

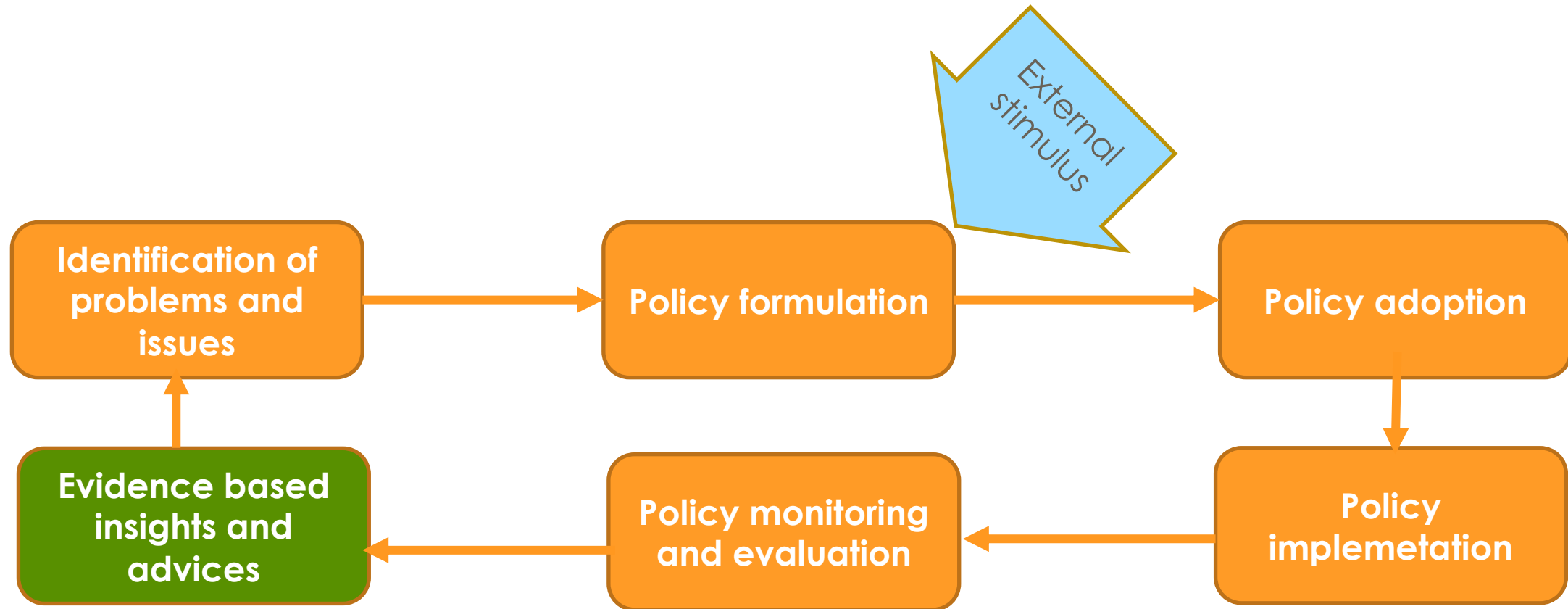
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INTEGRATED SUSTAINABLE ENERGY POLICY PLANNING— EU APPROACHES AND POTENTIAL BENEFITS

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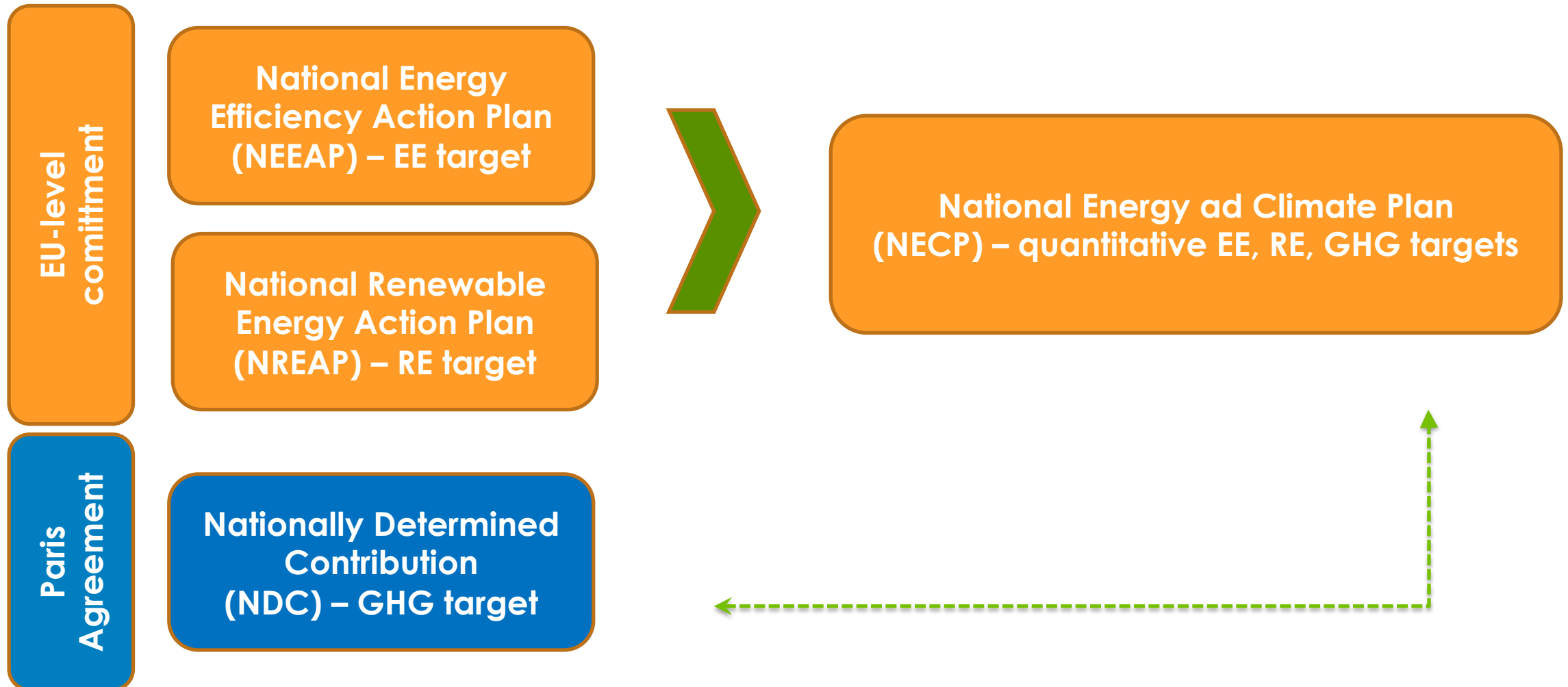
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Key elements of policy making cycle



Usually, each ministry tends to go through the above cycle focusing on its own priorities

Evolution of energy policy planning process in EU



National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) (I)

- NECP should take a holistic approach and address the five (5) main dimensions in an integrated way:
 - **Energy security**
 - **Energy market**
 - **Energy efficiency**
 - **Decarbonization** (includes Renewable energy and Green House Gas emissions reduction)
 - **Research and innovation**
- This approach requires **close coordination across all ministries**

National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) (II)

- **Regional cooperation** is an important aspect in establishing the national plans - a coordinated approach should be followed concerning the development of energy infrastructures
- For EU Member States the NECPs should cover the period from 2021 to 2030:
 - showing the pathway to achieve the agreed 2030 targets
 - and include a perspective until 2050

Dimension 1: Energy security

- **Medium- to long-term objectives and standards** relating to security of supply, including with regard to diversification of energy sources and supply countries, infrastructure, storage, demand response, readiness to cope with constrained or interrupted supply of an energy source, and the deployment of alternative domestic sources
- The objectives should include **regional cooperation** and the policy measures to achieve these objectives should be regionally coordinated

Dimension 2: Energy market

- **Policies** and **plans** related to infrastructure development for connectivity with other EU Member States and Energy Community Contracting Parties
(The Energy Community is an international organisation consisting of the EU, represented by the European Commission, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, the Republic of North Macedonia and Kosovo. Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia, and Ukraine are known as the contracting parties)*
- **Policies** and **objectives** related to market integration, deployment of flexibility in the power sector, roll-out of smart technologies, and smart grids

Dimension 3: Energy efficiency

- **Existing and planned policies and measures** related to achieving the future energy efficiency targets in the EU
- **Special attention** to measures and plans **to** reduce energy consumption in the **building sector** (i.e. building renovation, and investment programmes)
- **Development and quantification of a trajectory** towards 2030 including planned energy savings and final consumption
- The trajectory should specify the national contribution towards the EU energy efficiency targets

Dimension 4: Decarbonisation of the economy

- **Policies and measures** related to the reduction of GHG emissions in all key emitting sectors to meet 2030 targets:
 - in the EU (e.g. renewable energy targets), and
 - Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement
- These should also contain an outlook towards becoming a low-carbon economy in 2050, including **the trajectory for the share of renewables**, projected electricity demand, relevant electricity producing technologies
- National policies and measures planned to support the decarbonisation of transport

Dimension 5: Research, innovation and competitiveness

- **Policies and measures** for accelerating the energy sector transformation, including funding programmes for R&D and subsidy schemes

Content of NECP

Narrative part

Current situation - overview of the national energy system and policy context of the national plan across the five dimensions

Objectives, policies and measures for the five dimensions

Analytical basis

Integrated projections and indicators - **a separate section on projections as an analytical basis of the plan**, including reference and policy scenarios assessing the relevant impacts of the policies and measures proposed



Main approaches

- **Energy efficiency first**
 - giving priority to demand-side solutions whenever they are more cost-effective than investments in energy infrastructure
 - aims to treat energy efficiency as a source of energy
- **Exemplary role of the public sector**
 - to start with the renovation of central government buildings (3% of the building stock annually) to meet minimum energy performance requirements. Then to extend the scope to all public buildings
 - to purchase and use energy efficient appliances
- **Effective public participation**
 - ensuring that the views of citizens and businesses as well as local authorities are taken into account, including gender-related issues

NECP is not a burden but an opportunity!

- For public sector entities - save public expenses
- For enterprises - become more competitive
- For people - live in more comfortable conditions
- For all - attract more funding for project implementation by bundling small projects into programs that become more attractive to IFIs and donors

SECCA Team

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