



**SUPPORTING LOW-EMISSION
DEVELOPMENT PATHWAYS IN SOUTH
EAST EUROPE**

Vienna, 16 September

CONTENT

Key messages

Reflections from national consultation

Aligning future steps

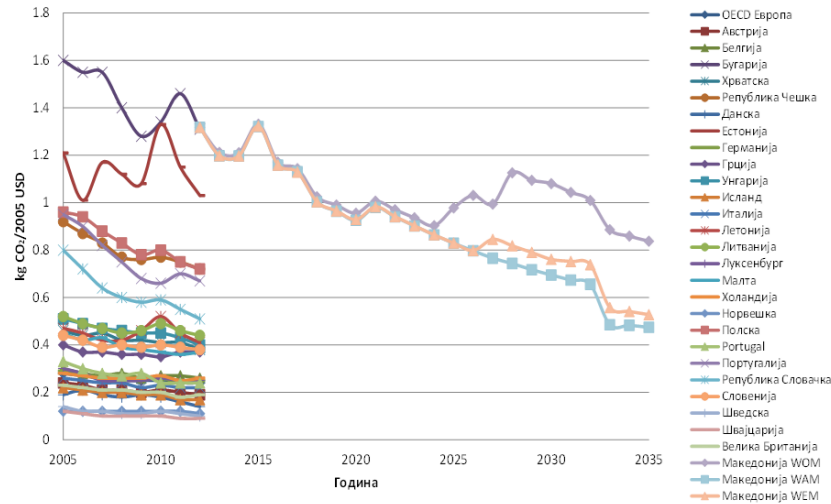


BENEFITS OF MODELING; MACEDONIAN INDC

| Scope | Climate Change Mitigation |
|---|--|
| Type | GHG emissions reduction and climate change mitigation policies and measures (projects) GHG emission reduction expressed as a baseline scenario target |
| Greenhouse gases and emissions coverage | CO₂, 80% of the total emissions (all emissions originating from fossil fuels combustion) |
| Target sectors | Energy supply, buildings and transport. The CO ₂ 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. |
| Target | Baseline scenario target . To reduce the CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuels combustion for 30%, that is, for 36% at a higher level of ambition, by 2030 compared to the business as usual (BAU) scenario. |



Benefits from modeling



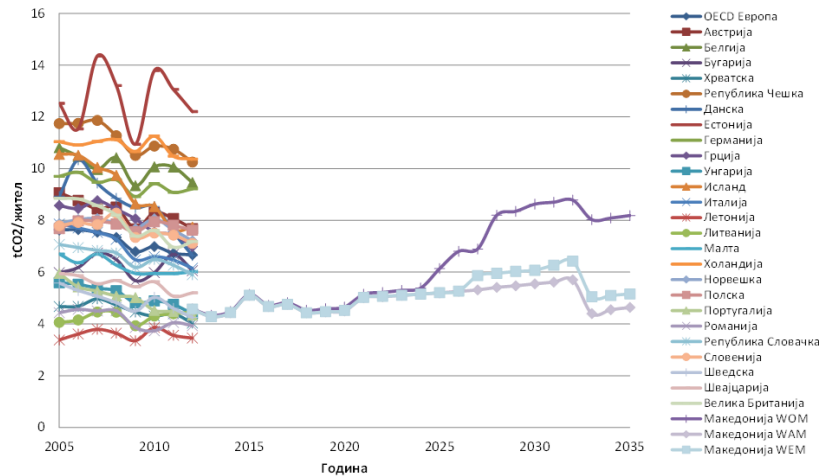
CO₂ emissions/GDP

- CO₂ emissions per GDP of the Republic of Macedonia are similar to the figures of Bulgaria and Estonia.
- In the BAU scenario, this indicator shall be reduced from 1.4 kg CO₂/2005 USD to 1.1 kg CO₂/2005 USD, while in the mitigation scenarios the values in 2030 shall be reduced to 0.76 kg CO₂/2005 USD, and to 0.7 kg CO₂/2005 USD, respectively, which actually marks the gradual transition to low-carbon economy.
- This reduction trend is similar to the trend present in Poland and Romania. According to this indicator, the Republic of Macedonia, in 2035 shall reach the 2012 level of Lithuania, Hungary, Slovenia and other countries in this group with values of around 0.4 kg CO₂/2005 USD

EQUITY AND AMBITION



EQUITY AND AMBITION



CO₂ emissions/capita

- The Republic of Macedonia 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.

Benefits from modeling



MARKAL/SLED MODELING DISCUSSION INTO THE GROUP

Input assumptions need to be based on national development policies, especially in energy sector

Officially Accepted methodologies and practices are needed for assessments and modeling

It requires set of actions: inter-ministerial coordination with clear leadership; • defined roles and responsibilities for participating ministries and other stakeholders; • stakeholder consultations and support from widespread engagement; and • the coordination of fund disbursement to feed priority programmes.

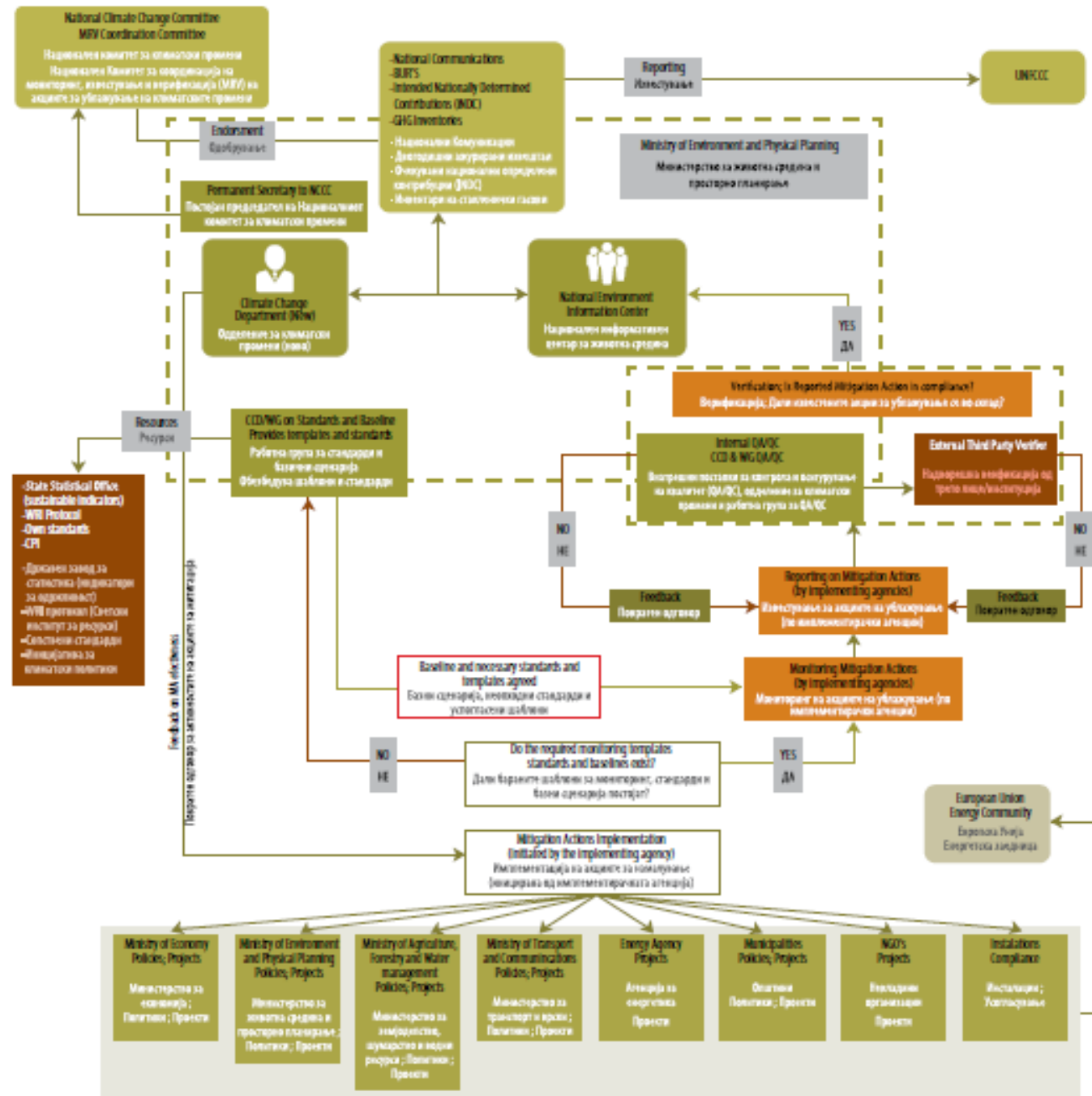


BARRIERS FOR LOW-EMISSION DEVELOPMENT

- Institutional barriers
- Data quality related barriers; methodologies for (bottom up) data acquisition are not harmonized
- No nationally approved model for development of low emission development scenarios
- Insufficient implementation of existing strategies and plans
-



CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR MRV OF CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION ACTIONS



CRITERIA

Transparency:
Is the process open, accessible, and comprehensible to relevant audiences?

Comparability:
Is information comparable across time, agencies, and different levels of government? Is it comparable to other countries' data or reports?

Reliability:
Is information likely to be accurate?

Usefulness:
Does the MRV system connect to the policymaking process?

Timeliness:
Is information collected and delivered frequently enough to support decision-making and meet other needs?

Completeness:
Does the system provide sufficient information to support decision-making in all important sectors?

INDICATORS

Very:
All or almost all of the indicators are present in the country's MRV system.

Fairly:
Most indicators are present, but some are missing or only partially present.

Somewhat:
Some indicators are present but others are not; or indicators are present, but only to a limited extent.

Not very:
Some indicators are present but most are not.

Not at all:
None or almost none of the indicators are present.

PATHWAY FOR

1.
Establish institutional arrangements and processes

2.
Define GHG Mitigation Action Accounting Standards

3.
Define monitoring and data collection responsibilities

4.
Define reporting obligations

5.
Verify and assure compliance

FUTURE STEPS

Future steps need to be in correlation with:

- the priorities set in adopted strategic documents at national level
- regional priorities, and
- to serve in fulfilling countries' obligation towards EU accession



NEEDS

- Enabling broad dialog for choosing best-tailored scenario for low emission
- Applying harmonized/official methodologies for collecting bottom-up data, their processing and exchange
- Establishing MRV system for different sub-systems
- Enabling technical supporting infrastructure (hardware, software) for bottom-up data analysis, especially in building sector



THANK YOU

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