Environment and Climate Regional Accession Network ECRAN

Environment and Climate Regional Accession Network (ECRAN)

Contributions to the Global Climate Agreement II – practical preparations

18 March 2015, Tirana

Enviroment and Climate Regional Accession Network ECRAN

ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMA REGIONAL NETWORK FOR ACCESSION - ECRAN

WORKSHOP REPORT

Activity No 3.1.1.B workshop 3

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE GLOBAL CLIMATE AGREEMENT II – practical preparations

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I. Background/Rationale

There is a need to start developing concrete climate policies based on full alignment with the EU Climate acquis and the GHG emission reduction target setting. At present the absence of national or regional targets and roadmaps towards implementation of these targets hamper the development of robust climate policies in the region and thus low emission development. ECRAN could provide the platform to start a regional work on this topic.

Climate policy is a horizontal area and there is a need to continue to build critical mass and to expand the target group from government institutions to the parties that have a role in implementing key elements of the climate related acquis. These include other line Ministries, but also industry. In addition, the role of Civil Society Organisations and academia needs to be strengthened, especially in the field of strategy development.. The awareness and understanding of EU climate change laws, policies, strategies and its economic benefits is crucial to strengthening dialogue and cooperation on climate change between the EU and its partners.

This Workshop was third in the series of workshops on the development of climate policies aligning with EU *acquis* in the ECRAN beneficiaries. The first workshop was organized in January 2014 in Zagreb (Croatia) and provided an overview of various types of modelling tools and their application in support of evidence-based policy making. The second workshop took place on 28-29 October in Brussels and focused on sharing information about the results and challenges in the UNFCCC process running up to the 2015 Paris COP and exchanging information about the EU's and the EU Candidate Countries and Potential Candidates' preparations of their intended nationally determined contributions (INDCSs) to the 2015 Global Climate Agreement.

The Current workshop was followed up with a regional training on the development of climate policies aligning with the climate acquis.

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II. Objectives of the training

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 as a key precondition for EU accession.

Specific objectives

The **specific objective** of the workshop was to provide information on the possible processes to develop the INDCs and recommendations on the content and format of INDC submission and to take stock on the existing expert work which can be used during those preparations.

Results/outputs

The results of the workshop were:

- Participants familiarized themselves with the recent developments regarding the intended nationally determined contributions to the 2015 Global Climate Agreement;
- Participants were introduced to the work towards guidance materials useful for INDC preparations and stocktake of the modelling work potentially useful for beneficiaries for their INDC preparations
- The workshop discussed the challenges regarding the INDC preparations and possible ways of supporting INDC preparations

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III. EU policy and legislation covered by the workshop

2030 Framework

EU leaders agreed on 23 October 2014 the domestic 2030 greenhouse gas reduction target of at least 40% compared to 1990, including the other main building blocks of the 2030 policy framework for climate and energy, as proposed by the European Commission in January 2014. This 2030 policy framework 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.

While the EU is making good progress towards meeting its climate and energy targets for 2020, an integrated policy framework for the period up to 2030 is needed to ensure regulatory certainty for investors and a coordinated approach among the Member States.

The framework presented will drive continued progress towards a low-carbon economy. It aims to build a competitive and secure energy system that ensures affordable energy for all consumers, increases the security of the EU's energy supplies, reduces our dependence on energy imports and creates new opportunities for growth and jobs.

- Reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 40%

  A centre piece of the framework is the binding target to reduce EU domestic greenhouse gas emissions by at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030.

  This target will ensure that the EU is on the cost-effective track towards meeting its objective of cutting emissions by at least 80% by 2050. By setting its level of climate ambition for 2030, the EU will also be able to engage actively in the negotiations on a new international climate agreement that should take effect in 2020.

  To achieve the overall 40% target, the sectors covered by the EU emissions trading system (EU ETS) would have to reduce their emissions by 43% compared to 2005. Emissions from sectors outside the EU ETS would need to be cut by 30% below the 2005 level. This will need to be translated into Member State targets. The European Council has outlined the main principles to achieve this.

- Increasing the share of renewable energy to at least 27%

  Renewable energy will play a key role in the transition towards a competitive, secure and sustainable energy system. The Commission proposed an objective of increasing the share of renewable energy to at least 27% of the EU's energy consumption by 2030. The European Council endorsed this target which is binding at EU level.

- Increasing energy efficiency by at least 27%

  The European Commission proposed a 30% energy savings target for 2030, following a review of the Energy Efficiency Directive. The proposed target builds on the achievements already reached: new buildings use half the energy they did in the 1980s and industry is about 19% less energy intensive than in 2001. The European Council, however, endorsed an indicative target of 27% to be reviewed in 2020 having in mind a 30% target.

- Reform of the EU emissions trading system

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The EU ETS will be reformed and strengthened. A 43% greenhouse gas reduction target in 2030 in the ETS translates into a cap declining by 2.2% annually from 2021 onwards, instead of the rate of 1.74% up to 2020.

In January 2014 the Commission proposed to establish a market stability reserve from 2021 onwards. This is to address the surplus of emission allowances in the EU ETS that has built up in recent years and to improve the system's resilience to major shocks. This will ensure that in the future the EU ETS is more robust and effective in promoting low-carbon investment at least cost to society.

The European Council underlined that a reformed, well-functioning ETS with an instrument to stabilise the market in line with the Commission's proposal will be the main instrument to achieve greenhouse gas emission reductions.

- New governance system

  The 2030 framework proposed a new governance framework based on national plans for competitive, secure and sustainable energy as well as a set of key indicators to assess progress over time. The European Council agreed that a reliable and transparent governance system will be developed to help ensure that the EU meets its energy policy goals.

The 2015 International Agreement

At the initiative of the European Union and the most vulnerable developing nations, taken at the Durban climate conference in December 2011, UN negotiations are under way to develop a new international climate change agreement that will cover all countries.

The new agreement should be adopted in 2015, at the Paris climate conference, and implemented from 2020. It would take the form of a protocol, another legal instrument or 'an agreed outcome with legal force', and would be applicable to all Parties. It is being negotiated through a process known as the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP). The 2015 agreement would have to bring together the current patchwork of binding and non-binding arrangements under the UN climate convention into a single comprehensive regime.

The EU and a few other European countries have agreed to join a legally binding second period of the Kyoto Protocol which runs until 2020, while over 70 other countries – both developed and developing - have made different types of non-binding commitments to reduce, or limit the growth of their greenhouse gas emissions.

Elements of a draft negotiating text were compiled at the Lima climate conference in December 2014 and further elaborated at the negotiating session held in Geneva in February 2015. The draft negotiating text under ADP was published on 25th February 2015.

The Warsaw climate conference in November 2013 sent a strong signal that all countries need to start doing their 'homework' to prepare their intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs) to reducing or limit emissions under the 2015 agreement. The Lima climate conference echoed the call for the submission of INDCs. The EU and Switzerland submitted their INDCs prior this Tirana workshop. Parties to the UNFCCC would have to submit their INDCS before 1 October 2015 to have it included in synthesis report to be prepared by the UNFCCC Secretariat for the Paris COP.

Since the contributions are 'intended', this implies that, once they are tabled, there will be a period when they could be revised if necessary to ensure that, collectively, the contributions are sufficient to keep global warming below 2°C.

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IV. Highlights from the workshop

Reference is made to Annex I for the agenda, and Annex III for the presentations. **Hereunder only the highlights are presented.**

18 March

Dimitrios Zevgolis (DG Climate Action) provided an assessment of the political process towards the Paris COP and the EU INDC submission preparations

- There is an agreement to stay within the 2 degree limit. Although there is growing global action, it is fragmented and diverse, and action outside the UNFCCC is increasing.

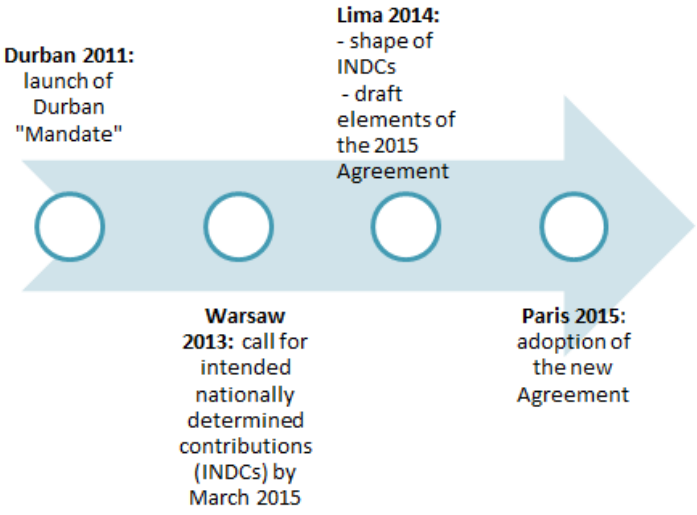

Figure: International negotiation process leading up to Paris

- The agreement in Paris will need to:
  - balance mitigation (INDCs) with adaptation and finance
  - take into account common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities (CBDR-RC); the focus will be on mitigation commitments with high responsibility of major economies. INDCs will help ensure that the CBDR-RC principle is respected.
  - agree on legal form and force including accountability, compliance and MRV. MRV to allow for differentiation to accommodate different commitment types and national capacities
- INDCs:
  - level of ambition beyond current undertakings
  - adaptation voluntary
  - finance not included
  - explanation of fairness and level of ambition of intended contribution
  - No international assessment of INDCs is planned, only synthesis by UNFCCC Secretariat

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- Adaptation in Paris Agreement:
  - commitment for all, in the framework of SD
  - all parties to communicate Nationally Determined Adaptation Commitments
  - International Mechanism for Loss and damage
- Finance in Paris Agreement:
  - Developing countries requesting scaling up current commitments to USD 100 billion/year
  - clarity, predictability, transparency
- Key challenges for 2015:
  - achieving critical mass of INDC contributions
  - securing participatory assessment of adequacy of global efforts
  - establishing coalition among the willing
- EU priorities for Paris:
  - Addressing all elements of agreement in a comprehensive way
  - 2°C target
  - Broadening participation
  - INDCs to be formalised and have legal force
  - MRV, accounting and compliance
  - Regular review and strengthening level of ambition
- Conclusions:
  - Geo-politically good prospects for a robust Paris deal, but risk of high public expectations
  - Needs to be a credible step forward
  - EU to play a major role

Dimitris Papadopoulos (National Technical University of Athens): EU and EU Candidate Countries energy and CO2 emission trends until 2030

- The PRIMES and GEM-E3 models were used in the context of the EUCLIMT-2 project funded by the European Commission (DG CLIMA). The modelling work aims to capture projections from energy demand, supply, investments and CO2 emissions up to 2050.
- Results were shown for Albania, the fYROM, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey. The change in CO2 emissions was decomposed into change in GDP, energy intensity of GDP and carbon intensity of energy. In these countries, for the period between 2006-2050, the most important factor driving the growth of CO2 emissions is GDP growth. Improvements in energy intensity mitigate this impact to some extent. In most countries a change in the carbon intensity of energy is not expected (except in Montenegro where it is significantly reduced).
- In **Serbia** energy demand increases by 0.4% per year over the modelled timeframe and is mainly driven by growth in industrial and transport demand. Growth in electricity demand is 1.1% per year. Solid fuels remain the dominant energy source, and carbon intensity of energy is reduced only slightly due to an increase in the share of natural gas and a small increase in the renewable share. The energy intensity of GDP is reduced by 1.7% per year. Energy efficiency improves in all sectors, especially in the residential sector. Energy costs per GDP decrease slightly. Investment costs are driven by fleet replacements in transport and investment in installations in the electricity and industry sectors.

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- In the **fYROM** energy demand increases by 1% per year over the modelled timeframe and is driven by growth in all demand sectors. Growth in electricity demand is 1.4% per year. Carbon intensity of energy is reduced only slightly, there is a growth in the share of both natural gas and oil but electricity generation continues to rely mainly on solid fuels. The share of RES grows to 35% in electricity generation and 18% overall. Energy efficiency improves in all sectors, especially in the residential sector. Energy costs per GDP remain stable.
- In **Albania** energy demand increases by 1.8% per year over the modelled timeframe and is mainly driven by growth in transport and industrial sector demand. Growth in electricity demand is between 1.1-1.4% per year. Hydropower remains the dominant energy source in the electricity sector, and the incremental demand is met with solar, wind and natural gas. Carbon intensity of energy increases slightly due to an increase in the share of oil and solid fuels. The energy intensity of GDP is reduced by 1% per year. Energy efficiency improves in all sectors, especially in the residential sector. Energy costs per GDP slightly increase over the short term but decrease over the long term. Investment requirements are high over the short term.
- In **Montenegro** energy demand and electricity demand are stable over the modelled timeframe due to the closure of the alumina production facility which is currently responsible for approximately half of electricity consumption. Solid fuels are not used after 2030 and the share of RES and natural gas increases with the RES share reaching 50%, therefore carbon intensity of energy is reduced significantly. Electricity demand grows only in the residential sector. Energy efficiency improves in all sectors, especially in the residential sector. Energy costs per GDP decrease. Investment costs are driven by investment in the electricity sector and are significant over the short term.
- In **Turkey** energy demand increases by 1.4% per year over the modelled timeframe and is driven by growth in GDP and population. Growth in electricity demand is 1.8% per year. Solid fuels remain stable, oil and gas consumption increases, RES consumption also increases, and nuclear is introduced after 2020. The energy intensity of GDP is reduced by 1.6% per year. Energy efficiency improves significantly. Energy costs per GDP increase over the short term but decrease over the medium to long term. Most investment takes place in the transport, electricity and industry sectors.

Daniela Carrington (UNDP): Guidance for INDCs – UNDP

- All governments should be focusing on preparing low carbon development documents and strategies including INDCs, Low Emission and Climate Resilient Development Strategies LECRDS) and Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs)
- In addition, there is a need to focus on creating and strengthening national institutions
- Low emission commitments are influenced by international commitments and development as well as domestic influences
- Support to INDC development is available and includes technical and financial support and includes bilateral arrangements, agencies and implementation partners
- The UNDP and UNFCCC have jointly organised Regional Technical Dialogues on INDCs and are developing a handbook to support the preparation of INDCs together with WRI, to be published in March

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- The guidance includes key technical elements to be considered and also has a chapter on adaptation
- The key steps of the technical process are:
    - Identification and analysis of existing information including reports (National Communications, GHG inventories, Biennial Update Reports), projects and action plans (Clean Development Mechanism - CDM, Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions NAMAs, National Adaptation Programmes for Action - NAPAs, National Adaptation Plans - NAPs and Technology Needs Assessments - TNAs) and laws and strategies (related laws, national funding, green growth strategies, etc.)
    - Analysis and prioritisation of mitigation actions:
        - Understand current mitigation activities and commitments
        - Developing BAU projections based on current policies
        - Identifying and prioritising mitigation activities
        - Developing abatement cost curves
        - Assessing co-benefits and identify actions with a "+" benefit-cost ratio
        - Determine the cost for reaching different levels of emissions reductions and distinguish between domestically and internationally funded actions
        - Determining alternative mitigation scenarios

Figure: The process of defining an INDC contribution

Jozsef Feiler (ECRAN): Process guide for INDCs

- INDCs to be submitted to UNFCCC Secretariat by 1st October, Secretariat to produce synthesis report based on submissions
- INDCs should represent emission reductions which go beyond current commitments
- INDCs should include:
    - quantifiable information on the reference point,
    - time frames for implementation,
    - scope and coverage,
    - planning processes,
    - assumptions and methodological approaches,
    - consideration of fairness and ambition in light of national circumstances,
    - contribution to achieving the objective of the Convention
- Examples of INDCs include national long term emission goals, national short term emission targets, sectoral targets or highlighting of policies and projects
- Analysis of current emissions, reduction potentials and projections are needed to underpin an INDC

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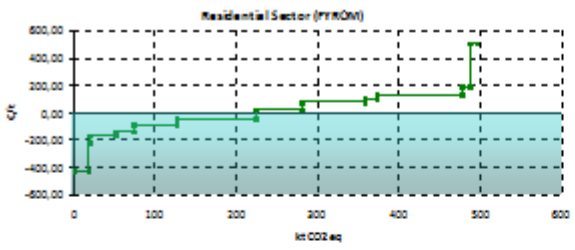
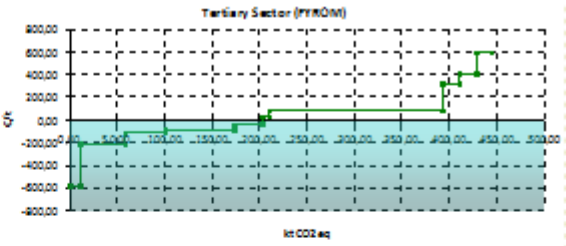
- The development of an INDC is a politically driven process which consists of translating national targets into less aggregated targets, policies and projects. The latter part of the process is technically driven.
- At the political level the identification of appropriate institutions, prioritisation and feasibility are important
- Identification of mitigation potential, appropriate actions, technical, economic and social feasibility, and sources of financing are important
- In terms of the process (only 6 months left!) securing political support, allocating responsibilities, establishing a timeline, managing resources and mediating conflict are all needed

Elena Georgopoulou & Dr. Sebastian Mirasgedis (National Observatory of Athens): Modelling emission scenarios in LOCSEE

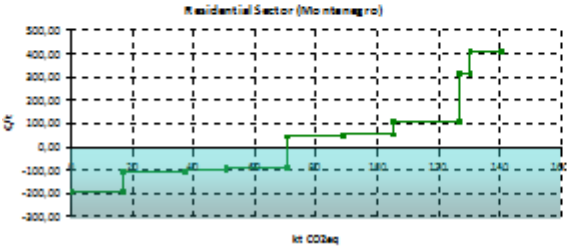
- The LOCSEE project aim was to strengthen capacity of public dealing with climate change in SEE, and to develop a systematic cross-sectoral approach for creation of low carbon policies
- Case studies included modelling low emissions scenarios for the buildings sector in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Montenegro, the transport sector in Albania, and the waste sector in Serbia
- The modelling methodology was bottom-up and based on an Excel spreadsheet
- The outputs included a Marginal Abatement Cost Curve for each country and sector and a Social MAC to estimate the monetary value of the co-benefits of mitigation actions
- For the buildings sector (residential and tertiary) the model included energy consumption by activity/use, and an explicit representation of technologies responsible for GHG emissions. Energy use from space heating and cooling, hot water, cooking, lighting and appliances was covered. Estimates of energy use were reconciled with national totals from the energy balance. Buildings categories were developed based on year of construction, building type and use. A baseline emission projection as well as a 'GHG Abatement Technical Potential' emission projection was modelled.



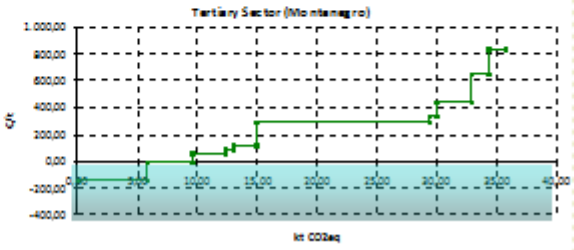
'win-'win': 45% of total GHG mitigation potential



'win-'win': 46% of total GHG mitigation potential



'win-'win': 50% of total GHG mitigation potential



'win-'win': 27% of total GHG mitigation potential

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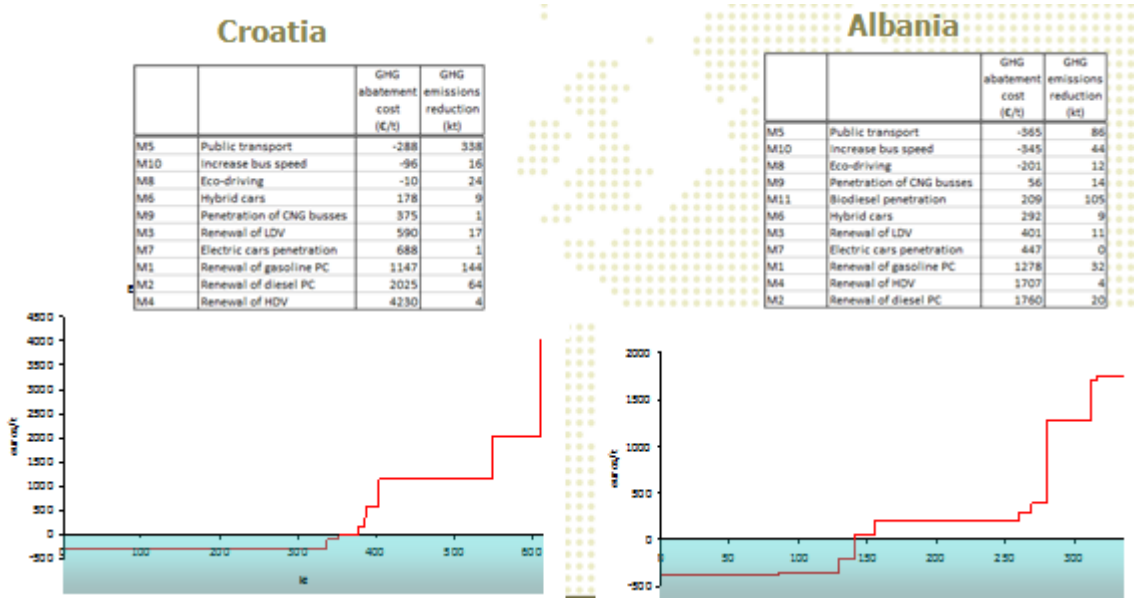
Figure: GHG Marginal Abatement Cost Curves for the fYROM and Montenegro for the buildings sector (residential and tertiary)

- For the transport sector the model reflected the vehicle stock, mileage, activity patterns and modal shares, fuel characteristics and additional requirements (e.g. average speed and number of passengers). The bottom-up calculations are reconciled with national data from the energy balance. Mitigation measures modelled include fleet related measures, promotion of public transport, behavioural changes (eco-driving), and changes in biodiesel penetration.

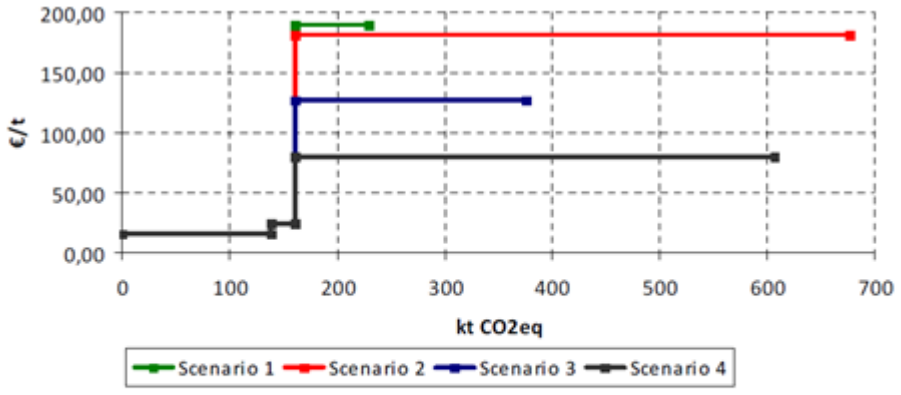


		GHG abatement cost (€/t)	GHG emissions reduction (kt)
M5	Public transport	-288	338
M10	Increase bus speed	-96	16
M8	Eco-driving	-10	24
M6	Hybrid cars	178	9
M9	Penetration of CNG busses	375	1
M3	Renewal of LDV	590	17
M7	Electric cars penetration	688	1
M1	Renewal of gasoline PC	1147	144
M2	Renewal of diesel PC	2025	64
M4	Renewal of HDV	4230	4

		GHG abatement cost (€/t)	GHG emissions reduction (kt)
M5	Public transport	-565	86
M10	Increase bus speed	-345	44
M8	Eco-driving	-201	12
M9	Penetration of CNG busses	56	14
M11	Biodiesel penetration	209	105
M6	Hybrid cars	292	9
M3	Renewal of LDV	401	11
M7	Electric cars penetration	447	0
M1	Renewal of gasoline PC	1278	32
M4	Renewal of HDV	1707	4
M2	Renewal of diesel PC	1760	20

Figure: GHG Marginal Abatement Cost Curves for Croatia and Albania for the transport sector

- For the waste sector, the model took account of different treatment technologies and disposal options. GHG emissions include emissions from energy use, process emissions and avoided emissions. A baseline and 4 different mitigation scenarios were formulated and modelled.



S1: MBT-1 (Sorting, RDF, Composting, RDF incinerated in WtE facilities)
S2: MBT-2 (Sorting, RDF, AD, RDF incinerated in WtE facilities)
S3: Bio-drying and SRF incinerated in WtE facilities
S4: Incineration in WtE facilities

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Figure: Marginal Abatement Cost Curve for Serbia for the waste sector

- Co-benefits, including health and environmental (from reduction of air pollution and GHG emissions), economic and social (GDP and employment) benefits were also assessed. The assessment consisted of quantification and monetisation of the benefits. New Social MAC Curves were developed.
- There are a number of challenges to carrying out modelling work in SEE, including challenges related to availability and quality of data and capacity in public administrations. It is necessary to have a full understanding of the sensitivity of the results and the assumptions made and to compare results from different models, as well as to periodically update the models when new information becomes available.
- Although there are large private returns related to a number of potential mitigation measures, and even larger co-benefits, the prohibitive cost of the initial investment is a barrier.

Agnes Kelemen (ECRAN): The SLED project – projections for emission reduction

- The Support for Low Emissions Development in SEE (SLED) project is implemented in Albania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Kosovo. The first component of the project aims to carry out modelling for the electricity and buildings sectors to support decision making on low emissions development in the first 4 countries.
- Ownership of project results is achieved through work with local experts, consultation with national ministries, use of local data, and building on synergies with other projects implemented in the region.
- The aim of electricity sector modelling is to identify cost-efficient mitigation options which are in line with long-term EU decarbonisation goals. The added value of the modelling compared with other work done in the region is a model which takes into consideration developments in the entire European electricity sector (36 countries), including in electricity generation and transmission infrastructure. 3 scenarios are modelled; including BAU, current policies and ambitious decarbonisation.
- The electricity sector model is a bottom-up partial equilibrium model which contains 5000 EU power plants and assumes a competitive market where prices equalise demand and supply, but where cross-border capacity constraints hinder equal prices across Europe.
- The aim of the modelling the buildings sector is to identify key mitigation technologies, define the potential for energy efficiency and CO2 emission reduction in the sector and calculate costs and economic impacts.
- The buildings sector model covers residential buildings and heating and cooling and hot water uses. Building typologies are developed for each country which can also be used for complying with commitments under the EU Energy Performance of Buildings Directive. The model will be developed using the LEAP software of SEI and will be made available to all countries.
- The SLED project aims to facilitate information exchange among donors, and other projects involved in low emission development in South-East Europe.

Ana Rankovic (SEE SEP): The use of Carbon Calculator for SEE - update

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- The South-East Europe Sustainable Energy Policy (SEESEP) is a regional collaboration implemented by 17 civil society organisations to support the transition to a low carbon economy.
- Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia are participating in the project.
- The project enabled the consideration of the local context, but was also coordinated regionally and involved the sharing of knowledge.
- The initiative is part of the Global 2050 Community.
- The project components include sectoral analysis, literature review, technical consultations, and modelling.
- Models have been calibrated at the level of the countries.
- Different versions of the model are/will be made available for use by different audiences, including My2050 for educational purposes, a Web Tool for stakeholders, and the Excel spreadsheet for technical experts and policy makers.
- Sectors covered are energy transformation, buildings, transport, industry, agriculture and waste.
- 6 scenarios are analysed which represent the use of different levers to reduce emissions. Scenarios include a 95% emission reduction scenario and a 100% renewable energy scenario.
- Currently initial results are available and a web-based consultation is on-going to improve the modelling results.
- Public engagement in the SEE countries is expected to begin in September through the launching of My2050.

Natasa Markovska (Macedonian Academy of Sciences) Modelling for INDC preparations

- The fYROM was the first European country to submit its Biennial Update Report. This required cooperation from a number of stakeholders as shown in the figure below.

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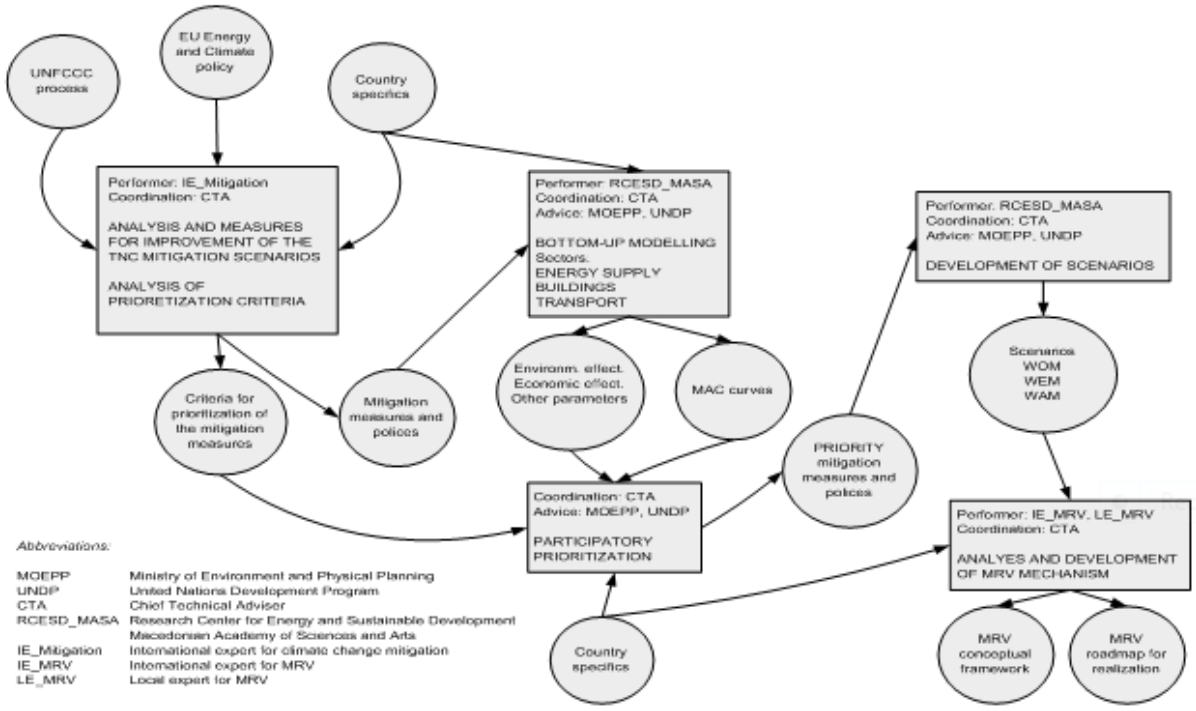

Figure: Process and key players involved in the preparation of the Macedonian FBUR

- The 'without measures' scenario assumed the continuation of current energy policy (coal fired plants with small capacities of hydro, wind and PV) and no change in energy efficiency on the demand side. The emissions in 2020 under this scenario are 11561 ktCO2.
- The 'with measures' scenario assumed the implementation of 11 measures in 3 sectors (buildings, transport and energy transformation), including appliance labelling, renewal of the vehicle fleet and increased penetration of RES. The emissions in 2020 under this scenario are 9269 ktCO2 (a 20% emission reduction compared with the WOM scenario).
- The 'with additional measures' scenario assumed the implementation of a total of 14 measures including measures additional to the WM scenario such as phasing out of incandescent lights and a CO2 tax in the energy transformation sector. The emissions in 2020 under this scenario are 8694 ktCO2 (a 25% emission reduction compared with the WOM scenario).
- Further analysis is needed for determining the INDC of fYROM. These include revisiting the mitigation measures assumed in the analysis, extending the analysis to other sectors, and sensitivity analysis. Refining the model to enable separate analysis of the ETS and non-ETS sectors is also needed.

INDC preparation in beneficiary countries (presented in the table bellow)

In the afternoon session beneficiaries were asked to present the status of their INDC preparations focusing on three elements:

- status of the political process of their INDC preparations
- status of the technical process of their INDC preparations

-potential issues where assistance from ECRAN, donor or the European Commission would be welcomed

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Country	Political preparation	Technical preparation	Signalled need for assistance
Albania	Inter-ministerial working group and donors are coordinating the preparation of the INDC, but little cooperation with the inter-ministerial working group on energy Working group is headed by the deputy minister for environment there will be meeting with the Prime Minister's office in the near future regarding the INDC issue	UNDP provided data on GHG inventory energy sector scenarios are in preparation with USAID support hope for the IPA project regarding Climate strategy to support the INDC identification, but project will be too late for that	Help is needed in the preparation of the technical document, which presents the choices for the INDC quick assistance is needed as the IPA project is too late for that
FYROM	Preparations of the NC3 and BUR1 were preparing the ground for the INDC the issue of INDC is in the program of the govt. (adoption of the political document) National Committee on CC and the Sustustainable Development Council are involved	Modelling of scenarios is done further support is requested from UNDP on assessment of impacts of various scenarios for the INDC	Here is a request to have a review of the draft INDC political paper before it gets to decision makers (whether it is conform with the EU INDC plus formal check)
Montenegro	Due to personal changes in the relevant ministry, there is no awareness regarding the issue There is no political process is in place	National CC strategy first draft is ready. Contain scenarios, but clarification is needed on their meaning – more analytic information was anticipated looking for support from GIZ, UNDP and French embassy	Since there is no modelling/analysis which could be used readily, support is needed.
Turkey	Inter-ministerial coordination is in process options will be considered after due diligence	Ministries are assessing modalities of the potential INDC modelling is used - in the energy sector national emission factors were used for the modelling	Question: what can be the type of INDC for Turkey?
Bosnia and Hercegovina	(limited representation at the workshop, not in the position to report about preparations)		

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V. Evaluation

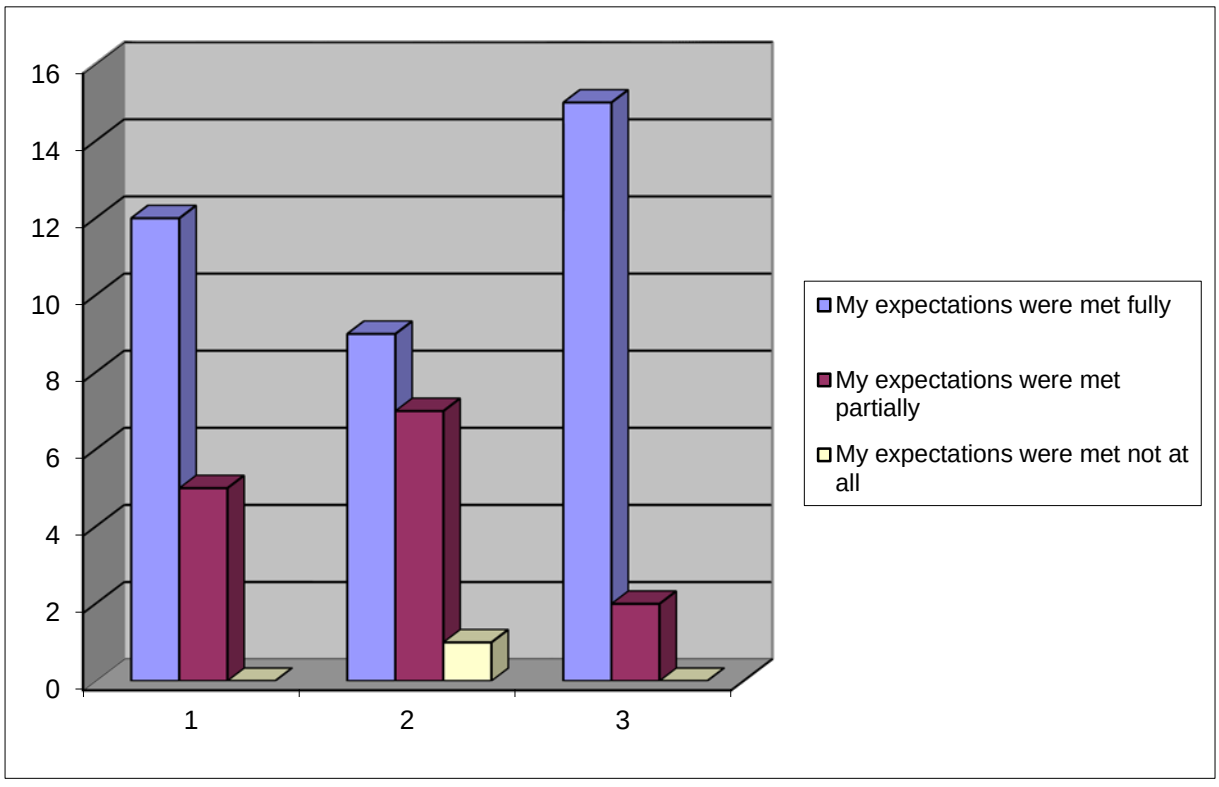
Reference is made to Annex IV for the detailed evaluation results.

The majority of the participants indicated that the Seminar achieved familiarization with the recent developments regarding the intended nationally determined contributions to the 2015 Global Climate Agreement and that they better understand the challenges regarding the INDC preparations and on possible ways of supporting INDC preparations.

In terms of quality almost all participants, except for one participant, indicated that the quality of the workshop was of high standard and that attending the workshop was time well spent.

My Expectations

1. The Seminar achieved familiarization with the recent developments regarding the intended nationally determined contributions to the 2015 Global Climate Agreement
2. The Seminar helped me to gain better understanding to the work towards guidance materials useful for INDC preparations and to take stock of the modelling work potentially useful for beneficiaries for their INDC preparations
3. The Seminar achieved that I better understand the challenges regarding the INDC preparations and on possible ways of supporting INDC preparations



Aspect of Workshop

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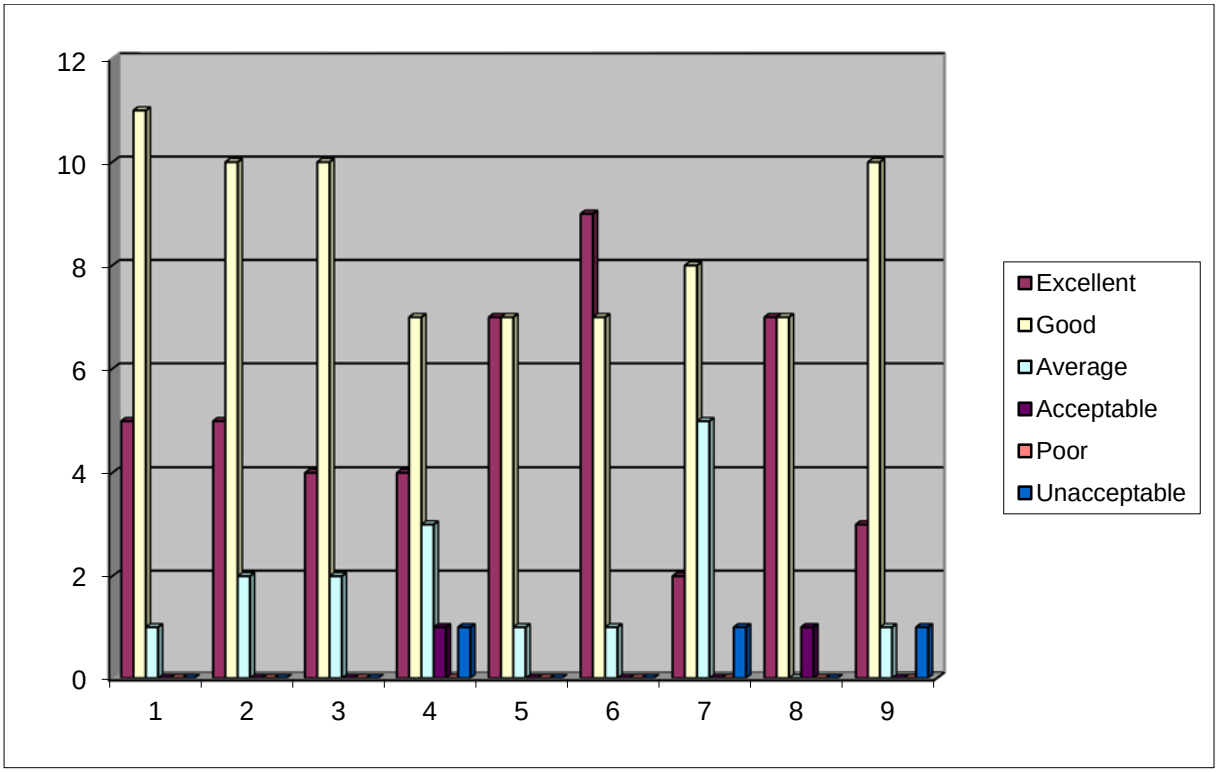
1	The workshop achieved the objectives set
2	The quality of the workshop was of a high standard
3	The content of the workshop was well suited to my level of understanding and experience
4	The practical work was relevant and informative
5	The workshop was interactive
6	Facilitators were well prepared and knowledgeable on the subject matter
7	The duration of this workshop was neither too long nor too short
8	The logistical arrangements (venue, refreshments, equipment) were satisfactory
9	Attending this workshop was time well spent



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ANNEX I – Agenda

Wednesday 18 March 2015

Topic: CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE GLOBAL CLIMATE AGREEMENT II – practical preparations

Chair and Co-Chairs:

Venue: Tirana International Hotel

Start	Finish	Topic	Speaker	Sub topic/Content
08:30	**09:00**	**Registration**		
09.00	09.15	Introduction to the meeting	Imre CSIKÓS	
09.15	10.00	Assessment of the political process towards the Paris COP and the EU INDC submission preparations	Dimitrios ZEVGOLIS, DG Climate Action	• what happened in Lima and Geneva • evaluation of the negotiating text • evaluation of the prospects for Paris in the international context • Content and format of the EU submission on INDCs • Process of preparation of the EU INDC submission
10.00	10.30	Guidance for INDCs – UNDP	Daniela CARRINGTON, UNDP	• UNDP technical guidance on INDC preparations • UNDP efforts in the SEE region for the support of INDC preparations
10.30	10.45	***Coffee Break***		
10.45	11.15	EU and Candidate	Dimitris PAPADOPOULOS,	• Summary of draft energy and CO2

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		Countries energy and CO2 emission trends until 2030	National Technical University of Athens (NTUA)	emission reference scenario results for candidate countries consistent with EU Reference scenario 2013 • draft outputs available
11.15	11.45	Process guide for INDCs	Jozsef FEILER	• Introduction of the process guidance prepared by Ecofys • politically driven process • technically driven process
11.45	12.15	Modelling emission scenarios in LOCSEE	Elena GEORGOPOULOU and Sebastian MIRASGEDIS, National Observatory of Athens	Summary of emission scenario modelling work within the SEE region in the framework of the LOCSEE project -outputs available
12.15	12.35	The SLED project – projections for emission reduction	Ágnes KELEMEN	Short information on the emission reduction scenario modelling in the SLED project for Serbia, Montenegro, Albania and FYROM - outputs - timeline
12.35	12.55	The use of Carbon Calculator for SEE - update	Ana RANKOVIC, SEE SEP	Update on the adaptation of Carbon Calculator for SEE, information on the baseline scenario - outputs - timeline

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12.55	13.15	Modelling for INDC preparations	Natasa MARKOVSKA, Macedonian Academy of Sciences and Arts	Modelling exercises in FYROM for the preparations of the Biannual Update Report and INDC preparation - scenarios modelled - results
13.15	14.45	***Lunch Break (and participants administrative handling)***		
14.45	15.45	Three break out groups on INDC process steps - Group 1 (KS, ALB) - Group 2 (SR, MK, MN) - Group 3 (BiH, TK, HR)	Three groups facilitated by: Daniela CARRINGTON Jozsef FEILER Imre CSIKOS	INDC process steps before and beyond Paris • Political process steps • Technical process steps • Immediate assistance needs • How to use existing modelling work for INDC preparations • Preparing draft national plans and identifying crucial missing elements
15.45	16.00	***Coffee Break***		
16.00	17.00	Report back and discussion with the presenters (15 minutes each group)	- Group 1 (KS, ALB) - Group 2 (SR, MK, MN) - Group 3 (BiH, TK, HR) Chair: Dimitrios ZEVGOLIS, DG Climate Action	• Summary of project group results • challenges regarding the INDC preparations • discussion on possible ways of supporting INDC preparations
17.00	17.15	Conclusions	Jozsef FEILER	

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ANNEX II – Participants

First Name	Family Name	Institution Name	Country	Email
Ndricim	Bytyci	Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Water Management	Albania	ndricim.bytyci@bujqesia.gov.al
Laureta	Dibra	Head of the Sector for Air Ministry of Environment	Albania	laureta.dibra@moe.gov.al
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Daniela	CARRINGTON	UNDP regional office	Slovakia	Daniela Carrington UNDP
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First Name	Family Name	Institution Name	Country	Email
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Imre	Csikos	ECRAN	Netherlands	imre.csikos@ecranetwork.org

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ANNEX III – Presentations (under separate cover)

Presentations can be downloaded from

http://www.ecranetwork.org/Climate/Climate-Policy (by clicking on tab)

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ANNEX IV – Evaluation

ECRAN Component 3 Climate Action - Climate Policy and Climate Awareness

Sub Task 3.3.1 b - Regional training workshops on the application of modelling, scenarios and tools for the development of climate policies

18 March 2015, Tirana

Statistical information

1.1	Workshop Session	ECRAN-TAIEX multi-beneficiary Workshop on Contributions to the Global Climate Agreement II – Practical preparations
1.2	Facilitators name	As per agenda
1.3	Name and Surname of Participants (evaluators) optional	As per participants' list

Your Expectations

Please indicate to what extent specific expectations were met, or not met:

My Expectations	My expectations were met		
	Fully	Partially	Not at all
1. The Seminar achieved familiarization with the recent developments regarding the intended nationally determined contributions to the 2015 Global Climate Agreement	IIIII IIIII II	IIIII	
2. The Seminar helped me to gain better understanding to the work towards guidance materials useful for INDC preparations and to take stock of the modelling work potentially useful for beneficiaries for their INDC preparations	IIIII IIII	IIIII II	I
3. The Seminar achieved that I better understand the challenges regarding the INDC preparations and on possible	IIIII IIIII IIIII	II	

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My Expectations	My expectations were met		
	Fully	Partially	Not at all
ways of supporting INDC preparations			

Workshop and Presentation

Please rate the following statements in respect of this training module:

Aspect of Workshop	Excellent	Good	Average	Acceptable	Poor	Unacceptable
1 The workshop achieved the objectives set	IIIII	IIIII IIIII I	I			
2 The quality of the workshop was of a high standard	IIIII	IIIII IIIII	II			
3 The content of the workshop was well suited to my level of understanding and experience	IIII	IIIII IIIII	II			
4 The practical work was relevant and informative	IIII	IIIII II	III	I		I
5 The workshop was interactive	IIIII II	IIIII III	I			
6 Facilitators were well prepared and knowledgeable on the subject matter	IIIII IIII	IIIII II	I			
7 The duration of this workshop was neither too long nor too short	II	IIIII III	IIIII			I
8 The logistical arrangements (venue, refreshments, equipment) were satisfactory	IIIII II	IIIII II		I		
9 Attending this workshop was time well spent	III	IIIII IIIII	I			I

Comments and suggestions

I have the following comment and/or suggestions in addition to questions already answered:

Seminar Sessions:

- As always there were way too many presentations. The programme is always too comprehensive. Please think of the agenda next time: It is not possible to absorb so intensive programmes in 1 day. More time is required for discussion and exchange, less time for listening
- Some presentations took too much time and this affected the quality of the other presentations
- Ok

Facilitators:

- Thank You
- Ok (3x)

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Seminar level and content:

- It might be good for the future to have an issue based seminar and discuss different results of different models selected rather than just present different models
- Level is good. Content cannot be addressed in 1 day.
- Very intensive agenda. No dedicated time for discussions!
- Too many presentations. It was enough to talk about INDCs all day.
- Ok
- Good level, compressed content
- Good level

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