



# Covenant Indicators

Covenant indicators are periodically compiled based on the data provided by signatories in their **Sustainable Energy Action Plan (SEAP) templates**. These indicators aim at providing an overview of the signatory municipalities' situation in terms of energy consumption, associated CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and 2020 targets.

The sample used for producing these indicators includes **1,287 SEAPs** that have been accepted by the Joint Research Centre (JRC) of the European Commission before the 11<sup>th</sup> of June 2013. The sample covers 50.9 million inhabitants, which represents 44% of the population covered by all the submitted SEAPs.

Due to the flexibility of approaches adopted by signatories (see [Sustainable Energy Action Plans](#)) the indicators presented hereafter only provide an approximate figure. Note that the comparison of Covenant indicators with similar national or EU-level indicators is expected to reveal some differences. This disparity can be explained by the sectors addressed within the Covenant of Mayors initiative, in which the main focus areas are municipal buildings, equipment/facilities, tertiary buildings, equipment/facilities, residential buildings and transport, whereas industry is optional.

For more comprehensive statistics please refer to the ['The Covenant of Mayors in Figures 5-Year Assessment'](#) Report prepared by the JRC (2013).



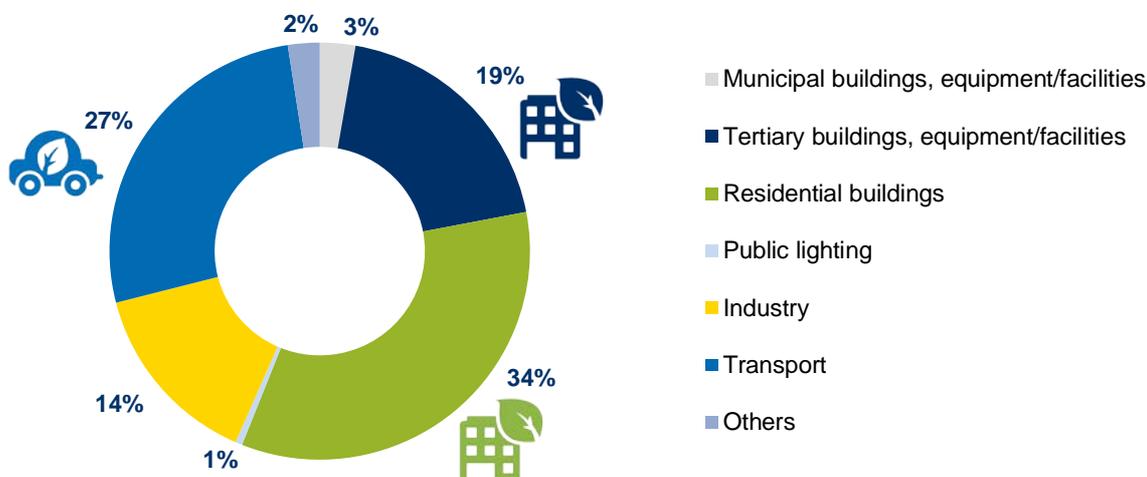


## CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per capita

Emission factors adopted by signatories	tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> eq./capita
IPCC	7
Life Cycle Assessment	12

Covenant Signatories release on average seven tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent per capita per year. Over 90% of the signatories have adopted IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) emission factors for fuel combustion. Signatories that have adopted a life cycle assessment approach report a greater level of emissions (12 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent per capita), since it includes not only emissions due to fuel combustion but also emissions of the entire energy supply chain.

## Breakdown of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by sector



The buildings sector is responsible for more than half of the overall CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, followed by transport. Although industry is an optional sector within the Covenant of Mayors initiative, it still has a considerable representation in terms of overall CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

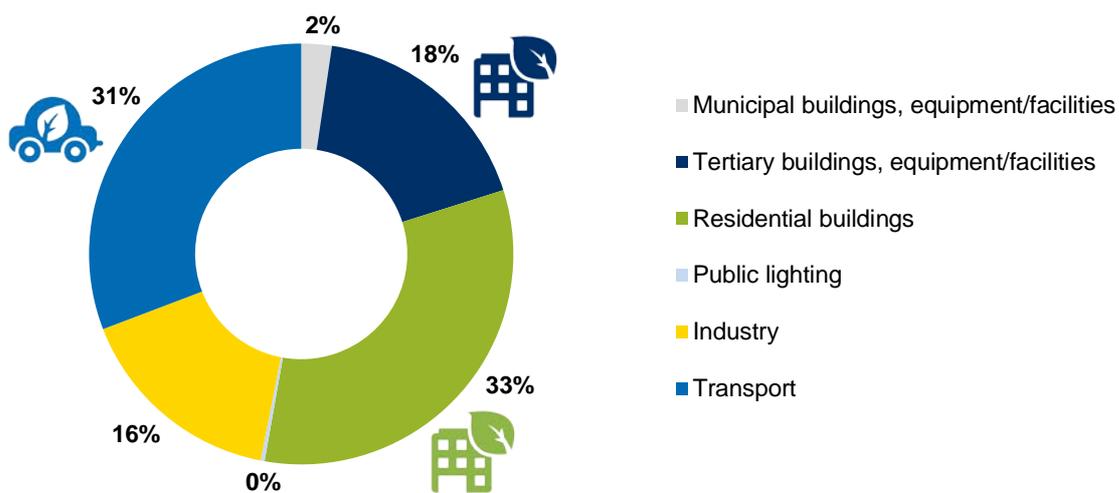


## Final energy consumption per capita



On average, final energy consumption per capita in signatory municipalities is 25 MWh/capita. This refers to the amount of energy consumed by person per year.

## Breakdown of final energy consumption by sector



Final energy consumption in buildings represents more than half of the energy consumed in signatory municipalities. In particular, the residential sector is responsible for one third of the overall consumption, followed by transport with 31%.

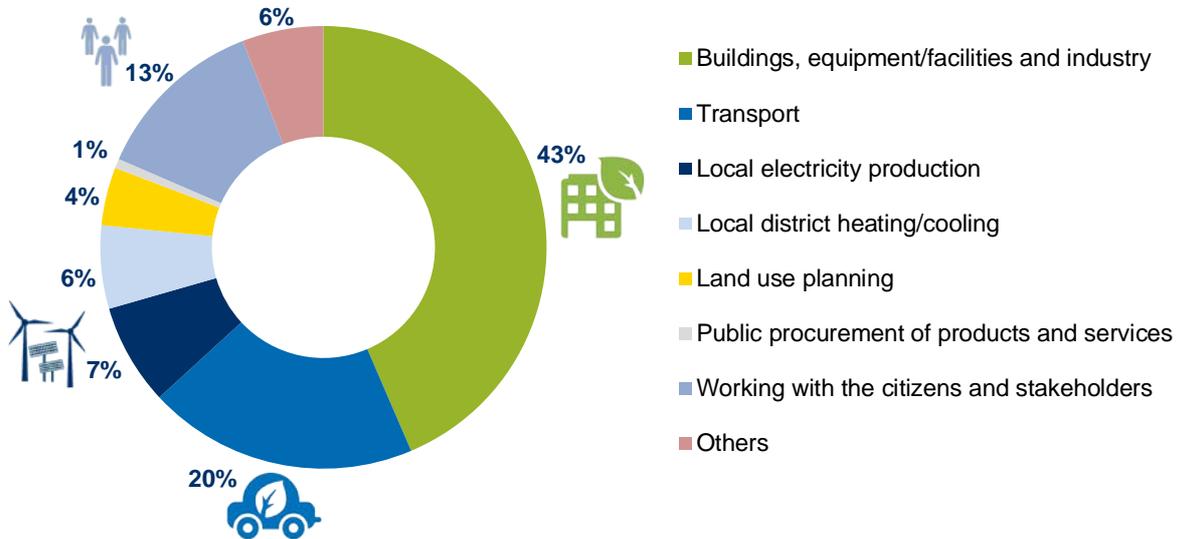


## CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reduction target by 2020

CO <sub>2</sub> emissions reduction target	
29%	113 Mt CO <sub>2</sub> eq.

Signatories commit to reducing their emissions on average by 29% by 2020, thus voluntarily exceeding the EU 20% CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reduction target. Their commitment of reducing 113 Mt of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent represents 10% of the EU-27 CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reduction target by 2020 (1,117 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> to be reduced).

## Breakdown of expected CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reduction by field of action in 2020



Over 40% of the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reduction target by 2020 is expected to result from actions addressing mainly the buildings sector, 20% from the transport sector and 13% from local energy production. Concrete examples of actions can be found in the [Benchmarks of Excellence catalogue](#).