

The Energy Community Decarbonization Roadmap

Peter Pozsgai, Energy Community Secretariat

Energy Community Parliamentary Plenum

23 November 2021



2020 Ministerial Council Conclusions (17 December 2020):

“The European Commission in cooperation with the Secretariat will launch preparatory work on developing a decarbonisation roadmap for the Energy Community until 2030 and beyond in the framework of the Energy and Climate Committee and its technical working group”

2021 Ministerial Council – decision due in the form of General Policy Guidelines

Main features of the Roadmap

- ✓ A living document – update every 2 years based on the state of play of implementation and on the developments in the EU;
- ✓ Sets out indicative timelines for relevant EU acquis to be adopted and transposed in the Energy Community – Clean Energy Package, Fit for 55 and other elements of the European Green Deal;
- ✓ Elements:
 - 2021: Governance Regulation (incl. 2 impl. acts), Energy Efficiency and Renewables Directives;
 - 2022: rules for emission monitoring, reporting and verification; EPBD
 - Post-2022: other elements of the Fit for 55 package – gas market legislation, TEN-E Regulation, IED, Energy Taxation Directive, LULUCF, European Climate Law, rules to measure and mitigate methane emissions in the energy sector;

Why a Decarbonization Roadmap?

Policy reasons

- ✓ EnC CPs must put in place ambitious targets, objectives, policies and measures to comply with the Paris Agreement + Sofia Declaration for the Western Balkans;
- ✓ The desired end results are fixed i.e. climate neutrality, BUT the difficult policy decisions still must be made e.g. date of coal phase-out, ending fossil fuel subsidies and introduction of carbon pricing;
- ✓ Support the path towards the 2030 targets of CPs;
- ✓ Commitment and regulatory stability for stakeholders and the population.



ROPE BRIDGES, JHELUM RIVER, (KASHMIR)

Why a Decarbonization Roadmap?

Legal reasons

- ✓ The EU climate and energy legislation is undergoing significant changes with an increasing speed → main driver: the urgent need to limit global warming to “well below” 2 C (2030 / 2050 targets);
- ✓ The growing gap between the EU and EnC legal systems may jeopardize achievements (e.g. electricity market coupling);
- ✓ The complex way of adopting EU legislation in the EnC calls for clarity on the pathway of future acts – stability for the parliaments, governments and stakeholders;
- ✓ Obligations from the Association Agreement with the EU to adopt certain EU acquis.



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

Peter.Pozsgai@energy-community.org

GET IN TOUCH

-  www.energy-community.org
-  [Ener_Community](https://twitter.com/Ener_Community)
-  [/company/energy-community](https://www.linkedin.com/company/energy-community)
-  [/Ener.Community](https://www.facebook.com/Ener.Community)
-  [/EnergyCommunityTV](https://www.youtube.com/EnergyCommunityTV)