest potential of energy savings
- implement targeted measures.
- develop procedures to facilitate the exchange of data of energy consumption among energy utilities and public authorities.

Result: agreements between energy companies and public authorities



What about the future?

- IEE II projects will be on-going for next 3 years
- draft H2020/Energy WP2014-2015 – published
- Covenant of Mayors initiative continues to grow
- ManagEnergy: more capacity building workshops for local authorities, networking events,
- Annual EUSEW to bring stakeholders together
- EU to support EE & RE Directive implementation
- Post 2020 energy framework is being discussed

Discussion / conclusions

- Good data are crucial to local SEAP preparation, implementation and monitoring – investment decisions, local jobs, credibility of CoM process
- Effective multi-level governance optimises use of resources for public investments in energy
- Utilities / energy retailers which work with public authorities could build win-win relationships leading to public acceptance of new generation and grid developments
- Monitoring is very important to achieve targets



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Obrigado pela atenção
Perguntas?

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