

# **WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE HABITATS DIRECTIVE BIRDS DIRECTIVE DISCUSSION**

**27th Environmental Task Force meeting  
15 March 2024**

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Energy Community Secretariat



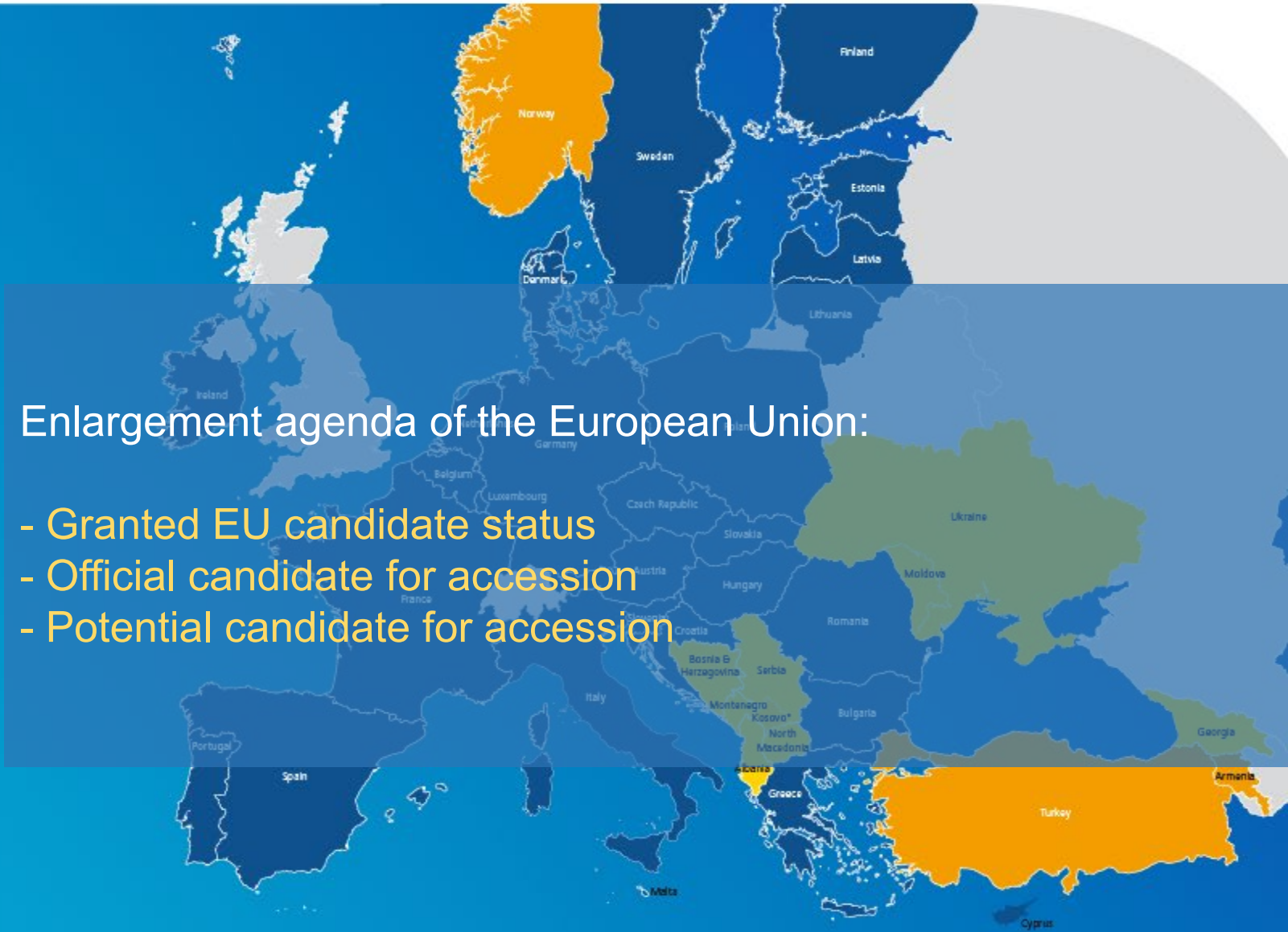
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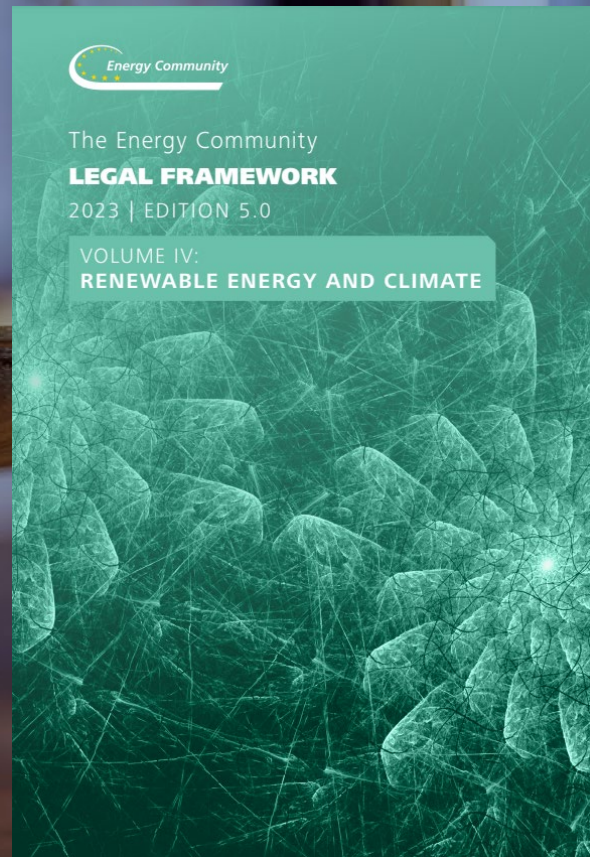
-  Contracting Parties
-  European Union
-  Observers

Enlargement agenda of the European Union:

- **Granted EU candidate status**
- **Official candidate for accession**
- **Potential candidate for accession**



# THE ENERGY COMMUNITY ACQUIS

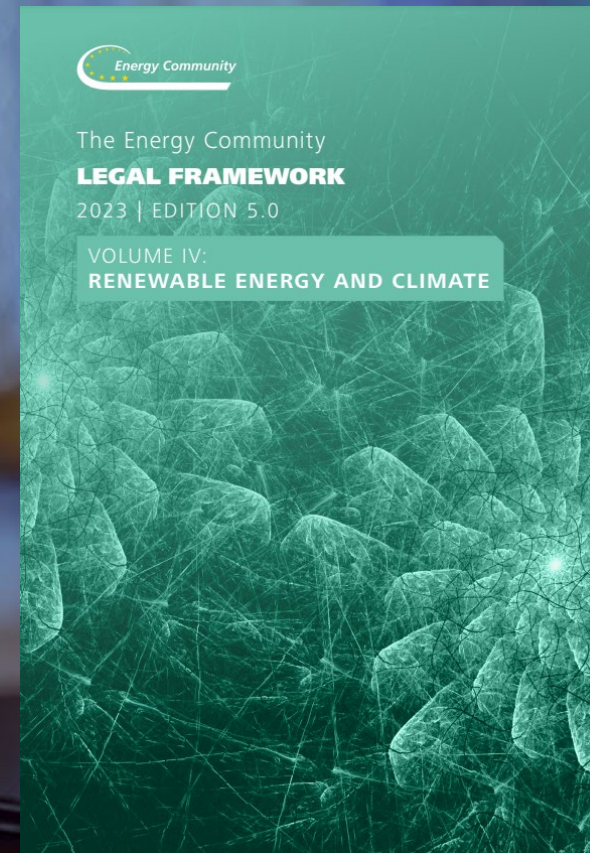




# THE ENERGY COMMUNITY

## Acquis on RES and Climate

Country	Share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy 2005 (%)	Target for share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy 2020(%)	Target for share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy 2030(%)
Albania	31.2%	38%	52.0%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	34.0%	40%	43.6%
Georgia	n/a	n/a	27.4%
Kosovo*	18.9%	25%	32.0%
Moldova	11.9%	17%	27.0%
Montenegro	26.3%	33%	50.0%
North Macedonia	17.2%	23%	38.0%
Serbia	21.2%	27%	40.7%
Ukraine	5.5%	11%	27.0%
Overall Energy Community 2030 Target	-	-	31.0%







Albania has made commendable progress in the water legislation with the preparation of the two laws on water resources and marine waters. Building on the successful adoption of the Drini-Buna and Semani River Basin management plans, Albania is preparing five RBMPs (Ishem, Erzen, Mati, Shkumbini, and Vjosa rivers).



Alignment with the Habitats and Birds Directives, is advanced. Progress was made in 2023 with the upgrade of the status of the Vjosa River - one of Europe's last remaining wild rivers. Albania joined the High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People, pledging to protect at least 30% of its land and seas and promote nature-based solutions.





Progress has been made on water quality, but there's a need for a unified strategy and sustainable investment plan for water and urban wastewater management. Efforts are ongoing to complete a nationwide report on river basin management plans and revise the flood protection and river management action plan in Bosnia and Herzegovina.



The adoption of the list of potential Natura 2000 sites and implementing legislation is still pending, presenting an opportunity for further positive steps in nature conservation. Investments in renewable energy need to comply with all relevant EU acquis, including the nature acquis.





Alignment has improved with the adoption of a new water law in 2023, alongside the development of a Georgian water information system. The legal framework for marine environment protection is integrated into the fourth national environmental action program adopted. Georgia conducts hydrobiological monitoring of coastal waters in the Black Sea.



There is good alignment on nature protection, through compliance with some of the obligations under the Bern Convention. Progress is evident as a dedicated biological diversity law is currently under development. Georgia's current emerald network presents a sufficiency rate to achieve the network objectives by 30%.





Kosovo\* is progressing in aligning its water legislation with the EU acquis, but ongoing efforts are needed to enhance monitoring and implement the Law on Waters effectively. Establishing transparent monitoring systems, strengthening water protection zones, and prioritizing the operationalization of river basin district authorities are crucial steps for Kosovo\*.



Efforts are underway to align legislation and adopt the Strategy for Environment and Sustainable Development 2022-2031, marking positive steps forward. Effective measures are necessary to ensure the protection of critically endangered species. The designation of potential Natura 2000 sites is at a very early stage.





Moldova has aligned its legislation with the Water Framework Directive and entered the second cycle of river basin management planning. This included the government approving the river basin management plan of the Danube-Prut and Black Sea hydrographic basin district cycle II (2023-2028).



In October 2022, Moldova amended its Law on ecological networks to include a dedicated chapter on the Emerald Network. Efforts are needed to align legislation with other parts of EU law on nature protection and sustainable forest management. Moldova has an opportunity to enhance its capacity for more efficient management in this sector.





The alignment of national legislation with the EU acquis on water quality is improving, with enhancing the administrative capacity in this area through the recruitment of new personnel. In March 2022, the government adopted the water management plans for the Danube and Adriatic basins.



Montenegro is making progress in aligning with the EU acquis on nature protection, as evidenced by ongoing efforts to draft amendments to the Law on Nature Protection. The process of identifying potential Natura 2000 sites continues, supported by funds from the national budget.





Significant progress in aligning its legal and policy framework for integrated water management with the EU acquis, laying a strong foundation for continued efforts in water quality management alignment.



The Law on nature, designed to align with the requirements of the EU Habitat and Wild Bird Directives, needs to be adopted. Progress has been made in nature protection efforts with the adoption of management plans for Shara and Osogovski Mountains. North Macedonia joined the LIFE programme, enabling the country to actively engage in environmental protection initiatives.





Serbia has shown steady progress in aligning moderately with the EU acquis on water quality, while concurrently needing to bolster administrative capacity in monitoring, enforcement, and interinstitutional coordination. In April 2023, the 1st River Basin Management Plan was adopted.



Serbia has achieved a moderate level of alignment with the Habitats and Birds Directives, necessitating the resolution of legislative gaps permitting the hunting of non-huntable birds such as the goshawk and the turtle dove. Preparations for the establishment of a Natura 2000 network have been significantly enhanced with support of an EU-funded project.





River basin management plans are being developed as well as standards to assess the ecological status of rivers, lakes, transitional waters and coastal waters using four out of five biological quality parameters of the Water Framework Directive. The water strategy until 2050 was approved in December 2022.



Ukraine has adopted a resolution to establish protected areas aimed at conserving biodiversity, including endangered flora and fauna listed in the Red Book. It is imperative to develop capacities for managing Natura 2000 sites and ensure the effective implementation of existing legislation.





**THANK YOU**  
**FOR YOUR ATTENTION**

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