

Environment and Climate Regional Accession Network (ECRAN)

Regional Dialogue of the EU, the Candidate Countries and the Potential Candidates

on the outcomes of the Paris
Agreement and its
implications for National
Actions

3 June 2016, Zagreb

ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMA REGIONAL NETWORK FOR ACCESSION - ECRAN

MEETING REPORT

ACTIVITY 3.1

**REGIONAL DIALOGUE OF THE EU, THE CANDIDATE COUNTRIES AND THE
POTENTIAL CANDIDATE COUNTRIES ON THE OUTCOMES OF THE PARIS
AGREEMENT AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR NATIONAL ACTION**

3 JUNE 2016, ZAGREB, CROATIA



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	
AMB	Ambitious
BAU	Business-as-usual
BIH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
BMLFUW	Austrian Ministry of Environment
CO2	Carbon Dioxide
CPP	Currently Planned Policies
ECIS	European Commonwealth of Independent States
EEMM	European Electricity Market Model
ESD	Effort Sharing Decision
ETS	Emission Trading System
EU	European Union
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
HRK	Croatian Kuna
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organisation
IED	Industrial Emissions Directive
IMO	International Maritime Organisation
IMWG	Inter-Ministerial Working Group on Climate Change Albania
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
IPA	Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance
LEDS	Low Emission Development Strategies
LULUCF	Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry
MRR	Monitoring and Reporting Regulation
MRV	Monitoring, Regulation and Verification
MS	Member State
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NEAS	National Environment Approximation Strategy Montenegro
REF	Reference
REKK	Regional Centre for Energy Policy Research
RES	Renewable Energy Sources
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SEAP	Sustainable Energy Action Plan
SLED	Support for Low Emission Development
STP	Sustainable Transport Plan in Albania
UK	the United Kingdom
UNDP	United Nations Developing Programme
UNFCCC	United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change
USAID	United States Agency for International Development



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I. Background/Rationale

The historic Paris Climate Agreement paves the way for a global transition to low-emissions, climate resilient economies, and sends a signal to businesses and investors that this shift is irreversible. The Agreement reached is balanced, fair and ambitious. It can be expected to accelerate the global transition to climate resilient carbon neutral future and provide a safer planet for the future generations. As such it is a success to multilateralism and to all of us.

The Agreement contains the key features necessary to deliver its objectives - a long-term goal, a dynamic mechanism to take stock and strengthen ambition over time, and a legally binding obligation for Parties to pursue domestic mitigation measures. The Agreement also brings together mitigation and adaptation in an equally ambitious and balanced manner, establishing a global goal on adaptation, which is particularly important as we are already experiencing impacts of climate change.

For the EU and its international partners, the attention now turns to implementing the Agreement. Domestically, within EU, this means advancing with the 2030 Framework for Climate and Energy Policies, as well as legislation for sectors outside the ETS, including land use, land use change and forestry. Internationally, the focus will be on ratification of the Paris Agreement, and implementation of the national climate plans - the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions, which the Parties put forward before Paris. Political attention is also increasing on climate-related aspects of the ICAO, IMO and Montreal Protocol processes. For ECRAN beneficiaries the task for the coming five years is implementing their Nationally Determined Contributions and reporting on its implementation due course of these years.

In this context and as a follow-up to successful regional high-level dialogues held in 2015 (April, Istanbul and November 2015, Brussels) under the ECRAN framework, a high level regional dialogue of the EU with the EU Candidate Countries and Potential Candidates was held on 3 June 2016 in Zagreb, Croatia. Senior climate and energy policy officials discussed the outcomes of the Paris Agreement and its implications for national actions, the way forward in implementing their national climate plans. Additionally, support for the EU, as well as the international and bilateral donors active on the region was further discussed. The meeting also addressed the need for future regional actions through the follow up of the ECRAN project.



II. Objectives

General objectives

The **wider** objective is to strengthen regional cooperation between the EU candidate countries and potential candidates in the fields of climate action and to assist them on their way towards the transposition and implementation of the EU climate policies and instruments as a key precondition for the EU accession.

Specific objectives

The **specific objective** of the meeting is to provide a platform for the exchange of views on the ratification of the Paris Agreement and implementation of NDC between the EU and the senior climate and energy officials of the EU Candidate Countries and Potential Candidates.

Results/outputs

The expected results are:

- to exchange views on the Agreement and next steps and to have a discussion particularly on implementing the national climate plans and what the EU can do to help, as well as maintaining political momentum on climate issues.
- Participants familiarise themselves with the EU's actions to implement the 2015 Climate Agreement.

The target group for the meeting are the senior public officials in charge of climate and energy portfolios, responsible for the implementation of the country's nationally determined contributions to the 2015 Paris Climate Agreement.



II. EU policy and legislation covered

The 2030 Framework for Climate and Energy Policies

The EU leaders agreed on 23 October 2014 the domestic 2030 greenhouse gas reduction target of at least 40% compared to 1990. The EU 2030 framework for climate and energy policies thus aims to make the European Union's economy and energy system more competitive, secure and sustainable and also sets a target of at least 27% for renewable energy and energy savings by 2030.

It builds on the 2020 Climate and Energy Package.

EU 2020 Energy Package

The climate and energy package is a set of binding legislation which aims to ensure the European Union meets its ambitious climate and energy targets for 2020.

These targets, known as the "20-20-20" targets, set three key objectives for 2020:

- A 20% reduction in EU greenhouse gas emissions from 1990 levels;
- Raising the share of EU energy consumption produced from renewable resources to 20%;
- A 20% improvement in the EU's energy efficiency.

Paris Agreement

The Paris Agreement adopted by all the UNFCCC Parties in December 2015 is the first-ever universal, legally binding global climate agreement. The agreement sets out a global action plan to holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. It will enter into force once the 55 parties representing 55% of global emissions ratify the Agreement. It prescribes a series of reporting actions by Parties regarding the implementation of their NDCs and general trends in their greenhouse gas emissions.

Before and during the Paris conference, countries submitted comprehensive **national climate action plans** (e.g. the INDCs: Intended Nationally Determined Contributions). These are not sufficient to keep global warming below 2°C, but the agreement provides the way for achieving this target.



IV. Highlights from the meeting

Hereunder only the highlights are presented. The PPT presentations are included in Annex III.

Key note introductions

The details of the agenda of the meeting and its importance were introduced by Mr Imre Csikós. He had highlighted the urgency for climate action for this region, in particular as the region is projected to experience severe climate impacts in the future. The accession process provides opportunities for the countries to harness their economies against the climate crisis through converging their policies and legislation with the climate *acquis*. The main aim of the meeting was to exchange views on the Paris Agreement and the next steps and to have a discussion particularly on implementing the national climate plans and what the EU and the donors can do to help, as well as maintaining political momentum on climate issues.

The introductory remarks were delivered by Ms Marija Šćulac Domac, Assistant Minister, Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection of the Republic of Croatia, and Mr Philip Owen, Acting Director, Directorate General for Climate Action of the European Commission.

Ms Marija Šćulac Domac underlined the importance of the Paris Agreement as an essential step to contain dangerous climate change, which is expected to have severe impacts in the Western Balkan region. Croatia is committed to contribute to climate action in the region and, as a new EU member, share its experiences with and provide support to all its direct and indirect neighbours in their efforts to align with the climate *acquis*.

Mr Philip Owen mentioned in his introduction that the current financial crisis brought difficult times for the EU, but the EU is acting despite of this. Climate change is the most challenging problem – there is also consensus that the climate crisis contributes and worsens the current refugee crisis. We all need to contribute to the solution, emphasizing the importance of ratification of the Paris Agreement and implementing the intended nationally determined contributions as soon as possible. This High Level dialogue will provide an early opportunity to exchange views on the Agreement and on the next steps and to have a discussion particularly on implementing the national climate plans and what the EU can do to help, as well as maintaining political momentum on climate issues.

Overview of the outcome of Paris Agreement – tasks to do, Nick Mabey

The 2015 Paris Climate summit over delivered against expectations. A key take away is that it definitely makes us safer, but not safe. Emission reductions will need to be increased in 2020 and 2025 to stay “well below 2C”. Other processes in 2015 are also accelerating the shift of investment out of high carbon and into low carbon. Many emitters, including EU and China, will exceed 2020 goals and a forward economic planning should assume larger emissions reductions, rapid technology shifts and market disruptions.



The Paris Agreement rests on new political alignments: a web of Leaders' bilaterals e.g. US-China, Germany-Brazil and the "Leaders Day" gave political momentum going into Paris. Realisation that costs of climate change are much higher than costs of solutions changed dynamics around "equity" and "climate justice" between the rich and the poor. The final negotiations were shaped by a "High Ambition Coalition" spanning developed, emerging and vulnerable countries.

It is expected that the pace of future required change will be driven by real economy and politics, and not science. The three real economy drivers of more climate action are:

- Clean technology development and pollution concerns supportive of faster and more disruptive deployment and reforms
- Financial market shifts: divest and invest; public and private and Public-private partnerships
- Climate events through mobilising the impacted groups

However, we can also identify three "headwinds":

- Inertia in reforming old market and regulatory systems
- Economic and social entanglement with fossil fuels
- Push back by high carbon and their ideological friends
- A "Wild card" is the high level politics of Brexit, Trump, US-China etc

Long term Paris goals are shifting the focus to "net zero" planning by mid-century. The US and Canada will produce "mid-century" whole economy plans by November 2050. Germany has decided to plan for 95% GHG reductions by 2050 and the UK Government has accepted a "net zero emissions" goal to be incorporated in its binding national targets, while all major cities in the UK have committed to use "100% Clean" energy by 2050. There is a donor push to support all emerging economies to develop 2050 low carbon plans by 2018. In addition it is likely that the EU will also strengthen its target in 2020.

Current climate policy and clean technology is disrupting energy markets and will only increase. As one of the indicators for this it is highlighted that EU gas demand is well below industry and EU projections due to impact of efficiency and renewables policy.

The EU's response to the international climate agreement – the EU ETS, Effort Sharing, the MMR and Energy Union – key cornerstones for implementation of Paris Agreement - Philip Owen

In the EU, GHG emissions continue to follow the general decreasing trend seen from 2004 onwards. Emissions in 2011 and 2012 reached their lowest levels since 1990. Total emissions (without Land use, Land use change and Forestry- LULUCF) in 2012 are 21.7% below base year levels and are projected to be around 24.5% below base year levels in 2020.

The 2050 Low-Emission Roadmap states that 80% of emission reduction in regards to base year 1990 is feasible, however, only in a case with the change of behaviour through the induced prices and contribution of all economic sectors. This target will eventually be achieved only if 25% is achieved by 2020, 40% by 2030 and 60% target by 2040.

All scenarios show reduced energy consumption compared to the Reference scenario, with more pronounced energy savings and improved energy intensity in scenarios with strong energy efficiency



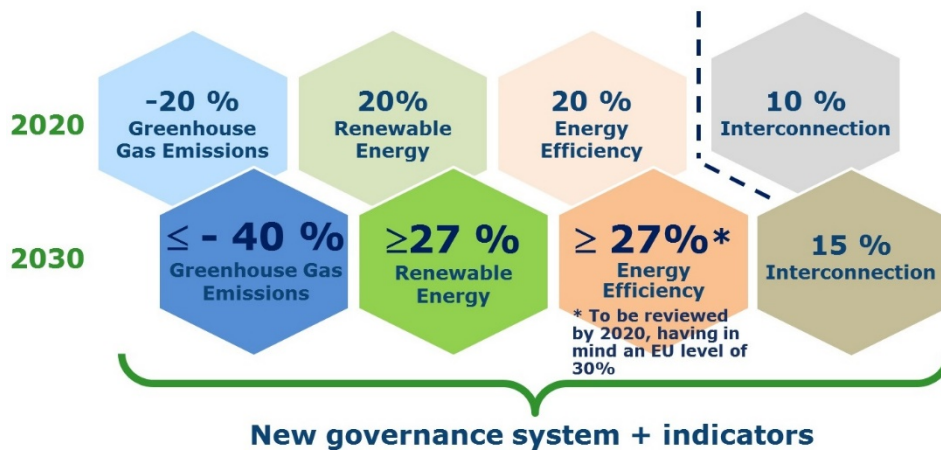
policies. The implementation of the EU 2030 Framework for Climate and Energy Policies will enable the following:

- Additional fuel savings of 18 billion euros per annum in the next 2 decades.
- Additional 11% of less energy imports by 2030, providing thus energy security;
- Through innovation, now job opportunities openings;
- Health and Air pollution benefits of €7 to € 13.5 billion in 2030.

The overall GHG emissions intensity for the EU-28 has been steadily decreasing since 1990, reaching nearly half the 1990 levels by 2011. Also, GDP grew by 46% in EU, while emission decreased by 23 % from 1990.

The 2030 Framework for Climate and Energy as compared to the 2020 framework:

2030 Framework for Climate and Energy



The EU emission target for 2030 is reduction of 43% compared to 2005 for the ETS sector. However, for non-ETS sector, the target is 30% reduction. For Member States targets range between 0% and 40%. As regards the RES target of at least 27% of energy savings by 2030, nine out of 28 MSs have already reached this target, including Sweden, Austria and Denmark.

The Paris Agreement gives a clear and ambitious direction of travel for low carbon innovation. The EU's commitment to a clean energy transition is irreversible and non-negotiable. The Energy Union priority aims at moving away from an economy driven by fossil fuels, an economy where energy is based on a centralised, supply-side approach and which relies on old technologies and outdated business models, to empower consumers and to move away from a fragmented system characterised by uncoordinated national policies, market barriers and energy-isolated areas. Shifting and rapidly scaling up private investment is essential to support the transition to a low emission and climate resilient economy, and for avoiding the "lock-in" of high emissions infrastructure and assets.

Carbon pricing is an essential element to foster a global level playing field for the transition – these can take form of emission trading, as in the case of the EU, taxation, or other economic and/or fiscal instruments. The EU should increase its efforts in sharing its own experiences in this area with all candidate countries and potential candidates that need to start putting a price on carbon. The



imminent setting up emissions trading systems will be promoted, including the deployment of renewable energy technologies and improving energy efficiency policies aligned with EU climate legislation and policies.

The Paris Agreement vindicates the EU's approach. Implementing the 2030 energy and climate framework as agreed by the European Council is a priority in follow up to the Paris Agreement. The Commission has already initiated this process by putting forward a proposal to revise the Emissions Trading System (ETS), covering 45% of the EU's greenhouse gas emissions. The Commission will present during the next 12 months the key remaining legislative proposals to implement the agreed 2030 regulatory framework domestically in a fair and cost-efficient manner, providing maximum flexibility for Member States and striking the right balance between national and EU level action. As the next step, the Commission is working on the preparation of proposals for an Effort-Sharing Decision and on land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF). The Commission will also propose legislation to set up a reliable and transparent governance mechanism and to streamline the planning and reporting requirements related to climate and energy for the post-2020 period.

Croatia's action within global efforts to prevent dangerous climate change – Visnja Grgasovic

Croatia annually prepares and submits to the EU and the UNFCCC, a very detailed inventory of its greenhouse gas emissions, which undergoes expert reviews afterwards. It also includes Croatia's report on measures to reduce emissions, achieved emission reductions and emission projections. The documentations is prepared in the framework of the EU Monitoring Mechanism Regulation and it is submitted to the EU and the UNFCCC on a biannual basis. A Report on emissions reduction measures, projections, measures to adapt to climate change and financial assistance for developing countries is submitted to the Secretariat of the UNFCCC on a four-year basis.

With its 6278 kilometres long coastline, 1185 islands, rich biodiversity, and important industries for energy production, , agriculture and tourism, Croatia is sensitive to climate change impacts. The Ministry has begun preparations for the Adaptation Strategy, financed by EU funding which will be developed during 2016 and 2017. The adoption of the Adaptation Strategy is planned by the end of 2017. Document will bring insight into the impacts on vulnerable sectors and possible adaptation measures.

Based on the Air Protection Act Croatia is committed to develop a low carbon development strategy for the period up to 2030 with a view to the 2050 with the Action Plan as part of the obligations of the EU and the UNFCCC. The Strategy includes:

- scenarios for 2030 and 2050
- modelling by sectors –energy, industry, transportation, agriculture, forestry, waste
- evaluation of the impact of scenarios on the environment, society and economy, as well as measures and instruments
- a five-year Action Plan

Emphasis is put on the long-term strategy to encourage investment in the renewal of the national building sector of Croatia until 2050. It focuses on reducing emissions by more than 87% compared to



1990. The Energy Efficiency Fund is planning to invest 727 billion HRK which will contribute to 62.000 – 102.000 new jobs.

The 2016 Plan for use of financial resources obtained from purchase allowances by auction indicates that over 2/3 of the 90 million Euros revenues are spent for energy efficiency measures through the Fund for Energy Efficiency and Environmental Protection. It supports energy efficiency programs and use of renewable energy sources in buildings, transport and industry.

INDCs and decarbonisation of the electricity sector from regional perspective – results of the SLED project - Prof. Peter Kaderjak

The SLED project aimed at developing and analysing decarbonisation pathways for the electricity sector of five target countries in the western Balkans (Albania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina). The European Electricity Market Model (EEMM) of the Regional Centre for Energy Policy Research (REKK) was used which is a detailed, bottom-up economic simulation model covering the whole European Network of Transmission systems.

Three scenarios were constructed and agreed with the relevant ministries for each project country: Reference (REF); Currently Planned Policies (CPP); and Ambitious (AMB). Coal and lignite investments dominate in the REF scenario, whereas hydro has the highest investment share in the AMB scenario.

The results show that only slightly ambitious low carbon development policies could in itself result in 30-50% CO₂ emission reduction in the region. Low carbon development policies combined with higher CO₂ prices result in further coal-to-import switch and CO₂ reduction. Carbon and energy tax revenues (if introduced) could offset increased spending on planned RES-E support on the longer term. There remains to be a limited role for gas in decarbonisation under present infrastructure and price conditions.

The key energy policy dilemma remains: carbon/lignite-or hydro/renewable-heavy development. The hydro/RES choice is hindered by a lack of carbon pricing, uncertain timing of EU accession and already high exposure to hydro resources. The model results demonstrate that stronger interconnectivity helps market integration, RES-integration and hydro utilization for the region.

Round Table on domestic climate and energy policies, (I)NDCs and views on the implementation of the 2015 Agreement

The aim of this roundtable was to take stock of domestic climate and energy policy developments and implementation, including the plans for implementation of the 2015 Paris Agreement and potential reviews of (I)NDCs.

The country presentations focused on:

- Plans for the implementation of the Paris Agreement and its coherence with the EU climate and energy acquis



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- Domestic climate and energy policies – short and long-term prospects (UNFCCC and EU acquis implications)
- INDC assessment and review from the aspect of “fair and ambitious”

The round table was facilitated by Ivana Mijatovic Cernos, *Directorate-General for Climate Action, European Commission* and Imre Csikós of ECRAN

Albania

The INDC of Albania is a baseline scenario target; It commits to reduce CO2 emissions by 11.5%, compared to the baseline scenario in the period of 2016 and 2030.

Albania’s (I)NDC focus has been on the Energy and Industrial Processes Sector. Greenhouse gas emissions and removals from agriculture, forestry and other land uses are currently not included in the accounting. The national emissions of the greenhouse gases represent only 0,017% of global emissions and the net per capita GHG emissions Albania was 2.76 tCO₂e, which is less than a quarter of emissions of high-income countries.

The emission trajectory of Albania allows having a smooth trend of achieving 2 tons of greenhouse gas emissions per capita by 2050, which can be taken as a target for global contraction and convergence of greenhouse gas emissions. Primary drivers of the country regarding mitigation contribution as INDC are

- Maintaining the low greenhouse gas emission content of the electricity generation;
- Decoupling growth from increase of greenhouse gas emissions in other sectors

The draft National Climate Change Strategy and National Action Plan for Mitigation is under preparation, expected to be adopted by December 2016. Implementation of INDC target is in the core of both strategy and plan; the draft Law on Climate Change and legislation on monitoring and reporting of GHGs, has started since November 2015 and is expected to be adopted by 2017.

The Inter-Ministerial Working Group on Climate Change (IMWG) is leading the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process in Albania since February 2015.

A final draft Sustainable Transport Plan (STP) has been prepared (March 2016), to help meet the challenging targets for reducing energy consumption, reducing air pollution, decarbonisation and the reduction of GHG emissions.

The Albanian Parliament on 12 November 2015 adopted the law on Energy Efficiency containing a number of important provisions. A new law on Energy performance in Buildings is expected to be adopted before September 2016. A new law on RES is under final comments from the Energy Community Secretariat and the Ministry of Energy.

It is foreseen that the Paris Agreement will be ratified in 2016.



Bosnia and Herzegovina

The INDC of BiH includes three scenarios.

- S1 -Baseline scenario: According to the baseline scenario (BAU) in 2030 expected emissions are 20% higher than the level of emissions in 1990.
- S2 -Unconditional mitigation scenario: Emission reduction that BiH unconditionally might achieve, compared to the BAU scenario, is 2% by 2030 (e.g. 18% higher emissions compared to the base year 1990.)
- S3 –Conditional mitigation scenario: Emission reduction of 3% compared to 1990(e.g. 23% against the BAU scenario)

Bosnia and Herzegovina signed the Paris Agreement (22nd April 2016 by Chair of Council of Minister BiH). There is a need to ratify PA as soon as possible in close connection with the EU. BiH is ready to work closely with the EU and International community to improve and implement its INDCs, through the impact assessments, legislative proposals, and investment program. Currently funding of planned actions in the INDC is a concern for the country.

BiH has started implementing some adaptation actions through the GEF-financed project that include:

- Establishing an effective network of meteorological stations, as well as joint hydrological and meteorological stations;
- Setting up a database for climate scenarios;
- Vulnerability assessment for different sectors;
- Creating interactive Climatic Atlas;
- Education of farmers about the effects of climate change;
- Agro-climatic zoning with consideration of climate change scenarios in progress;
- Development of hydrological models.

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

The CO₂ emissions from fossil fuels combustion cover almost 80% of the total GHG emissions in the country with a dominant share of the following sectors: energy supply, buildings and transport. The INDC targets the reduction of CO₂ emissions from fossil fuels combustion for 30%, that is, for 36% at a higher level of ambition, by 2030 compared to the BAU scenario.

The INDC document maps all existing plans in the country which lead to GHG emission reduction. As such, it has to be in compliance with the existing strategic and planning documents, and to reflect the current policies in the relevant sectors, mostly in the energy sector as the most influential sector in this regard.

Total indicative target for energy savings of at least 9% of total inland energy consumption for the period 2002-2005, and 4% by 2012 is proposed. The RES share of the gross final energy consumption is 21% in 2020, 25% in 2025 and 28% in 2030.

The country is in the same group with the European countries with lower CO₂ emissions per capita – Lithuania, Portugal, Sweden and Hungary. In the BAU scenario there is a growing trend while in the mitigation scenarios, this indicator in 2035 would be at the same level as in 2012.



A long term strategy and a Law on Climate Action will be drafted with assistance of IPA II. Within IPA TAIB 2011, the Terms of Reference have been prepared. A Roadmap for achieving long term objectives concerning climate action has been developed. The focus is on transposing and implementing climate legislation on national level.

The country is currently developing a conceptual Framework for MRV of climate change mitigation actions and the development of a roadmap for implementation of the proposed domestic MRV framework.

Montenegro

The Government of Montenegro adopted the National climate change strategy by 2030 on 17th September 2015.

The President of Montenegro Filip Vujanovic signed the Paris Agreement in April 2016 during the signing ceremony in New York.

Montenegro's INDC is set as 30 % emission reduction by 2030 compared to the 1990 base year. This is considered as ambitious and in line with the EU efforts. The INDC does not contain adaptation actions.

The development of Montenegro's Third National Communication to UNFCCC – project will start by the end of this month. TAEX facility will assist in preparing grounds for the implementation of the EU ETS Directive. An Action Document for IPA II 2016 has been prepared and submitted with a focus on EU climate Acquis, primarily MMR and ETS.

Montenegro indicated that continuation of regional support provided through an ECRAN-like project would be welcomed.

Serbia

The Head of state signed Paris Agreement in April 2016. Recognizing the importance of the implementation of the Paris Agreement, the procedure for its ratification was initiated (expected: mid 2017) as well as concrete actions such as those in regard to revision of emission reduction goals, monitoring and reporting of climate related actions and development of a national adaptation plan.

The Republic of Serbia will develop, with assistance of IPA project, the Climate Change Strategy with the Action plan that will, among others, provide identification of the timelines and the capabilities to implement Serbia's INDCs at the national level. The strategy will be based on the EU and the UNFCCC relevant documents. Its aim is streamlining of the national development goals with the EU in the climate change field as well as fulfilment of the UNFCCC requirements (Paris agreement).

As it represents the largest source of GHG emissions, the energy sector has the largest potential for the climate change mitigation measures. The Energy Development Strategy until 2025 with the projections until 2030 was adopted in December 2015. The Energy Law regulates energy policy



objectives and the methods of their implementation, conditions for reliable, secure and quality supply of energy and energy-generating products etc.

Relevant secondary legislation in the area of RES and EE is under preparation.

As a signatory of the Energy Community Treaty Republic of Serbia is obliged inter alia to achieve particular targets in the area of Energy Efficiency (9% reduction by 2018) and RES (27% share of RES in gross energy consumption by 2020).

Moreover, the Climate change strategy and Action plan will provide detailed analysis of possibilities, options and reachable targets for the period 2020 and 2030. The Strategy will cover and identify mitigation potentials/targets for sectors included in Effort Sharing Decision (ESD).

The Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection initiated the IPA 2013 project: "Establishment of mechanism for the implementation of MMR", which main aim is transposition and preparation for implementation of Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of on a mechanism for monitoring and reporting greenhouse gas emissions and for reporting other information at national and Union level relevant to climate change. The project started in May 2015 and its duration is 2 years.

The project: "Establishment of a monitoring, reporting and verification system (MRV) necessary for the effective implementation of the EU emissions trading system (EU ETS)", funded under IPA 2012, is finalized in September 2015. Draft Law and sub-laws that include MRV aspects of Directive 2009/29/EC, are prepared under the project. The public consultation process shall be initiated (while the Draft law is presented to the WG for implementation of the project and members of the NCCC) and adoption of the Law is expected in 2016. Extensive trainings and consultations with the operators were organized during the year 2015.

Turkey

Turkey achieved 230 per cent increase in GDP between 1990 and 2012. Its population has increased more than 30 per cent since 1990. Turkey's energy demand increases by 6-7 percent every year. Turkey is listed in Annex I to the UNFCCC. However, Decision 1/CP.16 recognized the special circumstances of Turkey. Turkey aims to contribute to the collective efforts to combat climate change in line with its national circumstances and capabilities.

Turkey may revise this INDC in accordance with changing circumstances. Turkey INDC will be implemented through national climate change policies which include a list of actions in the energy sector, industry, transport, buildings and urban transformation, agriculture, the waste sector and the forestry sector.

In the field of energy Turkey will increase its capacity of production of electricity from solar power to 10 GW until 2030 and increase its capacity of production of electricity from wind power to 16 GW until 2030. A commissioning of a nuclear power plant is foreseen for until 2030.



The Road after Paris, NGO view – Dragana Mileusnic,

For the ECRAN region, the INDCs are in place but are not in line with the EU targets – they largely account for an actual increase in emissions and the Energy Strategies are still heavily reliant on coal. In terms of fairness of the INDCs, it is not easy to say what is fair; but we also need to be aware where we are – The ECRAN beneficiaries are upper middle income countries, striving to become EU members before 2030. All these countries have significant emission reduction potential, particularly in the energy sector. Due to the high vulnerability, it’s absolutely essential to have adaptation included.

In terms of next steps, it is recommended that the INDCs will be reviewed by 2018-20, with setting targets consistent with the EU's should be a minimum; especially having a 1.5C goal in mind. In order to do this, it will be necessary to shift the money flows from fossil fuel subsidies to energy efficiency and sustainable energy.

In that context, the adoption of the MMR in the framework of the Energy Community would be a good first step. The Energy Community can be a good guarantee for ensuring compliance with the EU Climate and Energy *Acquis*.

NGO community expects that the European Commission will continue to support both national governments and the Energy Community Secretariat with financial and technical assistance. In addition, a much stronger, high-level, political push is welcomed.

Support for the implementation of the Paris agreement – short presentations and roundtable

The aim of this Round Table was to map the available and foreseen support for the EU Candidate Countries and Potential Candidates in the implementation of the Paris Agreement. The short presentations were followed by a roundtable discussion with the participants regarding the available support and needs. The roundtable was facilitated by József Feiler, ECRAN

United States, Department of State, Regional Environmental, Science and Technology, and Health Hub Office for Central and Eastern Europe, Raffi V. Balian

The commitment of President Obama and Secretary of State Kerry to combatting climate change is steadfast and unwavering. As the President made very clear in last year’s State of the Union address, he is determined that American leadership will drive international action on climate change. With China, President Obama has achieved historic agreements to limit emissions, and with India, he signed agreements to invest in renewable energy as an alternative to traditional fossil fuel resources.

In the region the U.S. launched the Sava River Water Council and helped local Ukrainian communities with environmental planning and hazardous waste management. These are tangible initiatives with real impact. In addition support in the region is available and is channelled through USAID to combat climate change impacts.

The United States will continue to actively support efforts to address environmental and climate governance. Also the responses to the migration and refugee crisis are linked to climate change and are critical issues that demand our best thinking.



European Commission, DG NEAR, Nicholas Cendrowicz (presented by Ms Ivana Mijatovic Cernos)

Climate acquis is part of the enlargement process and our specific cooperation with the region, aiming at the adoption and implementation of the EU legislation on climate and energy. EU support is to be understood broadly, not only from a financing perspective, political dialogue and capacity building are also essential.

IPA is the main instrument to support the region. IPA has been slow on the uptake of the climate-related projects, and we only recently saw an increase in the climate relevant projects, which shows the growing importance of the integration of climate and energy issues in the support.

Apart from the national IPA programmes, capacity building is channelled through ECRAN and two new regional programmes: 500,000 EURO bridging action (IPA II 2016) and a multi-annual project (IPA II 2017) of 2 - 3 million EURO, both supporting climate action towards implementation of the Paris Agreement and transition towards low emissions and climate-resilient economy.

Energy Community Secretariat, Peter Vajda

The Energy Community's mission is to extend the EU internal energy market to South East Europe and beyond on the basis of a legally binding framework. The principal instrument to achieve this aim is the adoption of the EU's legislation, the so-called "acquis communautaire", in energy and related areas. To date, some 25 laws have been incorporated into the Energy Community's legal framework, covering gas, electricity, and security of supply, renewables, oil, energy efficiency, environment, competition and statistics. The Energy Community may also take measures to create a single energy market.

Energy Community comprises EU MS, contracting parties, candidates and observers. Six ECRAN beneficiary countries are contracting parties (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Kosovo* and Serbia), while Turkey is an observer.

There are three main pillars of Energy Community:

- Creation of a regional energy market / enhance regional competition;
- Security of supply;
- Sustainability of energy systems.

Also, other activities of the Energy Community include:

- Emissions abatement, setting a possible contribution to climate goals;
- Transition from the Large Combustion Plants Directive (LCPD) towards the Industrial Emissions Directive (IED)
- Addresses pollutants into the air with the indirect effect: reduction of GHGs;
- Preparation of National Emission Reduction Plans, submission by end 2015;
- Opt-out 20,000 operational hours 2018-2023, and then shut-down (written declaration by operator until end 2015).

It is still possible to achieve RES targets by 2020 in the ECRAN beneficiary countries.



The Energy Community Secretariat welcomes statements made by countries and NGOs on the importance of the work under the Treaty as an instrument to promote early compliance on selected *Acquis* and is ready to discuss expansion of obligations under the Treaty with its Members.

United Nations Development Program, Daniela Carrington

For UNDP, the Paris Agreement will shape the organization's support to countries on climate change for years to come. Given UNDP's significant climate change portfolio through the Global Environmental Facility, Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Fund and bilateral programming, UNDP has a central role to play in supporting countries as they begin to implement the Paris outcomes. For the regional programme targeted at Europe and the so called Commonwealth of Independent States (ECIS), the available support related to the Climate Change negotiations. Support was channelled for the development of LEDs (low emission development strategies), NAMAs (Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions), the INDC/NDCs. The next steps will focus on building Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems and supporting access to the Green Climate Fund.

Government of Austria, BMUB, Gertraud Wollansky

The Austrian Ministry of Environment (BMLFUW) started to be involved in climate finance since 2012, with a focus on financing the so called SLED project as previously presented in this conference. Its focus in 2016 is on INDC implementation.

Several recent initiatives (ongoing and planned) are highlighted:

- South East Europe Electricity Roadmap - 6 Western Balkan countries (Albania, BiH, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia). This project involves the modelling of decarbonisation scenarios until 2050 and the macroeconomic assessment of decarbonisation trajectories. A budget of around 500,000 Euros has been reserved for this;
- Support for Western Balkan countries in implementing MRV of GHG emissions at the UBA Training Center, workshop early June 2016. This should identify strengths and weaknesses of the countries on MRV of GHG emissions and would in principle build on ECRAN and other existing activities. It will also involve concrete trainings, with a tailor made approach based on needs of countries. A budget of around 250,000 EUROS has been reserved for this;
- Capacity building for reducing GHG emissions from urban transport in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia corresponds to measures in the country's INDC (increased use of railways, increased use of bicycles, walking, renewal of the vehicle fleet. costs: approx. 70.000 EURO.

Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Dubravka Bosnjak

GIZ runs the sectoral Funds on EU Integration, Legal Reform, Foreign Trade Promotion, Modernization of Municipal Services and Energy Efficiency. GIZ supports the regional cooperation through sub-projects of partners from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo*, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, and Serbia. In each project at least 3 partner countries have to be involved. The support is mainly in terms of a joint specification of a project concept, advisory services, while hardware is only delivered on a minor scale. Their headquarters is in Sarajevo, but GIZ-expert teams are available in all partner countries.



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A list of initiatives supported through GIZ since 2009 is presented including the Capital Cities Initiative (CCI) that provides capacity building for energy management in cities towards the goals of the EU Covenant of Mayors and the Network of Energy Efficient Capitals – Implementing the Sustainable Energy Action Plans (SEAPs) in the capital cities.

GIZ will remain committed for further assistance and sees ECRAN as one of the main initiatives to build further implementation steps to be supported through GIZ.

United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Alfen Myftiu

USAID's Bureau for Europe and Eurasia promotes resilient and democratic societies, strengthening of economic growth and energy security, and support to European-Atlantic integration for creation of an integrated, free and peaceful region. . One of the Programme goals includes the reduction of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions and the promotion of a Clean Energy Transition.

In this context the Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) Global Partnership Programme is presented. It links practitioners and policymakers through a network of dynamic regional platforms and crosscutting working groups. It aims to support effective implementation of new LEDS worldwide by national/subnational governments. To achieve this it harnesses the collective knowledge and resources of its global membership – 160 countries plus international donor and technical organisations. The LEDS-GP goals are to act as a catalyst to promote regional cooperation, integration and development and to strengthen the leadership, expertise, coordination and support, for effective implementation of LEDS.



V. Joint Statement

The following Joint Statement was adopted at the Zagreb High level meeting.

Joint Statement by the Delegated Representatives of the Republic of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, the Republic of Serbia and Turkey on combating climate change in the Candidate Countries and Potential Candidates Zagreb, June 3, 2016

The Delegated Representatives from the Republic of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, the Republic of Serbia and Turkey – together with representatives of the EU, donor countries, international organisations and NGOs – met in Zagreb to discuss the implications of the Paris Climate Agreement for the region and their countries.

The Delegated Representatives acknowledged that addressing climate change, which threatens the future well-being of the citizens of the region, is a matter of urgency. Climate change is a powerful threat multiplier increasing frequency, magnitude and damage caused by floods, droughts, forest fires, heat waves and other climate related impacts, resulting in ever increasing instability and vulnerability of the countries and regions.

The Delegated Representatives acknowledged that the Environment and Climate Regional Accession Network (ECRAN) has strengthened regional cooperation between the EU Candidate Countries and Potential Candidates on climate action and has assisted their progress in the transposition and implementation of EU climate acquis. The Delegated Representatives also acknowledge and greatly appreciate the support provided by ECRAN to further align key elements of climate acquis with national legislation, as well as in supporting capacity building, particularly in the framework of the international climate agenda, inter alia in promoting and providing technical support for the development of the Intended Nationally determined Contributions (INDCs).

Therefore, the Delegated Representatives welcome the announced follow up to the ECRAN; two regional Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA) II climate action projects, which will support implementation of the Paris Agreement as a first step towards a resource efficient, low emissions and climate-resilient economy. This transition towards the low carbon development will have to be reflected in all national policies and measures. As in the case of the EU – ambitious climate policy will require action in all sectors of economy.

Recommendations – key issues to consider in the follow up programme(s):

- *The ECRAN (2013 – 2016) cycle focused on strengthening climate policies and promoting the alignment of legislation, the next cycle should continue this strategy, with a clear shift towards implementation.*
- *Alignment with EU climate policies and legislation should be particularly promoted through the cooperation with the EU Member States and be in line with the best implementation modalities and practices. The beneficiary countries will thus be stimulated to develop implementing mechanisms for climate legislation, including peer review structures set up in cooperation with EU Member States.*



Joint Statement by the Delegated Representatives of the Republic of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, the Republic of Serbia and Turkey on combating climate change in the Candidate Countries and Potential Candidates Zagreb, June 3, 2016

- *The follow up programme(s) should also assist in promoting the set-up of the necessary structures that are the pre-requisite for implementing the key climate legislation, particularly the MMR, EU ETS and the forthcoming EU integrated climate and energy governance.*
- *A continuous exchange of information and identification of synergies with other ongoing regional initiatives in the field of climate action and energy (such as the bilateral donors, the international donors and the Secretariat of the Energy Community) should be promoted, while the cooperation with civil society organisations should be continued and further supported.*
- *Special focus should be given to capacity building for the implementation of the Paris Climate Agreement and countries' obligations under it, including the implementation of their (Intended) Nationally Determined Contributions ((I)NDCs). All countries need to ratify the Paris Agreement and put emphasis on the implementation of the common transparency mechanism and the ambition mechanism.*

The Delegated Representatives expressed their appreciation to the Minister of Environment and Nature Protection of Croatia for hosting this meeting and creating a constructive atmosphere conducive to wide-ranging and thorough discussions.

Done and concluded in Zagreb on 3 June 2016, 17.00 Hrs



ANNEX I – Agenda

Chair and Co-Chairs: Imre Csikós and Jozsef Feiler		
Venue: Hotel International, Zagreb		
Start	Finish	
9:00	9:30	Registration
9:30	10:00	<p>Key note introductions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Introduction to the agenda, objectives of the meeting and short introduction of participants, Imre Csikós, ECRAN ➤ Introductory remarks, Marija Šćulac Domac, Assistant Minister, Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection, Croatia ➤ Introductory remarks, Philip Owen, Acting Director, Directorate-General for Climate Action, European Commission
10:00	10:45	Overview of the outcome of Paris Agreement – tasks to do , Nick Mabey, CEO, E3G
10:45	11:00	Coffee Break
11:00	11:20	The EU's response to the international climate agreement – the EU ETS, Effort Sharing, the MMR and Energy Union – key cornerstones for implementation of Paris Agreement , Philip Owen, Acting Director, Directorate-General for Climate Action, European Commission
11:20	11:40	Croatia's action within global efforts to prevent dangerous climate change – Visnja Grgasovic, Head of Sector Climate Change, Ministry for Environmental and Nature Protection
11:40	12:00	INDCs and decarbonisation of the electricity sector from regional perspective – results of the SLED project , Prof. Peter Kaderjak, Regional Centre for Energy Policy Research
12:00	13:00	<p><u>Round Table on domestic climate and energy policies, (I)NDCs and views on the implementation of the 2015 Agreement – part I</u></p> <p><i>The aim of this roundtable is to take stock of domestic climate and energy policy developments and implementation, including the plans for implementation of the 2015 Paris Agreement and potential reviews of (I)NDCs.</i></p> <p>Country presentations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plans for the implementation of the Paris Agreement and its coherence with the EU climate and energy acquis • Domestic climate and energy policies – short and long-term prospects (UNFCCC and EU acquis implications) • INDC assessment and review from the aspect of “fair and ambitious”



Chair and Co-Chairs: Imre Csikós and Jozsef Feiler		
Venue: Hotel International, Zagreb		
Start	Finish	
		Facilitated by Ivana Mijatovic Cernos, <i>Directorate-General for Climate Action, European Commission</i> Contributions by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Albania • Bosnia and Herzegovina
13:00	14:00	Lunch break
14:00	15:20	<u>Round Table on domestic climate and energy policies, INDCs and views on the implementation of the 2015 Agreement – part II</u> Contributions by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Montenegro • Serbia • Turkey • The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia Facilitated by Imre Csikós, <i>ECRAN</i>
15:20	15:45	Coffee break
15:45	16:00	Dragana Mileusnic, <i>CAN Europe</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic climate and energy policies – short and long-term prospects (UNFCCC and EU acquis implications for the region) • INDC assessment and review from the aspect of “fair and ambitious”
16:00	17:15	Support for the implementation of the Paris agreement – short presentations and roundtable <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United States, Department of State, Regional Environmental, Science and Technology, and Health Hub Office for Central and Eastern Europe, Raffi V. Balian • European Commission, DG NEAR, Nicholas Cendrowicz • Energy Community Secretariat, Peter Vajda • United Nations Development Program, Daniela Carrington • Government of Austria, BMUB, Gertraud Wollansky • <i>Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)</i>, Dubravka Bosnjak • United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Alfen Myftiu



Chair and Co-Chairs: Imre Csikós and Jozsef Feiler		
Venue: Hotel International, Zagreb		
Start	Finish	
		<i>The aim of this Round Table is to map the available and foreseen support for the EU Candidate Countries and Potential Candidates in the implementation of the Paris Agreement. The short presentations are followed by a roundtable discussion with the participants regarding the available support and needs.</i> Facilitated by József Feiler, ECRAN
17:15	17:45	Conclusions and wrap up, <i>Imre Csikós, ECRAN and Ivana Mijatovic Cernos, Directorate-General for Climate Action, European Commission</i>



ANNEX II – Participants

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ANNEX III – Presentations (under separate cover)

Presentations can be downloaded from:

<http://www.ecranetwork.org/Events/172>



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