

Implementing the Paris Agreement in the Energy Community countries

Wendel Trio, CAN Europe
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About CAN Europe



COP21 MAJOR OUTCOMES

5 Key Elements of the Paris Agreement

Every 5 years countries STRENGTHEN CLIMATE **ACTIONS**

ADAPTATION

is a central pillar to help world's most vulnerable

LONG-TERM GOAL

to achieve net zero emissions

ENHANCED TRANSPARENCY

to ensure commitments are met

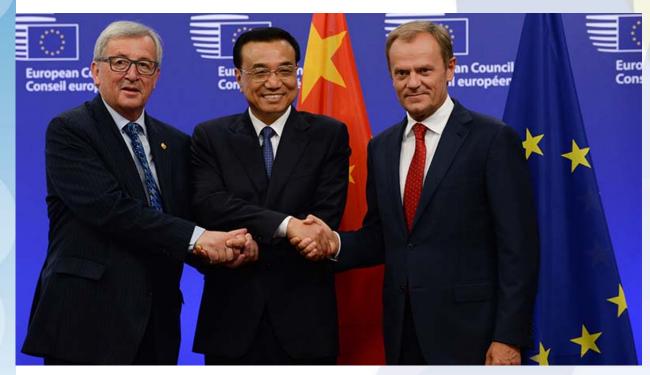
CLIMATE FINANCE

to support developing countries

10,000 New Climate Initiatives



Paris Agreement: what does it mean?





Targets to set emissions-

cutting goals

energy R&D

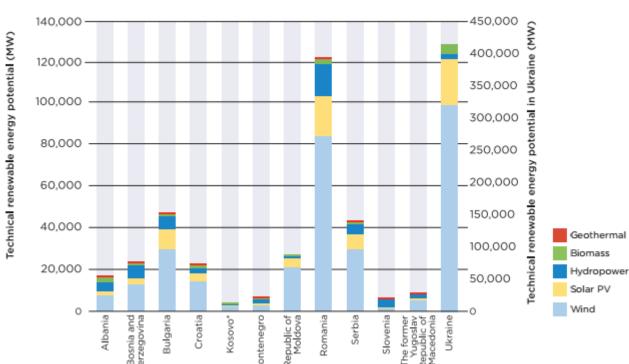
Transition to renewable energy is feasible



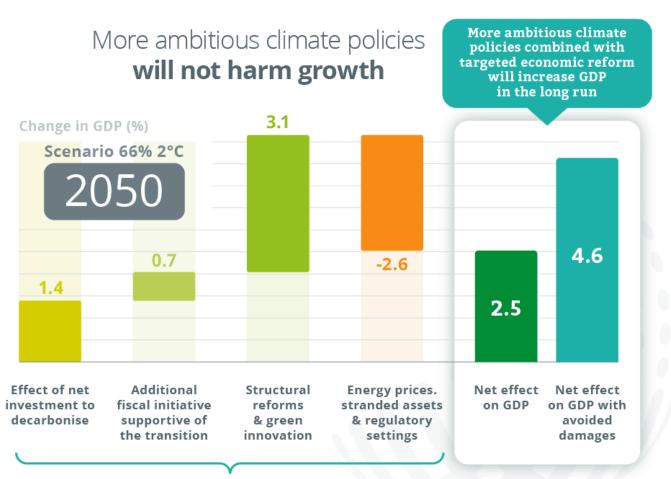
Western Balkans: 8.7 GW of coal installed + 8.3 GW of new coal threat vs. 100 GW of RES potential!

Figure 3.1 Technical renewable energy potential in South East Europe

(Due to its magnitude, the potential for Ukraine is shown in the secondary axis).



Transition will not hamper growth







Components of GDP effect from combined action for growth and climate



The way forward

Pre-requisites for successful energy transition in SEE region:

- Continued political, financial and technical support from the EU
- Strong Energy Community based on the revised EnC Treaty
- ➤ Ambitious post-2020 policy framework with Energy Union Governance
- ➤ Dialogue with SEE governments and broader stakeholder group (utilities, unions, industry, citizens)

2017: MMR adoption + endorsement of Clean

Energy Package @ WB6, EnC

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2018:

MMR

implementation + preparation for

long term low

emission strategies and

NECPs

2019:

Development of strategies,

NECPs + revision of

INDCs, adoption of Clean Energy

Package at EnC

level

2020:

Towards

implementation

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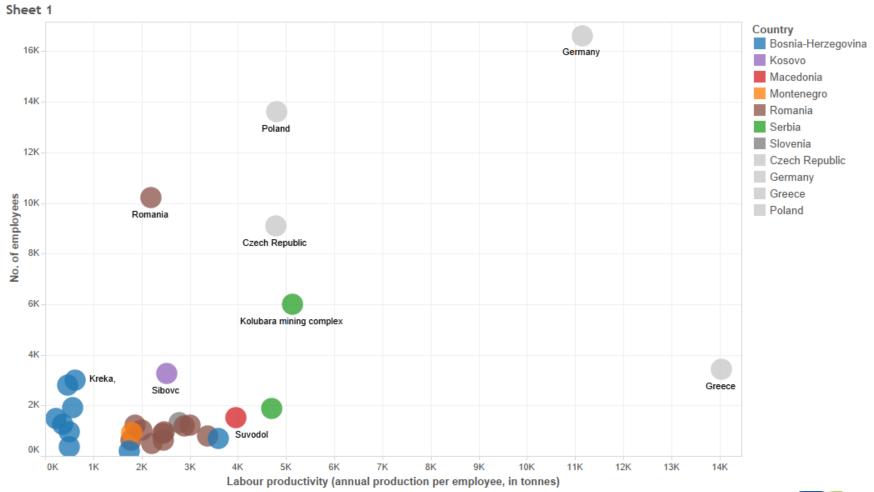




Thank you for your attention!

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Case study: mine productivity in SEE vs. EU



Source: CEE Bankwatch, 2016

