

**Minutes of the Meeting**  
**Climate Component 1<sup>st</sup> Annual Meeting**

**Date: 09 December 2013**

**Venue: Vienna, Austria**

**Participants:**

No.	Person	Contact Data	Institution
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## Agenda and main conclusions

### Welcome and Introduction:

Imre Csikós, ECRAN

- Introduction of participants
- Objectives of the meeting
- Approval of the agenda

### Co-operation with ECRAN, benefits and opportunities:

Dimitrios ZEYGOLIS, European Commission, DG Clima

- Steps towards convergence with the EU Climate acquis
- Enlargement Strategy and recently adopted progress reports 2013 [http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/countries/strategy-and-progress-report/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/countries/strategy-and-progress-report/index_en.htm)
- Co-operation with ECRAN, benefits

### EU climate policy: where we stand, what's next – what this means for the EU Candidate Countries and Potential Candidates:

Yrjo MAKELA , European Commission, DG Clima

- Full implementation of the Climate and Energy Package
- Links with the EU 2020 Strategy
- New legislative proposals
- Adaptation
- Key objectives of the 2030 framework: Why is early agreement on a 2030 framework for climate and energy policies important?
- From Warsaw onwards: Towards a global climate deal in 2015

### ECRAN Climate Workplan:

Imre CSIKÓS, ECRAN

- Lessons learned and considerations for ECRAN Clima workplan
- Introduction to Working Group coordinators
- National Focal points and the set-up of National Climate Platforms
- Working Group 1: Climate policy and modeling
- Working Group 2: MMR
- Working Group 3: ETS
- Working Group 4: Adaptation
- Workplan for 2014

### ECRAN beneficiary commentaries on the ECRAN Climate workplan:

ECRAN Climate Coordinators

- Presentation of Albania
- Presentation of Croatia
- Presentation of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
- Presentation of Kosovo<sup>1</sup>
- Presentation of Montenegro
- Presentation of Serbia
- Presentation of Turkey

<sup>1</sup> This designation is without prejudice to position on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/99 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence Under UNSCR 1244/99



**Working with the ECRAN Secretariat:**

**Ruza RADOVIC**

- ECRAN – TAIEX cooperation
- Cooperation ECRAN and National Focal Points
- Logistical issues and procedures

**First Actions under ECRAN Climate:**

- Workshop on regional capacity for developing low emission strategies and modelling (23 January, Zagreb)
- Regional Training on GHG inventory development process with a focus on the energy sector (26 – 28 February, Zagreb and Istria)

**Davor Vesligaj, Coordinator WG 2 (MMR)**

**József Feiler, Coordinator WG 1 (Climate policies)**

**Wrap-up and conclusions:**

**Imre CSIKÓS ECRAN**

- Conclusions
- Approval of ECRAN Climate Workplan for 2014
- Next Annual meeting



## Welcome and Introduction

Mr. Csikós opened the meeting, presenting the agenda and the work plan. The work plan has been prepared on the basis of the orientation paper developed under RENA in February 2013.

## Co-operation with ECRAN, benefits and opportunities

Mr. Zevgolis presented the the overview of the EU Enlargement Strategy for 2013 and its key messages. He also presented the main messages of the last Progress reports on Chapter 27 and the steps towards convergence with the EU climate *acquis*.

## EU climate policy: where we stand, what's next – what this means for the EU Candidate Countries and Potential Candidates:

Mr. Mäkelä presented the the current EU climate and energy challenges, as well as the challenges to be faced with in the coming period, including: international negotiations, domestic implementation, adaptation, the 2050 roadmap, 2030 framework, and implications of EU climate policy and legislation for the EU accession process.

## ECRAN Climate Workplan

Since the work plan of ECRAN is based on the results and achievement of RENA, Mr. Csikós briefly summarized the activities implemented and results achieved under RENA. Following the need to step up the efforts and building on the results already achieved, the ECRAN Climate component work plan has been prepared. The work plan is prepared with the ambition to increase engagement of the candidate countries and potential candidates to converge with the EU Climate *acquis* and with the EU Climate policies. The activities will shift from information sharing (in RENA) towards more practical work (in ECRAN).

Mr. Csikós pointed out the need to ensure more involvement from other sectors with direct relevance for climate work (e. g Energy, transport, buildings, etc.) through setting of the National Climate Platforms or National Advisory Boards, as well as the need to ensure that capacity is built truly at the beneficiaries (and not at local consultants). This in particular means that the beneficiary has to be actively involved in the preparation and delivery of practical work.

Ms. Bozanic added that even in case the capacity is built with local consultants, the beneficiaries should benefit from this, and this can probably be achieved through the contract with these local consultants. Ms Radovic replied that these kind of benefits for the administrations can only be achieved through direct agreements between selected local consultants and the relevant beneficiary institutions.

Ms. Bozanic added that options should be open for building the capacities of the staff of other governmental or public institutions (agencies, institutes, faculties) that can be further used in collaboration with the Ministries as the primary beneficiaries of ECRAN.

Ms. Obradovic Grncarovska agreed and added that these institutions and their staff are treated as the beneficiary and are entitled to be involved not only in capacity building activities but also in the practical work.

Mr. Csikós agreed and confirmed that this is the issue ECRAN team will closely follow and make sure that the persons to be involved in the practical work should be the persons that will work on those activities beyond ECRAN.

Ms. Grgasovic added that in Croatia this approach can be applied, but currently the Ministry engaged on a three year contract basis the institute that works with the Ministry on the development of national inventory projections and policy measures and that the only logical approach will be that the people from that institute are nominated for involvement in training and practical work under ECRAN.

It was agreed that both approaches will be applied (involvement of other governmental institutions, but also non governmental institutions that have contractual relations with the Ministry).



Mr. Csikós presented the Climate team composed of four experts leading each of the four working groups and KE 4 coordinating all activities under this component.

The Work Plan for the period 2013-2016, activities and expected results were presented (please see Climate Work Plan document).

Ms. Obradovic Grncarovska asked for the option of having an expert paid by ECRAN to support the climate component focal point in the activities related to nomination of participants and coordination of activities related to ECRAN. Considering the amount of work to be implemented, this kind of support would be welcomed. Ms. Radovic asked what would be the exact scope of work of this expert. Ms. Obradovic Grncarovska explained that for 40 workshops the nominations should come from the Ministry and from the focal point, and the coordination of travel and accommodation arrangement would be time consuming. Ms. Radovic replied that once the name is provided, the TAIEX or ECRAN takes over the logistics arrangements and the focal point does not need to be involved at all.

Mr. Zevgolis noted that in the nomination letter, EC asked for one coordinator for Climate component, because it was considered that for some countries it would be a strain to nominate four different persons. However, if the administrative capacities are sufficient, countries are free to nominate more persons as focal points for the four working groups defined under the climate component.

The detailed work plan for 2014 is focused on:

#### Working Group 1:

- 23 January Zagreb: Modelling Workshop
- March Training Plan
- June: ODS workshop
- June: High Level Seminar Serbia
- Sep: High Level Seminar Turkey
- Sep: Application of models workshop
- Sep: Start pilot exercise
- Oct: Economic aspects climate policy workshop
- Nov: CCS workshop
- TAIEX demand driven missions (on request)

#### Working Group 2:

- 26 - 28 February Croatia: Module 1 GHG CRF 1 workshop
- May: Module 2 CRF reporter and uncertainty assessment workshop
- Oct: On Site training MRV (first out of three)
- Nov: Industry and solvents sector training (CRF 2 and 3)

#### Working Group 3:

- 22 - 23 March Istanbul: ETS and Aviation Seminar
- June: ETS Implementation Seminar
- June: On-Demand technical mission on ETS implementation
- November: Operators Training Turkey (MRR and A&V)

#### Working Group 4:

- April or June: Kick of High Level Adaptation Seminar
- Oct/Nov: vulnerability assessment workshop 1
- Jul: start Regional Adaptation Exercise: Identification Adaptation Needs

It has been noted by the beneficiaries that the proposed dates for certain events are overlapping with the events planned by other initiatives. Mr. Mäkelä proposed to share international negotiations schedule in order to improve the planning. Beneficiaries should also share with ECRAN the info on meetings with their



involvement (e.g. other project meetings and workshops) planned for the next 6 to 12 months in order to improve the planning.

Ms. Obradovic Grncarovska asked to include in the revised version of the work plan one integrated table with all events and timings planned under Climate Component in order to get better overview of activities and potential overlaps.

### ECRAN beneficiary commentaries on the ECRAN Climate workplan

#### Croatia:

Ms. Grgasovic presented the overview of priorities for Croatia under ECRAN, being the following:

- Being in the process of development of the low carbon strategy within the framework of LOCSEE project, Croatia established the framework of the strategy and initiated discussions with stakeholders. As planned by the LOCSEE PROJECT, Croatia will receive training on the modeling of low carbon policies in transport sector, hence training on modeling in other sectors (e.g agriculture, industry, tourism, forestry etc.) would be considered useful. Training should include items related to economic analysis of key measures, estimation of the effects on welfare and job creation etc., including practical examples of modeling mitigation strategy measures with bottom up and top down approaches;
- Training related to implementation of F gasses regulation and training for preparation of the reports on the emissions from life cycle of the fossil fuels;
- Training related preparation of the monitoring reports for vans and personal cars. In Croatia, Ministry of Internal Affairs is responsible for this part, hence they will have to be involved in the trainings;
- Public awareness on new information from the 5th IPCC Report
- Support for the preparation of the report to the Commission on the status of implementation of their low-carbon development strategy in accordance with Article 4 of Regulation 525/2013 and report to the Commission information on their national adaptation planning and strategies;
- With regards to the new and fairly unknown LULUCF regulation, since the requirement is to involve ministry and institutions dealing with forestry, their representatives will have to be involved in the trainings. Trainings should focus on drafting and transmission to the EC information on the current and future LULUCF actions to limit or reduce emissions and maintain or increase removals resulting from the LULUCF activities,
- From 2015 Croatia will be obliged to validate reports on emissions from aviation, and therefore training of employees of CEA and MENP is needed,
- Education of employees of CEA and MENP for validation of the monitoring plans on emissions from aircraft (with emphasis to the validation of fuel consumption, Method A/B, the density of the fuel, the differences between the dry lease, wet lease, how to check whether all registered aircraft owned airline operator, the calculation of uncertainty etc.)
- Education for checking the integrity of the emissions reports (to be used with the Eurocontrol Support Facility, the use of the tools for calculation of small operators);
- For the third trading period (2013-2020) and onwards, monitoring, reporting and verification procedures in EU ETS are required to comply with two new Commission Regulations, hence Croatia is interested in the training programme that will cover fulfilling electronic templates of Monitoring plans for Phase III (for operators) and training about validation of Monitoring plans for CEA and MENP ;
- Training on reporting obligations in accordance with Article 21 ETS Directive;
- inclusion of environmental inspections in the ETS in the role of monitoring the implementation of regulations related to the monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions from the plant
- Croatia is preparing the national adaptation strategy with the support of transitional facility that should be ready by the end of 2016, or beginning of 2017. Part of the strategy are action plans on a sectoral level, hence support is need in two ways: through public awareness for national, regional



and local competent authorities and stakeholders on good practices related to adaptation to climate change measures in different sectors (e.g. agriculture, physical planning, tourism, public health, water management etc.) and through training on preparation of adaptation plans.

Mr. Csikós concluded that the proposed work plan covers all priorities mentioned in the presentation of Ms. Grgasovic.

#### Serbia:

Ms. Bozanic mentioned that she had different approach than Ms. Grgasovic when preparing the presentation. She went through the proposed work plan and underlined the issues, unclear items or items that are of particular importance.

- Regarding WG 1, it can be noticed that the key word is capacity building and that the priority is set on modeling. It should be noted that it is also very important to build capacity on other issues too and capacities on general aspects of climate policy especially taking into account the title of this working group. Serbia is planning to involve in the activities of this WG representatives of other relevant institutions, hence general overview on importance of climate policies would be useful.
- Proposed national high level seminars are considered highly important since these are the tools for obtaining the necessary political support for implementation of technical actions, both on national and regional level.
- When it comes to modeling, importance of data must not be neglected. We must not forget that besides the model to be used, we need to take care of the quality of data that are going to be recorded, processed and distributed. It would be good to use one of the events to present the recommendations for legal framework for collection of data (responsibility of one or several institutions), quality of data to be used, etc.
- Biennial report for Serbia is the obligation until the end of 2014, hence hands-on-training on modelling and filling relevant sections of the National Communications and Biennial Reports – the First Biennial Update Report end 2014 is considered useful;
- The assessment and presentation of models applied in the EU is very useful too;
- Sub task 1.1 B workshop on meeting the Warsaw decision and the challenges for 2030 and 2050 is planned for March 2015. It should be taken into account that as per Warsaw decision they are obliged to submit their contributions by the 1<sup>st</sup> QR of 2015, hence it would be worth while to move the workshop a bit before this deadline.
- Mr. Zevgolis explained that this and other tasks defined in the work plan are not aimed to prepare the documents for the countries. Most of the countries have their national IPA projects to develop their strategies and other technical documents. The aim is two fold. One side of the planned actions is that we want to bring EU experience in the discussions. The other side is that we provide the opportunity to all of you to coordinate and see where you are with your efforts. Hence, we are not providing trainings on e.g. modeling only with the aim to make you fully skilled for this activity, but the aim is to bring you together to discuss the options and obstacles and to take into account the EU MS experience that can be applied in your countries too. Timing has been proposed having in mind that 2014 agreement is coming to an end that year and that theoretically you would be in a position to present your work in this field and contributions for the future.
- Ms. Bozanic replied that the idea was that the workshop could have been used for countries preparation for Warsaw follow up;
- Mr. Zevgolis recommended to use other modalities (including TAIEX) for support before the planned workshop;
- Mr. Csikós explained that results of TNA will be prepared in February 2014 and this will take into account the comments made.
- Task 1.2 is considered as one of the most important ones. The possibility of having different order in training on cars and vans should be considered as this is one of the priorities for Serbia;
- WG 2 is in line with the needs, but it seems there is confusion with the task 2.3.B since it seems this task belongs more to WG 1.



- Mr. Csikós explained that there is a link to MMR, but while WG 1 focuses on technical issues in relation to Projections and Measures and Climate mitigation policy development, WG 2 and this particular tasks are related to GHG inventory work and the institutional issues in relation to a National System for data management;
- WG 3, there is title mistake on page 23. WG 3 is useful, especially the planned training for operators. Serbia has twinning project financed through IPA, dedicated to establishment of legal and institutional framework and to achieve this capacity building both through national and regional projects support is required. The remark is however on the fact that the text mentions competent authorities; however most of the countries do not have competent authorities. Text probably should be replaced with “potential competent authorities”, or similar;
- On the already mentioned twinning project, Ms. Bozanic expressed their satisfaction with the project team and implemented activities and offered support to other countries through presentation of activities and results, exchange of experience, etc.;
- WG 4 Adaptation is important from the aspect of mitigation planning. Involvement of local communities will be essential since implementation of planned actions depends on them to a large extent. It would be useful to put reference to MMR and certain articles that can be used to better explain the legal framework that has to be transposed and implemented.
- In general, work plan is very well structured and ECRAN is seen as the basis for building the capacities and basis for implementation of required activities on a national basis. There is only one remark related to consistency of the text (e.g. if the national climate coordinators and climate focal points terms for same persons). In addition it should be explained who are members of national advisory boards and what are their roles.
- Mr. Csikós respond that the consistency of the text will be checked and corrected. Revised version of the work plan will also contain the explanation of the roles and composition of the national advisory boards. The revised version will also contain a template for listing the institutions responsible for different working groups.
- Ms. Bozanic proposed to nominate 4 coordinators for specific WGs under Climate Component and she asked if this should be done officially or email nomination made directly to ECRAN Secretariat would be sufficient;
- It was decided that this nomination should be made unofficially for the time being and can be confirmed officially once the system established is proved successful.

#### Montenegro:

- Ms. Spicanovic explained that Montenegro agrees with the proposed work plan and the proposed date for the high level seminar planned for February 2015 in Montenegro.
- The same question on national advisory board roles and composition.
- Role of TAIEX should be clarified.
- Question on nomination of WG coordinators;
- It is necessary to coordinate IPA project proposals with the accession process. Montenegro will have draft of 2<sup>nd</sup> national communication strategy by the end of 2013.

#### Kosovo\*:

- Ms. Hakaj started the presentation providing the overview of the benefits achieved through RENA Climate activities;
- Following the activities implemented under RENA, with the support of UNDP and TAIEX, National Climate Change Strategy, Low-emission Development Strategy, National Adaptation Strategy (NAS) have been prepared;
- In parallel with the MMD activity under RENA, preparation of GHG emissions inventory for other sectors was done by the UNDP;
- Follow up phase of the GHG inventory preparation with the support of UNDP support is ongoing;
- Despite the fact that Kosovo\* does not participate actively in the implementation of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, Kyoto Protocol, etc, alignment with the climate acquis





is the priority for Kosovo\* and there is a hope that through ECRAN, the status of observer within UNFCCC, if not active member could be achieved;

- The expected results 1 are mainly focused to: capacity building, public awareness, and completion of the legal infrastructure through use of TAIEX, improved implementation and enforcement of legislation, development of concrete project proposals for Mitigation/Adaption.

#### Albania:

- Ms. Dibra explained that Albania is participating in the activities implemented by the LOCSEE project and is receiving support on certain issues from that project. In addition, significant support is being provided by GIZ and UNDP in the field of climate especially in terms of preparation of mitigation strategy and relevant acquis on climate change;
- All activities planned under ECRAN are relevant and valuable for Albania. The only concern is the internal organisation that should be established in order to maximize the benefits of this work plan.

#### The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia:

- Ms. Obradovic Grncarovska explained that she had already mentioned some remarks on the proposed activities. In addition, the recommendation is that stronger connection should be made between training products and policies in terms of concrete outputs (e.g. policy paper that should be adopted before Paris), introduction of MRV policies and actions and not just data and inventory, to avoid situations when a good plan is developed, without a concrete scheme who, how, when and how much it will costs us to implement the planned actions. To promote further adaptation establish connection with risk management and use the most risky data in the region for this, establish connection with NAMAs, etc. Proposed recommendations might be of use for this or any follow up programme that might be planned in the future;
- Options for using TAIEX under ECRAN should be maximally used;
- Ms. Obradovic Grncarovska is sharing the concern mentioned by Ms. Dibra on the possibility to maximizing the benefits taking into account existing structure in the countries.

#### Turkey:

- Mr. Ecer provided information of the current state of affairs in the climate field in Turkey. ECRAN will be used to complement the existing activities and projects in Turkey.
- ECRAN will be focused on MRV. Last year in April, a new regulatory framework on “Tracking GHGs Emissions” has been adopted. Approximately 2000 installations are expected to be in the scope, covering half of GHG emissions, involving public institutions, industry, consultants, verifiers, accreditation body. Under this framework there are three tracks: (1) Monitoring and Reporting (secondary legislation under preparation by MoEU and stakeholders); (2) Verification (Secondary legislation under preparation by MoEU and stakeholders); Accreditation (Guidance documents under preparation by TURKAK). Main challenges are related to: timely preparation and actions; fairness and prevention of information asymmetry within the sectors; technical and institutional capacities; legislative and implementation issues.
- Turkey is taking concrete steps through a number of projects to improve its systems for inventorying, monitoring, reporting, and verification of GHG emissions as well as for forecasting future emissions;
- Mid of 2014 IPA funded project aiming to establish a fully functioning monitoring mechanism of GHG emissions, in line with the Regulation (EU) of MRR will commence. The EU IPA Project would involve a top-down approach, including assessment and improvement of the legal and institutional situation, identification of further steps to be taken, inventorying GHG emissions, and capacity building.
- In April 2012, Turkey adopted legislation to design and implement a robust, installation level greenhouse gas emission Monitoring, Verification, and Reporting (MRV) program. Related activities will be supported from various funding sources, including PMR funded project and complementary German Government funded project (it will be funded by the International Climate Initiative of the



Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Protection, and Nuclear Safety of the Federal Republic of Germany, and implemented by the GIZ), will help Turkey meet the challenging tasks of adapting the MRV system to the national and sectoral context and putting together and delivering training to the industry, service providers (verifiers, accreditors, etc), and regulators on the implementation of the MRV system within a specified timeframe.

- The Turkish Government will fund a study on GHG emission projections and sectoral MACCs for each sector/sub-sector contributing to Turkey's GHG inventory. Project for preparation of National Communication which is listed in 2013 National Investment Program prepared under the coordination of Ministry of Development and financed by National Budget.
- Further capacity building in the field of climate change is planned by IPA 2013 funded projects;
- If Turkey joins the EU, it will implement the EU's Emission Trading Scheme (EU-ETS) directive as a part of its *acquis communautaire*. According to the current schedule of the *acquis*, Turkey would need to transpose the EU ETS directive to Turkish law by 2019;
- Under the UNFCCC, a new market mechanism is being developed in the context of negotiations on a new international agreement, targeted to be concluded by 2015. Turkey could also use a market instrument for purely domestic purposes;
- In the period 2008-2012, Voluntary Carbon Markets (VCMs) constituted the sole market-based mitigation activity in Turkey. In this period, approximately 218 VCM projects were developed and/or implemented, majority of which focused on renewable energy sources, such as hydroelectricity, wind, and geothermal. Additionally, there were industrial energy efficiency projects and projects involving power generation from waste and biomass;
- The Circular on the Registry of Projects for Greenhouse Gas Mitigation (Circular) was prepared by the MoEU in order to ensure an effective functioning of voluntary carbon markets and to provide guidance for the project developers. The Circular took effect on October 9, 2013;
- The VCM has played a critical role in Turkey in the process of reaching climate change mitigation objectives and increasing public awareness. Turkey's project-based experiences in VCM will be helpful in structuring potential sectoral/national/international crediting mechanisms;
- Turkey joined the PMR in April 2011 and was awarded the preparation grant in May 2011. The MoEU has been designated as the implementing agency. Turkey submitted its final MRP and was granted Implementation Funding by the PMR Partnership Assembly in May 2013. The main project beneficiary is the MoEU as the lead Ministry for Turkey's climate change policy and the designated implementing agency for PMR. Other direct beneficiaries include stakeholders involved in the implementation of the MRV regulation (operators of the obligated installations, industrial associations, GHG emission verifiers, carbon market consultants, accreditation body). The project will also benefit the relevant Ministries and other Government institutions, as well as policy makers. The public at large is also expected to gain increased awareness on climate change and carbon markets. Project has four components focused on: implementation of an MRV pilot in the electricity sector; analytical work to inform decision making on the use of MBI; training and public awareness and implementation of MRV and MBIs;
- Turkey supports activities planned under ECRAN and will closely coordinate those activities with the existing and planned national activities;
- Mr.Csikós asked if there are overlaps between ECRAN and GIZ funded project on MRV. Ms. Ozkal replied that there is no overlap, but there will be coordination. Mr. Zevgolis supported this.

#### Discussion on National Advisory Boards and TAIEX:

- Mr. Zevgolis noting that the format of national advisory board cannot be the same for all countries, proposed that ECRAN selects one country as example and based on its administrative structure produced an example (or "blueprint") for the national advisory board for that specific country. Of course the task should be implemented with the help of national climate coordinator from the selected country.
- Ms. Bozanic agreed with the proposal, but the issue of the role of such board remains unclear;



- Ms. Dibra added that this national advisory boards should be used to to identify key climate persons in other related institutions that will be contacted when nominating participants from other institutions. This persons could also be used for other initiatives related to climate;
- Ms. Bozanic agreed but mentioned that it should be taken into account that national institutional framework and legislation are different and the question is how to establish such system to fit the national legislation and institutional framework. The title is probably too strong and as such requires more official nomination and establishment, probably through the Governmental decision;
- Ms. Hakaj mentioned that informal establishment of such group through the MoU could solve the problem;
- Mr. Zevgolis concluded that one size does not fit all in this case. Some of the countries can use the existing structures, others not.
- Ms. Obradovic Grncarovska asked if ECRAN can provide legal expert for development of such structure in each of the countries;
- Mr. Zevgolis explained that ECRAN resources cannot be used specifically for the development of legislation for each of the countries. Bilateral IPA funding and/or TAIEX support are already available for this purpose.
- Ms. Grgasovic added that Croatia had more than 20 TAIEX workshops and she offered to share their applications to other coordinators to be used further as the example, since Croatia benefited a lot from them. She emphasized that when preparing the application, country has to be very precise in order to avoid overlaps and obtain the approval;
- Mr. Zevgolis explained that every request sent to TAIEX is subject to approval by DG Climate Action. Based on the experience, recommendation to the countries is that they have to be careful and prepare the requests in coordinated manner and avoid repetitions.

#### ECRAN Secretariat

Ms. Radovic presented division of the responsibilities between ECRAN Secretariat and TAIEX as indicated below.

ECRAN Secretariat	TAIEX
Ministerial Meetings;	Provision of experts for capacity building activities;
WG Annual Meetings;	Logistical arrangements for capacity building activities;
EF Public Participation;	Evaluation of capacity building activities.
Coordination with other relevant networks;	
Other non-capacity building activities;	
Drafting agendas , work plans, ToRs;	
Selection of TAIEX experts;	
Quality control and review;	
Invitations and lists of participants;	
Workshop Reports.	

The emphasis was made to the timely nomination of participants (three weeks before the workshop). First workshop is planned for 23 January 2014, and nominations for this workshop have to be submitted to TAIEX on 20 December 2013 in order to continue with the organization.

Mr. Zevgolis added that beneficiaries have to be very careful with nominations of participants, as changes are not allowed. The benefit of TAIEX support is that in rational terms an increased number of participants can be accepted. Mr. Zevgolis also emphasized that this is also an opportunity to streamline the climate-



relevant TAIEX requests with those submitted through ECRAN and invited the countries to share their TAIEX request programming. This will enable receiving support when preparing their applications and better coordination of national activities with ECRAN activities.

Ms. Bozanic replied that she cannot promise nominations for the first workshop in such short deadline. The outcome of nominations also cannot be guaranteed since the time for approval of travel and missions might be quite long. It would be helpful if this issue of early nominations and no change policy could be mentioned to Focal Points at the 1<sup>st</sup> Steering Committee Meeting.

Ms. Obradovic Grncarovska agreed with Ms. Bozanic and added that these issues could also be mentioned during the Sub-Committee Meetings.

#### **First Actions under ECRAN Climate:**

#### **Workshop on regional capacity for developing low emission strategies and modelling (23 January, Zagreb)**

#### **Regional Training on GHG inventory development process with a focus on the energy sector (26 – 28 February, Zagreb and Istria)**

Mr. Feiler presented workshop on regional capacity for developing low emission strategies and modeling that will be organized in Zagreb on 23 January 2013. The aim of the workshop is to promote and establish an enabling environment for further development of national climate policies converging with EU climate acquis (and help with reporting to UNFCCC).

Participants will get an insight of the EU Energy, Transport and GHG Emission Trends until 2050, familiarize themselves with the EU 2030 framework for climate and energy policies and the supporting role of modeling and especially the modelling behind the EU climate and energy package (20-20-20). In addition participants will be introduced to modeling for climate policy on country level, lessons learned by the selected EU MS on mitigation scenario development and modeling. The workshop will be used for an initial assessment of the mitigation scenario modelling capacities in the ECRAN beneficiaries and stocktaking of the work done so far in the region, the models used and main assumptions and drivers of the scenarios as well as estimation of capacity needs.

The workshop will be followed by regional assessment of capacities for modeling and scenario work including stakeholders assessment, further workshops on modelling and practical training on quantitative models (climate and energy).

When selecting the participants, it has to be done on two levels: Policy officers and Modelling experts, and there it has to be ensured that capacity building for modelling experts stays in the disposal of lead ministries.

Mr. Vesligaj presented Regional Training on GHG inventory development process with a focus on the energy sector (26 – 28 February, Zagreb and Istria). The workshop will be a combination of classroom training and site visit. The workshop will cover topics such as:

- Requirements for national inventory system under 19/CMP.1 and Regulation 525/2013;
- Inventory development process, step by step (planning, preparation, management);
- Use of 1996, 2000 and 2006 IPCC Guidelines and GPG with focus on energy sector;
- Quality assurance and quality control;
- Relation of Emission reports under EU ETS with GHG inventory;
- Practical exercise – activity data collection, estimation of missing data, calculation of emissions, review of calculations;
- Homework.

The aim of the workshop will be to provide participants with better understanding of inventory development process, advanced use of IPCC guidelines, awareness of year by year deadlines for inventory



submissions, improvement of technical capacities and skills for GHG inventory preparation in energy sector, understanding national circumstances in gap filling, review process and typical potential problem issues.

**Wrap-up and conclusions:**

Mr. Csikós concluded that the work plan is approved, including the additional clarifications, templates and integral table requested.

Mr. Zevgolis asked the beneficiaries to feel free and submit comments, ideas, proposals and any additional issues that could be covered at any point of time. He expressed his gratitude to the beneficiaries for their participation and future cooperation.



**Wrap-up (Summary of action to be taken)**

No	Activities	Responsible	Deadline
1	Invitation for 1 <sup>st</sup> modelling workshop, Activity 3.1, 23 January 2013, Zagreb, Croatia	ECRAN Secretariat	<b>10 December 2013</b>
2	Nomination of representatives for 1 <sup>st</sup> modelling workshop, Activity 3.1, 23 January 2013, Zagreb, Croatia	Beneficiaries	<b>19 December 2013</b>
3	Revised work plan including one summary table presenting events/activities planned under each working group and its timing	ECRAN Secretariat	<b>31 December 2013</b>
4			
5			

