



# Towards integrated climate and energy planning in the Energy Community

Environmental Task Force  
Energy Community Secretariat  
15 February 2017

# About CAN Europe



# COP21 MAJOR OUTCOMES

5 Key Elements of the Paris Agreement

Every 5 years countries  
**STRENGTHEN CLIMATE ACTIONS**

**ADAPTATION**  
is a central pillar  
to help world's  
most vulnerable

**LONG-TERM GOAL**  
to achieve net  
zero emissions

**ENHANCED TRANSPARENCY**  
to ensure  
commitments  
are met

**CLIMATE FINANCE**  
to support  
developing  
countries

10,000 New Climate Initiatives

**187**  
**COUNTRIES**  
shared national  
climate action plans

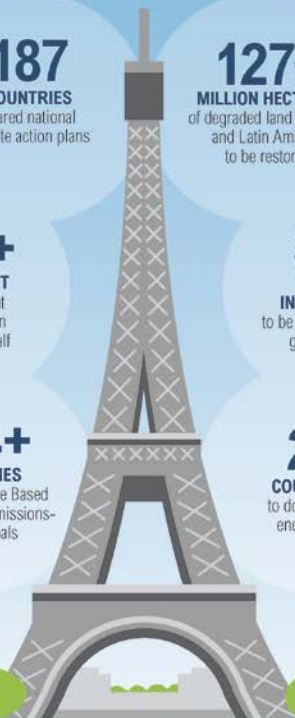
**127+**  
**MILLION HECTARES**  
of degraded land in Africa  
and Latin America  
to be restored

**400+**  
**CITIES TO SET TARGETS**  
that could cut urban  
emissions in half

**\$1T**  
**IN SOLAR INVESTMENTS**  
to be mobilized by new  
global alliance

**114+**  
**COMPANIES**  
will use Science Based  
Targets to set emissions-  
cutting goals

**20**  
**COUNTRIES**  
to double clean  
energy R&D



## Why MMR? The international context

- Article 13 of the Paris Agreement established an enhanced transparency framework for action and support.
- The purpose: provide a clear understanding of climate action taken by countries - tracking of progress towards achieving Parties' individual NDCs.
- The transparency framework established under the Paris Agreement applies to all developed and developing country Parties.

# In practical terms...

Modalities of implementation of the transparency framework to be in focus of the UNFCCC meetings till 2018!

Home » Resources » UNEP (2016): Understanding the Paris Agreement: Analysing the reporting requirements under the enhanced transparency framework

UNEP (2016): Understanding the Paris Agreement: Analysing the reporting requirements under the enhanced transparency framework



This publication feeds into the UNFCCC discussion on international reporting to track progress in implementing NDCs. It aims to enhance the knowledge of policy-makers and decision-makers in developing countries by identifying and explaining the reporting requirements established under the Paris Agreement. Though the new transparency framework will apply to all countries, the publication focuses on transparency regarding developing countries' mitigation contributions.

The first chapter gives an overview of the Paris Agreement and introduces the enhanced transparency framework for action and support established under the Agreement. The second chapter starts by summarizing the existing MRV requirements national goals under UNFCCC and subsequently explains in layman terms the provisions of the Paris Agreement on the Transparency Framework. The third chapter analyses and makes recommendation on the type of information that should be reported in implementing NDCs. This chapter discusses also what could be the frequency of reporting under the Paris Agreement. Finally the third chapter analyses the type of information needed in order to track progress in implementing NDCs. The last chapter specifically addresses the risk of double-counting in the case of the collective assessment of mitigation contributions.

It is clear that:

- The future system will build on the existing one
- MMR means increased periodicity of reporting



	National inventory report	Information to track progress on implementing NDC	Information on climate change impacts and adaptation	Information on support provided	Information on support needed and received
Developed country parties	mandatory	mandatory	encouraged	mandatory	–
Developing country parties	mandatory	mandatory	encouraged	encouraged	voluntary

**Table 1.** Information reported to international level by developed country parties and developing country parties.

Source:

UNEP (2016): Understanding the Paris Agreement: Analysing the reporting requirements under the enhanced transparency framework

# Meanwhile in the EU...



Launch of the Winter package &  
the Energy Union Governance proposal,  
30 Nov 2016



Brussels, 30.11.2016  
COM(2016) 759 final  
2016/0375 (COD)

Proposal for a

**REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL**  
**on the Governance of the Energy Union,**  
**amending Directive 94/22/EC, Directive 98/70/EC, Directive 2009/31/EC,**  
**Regulation (EC) No 663/2009, Regulation (EC) No 715/2009, Directive 2009/73/EC,**  
**Council Directive 2009/119/EC, Directive 2010/31/EU,**  
**Directive 2012/27/EU, Directive 2013/30/EU and Council Directive (EU) 2015/652 and**  
**repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013**

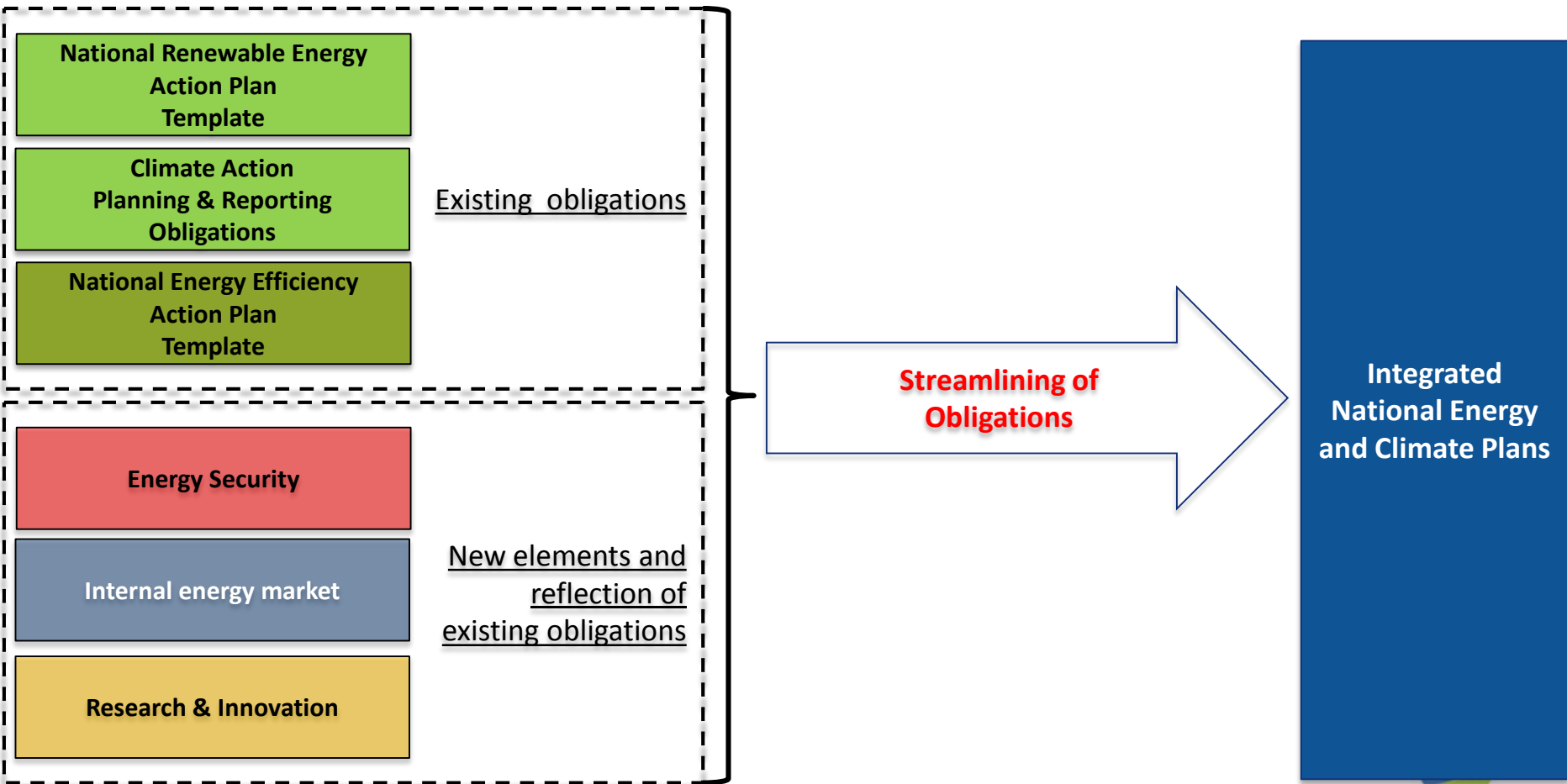
(Text with EEA relevance)

{SWD(2016) 394 final}  
{SWD(2016) 395 final}

# Proposal for the Energy Union Governance

- Obligation to **produce a national integrated energy and climate plan** for the period 2021 to 2030
- Regional consultations on the NECPs
- **Long-term low emission strategies** with a 50 years perspective
- Integration of provisions of the existing **Climate Monitoring Mechanism Regulation** while bringing them in line with the Paris Climate Agreement where relevant

## STREAMLINING OF PLANNING OBLIGATIONS



# Regional commitments



*Each WB6 country will continue working towards the implementation of robust domestic greenhouse gas emissions monitoring and reporting systems in line with EU legislation and improve transparency in sustainable energy markets.*

(Sustainability Charter of the Western Balkans 6 Summit, July 2016)

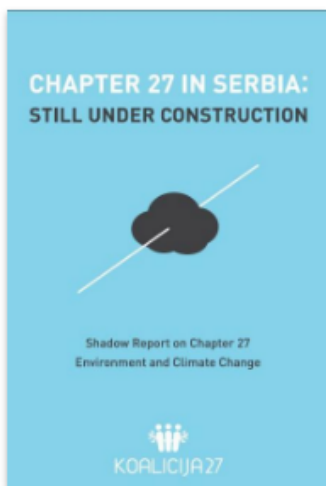


# The way forward

- MMR adoption is a necessary first step towards the Energy Union governance
- It is as an excellent opportunity for an in-country dialogue on across all sectors => the only way to break the silos mentality, ensure high level political support, basis for fund-raising and technical assistance
- Recognising the need for the phased-in approach:
  - National inventories transitioning towards Annex I methodology
  - Analysing impacts of policies and measures
  - Developing low-carbon strategies

# The way forward (..)

## Chapter 27 in Serbia: Still under Construction



Jan 25, 2017

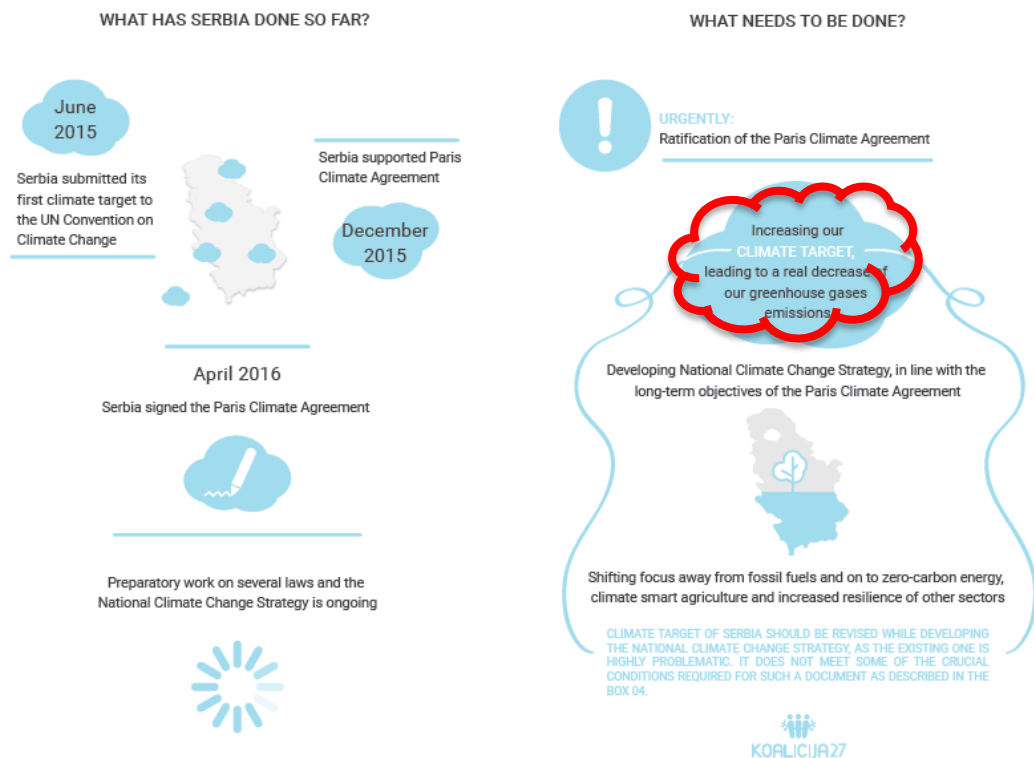


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2017 marks the fourth year in the process of negotiations on the Republic of Serbia to join the European Union. However, Chapter 27 of the 35 negotiation Chapters in the accession treaty is yet to be opened.

Continued technical and financial support necessary, investing in stable administrative capacity, across sectors

Cooperation and support from the civil society is available and abundant –steps forward most evident in Serbia.





Thank you for your attention!

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