

GAPS AND NEEDS FOR SETTING UP NATIONAL SYSTEMS FOR PROJECTIONS AND POLICIES AND MEASURES

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Regional Implementation
of Paris Agreement Project

INTERNATIONAL AND EU LEGISLATION

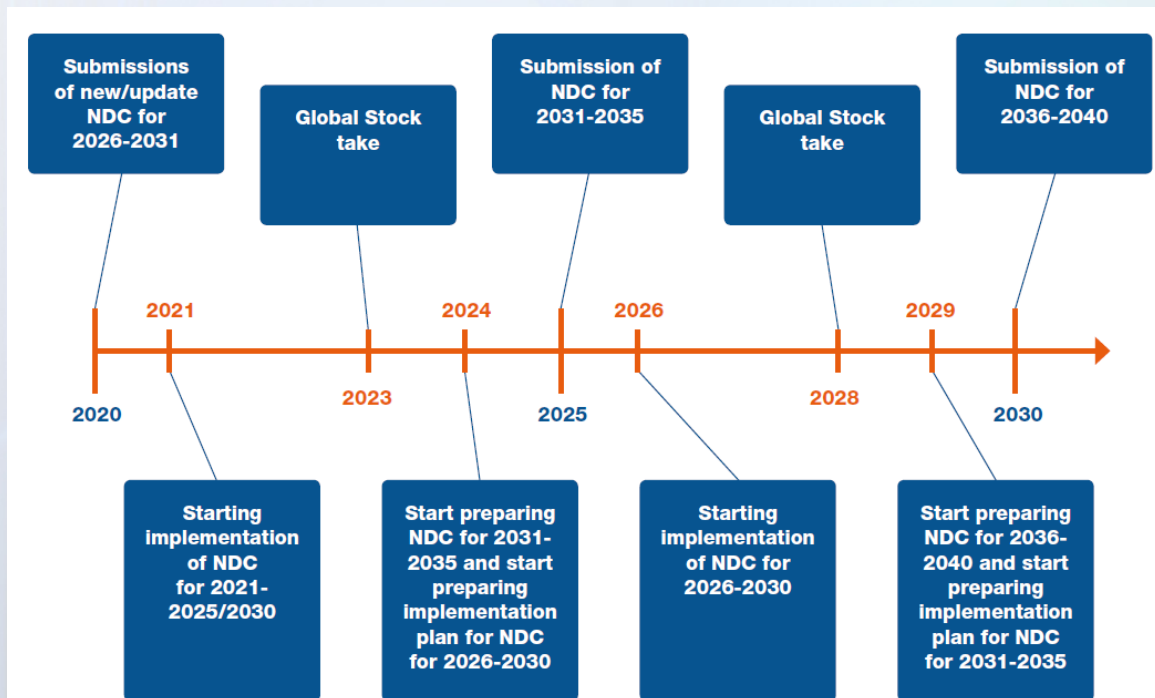
RIPAP brief overview

- Multi-beneficiary technical assistance project funded by IPA
- AL, BH, KO*, ME, MK, RS, TR
- Support for
 - capacity building for implementing the Paris Agreement and low emissions development strategies
 - regional cooperation through the exchange of information, best practices, experience and awareness-raising on low emissions development
- 14 month project from August 2017 till October 2018
- Builds on earlier efforts of RENA (2010-2013) and ECRAN (2013-2016)



Paris Agreement commitments and reporting on progress:

- 5-yearly update of NDCs, each representing progression beyond previous NDC
- Biennial transparency reports for tracking progress in implementing and achieving NDC
- Long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies by 2020



Source: UNEP (2016)

Monitoring Mechanism Regulation

MMR (EU No 525/2013) provisions on projections, policies and measures

- Article 4 Low-carbon development strategies
- Article 12 Setting up national systems for reporting on policies and measures and for reporting on projections
- Article 13 Provide information on national policies and measures
- Article 14 Report *national projections of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions every two years*
 - *without measures where available, projections with measures, and, where available, projections with additional measures...*
 - *separate estimates for ETS and non-ETS*
 - *include descriptions of the models and methodological approaches used, definitions and underlying assumptions”*

MMR → Energy Union Governance

- Ensures **stronger integration between energy and climate**:
 - National Energy and Climate Plans
 - Builds on 5 pillars of energy union: energy security, energy market, energy efficiency, decarbonisation and research, innovation and competitiveness;
- Results in **less fragmentation of planning and reporting**: repeals more than 50 existing individual planning, reporting and monitoring obligations of the energy and climate acquis
- Higher **political visibility**: not simply „monitoring and reporting”, but planning, which serves as a basis for long term policy making;
- Ensures **compatibility with Paris Agreement** in terms of content and timing, e.g. through 5 year updates and long term plan due by 2020



Integrated National Energy and Climate Plans

- 5 dimensions:
 - energy security;
 - the internal energy market;
 - energy efficiency;
 - decarbonisation;
 - research, innovation and competitiveness
- first report in 2019 and every 10 years after, with updates due 2024 and every 10 years after
- Report on:
 - Process followed
 - National objectives and targets
 - PaMs
 - Current situation
 - Projections (WEM and WAM)
 - Assessment of impacts

Energy Union Governance (2)

- **Long-term low emission strategies**, first due in 2020
- **INECP progress reports** first due in 2021 and then every 2 years
- **Integrated reports on GHG PaMs and projections** first due in 2021 and then every 2 years

⇒ Countries need to prepare for regular submission of coherent projections, this requires a functioning national system



Other important ongoing processes for long term energy and climate planning

International

- **Paris Rulebook** will set out the detailed rules and processes needed to provide the operational guidance for fulfilling the ambition of the Paris Agreement, to be finalised in 2018
- **Talanoa Dialogue** is ongoing, and will take stock of the collective global efforts to reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases. Countries will be expected to signal a commitment to increasing the level of ambition of their nationally determined contributions at COP24 in Katowice in light of the outcome of the Talanoa Dialogue.
- **UN special report on 1.5°C** is expected to be adopted by October 2018 according to the current timeline.

EU

- **Clean Energy for all Europeans** package adoption process ongoing
- **New 2050 Roadmap/ Mid-Century Strategy**



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NATIONAL SYSTEMS

National system needs for projections

⇒ Countries need to prepare for regular submission of projections and PaMs, this requires continuous maintenance of system for modelling used for preparing projections, including updating input data, reviewing policies and measures, updating scenarios, etc.

Implementation details will differ by country, but some common elements:

1. Institutional arrangements:

- Main responsibilities for technical analysis and making proposals
- Additional institutions involved
- Involvement of other stakeholders

2. Climate mitigation requires economy-wide action, therefore significant need for **policy coordination**:

- National system components (inventory, projections, policies and measures)
- Analytical and policy coordination (national policies build on analysis)
- Climate and other: energy, transport, agriculture, etc.

National system needs for projections

3. Significant capacity needs

- Technical knowledge: modelling, data collection,
- Sufficient number of staff
- Staff turnover issues addressed

4. Procedures

- Data sharing
- Information flows, consultation procedures
- Approval procedures

5. Significant data needs:

- Inventory and energy statistics
- Information on activity levels from different sources such as industrial outputs and transport performance, including current and planned (e.g. transport and industrial strategies)
- Technology related information
- Other sector-specific information
- Data management systems

6. QC/QA, evaluation of existing system and improvement



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GAPS AND NEEDS IN THE WESTERN BALKANS

Legal elements

- Climate law
- MMR

Institutional elements

- Technical capacity
- Administrative capacity
- Coordination
- Decision-making
- Data collection and sharing
- Permanence/continuity
- Regional cooperation
- Stakeholder involvement

Data and technical issues

Data needed for projections:

- Inventory data
- Detailed energy production and consumption
- Technology
- Activity levels
- Cost and price data
- Demand elasticities, SAMs, other economic information
- Data from environmental monitoring systems (e.g. Land use)
- Emission factors

Technical modelling and analytical capacity:

- Often limited modelling capacity
- Project based efforts
- Lack of institutionalisation
- Administrative capacity for policy making also limited

Steps needed to set up national systems

Framework conditions

- Climate law, MMR transposition
- Capacity building in public administrations
- Technical capacity building for modelling and PaMs analysis
- Ensuring data availability and quality not just in energy sector
- Moving towards national funding
- Political priority
- Evidence based policy making
- Regional cooperation



Regional Implementation of Paris Agreement Project - RIPAP

Thank you for your attention!
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The RIPAP project is implemented by a consortium consisting of:
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Klimapolitika and SQ Consult



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