

# Power Imbalances – Alternatives for the Energy Sector in Greece and its European and Global context

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Energy Democracy and Local Energy Planning

Part II

## Sustainable energy planning on local level

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# Potentials for local energy planning today

Local energy planning has already been in the EU agenda the last years through different initiatives

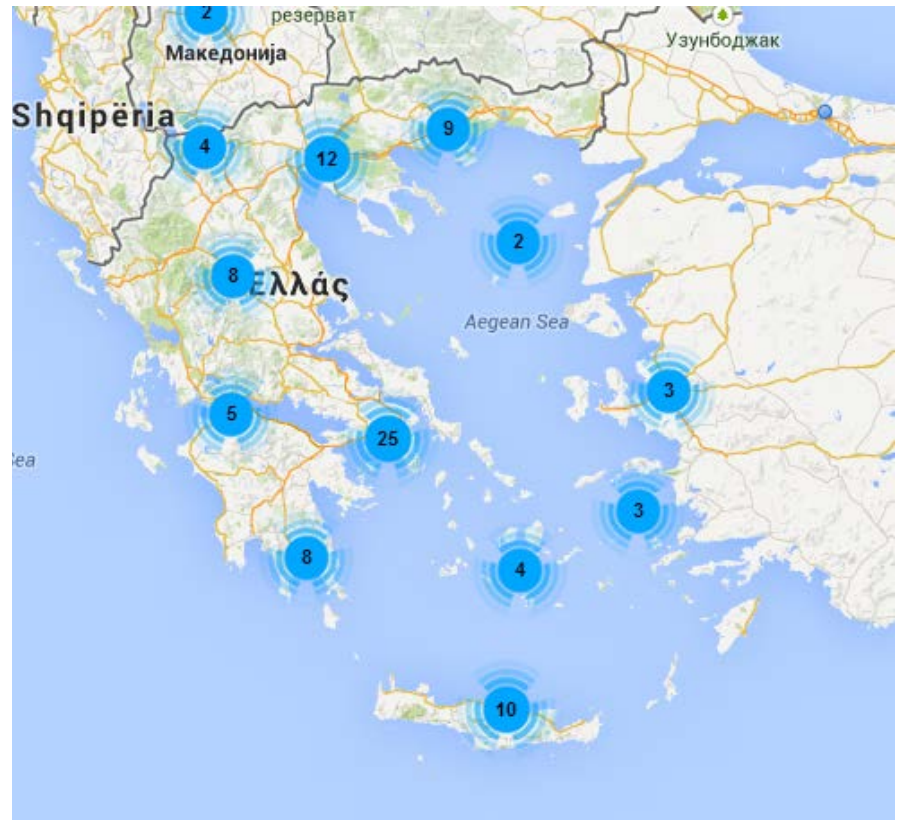
## The Covenant of Mayors

5162 local authorities have signed  
81 local authorities in Greece



## The Pact of Islands

64 local island authorities have signed  
19 local island authorities in Greece



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# Covenant of Mayors and Pact of Islands

## The benefits

- ❑ **Priority access in European and national financing** instruments for the support and realization of local sustainable actions
- ❑ **Acquisition of know how** through the sustainable energy planning process with the support of specialists like the Joint Research Center (JRC)
- ❑ **Recording of the current state** of the local authority regarding energy consumption, infrastructures, ownership setting the foundations for a better organised and visionary local authority
- ❑ **Promotion of the area** as a front runner in the fight against climate change
- ❑ **Networking** with local authorities in EU who share similar visions

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# Covenant of Mayors and Pact of Islands

## The commitments

- ❑ **Set goals beyond the EU 20-20-20** for the geographical area of the local authority
- ❑ **Submit a Sustainable Energy Action Plan** one year after the signing
- ❑ **Submit an Implementation report** every two years after the submission of the SEAP
- ❑ **Mobilise the local citizens** to participate in the development of the SEAP
- ❑ **Promote the initiative** to other local authorities

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# Sustainable Energy Action Plan (SEAP)

**The SEAP is the energy strategy of the local authority**

## SEAP contents

- The vision of the local authority
- Description of the local authority
- The administrative structures and financial resources to support the SEAP
- Baseline energy and emissions inventory
- Description of actions and measures

The SEAP is a dynamic tool and is subjected to changes and updates on the way

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# Sustainable Energy Action Plan (SEAP)

## Action planning sectors

- Buildings, equipment/facilities/lighting
- Transport
- Local electricity production
- Local district heating/cooling
- Waste and waste water management
- Land use planning
- Public procurement of products and services
- Working with the citizens and stakeholders

# Participatory energy planning

## 1.9 Key 1.4 The SEAP process

- Build your stake

The following chart details the key steps for elaborating and implementing a successful SEAP. As shown in the graph, the SEAP process is not a linear one, and some

steps may overlap with others. Besides, it is possible that some actions may have started before the adhesion to the Covenant (not shown in the graph).

### THE SEAP PROCESS: PHASING OF THE DIFFERENT STEPS

## 1.10 Ten key elements to keep in mind when preparing your SEAP

### 7. Mobilisation of the civil society

To implement and achieve the objectives of the plan, the adhesion and participation of the civil society is essential (9). The mobilisation of the civil society is part of the CoM commitments. 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.

Political commitment and signing of the Covenant

Participatory process

at regular interval, when needed.

## CHAPTER 4 Building support from stakeholders

support from stakeholders should be seen as a continuous process. Adapting city structures may occur at regular interval, when needed.

All members of society have a key role in addressing the energy and climate challenge with their local authorities. Together, they have to establish a common vision for the future, define the paths that will make this vision come true, and invest the necessary human and financial resources.

The views of citizens and stakeholders should be known before detailed plans are developed. Therefore, citizens and other stakeholders should thus be involved and be offered the opportunity to take part in the key stages the SEAP elaboration process: building the vision, defining the objectives and targets, setting the priorities, etc. There



# Participatory energy planning

## The SEAP process

Phase	Role of the local society
Initiation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Pressure on political authorities to take action</li><li>• Express their views, explain their role</li><li>• Participate in the SEAP steering committee</li></ul>
Planning phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Participate in the definition of the vision, express their view on the city's future</li><li>• Provide input and data, share knowledge</li><li>• Define priority sectors</li><li>• Participate in the elaboration of the plan</li><li>• Pressure on political authorities to approve the plan</li></ul>
Implementation phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Implement measures that are under their responsibility</li><li>• Make sure the authorities are doing their part</li><li>• Change behaviour</li><li>• Voluntary/Collective work</li></ul>
Monitoring and reporting phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provide data</li><li>• Participate in monitoring groups</li><li>• Demand to be frequently informed</li><li>• Participate in plan updates</li></ul>

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# Ownership – Control – Financing

Financing instruments for the actions implementation

## EU says

- Revolving funds
- Third party financing schemes
- Leasing
- Energy service companies (ESCOs)
- Public private partnerships

## We say

- Renewable energy cooperatives (RESCoops)
- “People based company”
- Crowd-funding

# Good example

## Re-powering community-owned wind park on Nasudden, Gotland, Sweden

### Key issues

- Flat terrain
- Low productivity land
- Electrically interconnected



- The community receives 27.000€ annually for common improvements of the village

# Good example

## Offshore wind park, Samsøe, Denmark

### Main points

- 10 wind turbines
- 20% owned by local citizens
- Citizens decided the location of the wind park. Not the windiest location!



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# Epilogue

## The local society reply to the questions posed to them

They can be asked to accept the installation of a large-corporate wind farm

**OR**

They can be asked to participate in the local energy planning process

Thank you for your attention

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