



# Swedish energy planning

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24 April 2009



# Skåne Energy Agency

- A regional energy agency in South of Sweden, established in 1998, originates from an EU-initiative (SAVE)
- Working with about 25 projects in the area of renewable energy and energy efficiency
- 12 employees
- One area is municipal energy planning
- Has helped 8 municipalities in Skåne, developing energy plans
- Are set to work with another 4 municipalities in Skåne





# Swedish term inobgy

- Climate strategies, energy plans, climate plans, energy strategies, climate and energy strategies are all expressions for about the same document
- Originates from:
  - Climate strategy, Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
  - Energy plan, Swedish National Energy Agency
- In Sweden an energy plan is working both with energy use and climate change = a Climate and Energy Strategy





# What is an energy plan?

- Two things;
  - An on going process where the climate and energy work is highlighted in the municipality and prioritized.
  - A physical document that deals with climate change and use of energy within the municipality.
- Could refer to the municipality as an organisation but most commonly referring to the municipality as a geographical area and and all sectors.





# What is an energy plan?

- Basic elements
  - Description of present situation
    - Use of energy
    - Greenhouse gases
  - Targets
    - Energy efficiency
    - Reduction of greenhouse gases
  - Action plan (measures)
  - Framework for follow up





# How to develop an energy plan?

1. Gaining support for the process
2. Description of the present situation
3. Strategical analysis
4. Setting targets
5. Communication strategy
6. Initiate projects and build up an action plan
7. Decision on plan and follow up





# How to develop an energy plan?

## 1. Gaining support for the process

- Gain support for the process from politicians and civil servants within the municipality.
- Establish a work organisation with a steering group, working group and reference group.

## 2. Description of present situation

- Gather data and statistics about the energy system and greenhouse gases within the municipality.
  - Different sources of statistics in different countries





# How to develop an energy plan?

## 3. Strategical analysis

- Carry out an analysis with starting point in the description of the present situation and prioritize which areas to work with.

## 4. Setting targets

- Make sure they correspond to other climate and energy targets in the municipality. Gain political support for the targets

## 5. Communication strategy

- A strategy for how the document/process is communicated internally and externally.





# How to develop an energy plan?

## 6. Action plan

- Identify projects using the strategical analysis strategisk analys
- Build up a structure within the projects (e.g responsibility, time plan, consequences, etc)
- Gather identified projects together with on going projects in an action plan

## 7. Decision on plan and follow up

- Build up a structure for follow up and revision of plan
- Let the municipal council decide on the energy plan





# Why develop an energy plan?

- A law states that each municipality should have a energy plan about (SFS 1977:439)
  - Production
  - Distribution
  - Use
  - Municipality should economize use of energy
- First do an analysis of the energy system and energy use – then carry out relevant measures
- Measures in the action plan can result in increasing local energy production – which can create work opportunities (production of biogas)





# Why develop an energy plan?

- Energy efficiency measures – save money
- One aim with the work is to reduce greenhouse gases – both in the interest of the municipality and the general public
- Coordination of climate and energy targets in different policy documents in the municipality
- A holistic perspective of the climate and energy matters – gives better control of the climate and energy situation in the municipality





# Experiences

-from municipal energy planning

- Difficulty to gather local statistics with good quality
- No coordination of climate change politics
- Meaning; who do what things to reach a reduction of greenhouse gases of 40 % to year 2020 in Sweden?
  - Government
  - Regional councils
  - Municipality
- Which roles and responsibility has different actors to reach the climate change targets?



# Factors of success

- Important that the working group in the municipality wants to work with energy and climate change planning
- Dedication from politicians and key positioned civil servants is very important
- Important to inform the steering group how the working process is proceed and gainging political support for the process
- Important to share new and old knowledge about climate change to politicians and civil servants

