

Financing just transition

Investment Plan for North Macedonia

Anna Vasylyeva Energy Transition Specialist



The Context on Energy Transition in the Western Balkans



The Western Balkans have set a course towards **carbon-neutrality** in 2050, as per Sofia and Berlin declarations.



Fossil fuel combustion is a key source of emissions in the region.

- Except for Albania, the region relies heavily on coal for electricity generation, supplied by circa 8.7GW of installed TPP capacities.
- Coal shares in electricity generation range from circa 40% in Montenegro to over 95% in Kosovo.



Over **40,000 people** in the region are employed in coal power plants and mines, with further **60,000 jobs** indirectly affected.

Despite progress, draft National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs) fall short of being on climate neutrality trajectory up to 2030. This is in part due to the lack of financial support, including for grid investments and ensuring societal buy-in for transition.

Enabling just energy transition through holistic approach

Our experience from JT action plans and investments in the region shows the following pillars are crucial for delivering on just energy transition:



Strong Governance & Policy Frameworks

- Adopted NECP with Annex on measures and priority investment, strong RE and coal phaseout targets based on
 robust modeling
- Regulatory frameworks in place (e.g on market coupling, renewables, storage, ETS etc)
- Governance structures for ensuring just transition





Fossil Fuel phase out



Land remediation & power plant repurposing



Workforce reskilling/ support packages





Grid strengthening

New renewables capacity



Local supply chains development for climate technologies & services



Economic diversification





Climate Finance & Institutional support

Climate co-finance (grants/concessional funding); IMF (Resilience and Sustainability Trust); Sovereign guaranteed corporate loans & bonds; and carbon savings monetisation (subject to availability)



Private sector mobilisation Project finance; Green/Sustainability(linked) bonds & loans; Equity

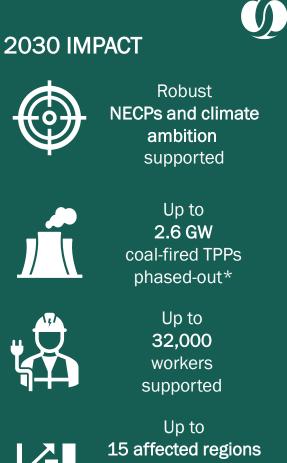
Investment needs and impact for WB6 by 2030

High-level estimates:



to support climate-neutrality aligned just energy transition before 2030 excluding regional economic diversification

*Based on EBRD high level estimates from publicly available sources – detailed studies are needed. RE targets as needed for climate-neutrality transition (based on Energy Transition Commission scenarios).





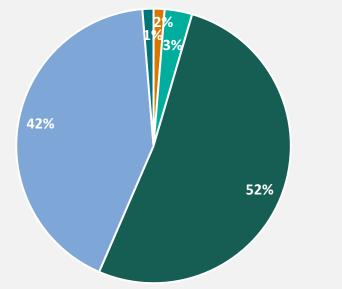
15 affected regions supported in green and just economic diversification



> 5 GW* of new RE capacity deployed

Financing for just transition

Indicative shares of investment needs



 TPP decomissioning/repurposing

- Mine closure and remediation
- RE investments
- Grid and storage investmments
- Workforce support

Total: c. EUR 31-36 billion excluding regional economic diversification and governance

- 1. Majority of investments are for **cost-competitive renewables**, which should primarily be financed by **private sector** (e.g. via auctions)
- 2. Another **c. 42% are for grids and storage** can come from state budgets, private and MDB financing, with concessional loans and limited grants (e.g. for storage)
- 3. Remaining c. 6% for environmental and social aspects would require high levels of state expenditure and grant support to ensure that transition is just.
- 4. Regional economic diversification investments are context-specific, and should come through a combination of private sector and MDB investments and sustainable incentives (e.g. grants & concessional finance)

Case study: North Macedonia's energy transition context



North Macedonia has set an ambitious NDC target of net 82% GHG emissions reduction by 2030 compared to 1990 levels. This corresponds to absolute emission reduction in 2030 compared to BAU: 7,603 Gg CO2-eq.



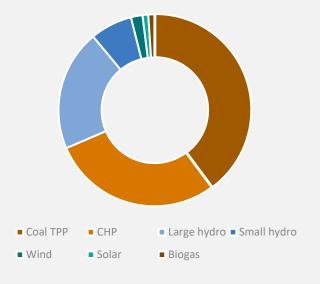
Core action to achieve this is complete coal phase-out before the end of the decade. In 2021, 39.5% of the country's electricity was generated from coal, supplied by two power plants - 125MW TPP Oslomej and 639MW TPP Bitola. Over 33% of electricity was imported, raising energy security concerns.



North Macedonia targets 38% share of electricity in gross final energy consumption from RES (from 23% in 2020). Per green scenario of the draft National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) this will require circa 1,5 GW new installed RE capacity by end of 2030.



Support will be critical to meet NDC target in the electricity sector, including for decommissioning, grid strengthening, storage and supporting just transition measures. Electricity generation (GWh) - 2021



Sources: draft National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) Energy and Water Services Regulatory Commission (2021 report)

From planning to action

- EBRD has supported the Government of North Macedonia in Climate Investment Funds Accelerated Coal Phase out (CIF ACT) programme application.
- CIF ACT Programme offers a holistic toolkit to support countries transitioning away from coal, tackling challenges linked to national strategies, people, and communities, as well as land and infrastructure, targeting transformational change.
- JT Roadmap, adopted developed with EUD & EBRD support, and later adopted by Government in June 2023, has been instrumental to strengthening the case during the last replenishment.
- As a result, North Macedonia was invited to prepare a countryowned investment plan (IP) to access up to USD 85 mln of concessional finance & grants (submission aim: Jan 2024). The process is supported by three MDBs – EBRD (lead), WB and IFC.
- This is **unprecedented testament to the country's ambition**, as previous CIF ACT countries included only large economies: South Africa, India, Indonesia, Philippines.



CIF ACT Programme Pillars

| | Governance | People | Infrastructure |
|--------------------------|--|---|--|
| SCOPE among others | High-level policy dialogues Regional & local capacity building Transition strategy development Economic & social development plans Communications strategy | Implementation of social plans Economic regeneration packages Temporary income support like termination payments, unemployment insurance, early retirement incentives | Mine closure Plant decommissioning Reclamation & repurposing Repowering with RE + Storage Also include ancillary services, energy efficiency, bio-diversity |
| OUTCOMES among others | Countries adopt and implement policies, strategies for coal-to-clean transition Increased government/ public readiness and appetite to reduce coal dependence | Create a source of income for the affected employees through job retention or job creation Equip affected employees/ community with relevant skills for jobs of the future | Reclaim land and other infrastructure Cleaner energy sources Mobilize private sector financing Reduce GHG emissions |
| IMPACTS | ACCELERATE TRANSITION to clean energy while supporting socio-economic goals remediation | and environmental such as greenhouse g | CLIMATE BENEFITS as emissions reductions, clean energy capacity |

JT Roadmap, adopted in June 2023, identifies transition pathways that form the cornerstones of IPs

Green & Smart

Infrastructure

Energy Efficiency

Electrification of mobility

Waste management

Water management

Clean Energy Skill Development

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TPP repurposing

Green jobs

Rise in prosumers

JT Roadmap: Four pathways with investment project ideas based on analysis and stakeholder engagement

> Starting point

USD 0.5 mln technical assistance package to develop investment project concepts and support capacity building

Component 1: Retiring and replacing coal-fired power generation assets in Bitola and Oslomej

Private Sector Investment

and Startup Economy

Enhanced role of TIDZ

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Tailored state aid

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Fostered start-up

ecosystem

Increased access to

finance

Component 2: Regional economic regeneration

Component 3: Energy efficiency, clean heating and distributed generation programme



Social transfers

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Upskilling and reskilling

New training program

Component 1: Retiring and replacing coal-fired power generation assets in Bitola and Oslomej



Phase-out 3+ TPP blocks Disconnect, demolish, rehabilitate Remediate 3 coal mine areas Prepare for re-purposing



Replace TPP capacities with low carbon energy sources Solar PV on mine sites, storage solutions, synchronous condensers, grid strengthening



Human capital development

Re-skilling ESM workforce to support transition to low-carbon jobs incl. supporting national/sectoral educational and skills development strategies

Component 2: Regional economic regeneration



Economic regeneration programme

Climate-smart investments in businesses in Southwest and Palagonia incl. with associated skills trainings



Entrepreneurship credit lines Financing lines for former ESM and coal value chain workers, women and youth to develop businesses



Support for Industrial Zones

Next to Kicevo and Bitola to encourage domestic and foreign investments in high valueadded industries in line with state aid rules

Component 3: Energy efficiency, clean heating and distributed generation programme



Energy efficiency

for community public sector buildings esp. in Bitola, Kicevo and other coalreliant municipalities



Concessional Fl lines for energy efficiency, clean heating and distributed generation focussing on coal regions



Human capital development

In energy efficiency and distributed generation for affected communities, incl. gender component, as part of the previous two components

Next steps for JT support



Exploration of further grants & concessional finance opportunities to deliver on North Macedonia's ambition and delivery on the plan



Mobilisation of private sector investments to scale up the programme's impact



Exploring opportunities to replicate similar mechanisms in other WB6 countries and broader programmes in Ukraine in the reconstruction context

Thank you for your attention!

Contact Anna Vasylyeva Energy Transition Specialist, EBRD VasylyaN@ebrd.com