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Current climate-related obligations

Monitoring, Reporting & Verification

Governance Regulation 2018/1999

Energy Community 2030

targets



Energy Community 2030 targets

	Target for net Greenhouse Gas Emissions compared to 1990 levels
Albania	+53,2% 12,00 MtCO2 _{eq}
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-41,2% 15,65 MtCO2 _{eq}
Georgia	-47,0% 20,50 MtCO2 _{eq}
Kosovo*[1]	-16,3% 8,95 MtCO2 _{eq}
Moldova	-68,6
	9,10 MtCO2 _{eq}
Montenegro ^[2]	-55,0% 2,42 MtCO2 _{eq}
North Macedonia	-82,0% 2,20 MtCO2 _{eq}
Serbia	-40,3% 47,82 MtCO2 _{eq}
Ukraine	-65,0% 309,00 MtCO2 _{eq}
Energy Community 2030 target	-60,9%[3]
.	427,64 MtCO2 _{eq} ^[4]

- Adopted by the Ministerial Council on 16 December 2022;
- Covering GHG emissions, renewable energy share and energy efficiency;
- Amending the Governance Regulation and the RES and EE Directives.

¹ Target of Kosovo is compared to 2016 levels

² Target of Montenegro excludes LULUCF emissions and removals

³The base year used for Kosovo in the calculation of the percentage reduction figure is 2016

⁴ The absolute target figure represents the sum of the individual Contracting Parties' targets



Energy Community 2030 targets

	Share of energy from renewable sources in	Target for share of energy from renewable sources in gross final	Target for share of energy from renewable sources in gross final
	gross final consumption of energy, 2005 (S2005)	consumption of energy, 2020 (S2020)	consumption of energy, 2030 (S2030)
Albania	31,2%	38%	52,0%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	34,0%	40%	43,6%
Georgia	n/a	n/a	27,4%
Kosovo*	18,9%	25%	32,0%
Moldova	11,9%	17%	27,0%
Montenegro	26,3%	33%	50,0%
North Macedonia	17,2%	23%	38,0%
Serbia	21,2%	27%	40,7%
Ukraine	5,5%	11%	27,0%
Overall Energy Community 2030 Target			31,0%

⊢ANNEX XIV NATIONAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2020 and 2030.

	Maximum Share of Primary Energy Consumption, 2020	Maximum Share of Final Energy Consumption, 2020	Maximum Share of Primary Energy Consumption, 2030	Maximum Share of Final Energy Consumption, 2030
[∐] Albania	2,15	1,86	2,60	2,40
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7,00	4,34	6,50	4,34
Georgia	4,70	4,25	5,45	5,00
Kosovo*	2,61	1,53	2,70	1,80
Moldova	2,69	2,55	3,00	2,80
Montenegro	0,99	0,70	0,92	0,73
North Macedonia	2,54	1,83	2,30	2,00
Serbia	15,18	9,08	14,94	9,54
Ukraine	82,80	46,78	91,47	50,45
Energy Community 2030 headline targets for energy efficiency	120,69	72,93	129,88	79,06



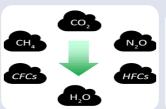
The context – Governance Regulation (Reg. (EU) 2018/1999)

- In force in the Energy Community since Dec 2021, transposition deadline: 31
 December 2022;
- Multidisciplinary (<u>climate and energy</u>) and goes beyond traditional EnC policy areas:
 - ✓ Industry;
 - ✓ transport;
 - ✓ heating and cooling and buildings sector (residential and tertiary);
 - ✓ agriculture;
 - ✓ waste;
 - ✓ land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF).



Non-NECP highlights of the Governance Regulation









System for reporting on policies and measures and projections

GHG inventory systems

Reporting (on GHG PaMs, systems for reporting, adaptation planning & strategies, emergency oil stocks and revenues from carbon pricing)

Long-term strategies

Former Low-Carbon Development Strategy*



Transposition

- EnC adaptations mostly technical e.g. deadlines and removal of non-EnC acquis policy difference – no interconnection target and no EnC communication to UNFCCC;
- Mixed picture, no full transposition in any of the CPs, usually transposed in various laws (i.e. energy, climate), currently no single draft "law on governance";
- Climate part is often inspired by the MMR (GR precursor) or from UNFCCC/PA;
- NECPs often high-level provisions included only (technical details to go to secondary acts);
- Missing provisions on reporting, targets, deadlines;
- Difficult to transpose other than copy-paste → in the EU, the Gov. Reg. is directly applicable;
- Implementing acts.



MD

ME

UA

XK

Transposition

	7 - 3 - 1 - 1	
AL	Law on Climate Change (2020)	Regulation for monitoring, reporting of GHG emissions and other information related to climate change (draft)
BiH		

Secondary legislation

Decision HG1277/2018; HG444/2020; HG358/2021

Rulebook on closer contents and guidelines for determining

the national goals of the integrated NECP, the manner of its

Administrative Instruction (GRK) No.01/2016 on mechanism

development and reporting on its implementation

for monitoring greenhouse gas emissions

Law on Climate Change (draft) GE

Law on Energy (draft amendment)

Climate Law (concept) Law on Protection Against the Negative Impacts of Climate Change (2019, amendment in progress, adoption until Dec

Law on the main principles of state climate policy

2023) Law on Energy (amendments in 2020) Law on Climate Action (draft)

MK

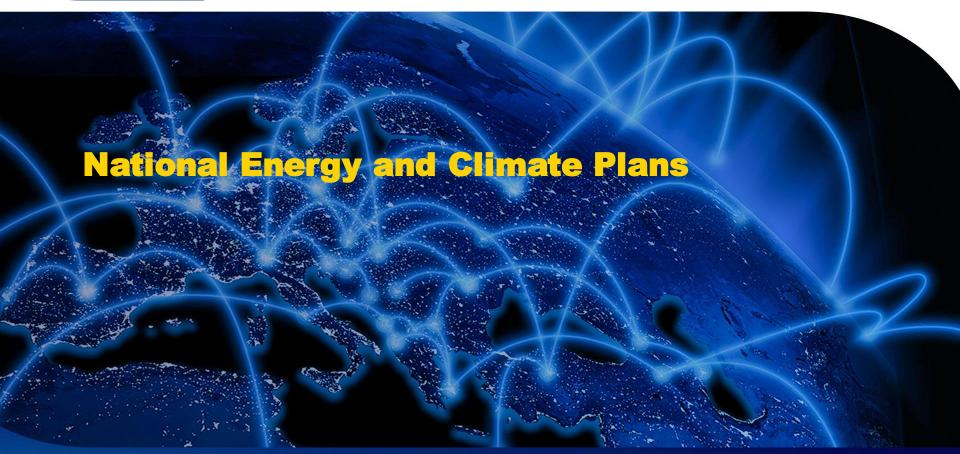
Law on Energy (2021)

(draft)

Law on Climate Change (2021) SRB

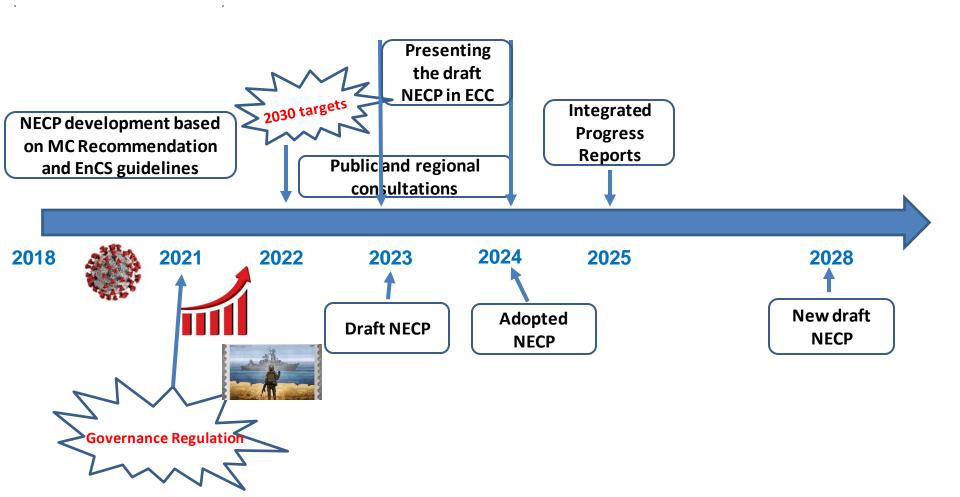
Law on Climate Change (draft)





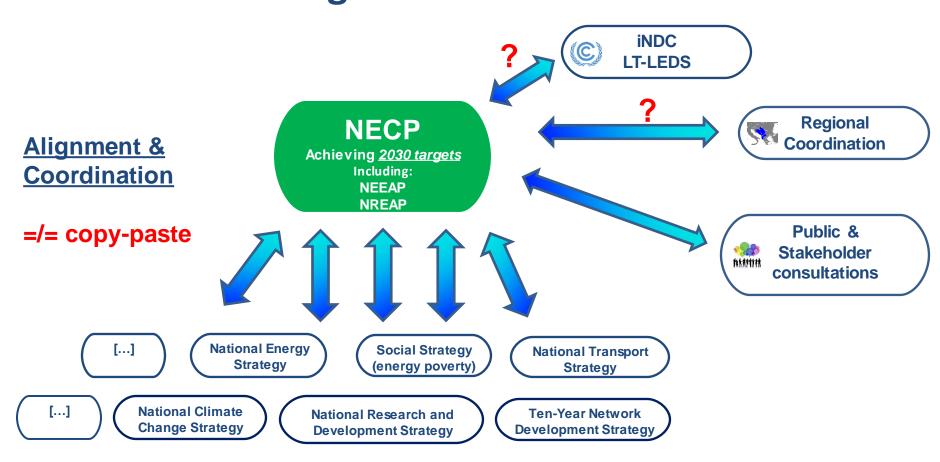


Long and complex road of development





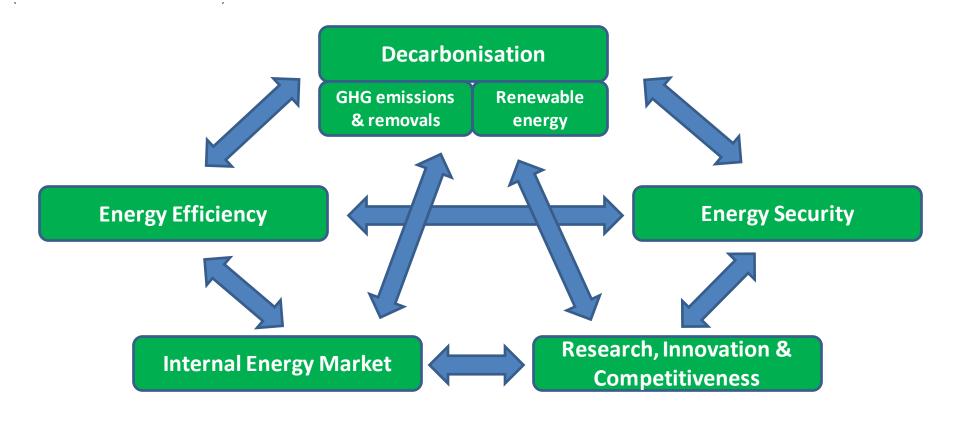
NECPs in the (inter)national strategy setting*



^{*}illustration



Dimensions of the NECP – trade-offs



Cross-check of consistency and justification for choices often missing



NECP development process & SEA

Taking stock of all existing:

- Legal acts;
- Comprehensive and sectoral strategies and (action) plans;
- NDC, Update Reports etc;
- National targets.

Defining PaMs:

- Existing and planned;
- Based on sectoral strategies and plans;
- New PaMs as an outcome of the analytical part.

SEA



Refined / updated PaMs and descriptive part

PaMs as input to scenarios

Addtl.
PaMs if targets

Building up analytical

base:

- Selecting modelling tool(s);
- Defining targets and scenarios;
- Data collection.

Executing analytical assessment:

- Modelling;
- Refinement of data and indicators;
- Producing outcomes.



Refined / updated analytical part

Analytical part

Descriptive part



NECP development – strengths and weaknesses

- Good overview of national policy objectives in the different sectors;
- Solid analytical part, detailed scenarios and robust modelling tools;
- 2030 targets provide a clear heading;
- The NECP can be a compass document across political cycles;
- Comparability with EU MSs EU NECPs updated in 2023;
- Clear indication for investment (and international support) needs BUT this also means commitment!

- Most of the effort is focused on collecting the information, but much less is dedicated to synthesis;
- Limited inputs accommodated from consultations, no regional consultations;
- Little focus on cross-border impact and on cross-border solutions;
- Hard policy decisions are often not addressed (e.g. coal phase-out);
- Policies and measures often cited in general terms (difficulty to check progress).



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