www.islepact.eu

ISLAND SUSTAINABLE ENERGY ACTION PLAN

ISLAND OF NAXOS

Date **30/4/2012**

Executive summary

The Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades by signing the Pact of Islands takes action towards sustainable development and the fight against climate change at local level. Together with other Greek and European islands commits to meet the targets set by the European Union for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

The long-term vision of the local authorities is to succeed into restricting the rapidly increasing CO_2 emissions of the island by introducing the maximum amount of renewable energy sources in the energy production and demand side and by promoting the adoption of energy saving and efficiency in all activity sectors.

Objectives and Targets

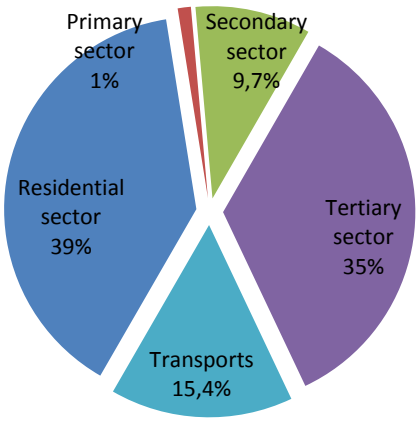
The Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades has developed different sustainable energy action plans, for each one of the islands under its administration, highlighting the special needs and potentials of each island. Individual priorities and targets are set for each island. The present action plan concerns the island of Naxos and sets clear and ambitious objectives and targets concerning the island's local energy policy.

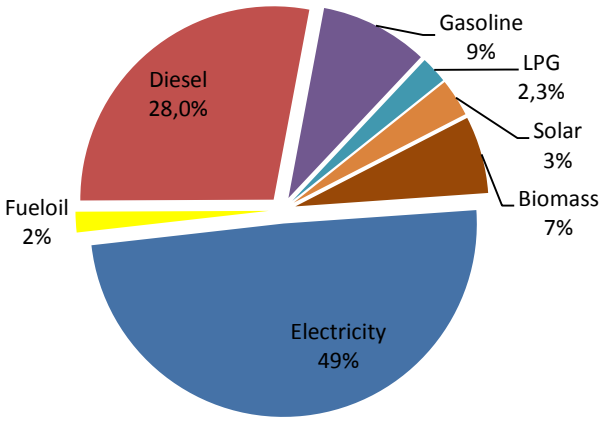
The objectives set for the target year 2020 focus on increasing the island's energy supply security, reducing its dependence on fuel imports and finally reducing the island's energy and CO_2 emissions footprint.

Specifically, the targets set for 2020 focus on reducing by 61% the primary energy demand and by 63% the CO_2 emissions in comparison to the projections of the business as usual scenario, meeting the 22% of the primary energy demand and the 40% of the electricity demand by the use of local renewable energy sources.

Energy balance and CO_2 emissions in the base year

The year 2005 was selected as base year for the energy planning process of Naxos' ISEAP, following the EU targets set for fighting climate change. In the following figures Naxos' energy profile for the year 2005 is shown. The strong dependence on fossil fuels is apparent.





Main fields of action

A wide range of actions is included in the action plan dealing with all the major activity sectors of the island. The selection of actions was carried out after considering several alternative scenarios with the scope to maximize the emissions reduction target with the minimum cost in the given time framework considering also the lately formulated national and local economic conditions.

Coordination structure

A two level coordination and organizational structure is decided in order to ensure the efficient implementation of the ISEAP. The steering committee on the one hand will take over the coordination during the ISEAP's different phases while on the other hand the work group will mainly focus on the realization of the actions, the monitoring of the ISEAP and the possible updating of the ISEAP contents.

Budget and Financing

The budget will be finalized upon the final approval of the ISEAP.

Securing the necessary financing sources and instruments for the successful implementation of the ISEAP will be one of the major challenges for the Municipality. The allocation of Municipal and Regional budget combined with loans, revolving funds, citizens cooperatives, third party financing, private investments and public and private sector partnerships are some of the financing schemes to be used for the realization of the ISEAP.

Contents

1. CONTEXT 1
1.1. Geography and territory 1
1.2. Demography 3
1.3. Economy 4
1.4. Political and administrative structures 4

2. OVERALL STRATEGY 6
2.1. Current framework and vision for the future 6
2.2. Objectives and targets 6
2.3. Strategic guidelines 7

3. ENERGY BALANCE AND EMISSION INVENTORY 8
3.1. Baseline situation 8
3.1.1. Final energy demand 8
3.1.2. Energy conversion 17
3.1.3. Primary energy demand 18
3.1.4. Emissions of carbon dioxide 19
3.2. Projections to 2020 – Business as usual scenario 24
3.2.1. Final energy demand 25
3.2.2. Energy conversion 27
3.2.3. Primary energy demand 27
3.2.4. Emissions of carbon dioxide 28
3.3. Projections to 2020 – Action plan scenario 30
3.3.1. Final energy demand 31
3.3.2. Energy conversion 33
3.3.3. Primary energy demand 34
3.3.4. Emissions of carbon dioxide 35

4. ACTIONS 40
4.1. Residential 41
4.2. Primary sector 43
4.3. Secondary sector 44
4.4. Tertiary sector 45
4.5. Transports 49
4.6. Secondary energy production and energy fluxes 51
4.7. Land use planning 52
4.8. Public procurement of products and services 52
4.9. Citizen and stakeholders 52

5. ORGANIZATIONAL AND FINANCIAL MECHANISMS 53
5.1. Coordination and organizational structures 53
5.2. Staff capacity 53
5.3. Involvement of stakeholders 54
5.4. Budget 54
5.5. Financing sources and instruments 54
5.6. Monitoring and follow-up 54

Tables

Table 1.1. Land use 2
Table 1.2. Population evolution (source: EL.STAT) 3
Table 1.3. Occupational Data per activity sector 4
Table 3.1. Final energy demand of the residential sector in base year 2005 [MWh] 9
Table 3.2. Final energy demand of the primary sector in base year 2005 [MWh] 11
Table 3.3. Final energy demand of the secondary sector in base year 2005 [MWh] 11
Table 3.4. Final energy demand of the tertiary sector in base year 2005 [MWh] 13
Table 3.5. Final energy demand of the transports sector in base year 2005 [MWh] 15
Table 3.6. Final energy demand per sector and energy carrier 17
Table 3.7. Primary energy demand per energy carrier [MWh] 18
Table 3.8. CO2 emissions of the residential sector per sub-sector and energy carrier [tons] 20

Table 3.9. CO2 emissions of the primary sector per sub-sector and energy carrier [tons] 21
Table 3.10. CO2 emissions of the secondary sector per sub-sector and energy carrier [tons] 21
Table 3.11. CO2 emissions of the tertiary sector per sub-sector and energy carrier [tons] 22
Table 3.12. CO2 emissions of the transports sector per sub-sector and energy carrier [tons] 23
Table 3.13. BAU Scenario final energy demand per sector and energy carrier in 2020 26
Table 3.14. ISEAP Scenario final energy demand per sector and energy carrier in 2020 32
Table 3.15. Contribution in the CO_2 emissions reduction of each sector in comparison to the BAU scenario in 2020 39
Table 4.1. ISEAP expected results in 2020 for evergy activity sector 40
Table 4.2. Details for the actions planned in the residential sector 43
Table 4.3. Summary table of the actions planned in the residential sector 43
Table 4.4. Details for the actions planned in the primary sector 43
Table 4.5. Summary table of the actions planned in the primary sector 43
Table 4.6. Details for the actions planned in the secondary sector 45
Table 4.7. Summary table of the actions planned in the secondary sector 45
Table 4.8. Details for the actions planned in the tertiary sector 49
Table 4.9. Summary table of the actions planned in the tertiaty sector 49
Table 4.10. Details for the actions planned in the transports sector 51
Table 4.11. Summary table of the actions planned in the transports sector 51
Table 4.12. Details for the actions planned in the secondary energy production sector 51
Table 4.13. Summary table of the actions planned in the secondary energy production sector 52

Figures

Figure 1.1. The Island of Naxos 3
Figure 3.1. Distribution of residential final energy demand among the different sub-sectors 9
Figure 3.2. Distribution of the residential sector FED to the different energy carriers 10
Figure 3.3. Distribution of hot water energy demand to the different energy carriers 10
Figure 3.4. Distribution of heating and cooling energy demand to the different energy carriers 10
Figure 3.5. Distribution of cooking energy demand to the different energy carriers 10
Figure 3.6. Distribution of the primary sector FED to the different energy carriers 11
Figure 3.7. Distribution of the secondary sector FED to the different sub-sectors 12
Figure 3.8. Distribution of the secondary sector FED to the different energy carriers 12
Figure 3.9. Distribution of manufacturing sector energy demand to the different energy carriers 12
Figure 3.10. Distribution of construction sector energy demand to the different energy carriers 12
Figure 3.11. Distribution of the tertiary sector FED to the different sub-sectors 13
Figure 3.12. Distribution of the tertiary sector FED to the different energy carriers 14
Figure 3.13. Distribution of wholesale and retail trade sector energy demand to the different energy carriers 14
Figure 3.14. Distribution of accommodation and food service activities sector energy demand to the different energy carriers 14
Figure 3.15. Distribution of general public administration and social security sector energy demand to the different energy carriers 14
Figure 3.16. Distribution of human health and social work activities sector energy demand to the different energy carriers 15
Figure 3.17. Distribution of education sector energy demand to the different energy carriers 15
Figure 3.18. Distribution of the transports sector FED to the different sub-sectors 16
Figure 3.19. Distribution of the tertiary sector FED to the different energy carriers 16
Figure 3.20. Distribution of Final Energy Demand to the different sectors 17
Figure 3.21. Distribution of Final Energy Demand to the different energy carriers 17
Figure 3.22. Distribution of Final Energy Demand to the different energy carriers 18
Figure 3.23. Primary energy demand distribution to the different energy carriers 19
Figure 3.24. Distribution of overall CO2 emissions from final use to the different sectors 19
Figure 3.25. CO2 emissions from final use in the residential sector 20
Figure 3.26. CO2 emissions from final use in the secondary sector 21
Figure 3.27. CO2 emissions from final use in the tertiary sector 22
Figure 3.28. CO2 emissions from final use in the transports sector 23
Figure 3.29. BAU Scenario – Growing trend of Primary Energy Demand 24
Figure 3.30. BAU Scenario – Growing trend of CO_2 emissions from final use 24
Figure 3.31. BAU Scenario – Final Energy Demand per energy source 25
Figure 3.32. BAU Scenario – Final Energy Demand per activity sector 25

Figure 3.33. BAU Scenario – Final Energy Demand per energy carrier in 2020 26
Figure 3.34. BAU Scenario – Final Energy Demand per sector in 2020 26
Figure 3.35. BAU Scenario – Secondary Energy Conversion 27
Figure 3.36. BAU Scenario – Primary Energy Demand projections per energy carrier 27
Figure 3.37. BAU Scenario – Primary Energy Demand per energy carrier in 2020 28
Figure 3.38. BAU Scenario – CO_2 emissions from final use projections per energy carrier 28
Figure 3.39. BAU Scenario – CO_2 emissions from final use per energy carrier in 2020 29
Figure 3.40. BAU Scenario – CO_2 emissions from final use projections per sector 29
Figure 3.41. ISEAP Scenario – Growing trend of Primary Energy Demand 30
Figure 3.42. ISEAP Scenario – Growing trend of CO_2 emissions from final use 30
Figure 3.43. ISEAP Scenario – Final Energy Demand per energy source 31
Figure 3.44. ISEAP Scenario – Final Energy Demand per activity sector 31
Figure 3.45. ISEAP Scenario – Final Energy Demand per energy carrier in 2020 32
Figure 3.46. ISEAP Scenario – Final Energy Demand per sector in 2020 32
Figure 3.47. ISEAP Scenario – Growth trend of Secondary Energy Conversion 33
Figure 3.48. ISEAP Scenario – Secondary Energy Conversion per energy carrier in 2020 33
Figure 3.49. ISEAP Scenario – Growth trend of Primary Energy Demand per energy carrier 34
Figure 3.50. ISEAP Scenario – Primary Energy Demand per energy carrier in 2020 34
Figure 3.51. ISEAP Scenario – Growth trend of CO_2 emissions from final use per energy carrier 35
Figure 3.52. ISEAP Scenario – CO_2 emissions from final use per energy carrier in 2020 35
Figure 3.53. ISEAP Scenario – CO_2 emissions from final use projections per sector 36
Figure 3.54. Comparison of CO_2 emissions from final use between BAU and ISEAP Scenarios in the residential sector 36
Figure 3.55. Comparison of CO_2 emissions from final use between BAU and ISEAP Scenarios in the primary sector 37
Figure 3.56. Comparison of CO_2 emissions from final use between BAU and ISEAP Scenarios in the secondary sector 37
Figure 3.57. Comparison of CO_2 emissions from final use between BAU and ISEAP Scenarios in the tertiary sector 38
Figure 3.58. Comparison of CO_2 emissions from final use between BAU and ISEAP Scenarios in the transports sector 38
Figure 3.59. Comparison of CO_2 emissions from final use between BAU and ISEAP Scenarios in the secondary energy conversion sector 39

1. CONTEXT

1.1. Geography and territory

Naxos is the biggest island among the Cycladic group of Islands. It is located to the southeast of Athens and placed right in the centre of the Aegean Sea. Its shape is almost round and covers an area of 440 km^2. The coastline of Naxos is 150 km long with both sandy and rocky beaches.

To the east a mountain range cuts across it. Streams flowing from this mountainous area course across the island in all directions. Among its tallest mountains are Zas (1.004m – the highest mountain in the Cyclades), Fanari (903m) and Koronos (992m). From the peak of Zas one can see the whole of Naxos and all the surrounding Cycladic islands. On the eastern side of the mountain range there are deep gorges and small cultivated valleys, such as that of Apollonas and Lionas.

In the centre of Naxos is the plain of Tragea, bursting with all kinds of tress. On the western side there are lush green valleys watered from the springs, such as Melanes, Potamia and Eggares. Livadi is a large and fertile plain stretching from the southern side of Hora down to the south-westerly coast. Naxos' greatest assets are its long, sandy beaches. The southern shores of the island, from Hora to Moutsouna, abound in beautiful beaches.

Its fertile soil has enabled Naxos to be self-sufficient in terms of agricultural and livestock products. The soil of Naxos also offers two famous and highly-prized natural resources: marble and emery. The white, brilliant marble quarried today in Naxos is essentially the marble which was used to carve the famous Neolithic Cycladic statuettes and the classical kouroi (life-size statues of young males).

There are about 20.000 people living on Naxos today. They main source of income is agriculture and animal farming, but also commerce, marble quarrying and in the last 20 years, tourism. About a quarter of the population lives in Hora; most of the locals live in the villages.

There are about 40 villages varying in size, whose inhabitants remain unaffected by the busy world of tourism. These people still follow the old ways, still populating the inland parts. These settlements were built there so as to be undetectable from the sea: the people feared the pirates, who terrorized the inhabitants of the Aegean islands for many centuries. For this reason the Naxians made their living from farming and animal husbandry, rather than from the sea. Strange as it may sound, only in the past few years, with the development of tourism, the Naxians started to build settlements on the coast. It is the inhabitants of the villages who have kept the spirit of the island alive, by preserving the bonds with the history, the traditions and the local culture of Naxos, safeguarding their heritage by making it part of their everyday life. There is in Naxos an important,

lively musical tradition which is apparent in the inexhaustible flow of talented musicians, dancers and songwriters.

Naxos generally has extremely moderate temperatures but its proximity to the sea creates humid conditions as well. Summers and winters are typically mild on Naxos. The popular wind "Meltemi" blows across the island from the north during the summer months and its strength increases from the middle of July to the middle of August. Due to the island's location right at the centre of the Cycladic, the winds tend to be stronger and make it a perfect haven for windsurfers.

In terms of infrastructure, road network is quite extensive because of the large area of the island, though not always in very good condition. There are problems with the local land transportation and the connection with the port of Piraeus, because of limited services.

The following table presents the land use as percentage of the total area of the island.

Area under cultivation and fallow land	Pastures	Forests	Area under water	Areas occupied by the locality (buildings, roads, etc)	Other areas
23.0%	62.7%	2.4%	4.1%	1.6%	6.2%

Table 1.1. Land use

Figure 1.1. The Island of Naxos

1.2. Demography

Regarding the variation in the population of Naxos, by the '80s had a raising tendency. According to current demographics, there is an increased population of the island by almost 16%, which is consistent with the overall population growth of the Cyclades prefecture (18.3%).

Year	Population	Growth rate
1981	14037	-
1991	14838	+5.7%
2001	17646	+15.9%

Table 1.2. Population evolution (source: EL.STAT)

1.3. Economy

Agriculture is an important economic sector with various vegetable and fruit crops as well as cattle breeding, making Naxos the most self-sufficient island in the Cyclades. Naxos is also known within Greece for its potatoes.

The secondary sector follows quite the path of the prefecture of Cyclades. Therefore, the sector with the greatest growth is that of construction, food and beverage industry.

Tourism is the most increased sector for Naxos.

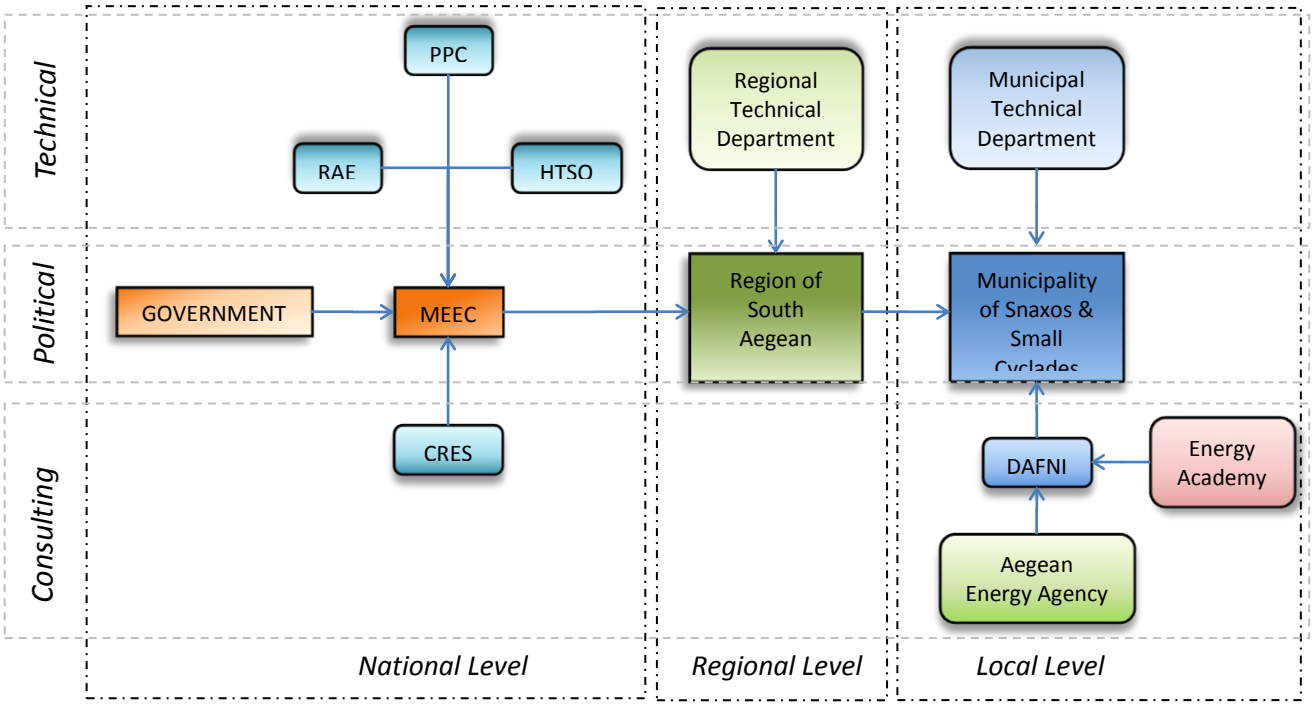
Activity Sectors	Percentage (%)
Primary	22,6
Secondary	22,5
Tertiary	49,5

Table 1.3. Occupational Data per activity sector

1.4. Political and administrative structures

Naxos belongs in the region of South Aegean and with the late administrative reformation the former municipalities with the small islands Donoussa, Iraklia, Koufonissia and Schinoussa consolidated into the municipaity of Naxos and Small Cyclades.

The political and administrative organisational structure of Naxos island in relation to the energy field and sustainable development is presented in the following diagram.



PPC: Public Power Corporation

RAE: Regularity Authority for Energy

HTSO: Hellenic Transmission System Operator S.A.

MEECC: Ministry of Environment Energy & Climate Change

CRES: Centre for Renewable Energy Sources

DAFNI: Network of Aegean Islands for Sustainability

2. OVERALL STRATEGY

2.1. Current framework and vision for the future

Naxos island, located at the centre of the Cyclades complex, makes it a commercial, administrative and communication hub for the surrounding islands. However, Naxos is also a rather popular touristic destination and as a result the population of the island is increasing during summertime when tourists and people with origins from the island arrive.

The permanent population of the island is expected to rise by 10% in 2020, resulting also to increasing energy demand. According to the business as usual scenario the CO2 emissions for the island of Naxos are expected to increase by 57% until 2020 in comparison to 2005 levels.

Naxos is electrically interconnected with several neighbouring islands with the power station located in Paros island, using mainly diesel and fuel oil as primary energy source. Also, large amounts of fossil fuels are imported to the island through boat transfers to cover mainly the demand of the transport and heating sectors. In present a wind farm and a small PV station are installed also on the island. However, the island still relies greatly to energy imports.

In this sense, the Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades aims to reduce the dependence of the island from energy imports by promoting the local energy production through small and medium scale RES installations with the expectation to cover 17% of the island's primary energy demand in 2020. In addition to that in order to increase the energy security of the island and reduce the per capita cost of energy and energy footprint demand side management actions will be promote and implemented by the municipality setting an example of effective energy saving and increased energy efficiency.

2.2. Objectives and targets

In December 2008 the EU adopted an integrated energy and climate change policy, including ambitious targets[1] for 2020. It hopes to set Europe on the right track - towards a sustainable future with a low-carbon, energy-efficient economy by:

- cutting greenhouse gases by 20% (30% if international agreement is reached)
- reducing energy consumption by 20% through increased energy efficiency
- meeting 20% of our energy needs from renewable sources.

[1] The targets refer to accumulated result among the whole of EU. However, the targets differ among the Member States.

Greece as an EU Member State must comply with the EU policy. The targets on national level are translated into 4% reduction of greenhouse gases according to 2005 levels and 18% penetration of renewable energy sources into the gross energy consumption

The Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades by signing the Pact of Islands and developing a concrete ISEAP commits to take actions on local level towards sustainability.

The objectives set for 2020 focus on:

a. Increasing energy supply security
b. Reducing dependence on energy imports
c. Reducing the island's energy and CO_2 emissions footprint

The targets set for 2020 focus on:

a. Reducing by 61% the primary energy demand in comparison to the BAU scenario
b. Reducing by 63% the CO_2 emissions in comparison to the BAU scenario
c. Reducing by 21% the CO_2 emissions in comparison to 2005 levels, going beyond the national targets and reaching the average target for the whole EU
d. Meeting the 22% of the primary energy demand by renewable energy sources
e. Meeting the 40% of the electricity demand by the use of local renewable energy sources

2.3. Strategic guidelines

The ISEAP strategic guidelines to achieve the objectives and targets set by the Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades can be summarized in the following five (5) points:

1. Take advantage of the local renewable energy sources for electricity and heat production
2. Substitute fossil fuels with electricity to be produced locally from RES installations
3. Implement actions towards sustainability by the Municipality to set an example for the rest of the island
4. Increase energy efficiency and responsible energy saving behaviours from the end users to reduce the energy imports
5. Involve the visitors of the island to the realization of the ISEAP

3. ENERGY BALANCE AND EMISSION INVENTORY

3.1. Baseline situation

The year 2005 is chosen as the baseline year. In order to carry on with the energy modelling of the Business As Usual (BAU) and ISEAP scenarios a detailed, accurate and concrete description of the baseline situation is needed.

A bottom-up calculation approach was adopted making use of the in-house modelling tools to calculate the energy profile of the island. Several input data were employed either as a direct information of energy amounts (i.e. final energy demand of the sectors solely related to the municipality, fuel mix for the electricity production, etc.) or indirect statistical and general information supplied to the modelling tools (i.e. energy demand profile of different consumers, typical efficiency of technologies in use, etc.). For this purpose several questionnaires and energy audits were circulated to the different demand and production sectors with the active participation of the local authorities and dedicated working groups. Especially, it should be pointed out that information related to the energy behaviour and demand profile of the residential sector was gathered through an extensive collaboration with the local schools. The students circulated energy audits to their parents' and neighbouring houses collecting valuable information for the ISEAP and becoming active participants to the ISEAP development. Climate change, renewable energy sources, energy efficiency and energy saving were some of the subjects that the students got affiliated through this process.

Energy data related solely to the municipality (municipal buildings, public lighting, municipal equipment and facilities, etc.) were gathered in a consistent way creating an energy data base for the past years, starting from 2005, supplied from the energy bills stored in the municipal records. The foundations for the monitoring of the municipal energy profile were set providing to the municipality a substantial long-term insight to their energy demands and costs.

The information gathered in present time were projected back to 2005 taking into consideration the recorded demand growth rates of the last years. However, in many cases energy data depicting the values of 2005 were directly available.

3.1.1. Final energy demand

Residential sector

In the following table the results of the energy modelling of the base year are presented for the residential sector. The energy carriers most in use in the domestic sector are electricity and diesel with the latter one mainly covering the space heating needs of the houses. LPG is mainly used for heating and cooking purposes, similarly with biomass which translated to simple firewood burnt in most cases in open fireplaces. Finally solar

energy is solely attributed to water heating demand through the solar water heater appliances.

	Electricity	Diesel	LPG	Solar	Biomass	Total
Residential	**30.899**	**31.684**	**4.054**	**4.330**	**8.937**	**79.904**
Hot water	5.132	4.186	0	4.330	1.299	**14.948**
Heating and cooling	10.918	27.498	2.324	0	6.197	**46.936**
Lighting	4.125	0	0	0	0	**4.125**
Cooking	2.883	0	1.730	0	1.441	**6.054**
Refrigerator and freezers	4.046	0	0	0	0	**4.046**
Laundry machines and dryers	246	0	0	0	0	**246**
Dish washing	345	0	0	0	0	**345**
Tv sets	320	0	0	0	0	**320**
Other electric appliances	2.883	0	0	0	0	**2.883**

Table 3.1. Final energy demand of the residential sector in base year 2005 [MWh]

In the following figures the distribution of final energy demand of the residential sector among the different sub-sectors (see Figure 3.1) and energy carriers (see Figure 3.2) is presented. The heating and cooling sub-sector is by far the most energy demanding area followed by the hot water demand. Also the energy demand distribution to the different energy carriers of the main sub-sectors is depicted in Figure 3.3 and Figure 3.4 and Figure 3.5.

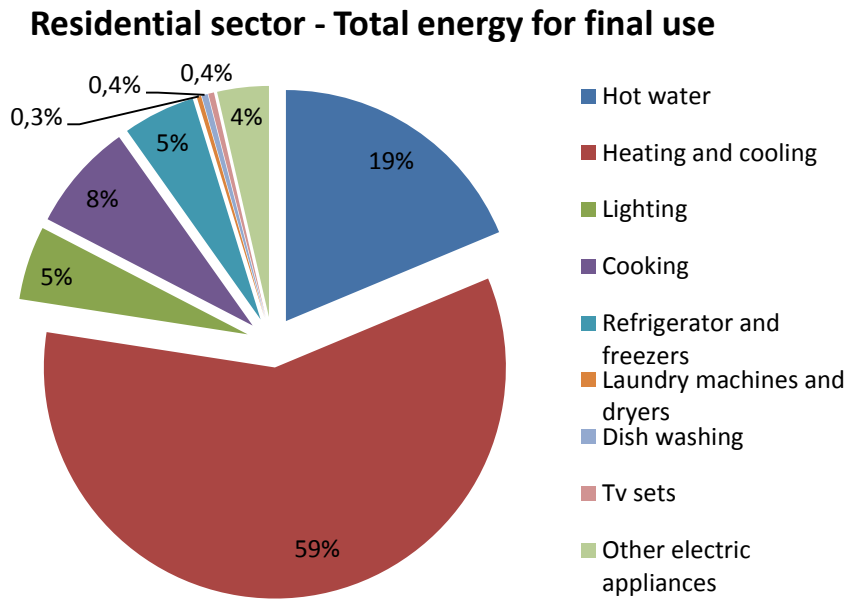


Figure 3.1. Distribution of residential final energy demand among the different sub-sectors

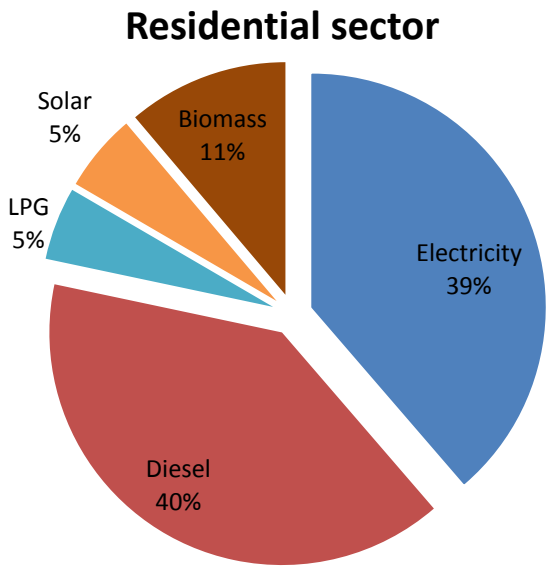


Figure 3.2. Distribution of the residential sector FED to the different energy carriers

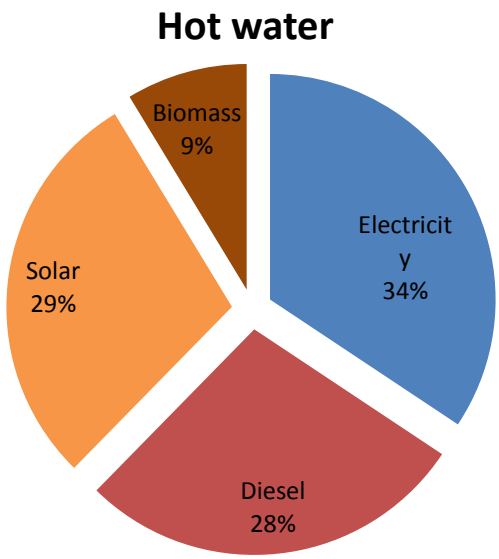


Figure 3.3. Distribution of hot water energy demand to the different energy carriers

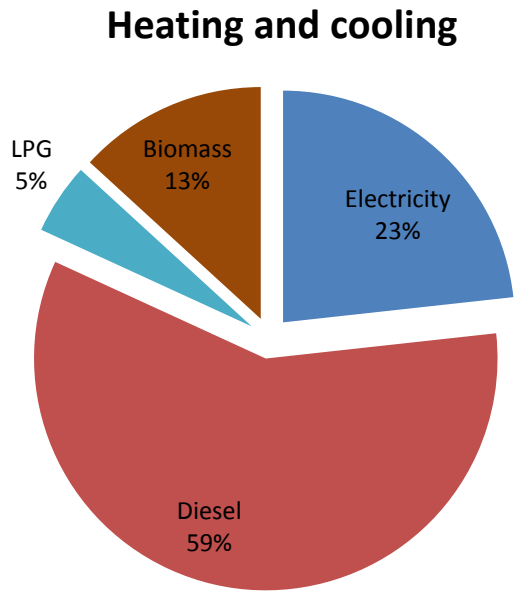


Figure 3.4. Distribution of heating and cooling energy demand to the different energy carriers

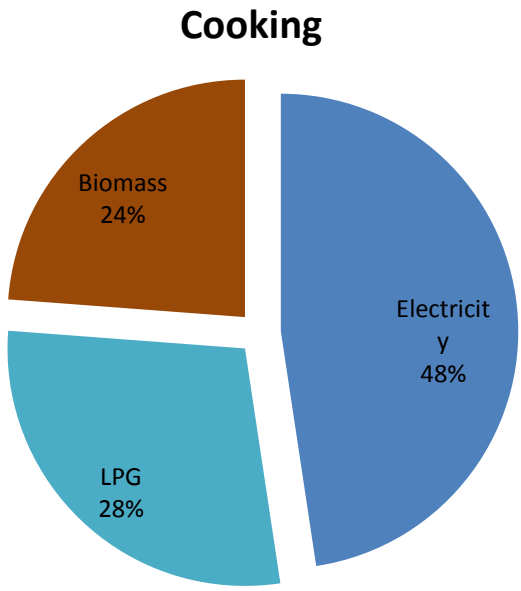


Figure 3.5. Distribution of cooking energy demand to the different energy carriers

Primary sector

In the following table the results of the energy modelling of the base year are presented for the primary sector corresponding mainly to the energy demand of the agricultural and partially fishing activities. The energy carriers most in use are electricity, diesel and biomass covering the energy needs for irrigation, heating and cooling, lighting and operation of general instruments and equipment.

In the figure, following the table, a graphical analysis of the primary sector energy demand distribution to respective energy carriers is shown.

	Electricity	Diesel	Biomass	Total
Primary sector	**1.630**	**295**	**337**	**2.261**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.630	295	337	**2.261**

Table 3.2. Final energy demand of the primary sector in base year 2005 [MWh]

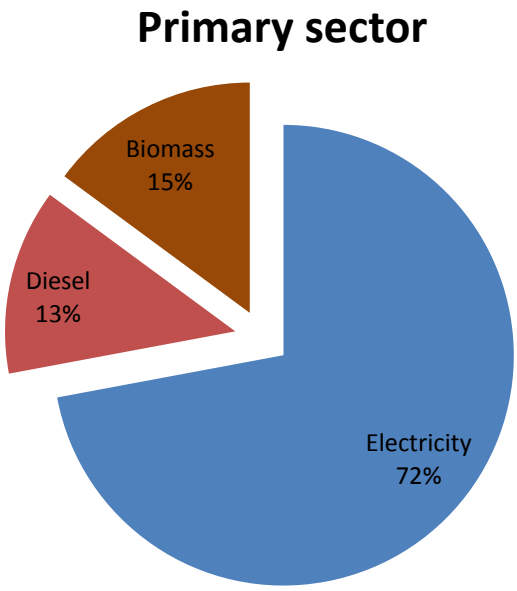


Figure 3.6. Distribution of the primary sector FED to the different energy carriers

Secondary sector

In the following table the results of the energy modelling of the base year are presented for the secondary sector. The energy carriers most in use are electricity, diesel and fueloil.

The manufacturing and construction sub-sectors are the most energy demanding areas of the secondary sector, in Figure 3.9 and Figure 3.10, the energy demand distribution to the respective energy carriers is shown.

	Electricity	Fueloil	Diesel	LPG	Solar	Biomass	Total
Secondary sector	**8.298**	**3.520**	**3.679**	**371**	**209**	**3.779**	**19.856**
Manufacturing	4.724	2.640	2.759	371	209	3.779	**14.483**
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1.999	0	0	0	0	0	**1.999**
Construction	1.575	880	920	0	0	0	**3.374**

Table 3.3. Final energy demand of the secondary sector in base year 2005 [MWh]

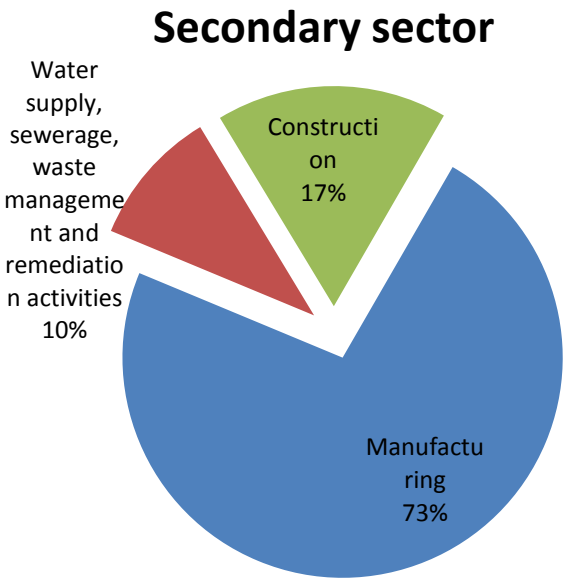


Figure 3.7. Distribution of the secondary sector FED to the different sub-sectors

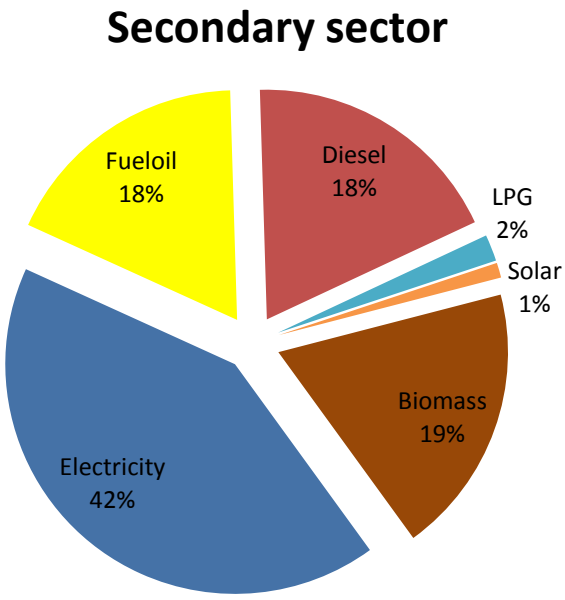


Figure 3.8. Distribution of the secondary sector FED to the different energy carriers

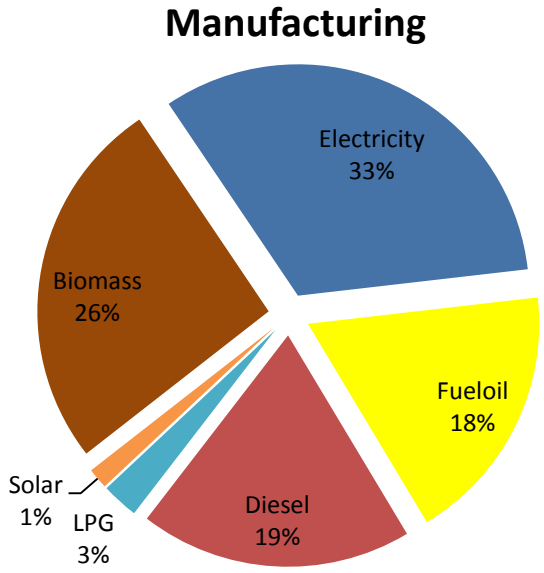


Figure 3.9. Distribution of manufacturing sector energy demand to the different energy carriers

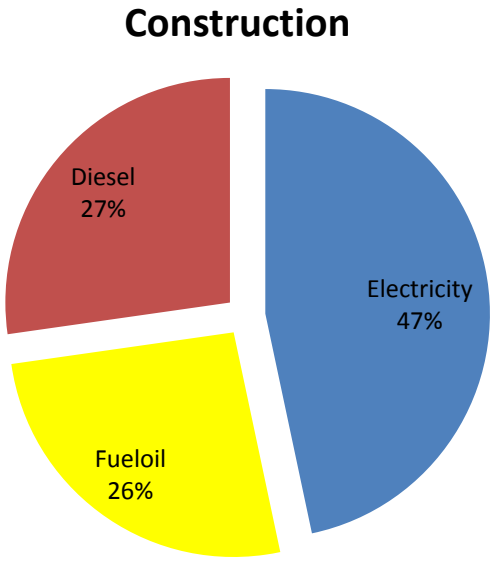


Figure 3.10. Distribution of construction sector energy demand to the different energy carriers

Tertiary sector

In the following table the results of the energy modelling of the base year are presented for the tertiary sector. The energy carriers most in use in the tertiary sector are by far electricity followed by diesel. LPG and biomass (in the form of charcoal) are mainly used in restaurants for cooking purposes, whereas solar energy is solely attributed to water heating demand mainly in hotels.

In the following figures the distribution of final energy demand of the tertiary sector among the different sub-sectors (see Figure 3.11) and the energy demand distribution to the different energy carriers of the main sub-sectors (see Figure 3.13 – Figure 3.17) are depicted.

	Electricity	Diesel	LPG	Solar	Biomass	Total
Tertiary sector	**59.849**	**8.653**	**179**	**1.914**	**132**	**70.726**
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	17.763	1.517	0	147	0	**19.428**
Accommodation and food service activities	25.789	4.706	179	1.664	132	**32.470**
General public administration and social security	1.767	483	0	0	0	**2.251**
Education	675	803	0	0	0	**1.477**
Human health and social work activities	125	93	0	0	0	**218**
Other services	12.311	1.052	0	102	0	**13.464**
Public lighting	1.418	0	0	0	0	**1.418**

Table 3.4. Final energy demand of the tertiary sector in base year 2005 [MWh]

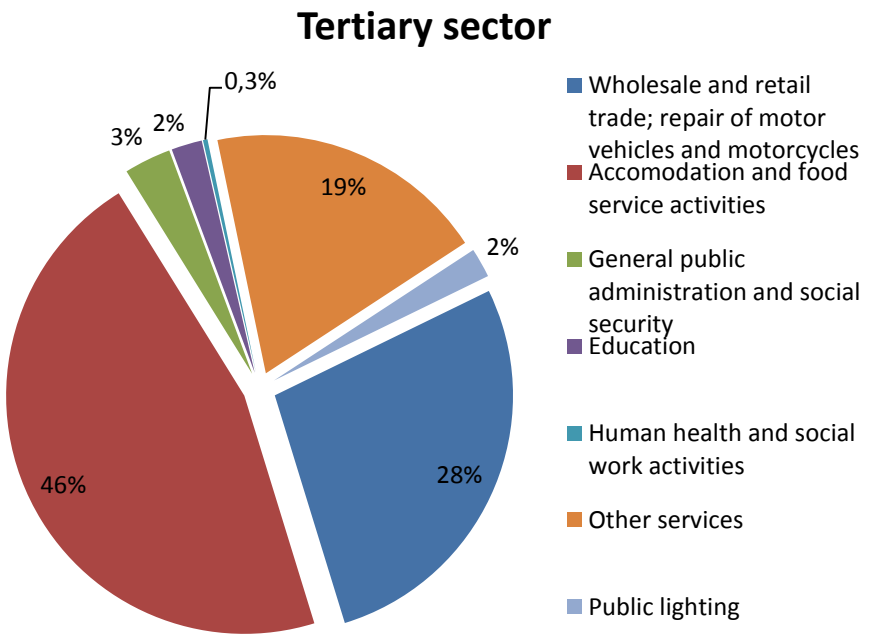


Figure 3.11. Distribution of the tertiary sector FED to the different sub-sectors

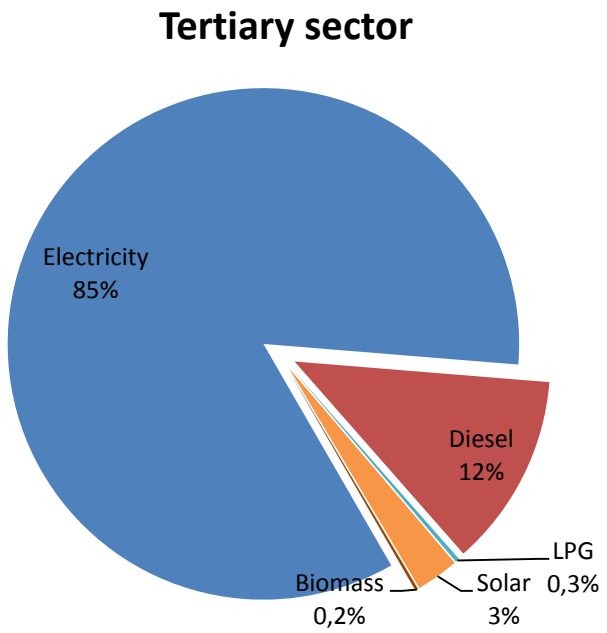


Figure 3.12. Distribution of the tertiary sector FED to the different energy carriers

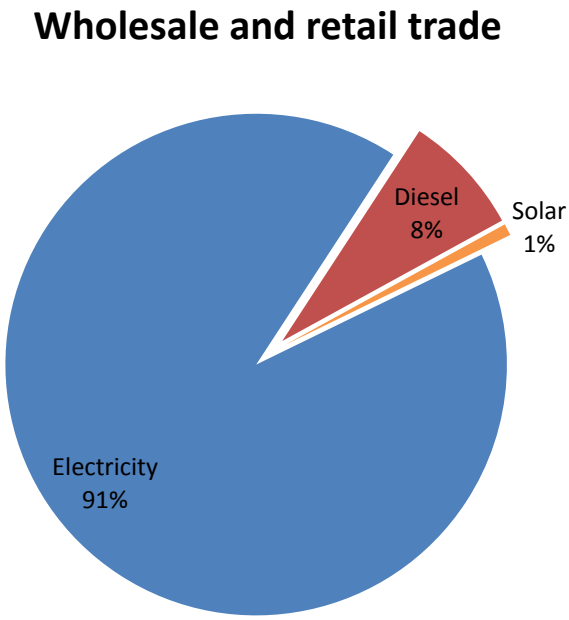


Figure 3.13. Distribution of wholesale and retail trade sector energy demand to the different energy carriers

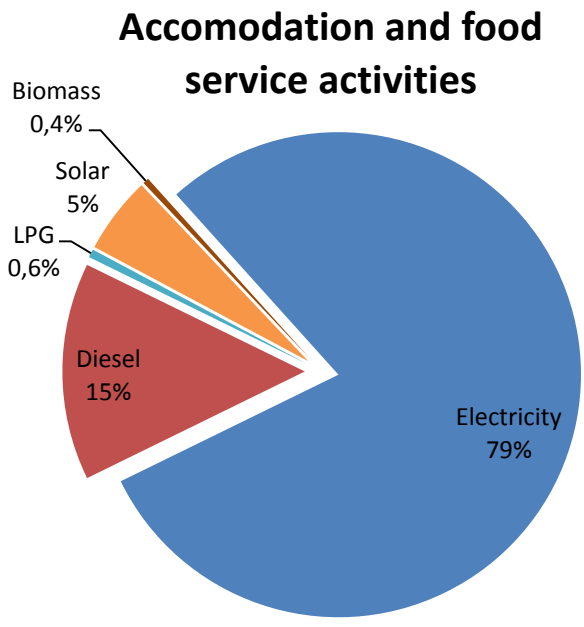


Figure 3.14. Distribution of accommodation and food service activities sector energy demand to the different energy carriers

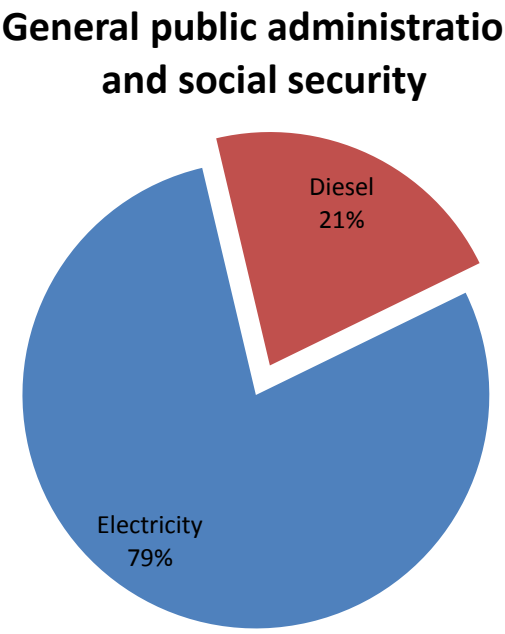


Figure 3.15. Distribution of general public administration and social security sector energy demand to the different energy carriers

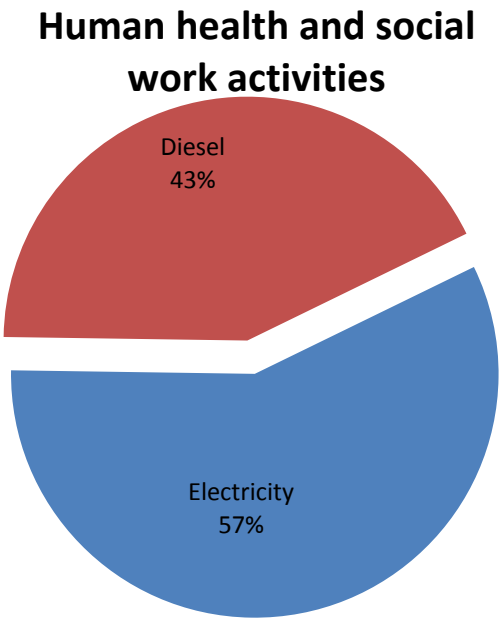


Figure 3.16. Distribution of human health and social work activities sector energy demand to the different energy carriers

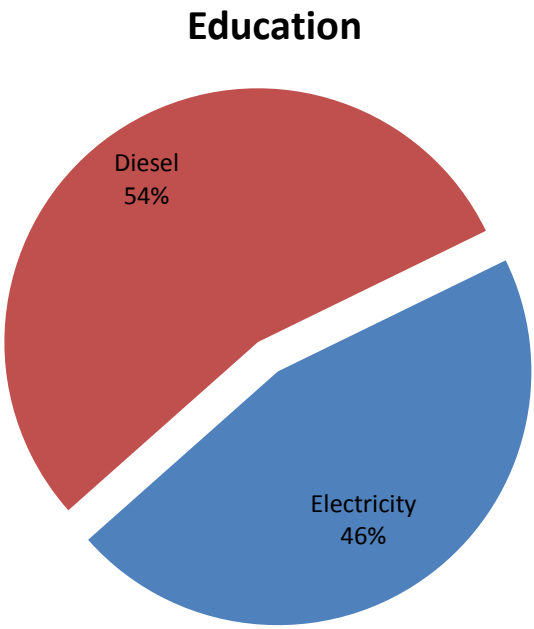


Figure 3.17. Distribution of education sector energy demand to the different energy carriers

Transports sector

In the following table the results of the energy modelling of the base year are presented for the transports sector.

In the following figures the distribution of final energy demand of the transports sector among the different sub-sectors (see Figure 3.18) and the energy demand distribution to the different energy carriers of (see Figure 3.19) are depicted.

	Diesel	Gasoline	Total
Transports (vehicles)	**12.903**	**18.481**	**31.384**
Passenger transport by road (public transport, taxi, tourism, transfers, etc.)	571	132	**702**
Freight transport by road and removal services	9.417	2.171	**11.588**
Other fleet for public and private services	28	149	**177**
Private transports	2.888	16.029	**18.917**

Table 3.5. Final energy demand of the transports sector in base year 2005 [MWh]

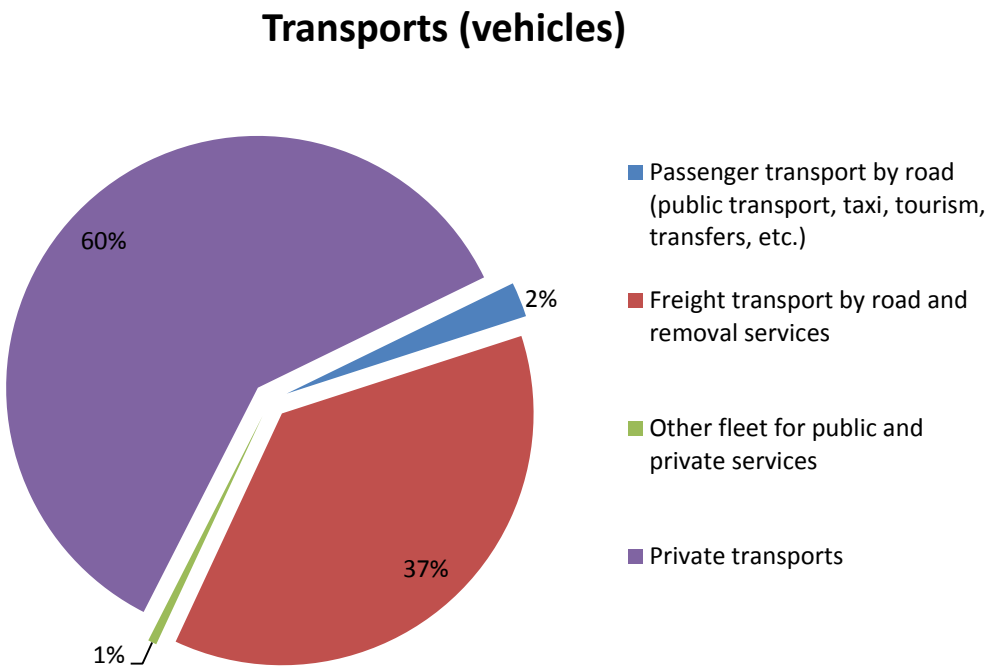


Figure 3.18. Distribution of the transports sector FED to the different sub-sectors

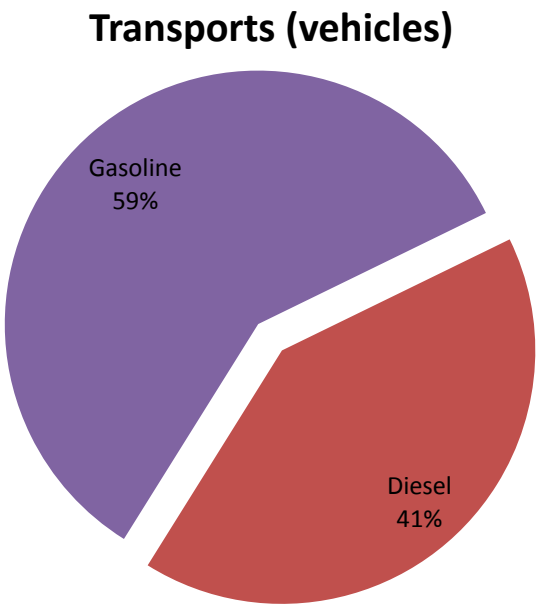


Figure 3.19. Distribution of the tertiary sector FED to the different energy carriers

Overall results

In the following table the overall results of the energy modelling of the base year are presented for the total final energy demand.

In the following figures the distribution of total final energy demand among the different sectors (see Figure 3.20) and the energy demand distribution to the different energy carriers of (see Figure 3.21) are depicted.

Energy carrier		Residential [MWh]	Primary sector [MWh]	Secondary sector [MWh]	Tertiary sector [MWh]	Transports [MWh]	TOTAL [MWh]
Centralized Energy services	Electricity	30.899	1.630	8.298	59.849		100.675
Fossil fuels	Fueloil			3.520			3.520
	Diesel	31.684	295	3.679	8.653	12.903	57.213
	Gasoline					18.481	18.481
	LPG	4.054		371	179		4.604
Renewable Energy sources	Solar	4.330		209	1.914		6.453
	Biomass	8.937	337	3.779	132		13.185
TOTAL		**79.904**	**2.261**	**19.856**	**70.726**	**31.384**	**204.131**

Table 3.6. Final energy demand per sector and energy carrier

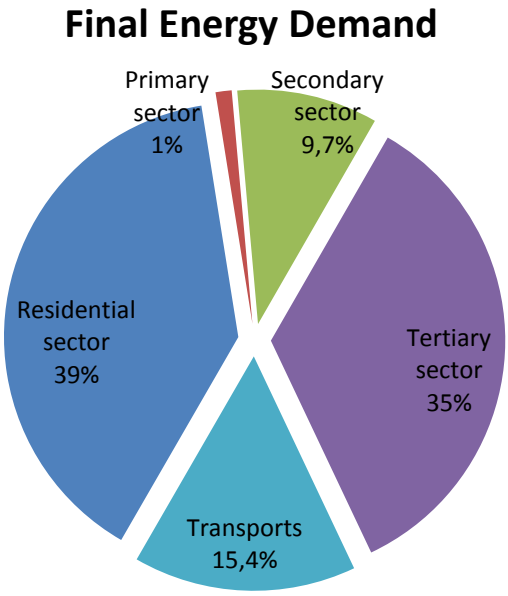


Figure 3.20. Distribution of Final Energy Demand to the different sectors

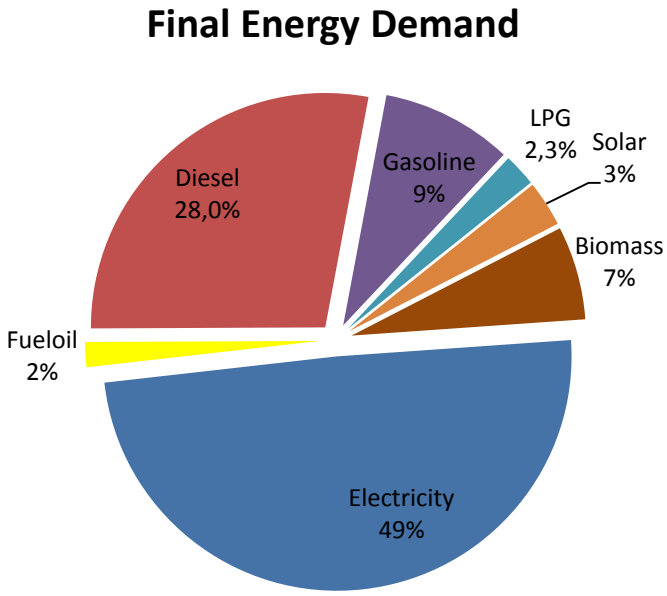


Figure 3.21. Distribution of Final Energy Demand to the different energy carriers

3.1.2. Energy conversion

Naxos as an electrically interconnected island to a local island network is considered to produce electricity through the local power station located on the neighbouring island of Paros. The thermal station capacity and fossil fuel consumption is assumed to be shared among the interconnected islands. Also, part of the electricity demand is covered from the existing wind park in 2005.

There are no district heating or cooling installations.

In the following figure the electricity demand distribution to the different energy carriers is presented.

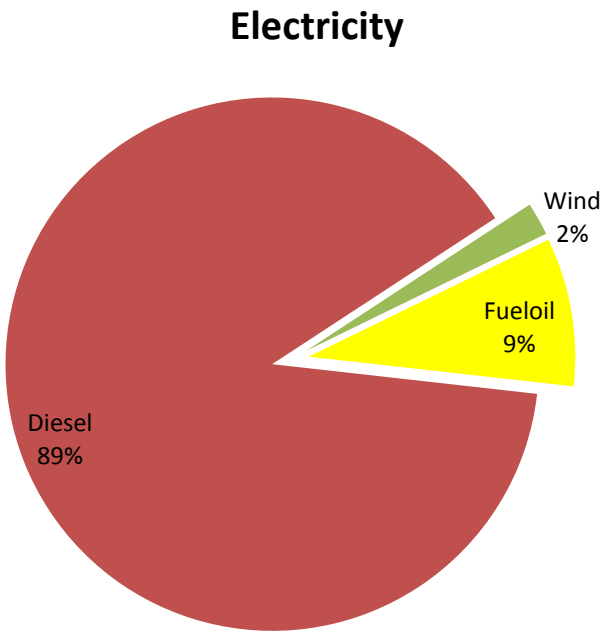


Figure 3.22. Distribution of Final Energy Demand to the different energy carriers

3.1.3. Primary energy demand

Only a fraction of 5,4% of the primary energy demand is covered by renewable energy sources and the remaining amounts are met through fossil fuel local consumption, with diesel being the dominant fossil fuel mainly because of the electricity and heating energy demand.

PRIMARY ENERGY DEMAND					
Fossil fuels [MWh]					**TOTAL**
Fueloil	Diesel	Gasoline	LPG	**Sub-total**	**401.555**
30.702	326.016	18.481	4.604	379.802	
Renewable energy sources [MWh]					
Hydro	Wind	Solar	Biomass	**Sub-total**	
0	2.114	6.453	13.185	21.752	

Table 3.7. Primary energy demand per energy carrier [MWh]

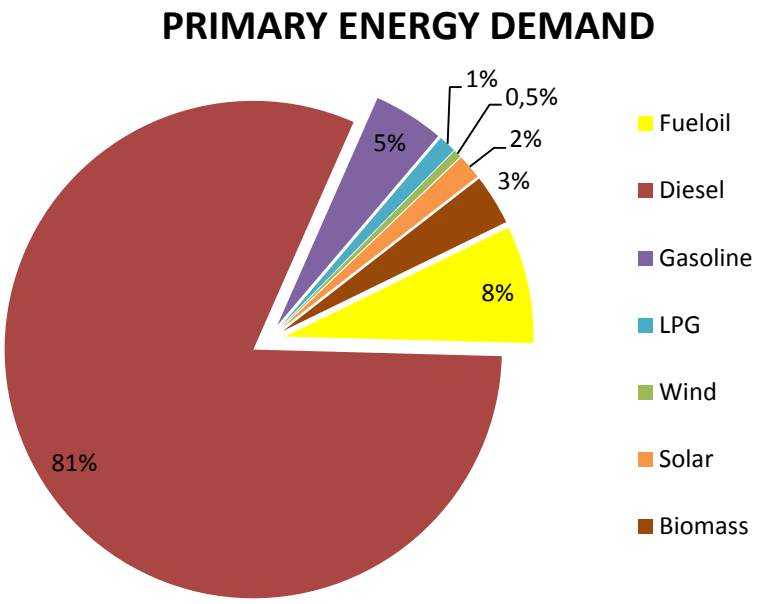


Figure 3.23. Primary energy demand distribution to the different energy carriers

3.1.4. Emissions of carbon dioxide

In the following tables and figures the emitted CO_2 from the locally consumed fossil fuels and the electricity imported are presented. For the latter amounts, the national CO_2 factor for electricity production is employed whereas generally for CO_2 emissions generated by fossil fuels consumption the proposed CO_2 factors from IPCC are used.

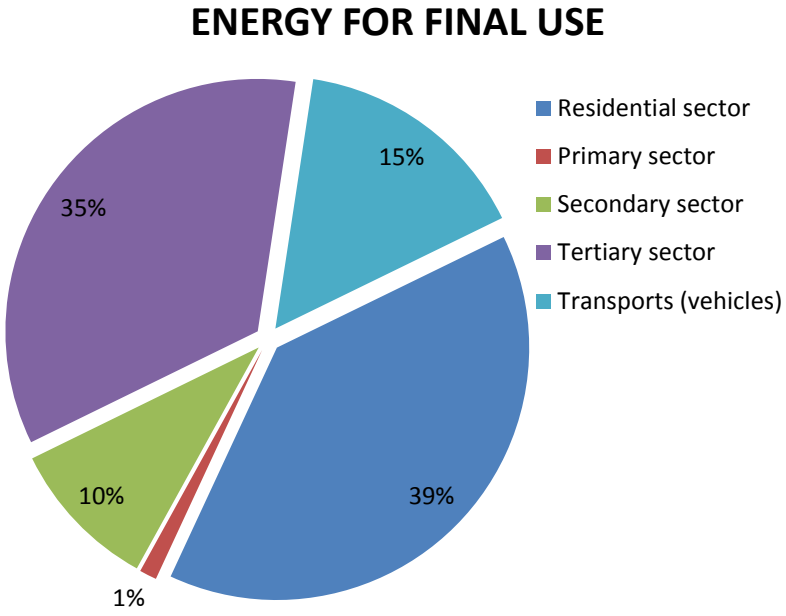


Figure 3.24. Distribution of overall CO2 emissions from final use to the different sectors

Residential sector

	Electricity	Diesel	LPG	Total
Residential sector	**24.355**	**8.460**	**973**	**33.788**
Hot water	4.045	1.118	0	**5.163**
Heating and cooling	8.606	7.342	558	**16.505**
Lighting	3.252	0	0	**3.252**
Cooking	2.272	0	415	**2.688**
Refrigerator and freezers	3.189	0	0	**3.189**
Laundry machines and dryers	194	0	0	**194**
Dish washing	272	0	0	**272**
Tv sets	252	0	0	**252**
Other electric appliances	2.272	0	0	**2.272**

Table 3.8. CO2 emissions of the residential sector per sub-sector and energy carrier [tons]

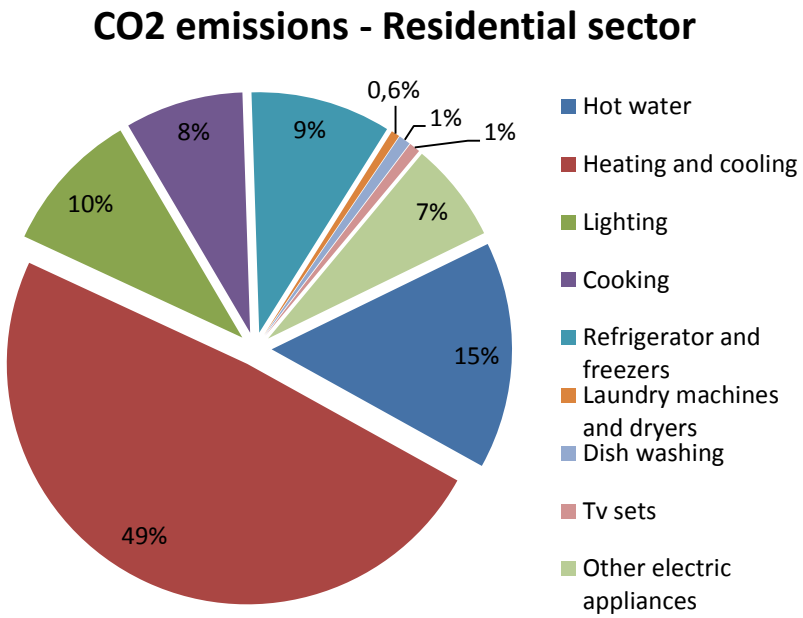


Figure 3.25. CO2 emissions from final use in the residential sector

Primary sector

	Electricity	Diesel	Total
Primary sector	**1.284**	**79**	**1.363**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.284	79	**1.363**

Table 3.9. CO2 emissions of the primary sector per sub-sector and energy carrier [tons]

Secondary sector

	Electricity	Fueloil	Diesel	LPG	Total
Secondary sector	**6.541**	**982**	**982**	**89**	**8.594**
Manufacturing	3.724	736	737	89	**5.286**
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1.575	0	0	0	**1.575**
Construction	1.241	245	246	0	**1.732**

Table 3.10. CO2 emissions of the secondary sector per sub-sector and energy carrier [tons]

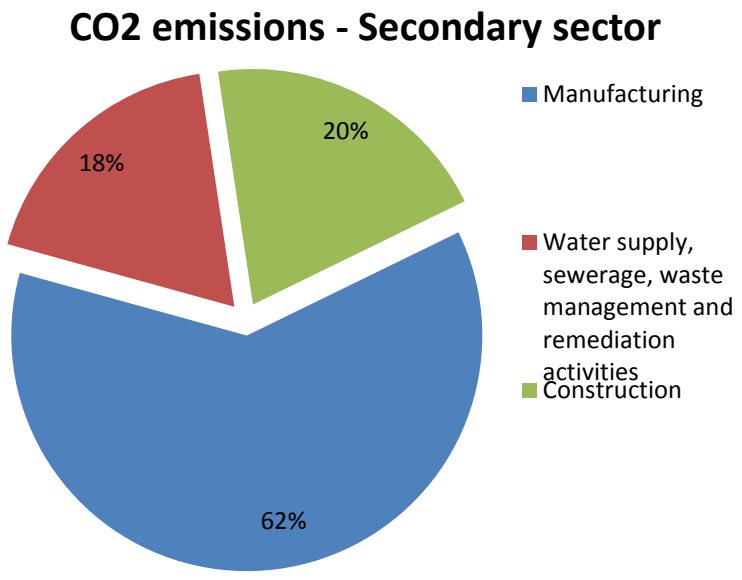


Figure 3.26. CO2 emissions from final use in the secondary sector

Tertiary sector

	Electricity	Diesel	LPG	Total
Tertiary sector	**47.174**	**2.310**	**43**	**49.527**
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	14.001	405	0	**14.407**
Accommodation and food service activities	20.328	1.256	43	**21.627**
General public administration and social security	1.393	129	0	**1.522**
Education	0	0	0	**0**
Human health and social work activities	532	214	0	**746**
Other services	99	25	0	**124**
Public lighting	9.704	281	0	**9.984**

Table 3.11. CO2 emissions of the tertiary sector per sub-sector and energy carrier [tons]

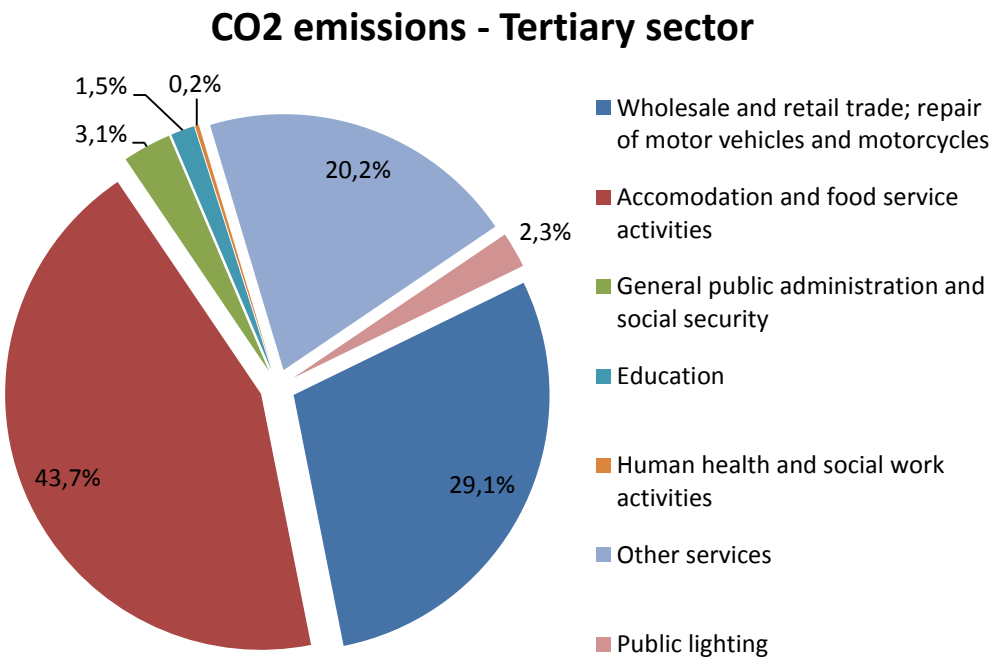


Figure 3.27. CO2 emissions from final use in the tertiary sector

Transports sector

	Diesel	Gasoline	Total
Transports (vehicles)	**3.445**	**4.602**	**8.047**
Passenger transport by road (public transport, taxi, tourism, transfers, etc.)	152	33	**185**
Freight transport by road and removal services	2.514	541	**3.055**
Other fleet for public and private services	7	37	**44**
Private transports	771	3.991	**4.762**

Table 3.12. CO2 emissions of the transports sector per sub-sector and energy carrier [tons]

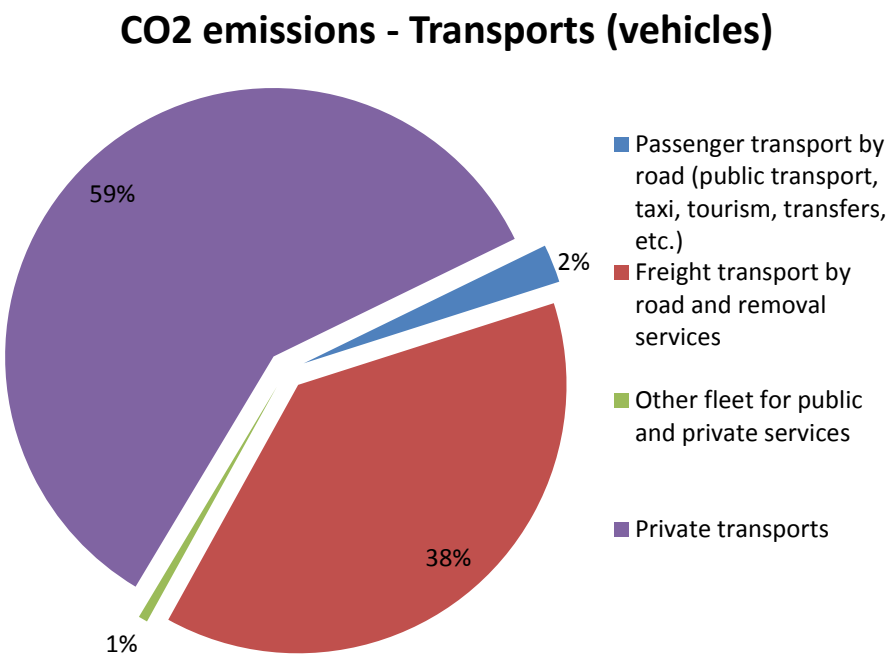


Figure 3.28. CO2 emissions from final use in the transports sector

3.2. Projections to 2020 – Business as usual scenario

The Business As Usual (BAU) scenario results from a combination of existing data for the period 2005 – 2011 and simulated growth rates for the period 2012 – 2020.

The estimation of growth rates is based on national statistics and on local special characteristics in relation to estimated economic growth of each activity sector.

However, it should be noted that because of the uncertain status of the national economy the estimations are susceptible to change during the ISEAP implementation period; in this case the projections will be re-evaluated and updated accordingly.

In the following figures the development of the primary energy demand and the CO_2 emissions from final use from the base year 2005 till the target year 2020 are presented, showing an expected increase of 56% and 57% respectively.

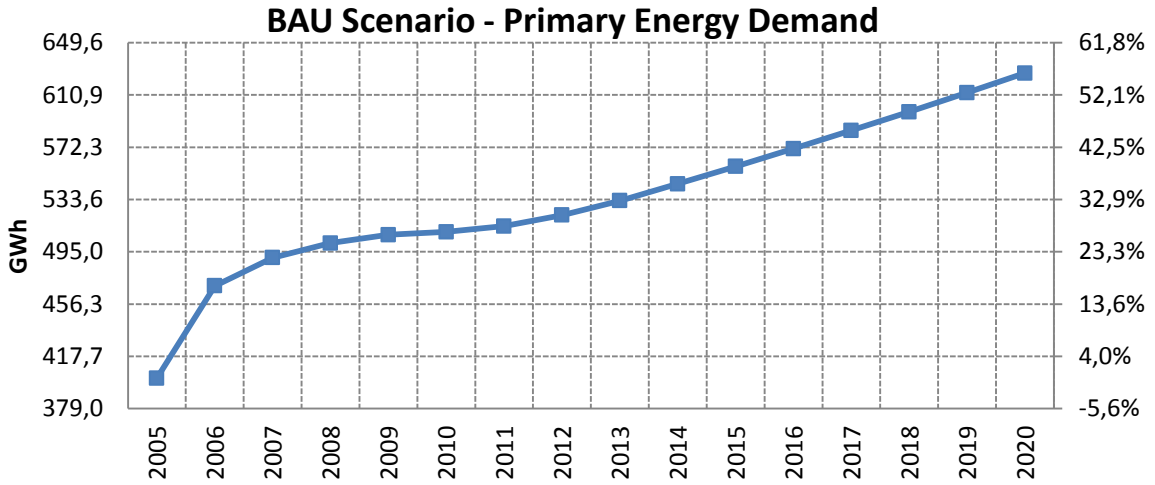


Figure 3.29. BAU Scenario – Growing trend of Primary Energy Demand

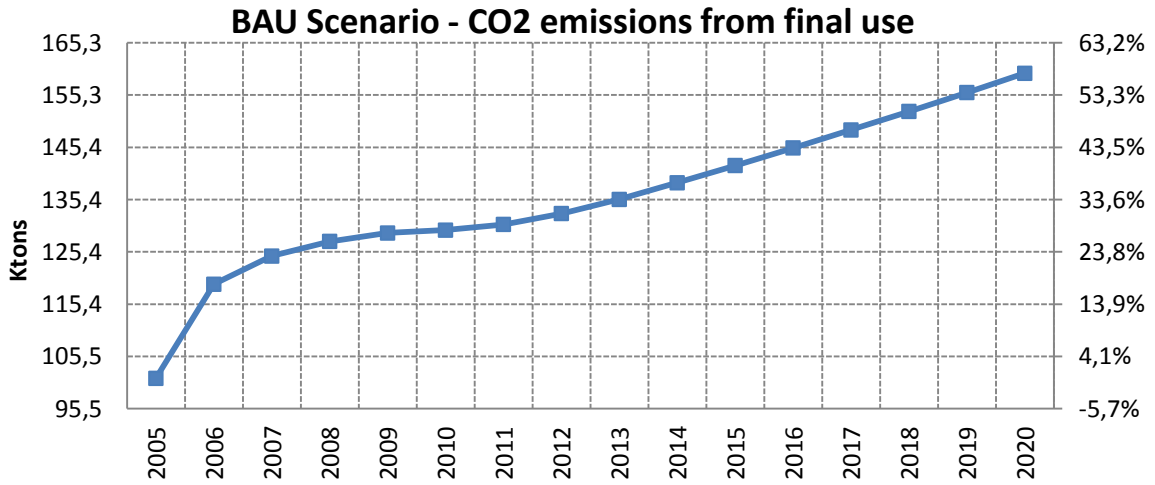


Figure 3.30. BAU Scenario – Growing trend of CO_2 emissions from final use

3.2.1. Final energy demand

The evolution of the final energy demand according to the BAU scenario is presented in the following figures. The projections are shown per energy source (electricity, fossil fuels and renewable energy sources) and activity sector.

An almost linear increase (see Figure 3.31) in the use of the available energy sources is expected, while a growth trend decrease is depicted for the period 2008 – 2011 mainly resulting from the national economic crisis.

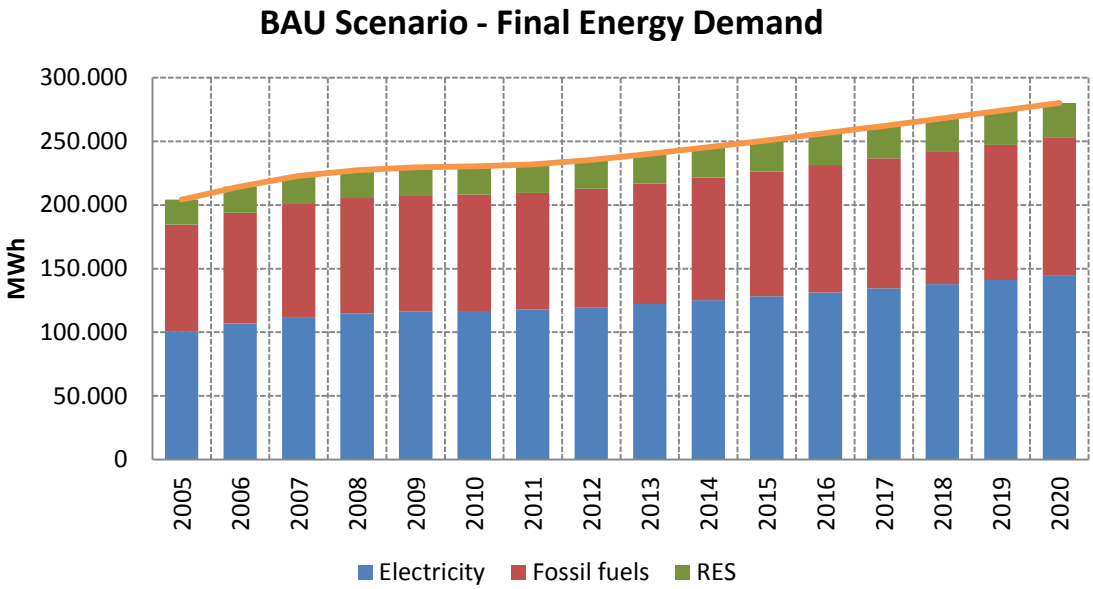
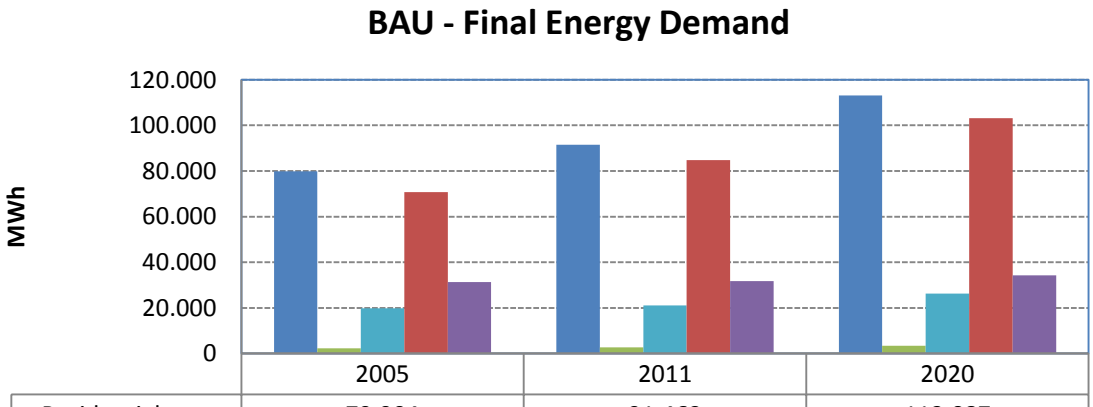


Figure 3.31. BAU Scenario – Final Energy Demand per energy source



	2005	2011	2020
Residential sector	79.904	91.463	113.087
Primary sector	2.261	2.715	3.357
Secondary sector	19.856	21.128	26.250
Tertiary sector	70.726	84.704	103.203
Transports sector	31.384	31.785	34.247

Figure 3.32. BAU Scenario – Final Energy Demand per activity sector

The final energy demand distribution per energy carrier and activity sector as expected for the year 2020 is presented in the following figures. Electricity (52%) and diesel (27%) will account for almost 80% of the total demand with the residential (40%) and tertiary (37%) sectors being the largest consumers.

In Table 3.13 a summary of the final energy demand distribution per energy carrier and activity sector for the target year 2020 is presented.

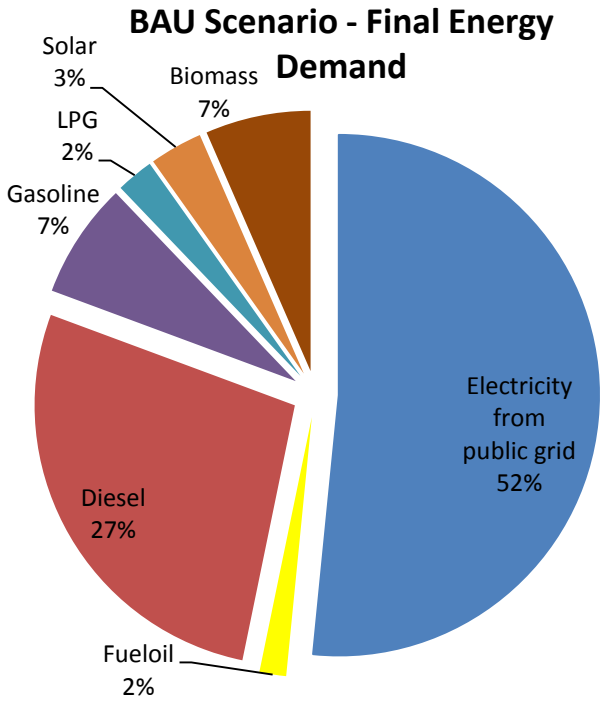


Figure 3.33. BAU Scenario – Final Energy Demand per energy carrier in 2020

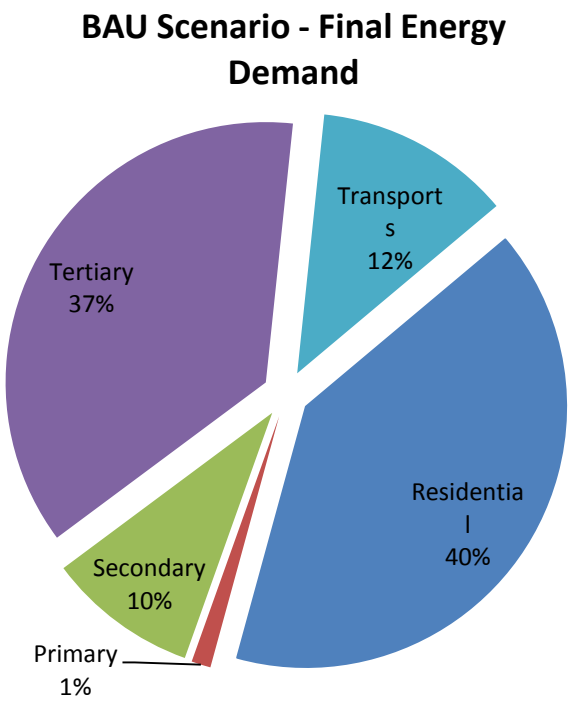


Figure 3.34. BAU Scenario – Final Energy Demand per sector in 2020

Energy carrier		Residential [MWh]	Primary sector [MWh]	Secondary sector [MWh]	Tertiary sector [MWh]	Transports [MWh]	TOTAL [MWh]
Centralized Energy services	Electricity	43.731	2.419	10.970	87.361		**144.481**
Fossil fuels	Fueloil			4.653			**4.653**
	Diesel	44.842	438	4.863	12.587	14.080	**76.810**
	Gasoline					20.167	**20.167**
	LPG	5.737		491	262		**6.489**
Renewable Energy sources	Solar	6.129		276	2.800		**9.205**
	Biomass	12.649	500	4.997	193		**18.338**
TOTAL		**113.087**	**3.357**	**26.250**	**103.203**	**34.247**	**280.144**

Table 3.13. BAU Scenario final energy demand per sector and energy carrier in 2020

3.2.2. Energy conversion

Naxos as an electrically interconnected island to a local island network is considered to produce electricity through the local power station located on the neighbouring island of Paros. No further RES installations are foreseen in the BAU scenario. There are no district heating or cooling installations. The estimated projection of electricity production is shown in the following figure.

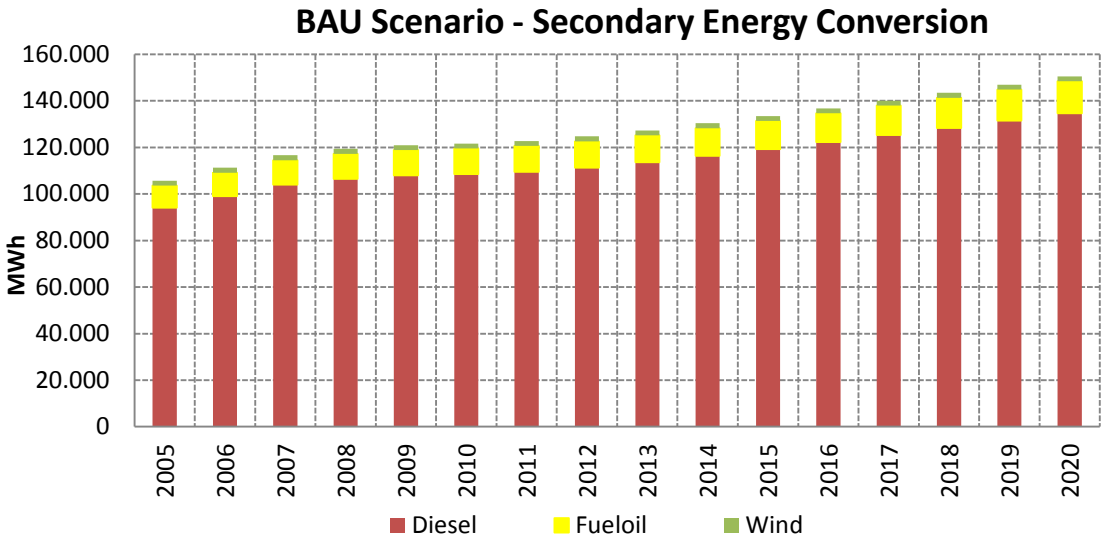


Figure 3.35. BAU Scenario – Secondary Energy Conversion

3.2.3. Primary energy demand

In the following figures the BAU scenario projection of the primary energy demand and the respective shares per energy carrier in the year 2020 are presented.

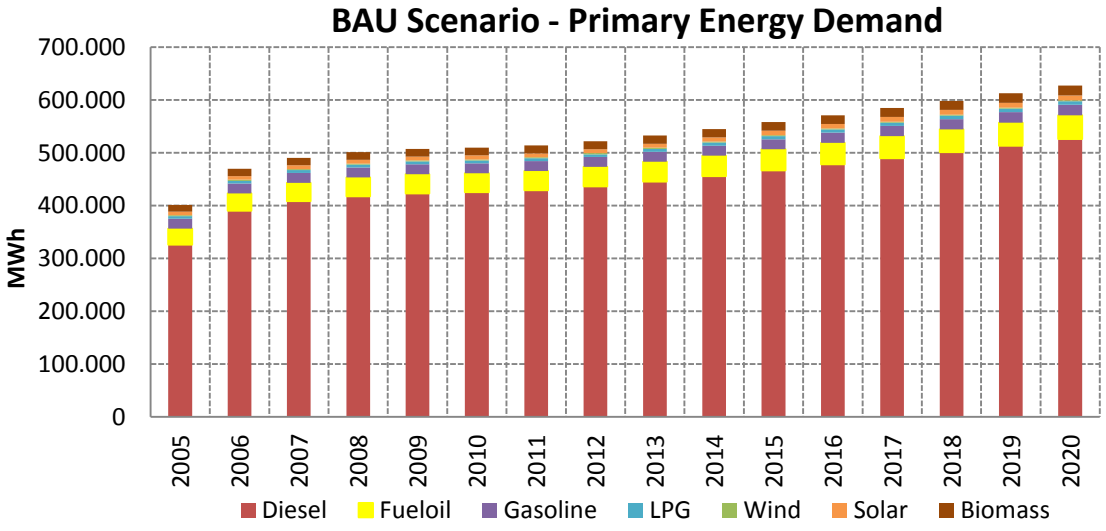


Figure 3.36. BAU Scenario – Primary Energy Demand projections per energy carrier

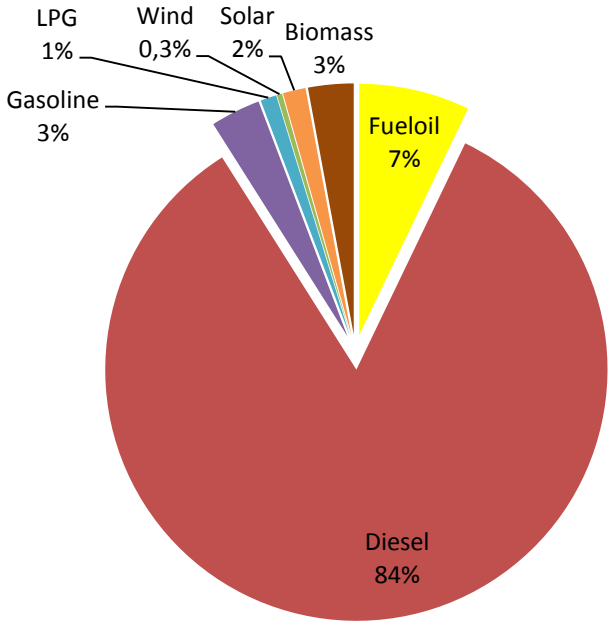
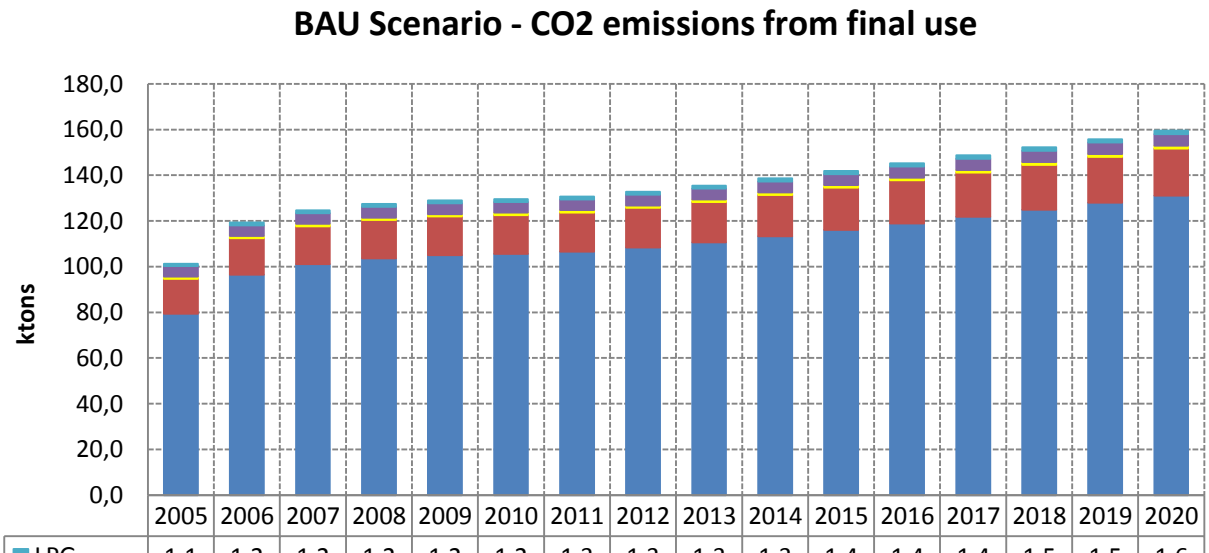


Figure 3.37. BAU Scenario – Primary Energy Demand per energy carrier in 2020

3.2.4. Emissions of carbon dioxide

In the following figures and tables the BAU scenario CO_2 emissions from final use per energy carrier and activity sector are presented.



	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
LPG	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,6
Gasoline	4,6	4,7	4,7	4,7	4,8	4,7	4,7	4,7	4,7	4,8	4,8	4,8	4,9	4,9	5,0	5,0
Fueloil	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,3
Diesel	15,3	16,0	16,5	16,8	16,9	17,0	17,1	17,4	17,7	18,1	18,5	18,8	19,2	19,7	20,1	20,5
Electricity	79,4	96,4	101,2	103,6	105,0	105,6	106,6	108,4	110,6	113,3	116,1	119,0	121,9	124,9	128,0	131,1

Figure 3.38. BAU Scenario – CO_2 emissions from final use projections per energy carrier

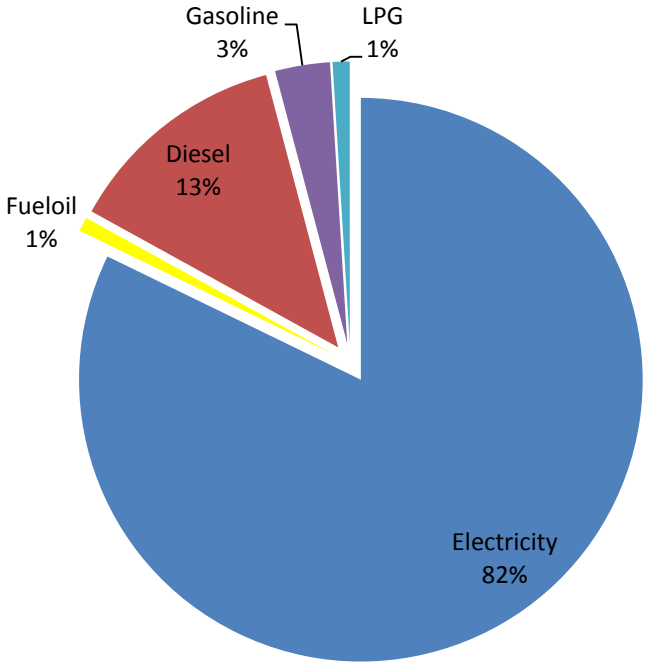
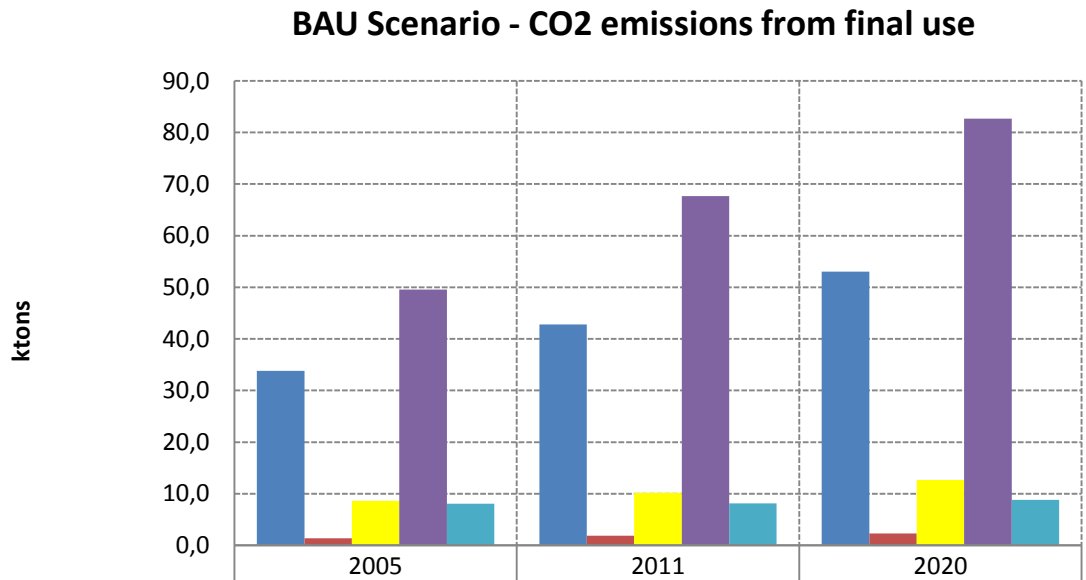


Figure 3.39. BAU Scenario – CO_2 emissions from final use per energy carrier in 2020



	2005	2011	2020
Residential sector	33,8	42,8	53,0
Primary sector	1,4	1,9	2,3
Secondary sector	8,6	10,2	12,7
Tertiary sector	49,5	67,7	82,7
Transports sector	8,0	8,1	8,8

Figure 3.40. BAU Scenario – CO_2 emissions from final use projections per sector

3.3. Projections to 2020 – Action plan scenario

The ISEAP (Island Sustainable Energy Action Plan) scenario reflects the energy profile of the island to be achieved through the implementation of the planned actions in the period up to 2020. Several actions focusing on different activity sectors of the island contribute to the attainment of the ambitious goals of the local authority.

Specifically the local authority through the promotion and implementation of the ISEAP expects to reduce the primary energy demand by 61% and the CO_2 by at least 63% in 2020 in comparison to the BAU scenario. In comparison to the baseline year (2005) values, the respective magnitudes will be decreased by 4,7% and 21% respectively, as presented in the following figures going beyond the EU goals, which for Greece is set to 4% reduction of GHG emissions by 2020 in comparison to 2005.

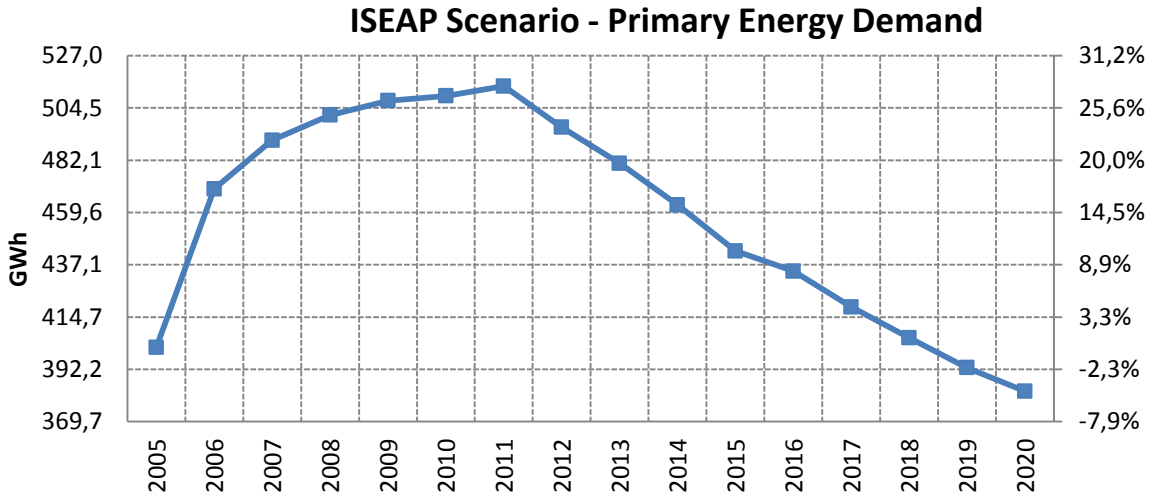


Figure 3.41. ISEAP Scenario – Growing trend of Primary Energy Demand

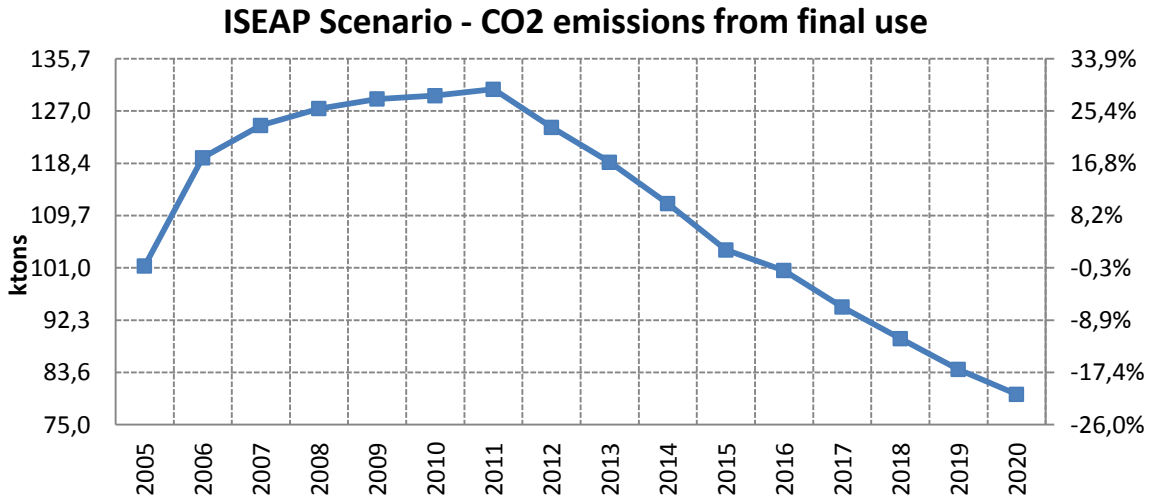


Figure 3.42. ISEAP Scenario – Growing trend of CO_2 emissions from final use

3.3.1. Final energy demand

The evolution of the final energy demand according to the ISEAP scenario is presented in the following figures. The projections are shown per energy source (electricity, fossil fuels and renewable energy sources) and activity sector.

The ISEAP scenario aims to shift the linearly increasing of the BAU scenario to linearly decreasing trend of the final energy demand from 2012 and on when the ISEAP implementation has initiated (see Figure 3.43). The highest reduction between 2011 and 2020 is expected in the residential (6,8%), the tertiary (11,6%) and transports (32,6%) sectors (see Figure 3.44).

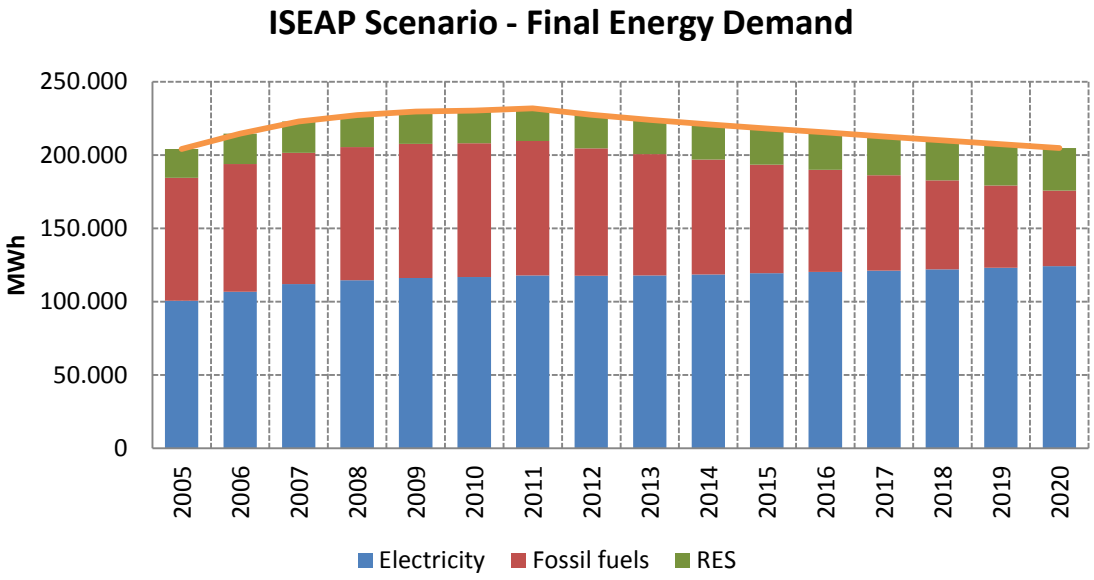
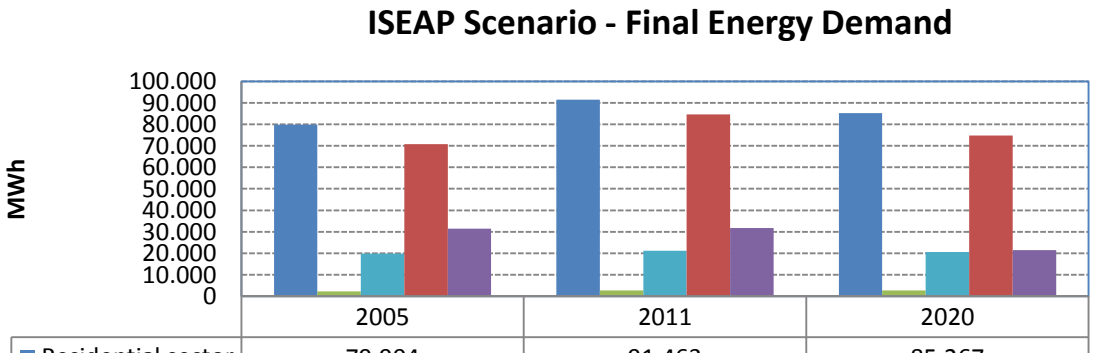


Figure 3.43. ISEAP Scenario – Final Energy Demand per energy source



	2005	2011	2020
Residential sector	79.904	91.463	85.267
Primary sector	2.261	2.715	2.626
Secondary sector	19.856	21.128	20.529
Tertiary sector	70.726	84.704	74.877
Transports sector	31.384	31.785	21.414

Figure 3.44. ISEAP Scenario – Final Energy Demand per activity sector

The final energy demand distribution per energy carrier and activity sector in the target year 2020 is presented in the following figures where electricity will cover a greater part (61%) of the demand in comparison to the BAU scenario (52%) replacing a significant part of the diesel consumption (16% from 27% in BAU scenario) mainly because of introducing efficient heat pumps to cover the space heating demand will traditionally is produced from stand-alone oil burners. The additional electricity demand will be covered by introducing locally produced electricity from wind and solar power stations. Electricity and diesel remains the dominant energy carriers accounting for 77% of the total demand. The residential and tertiary sectors remain the largest consumers.

In

Energy carrier		Residential [MWh]	Primary sector [MWh]	Secondary sector [MWh]	Tertiary sector [MWh]	Transports [MWh]	TOTAL [MWh]
Centralized Energy services	Electricity	42.342	1.893	8.579	68.358	2.940	**124.112**
Fossil fuels	Fueloil			3.639			**3.639**
	Diesel	17.569	343	3.803	2.772	8.247	**32.734**
	Gasoline					10.227	**10.227**
	LPG	4.433		384	172		**4.988**
Renewable Energy sources	Solar	10.816		216	3.449		**14.481**
	Biomass	10.107	391	3.908	127		**14.532**
TOTAL		**85.267**	**2.626**	**20.529**	**74.877**	**21.414**	**204.713**

Table 3.14 is presented a summary of the expected final energy demand distribution per energy carrier and activity sector for the target year 2020 after the implementation of the ISEAP.

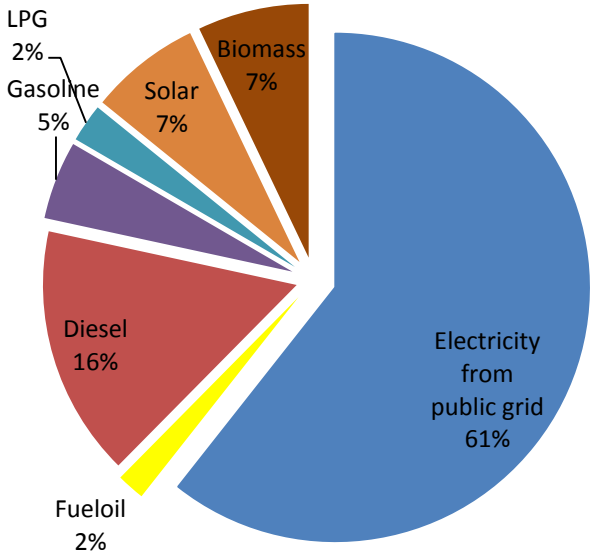


Figure 3.45. ISEAP Scenario – Final Energy Demand per energy carrier in 2020

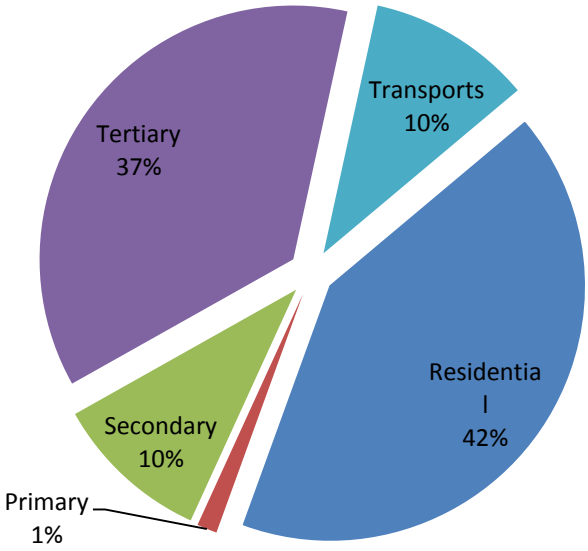


Figure 3.46. ISEAP Scenario – Final Energy Demand per sector in 2020

Energy carrier		Residential [MWh]	Primary sector [MWh]	Secondary sector [MWh]	Tertiary sector [MWh]	Transports [MWh]	TOTAL [MWh]
Centralized Energy services	Electricity	42.342	1.893	8.579	68.358	2.940	**124.112**
Fossil fuels	Fueloil			3.639			**3.639**
	Diesel	17.569	343	3.803	2.772	8.247	**32.734**
	Gasoline					10.227	**10.227**
	LPG	4.433		384	172		**4.988**
Renewable Energy sources	Solar	10.816		216	3.449		**14.481**
	Biomass	10.107	391	3.908	127		**14.532**
TOTAL		**85.267**	**2.626**	**20.529**	**74.877**	**21.414**	**204.713**

Table 3.14. ISEAP Scenario final energy demand per sector and energy carrier in 2020

3.3.2. Energy conversion

The introduction of locally produced electricity is foreseen in the ISEAP scenario, with the first PV installations starting in 2012 and significant increase in wind turbine installation the next years. By 2020 the island is expected to cover almost 40% of the electricity demand from locally installed PV and wind power stations.

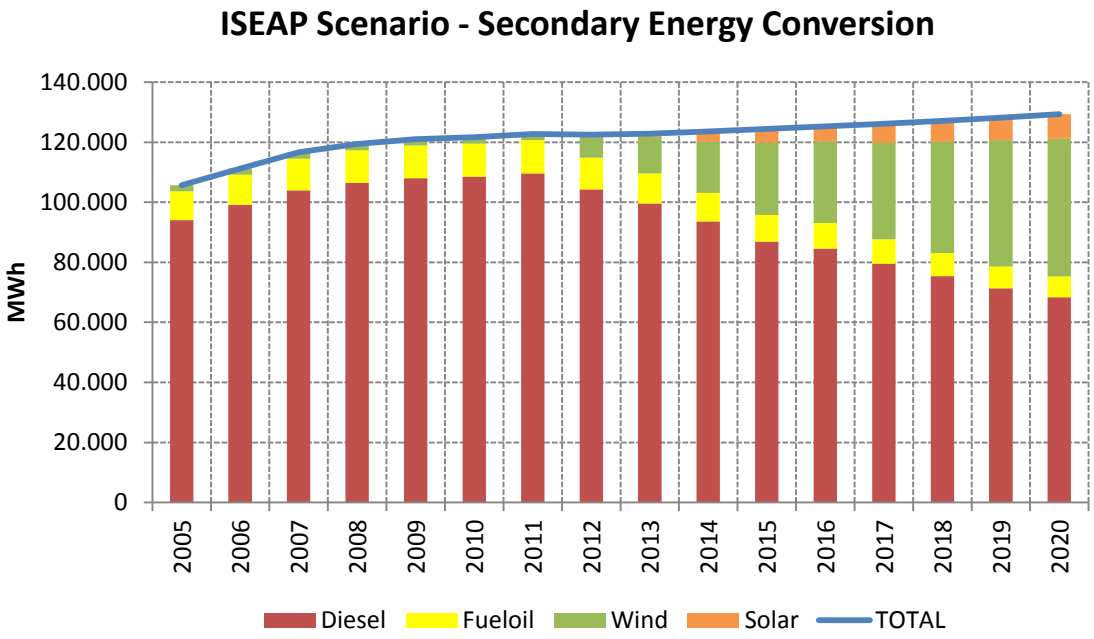


Figure 3.47. ISEAP Scenario – Growth trend of Secondary Energy Conversion

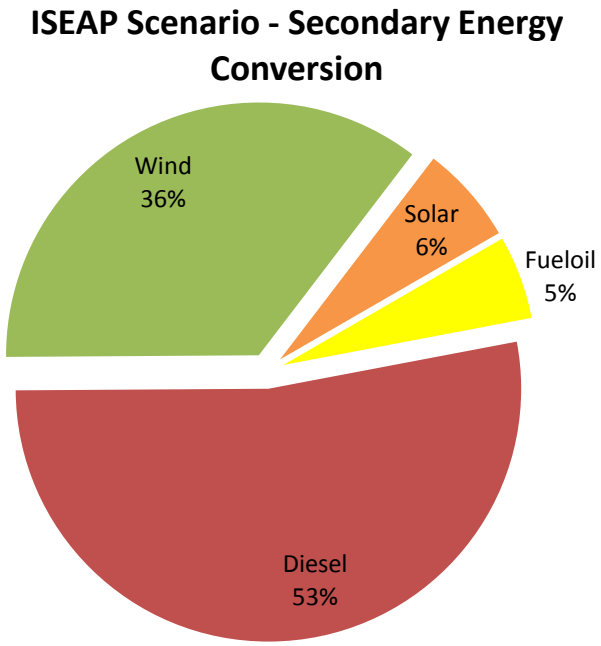


Figure 3.48. ISEAP Scenario – Secondary Energy Conversion per energy carrier in 2020

3.3.3. Primary energy demand

In the following figures the ISEAP scenario projection of the primary energy demand and the respective shares per energy carrier in the year 2020 are presented.

The use of fossil fuels is decreased because of the introduction of wind and solar energy for electricity production as locally exploited energy sources.

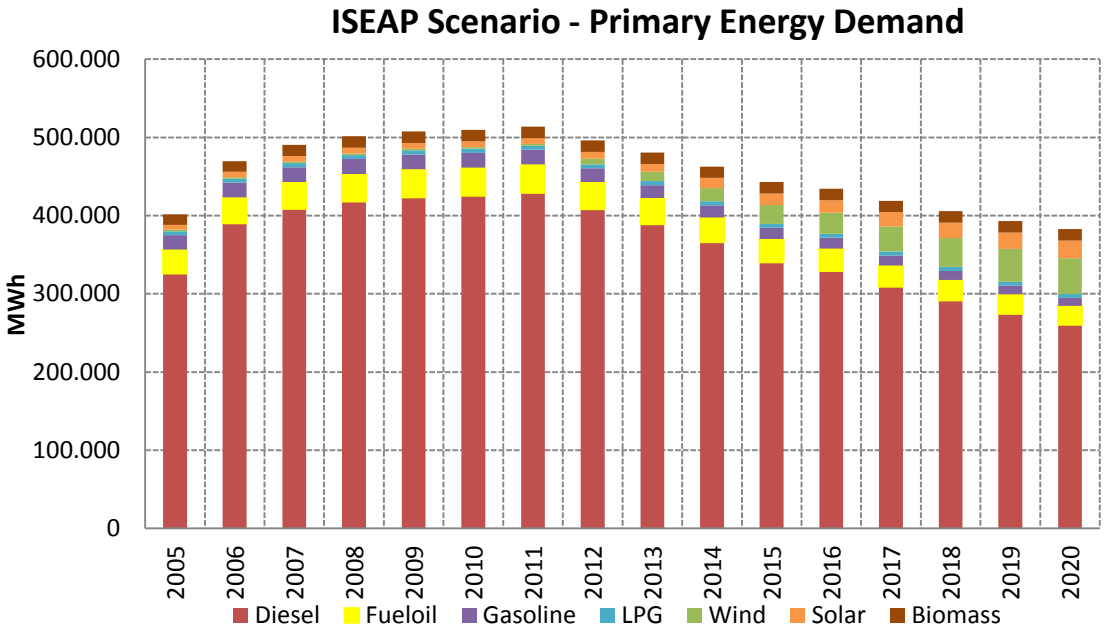


Figure 3.49. ISEAP Scenario – Growth trend of Primary Energy Demand per energy carrier

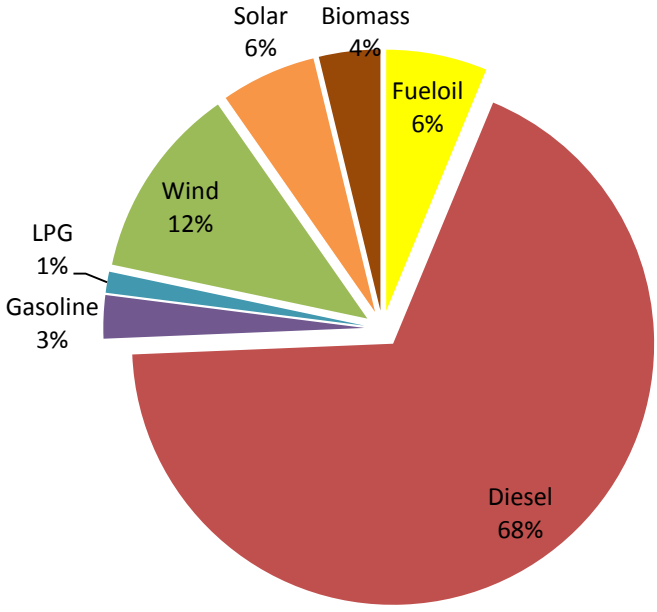
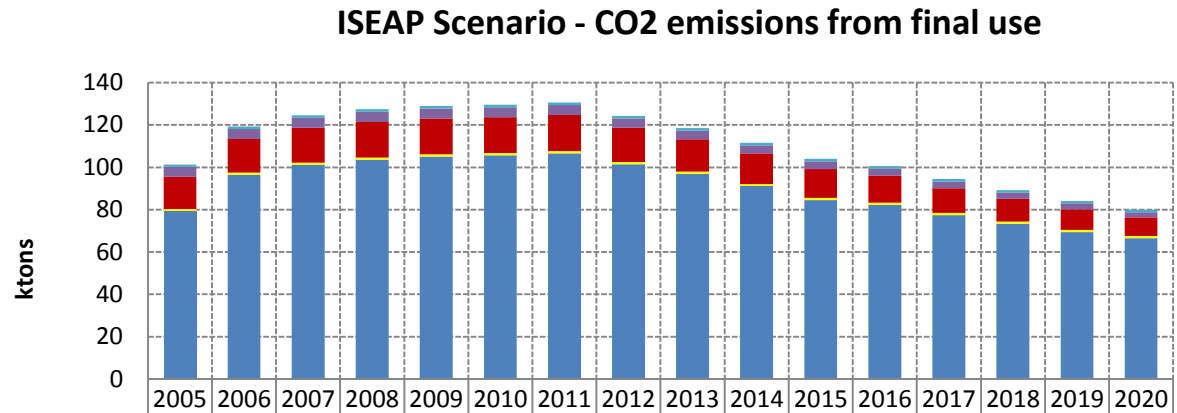


Figure 3.50. ISEAP Scenario – Primary Energy Demand per energy carrier in 2020

3.3.4. Emissions of carbon dioxide

In the following figures and tables the ISEAP scenario CO_2 emissions from final use per energy carrier and activity sector are presented. The share of CO_2 emissions resulting from the use of electricity (83%) is slightly increased in comparison to the BAU scenario (82%) mainly because of the rapid decrease in the use of diesel for heating and the introduction of electrical vehicles.



	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
LPG	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2
Gasoline	4,6	4,7	4,7	4,7	4,8	4,7	4,7	4,4	4,1	3,8	3,6	3,4	3,2	2,9	2,7	2,5
Diesel	15,3	16,0	16,5	16,8	16,9	17,0	17,1	16,2	15,3	14,4	13,6	12,6	11,7	10,7	9,8	8,7
Fueloil	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0
Electricity	79,4	96,4	101,	103,	105,	105,	106,	101,	96,9	91,1	84,6	82,3	77,4	73,4	69,4	66,5

Figure 3.51. ISEAP Scenario – Growth trend of CO_2 emissions from final use per energy carrier

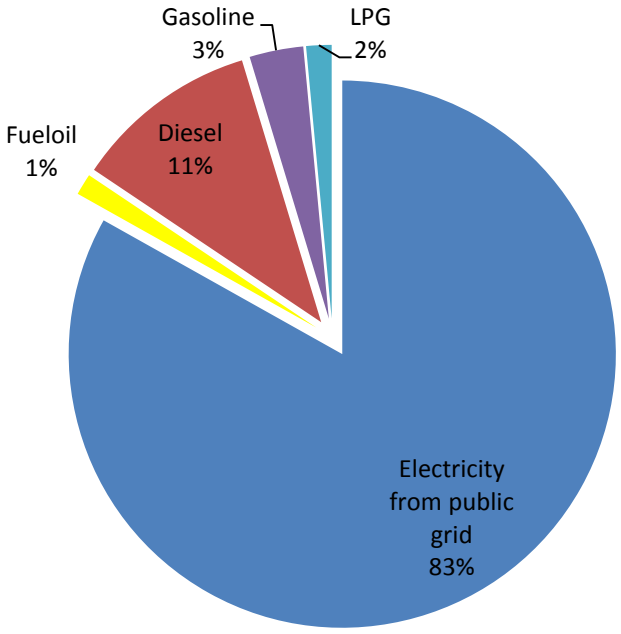
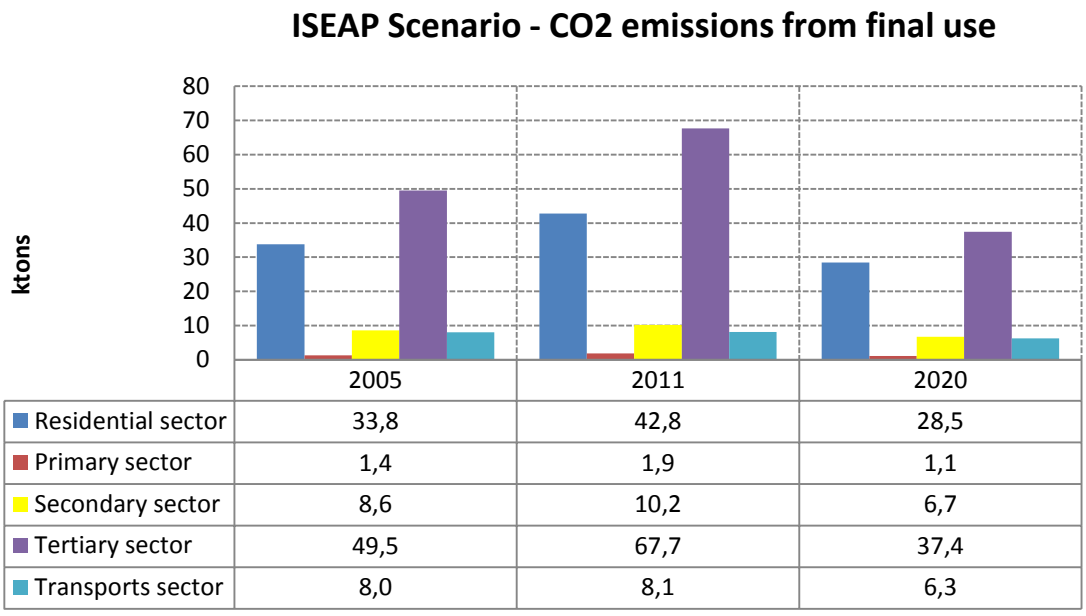


Figure 3.52. ISEAP Scenario – CO_2 emissions from final use per energy carrier in 2020



	2005	2011	2020
Residential sector	33,8	42,8	28,5
Primary sector	1,4	1,9	1,1
Secondary sector	8,6	10,2	6,7
Tertiary sector	49,5	67,7	37,4
Transports sector	8,0	8,1	6,3

Figure 3.53. ISEAP Scenario – CO_2 emissions from final use projections per sector

The contribution of each activity sector in the reduction of CO_2 emissions is depicted in the following figures (Figure 3.54 to Figure 3.59) with the residential and tertiary sectors from the end use side along with the secondary energy conversion sector (i.e. the electricity production from RES units) are the most significant ones.

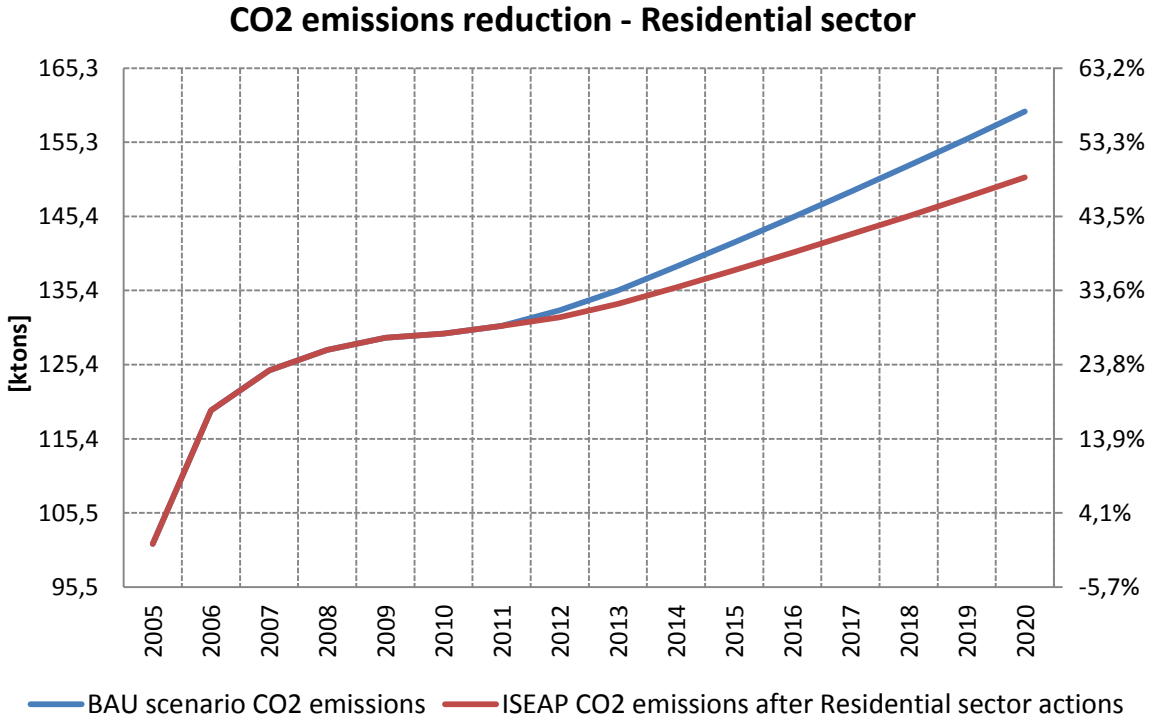


Figure 3.54. Comparison of CO_2 emissions from final use between BAU and ISEAP Scenarios in the residential sector

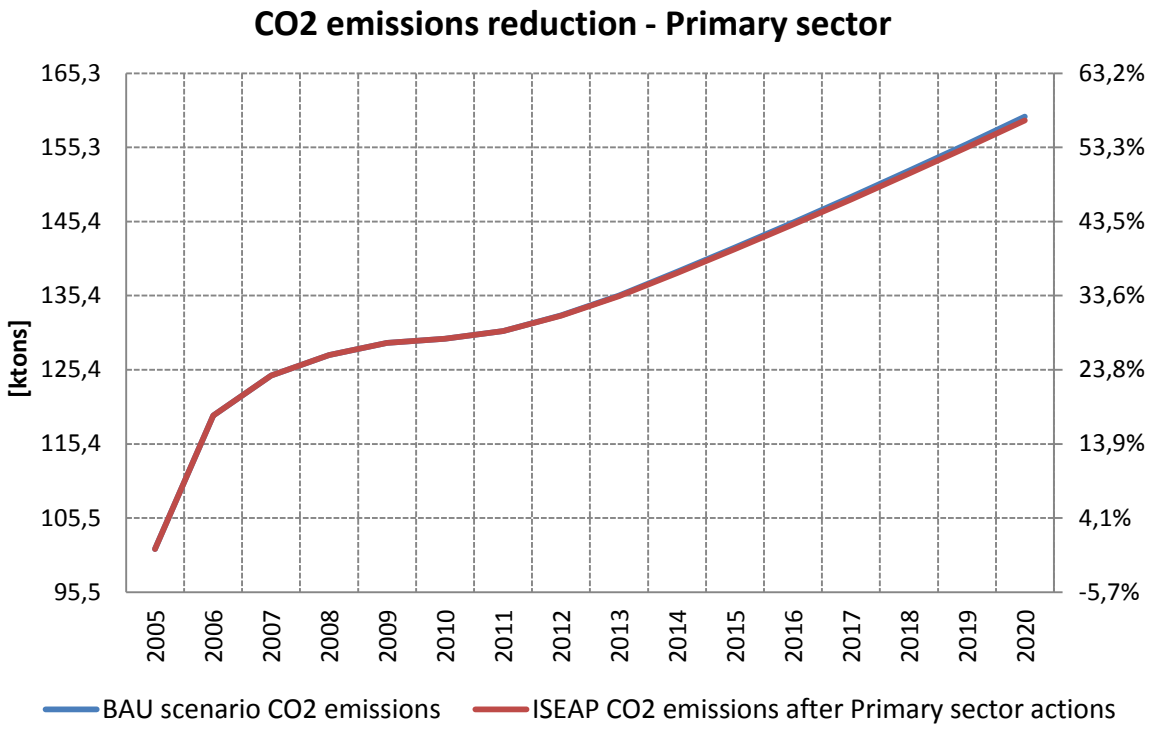


Figure 3.55. Comparison of CO_2 emissions from final use between BAU and ISEAP Scenarios in the primary sector

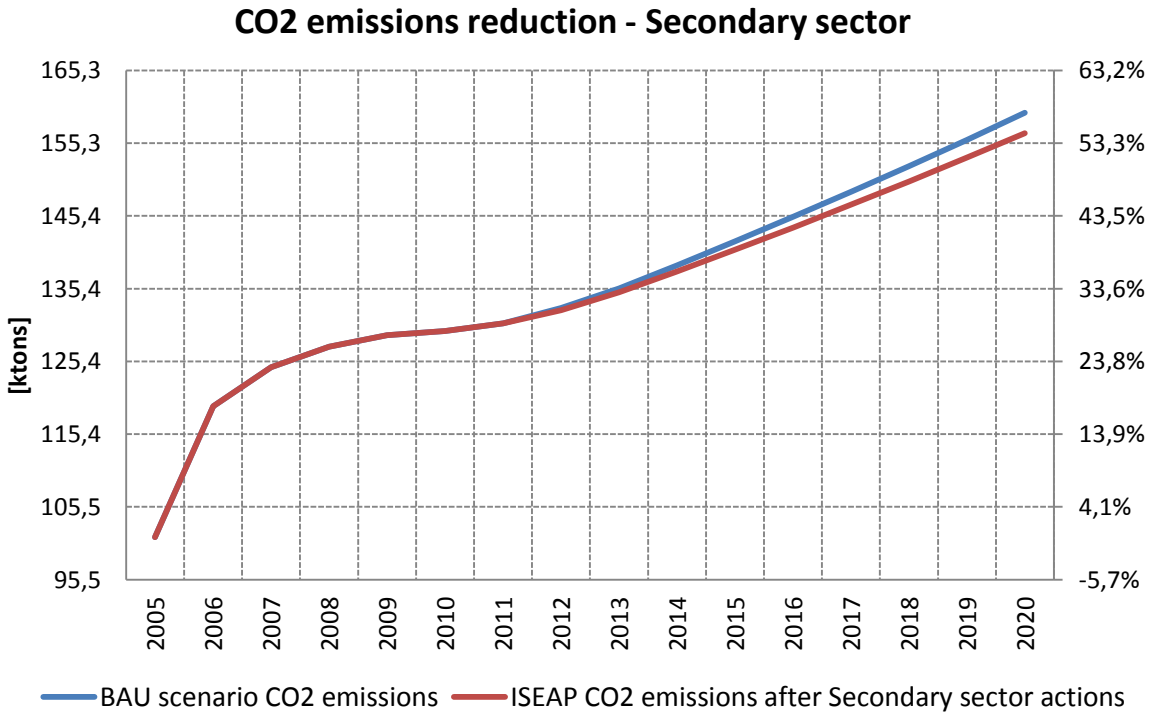


Figure 3.56. Comparison of CO_2 emissions from final use between BAU and ISEAP Scenarios in the secondary sector

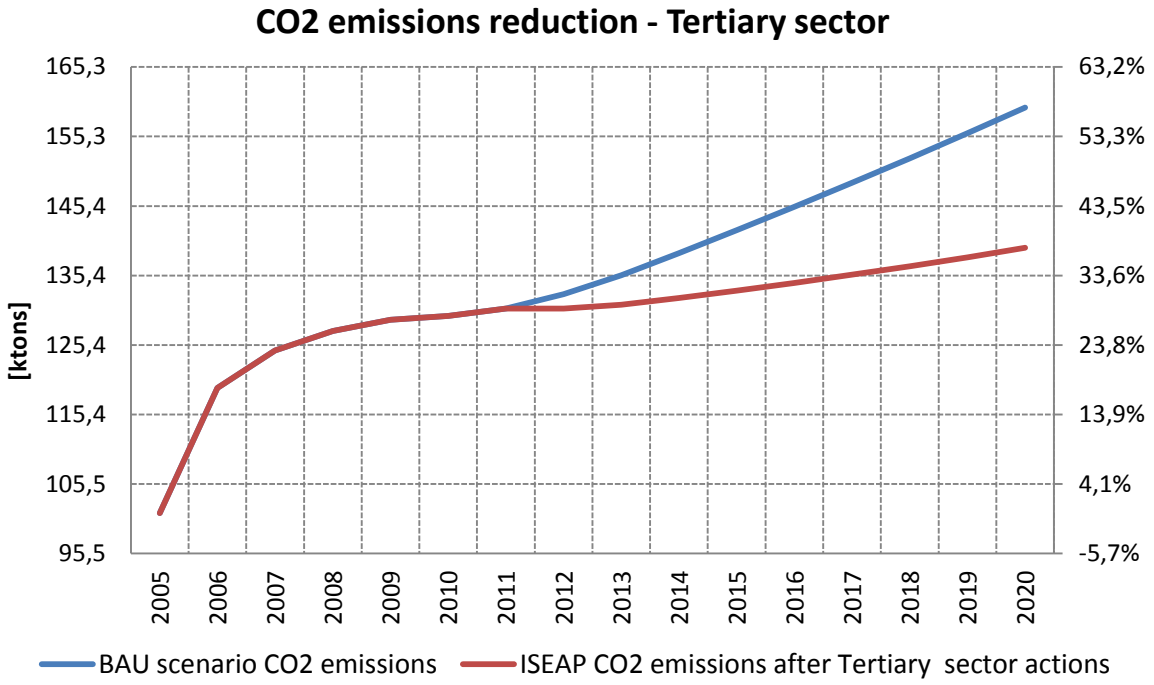


Figure 3.57. Comparison of CO_2 emissions from final use between BAU and ISEAP Scenarios in the tertiary sector

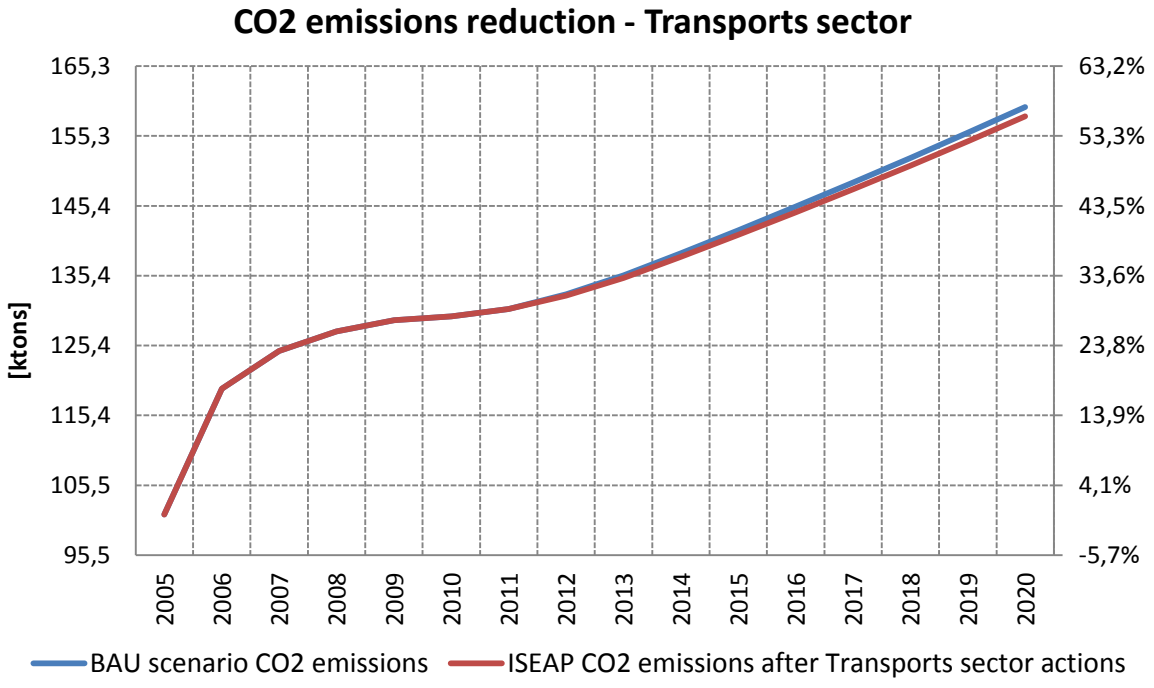


Figure 3.58. Comparison of CO_2 emissions from final use between BAU and ISEAP Scenarios in the transports sector

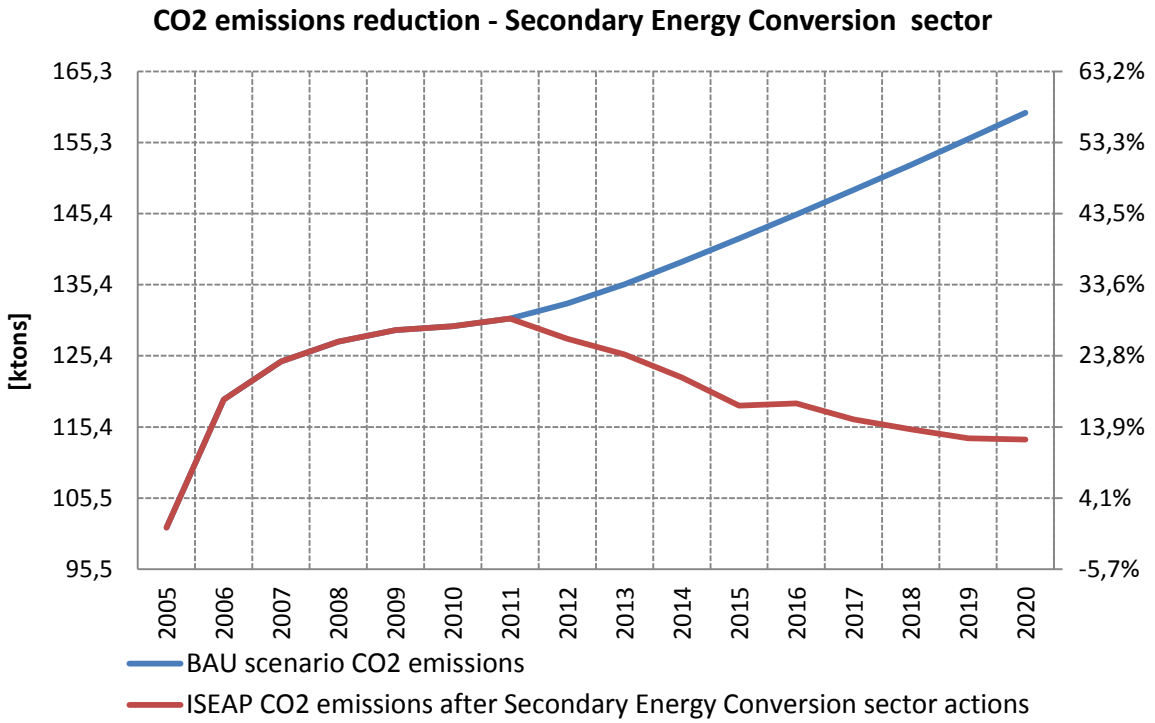


Figure 3.59. Comparison of CO_2 emissions from final use between BAU and ISEAP Scenarios in the secondary energy conversion sector

The following table summarizes the contribution of each sector in the reduction of CO_2 in comparison to the BAU scenario in the target year 2020.

Action Sectors	CO_2 emissions reduction
Residential	8,8%
Primary	0,5%
Secondary	2,8%
Tertiary	19,9%
Transports	1,3%
Electricity production	45,2%
TOTAL	**63,31%**

Table 3.15. Contribution in the CO_2 emissions reduction of each sector in comparison to the BAU scenario in 2020

4. ACTIONS

The ISEAP of Naxos is developed in order to ensure the active contribution of the municipality, the citizens and stakeholders in reaching the national and European targets for greenhouse gases reduction until 2020. The long-term vision of the Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades is to succeed into restricting the rapidly increasing CO2 emissions of the island by introducing the maximum amount of renewable energy sources on the energy production and demand side and by promoting the adoption of energy saving and efficiency in all activity sectors.

A wide range of actions is included in the action plan dealing with all the major activity sectors of the island. The selection of actions was carried out after considering several alternative scenarios with the scope to maximize the emissions reduction target with the minimum cost in the given time framework considering also the lately formulated national and local economic conditions.

For the public related sectors the municipality will function as an example for the rest of the island implementing energy saving and efficiency measures. For the rest of the activity sectors the municipality will promote respective horizontal actions while for the electricity production the aim is to maximize the local electricity production from RES in order to minimize the electricity imports to the mainland.

In the following table the expected results through the implementation of the ISEAP are summarized in terms of energy savings, renewable energy production and reduction of CO_2 emissions. The demand side management actions are contributing equally with actions for secondary energy production from RES in reaching the targets set for the island's CO_2 emissions. More details for the specific actions in each sector are presented in the following chapters.

SECTOR	ENERGY SAVINGS TARGET IN 2020 [MWh/year]	RENEWABLE ENERGY PRODUCTION TARGET IN 2020 [MWh/year]	CO2 REDUCTION TARGET IN 2020 [ton/year]
RESIDENTRIAL	3.467	238	986
PRIMARY	224	-	57
SECONDARY	1.283	-	310
TERTIARY	8.288	65	2.237
TRANSPORTS	631	-	147
SECONDARY ENERGY PRODUCTION	-	5.765	5.094
TOTAL	**13.892**	**6.068**	**8.831**

Table 4.1. ISEAP expected results in 2020 for evergy activity sector

4.1. Residential

In the following tables details of the actions planned for the residential sector are presented. The main focus is given on the promotion of energy saving and energy efficiency in everyday energy behaviour of the citizens but also in the use of renewable energy sources for the production of space and water heating. Also in some cases the substitution of fossil fuels consumption by electricity is promoted considering the fact that the local production of electricity from RES will be also promoted through the ISEAP.

SECTORS AND FIELDS OF ACTION	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION	EXPECTED ENERGY SAVINGS [MWh/year]	EXPECTED RENEWABLE ENERGY PRODUCTION [MWh/year]	EXPECTED CO2 REDUCTION [ton/year]
RESIDENTIAL SECTOR					
Hot water	Reduce the annual hot water energy demand growth rate by 10% by promoting every day energy saving measures from the consumers	Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades and Small Cyclades	94		20
	Increase to 50% the total hot water energy demand supplied from solar thermal by 2020	Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades and Small Cyclades	658	541	321
Heating and cooling	Reduce the annual space heating energy demand growth rate by 10% by promoting every day energy saving measures from the consumers	Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades and Small Cyclades	251		61
	Increase by 20% the total space heating energy demand supplied from heat pumps by 2020	Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades and Small Cyclades	-2.307		-620
	Reduce the annual space cooling energy demand growth rate by 10% by promoting every day energy saving measures from the consumers	Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades and Small Cyclades	251		61
	Increase by 30% the energy efficiency of air-conditioning systems by 2020 through the promotion of air-conditioning with inverter	Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades and Small Cyclades	2.315		565
Lighting	Reduce the annual lighting energy demand growth rate by 10% by promoting every day energy saving measures from the consumers	Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades and Small Cyclades	48		13
	Increase by 20% the energy efficiency of lighting systems by 2020 through the promotion of energy efficient lamps	Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades and Small Cyclades	669		179

Cooking	Reduce the annual cooking energy demand growth rate by 10% by promoting every day energy saving measures from the consumers	Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades and Small Cyclades	45		10
	Increase by 20% the energy efficiency of cooking appliances by 2020 through the promotion of old devices substitution with more efficient ones	Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades and Small Cyclades	412		97
Refrigerator and freezers	Reduce the annual electrical appliances energy demand growth rate by 10% by promoting every day energy saving measures from the consumers	Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades and Small Cyclades	48		13
	Increase by 20% the energy efficiency of electrical appliances by 2020 through the promotion of old devices substitution with more efficient ones	Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades and Small Cyclades	438		117
Laundry machines and dryers	Reduce the annual electrical appliances energy demand growth rate by 10% by promoting every day energy saving measures from the consumers	Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades and Small Cyclades	3		1
	Increase by 20% the energy efficiency of electrical appliances by 2020 through the promotion of old devices substitution with more efficient ones	Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades and Small Cyclades	27		7
Dish washing	Reduce the annual electrical appliances energy demand growth rate by 10% by promoting every day energy saving measures from the consumers	Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades and Small Cyclades	4		1
	Increase by 20% the energy efficiency of electrical appliances by 2020 through the promotion of old devices substitution with more efficient ones	Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades and Small Cyclades	37		10
TV sets	Reduce the annual electrical appliances energy demand growth rate by 10% by promoting every day energy saving measures from the consumers	Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades and Small Cyclades	4		1
	Increase by 20% the energy efficiency of electrical appliances by 2020 through the promotion of old devices substitution with more efficient ones	Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades and Small Cyclades	35		9
Other electric appliances	Reduce the annual electrical appliances energy demand growth rate by 10% by promoting every day energy saving measures from the consumers	Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades and Small Cyclades	34		9
	Increase by 20% the energy efficiency of electrical appliances by 2020 through the promotion of old devices substitution with more efficient ones	Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades and Small Cyclades	312		84

Table 4.2. Details for the actions planned in the residential sector

ENERGY SAVINGS TARGET IN 2020 [MWh/year]	RENEWABLE ENERGY PRODUCTION TARGET IN 2020 [MWh/year]	CO2 REDUCTION TARGET IN 2020 [ton/year]
RESIDENTRIAL SECTOR		
3.467	**238**	**986**

Table 4.3. Summary table of the actions planned in the residential sector

4.2. Primary sector

In the following tables details of the actions planned for the primary sector are presented. The actions focus on the agricultural sector aiming to the reduction of energy consumption by the professionals and to the energy efficiency upgrade of irrigation systems.

SECTORS AND FIELDS OF ACTION	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION	EXPECTED ENERGY SAVINGS [MWh/year]	EXPECTED RENEWABLE ENERGY PRODUCTION [MWh/year]	EXPECTED CO2 REDUCTION [ton/year]
PRIMARY SECTOR					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Reduce the annual agricultural, forestry and fishing energy demand growth rate by 10% by promoting every day energy saving measures from the professionals	Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades and Small Cyclades - Local association	22		6
	Increase by 20% the energy efficiency of agricultural irrigation systems by 2020 through the promotion of old irrigation systems substitution with new more efficient ones	Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades and Small Cyclades - Local association	206		52

Table 4.4. Details for the actions planned in the primary sector

ENERGY SAVINGS TARGET IN 2020 [MWh/year]	RENEWABLE ENERGY PRODUCTION TARGET IN 2020 [MWh/year]	CO2 REDUCTION TARGET IN 2020 [ton/year]
PRIMARY SECTOR		
224		**57**

Table 4.5. Summary table of the actions planned in the primary sector

4.3. Secondary sector

In the following tables details of the actions planned for the secondary sector are presented. The main focus is given on the collaboration among the municipality and local associations to commit the local companies into setting initial mainstream targets for energy saving and increasing energy efficiency of their equipment and services. Concerning the water supply, sewerage and waste management activities supplied by the municipality actions concerning the energy consumption of the systems are planned and will be carried out by the municipality's own personnel and funding.

SECTORS AND FIELDS OF ACTION	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION	EXPECTED ENERGY SAVINGS [MWh/year]	EXPECTED RENEWABLE ENERGY PRODUCTION [MWh/year]	EXPECTED CO2 REDUCTION [ton/year]
SECONDARY SECTOR					
Manufacturing	Reduce the annual manufacturing energy demand growth rate by 10% by promoting every day energy saving measures from the professionals	Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades and Small Cyclades - Local association	85		19
	Increase by 20% the energy efficiency of manufacturing technologies by 2020 through the promotion of old systems substitution with new more efficient ones	Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades and Small Cyclades - Local association	764		174
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	Reduce the annual water supply, waste management and remediation activities energy demand growth rate by 10% by promoting every day energy saving measures from the consumers	Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades and Small Cyclades	22		6
	Increase by 20% the energy efficiency of the pumping stations operating for the support of the sector by 2020 through the introduction of inverters to existing pumping stations or substitution of old stations with new efficient ones	Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades and Small Cyclades	202		54
Construction	Reduce the annual construction energy demand growth rate by 10% by promoting every day energy saving measures from the professionals	Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades and Small Cyclades - Local association	24		6
	Increase by 20% the energy efficiency of construction	Municipality of Naxos and Small	212		57

	technologies by 2020 through the promotion of old systems substitution with new more efficient ones	Cyclades and Small Cyclades - Local association			

Table 4.6. Details for the actions planned in the secondary sector

ENERGY SAVINGS TARGET IN 2020 [MWh/year]	RENEWABLE ENERGY PRODUCTION TARGET IN 2020 [MWh/year]	CO2 REDUCTION TARGET IN 2020 [ton/year]
SECONDARY SECTOR		
1.283		**310**

Table 4.7. Summary table of the actions planned in the secondary sector

4.4. Tertiary sector

In the following tables details of the actions planned for the tertiary sector are presented. The main focus is given on the collaboration among the municipality and local business associations to commit the local companies into setting initial mainstream targets for energy saving and increasing energy efficiency of their equipment and services.

Especially for the accommodation and food services service activities, considering the importance of tourism for the island, a wide range of actions are planned in order to reduce the seasonal increased CO_2 emissions during the touristic periods.

For the sub-sectors managed by the municipality (general administration, education, human health activities and public lighting) the actions concerning the energy consumption of the respective buildings (ex. town hall, schools, health centre, street lighting, etc.) and systems are planned and will be carried out in most cases by the municipality's own personnel and funding.

SECTORS AND FIELDS OF ACTION	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION	EXPECTED ENERGY SAVINGS [MWh/year]	EXPECTED RENEWABLE ENERGY PRODUCTION [MWh/year]	EXPECTED CO2 REDUCTION [ton/year]
TERTIARY SECTOR					
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and	Reduce the annual wholesale and retail trade energy demand growth rate by 10% by promoting every day energy saving measures from the professionals	Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades and Small Cyclades - Local association	207		55

motorcycles	Energy efficiency measures - Increase by 30% the energy efficiency of air-conditioning systems by 2020 through the promotion of air-conditioning with inverter - Increase by 20% the energy efficiency of electrical appliances by 2020 through the promotion of old devices substitution with more efficient ones	Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades and Small Cyclades - Local association	1.582		423
	Increase by 20% the total space heating energy demand supplied from heat pumps by 2020	Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades and Small Cyclades - Local association	-156		-42
Accomodation and food service activities	Reduce the annual accommodation service activities energy demand growth rate by 10% by promoting every day energy saving measures from the owners, personnel and the visitors	Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades and Small Cyclades - Local association	315		83
	Energy efficiency measures - Increase by 30% the energy efficiency of air-conditioning systems by 2020 through the promotion of air-conditioning with inverter and door deactivating sensors - Increase by 30% the energy efficiency of electrical appliances by 2020 through the promotion of old devices substitution with more efficient ones and by introducing the key card electricity deactivating system	Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades and Small Cyclades - Local association	2.486		653
	Increase by 20% the total space heating energy demand supplied from heat pumps by 2020 - Increase by 20% the total hot water energy demand supplied from solar thermal by 2020	Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades and Small Cyclades - Local association	71	127	53
	Reduce the food service activities energy demand growth rate by 10% by promoting every day energy saving measures from the owners and personnel	Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades and Small Cyclades - Local association	315		83

	Energy efficiency measures - Increase by 30% the energy efficiency of air-conditioning systems by 2020 through the promotion of air-conditioning with inverter - Increase by 30% the energy efficiency of electrical appliances by 2020 through the promotion of old devices substitution with more efficient ones and by introducing motion sensors for the toilet lighting - Increase by 30% the energy efficiency of cooking appliances by 2020 through the promotion of old devices substitution with more efficient ones	Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades and Small Cyclades - Local association	2.486		653
	Increase by 20% the total space heating demand supplied from heat pumps by 2020 - Increase by 20% the total hot water energy demand supplied from solar thermal by 2020	Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades and Small Cyclades - Local association	-80	57	-6
General public administration and social security	Reduce the annual general public administration and social security energy demand growth rate by 10% by promoting every day energy saving measures from the employees	Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades and Small Cyclades	21		6
	Energy efficiency measures - Increase by 30% the energy efficiency of air-conditioning systems by 2020 through the introduction of air-conditioning with inverter - Increase by 30% the energy efficiency of electrical appliances by 2020 through the substitution of old devices with more efficient ones (green procurement) and by introducing motion sensors for the toilet lighting - Increase by 30% the energy efficiency of heating systems by 2020 through the replacement of old window and door frames of public buildings with more efficient ones	Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades and Small Cyclades	225		60
	Increase to 30% the total space heating demand supplied from heat pumps by 2020	Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades and Small Cyclades	-52		-14
Education	Reduce the annual education energy demand growth rate by 10% by promoting every day energy saving measures from the professors and students	Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades and Small Cyclades - School boards	10		3

	Energy efficiency measures - Increase by 30% the energy efficiency of electrical appliances by 2020 through the substitution of old devices with more efficient ones (green procurement) and by introducing motion sensors for the toilet lighting - Increase by 30% the energy efficiency of heating systems by 2020 through the replacement of old window and door frames of public buildings with more efficient ones	Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades and Small Cyclades - School boards	111		30
	Increase to 30% the total space heating energy demand supplied from heat pumps by 2020	Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades and Small Cyclades - School boards	-147		-39
Human health and social work activities	Reduce the annual human health and social work activities energy demand growth rate by 10% by promoting every day energy saving measures from the employees and visitors	Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades and Small Cyclades - Health centers - Hospital	2		0,4
	Energy efficiency measures - Increase by 30% the energy efficiency of air-conditioning systems by 2020 through the introduction of air-conditioning with inverter - Increase by 30% the energy efficiency of electrical appliances by 2020 through the substitution of old devices with more efficient ones (green procurement) and by introducing motion sensors for the toilet lighting - Increase by 30% the energy efficiency of heating systems by 2020 through the replacement of old window and door frames of public buildings with more efficient ones	Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades and Small Cyclades - Health centers - Hospital	16		4
	Increase to 30% the total space heating energy demand supplied from heat pumps by 2020 - Increase to 30% the total hot water energy demand supplied from solar thermal by 2020	Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades and Small Cyclades - Health center	-4	19	4
Other services	Reduce the annual other services energy demand growth rate by 10% by promoting every day energy saving measures from the professionals	Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades and Small Cyclades - Local association	144		38

	Energy efficiency measures - Increase by 30% the energy efficiency of air-conditioning systems by 2020 through the promotion of air-conditioning with inverter - Increase by 20% the energy efficiency of electrical appliances by 2020 through the promotion of old devices substitution with more efficient ones	Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades and Small Cyclades - Local association	1.096		293
	Increase by 20% the total space heating energy demand supplied from heat pumps by 2020	Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades and Small Cyclades - Local association	-245		-66
Public lighting	Reduce the annual public lighting energy demand growth rate by 10% through the promotion of energy saving measures from the local authorities.	Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades and Small Cyclades - PPC	15		4
	Increase by 20% the energy efficiency of public lighting systems by 2020 through the spatial and technical optimization of the lighting network.	Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades and Small Cyclades - PPC	153		41

Table 4.8. Details for the actions planned in the tertiary sector

ENERGY SAVINGS TARGET IN 2020 [MWh/year]	RENEWABLE ENERGY PRODUCTION TARGET IN 2020 [MWh/year]	CO2 REDUCTION TARGET IN 2020 [ton/year]
TERTIARY SECTOR		
8.288	**65**	**2.237**

Table 4.9. Summary table of the actions planned in the tertiaty sector

4.5. Transports

In the following tables details of the actions planned for the transports sector are presented. The main focus is given on the promotion of eco-driving techniques by the respective users and the introduction of electric vehicles (EVs) in the island's fleet in collaboration to companies relevant to each sub-sector (buses, taxis, etc.) and the citizens. The increase of electricity consumption through the use of EVs leading to a reduction of fossil fuels is promoted considering the fact that the local production of electricity from RES will be also promoted through the ISEAP.

The municipality will function as an example for the rest of the transports sector being the first to implement the proposed actions to the public fleet.

SECTORS AND FIELDS OF ACTION	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION	EXPECTED ENERGY SAVINGS [MWh/year]	EXPECTED RENEWABLE ENERGY PRODUCTION [MWh/year]	EXPECTED CO2 REDUCTION [ton/year]
TRANSPORTS SECTOR					
Passenger transport by road (public transport, taxi, tourism, transfers, etc.)	Double the annual passenger transport by road energy demand growth rate in favour of public transport by 2020 by assuring the quality offered by the public transports and promoting its use and by constructing bike roads.	Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades and Small Cyclades - Naxos and Small Cyclades KTEL	-7		-2
	Increase by 20% the energy efficiency of passenger transports by road by 2020 through the promotion of eco-driving practices.	Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades and Small Cyclades - Transfer operators - Taxis	26		7
	Increase to 10% the passenger transport by road energy demand supplied from electricity by 2020 through the introduction of hybrid – electrical buses	Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades and Small Cyclades	-22		-6
Other fleet for public and private services	Increase by 20% the energy efficiency of other fleet for public and private services by 2020 through the promotion of eco-driving practices.	Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades and Small Cyclades	422		111
	Increase to 10% the other fleet for public and private services energy demand supplied from electricity by 2020 through the introduction – promotion of hybrid – electrical vehicles.	Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades and Small Cyclades	-358		-97
Freight transport by road and removal services	Increase by 20% the energy efficiency of Freight transport by road and removal services by 2020 through the promotion of eco-driving practices.	Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades and Small Cyclades	9		2
	Increase to 10% the passenger transport by road energy demand supplied from electricity by 2020 through the promotion of hybrid – electrical trucks.	Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades and Small Cyclades	-5		-1
Private transports	Reduce to half the annual private transports energy demand growth rate by 2020 through the promotion of sustainable transports (public transports, bicycle).	Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades and Small Cyclades	95		24
	Increase by 20% the energy efficiency of private transports by 2020 through the promotion of eco-driving practices.	Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades and Small Cyclades	918		231

	Increase to 10% the private transports energy demand supplied from electricity by 2020 through the promotion of hybrid – electrical vehicles	Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades and Small Cyclades	-584		-160

Table 4.10. Details for the actions planned in the transports sector

ENERGY SAVINGS TARGET IN 2020 [MWh/year]	RENEWABLE ENERGY PRODUCTION TARGET IN 2020 [MWh/year]	CO2 REDUCTION TARGET IN 2020 [ton/year]
TRANSPORTS SECTOR		
631		**147**

Table 4.11. Summary table of the actions planned in the transports sector

4.6. Secondary energy production and energy fluxes

In the following tables details of the actions planned for the secondary energy production and energy fluxes sector are presented. The municipality will promote the installation of renewable energy sources, specifically wind and PV parks, either in small or medium scale projects reassuring the respect to the island's spatial planning and the local ecosystem. The municipality will also function as a hub of information and potential collaboration with investors interested to fund such projects.

SECTORS AND FIELDS OF ACTION	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION	EXPECTED ENERGY SAVINGS [MWh/year]	EXPECTED RENEWABLE ENERGY PRODUCTION [MWh/year]	EXPECTED CO2 REDUCTION [ton/year]
SECONDARY ENERGY PRODUCTION AND ENERGY FLUXES					
Wind	Promotion of wind turbines installation	Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades and Small Cyclades		4.863	4.297
Solar	Promotion of PV installation on the ground and on the roofs	Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades and Small Cyclades		902	797

Table 4.12. Details for the actions planned in the secondary energy production sector

ENERGY SAVINGS TARGET IN 2020 [MWh/year]	RENEWABLE ENERGY PRODUCTION TARGET IN 2020 [MWh/year]	CO2 REDUCTION TARGET IN 2020 [ton/year]
SECONDARY ENERGY PRODUCTION AND ENERGY FLUXES		
	5.765	**5.094**

Table 4.13. Summary table of the actions planned in the secondary energy production sector

4.7. Land use planning

On this stage of the ISEAP development there are not included actions concerning the land use planning. However, the local authorities in collaboration also with the regional authorities will proceed to concrete land use planning studies in the near future resulting to actions to be included to the ISEAP on a next planning phase.

4.8. Public procurement of products and services

On this stage of the ISEAP development there are not included specific actions concerning the definition of standards for the public procurement of products and services. However, an initial phase of developing relevant actions are considered actions planned under the tertiary sector and especially the equipment for municipal buildings and public lighting focusing on the procurement of energy efficient units. On a next action planning phase it is expected these actions to be materialized also to specific procurement standards.

4.9. Citizen and stakeholders

Several actions planned under the residential, primary, secondary, tertiary and transports sectors are focusing on raising awareness of the citizens and stakeholders in order to contribute in reaching the ambitious targets of the ISEAP. The maximization of their involvement in the implementation of the ISEAP and their support and commitment to it is considered a key use for a success.

5. ORGANIZATIONAL AND FINANCIAL MECHANISMS

The success of the ISEAP besides the good planning and estimation of resources relies heavily on the organizational and financial mechanisms to be established. Specific coordination and organizational structures will be formulated and supported by staff allocated to carry out the different phases of the ISEAP implementation and monitoring. The citizens and stakeholders through their involvement to the ISEAP processes will also constitute a valuable organizational mechanism, critical for the success of this effort. However, in order for all these efforts to be materialized concrete budget allocations should be ensured by taking advantage of all possible financing sources and instruments.

5.1. Coordination and organizational structures

A two level coordination and organizational structure is decided in order to ensure the efficient implementation of the ISEAP. The steering committee on the one hand will take over the coordination during the ISEAP's different phases while on the other hand the work group will mainly focus on the realization of the actions, the monitoring of the ISEAP and the possible updating of the ISEAP contents.

Steering Committee:

- The Mayor of Naxos

- DAFNI (Network of Aegean Islands for Sustainability)

Work group:

- The energy representative of the municipality

- The technical department of the municipality

- DAFNI (Network of Aegean Islands for Sustainability)

5.2. Staff capacity

It is absolutely clear that the ISEAP implementation and monitoring will require the allocation of devoted and committed staff that will be able to set the ISEAP as their occupation priority. The staff is consisted of:

- The energy representative of the Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades (1 person)

- The technical department of the Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades (2 persons)

Furthermore, it is of the municipality's main pursuit to involve the most of the citizens and especially school students in the process of the ISEAP implementation on a volunteering base, especially for the period when energy audits and intense monitoring processes will be taking place.

5.3. Involvement of stakeholders

In order to reassure the active involvement of stakeholders in the implementation of the ISEAP frequent ISEAP info days and conferences will be organized.

Further involvement of the citizens is expected since periodically they will be asked to fill in energy audits in order to monitor the progress and change in their energy behaviours.

Also, specialized meetings and discussions will be held among the steering committee and the stakeholders related to specific sectors in all steps of the ISEAP implementation in order to maintain their interest and commitment to the ISEAP targets.

5.4. Budget

(The budget will be finalized upon the final approval of the ISEAP)

5.5. Financing sources and instruments

Securing the necessary financing sources and instruments for the successful implementation of the ISEAP will be one of the major challenges for the municipality. In the following list some of the expected financing sources are presented.

- Municipal budget allocations
- Regional budget allocations
- Loans
- Revolving funds
- NSRF (National Strategic Reference Framework)
- European Investment Bank
- Private investments
- Citizen cooperatives
- Third party financing
- Public and private sector partnerships

5.6. Monitoring and follow-up

The Energy - CO2 and ISEAP monitoring tools developed under the ISLE-PACT project will be used in combination to energy audits in order to monitor the success of the ISEAP and the development of Naxos' energy profile. The monitoring task will be taken over by the work group. An ISEAP monitoring template and a respective report will be submitted at least every two years to the European Commission in order to highlight the progress in the ISEAP implementation.

Bibliography

www.islepact.eu

PACT OF ISLANDS

Elaboration:

DAFNI
Network of Aegean Islands for Sustainability

Local and regional authorities:

Municipality of Naxos and Small Cyclades

ΠΕΡΙΦΕΡΕΙΑ ΝΟΤΙΟΥ ΑΙΓΑΙΟΥ
ΕΝΔΙΑΜΕΣΗ ΔΙΑΧΕΙΡΙΣΤΙΚΗ ΑΡΧΗ

Region of South Aegean

Financial support:

EUROPEAN COMMISSION
Directorate-General for Energy

Disclaimer: