Mission Statement Climate Pact 2.0

A. Introduction

The launch of Climate Pact 2.0 gives the municipality the opportunity to make a positive impact on climate policy over the next ten years. With this mission statement, the municipality of Sanem commits itself to all reasonable efforts and measures to achieve the following goals by 2030.

By signing the Climate Pact 2.0, the municipality of Sanem commits itself to act more intensively in the sense of a sustainable climate policy and to define and implement concrete goals for the next 10 years. The goals are set qualitatively and quantitatively for the 6 thematic areas of the Climate Pact 2.0, which can, however, be achieved by 2030. This results in a realistic mission statement that sets out the way forward for the municipality of Sanem in limiting the effects of climate change.

This in the sense of maintaining and increasing the quality of life in the community for people and nature. But also in relation to the partner communities in the international Climate Alliance.

B. General conditions

a. **PNEC** (National Plan on Climate and Energy Issues)

In 2020, the National Plan on Climate and Energy Issues was voted in Parliament and serves as a guideline for climate change in Luxembourg. In addition to a variety of qualitative measures and targets, this plan also contains the cornerstones of the quantitative targets until 2030:

25% renewable energies in heat and electricity. This includes mainly photovoltaics, wind power, hydropower and biogas for electricity, and solar thermal energy, biomass (combustion or methanisation) as well as industrial waste heat for heat.

44% better energy efficiency. This means a reduction in final energy, either through improved, more efficient technology, or through reduced energy consumption.

55% CO_2 savings. This is the overall objective of the PNEC, which combines the direct effects of the qualitative and quantitative targets. For Luxembourg, the target is to reduce CO_2 emissions to 55% of the reference year 2005 by 2030.

MyEnergy's published work on KPIs further details various targets.

b. Old mission statement (2015)

The old mission statement, which was drawn up as part of Climate Pact 1.0, is integrated. The goals are adopted, adapted and further developed.

c. Luxembourg 2030

The third Sustainable Development Plan (Luxembourg 2030) includes a very broad set of objectives. The objectives are cross-cutting and include targets for the economy, the environment and society.

The municipality will be guided by this National Plan in order to incorporate the values of sustainable development into its policies.

C. Categories

The following objectives and reduction paths are described for each category of the Climate Pact 2.0.

1. Development planning, regional planning

Qualitative objectives

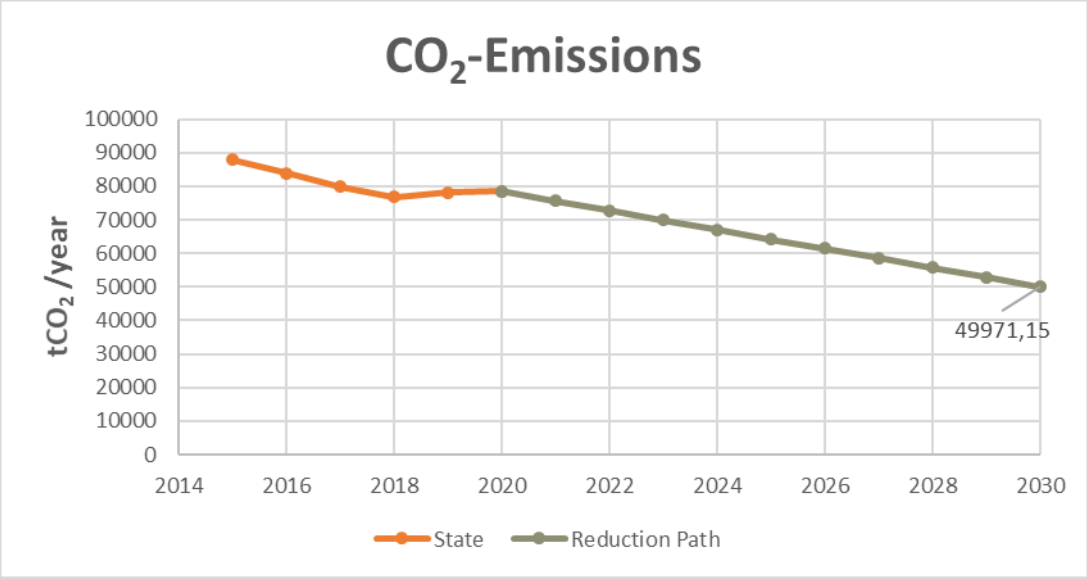
The municipality will, within the bounds of expediency, draw up concepts for the various subject areas. Furthermore, the municipality will implement the existing concepts to the best of its ability.

Existing concepts	Possible concepts
Mobility master plan	Renovation concept
Energy concept (final phase)	Communication concept
Master plan for sustainable gardening	Digitisation concept
	Climate adaptation concept
	Resource concept

The balancing of all indicators relevant to the Climate Pact is monitored and communicated to the citizens.

Quantitative targets

The municipality has set itself the target of reducing CO_2 emissions to -55% of the 2005 reference value. This indicator shows the results of all balanced energy savings, and is thus the most important goal of the Climate Pact.



2. Municipal buildings

This chapter describes the measures and goals that affect the municipal buildings and the vehicle fleet.

The municipality currently (as of 2021) has 67 buildings and 110 vehicles and machinery.

Qualitative objectives

The municipality strives for a renovation strategy which will be internalized in a renovation concept. The priority of the renovation concept will depend on the construction and age of the building. Nevertheless, the frequency of use will be taken into account in order to achieve maximum savings potential.

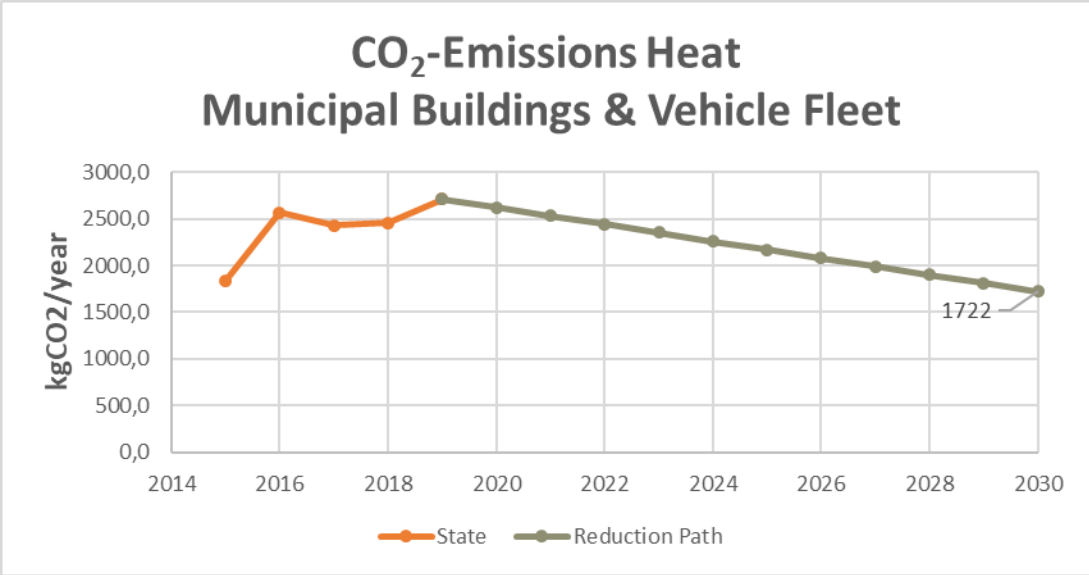
The municipality will assess the economic viability and feasibility of recycled and sustainable materials in any construction project.

The municipality is committed to continuing to purchase electricity from renewable energy sources. Furthermore, the municipality will endeavour to expand electricity production from renewable sources in the coming years.

The municipal vehicle fleet is constantly updated, and in the case of new purchases, an electric alternative is always checked for feasibility. The communal staff relies mainly on walking, cycling or public transport for internal journeys.

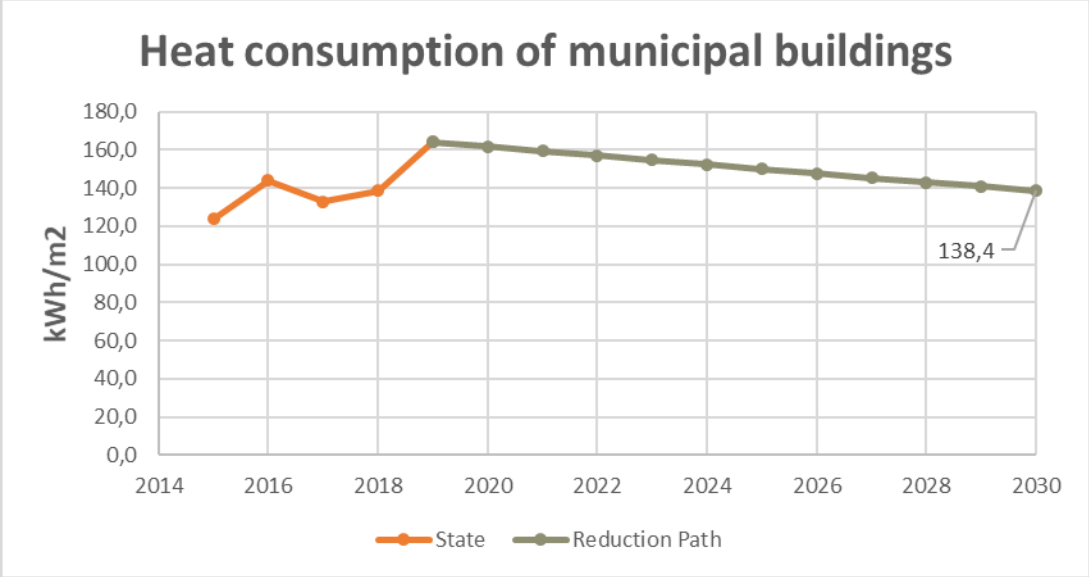
Quantitative targets

The reduction path for CO_2 emissions is to be based on the PNEC. Since no data is available for 2005, an equivalent target has been worked out. Since the municipality uses natural electricity from Nova, all emissions from heat generation and the vehicle fleet are calculated.

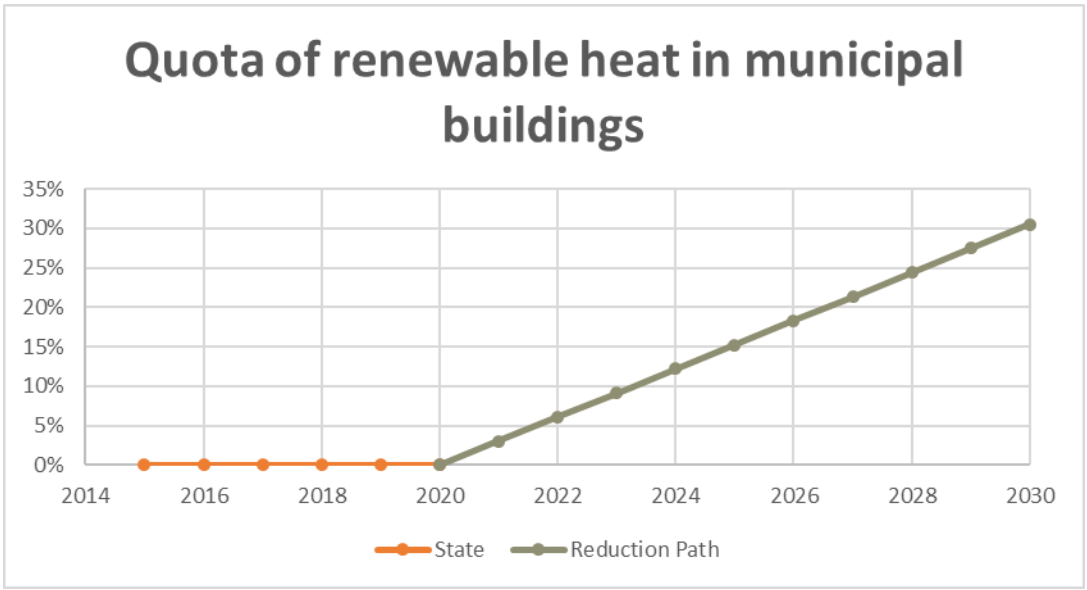


According to the energy concept, the heat consumption of the municipal buildings can be reduced by up to 15.57%.

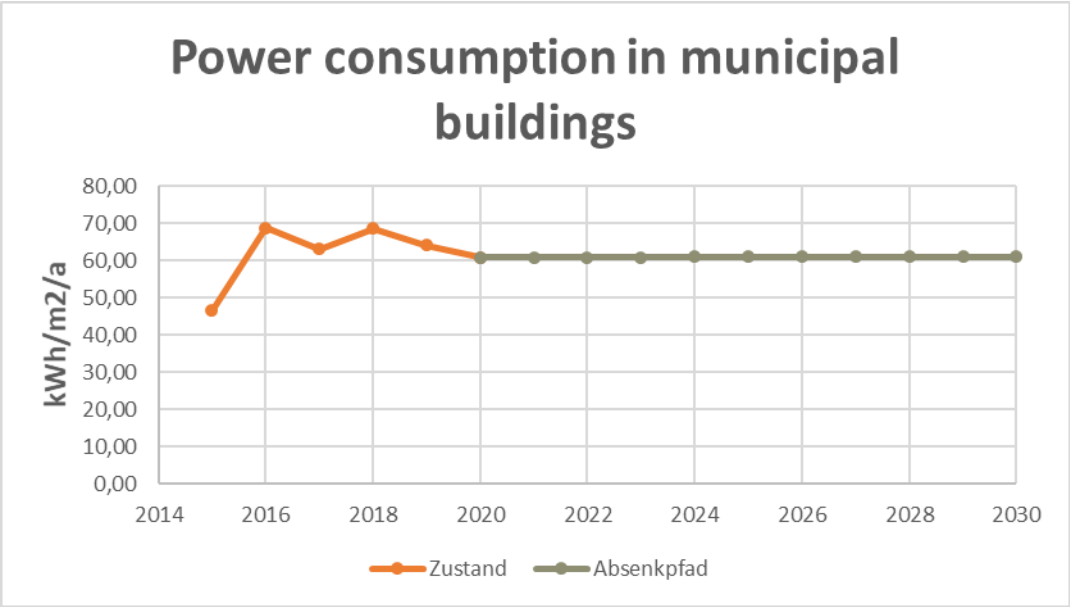
This goal will mainly include improvements in thermal insulation. In addition, the municipality will continue to emphasize the effective use of heating systems in order to reduce unnecessary losses.



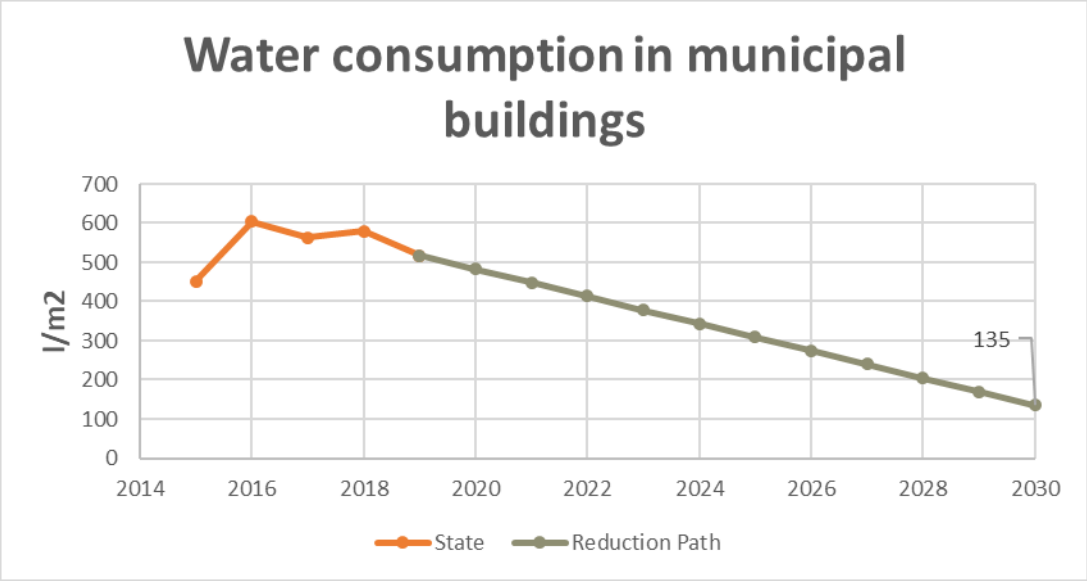
In the future, renewable heat production will be expanded in municipal buildings as far as possible. According to the requirements of the Climate Pact, 30.5% should be achieved. For old buildings that are being renovated, the feasibility of heat pumps/wood heating systems will be examined. In addition, the possibility of local heating networks will be examined and, if appropriate, implemented.



By 2030, it is planned to reduce the electricity consumption of municipal buildings by between 1% (tertiary buildings) and 13% (residential buildings). The municipality decides to achieve a reduction in electricity consumption of at least 5% for all the municipal buildings covered.



According to energy and resource accounting, water use should reach a maximum value of 135 litres per square metre. The municipality will survey high-use municipal buildings and work on concepts to reduce water use. The use of rainwater will be expanded.



3. Supply, disposal

With its 17,538 inhabitants (Jan. 2021), the municipality of Sanem is the sixth largest municipality in the country. Therefore, climate-friendly supply and disposal is also of significant importance.

This chapter identifies goals and measures that will make the supply of electricity, heat and water, as well as the disposal of wastewater and waste, climate-friendly.

As this chapter presupposes cooperation with the citizens, the execution of the following objectives is less linked to the realization of concrete projects, but aims at raising awareness in a targeted and effective way. The actions of the municipality serve as a model.

Qualitative objectives

By 2030, the municipality will be working on its plan to obtain 100% renewable electricity on balance. Furthermore, the municipality will revise the current regulations on subsidies to make renewable heat even more attractive.

In addition, a district heating network will be integrated into the road layout when new roads are developed and old roads are fundamentally renovated, in order to be able to access district and local heating more quickly in the future.

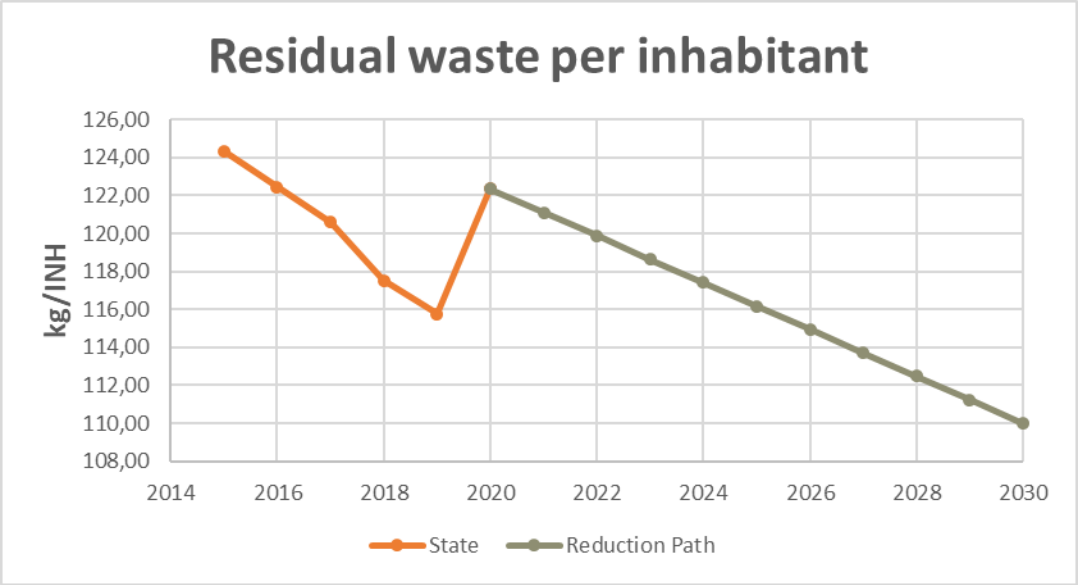
Water management will continue to be digitized and, if necessary, adapted to the state of the art situation. In addition, the use of rainwater by residents will continue to be promoted in order to reduce water consumption per resident.

The municipality will continue to expand the wastewater separation system in order to separate a large part of rainfall from the wastewater. This also serves as a basis for improved rainwater utilisation.

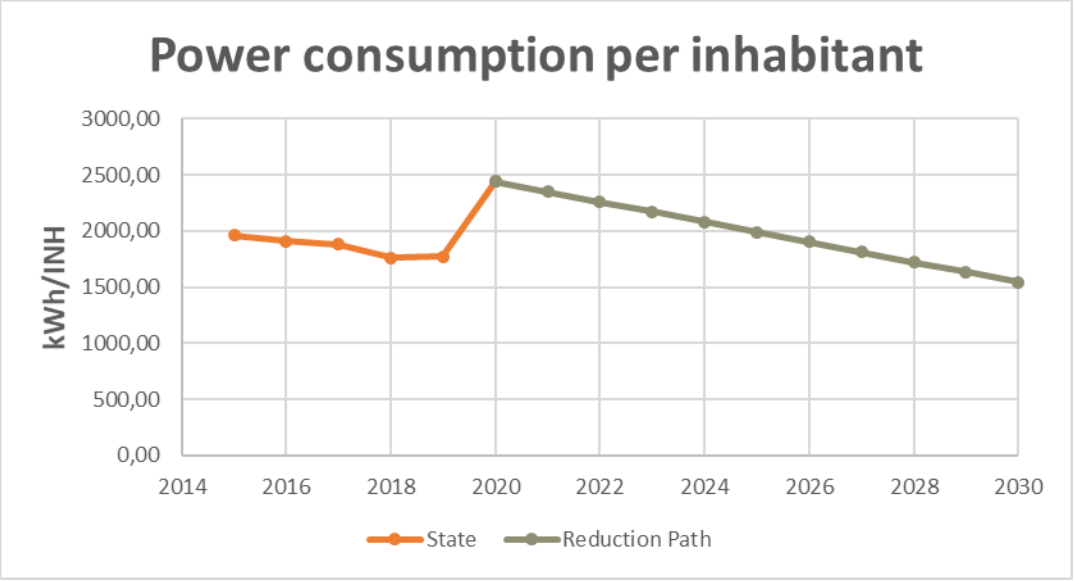
The expansion of renewable heat, as well as the exploitation of renewable electricity potentials will be an important goal for the municipality until 2030 and beyond. It aims to achieve the PNEC targets together with its population.

Quantitative targets

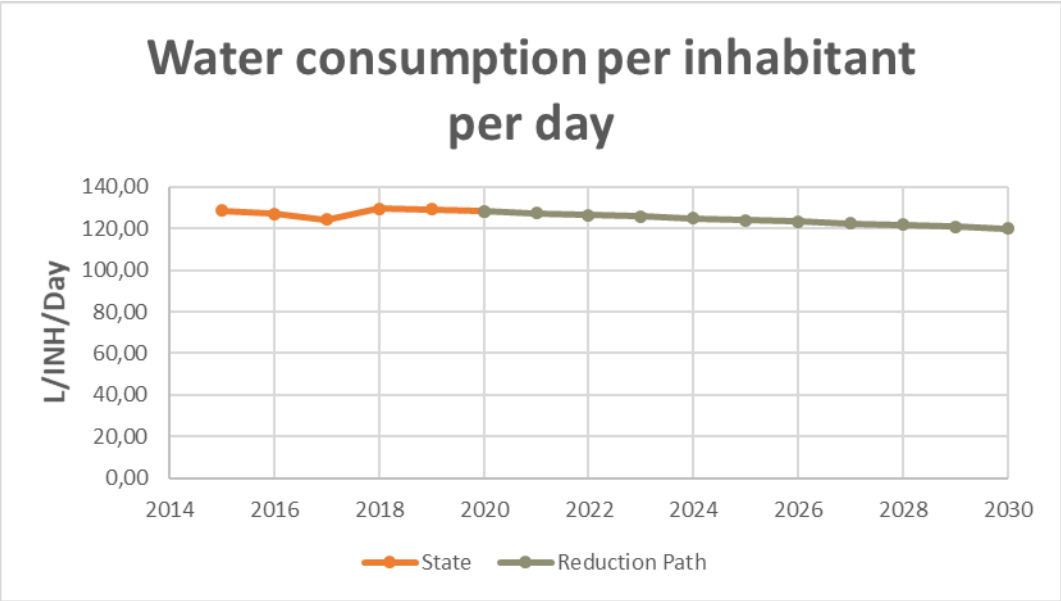
The residual waste value per inhabitant in the municipality is currently on a good path. The municipality has set itself the target of a further reduction to 115 kg/inhabitant. In order to further expand the polluter pays principle, a billing of the residual waste per ton is being considered.



Household electricity consumption will be reduced by 13% by 2030. The municipality will work towards this goal.



The water consumption per capita and day in Sanem is already on a good path. With further awareness campaigns and continuous work on the supply, the water consumption of the inhabitants might be reduced even further.



4. Mobility

67 kilometres of road and an extensive cycle network link the villages of Sanem, Belvaux, Soleuvre and Ehlerange with the surrounding communes. There are 3 train stops in the commune, and 2 more just outside its borders. 107 bus stops cover the needs of public transport. Furthermore, the commune has been offering the Vel'OK bicycle service for years.

Qualitative objectives

The Mobility Master Plan (the first of its kind in the country) will be implemented in the coming years. The focus is on calming the busy main roads and securing the cycle paths. Furthermore, a community-wide bicycle and pedestrian guidance system will be launched.

The aim is to adopt the measures of the master plan and moreover, also to secure the traffic routes. The municipality will conduct traffic counts and pay attention to feedback given by the citizen. By 2030, 50% of the measures of the master plan should be implemented.

In addition, the municipality continues to strongly promote a soft mobility by raising awareness among citizens about the new, improved and safe pedestrian and bicycle routes and setting a good example with internal cycling infrastructures.

Quantitative targets

The municipality has had many positive experiences with electric mobility so far, and will continue to try to achieve the 49% electric mobility target.

5. Internal organization

The municipality will continue to try and strengthen its role model function. Therefore, the municipality also plans to set internal goals to encourage its employees to work towards a sustainable future.

Qualitative objectives

Goals and hurdles are communicated to staff and milestones achieved are posted.

A survey on the modal split is carried out regularly and employees are regularly made aware of public transport and soft mobility measures. The municipality undergoes a mobility audit.

Procurement is carried out according to the Circular Economy concept and is constantly adapted.

The Climate Pact Check is being implemented.

With the staff delegation, various actions are being thought up to better involve the staff. Internal communication will also be improved.

By 2030, the municipality aims to achieve Gold status in the Climate Pact.

6. Communication, cooperation

Communication plays a very important role for the municipality of Sanem. The greatest proof of this is the quality of the municipal newsletter "Kuerz & Knapp". With six editions per year, it provides the basic framework for communication to the citizens. Of course, environmental and climate-related topics are not neglected.

Awareness campaigns and thematic events are also organised by the municipality. Last but not least, the standards of the “Service Écologique” always ensure that the events are carried out in the most environmentally friendly way possible.

Qualitative objectives

The municipality will develop a communication concept by 2030. This will primarily include an inventory, as well as a target setting. In addition, the quantitative goals of the mission statement will be published annually.

In future, all major events in the municipality will be run under the Green Events label.

Cooperation with neighbouring municipalities is being deepened in the framework of the Climate Pact. Thus, the municipality of Sanem strengthens its presence in the various inter-municipal working groups and actively seeks cooperation on important cornerstones of the Climate Pact.

The sensitization of citizens to topics relevant to the Climate Pact will be expanded. In future, communication will be designed for specific target groups in order to convey the topic of climate protection in a way that is appropriate to the age and language of each specific target group.