

ECRAN high level workshop on INDCs

Istanbul, Turkey, 28 April 2015

Roundtable 1

- **Domestic climate and energy policies – short and long-term prospects**
- **INDC development and approval**
- **Expectations for the 2015 International Agreement**

Domestic climate and energy policies – short and long-term prospects

Climate strategy of the country including GHG projections

Short term policies:

- Based in the GHG scenarios from Second National Communication (2009) it is prepared the climate section of the Environmental Cross-Cutting Strategy and the Strategy for Development and Integration.
- It highlights the reduction of greenhouse gas emission by 8% in 2020, as compared to the baseline scenario. (Present projection of GHG emissions for 2020 is 18,000GgCO₂eq. This projection will be revised during 2015 in the framework of the Third National Communication (TNC) of the UNFCCC).
- Third National Communication to be finalized by March 2016
- **Supported by GIZ**, Albania has started to prepare the National Adaptation Plan, under the regional project “Climate Change Adaptation in the Western Balkans countries”. Adoption of Plan is foreseen by the end of 2015

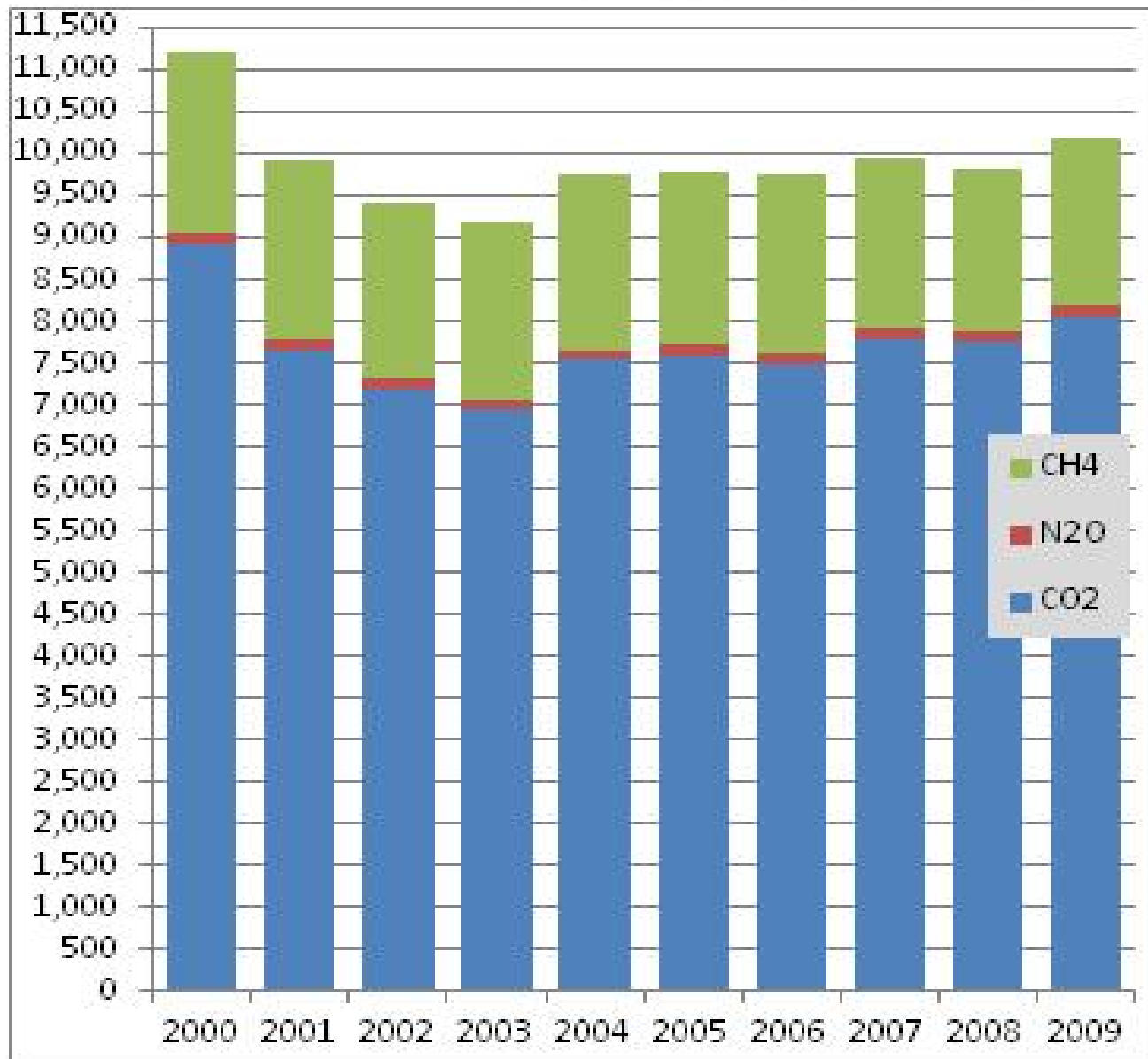
Long term prospects:

- **IPA 2013 on Environment and Climate Change/National Strategy on Climate Change/long term target for 2030**

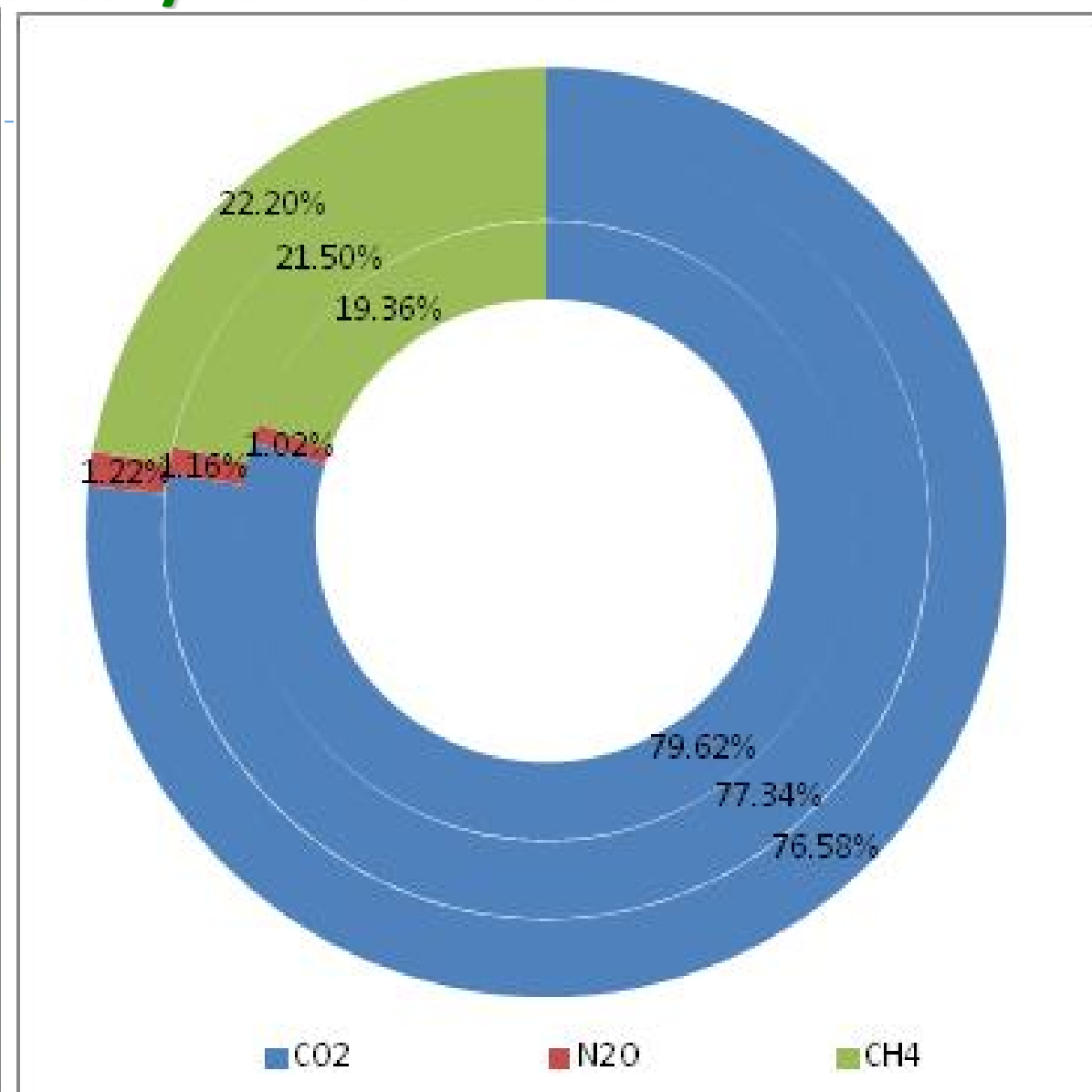
Energy policies – short and long-term prospects

- **Energy strategy:** The new Strategy aims to define the main challenges, goals and actions for the period 2015 – 2030, under adoption procedure.
- The **draft Law on Energy Efficiency** was prepared in 2014 in collaboration with the Energy Community Secretariat.
 - Energy Efficiency Directive 2012/27/EU
 - Energy Performance of Buildings Directive 2010/31/EU
- The preparation and adoption of the **2nd National Plan** for energy efficiency is pending the adoption of the Law on Energy Efficiency.
- RES Directive 2009/28/EU transposed **LAW 138/2013**
- **Amendment on Renewable Energy Sources Law 138/2013**

Draft Results of GHG Inventory for 2001-2009



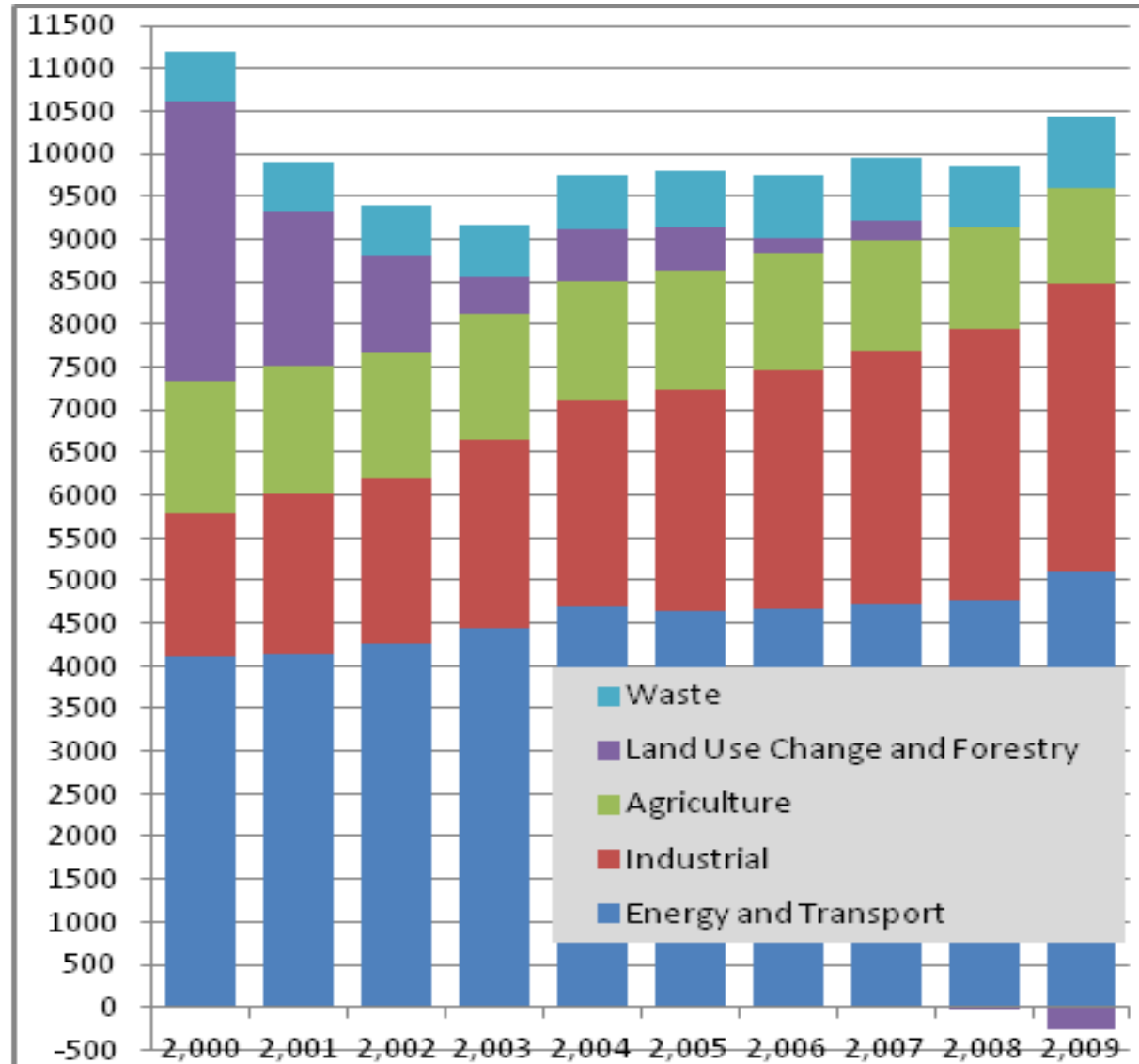
Trend of CO₂, CH₄, N₂O contributing towards CO₂ eqv. emissions (kton)



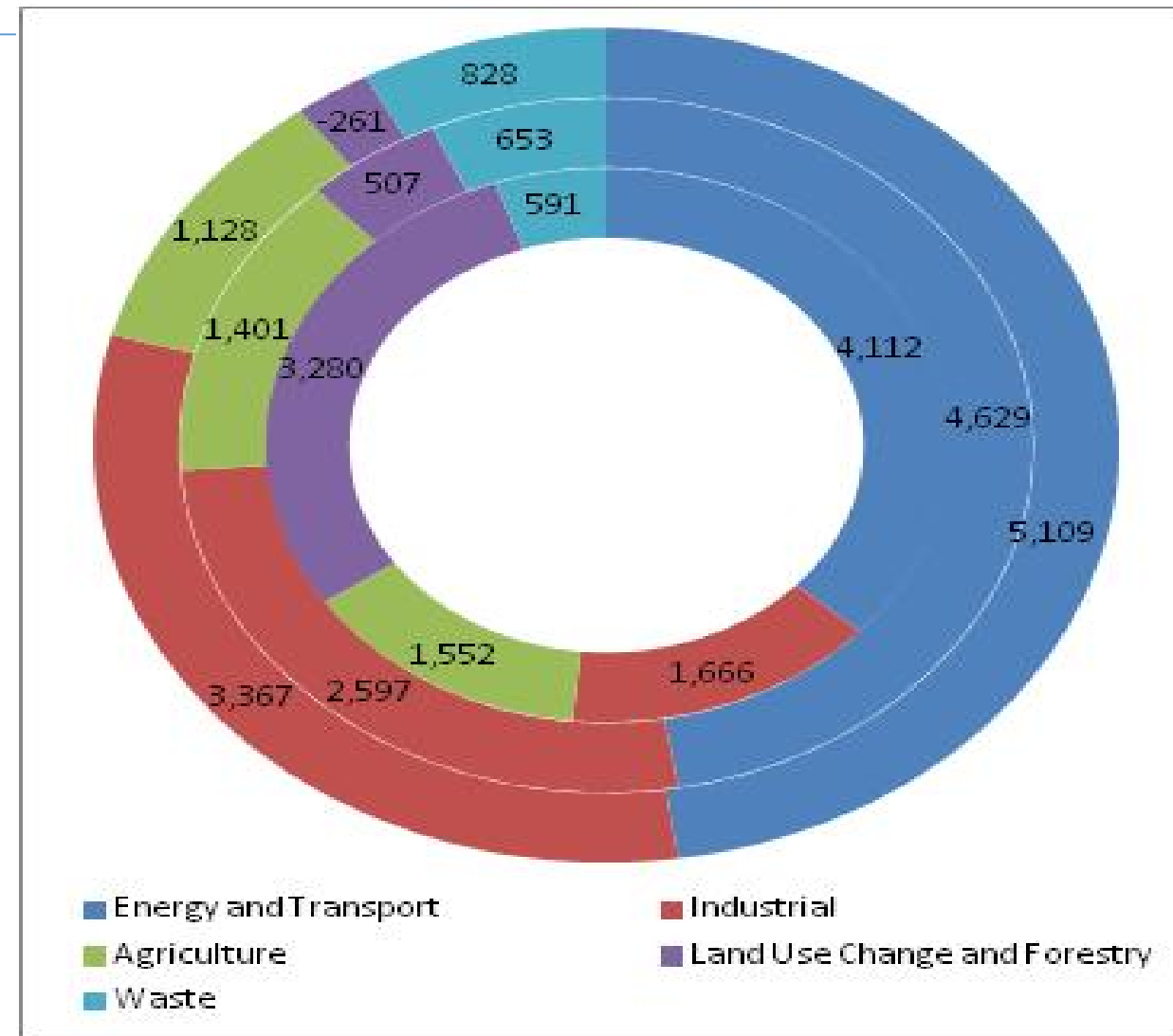
CO₂ eqv. emissions from all ec. sectors for the years 2000, 2005 and 2009 (Gg)

Draft Results of GHG Inventory for 2001-2009

Direct Green House Gas Emissions



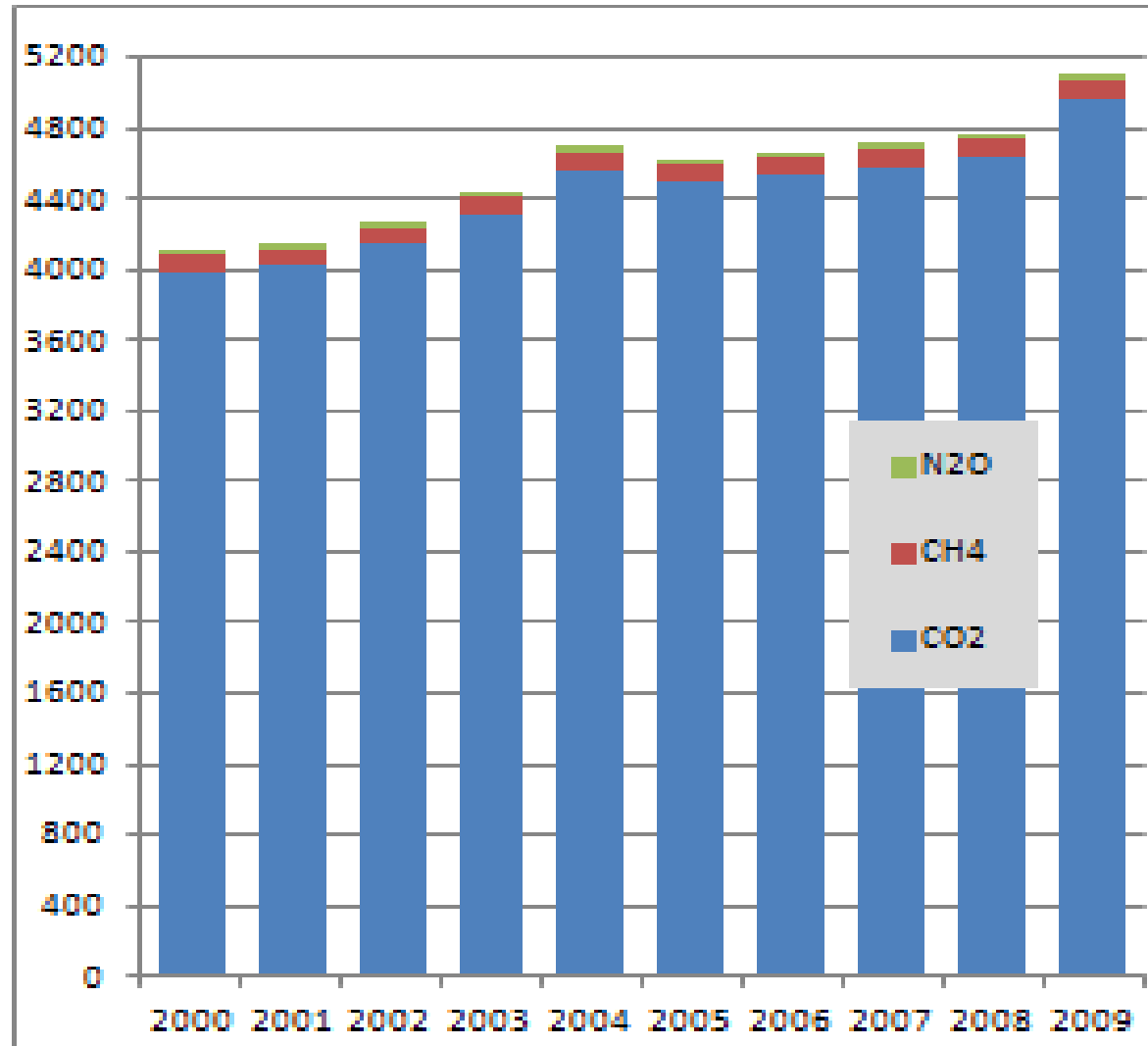
CO₂ eqv. emissions from all ec. sectors (kton)



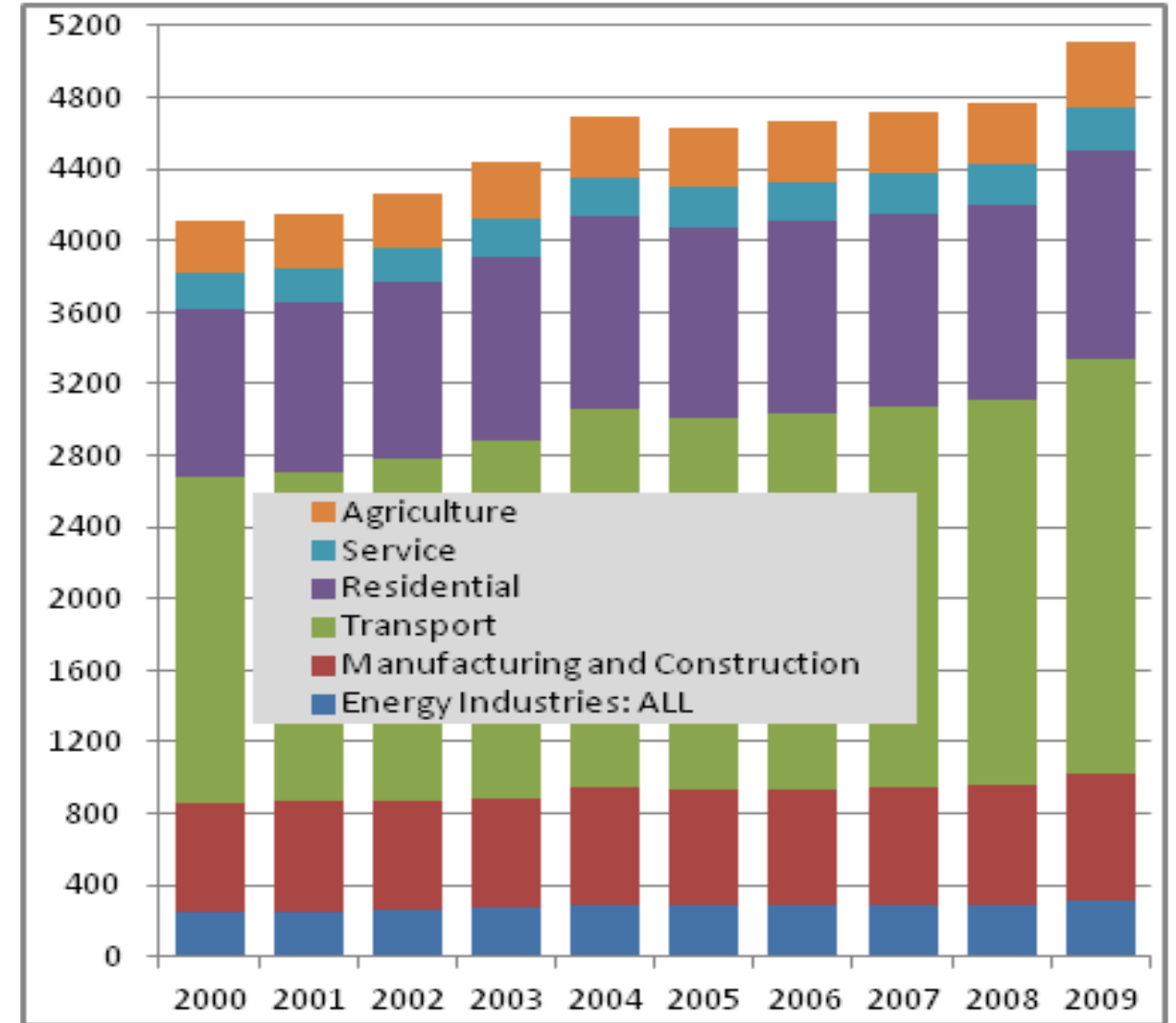
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Draft Results of GHG Inventory for 2001-2009

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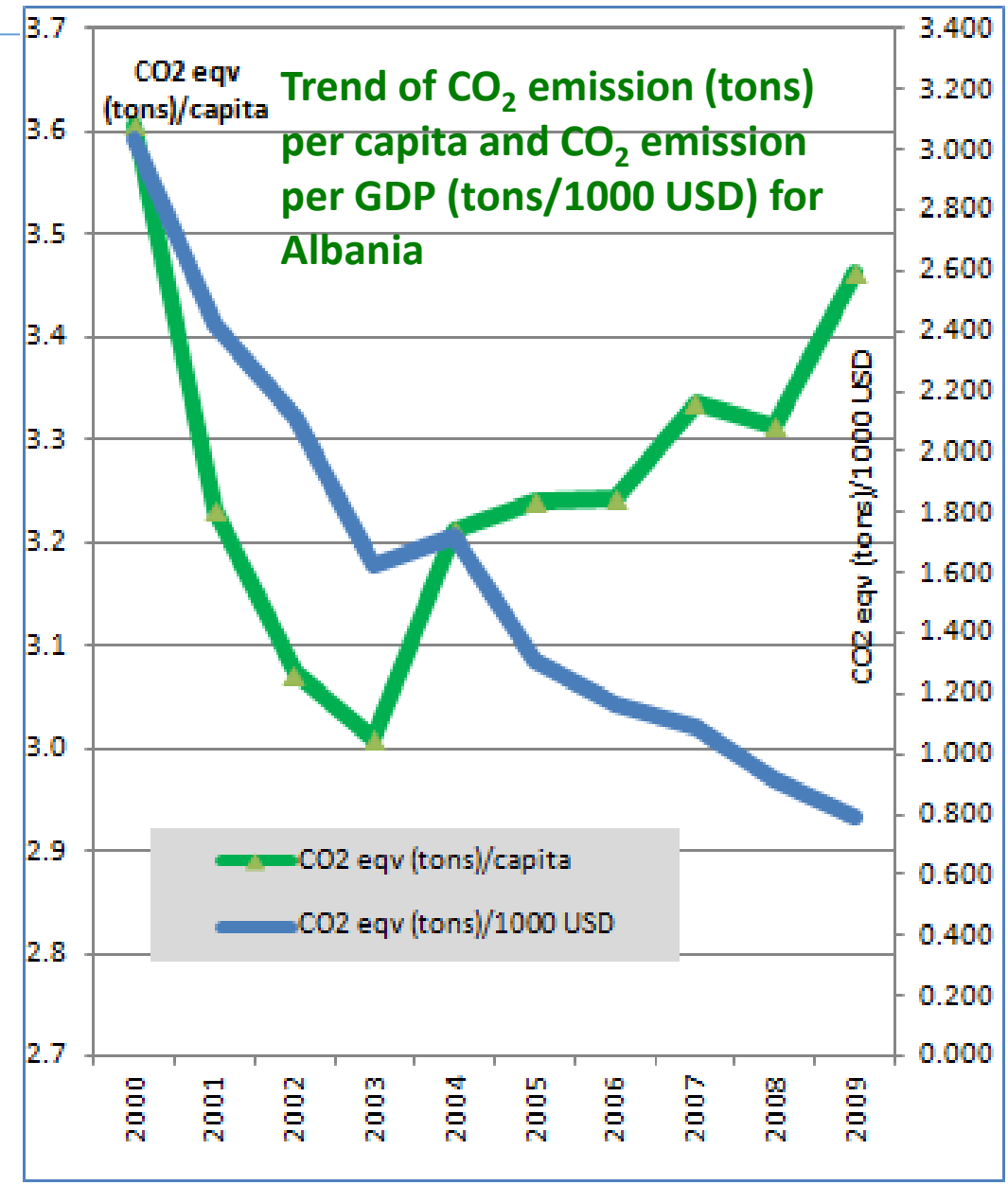
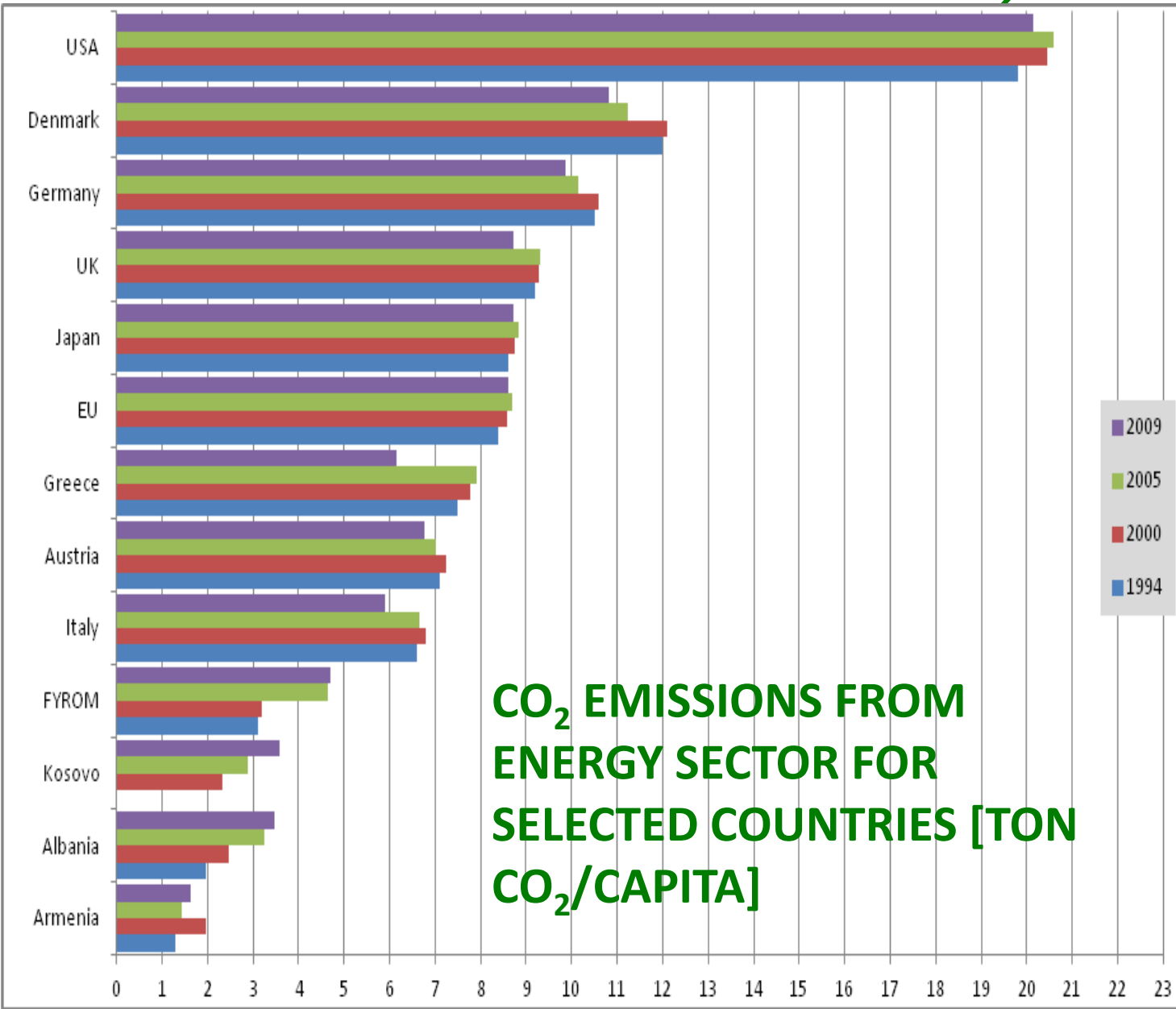
Direct GHGs from Energy Sector for three main gases, 2000-2009 (kt)



GHG emissions from each sub-sector of Energy Sector, 2000-2009 (kt)

Draft Results of GHG Inventory for 2001-2009

Main CO₂ indicators



INDC development and approval

- Political process/ Required actions undertaken
- Technical process
 - Roundtable with donors
 - Road map is developed
 - Draft GHG inventory under discussion with LM/10 May deadline
 - Key source analysis: Main categories of GHG identified 42/14
 - Baseline scenarios and reduction scenarios till 2025, ready by 30 May, 2015/ UNDP;
 - ECRAN/TAIEX assistance on cost-benefit analyses and other INDC issues
- Submission Date/October 1, 2015
- Implications of the INDC for the country/ financial implication/capacity building/investment specially in the energy sector.

INDC development and approval

Identify and analyze existing information

- Reports: NCs, GHG inventories, Biennial Update Reports
- Projects/actions/plans: CDM, NAMAs, NAPAs, NAPs, TNAs
- Laws/strategies: related laws, national funds, green growth/SD strategies, LEDS, sectoral plans

Analysis to identify and prioritize mitigation actions

- Understand current mitigation activities and commitments
- Develop BAU projections based on current policies
- Identify and prioritize mitigation activities
- Develop abatement cost curves for prioritized mitigation activities and identify reductions with a negative cost
- Assess co-benefits and identify actions with a “+” benefit-cost ratio
- Determine the cost for reaching different levels of emissions reductions and distinguish between what could be domestically funded vs. what could be undertaken with international support
- Determine alternative mitigation scenarios that represent likely emissions trajectories if various strategies were implemented