

Supporting Energy and Climate Monitoring by the Energy Community – Project Presentation

*European Environment Agency
Per Wretlind, Expert – Climate and Energy Monitoring*

2nd May 2023
Economic Commission for Europe. Committee on Environmental Policy, 25th Session of the Working Group on Environmental Monitoring and Assessment



Agenda

Setting the scene

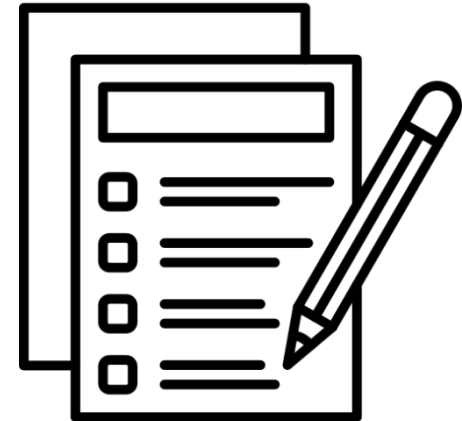
- Introducing the Energy Community and the Governance Regulation

The Adapted Governance Regulation

- Set-up with the EEA and the Energy Community Secretariat
- Overview of reporting obligations and timelines

Project Details

- Project activities
- Targeted technical assistance



Setting the scene



The Energy Community

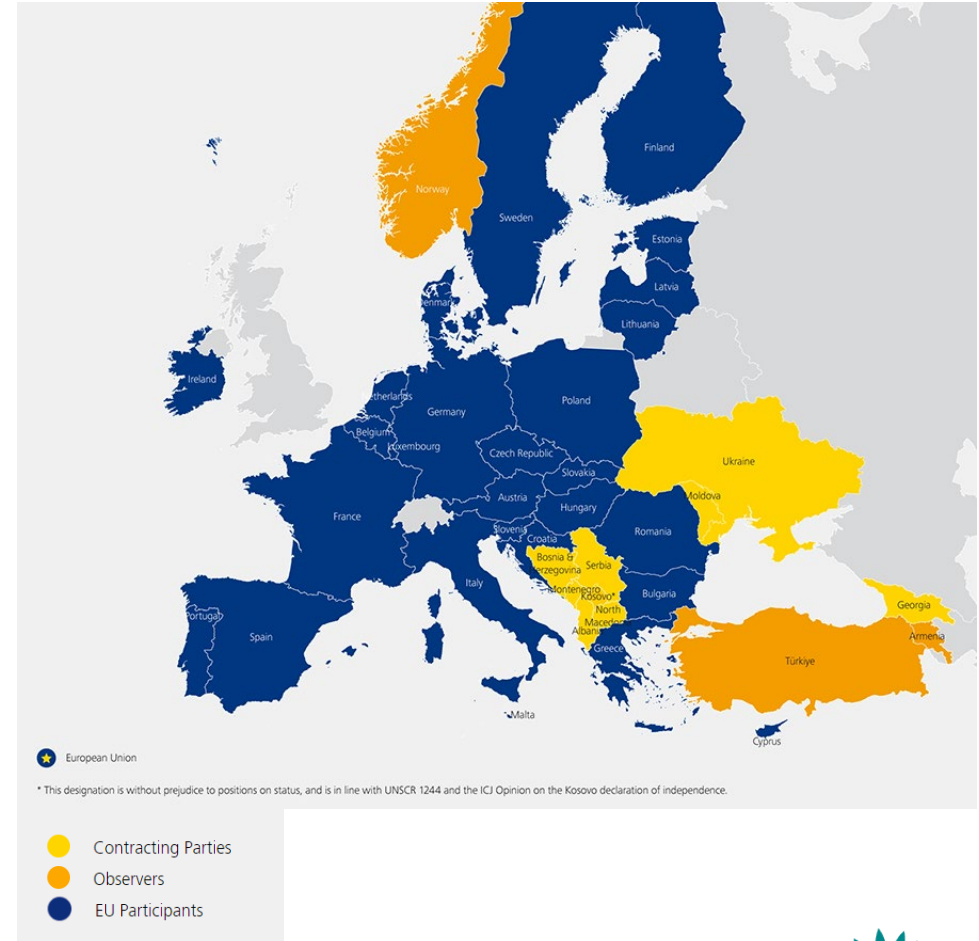
The Energy Community is an international organisation working to create an integrated pan-European energy market, extending the EU's market into the Western Balkans and Black Sea region.

The Energy Community has nine Contracting Parties - Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo*, North Macedonia, Georgia, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia and Ukraine.

It was established by the Treaty, signed in 2005 and entered into force in 2006.

Institutionally, the Treaty established the **Ministerial Council**, the **Permanent High Level Group**, the Energy Community Regulatory Board, specialised Working Groups, as well as the **Energy Community Secretariat**.

* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

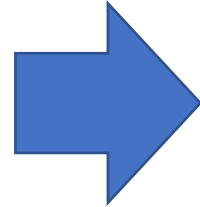


The Governance Regulation

The Governance Regulation, in force since 2018, replaced the Monitoring Mechanism Regulation (MMR), which in turn replaced the Monitoring Mechanism Decision (MMD).

The EU 27 Member States report their climate and energy data, with 5 additional countries reporting parts of their data.

Legal basis: Governance Regulation 2018/1999, and its two Implementing Regulations 2020/1208 and 2022/2299.



The Ministerial Council of the Energy Community on 30 November 2021 adapted and incorporated the Governance Regulation in the *acquis communautaire*.

Gradual implementation, with the first reporting obligations entering in 2023.

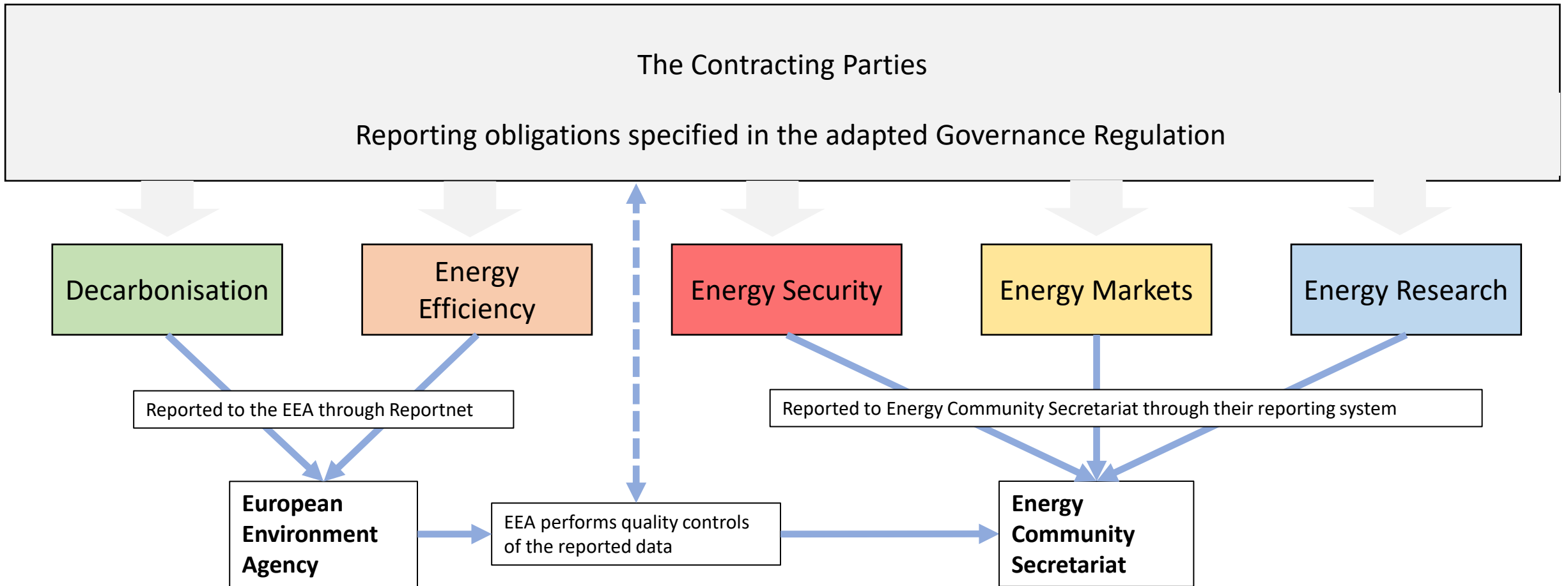
Legal basis: [Adapted Governance Regulation 2018/1999](#)



The Adapted Governance Regulation



Institutional Set-up for the Adapted Governance Regulation



Reporting obligations – first deadlines

2023

15 March (biennial)

- National systems for policies and measures and projections
- Policies and measures (GHG)
- National adaptation actions

31 July (annual)

- Use of any revenues generated from carbon price mechanisms

2024

15 March

- Significant updates on previously reported data

2025

15 March (biennial)

- Greenhouse gas projections
- Integrated energy and climate progress reports, including information on RES and EE

31 July (annual)

- Approximated greenhouse gas inventories

30 September (biennial)

- Support provided to developing countries



Examples of illustrations

EEA database on greenhouse gas policies and measures in Europe - Database of more than 2000 GHG PaMs reported under the GovReg

EEA database on greenhouse gas policies and measures in Europe

This database contains a number of policies and measures (PaM) implemented, adopted or planned by European countries to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. These PaMs have been reported by European countries under the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action Regulation in 2021 and two countries (Germany and Iceland) updated their submissions in 2022. This information is submitted through Reportnet platform. The EEA compiles, checks the quality and disseminates reported information.

The search engine gives access to detailed information for each of the PaMs (or groups of PaMs). Countries report main characteristics of the PaMs, such as their description, objective, type, status, sectors affected, related Union Policy, entities responsible for their implementation, implementation period, etc. Where available, quantitative information on the GHG emissions savings achieved by PaMs (or groups of PaMs), both ex post (retrospectively) and ex ante (anticipated savings), as well as the projected and realised costs and benefits of the reported PaMs are reported. The data shown can be filtered by different parameters using the right-hand drop-down options. The database can be downloaded as a CSV file.

The most recent analysis of the complete dataset on national policies and measures is available in the report: [Overview of reported national greenhouse gas policies and measures in Europe in 2021](#). Detailed guidance on the EEA PaM outputs can be found in the [EEA PaMs navigation document](#). For more information, check also the [Climate and Energy in the EU platform](#) and [Policies and measures dedicated subpage](#).

renewable energy

Country	ID of policy or measure	Name of policy or measure	Description	Geographical coverage	Single policy or measure, or group of measures	Policies or measures included in the group	Type of policy instrument	Status of implementation	Policy impact in EU ETS, ESD or LULUCF emissions
Austria	1	EU Emission Trading Scheme (ETS)	The objective is to limit the CO ₂ emission from the energy	National	Single	Single PaM	Economic; Regulatory	Implemented	EU ETS
Austria	2	Domestic Environmental Support Scheme	Most projects are targeted at mobility (53%), efficient energy use	National	Single	Single PaM	Economic	Implemented	ESD/ESR; EU ETS
Austria	3	Austrian Climate and Energy Fund	In 2007, the Federal Government established a specific fund (Climate	National	Single	Single PaM	Economic; Research	Implemented	ESD/ESR; EU ETS
Austria	4	Increase the share of renewable energy in power supply and	Beyond the traditional use of large-scale hydro power for electricity	National	Single	Single PaM	Economic; Regulatory	Implemented	EU ETS
Austria	5	Increase energy efficiency in energy and manufacturing	energy consumption in 2020., Based on EU legislation, Austria has	National	Single	Single PaM	Economic; Planning;	Implemented	ESD/ESR; EU ETS
Austria	6	Further enhancement of renewable energy in power	photovoltaics, small and medium hydro power plants and	National	Single	Single PaM	Economic; Regulatory	Planned	EU ETS

Filter by

- Country >
- Single policy or measure, or group of meas... >
- GHG(s) affected >
- Sector(s) affected >
- Objective(s) >
- Type of policy instrument >
- Status of implementation >
- Entities responsible for implementing the p... >
- Implementation period start >



Examples of illustrations

CLIMATE AND ENERGY IN THE EU

Find information on the EU and its Member States' progress towards their 2030 targets on climate and energy

Climate and Energy in the EU

- Webpage to explore climate and energy data per topic or country.

TOPICS

Climate change mitigation

Greenhouse gas emissions inventory

Projections of future emissions

Policies and measures

Effort Sharing emissions

European Trading System emissions

Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF)

National system for policies and measures and projections

Assistance to developing countries

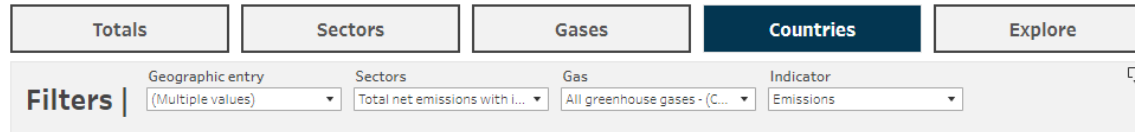
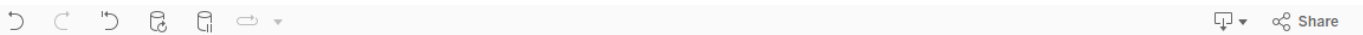
Use of ETS auctioning revenues

COUNTRIES

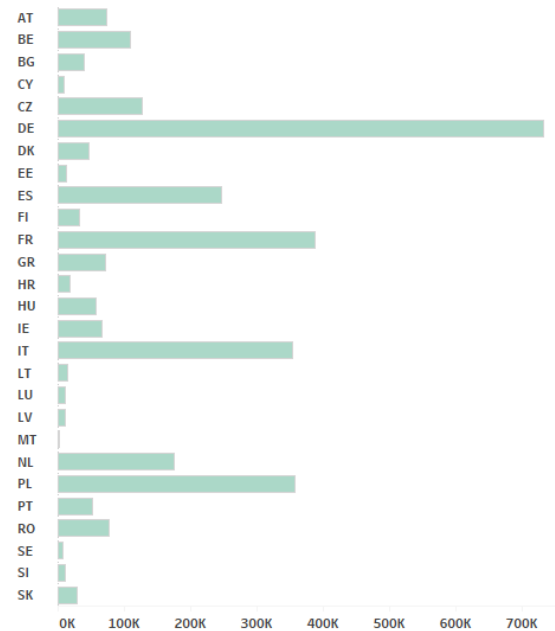
CATALOGUE

ABOUT

and, more recently, agriculture.



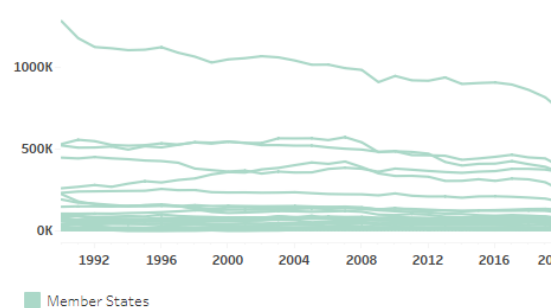
Total greenhouse gas emissions in 2020 (kt CO2 equivalent)



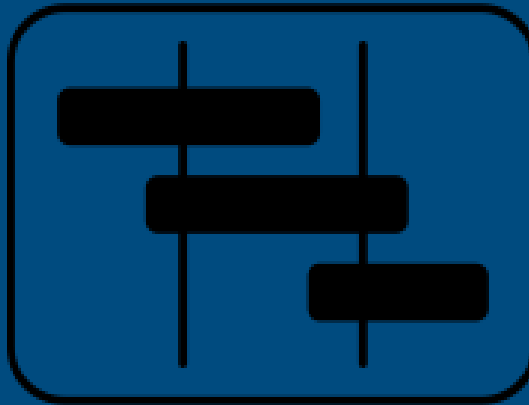
Absolute difference between 2019-2020 (kt CO2 eq)



Emissions over time (kt CO2 equivalent)



Project details



The project itself



Project details

Started in January 2023

3 year project

EU funded

Implemented from the EEA



Project resources

Five technical experts covering different fields

IT Infrastructure and procedures of the EEA

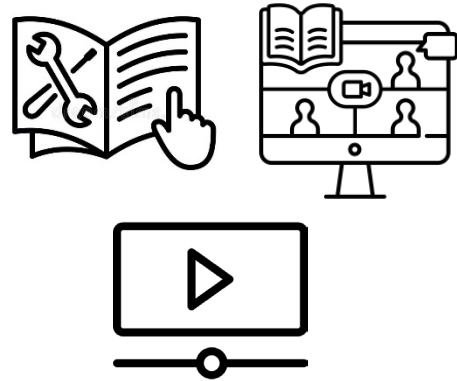
Experience of the EEAs GovReg work



Project activities



Setting up the IT infrastructure for reporting



Provision of support during the reporting process



Quality control procedures



Provision of technical assistance

Targeted technical assistance

Informed by:



Capacity Needs Assessment

Desk work from the EEA, and interviews with lead reporters



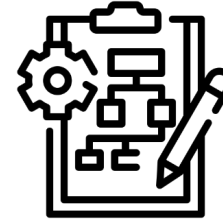
Findings from the QC process

The QC will identify specific and common needs between the CPs



Discussion with the Lead Reporters

A conversation between the EEA, EnCS, and the lead reporters on what is needed



Provision of technical assistance

In preparation for the next reporting rounds
Virtual trainings with experts from EEA
In-person trainings (collaboration with other support providers)

Dependent on:

Technical and financial resources



Thanks



EEA photo competition 2022 *Well with nature*

Winner of the public choice award

'Summer in Zeeland' by Alice van Kempen | Category: Air |

Photo taken in: Westkapelle, Netherlands