

COP28, expectations, our work

- What is of particular importance for this conference is the successful completion of the first global review that should provide guidance for the next cycles of review of national contributions to the Paris Agreement and financing of activities to achieve the goals of reduced greenhouse gas emissions and improved resistance.
- Actions to triple the capacity of renewable energy sources globally and by doubling the energy efficiency in the sectors by 2030, through the advancement of electrification and careful cooling are key in achieving the global goals. But not only production must be addressed, but also consumption, which requires the transformation of sectors with high emissions per unit of product.
- Setting a clear goal for adaptation is also expected from the upcoming Conference, because the impact of climate change on people and the environment is evident and scientifically proven.
- In that direction, operationalization of the fund for losses and damages is expected, for which concrete locations have already been announced by the EU and other developed countries.
- Realizing ambitious climate agendas requires clear mechanisms for their financing and their availability. The pledged USD 100 billion by 2030, as well as the doubling of adaptation finance, needs to be complemented by the mobilization of private capital.
- What we are doing as a state is that we show by our own example that having a vision and ambitious long-term and medium-term goals are necessary and necessary, and their realization is achievable with joint and partner action.
- We will continue to work on revising and upgrading our energy and climate documents.
- This is our advantage that our energy and climate policies (when talking about the potential for greenhouse gas mitigation) are aligned and consistent.
- As a bonus, we have calculated the economic and environmental aspects of climate change mitigation policies and measures. The results show that 70% of

the reduction can be achieved with "win-win" policies and measures, which means that the total costs of the proposed measure are lower compared to the costs of the do-nothing scenario

- But let's talk about the necessary investments.
- The expected costs of the mitigation scenario are ~ 21 bil €, of which about 99% for investments in the energy sector. Average annual investments are approximately 7.7% of total average annual GDP. If all measures are implemented in parallel and the "Energy efficiency first" principle is applied, then the total investment can be reduced by up to 7% compared to the situation when each of the measures is implemented separately.
- This does not lead to the conclusion once again that ONLY through partnerships between different stakeholders (governments, banks, private investors), is it possible to implement decarbonization policies.
- With the signing of the investment platform for a just energy transition by the Minister of Economy, Mr. Bekteşi (which will take place on the margins of COP28), as well as with the use of the opportunities of the common Fund for Sustainable Development Goals (which was recently launched by DPM Mr. Betiqi), we are targeting the most significant source of greenhouse gas emission in the country (on the one hand), but we are also targeting the sector with the best social impact, because the maximum number of green jobs is a green scenario in 2040 with 10877 green jobs, of which 64% are from energy efficiency, and the rest are from RES.