

SEA IN THE CONTEXT OF NATIONAL ENERGY AND CLIMATE PLANS

**Workshop on the best practices for NECP and SEA
development
24 November 2021**

**Aleksandra Bujaroska
Environmental expert
Energy Community Secretariat**

Targets/Ambitions/Contributions

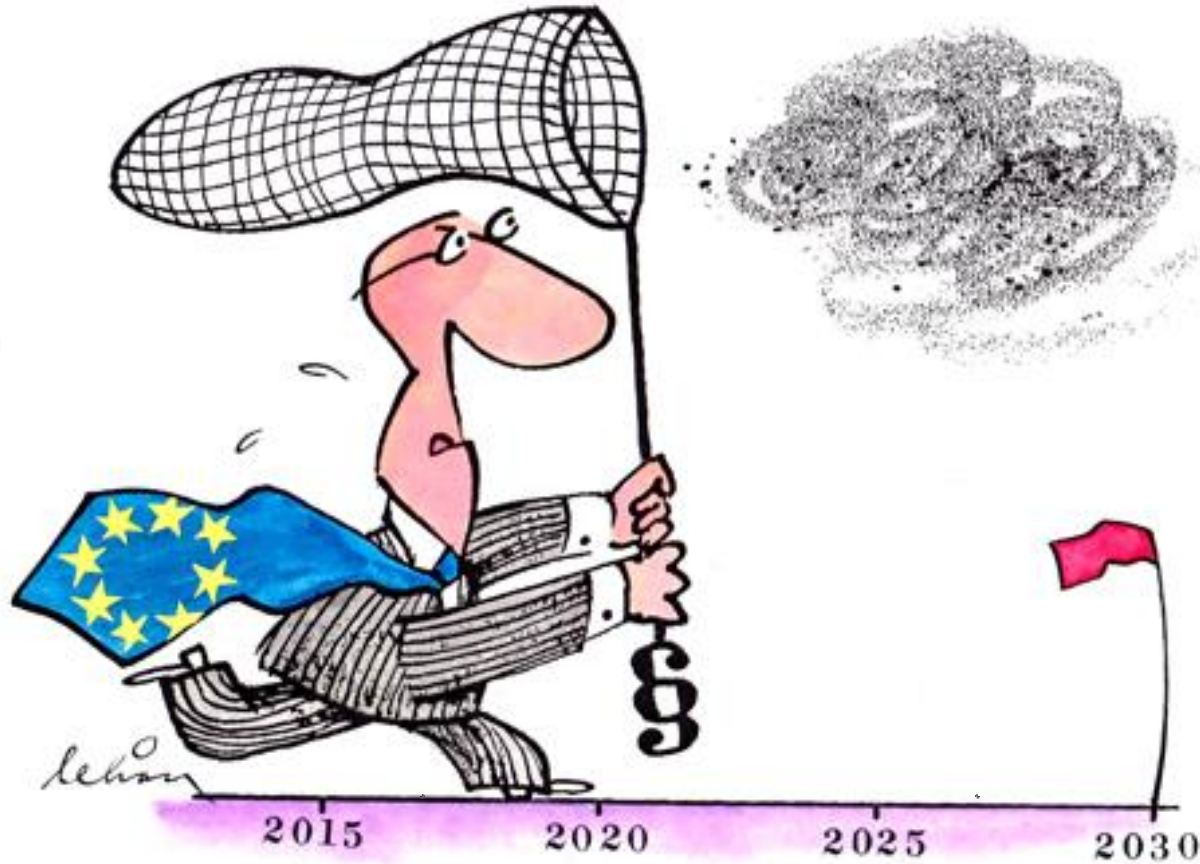


Illustration by: Lars-Erik Håkansson

ENERGY COMMUNITY TREATY

SEA Directive → **January 2018**

Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment

NECP → **June 2023**

Recommendation 2018/01/EnC-MC
Regulation on the governance of the energy union and climate action (EU)2018/1999

Energy and climate plans



WHICH

- ✓ prepared and/or adopted by an **authority** at national, regional or local level AND
- ✓ **required** by legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions.

Plans and programmes (P/Ps) that **always** require SEA are those: **prepared for agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, industry, transport, waste/ water management, telecommunications, tourism, town & country planning or land use AND which set the framework for future development consent of projects listed in the EIA Directive;**

WHEN

The SEA should start as early as possible

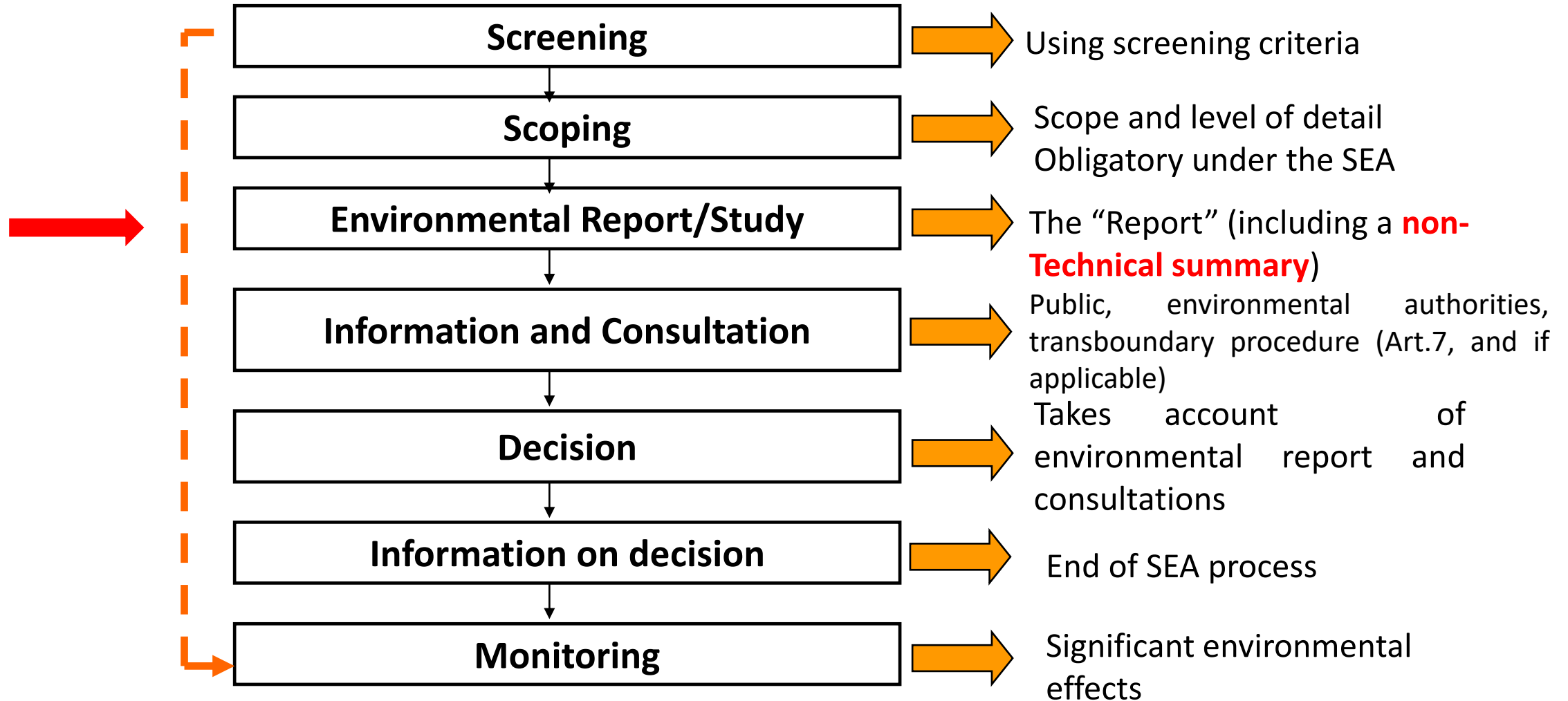
How do you determine the right moment?

Minimum requirements:

- *During the preparation of plans/programmes;*
- *Before the adoption*

The background image shows a vast vineyard with rows of grapevines in the foreground, transitioning into a landscape with rolling hills and a line of wind turbines in the distance under a dramatic, sunset-colored sky. The text is overlaid in the center of this image.

**Integration of environmental
considerations into the
plans/programmes with a view of
promoting sustainable development**



Description of the context, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes:

- ✓ Relevant global trends in energy and climate
- ✓ Goals and trends in EU/regions
- ✓ Long term strategies/ambitions/targets

Other relevant plans and programmes:

- Existing energy and climate related plans/programmes (RES action plans, EE Action Plans, etc.);
- NDCs, Sustainable development plans, and other determinations;
- Various national plans: plan on ambient air quality; Plan on nature protection; Plan on biodiversity (and other plans based on international agreements);
- Spatial plans!, etc.

The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution without implementation of the NECP:

- Geographical position/location;
- Climate characteristics (temperature, seasons, rainfalls and floods, wind, etc. including charts and maps);
- Population (grow rates; decline/increase of birth rates; poverty, migration) and human health;
- Air quality and air pollution (energy sector contributions);
- Water quality and water management (hydro potential as well as drinking water, irrigation water);
- Soil;
- Waste;
- Noise;
- Cultural heritage;
- Biodiversity, landscape and natural heritage (in particular protected by international agreements/Directives);

Description of the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected, examples:

Population

Electricity production facilities location and distant from settlements (large combustion plants) and urban areas, heat facilities usually located within settlements.

Air pollution and waste generation

TPPs emit large number of air pollutants and seriously contribute to waste generation.

Nature, biodiversity and the landscape

Can be affected by almost the entire energy sector, starting from the exploitation of fossil fuels, the production of electricity from different types of energy (fossil fuels, hydro, wind and solar energy), as well as the transmission of electricity and energy.

A landscape photograph showing a row of wind turbines on a hill in the background, a small village in the middle ground, and a large vineyard in the foreground. The sky is a mix of blue and green, suggesting a sunset or sunrise.

How the environmental protection objectives, established at national, international or Community (Member State) level, which are relevant to the plan or programme were taken into account?

Description of the likely significant effects on the environment

biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, cultural assets, etc. and the interrelationship between the factors.



The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme.

- Type and size of the impact (small/large, negative, positive, no impact);
- Scope of the impact (transboundary, regional, national);
- Duration of the impact (temporarily, occasionally, long-lasting, permanent) or consequences;
- Cumulative and synergistic impact;

Example: Decarbonize the energy sector, RES development - Large HPPs:

Impacts:

- + long term positive impact on air and climate change, positive impact on socio-economic development as electricity generation plants will be built, construction will be encouraged and new jobs will be created.
- negative impact on water (changing the flow of surface and groundwater) and on soil and biodiversity, negatively affect the population due to possible flooding of arable land.
- ~ cumulative impact of several development projects on same river basin. etc.

Measures:

- River basin management plans – explore the full potential and symbiosis;
- Monitoring the ecological status of the rivers;
- Defining the ecological flow;
- Excluding national protected areas, as well as areas proposed for protection;
- One year bio monitoring before issuing permits;
- etc.

Outline the reasons for selecting the alternatives:

- Do noting scenario;
- **Alternative A - Without implementation**
- **Alternative B - Implementation of the planning document**
- **Alternative C - Implementation of different scenarios in the plan**

The analysis is usually made individually for each of the five dimensions of the NECP: Decarbonization, Energy Efficiency, Energy Security, Internal Energy Market and Research, innovation and competitiveness.

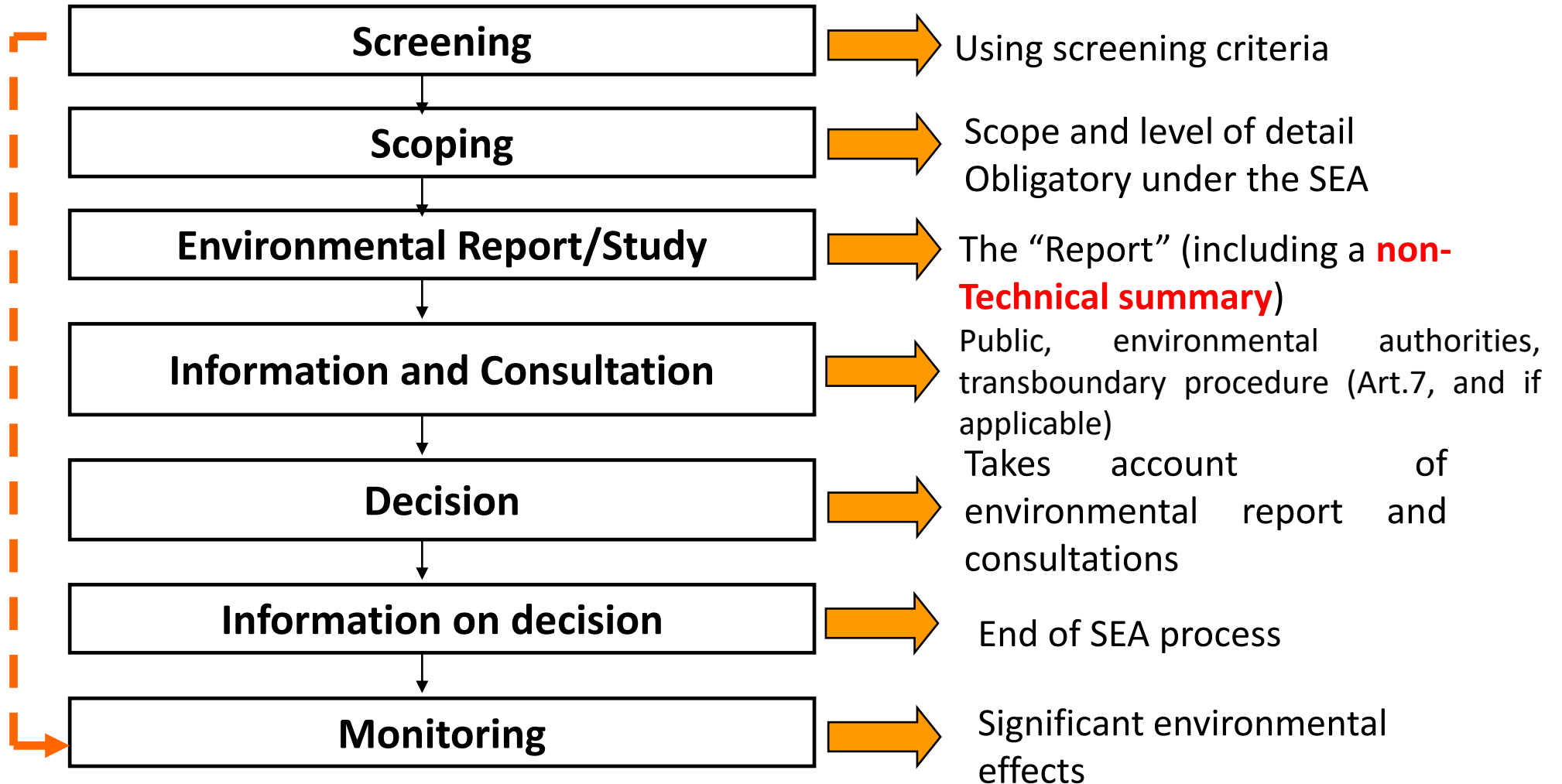
A tool for consultation with:

- **Public (public concern)**
- **Authorities (authorities concern)**

Early and effective opportunities to participate - the necessary information is provided early in the process;
Reasonable timeframes;

A non-technical summary





Monitoring plan main goals:

- To confirm that the agreed conditions (measures) are properly implemented;
- Confirm that the impacts are within the predicted or allowed limit values;
- Enable the management of unforeseen impacts or changes;
- Confirm that the implementation of mitigation measures increases the benefits in terms of environmental protection – sustainable goals.

the implementation of the Monitoring Plan implies monitoring of defined indicators through which the achievements of the goals of the planning document will be perceived, as well as the changes to the environment.



THANK YOU
FOR YOUR ATTENTION

aleksandra.bujaroska@energy-community.org

GET IN TOUCH

 www.energy-community.org

 [Ener_Community](https://twitter.com/Ener_Community)

 [/company/energy-community](https://www.linkedin.com/company/energy-community)

 [/Ener.Community](https://www.facebook.com/Ener.Community)

 [/EnergyCommunityTV](https://www.youtube.com/EnergyCommunityTV)