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Table of contents

1. Introduction..... 3

2. Sustainable energy strategies in the region 3

 Overview 3

 Governance issues 3

 Development of the regional SEAP 5

 Local SEAPs in the Basque Country..... 7

3. Activities of the Regional Steering Committee 7

4. Selection of the MLG model 8

 Participation of stakeholders in the regional SEAP 8

5. MLG activities 9

 The Covenant of Mayors..... 10

 Support to small municipalities 10

6. Annex I. Report of MLG activities in the Basque Country 12

 RSC meeting minutes 12

 Description of MLG forums (related to O3.2)..... 13

 Description of Energy days (related to O3.6) 16

 Description of National events 19

7. Annex II. Summary of activities included in local SEAPs 21

1. Introduction

This report covers the work carried out in the Basque Country related to multi-level governance (MLG) activities in the framework of WP3 *Mobilizing Regional and Local Authorities* of the IEE Coopenergy project, with the objective of revising the regional sustainable energy action plan (regional SEAP) in the Basque Country. The report will be updated along the project to include new activities and workshops.

2. Sustainable energy strategies in the region

Overview

The current regional SEAP in the Basque Country (Energy strategy for the Basque Country 2020 - BES2020) was approved by the Basque government in December 2011. In May 2012, the regional parliament urged to the Basque government to present in the last quarter of 2014 a revision of the plan, adapting it to the new juridical, economic and technologic frameworks. The Coopenergy project provides an opportunity to make this revision under a deeper “multi-level governance approach”, i.e., widening the collaboration with different administrative and institutional levels in order to advance in the issue of sustainable energy in a coordinated way.

Governance issues

Regional energy planning in the region is linked with plans and programs in different sectors and administrative levels.

- **National level.** The renewable energy targets established at Spanish level and determined in the national renewable action plan PER2011-2020, designed according to the objectives determined in Directive 2009/28/CE; the national energy efficiency action plan PNAEE 2011-202 in the framework of Directive 2012/27/CE, the climate change strategy which is closely linked to the two previous strategies and the sector legislation. The National public authorities have great influence in the energy planning at the regional and local levels in the Basque Country because they establish most of the regulative body and an important part of the support schemes for renewable energy and CHP, and the rules under which the energy infrastructures should be built. In the case of renewable energy, the National authority determines the feed-in tariffs to be applied; in 2012 the feed-in tariff scheme was ruled out for new entrants.
- **Regional level.** energy planning needs to be linked to the territorial planning (Directrices de Ordenación del Territorio, Planes Territoriales Parciales, coastal planning or agricultural planning), with transport and mobility planning (Plan Director de Transporte Sostenible), sustainable development (Estrategia de Desarrollo Sostenible 2020), environment (III Programa Marco Ambiental 2011-2014), industrial competitiveness (Plan de industrialización 2014-2016) and climate change (Plan de Lucha contra el Cambio Climático). Especially relevant is the link with the climate

change policies, which are based in an important part on the sustainable energy policies.

- **Provincial level.** The three provinces have their own plans related to sustainable energy. In Alava, the plan (Plan Mugarri) covers the action plan for the promotion of renewable energy in the period 2010-2020 and it also establishes actions for improving energy efficiency through territorial planning and other sectors. Bizkaia has also its own plan approved in 2013 called Estrategia de Energía Sostenible para Bizkaia EESB 2020 which establishes actions in the field of sustainable energy. Also in 2013, Gipuzkoa approved the plan Gipuzkoa Energia 2012-2015, with different objectives in this area.
- **At municipal level,** the tools that the 251 municipalities in the region have for developing activities in the field of sustainable energy are wide in the areas of urban planning, mobility or municipal facilities, but limited in the industrial sector and in private buildings. An important number of municipalities work on plans related to sustainable development in the framework of Local Agenda 21 and 19 have signed the Covenant of Mayors.

Although the level of autonomy of the Basque Government is high, and having competencies to set a regional action plan on sustainable energy, in many areas the possibility of action is limited by the national laws. Some examples are energy transport infrastructures (gas, electricity) which are established at a national level, or energy production infrastructures which can be built and operated in the open market under specific rules established at national level. Support schemes for renewable energy are set at national level, so the investments go to the areas where the availability of renewable resources (sun hours, average wind speed) is higher, limiting the possibilities of developing at a regional level.

The municipalities have competencies in areas such as public transport or other public services, mobility or urban development. Big municipalities normally have prepared organizations to deal with these issues, but it is convenient from a regional point of view to help these organizations to better focus their work on developing a more sustainable society from the point of view of the use of energy, as often the technicians are not fully aware about this. Logically this happens more often on smaller municipalities, so supporting them to work in sustainable energy is a basic task to be included in the regional SEAP.

The energy markets are in general nationwide, or even international, but it is possible to promote the use of specific cleaner or more sustainable energy types at a regional level through training of stakeholders, education of municipalities.

Energy planning responsibilities in the Basque Country

(from Coopenergy D2.4 Regional Overview)

- Public buildings (schools,...): Most public buildings in the sectors of health and education (possibly the public building sectors with highest energy consumption) belong to the regional government. However, the primary education schools are normally managed by the municipalities. There are also different types of administrative buildings in the region that belong to the national, regional and local administrations. The regional government also manages other public buildings such as museums, regional police. Sport centres generally depend on the local administrations, and social services and public lighting on the local or the provincial administrations.
- Public transport: Public transport is generally managed by consortiums where different administrative levels are involved. As an example, Metro de Bilbao is owned by a consortium that is owned by the Basque Government (50%), the provincial government (25%) and the connected municipalities (25%). There are local bus companies owned by the biggest cities in the region and other owned by the provincial governments with a provincial range (Bizkaibus, Lurraldebus), which are managed by private companies.
- Energy network infrastructures (planning, operation,.): NO. Gas and electricity networks can be classified as transport networks and distribution networks. The planning of the transport networks is carried out by the Spanish government, taking into account local and regional needs through a consultative process. The transport networks are managed by national-level companies, private but highly regulated quasi-monopolies. Distribution networks are owned by private distribution companies.
- Local energy production (planning, authorisation, operation,...): Energy production in Spain was liberalised more than a decade ago, and any new entrant is free to set a new plant within certain environmental and administrative rules. In some cases the Basque Government has acted as a “private” promoter of specific projects under this liberalised framework.
- Energy and GHG monitoring: The regional government monitors energy use and GHG emissions through the public bodies Ente Vasco de la Energía and Ihobe.
- Land use and spatial planning: Land use and spatial planning depend mainly on the local authorities, under certain rules determined by the regional authority (spatial planning directives) and under the regional and national law.

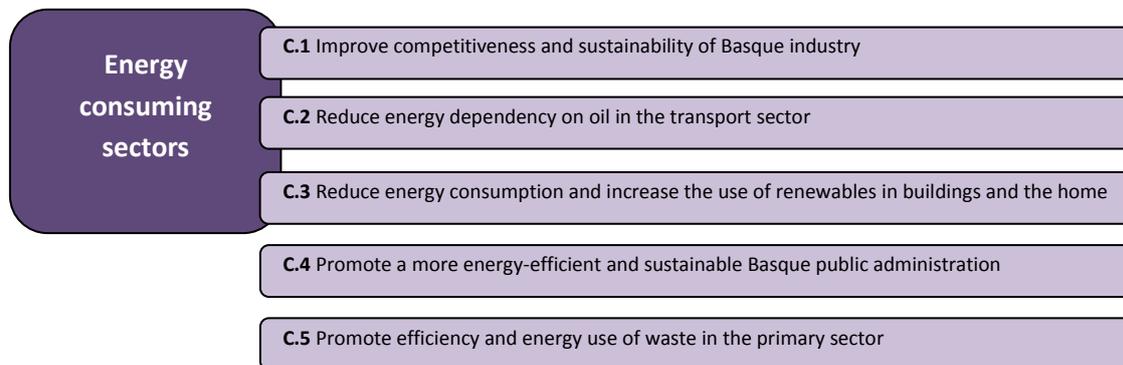
Development of the regional SEAP

The Energy strategy for the Basque Country 2020 (BES2020) was approved by the Basque Government in December 2011. It was developed along 2010 and 2011. The BES2020 was prepared taking into account the comments of different groups of stakeholders, being the Basque Energy Board (EVE) the main actor for its preparation.

The BES2020 consists of a series of lines of action divided up into three major areas:

- The **Energy-Consuming Sectors** area: It includes actions intended to change energy demand, either by reducing consumption levels, using alternative sources of supply, or using demand management to optimise the energy system.
- The **Energy Markets and Supply** area: It takes in actions intended to improve the energy offer in terms of supply security and quality, cost competitiveness and sustainability.
- **Technological and industrial development** area: This includes new opportunities for Basque industry to innovate in the latest energy technologies, in a context of increasingly global markets. This commitment also involves a new separate priority action area within traditional Basque energy policy, representing an additional contribution to sustainable energy development.

The BES2020 is then not only a sustainable energy action plan related to CO2 reduction through the promotion of renewable energy and energy efficiency, but also an integral plan covering energy security of supply and technological development in the area of energy.



Objectives of the Basque Energy Strategy BES2020

1. By 2020 levels of primary energy consumption should be no higher than in 2008, the historical maximum to date. This is to be achieved through intensified energy efficiency actions in all energy-consuming sectors. This will require saving 1,050,000 toe per annum by 2020 and improving final energy intensity by 22% in 10 years.
2. Final oil consumption in 2020 to be 9% lower than 2010, by encouraging a dissociation from oil in the transport sector, use of electric vehicles, with 37,100 units on the market and 15% consumption of alternative energy sources in road transport.
3. Increase the use of renewable energy sources by 87% to 905,000 toe in 2020, to give renewables a 14% share of final consumption.
4. Increase the participation of CHP and renewables in power generation from 18% in 2010 to 38% in 2020.
5. Promote 8 priority areas of research, technological and industrial development in the energy field and increase the turnover of companies in the energy industry by 25%.
6. Contribute to limiting climate change through a 2.5 Mt reduction in CO2 emissions by way of the measures contained in the energy policy.
7. Mobilise investments of €10.71 billion over 10 years, through a committed and exemplary institutional policy that contributes 16.5% in public aid and investments.



The existing regional SEAP includes the public administration as one of the key sectors to work on. One of the initiatives included in the regional SEAP is to promote a more energy-efficient and sustainable Basque public administration. The objective is to achieve involvement by all Basque public authorities in meeting the targets of the Energy Strategy, through:

- Promoting “Near zero” energy consumption in Basque public buildings
- Promotion of ultra-low energy consumption public housing
- Commitment by Basque cities to efficiency, renewables and intelligent energy
- Investment in transport and sustainable mobility of the public sector

Local SEAPs in the Basque Country

19 municipalities have signed the CoM up to date:

- 3 municipalities signed CoM before 2010: Vitoria-Gasteiz (2008), Donostia (2008), Areatza (2010)
- Since May 2010 to the end of 2010, the municipalities that signed the CoM were: Balmaseda, Basauri, Abanto, Bilbao, Amezketta, Oñati and Irun.
- 4 municipalities signed in 2011 the CoM (Tolosa, Portugalete, Hondarribia and Usurbil) and 3 in 2012 (Mungia, Amurrio and Errenteria).
- 2 more municipalities signed in 2013, Güeñes and Muskiz

These municipalities are at different stages of the development of the SEAP. At the end of 2013, 15 municipalities have approved the Action Plan¹, three are under the approval process and one is preparing the plan.

The most relevant activities included in the SEAPs prepared in the region are collected in Annex II (in Spanish).

3. Activities of the Regional Steering Committee

There is an agreement between the Basque regional government and Ente Vasco de la Energía to make a revision of the regional SEAP and a steering committee has been set between these two institutions to drive the process.

The first RSC took place in October 2013 to discuss the need for the revision of the regional Energy Strategy 3E2020 and define the general planning and activities. It was agreed to start the process for revising the Strategy and have a draft for end 2014, setting objectives for year 2025.

The reality is that for different reasons the process has been delayed and now it is foreseen to have a second RSC in November 2014, were the memorandum of understanding will be agreed.

Internal discussions in working groups have already started in EVE, and it is foreseen to open these discussions to external stakeholders in December 2014.

¹ http://www.eumayors.eu/about/signatories_en.html?city_id=186&seap

4. Selection of the MLG model

A challenge for the regional authorities for the future is to achieve an active participation of all the critical stakeholders in the implementation of actions in sustainable energy. The main stakeholders in this process at a regional level are the following:

- Municipalities. They are a basic part for any activity related with matters such as public transport or buildings. An active stakeholder is the Basque Association of Municipalities Eudel.
- Other administrations, specifically the Basque Government and the provincial authorities.
- Industrial and enterprise clusters, representing SMEs.
- The citizens.

The rising price of energy, the consciousness about climate change and even about a lack of fossil fuels in the future are the main drivers for an increasing feeling in the region that it is necessary to do something in the field of sustainable energy. This makes easier to involve stakeholders in the preparation of SEAP and to promote actions in energy efficiency and renewable energy.

There are a large number of small municipalities which don't have technical resources to work in the area of sustainable energy; frequently these municipalities are in rural areas where the renewable resources are best available, so they are best suited to take advantage of these resources. Action at a regional level can help these municipalities to work in this area.

Participation of stakeholders in the regional SEAP

The existing regional SEAP BES2020 was developed with a limited participation of stakeholders. Several groups of stakeholders were consulted through workshops where a developed version of the SEAP was presented. In the revision of the regional SEAP a different approach is planned with respect to the participation of stakeholders:

- A workshop is planned with relevant authorities with the objective of improving the coordination between the different administrative levels. The intention is to invite the technical responsible persons of the sustainability areas in the provincial governments, representatives of the three capital cities and the association of municipalities. Analysis to be considered are:
 - How can the regional government help the local (provincial and municipal) authorities to plan their own sustainable energy strategies and implement them?
 - How can the local authorities participate in the activities defined in the regional SEAP?

- What new activities could the regional SEAP include to improve the coordination between the different levels of the administration in the area of sustainable energy?
- A second workshop is planned to coordinate efforts in the area of sustainable transport.
- The plan is to open a public consultation process to involve the citizenship in the process.

5. MLG activities

The regional SEAP includes an action line dedicated to promote a more energy efficient and sustainable public administration with specific actions to improve the commitment of the Basque cities to sustainable energy. However, the regional SEAP is the regional government's plan and there is no commitment for the local authorities to work in the direction set by the regional plan. The main points covered by the regional SEAP related with action at a local level are the following.

- Promotion of improvements in municipal energy management through specific management plans for their facilities in large and medium-size towns, and the figure of the local energy manager to coordinate action in sustainable energy. Promotion of energy audits in municipal facilities to detect opportunities for cutting consumption and establish annual programmes for investing. Promotion of energy service companies.
- Commitment by local authorities in the Covenant of Mayors. The objective is to extend the municipal action to all energy consumers in the town, not only to municipal facilities.
- Promotion of the construction of public housing with low energy consumption criteria, with standards above the mandatory criteria in order to generate a pool of high energy grade dwellings for sale or rental.
- Promotion of district heating systems. The installation of centralised systems with individual control and low consumption will be promoted in new developments, incorporating district heating were possible.

The main tools that the regional government provides for supporting local action in sustainable energy are:

- Subsidies for investment. Subsidies for investment in renewable energy production or consumption equipment are provided. This subsidies only cover a part of the investment (typically 30%). There are subsidies for the general public that the municipalities can use and there are specific subsidies for municipalities and for investment through energy service companies.



- Subsidies for studies. Studies related to sustainable energy (mobility plans, feasibility studies for energy efficiency measures) are subsidized from the regional government (typically 70%).
- Direct promotion of projects at local level in collaboration between EVE and the municipalities. Small hydro plants and CHP plants in local buildings (such as sport centres) have been implemented in partnerships.
- Promotion of the Covenant of Mayors (described below in more detail)
- Promotion of other collaboration projects (efficient public lighting, district heating) with small municipalities.

The Covenant of Mayors

EVE provides support to the 19 municipalities that have signed the CoM for the preparation, the implementation and the monitoring of the local SEAP.

A dedicated team is working in EVE in the Covenant Coordination tasks and other activities with the municipalities. The current strategy for the development of the Covenant of Mayors in the Basque Country is, on one hand, to prioritize the commitments of the still non-members largest municipalities and on the other, to help signatories in the implementation process of the SEAPs. Additionally, EVE proposes and analyzes technical issues of projects that could be implemented in the municipalities and promotes singular projects.

There has been a great interest from the municipalities in the initiative, thus making easy their involvement in most of the cases. The approach has been to present the initiative to the municipalities in an open manner and starts working with those that were most interested, without pressing further those that were less interested to engage in the Covenant. Some municipalities have made fast decisions and have started to work in the preparation of the SEAP with support from EVE and from subcontracted consulting companies. Other municipalities, for political or technical reasons and even having some interest in the CoM, have not taken the decision of becoming a CoM member.

Training of consulting companies has been necessary to prepare them to help municipalities to develop a SEAP in the framework of the CoM. Local consulting companies are best prepared for understanding the specific issues that local SEAPs need to tackle, but the range of potential measures to include in the SEAP is wide so very few of these companies have all the required technical capacities.

EVE provides support to municipalities in dissemination activities, such as the organization of energy days at local level.

Support to small municipalities

It is necessary also to encourage municipalities that find the CoM's goals too demanding, to engage in activities in the area of sustainable energy. For this reason a new initiative to help



them start advancing in the direction determined by the CoM has been established, with good perspectives for the future. The target of it is to work, within a defined framework, with the smaller municipalities, or those with fewer resources, in energy efficiency and renewable energy sources promotion so in the future they can join the CoM and achieve the objectives. The first sector to tackle is the municipal dependencies and public lighting.

6. Annex I. Report of MLG activities in the Basque Country

RSC meeting minutes

RSC Meeting 1	
Date	21 st October 2013
Location	EVE premises, Bilbao
Participants	<p>Javier Zarraonandia (Energy director, Basque Government)</p> <p>Txetxu Ormijana (Director of the Studies and Planning area, EVE)</p> <p>Álvaro Pérez de Laborda (Ente Vasco de la Energía)</p> <p>Persons that were invited but did not attend:</p> <p>Pilar Urruticoechea (General Manager, EVE)</p> <p>Javier Marqués (Technical Manager, EVE)</p>
Objectives and summary	<p>The objective of the meeting was to discuss the need for the revision of the regional Energy Strategy 3E2020 and define the general planning and activities. In the meeting it was agreed to start the process for revising the Strategy and have a draft for end 2014, setting objectives for year 2025. Participation of regional stakeholders in the process is required.</p>
Agenda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revision of the progress of the Energy Strategy 3E2020 • Criteria for the revision of the Strategy
Contents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a resolution approved in May 2012, the regional parliament requested to the Basque Government the revision of the energy strategy 3E2020 in the last quarter of 2014. • The plan needs to be adapted to the new framework due to economical, juridical, budgetary and technological changes and evolution. • The objectives and actions included in the Strategy need to be updated, and the indicators defined for monitoring the evolution need to be re-assessed. • A draft for the revised Strategy will be available by end-2014 • The new strategy will include objectives for year 2025 and a revision of the objectives for 2020. • EVE will prepare a plan (Jan 2014) defining the process and the tasks for the revision of the Strategy. The plan need to take into account the participation of the regional stakeholders in the process, specially the local and provincial administrations, and the legal aspects imposed by

	<p>the regional government's procedures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Coopenergy team in EVE will analyse possible models for collaboration with the local authorities in the revision of the Strategy based on the good practices observed and the experience gained from the Coopenergy project, and propose alternatives for approval in the RSC.
Other (pictures, links...)	

Description of MLG forums (related to O3.2)

Summary of the workshop	
Coordinated energy initiatives in The Basque Country	
Organiser Name	EVE
Date of Event	18 th June 2014
Event Title	Coordinated energy initiatives in The Basque Country
Location	EVE premises, Bilbao
Description	The workshop aimed to obtain ideas for new sustainable energy actions in the Basque Country with two main goals: to reduce energy consumption and to increase renewable energy use in different sectors (industry, transport, administration and service).
Target Audience	The target audience was people from municipalities and government of the Basque Country and energy consultants.
No. of participants	<p>15 participants from the following organizations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basque Government (Department of Transport) • Provincial Government of Gipuzkoa • Municipalities of Vitoria and Balmaseda • Consulting companies – AYTASA, Factor CO2, Telur, RTB Consulting • Energy Utilities (EDP) • Ente Vasco de la Energía
Event Language	Spanish
Contact	Álvaro Pérez de Laborda alaborda@eve.es

<p>Programme</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Explain the objectives, reasons and result of the energy strategy 2- Ideas generation (new and interesting ideas) 3- Select and indicate the best ones 4- Define and schedule action plans 5- Talk about the selected ideas and analyze ways to improve them
<p>Evaluation</p>	<p>Some new ideas were presented during the event in the different sectors, and other ideas were evaluated. People from different sectors meet each other during the meeting, and realize the importance of an energy planning in every sector. Furthermore, different level actors meet or get in touch during the meeting, exchanging their points of view and situation.</p> <p>The proposals for new projects were related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport. Different proposals were made related to restricting the use of private or less efficient vehicles and promoting the use of public transport, sustainable mobility and efficient vehicles through different strategies, from urban planning to taxes. • In buildings, promoting more efficient technologies and equipment, building envelope, use of TICs, lighting, auditing, energy services. • In the industry, auditing, monitoring and control through TICs, improvement of production processes, use of renewable energy, efficient vehicles, energy services, improve efficiency of boilers, disseminate good practices, use of benchmarking. • In the Administration, use of TICs to reduce the need of mobility, monitoring, public lighting, auditing, substitution of obsolete equipment, refurbishing of buildings, purchase of renewable electricity, use of efficient vehicles, raising awareness, use of biomass and other renewable energies, energy services, training
<p>Pictures</p>	



Description of Energy days (related to O3.6)

Summary of the Event	
Energy market and energy procurement	
Organiser Name	EVE
Date of Event	26 th June 2014
Event Title	Energy market and energy procurement
Location	BEC Bilbao
Description	The event aims to explain how the energy market works and the different possibilities the consumers have regarding energy purchase. It will help companies and administrations in reducing their energy bill, and it will make them aware of the energy efficiency importance.
Target Audience	Local and regional authorities, Industrial and service sectors agents (mainly the energy procurement responsible) and different companies' technicians were invited.
No. of participants	120, among them 30 belonging to regional and local authorities
Event Language(s)	Spanish
Contact	Ismael Aranda iaranda@eve.es
Programme	<p>9:00- Introduction: Energy market</p> <p>9:45- Spanish energy market creation and changes.</p> <p>10:15- Energy production and wholesale market</p> <p>10:45- Derivates market</p> <p>11:15- Questions and answers</p> <p>11:30- Break (coffee)</p> <p>12:00- Energy purchase concerning industrial sector. Customer's view.</p> <p>13:00- Purchasing possibilities, demand management and energy efficiency</p> <p>13:30- Questions and answers</p>
Links	http://www.eve.es/Jornadas/Mercado-electrico-y-compra-de-

	energia.aspx?lang=en-GB
Evaluation	The small companies and municipality representatives get a deeper knowledge about energy market and the electricity bill. A comprehensive analysis of the Spanish electricity market and taxes, gave to the assistants several possibilities to reduce their energy bills. Furthermore, it was a meeting point of different level authorities and experts and it was an opportunity to know each other and share their points of view and problems regarding energy.
Pictures	

Summary of the Event

Generation and thermal storage for heating and cooling

Organiser Name	EVE
Date of Event	25 th September 2014
Event Title	Generation and thermal storage for heating and cooling
Location	BEC Bilbao
Description	Heating and cooling necessities in a building can be covered by a range of energy sources beyond fossil fuels. Different alternatives were presented in the event to cover these services and several key aspects were explained to determine the suitability of each one in different cases.
Target Audience	Technicians from the administration and private sectors working on installations of thermal energy production for heating and cooling
No. of participants	119 (among them 12 belonging to regional and local authorities)
Event Language(s)	Spanish

Contact	Natalia Diaz de Arcaya ndiazarcayo@eve.es
Programme	9:15- Opening Part 1. Relevant aspects of heating and cooling systems development 9:30- Analysis of the heating and cooling installations in rehabilitation and new buildings 10:15- Energy storage. Solution for heating and cooling systems 11:30- Coffee break Part 2. Case studies 11:45- Case studies of solar thermal application 12:10- Case studies of geothermal application 12:35- Case studies of biomass application 13:00- Case studies of combined heat and power (CHP) application 13:25- Case studies of solar thermal application combined with different technologies
Links	http://www.eve.es/Jornadas/Generacion-y-almacenamiento-termico-para-sistemas.aspx?lang=en-GB
Evaluation	The assistants discussed about several topics regarding heating and cooling generation and thermal storage. The speakers explained different case studies during the event so the assistants got a great point of view about what is going on in this subject.
Pictures	

Description of National events

Summary of the Event

Covenant of Mayors: Present, future and financing

Organiser Name	Council of Barcelona
Date of Event	4 th June 2014
Event Title	Covenant of Mayors: Present, future and financing
Location	Barcelona
Description	<p>Part of SEAP-PLUS, this event tried to explain the European energetic strategy situation and the future steps, implementation and monitoring of sustainable energy action plans (SEAP), national and regional politics for the SEAP support, different European funds for SEAP and CoM financing opportunities.</p> <p>During the event, Iñaki Garcia from EVE presented the objectives and expected results of the Coopenergy project, and invited the assistants to learn more about the project through its web site.</p>
Target Audience	National and international stakeholders from both public and private sector involved in SEAP implementation.
No. of participants	50
Event Language(s)	Spanish
Contact	alaborda@eve.es
Programme	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Opening 2- Covenant of Mayors: Actual situation and perspective <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1- Introduction: Balance of SEAP+ project 2.2- Europe SEAP execution and monitoring state 2.3- Covenant of Mayors in Spain 3- Progress factors and good practices <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1- Municipality point of view 3.2- Good practices in Spain (Iñaki García, Ente Vasco de la Energía) 3.3- Financial products to implement actions 3.4- Step forward: adjustment to climate change 4- Politic, legislation and financing of sustainable energy <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1- European fund for 2014-2020. Practice view 4.2- Generalitat support to SEAP implementation 5- Discussion, Questions and answers

	-Lunch 6- Conclusions and closing remarks
Links	Access to the website of the event
Evaluation	The event explained the actual situation of the Covenant of Mayors project and the situation in Spanish municipalities. The assistants saw the progress of the project and knew the good practices carried out by CoM partners. The event participants also got legislation knowledge through the legislative and politic review done.
Pictures	 

7. Annex II. Summary of activities included in local SEAPs

El Pacto de los Alcaldes y las Alcaldesas promovido por la Comisión Europea, reconoce el importante papel de los municipios y gobierno local en las políticas de energía sostenible. Los municipios y gobiernos locales firmantes del Pacto deben elaborar Planes de Acción para la Energía Sostenible (PAES) en los que expliquen las medidas a poner en marcha para alcanzar ese objetivo.

Los PAES elaborados en el marco del Pacto de Alcaldes y Alcaldesas incluyen medidas en el sector residencial y terciario tales como rehabilitación de fachadas, renovación de calderas y de electrodomésticos, fomento de las energías renovables utilización de bombillas de bajo consumo o ajuste de la temperatura en el hogar, utilizando normalmente la palanca de la sensibilización y apoyándose en las estrategias de otras instituciones tales como las subvenciones del EVE. También en algún caso se proponen medidas fiscales locales, como la bonificación en impuestos ICIO o IBI para la implantación de rehabilitación o renovables o la modificación del impuesto sobre vehículos de tracción mecánica para incentivar los vehículos más eficientes y penalizar a los de mayor consumo y emisiones, lo que influye en las decisiones de compra de los ciudadanos.

También se proponen en los PAES otras medidas para fomento de la eficiencia tales como la exigencia de un cierto nivel mínimo de calificación energética para edificios de servicios, la instalación de microgeneración, los sistemas de *district heating*.

En el área de movilidad se recoge el fomento del transporte público, de bicicleta y de los desplazamientos a pie, así como el uso de vehículos más limpios y de manera más eficiente. Las iniciativas incluyen calmado de tráfico, mejora de la accesibilidad peatonal, implantación de carriles-bici y aparcamientos para bicicletas, entre otros.

En los edificios municipales el margen de actuación es lógicamente más amplio y se incluyen exigencias mayores que las legales en cuanto a requisitos de eficiencia de futuros equipamientos, implantación de sistemas de gestión y control, formación y concienciación, mejora de aislamientos e iluminación y compra verde, entre otros.

Los PAES también cubren el área de la gestión de residuos, de gran relevancia para las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero, y en ocasiones incluyen acciones en el sector primario y en la producción de energías renovables.