Adaptation of EU energy strategies by a regional authority and the challenge of successfully transition from SEAP to SECAP: The case of Hersonisos Municipality

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Energy policy is without doubt one of the most important political issues today as it is tied to climate change. This makes it not only one of the most complex issues, but also one of the topics with the highest priority within the EU, as energy saving and the transition to low carbon economies is one of the cornerstones of every nation’s political agenda. The European leaders driven by a large consensus among EU member states and energy stakeholders, supported by European citizens and having realized that they needed a united energy policy signed several agreements along with EU directives which resulted in the 2020 Energy and Climate Package.

Within this frame the Covenant of Mayors initiative was launched by the European Commission in 2008, with the objective of engaging and supporting mayors to commit to reaching the EU climate and energy targets. Since then the initiative has gone through several milestones moving from the initial Sustainable Energy Action Plan (SEAP) to the new Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (SECAP). As new signatories pledge to reduce CO2 emissions by at least 40% by 2030 and to adopt an integrated approach to tackling mitigation and adaptation to climate change, SECAP specifies short-term and long-term measures.

So how can Municipalities best upgrade their SEAPs into new, integrated and comprehensive SECAPs? This article presents the case of Hersonisos Municipality, an active member of the Covenant of Mayors initiative since 2011. It highlights the significant initiatives taken towards energy saving and sustainability, over the last 8 years, along with their results in economic and social level. Its’ aim is to point out an accessible and achievable path for other regional authorities through the required steps and actions for a successful transition from the implemented SEAP to the proposed SECAP.
Figures can be in colour or in black and white. Ensure that Figures and Tables have a caption and that they are numbered consecutively.

Table 1. Comparison between theoretical predictions and experimental measurements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Measured Mass (kg)</th>
<th>Predicted Mass (kg)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References should be made in the style (Dickenson, 2005), Marr and Morrissey (2010) or as Curtis et al (1996). Leave a blank line above the list of references, and also above the acknowledgements.

Section headings can be used, but they do take up valuable space: the same can be said of equations.

**Abstract review**

The abstracts will be reviewed by members of the Scientific Committee of ADAPTtoCLIMATE 2019 Conference.