# CEESEU-DIGIT

**Central and Eastern Europe Sustainable Energy Union's Design and Implementation of regional Government Initiatives for a just energy Transition**

# D6.5 Replication and exploitation report

June 2025

**Author: Elis Vollmer, University of Tartu**

**101077297/LIFE21-CET-LOCAL-CEESEU-DIGIT**

Co-funded by the European Union

The project is financed by the European Union's LIFE programme.
Administration number: LIFE21-CET-LOCAL-CEESEU-DIGIT/101077297.
Project acronym: LIFE21-CET-LOCAL-CEESEU-DIGIT.

# Contents



# 1. Introduction

*About CEESEU-DIGIT project*

The main goal of the CEESEU-DIGIT project was the preparation of **a new type of regional energy and climate plan (ECAP) in six Central and Eastern European target areas,** based upon collaborations established in the previous CEESEU project. In addition to typical climate mitigation measures, the documents prepared based on the new methodology **also place greater emphasis on adaptation and landscape-level planning** compared to existing energy and climate plans. The plans are also considered to be more appropriate for the CEE context and pay **special attention to vulnerable social groups and those affected by energy poverty.** Within the framework of the CEESEU-DIGIT project, the **active and inclusive participation of minority communities was an essential aspect**. The project developed such plans for communities in Croatia, Estonia, Slovenia, Poland, Czech Republic and Latvia.

### Purpose of this deliverable

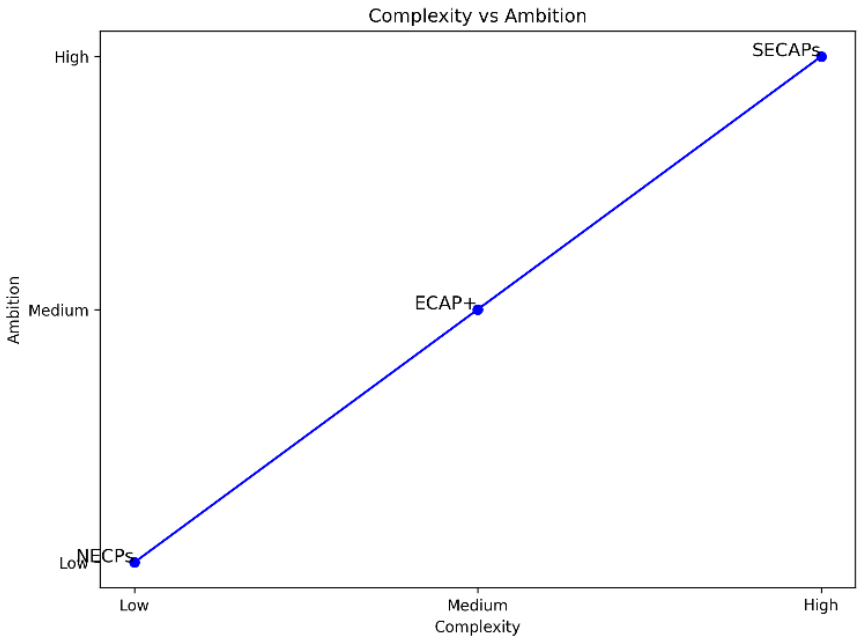
This document gives an overview of the ECAP+ methodology and briefly discusses how it was deployed and tested within the CEESEU-DIGIT project. Based upon these findings, this report then gives basic guidelines on how communities can undertake local energy planning based upon the CEESEU-DIGIT ECAP+ methodology.

# 2. Intro to the CEESEU-DIGIT ECAP+ Methodology

For several years, the Sustainable Energy and Action Plan (SEAP) and then the Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (SECAP) developed by the Covenant of Mayors have been promoted as the preferred way to carry out local energy planning. However, due to their complexity, many municipalities, especially small ones with limited staff, or those with less financial resources have found it quite difficult to complete and implement effective SECAPs. The CEE region has a large proportion of smaller towns with less resources (especially when compared to Western Europe), so not surprisingly SECAP adoption and implementation has continued to lag behind. In recent years, in response to the EUs Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action Regulation (2018/1999), member states have established National Energy and Climate Action Plans (NECPs). As noted in ****[1], due to the low minimum standards set in their NECPs, many local energy plans created in the CEE have been found to be severely lacking in ambition, meaning that EU goals will not be met.

With this in mind, the ECAP+ methodology was developed to guide local energy planers in developing new or upgrading existing plans that are more robust than what is currently required by many CEE national requirements while still being implementable, even for smaller or lower-resourced communities.

[1] Report from Max at CA




The ECAP+, is not a new instrument per se, but a structured approach to create plans that meet minimum NECP standards and are compatible with SECAPs developed by the Covenant of Mayors. As can be seen in the ECAP+ template that was developed in the CEESEU-DIGIT project (Attachment 1), the ECAP+ approach also goes beyond the SECAP in several ways that are especially relevant for CEE communities. This includes:

- **Consideration of the needs and concerns of vulnerable groups** when creating the plan. Section G2.1 requires setting of relevant indicators to measure for vulnerable groups in relation to energy poverty. Section H addresses mitigation measures for just energy transition and H5.4 describes specifically how vulnerable groups will be involved in the planning process.
- **Consideration of measures to improve energy security**, which oftentimes is only addressed at the national level. This is covered in Section F of the ECAP+ template, that puts the local situation in context with existing national and regional strategies. It also identifies critical infrastructure, how secure the infrastructure is from both physical and cyber attacks and any plans that may be in place for their improvement.
- The ECAP+ approach also places increased emphasis on **climate adaptation elements**, such as through inclusion of Risk & vulnerability assessments (RVA). Finally, the ECAP+ method calls for consideration of the local political and business dynamics at play when selecting targets and measures for inclusion in a local plan.

A template with the ECAP+ recommended structure was created. It is comprised of 11 parts:

1. **Summary of the ECAP+**
2. Summary of **Regional Vision** in which the plan is to be implemented, including goals that have been set at higher levels of government
3. **Regional Context** to describe the EU, national, regional and local context in which the plan is developed, including regulatory environment, demographics, economics, geography, climate and political conditions. This section also describes the energy profile of the region across multiple dimensions (composition of energy sources, consumption and infrastructure. The section also addresses the potential within the region that could be capitalized upon.
4. **Baseline Emissions** (BEI) Sets the energy and CO2 starting points that targets will be measured against.
5. **Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (RVA)** identifies the threats to the locality from various climate change hazards, including potential effects on the infrastructure, populations, ecosystems, and economic sectors.
6. **Energy Security** describes strategies that are in place, the current status of the supply, a description of the local infrastructure and what existing vulnerabilities are present.
7. **Energy Poverty** indicates the relevant definition being used, indicators to measure in relation to vulnerable groups and across the two most relevant dimensions (building conditions and energy costs). This section also identifies ways that EP can be prevented or mitigated and identifies the types of trainings that would be needed to do so.
8. **Just Transition** section focuses on elements that would ensure greater fairness in energy transition, including a focus on the effects on marginalized groups and the ways in which different stakeholders can be involved in the process.
9. **Financial factors** are focused on the instruments that (grants, taxes, loans, etc.) that would be accessed to support implementation of the plan.
10. **Implementation actions** should be itemized, describing each action, when it would be carried out, who would be responsible, how much it would cost, how it would be financed and how its progress would be measured.
11. **Monitoring** summarizes the ways in which the overall plan and its specific implementation activities would be tracked.

    The ECAP+ template was created as a word file (attached). An excel version of the file was also created, which would enable easier tracker of plan data to make comparisons across plans or over time. Both are fully usable at this time and are made available for download at the www.ceesen.org website.

# 3. CEESEU-DIGIT ECAP+ Pilots

To validate the effectiveness of the ECAP+ method, it was used as a basis for creating six regional plans in partner countries. This includes two in the Baltics (Estonia, Latvia), two in Visegrad countries (Czech Republic, Poland) and two in the Balkans (Croatia, Slovenia). These countries faced differing regional contexts that affected their development and implementation:

**Baltics (Estonia, Latvia)**: Are marked by strong technical infrastructures and digitalization support for the energy transition. However, reliance on and subsequent transition away from Russian imports has created unique challenges. Although public support is high, multiple administrative hurdles have further complicated efforts. **Visegrad (Czech Republic, Poland)**: Planning and transition progress has been uneven. Regions like Broumovsko and Mazowieckie face aging infrastructure, coal dependency, and limited local capacity. Opportunities lie in decentralized energy and EU funding, but governance complexity has hindered efforts to take advantage of them. **Balkans (Croatia, Slovenia)**: Both countries are well-aligned with EU goals and have instituted multiple modernization funds. Međimurje and Podravje emphasize innovation and green skills. Yet, gas reliance, regional inequalities, and demographic decline continue to threaten long-term resilience in the region.

To support development of the pilots, trainings were conducted for public sector workers as well as private sector stakeholders on the ECAP+ methodology and on public and political engagement. 54 discreet trainings were held for 1599 people. Training participants primarily came from professionals working in the public sector (46%), civil society (15.4%) and the private sector (8.6%). Based upon feedback from participants, 2/3 believed they could calculate CO2 emissions and 1/3 could create or update their ECAP. Confidence in these areas were correlated to the size of municipalities: administrators from smaller cities/towns had less confidence that they could do so on their own. Special emphasis was placed on involving vulnerable groups, and as a result, the were relatively well represented in different aspects of the planning process. For example, 19.4% of training participants were from vulnerable groups. Although professionals and vulnerable groups were well-represented, other citizens were less well-represented.

All six regions reached the implementation stages of their plans, however only two had begun applying for financing by the end of the project period. This is due in part to the relatively short duration of the project (2 years extended to 2.5). All six regional plans

address climate change effects, 5 of 6 addressed energy poverty and half tackled energy security issues.

# 4. Recommendations for Replicating the ECAP+ Process

The unique socio-economic and political contexts of Central and Eastern European countries mean that a one-size-fits-all approach to replication would likely be ineffective, necessitating flexibility and sensitivity to local conditions. With that being said, based upon our experiences, the following recommendations can be offered to communities interested in using the ECAP+ methodology for local planning.

**Assess pre-existing administrative capacity**: Perhaps the most important factor in this assessment is the size of the community/administrative system. Smaller communities, with very few staff that can be allocated to such processes will have significant issues in trying to implement the ECAP+ method. It is advisable that at least 0.5 FTE should be allocated to the ECAP+ planning process for up to two years. In these cases, using consultancies, such as experts from regional energy agencies is highly advisable. If this is not possible, then towns should consider pooling resources to create consolidated plans for the larger region, such as a cluster of towns or the county. If the community cannot allocate staff, cannot hire a consultancy or pool its efforts, then the community should perhaps wait to use an ECAP+ process. A failed process can be extremely detrimental and set back efforts overall. Due to the predominance of smaller municipalities in the CEE (under 30 000 people), the participation of regional energy agencies can be instrumental in developing and implementing an ECAP+. Thus, they should be considered when assessing or building administrative capacity.

**Build Administrative Capacity**: For communities capable of allocating staff to the process, efforts should be made to ensure that they have the baseline skills needed to carry out the process. The table below indicates the skills needed and identifies guidance materials developed by CEESEN or its partners:

| Needed Skill/Capacity | Guidance Source |
|---|---|
| Examine Political Landscape | DIGIT Project D4.3 Analysis of the Political Context |
| Set objectives | CEESEU Project SECAP Guide[2] |
| Calculate baseline admissions | CEESEU Project SECAP Guide[3] |

[2] https://ceesen.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/CEESEU_D2.5_Companion-Guide-to-SECAP-Development-in-the-CEE-Region.pdf
[3] Ibid

| | |
|---|---|
| Engage (vulnerable) stakeholders in decision-making | • JUSTEM Project Participatory framework D2.2[4]<br>• Step-WISE Project D4.1: Methodology for Stakeholders' Engagement for capacity building programme[5] |
| Conduct Climate Change Risk and Vulnerability Assessments | EU Missions Assessing climate change risks and vulnerabilities (climate risk assessment) DIY Manual[6] |
| Obtain financing | Own York SECAP Project Resources for Financing page[7] |

**Establish mechanisms to link stakeholder input from all levels:** Perhaps the most important aspect of the ECAP+ methodology is the emphasis on the inclusion of broad stakeholder input that includes as many parts as possible of society, including vulnerable groups. Early in the process, methods for facilitating input from citizenry, local governments, and businesses should be established and connected to the content and implementation pathways of the plans. Engagement methods should be tailored to be as accessible as possible to each specific target group. This includes using social media channels that are most often used by different target groups. Meetings should be made as accessible as possible in recognition of the lifestyles of target audiences, such as holding them online or in-person, at convenient times.

**Identify relevant supportive organizations and actors.** When starting the ECAP+, there should be a clear understanding of who your "allies" will be in such a process. This includes the planning process in general, who is supportive of undertaking the creation of a local plan. There will be many disagreements during the process, but if key people in the administrative systems are opposed to doing a plan in general, every other step in the process will be significantly more difficult. Supportive actors may include a municipal planner who is required to do so due to state mandates, a city council person that is supportive of energy transition or civil society organizations promoting the issue. If key people are not supportive of a local planning process, then effort should be made to convince them.

**Establish responsibilities for plan development**. Will one person in a planning department be tasked with developing the plan? Will a specific unit? Will responsibility be spread across multiple agencies? Will an energy agency outside of the

[4] https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/grants/docs/080166e503ad8e27/Attachment_0.pdf
[5] https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/grants/docs/080166e51e4f9553/Attachment_0.pdf
[6] https://climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu/en/mission/external-content/pdfs/guide-to-climate-risk-assessment-291123-005-vfinal-2.pdf/@@download/file
[7] https://www.ownyoursecap.eu/resources/resources-financing/

government take the major steering role? Key to this is that there is **strong local governmental buy-in**, without this, plans will be difficult to develop, even harder to ratify and nearly impossible to implement. If this is lacking, effort should be made to promote planning among relevant actors.

Also, it is important to **identify where data will come from**. This includes data on a municipality's current energy consumption, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and climate vulnerabilities. This includes baseline energy data for sectors such as buildings (residential, commercial, public), transport, and industry, as well as information on local energy production and renewable energy potential. Additionally, demographic and socio-economic data, land-use patterns, and infrastructure details are essential to understand energy demand and resilience needs. Climate-related data, such as historical weather records, projected climate scenarios, and risk assessments for hazards like floods or heatwaves, are also critical for adaptation planning. To collect the necessary data, the owners of each set of data must be identified, such as local utilities, transport authorities, building managers, and relevant government departments. Mechanisms should be put in place to gain access to the data. Where data gaps exist, surveys, audits, or GIS mapping could be employed to gather additional information.

Wherever possible, **intermediaries should be included in engagement efforts,** especially when trying to reach marginalized or vulnerable groups. For example, to reach disabled populations, disability service nonprofits could be partnered with to hold meetings at their facilities or to promote information about planned meetings. If this is not feasible, the staff of these civil society organizations could be asked for input, to serve as the "spokespeople" for the group. It is recommended that several information sessions be held to introduce the process and solicit input. Public sessions should also be held throughout the process, at key points when such input would be most useful (setting objectives, designing action items, implementing actions and following up on them. For groups with mobility issues, home visits might be appropriate.

**Feedback Loops** should be created, so that the concerns of stakeholders are documented and then reported on, to inform them of what actions have been taken to address the issues raised. Doing so enhances the efficacy of the plans but also ensure greater buy-in and sustainability of efforts beyond a project's lifespan

# 5. Sustaining the ECAP+

The sustainability for the piloted ECAP+'s looks easy on paper but is difficult to execute in a changing and complex environment. Important to this is obtaining formal institutional commitments from local and regional authorities, private firms or civil society organizations to continue to carry out implementation actions to preserve momentum after a planning process has been completed. Ideally, multiple commitments would be obtained, to protect from disruptions that might occur when an organization changes its priorities or if they cease to exist. This is one reason why inclusion of as many entities as possible in the formation of plans is considered critical to the sustainability of plans. The more "buy-in" they have, the greater the chances are that they will make and comply with commitments. As indicated above, the role that regional energy agencies would play in implementing a ratified ECAP+ should be considered as well. They can play an important role in working with local administrations to develop funding applications and monitoring of actions as well as ensuing reductions in emissions.

If possible, formal commitments should be secured by force of law, such as through contracts or integration into existing planning frameworks. Integrating the ECAP+ into mandatory planning cycles will enhance long-term sustainability and ensure the plans become living documents. Perhaps most importantly, this can be achieved by obtaining financial support for implementing actions. Beyond bringing money, loans, grants or project financing are contractual agreements. Diversified funding sources should be pursued, such as by submitting applications to the various sources available in the region. Regional cooperation can also be leveraged when seeking financing. Cooperation may also lead to projects that have worthwhile spillover effects between communities or reduce the amount of resources any one community must invest. For example, when carrying out projects on areas that are the border between two communities.

Ongoing training of staff on ECAP+ elements can also play a supportive role in sustainability, as its principles can be integrated into everyday work well beyond the ratification of the plan. Instead of a standardized approach, capacity-building efforts should be more demand-driven and tailored to the specific needs and existing capacities of each partner region. This involves thorough initial assessments to identify specific knowledge gaps and institutional weaknesses, followed by targeted training and continuous, hands-on support. Providing clearer guidance on data collection,

monitoring, and reporting is also crucial to enable partners to effectively track and report on their progress.

The ECAP+ approach was developed to ensure a wide range of citizen involvement, especially from marginalized groups, so that plans are just in pursuing transition. To ensure that these principles are maintained throughout the implementation process, regular and mandatory social impact assessments efforts should be put in place. These should assess positive and negative impacts on economic factors such as jobs created or replaced. Assessments could also consider effects on health and well-being, such as air pollution, indoor comfort, or exposure to extreme weather. Social impact assessments can also consider other relevant factors in relation to safety, cultural heritage, social cohesion, or access to resources or social services.

Several examples of ways to sustain ECAP+ plans can be found in the regions that were targeted by CEESEU-DIGIT: In all regions, ECAP+ objectives were integrated into municipal development plans and budgets, and elements of the plan are being used as a basis for project applications submitted to the LIFE programme, national and EU grants, and regional development funds. In **Estonia**, a coordination mechanism was established with the Union of Ida-Virumaa County Municipalities (IVOL) to foster joint projects and cooperation, complemented by ongoing awareness campaigns and consultations. In **Latvia**, ECAP goals are supported by the national energy managers' network and stakeholder education will continue via regional communication channels and knowledge-sharing events. In **Croatia**, a dedicated financial sustainability plan and formal endorsement by the County Prefect provide strong foundations for execution. In **Slovenia**, bundling municipal projects into consortiums is being used to apply for funding. For all regions, the Central and Eastern Sustainable Energy Network (CEESEN) has offered support in writing funding applications to support implementation actions.

# Appendix

# ECAP+ Template

## I. Regional ECAP+ summary

**(Summarize the key points of the plan)**

## II. Regional vision

**(Summary of the regional vision enclosing concrete statement, giving targets and timeframe that include aims towards a just transition, participation and involvement of community and stakeholders.)**

## III. REGIONAL CONTEXT

## Situation on the European Level

**This section is based on EU goals for 2050 and 2030. It should be updated to reflect new info.**

With numerous programs and strategies that address the goals and needs of just transition and climate change, the EU responds to the current situation in its area. The most relevant ones include:

European Green Deal is a EU strategy leading for fair and just transition for each of 27 EU State Members to ensure modern, resource-efficient and competitive economy and society. Its objectives are:

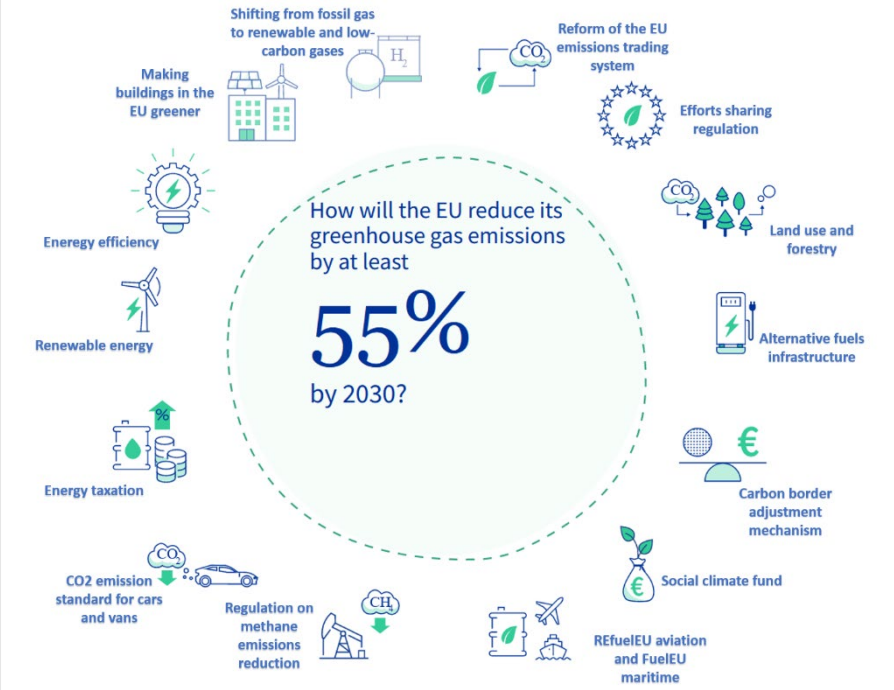
An economy with no net emissions of Green House Gases by 2050,
Europe as a first climate neutral continent by 2050,
Economic growth separated from the resource utilization,
No one and no place left behind,
Emission reduction by at least 55% by 2030 (from 1990 levels).
increase of energy efficiency and renewable energy
Europe is the first climate neutral continent by 2050.

Key Green Deal initiatives include:

the Renovation Wave,
the transposition of the Clean Energy Package into national laws,
the national Long-Term Renovation Strategies,
the Horizon Europe mission on climate-neutral and smart cities.

Fit for 55 is a strategy of legislative proposals aimed to enabling targeted reduction of GHG emissions by at least 55% by 2030 and achieve Europe's climate neutrality by 2050. The package covers a range of policy areas, including energy efficiency, renewable energy sources, land use, energy taxation, and joint reduction effort and emissions trading. The document also assumes increasing RES energy production to 40% by 2030.

Figure 1. The 55 package framework objectives. Own compilation based on the source: *https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/green-deal/fit-for-55-the-eu-plan-for-a-green-transition/*




European Climate Pact is an initiative to encourage citizens, communities and organizations to participate in climate action and build a greener Europe.

The Clean Energy for all Europeans Package aims to direct a clean energy transition all over European Union Member States within a framework of the European energy policy. Its targets state: at least 40% cuts in GHG emissions (from 1990 levels), at least 32% share for RES energy, and at least 32.5% improvement in energy efficiency.

Social Climate Fund establishes the range of climate actions and social compensation measures that will be funded by the EU for all Member States within the framework of their national Social Climate Plans to support investments for the most vulnerable groups and reduce emissions.

## National Level Situation

**Include national level strategies, policies and legislation regarding energy transition and energy planning such as National Energy and Climate Plans, Recovery and Resilience Plans**

## Local/Regional Situation

Description of local region

**Describe the organizational structure, political power, territorial / administrative divisions**

Role and scope of the authority

Existing Plans

**Describe existing plans in the region**

Just transition in existing plans

**Give the definition of "just transition" that is within the existing plans presented on the regional or national levels.**

## Regional Profile

Demography

**Describe population trends, age structure, migration and employment patterns.**

State of regional infrastructure and buildings

**Describe transportation, industry and utilities.**

Business environment

**Describe relevant sectors, profitability, trends, Gross domestic product – GDP.**

Geography

**Describe characteristics of the territory, geographical location, conformation of the regional territory, land type/use, conditions.**

Regional climate situation Annual overview

**Describe solar and wind activity, temperature, precipitation.**

Extreme weather and climate events

**Describe the most severe extreme weather and climate events that happened in the region and the most current ones (floods, droughts, rainstorms, windstorms, Urban heat islands, heat waves, ice, cold temperatures etc.)**

Political environment

**Describe the different levels of government, political parties, political trends, efficacy and effectiveness of communication among Multi-Level Government entities. (If needed, this can be quite general to avoid problems).**

## State of energy in the region

**This section should be modified to best fit the data that is available. What is most important is that a clear view of the energy situation within the region is given, as well as the possible directions for development and indicated actions.**

Energy sources

**Should include electricity, heating/cooling needs, fossil fuel and renewable energy consumption/production across multiple sectors including buildings, transport, industry, agriculture and waste management.**

Natural resources in the region

**Indicate the primary natural resources available in the territory and how exploitable they are for energy production.**

Non-renewable Energy Sources

**Availability and yearly data about natural gas resources, oil, coal and nuclear energy. Indications about their consumption/production.**

Renewable Energy Sources

**Availability and yearly data for RES, geothermal resources, rivers suitable for hydroelectric production, bio-waste quantity.**

Energy consumption

**Estimate of energy consumption level, if available, based on industrial consumption, transport sector, public building and services, heating/cooling, fossil fuels or renewable consumption.**

Energy infrastructure

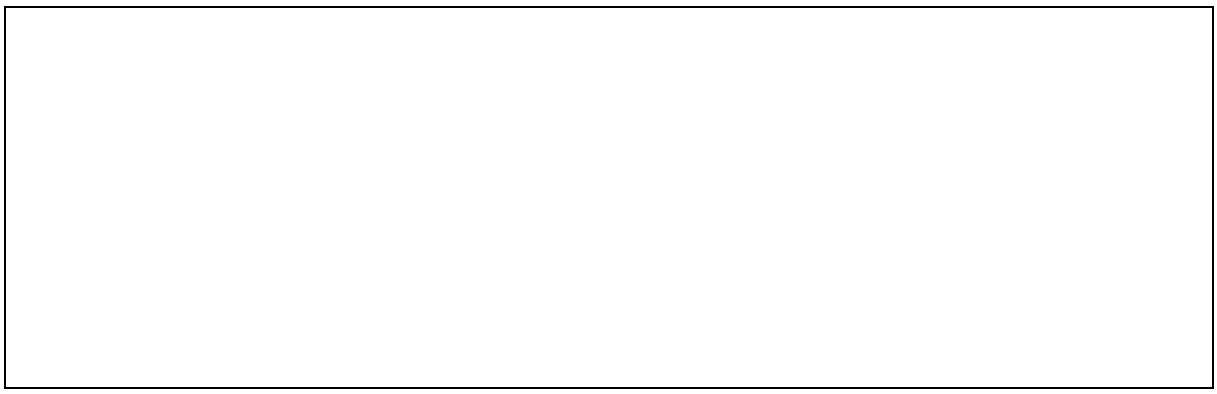
**Values regarding efficiency of gas distribution, data about energy production divided by source, energy carriers, electricity distribution, lighting system and eventual blackouts.**

## Potential of the region

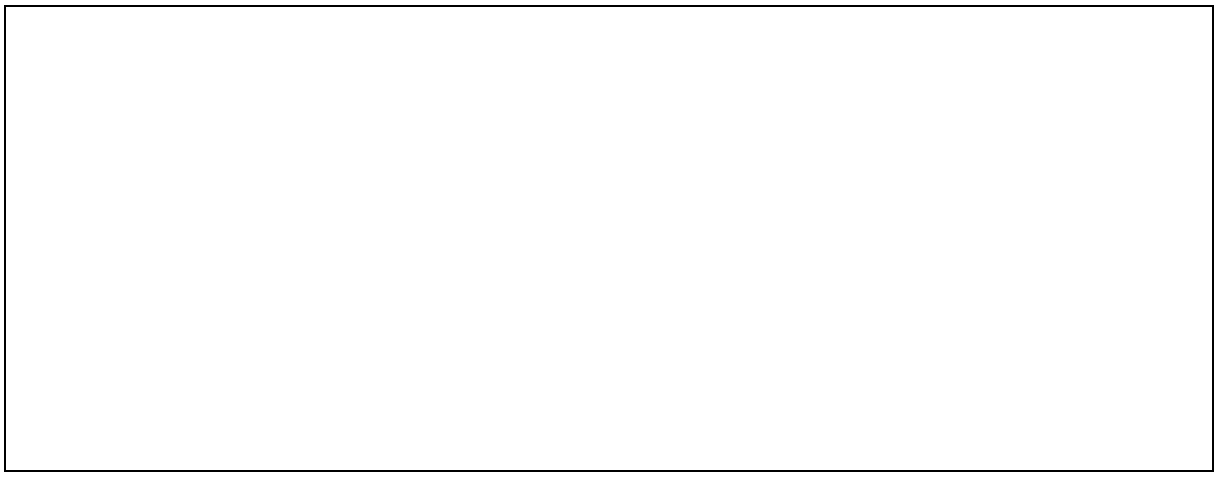
**Possible directions of improvement within the sectors mentioned below for BAU and "green transition" visions.**

Infrastructures improvement

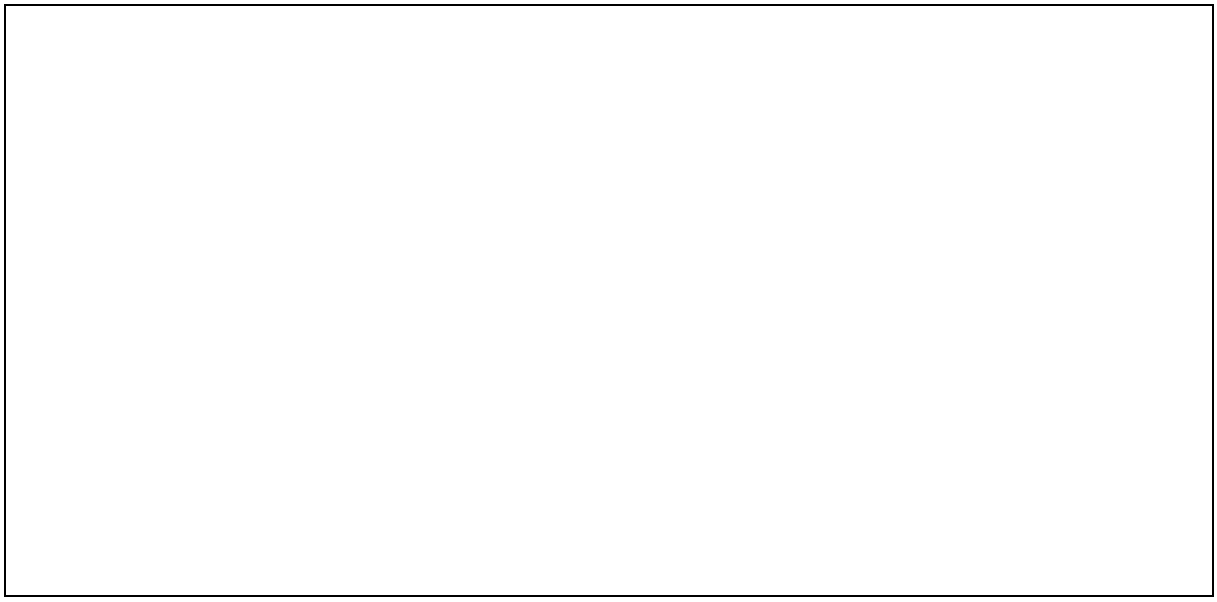
Buildings energy efficiency improvement



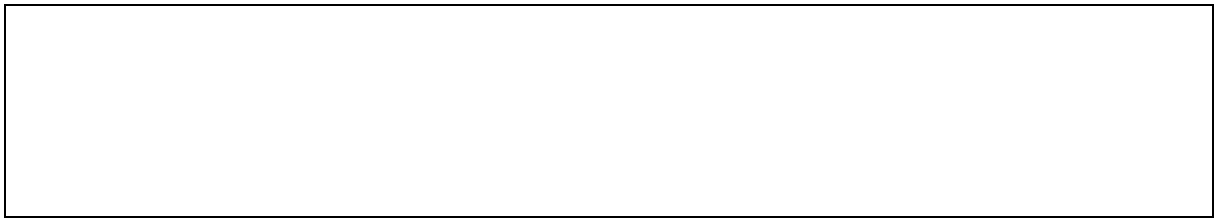
Potential economic growth



Renewable energy potential



Digitalization of energy system potential



Adaptation planning for climate disruption

## IV. BEI (Baseline Emissions Inventory) analysis

**This should include electricity, heating/cooling needs, fossil fuel and renewable energy consumption/production, emissions of CO2 across multiple sectors, e.g. buildings, transport, agriculture, industry and waste management.**

### Inventory year

### Number of inhabitants in the inventory year

### Emission factors approach

**Indicated if the standard or LCA approach is used**

## Emission reporting unit

**$CO_2$ or equivalent measure, for evaluation of emissions in electricity, heating/cooling, fossil fuel and renewable energy consumption/production across transport, building, waste management and if relevant sectors**

## BEI results in terms of final energy consumption and emissions

**Follow SECAP methodology for the sectors to be chosen and pick them preferably for the regional situation**

## Energy projections until 2030

## V. Risk & vulnerability assessment (RVA)

**Expected extreme climate events at regional/local level**

**Estimated impact of extreme events for activities and infrastructures**

### Groups at risk because of the impact of events

**Rate on the scale: 1-10, (where 10 = most-at-risk)**

## VI. Regional energy security

### Strategies and policy

National level

Regional level

## Actual status of energy supply

**Describe the level of energy supply diversification.**

## Critical infrastructure and cybersecurity

**Indicate the state of the critical infrastructure in the region.**

Actual status of cybersecurity level of infrastructure

Existing plan for cybersecurity improvement

### Vulnerability to physical attack/hardening of energy infrastructure

**Similar to the attacks made by Russia on Ukraine.**

## VII. Energy poverty

### Energy poverty definition

**Definition of energy poverty, if considered in the existing regional/national level plans.**

### Energy poverty indicators

Vulnerable groups indicators

**People unable to keep proper home sufficiently warm, excess winter mortality, people living in bad state buildings, people at risk of poverty or social exclusion – borderline and energy poor households, excess summer heat morbidity and mortality etc.**

Structural indicators

**Dwelling comfortably cool during summer, or comfortably warm during winter**

Cost indicators

**Costs covered by households in the energy poverty situation, Energy prices to be considered - electricity prices, fossil fuels etc.**

## Preventive actions

## Mitigation actions

### Trainings

## VIII. Just Energy Transition and mitigation measures

### Mitigation measures for reduction of GHG emissions

### Other assessment and adaptation options

**Strategies in case of extreme events that do not collide with the mitigation actions.**

### Existing solutions for marginalized groups

## Legislation/policy on RES and energy efficiency

**Describe national and/or regional level policies.**

## Involvement of stakeholders and citizens

**Engaged stakeholders, activities, identified priorities of the stakeholder groups, ways of implementing the stakeholders interests within the ECAP+ development process.**

Legislative authority

**Staff capacity allocated in National/Regional/Local authorities in the process of Energy transition / Just transition in the region and ECAP creation**

Citizens participation

Local business

Vulnerable groups

Other groups

**If present.**

# IX. Financial assessment

## Financial instruments and opportunities

## Regional Sustainability Plans

## Actions and measures on energy prices

energy taxation

**Describe the general situation.**

Feed-in tariffs for energy communities

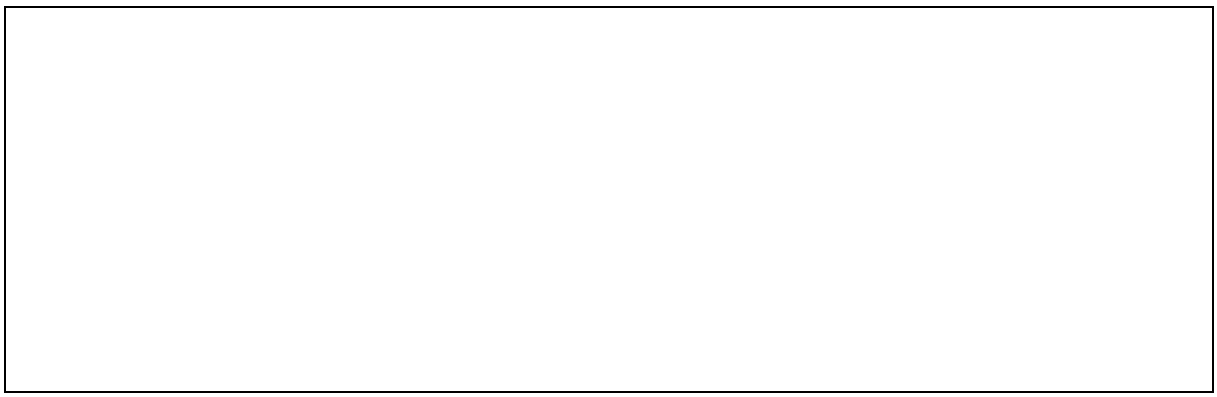
**Describe if it exists.**

# X. Implementation

## Implementation process

## Coordination and organizational structures

**That are created/assigned as a result.**



## List of Planned Implementation Actions

**List each of the planned actions. For Issues Addressed indicate the code of the action(s):**

- **Mitigation (M)**
- **Adaptation (A)**
- **Energy Poverty (EP)**
- **Energy Security (ES)**
- **Vulnerable Groups (VG)**

| Name of Action | Responsible Org. | Timeline | Brief Description | Estimated Costs | Financing Source | KPIs to Measure | Issues Addressed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Ex Street Lighting* | ** | *June-Aug 2026* | *Improve lighting in Annelinn district* | | | | *M, VG* |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

# XI. Monitoring

## Monitoring of CO2 emissions

**Preferably $CO_2$ and $CO_2$eq. Data collection procedures, intervals, data ownership and protection**

## Monitoring energy poverty status at regional/local level

**Describe general monitoring if it exists, monitoring of mitigation or adaptation measures that indicate or influence the energy poverty situation within the region)**

## Monitoring Tools Used