



Covenant of Mayors
for Climate & Energy



Pacto de las Alcaldías para el Clima y la Energía



Miguel Morcillo – Galicia, 18.11.2022



El Pacto de las Alcaldías para el Clima y la Energía



...reúne a las autoridades locales y regionales que se han comprometido de modo voluntario a implantar los objetivos de la UE en materia de clima y energía en su territorio.

El Pacto de las Alcaldías en cifras



11,066

Signatories



242

Supporters



236

Coordinators



54

Countries



341,013,826

Inhabitants



7,765

Signatories with submitted action plans



72.54%

Signatories supported by coordinators
and/or supporters



2,546

Signatories with submitted monitoring

El Pacto de las Alcaldías en España




 **2,852**
Signatories

 **25**
Supporters

 **37**
Coordinators

 **1**
Country

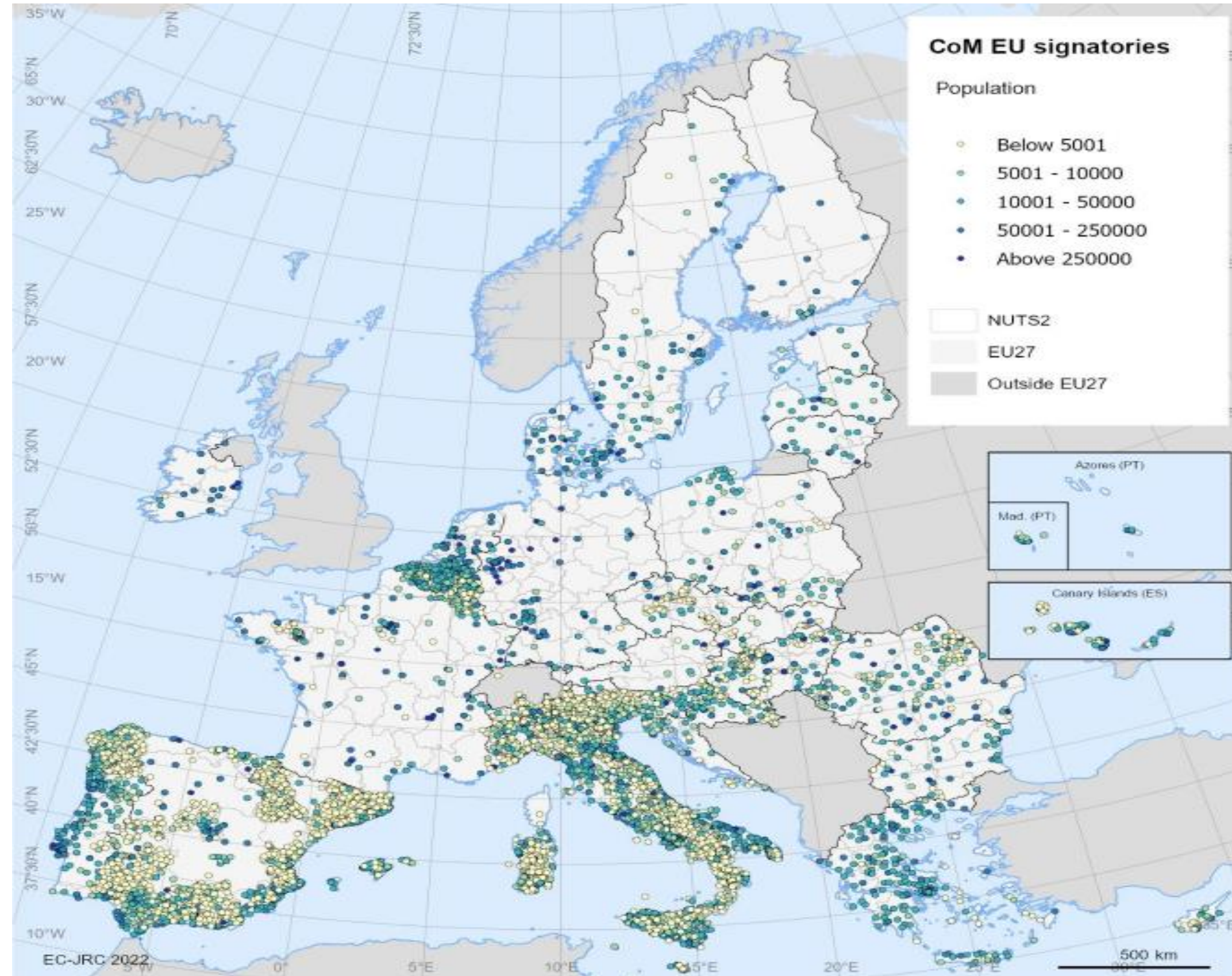
 **38,289,173**
Inhabitants

 **1,923**
Signatories with submitted action plans

 **93.00%**
Signatories supported by coordinators
and/or supporters

 **940**
Signatories with submitted monitoring

El Pacto de las Alcaldías en Europa



Retrospectiva



2008

Lanzamiento del Pacto



MITIGACIÓN
-20% reducción GEI hasta el 2020



2014

Lanzamiento de Alcaldes por la Adaptación



ADAPTACIÓN



2015

Renovación de los compromisos (1)



MITIGACIÓN
-40% Reducción de GEI hasta e 2030



ADAPTACIÓN



POBREZA ENERGÉTICA



2016



2021

Lanzamiento de los compromisos renovados (2)



MITIGACIÓN
Neutralidad Climática Hasta el 2050



ADAPTACIÓN



POBREZA ENERGÉTICA

TRANSICION JUSTA

Neutralidad Climática 2050



Los nuevos objetivos de reducción entraron en vigor en Mayo del 2021 para los nuevos signatarios del Pacto y pueden ser asumidos de forma voluntaria por los signatarios ya existentes

El documento de adhesión con los objetivos de reducción 40% hasta el 2030 ha dejado de ser valido en el 2021



55% reducción de GEI hasta el 2030

80% reducción de GEI hasta el 2050

Neutralidad Climática hasta el 2050

Los municipios pueden orientarse a los objetivos nacionales!

Un tema que se han desarrollado recientemente



- El concepto de pobreza energética, el desarrollo de indicadores de pobreza energética, la visualización del progreso de las ciudades en relación al trabajo realizado en pobreza energética y formato de medidas a implementar (se ha incluido en el PACES en Marzo del 2022)



El objetivo de pobreza energética

- Un **compromiso político** tal y como se describe en el texto de compromiso del Pacto

Energy Poverty		
Goal	Target year	Base year
Tackle energy poverty to ensure a just transition by [select target year]	[Drop-Down]	[Drop-Down]

- ...apoyado por la posibilidad de elegir otros indicadores para la cuantificación de sus objetivos



Indicadores de pobreza energética

ANNEX - Indicators for Energy Poverty

© This annex serves as a source of inspiration only. None of these indicators are compulsory, but rather illustrative examples.

Area	Priority level	Related indicators	Unit	Description
Climate	Monitoring indicator	Frequency of heat waves	Average per monthly/year	Frequency of heat waves per month in a year
	Monitoring indicator	Frequency of cold waves	Average per monthly/year	Frequency of cold waves per month in a year
	Monitoring indicator	Number of heating degree days per year	Number of HDD and CDD /year	Heating degree day is a measurement designed to quantify the demand for energy needed to heat a building, it is based on the outside temperature where heating is needed
	Monitoring indicator	Number of cooling degree days per year	Number of HDD and CDD /year	Cooling degree day is a measurement designed to quantify the demand for energy needed to cool a building, it is based on the outside temperature where cooling is needed
Socio-economic	Monitoring indicator	Percentage of population or households spending up to XX % their income on energy services	[%]	Share of population / households spending more than a specific percentage of their incomes on energy services putting them in a situation of energy poverty
	Monitoring indicator	Vulnerable households	[%]	The here provided description is only an example, municipalities can write here their own description of vulnerable households / population Households with lonely parents, parents with more than 3 childrens, families with low incomes, households receiving social support, families with low level of education households out total number of households
	Monitoring indicator	Arrears on utility bills	[%]	Share of (sub-) population having arrears on utility bills, based on question "In the last twelve months, has the household been in arrears, i.e. has been unable to pay on time due to financial difficulties for utility bills (heating, electricity, gas, water, etc.) for the main dwelling?"
	Related indicator	Average price of electricity	[€]	Average price in [€] of the consumed electricity kwh in the municipal households
	Related indicator	Average price of gas	[€]	Average price in [€] of the consumed gas kwh in the municipal households
	Related indicator	Energy related expenditure / local GDP	[%]	Relationship between the yearly energy cost the households and the local GDP, <u>percentual average of the local GDP destined to the energy</u> .
	Monitoring indicator	High share of energy expenditure in income (2M)	[%]	The 2M indicator presents the proportion of households whose share of energy expenditure in income is more than twice the national median share. Note: where income distributions are more equal, variance in energy expenditure translates to higher 2M shares. High variance in energy/income shares can occur due to structural differences in energy expenditure between household groups, as well as in situations where <u>energy is often, but not exclusively, included in rent</u> .
	Related indicator	Citizens under poverty threshold / number of citizens	[%]	Percentage of the local population suffering from poverty, persons and families under the limit of incomes considering the family size
Related indicator	At-risk-of-poverty rate	[%]	People at risk of poverty or social exclusion (% of population). The at-risk-of-poverty rate is the share of people with an equivalised disposable income (after social transfer) below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60 % of the national median equivalised disposable income after social transfers.	



Evaluación y monitoreamiento

Energy Poverty Assessment

① Self-assessment at planning year

② Anticipated self-assessment at target year. Appears only for the indicators selected for monitoring

Macro-areas	Elements	Used indicator(s)	Unit	Households /Persons	Base Year	Current level	Use for monitoring	Target level
Climate	Heat and cold	Frequency of heat waves	Days per year		[Drop-down]	[Drop-down]	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Drop-down]
		Frequency of cold waves	Days per year		[Drop-down]	[Drop-down]	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Drop-down]
		Number of heating degree days per year	HDD + CDD / year		[Drop-down]	[Drop-down]	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Drop-down]
		Number of cooling degree days per year	HDD + CDD / year		[Drop-down]	[Drop-down]	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Drop-down]
Macro-areas	Elements	Used indicator(s)	Unit			Current level		Target level change
Facilities	Housing	F+G+H band (EPC) dwelling/total number of dwelling	[%]		[Drop-down]	[Drop-down]	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Drop-down]
		Energy consumption (electricity + heating) per capita / national energy consumption (electricity + heating) per capita	[%]		[Drop-down]	[Drop-down]	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Drop-down]
		Share of buildings renovated per year	[%]		[Drop-down]	[Drop-down]	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Drop-down]
		Share of households or persons with presence of leak, damp, rot in their dwelling / total households or persons	[%]	[Drop-down]	[Drop-down]	[Drop-down]	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Drop-down]
		Percentage of households or persons within the municipality experiencing heating discomfort / total households or population	[%]	[Drop-down]	[Drop-down]	[Drop-down]	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Drop-down]
		Percentage of households or persons within the municipality experiencing cooling discomfort / total households or population	[%]	[Drop-down]	[Drop-down]	[Drop-down]	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Drop-down]
	Public transport	Households or persons connected to the electricity and gas grid / total households or persons	[%]	[Drop-down]	[Drop-down]	[Drop-down]	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Drop-down]
		Population or households not having access to essential services within 1 h by walking, cycling or public transport / total population or households	[%]	[Drop-down]	[Drop-down]	[Drop-down]	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Drop-down]
Socio-economic		Persons or households living more than one km from nearest public transport station / number of persons or households	[%]	[Drop-down]	[Drop-down]	[Drop-down]	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Drop-down]
		Percentage of population or households spending up to XX % their income on energy services	[%]	NE	[Drop-down]	[Drop-down]	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Drop-down]
		Vulnerable households or persons / total households or persons	[%]	[Drop-down]	[Drop-down]	[Drop-down]	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Drop-down]
		Arrears on utility bills / total population or households	[%]	[Drop-down]	[Drop-down]	[Drop-down]	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Drop-down]
		Inability to keep home adequately warm	[%]	[Drop-down]	[Drop-down]	[Drop-down]	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Drop-down]
Framework elements		High share of energy expenditure in income (2M)	[%]		[Drop-down]	[Drop-down]	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Drop-down]
		Existence of energy poverty strategy / specific measures related energy poverty	Yes / No		[Drop-down]	[Drop-down]	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Drop-down]
		Existing rent regulation	Yes / No		[Drop-down]	[Drop-down]	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Drop-down]
		Awareness-raising campaigns targeting targeting vulnerable households	Yes / No		[Drop-down]	[Drop-down]	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Drop-down]
		Engagement and cooperation with stakeholders	Yes / No		[Drop-down]	[Drop-down]	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Drop-down]



Evaluación y monitoreamiento

- Mediante los indicadores de evaluación y monitoreamiento los municipios pueden hacer un seguimiento de la evolución de la pobreza energética a nivel local
- **Los indicadores pueden ser también utilizados como objetivos** cumplir para reducir la pobreza energética en sus diferentes aspectos
- La **propuesta es absolutamente flexible**, los municipios escogen con qué indicadores desean trabajar



Plazos para el trabajo en pobreza energética

- A partir de la programación final de los indicadores de de la herramienta de monitoreamiento en pobreza energética, los municipios del Pacto de las Alcaldías dispondrán de los siguientes plazos
- **Municipios que ya han entrado su PACES ➡ Dos de cadencia**
- **Nuevos municipios que todavía no han redactado su PACES ➡ Dos años de plazo**
- Todos los municipios pueden trabajar con los indicadores de pobreza energética de forma voluntaria!



Otras novedades importantes

- › **Importe automático de datos**
- › **Simplificación del PACES**
- › **Nueva pagina web (servidor de la Comisión Europea)**

<https://eu-mayors.ec.europa.eu/en/home>

- › **El Pacto de las Alcaldías como eje de las iniciativas Europeas**

El “sprint” para el ahorro energético municipal



- Una iniciativa del Pacto de las Alcaldías, la Comisión Europea -DG Energía- y el Comité de las Regiones
- Iniciada el 19 de Mayo y con continuación hasta la primavera del 2023
- Fomentando el ahorro energético en municipios, como parte del plan de ahorro energético de la Unión Europea
- Promoviendo un debate sobre como reducir la demanda energética a nivel local e individual



European Committee
of the Regions

#EUCitiesSaveEnergy



El "sprint" para el ahorro energético municipal

Informaciones sobre el papel de las ciudades como parte de la campaña "Ahorrar gas para un invierno seguro"



AACHEN (Germany)
optimising energy use in public institutions
The municipality is adapting the temperature in administration buildings, schools and other public facilities and converting to LED in indoor and outdoor lighting as well as switching off exterior lighting of representative public buildings.

AMSTERDAM (Netherlands)
lowering district heating's temperature
In March 2022, Amsterdam drastically reduced its dependence on gas by decreasing heating temperatures in public buildings from 21°C to 18°C, with the exception of sensitive areas, such as hospitals and archives.

BRUSSELS (Belgium)
campaigning for more bikes
Brussels launched Bike for Brussels, a campaign that encourages biking to move around. The public awareness programme focuses on catch phrases and jokes to increase the visibility and to discourage private car use.

CLUJ-NAPOCA (Romania)
switching to public electric mobility
The municipality introduced solar-powered electric buses, trolley buses and trams, created dedicated bus lanes, and offers free public transport every Friday, resulting in over 50% primary energy savings and reduced pollution and CO2 emissions.

COPENHAGEN (Denmark)
taking the leap into energy optimized buildings
Energy Leap, a partnership comprising Copenhagen, HOFOR and more than 40 private and public-sector property owners and administrators, supports the energy optimization in housing units and offices representing 25% of Copenhagen's total

IOANNINA (Greece)
revamping urban lighting
The municipality is replacing old streetlights with new LED lights, leading to a reduction of energy consumption by more than 80%. Upgrading urban lighting and road infrastructure energy performance and managing consumption in public buildings via sensors generates further energy savings.

LYON (France)
keeping the speedometer in check
Lyon reduced the speed limit in inner-city roads to 30 km/h in 84% of the city's drivable area. The initiative decreases petrol consumption and promotes the use of public transport and bikes to move faster across the city and making streets safer for drivers and pedestrians.

PARMA (Italy)
making schools sustainable
The municipality has already reached 55% energy savings by improving the energy performance of all municipal kindergartens and 20 schools. Within the next decade, all municipal schools will see efficiency interventions.

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PORTO (Portugal)
switching to renewable electricity
Since 2020, electricity used in municipal buildings and services is sourced from 100% renewable origin. Related annual emissions are reduced by 16.5 tons CO2eq/year, which saves € 2.6 million.

SOFIA (Bulgaria)
implementing energy efficiency in municipal buildings
In recent years, at least one energy efficiency measure has been implemented in 95% of the municipality's 700+ buildings, including green energy production and smart utilities.

STOCKHOLM (Sweden)
using artificial intelligence to reduce energy use
Artificial intelligence sensors in school buildings have led to a reduction of energy use by 35%. The City has also set a standard energy policy for new constructions, going beyond national norms.

TAMPERE (Finland)
using lake water to cool buildings
Tampere is using water from lake Näsijärvi for its district cooling network. Water that has absorbed heat from buildings is used to warm Tampere open-air swimming pool in summertime before it is directed back to the cooling plant.

VALENCIA (Spain)
supporting SMEs through energy advice
Valencia relaunched Negocio Local Sostenible, a self-financed platform to support local small and medium enterprises (SMEs) to unlock energy savings by providing free energy advice and audits to decrease utility bills.

WARSZAWA (Poland)
pursuing an extraordinary LED rollout (new)
The Municipal Roads Authority agreed to substitute 52.600 incandescent lamp bulbs across the city districts, striking a balance between achieving both improved visibility at night and greater cost-efficiency.



European Commission

SAVING ENERGY FOR A SAFE WINTER

The European Commission supports cities leading the way

20 July 2022

Saving energy is a key factor to quickly make Europe independent from Russian fossil fuels and to reach the goals of the European Green Deal.

In cities, where three quarters of all Europeans live, the potential for energy savings is particularly high. Reducing energy consumption as consumers, businesses, public authorities, and industrial actors – through energy saving and energy efficiency measures – will reduce energy bills and accelerate the EU's clean energy transition.

The EU Mission for 100 climate-neutral and smart cities by 2030

The EU Cities Mission aims to help 100 cities become climate-neutral and smart by 2030. Energy saving measures will be a key part of the Climate City Contracts (CCCs), which all Mission cities will develop and which will involve citizens and local businesses. The CCCs are in the process of being written, but many Mission cities already have projects underway to reduce consumption and save energy.

More information about the Mission and Climate City Contracts:
[EU Mission: Climate-Neutral and Smart Cities | European Commission \(europa.eu\)](#)

The Cities Energy Savings Sprint

is a joint initiative of the Covenant of Mayors, with the European Commission and the European Committee of the Regions, encouraging cities to take measures that will immediately reduce their energy consumption. Read the [Toolkit](#) of the campaign, to explore other energy saving measures your city can take and learn more about what local authorities across Europe have already been doing. Covenant of Mayors is the world's largest movement of cities committed to meeting and exceeding the EU's climate and energy targets through climate mitigation, adaptation and energy poverty actions.

Join the Cities Energy Saving Sprint by [registering](#) your city to the campaign.

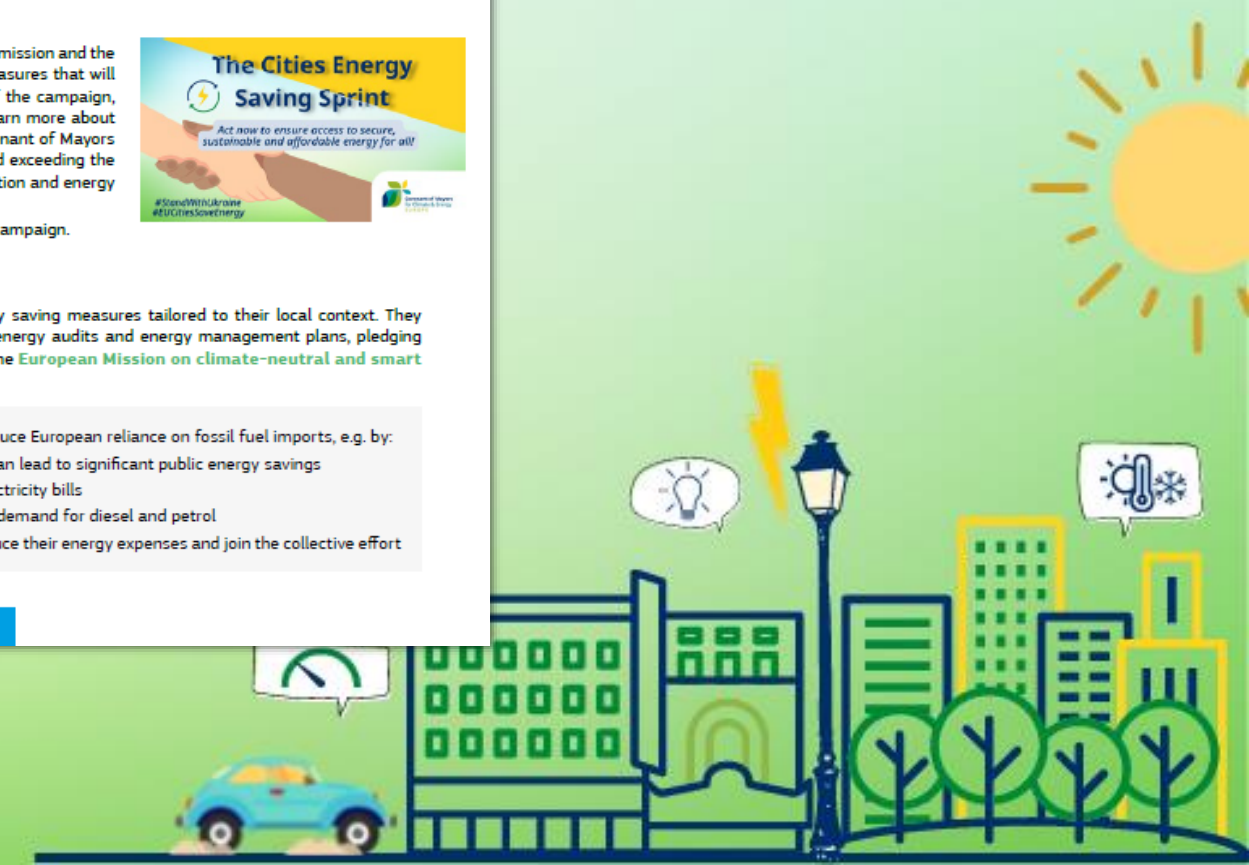
From the REPowerEU plan

"Regions and cities are playing a leading role in developing energy saving measures tailored to their local context. They should launch awareness and information and support schemes, energy audits and energy management plans, pledging savings targets, and ensure citizens' engagement such as through the [European Mission on climate-neutral and smart cities](#) or the European Urban Initiative under cohesion policy."

Energy savings are the cheapest, safest, and cleanest way to reduce European reliance on fossil fuel imports, e.g. by:

- Readjusting indoor temperatures of public buildings, which can lead to significant public energy savings
- Improving public lighting, which can substantially reduce electricity bills
- Incentivising the use of public transport, which can curb the demand for diesel and petrol
- Disseminating energy saving advice, which helps citizens reduce their energy expenses and join the collective effort

#EUCitiesSaveEnergy

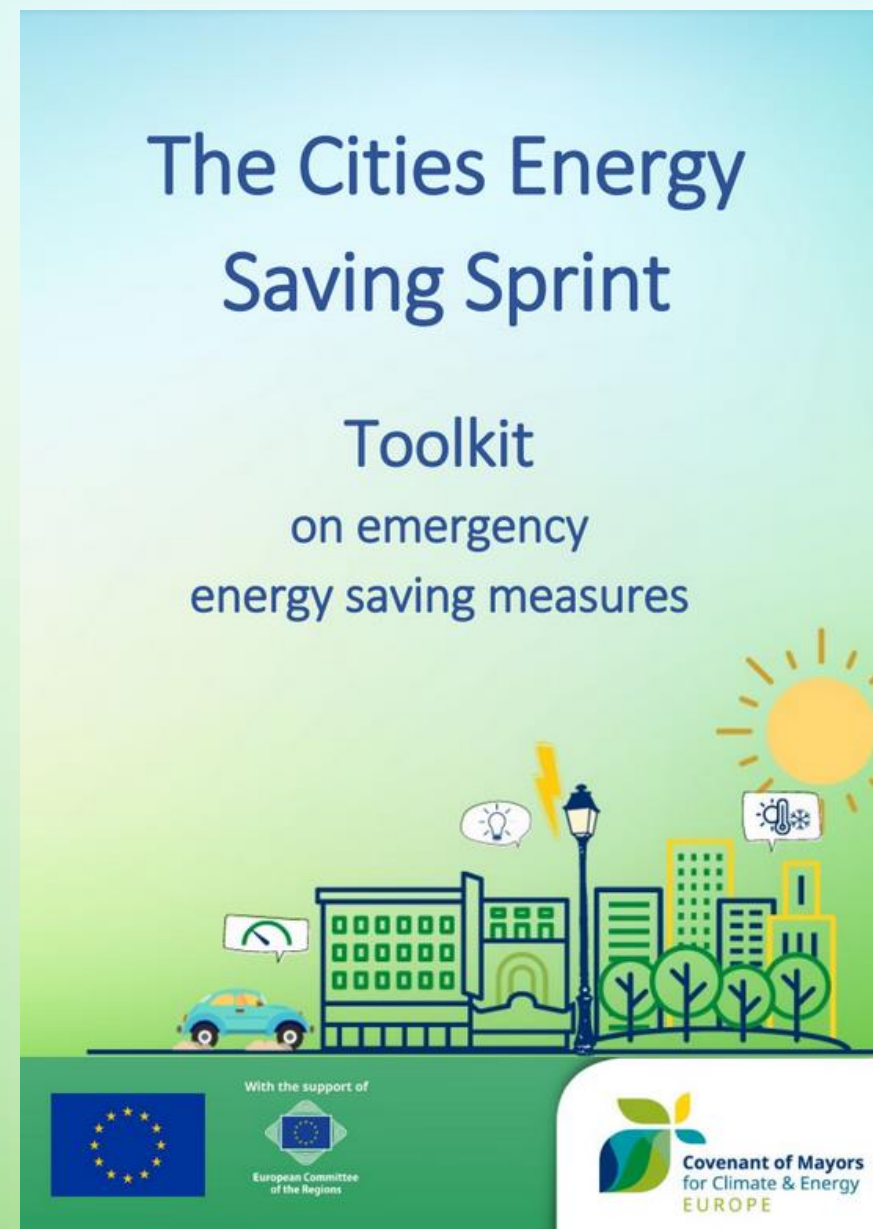


El “sprint” para el ahorro energético municipal | Recursos



Toolkit: Ideas para fomentar el ahorro energético (updated version)

Repository: ejemplos de medidas de ahorro energético de emergencia



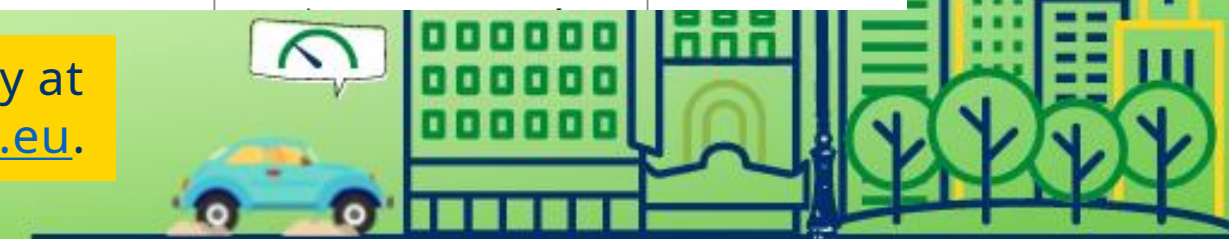
The Cities Energy Savings Sprint

Repository
of short-term energy saving actions by local authorities in Europe

Check out the Sprint Toolkit that provides a synthesis of the actions below >

City	Heating	Lighting	Campaign/Communication	Others
Bochum (DE)/ Gulzbach (DE)				Administrative employees teleworking during the heating season.
Castelli (IT)		Old bulbs of street lighting replaced with LED.		
Castellano (IT)		Street lighting switched off between 2:30 and 5:00.		
Berlin (DE)	Indoor temperature reduced to 20°C in public buildings, in accordance with the minimum temperature of health and safety law. Corridors temperature to be set at 16°C. Further temperature reductions are to be pursued at night, during weekends and on holidays. Exceptions for sensitive areas: - Police and fire departments - Schools - Daycares	LED conversion in public buildings accelerated with new municipal funds	<u>Internal energy savings campaign</u> Approaches to lighting: - Efficient use of daylight - Only illuminate used rooms - Motion detectors in toilets and stationery. Approaches to IT: - Energy saving mode by default, deactivate screen saver, adjust brightness - Switch off the monitor when away - Decouple IT systems from the power grid at night, on weekends and during holidays - Convert to Switchable power strips - Prefer centralised printers	Public electronic devices used to be switched off in offices.

Share your local actions to save energy at energy-saving-sprint@eumayors.eu.



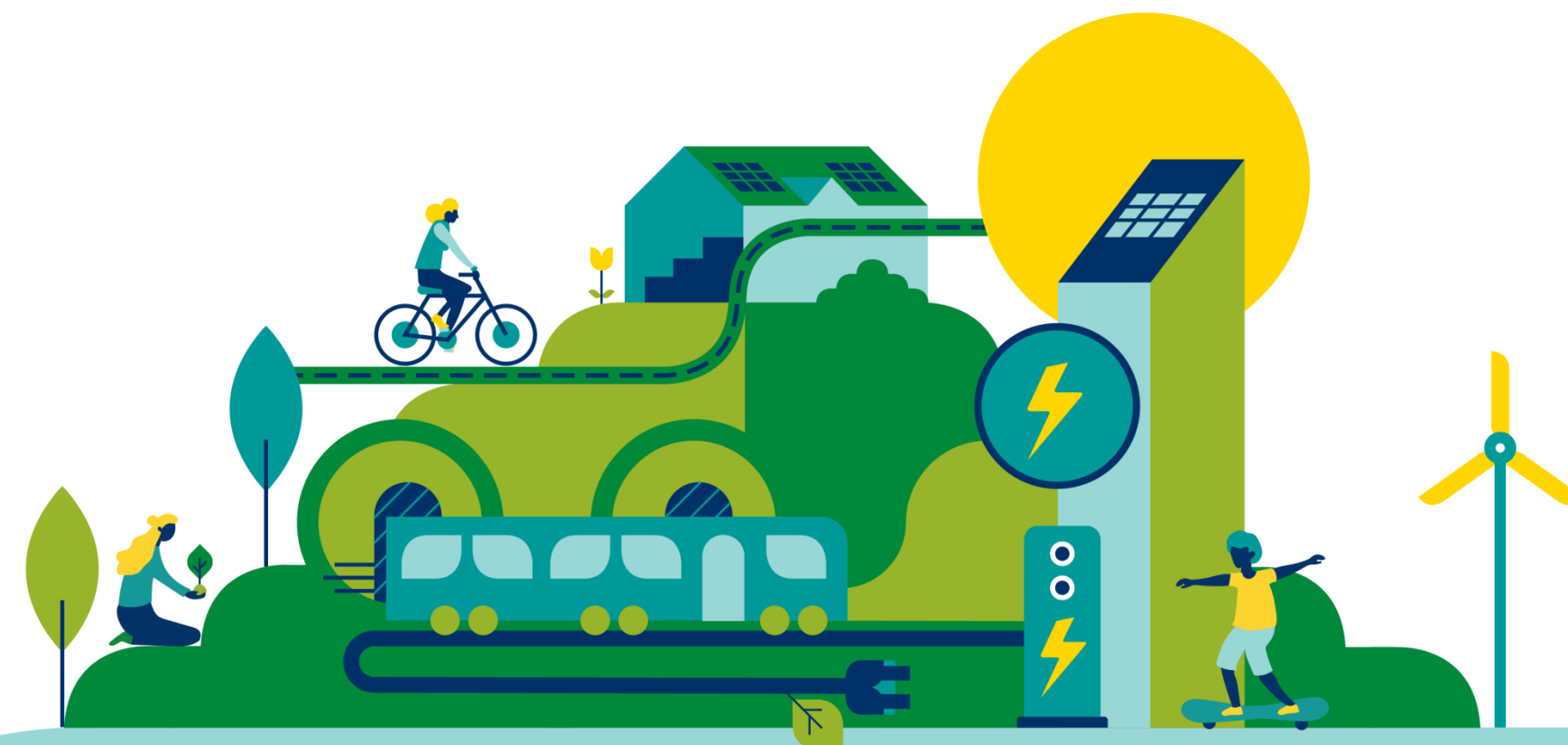
Redoble sus medidas por el clima y la energía!



Únase al Pacto de los Alcaldes o renueve sus compromisos

Siga informándose en eumayors.eu!

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Por una Europa más justa y climáticamente neutral