



“ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATE SUSTAINABILITY”

ENERGY, ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT CONFERENCE, SEEU, TETOVO, 09.06.2021



OUTLINE

- SDG general
- SDG 13 and its relation with other SDS
- Policy Instruments for sustainable Climate Action
- Gaps need to be filled in



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

1 NO POVERTY

2 ZERO HUNGER

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

5 GENDER EQUALITY

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

13 CLIMATE ACTION

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

15 LIFE ON LAND

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

SDG 13

SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Target 13.1.

Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

Full transposition and implementation of the EU climate acquis



Target 13.2.

Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

Achieving low-carbon economy



Target 13.3.

Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

Achieving climate resilient society and economy



CHALLENGES FOR THE COUNTRY (SDG 13)

- To align its legislation and to harmonise strategic framework with the EU one at a time when the European Union is the leader on the global scene having one of the most comprehensive legal compilations in its climate legislation which it relies on knowledge, strong institutional and technical capacities and human capital
- To rationalize of reporting obligations will require of the countries to restructure several areas of their society. On the other hand, the fulfilment of these obligations may be seen as a challenge for introducing transformative changes, but also as a possibility for introducing new approaches in planning, development and policy implementation.
- To build the so-called climate resilient society by ensuring low carbon growth and development, should be based on synergetic approach and minimizing negative consequences in the general development and climate policy.

SUB TARGET 13.3; SYNERGIES REQUIRED

- Such *integrated approach* requires
 - adaptation of education
 - adaptation of research and development systems
- Benefits:
 - Wise policy making (to support national authorities in the processes of informed decision making and evidence-based policy creation)
 - Enable sustainable partnership between science-policy makers-business-public

POLICY INSTRUMENTS TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE CLIMATE ACTION

- The draft Law on Climate Action, its supporting secondary legislation, and the Long-term Strategy on Climate Action should be perceived as a package of enabling instruments for sustainable climate action in North Macedonia
- The Long-term Strategy on Climate Action supports the sustainable economic recovery of the country and the policies and measures foreseen under the Strategy can be used as a steering wheel for investments and financial injections for the private and public sectors, which would ultimately bring economic, environmental and social benefits, and enable sustainable development in the country.
- E-NDC

LONG TERM STRATEGY AND AN ACTION PLAN

North Macedonia is, by 2050, a prosperous, low carbon economy, following sustainable and climate resilient development pathways, enhancing competitiveness and promoting social cohesion through action to combat climate change and its impacts.

- *Specific objective 9: Mainstream climate change related aspects into the future national strategic planning documents related to education, research, and development, innovation, social inclusion and equal opportunities on women and man*

A-M-62: Inter-sectoral and geographical mobility of researchers

Main objective: Encourage inter-sectoral and geographical mobility of researchers

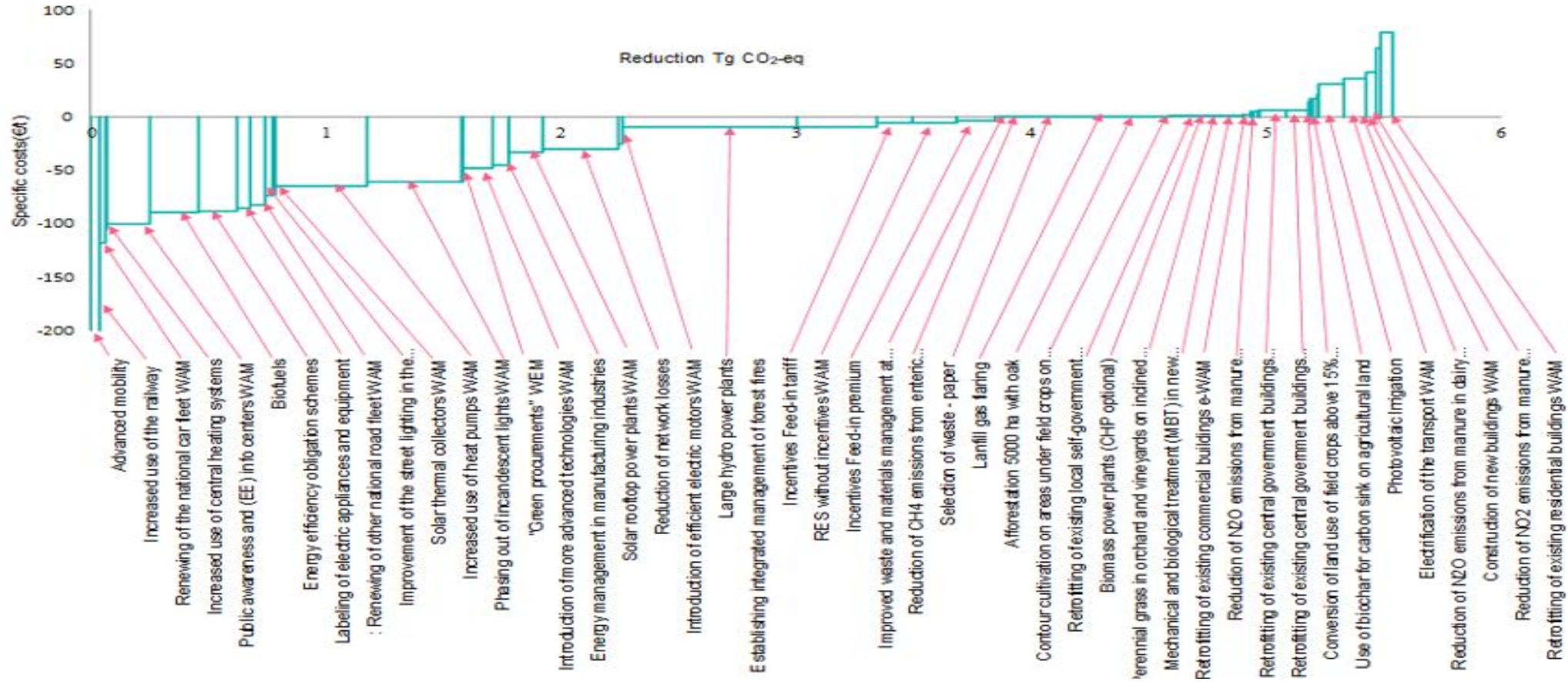
Description: Knowledge and experience transfer among researchers from industry and academia, as well as incoming and outgoing mobility is needed to build internal capacities. For example, at highest educational level, industrial doctorates can be promoted as a tool to support industry driven science

E NDC

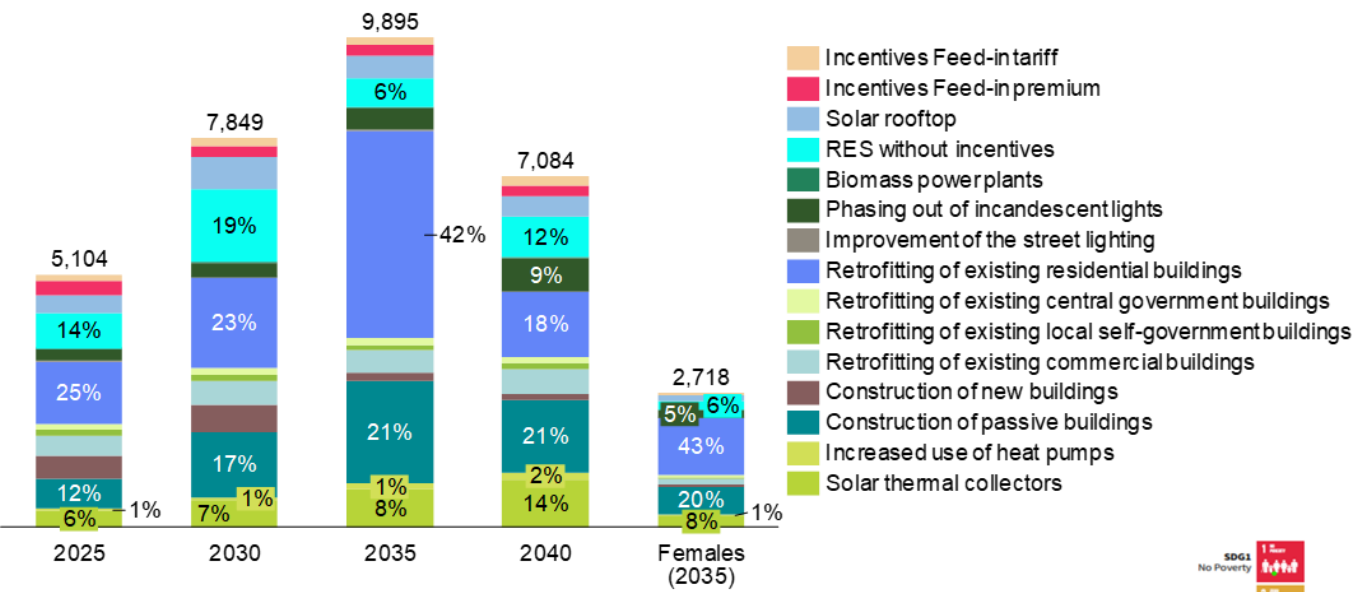
E NDC	I NDC
<p>End-year type of target (2030 emissions level compared to 1990 emissions level)</p> <p>Compatibility and comparability with EU target</p>	<p>Deviation from BAU type of target in 2030</p>
<p>Emissions coverage: Economy-wide target</p> <p>GHGs covered: CO₂, CH₄, N₂O</p>	<p>Energy supply</p> <p>Buildings</p> <p>Transport</p> <p>Emissions coverage: Emissions from fossil fuel combustion</p> <p>GHGs covered: CO₂</p>
<p>Economic and environmental evaluation of PAMs is conducted applying Marginal Abatement Cost (MAC) Curve tool</p> <p>Social aspects of the PAMs are addressed by calculation of the newly created jobs, introduction of the gender indicators in some of the PAMs with an aim to make them gender-responsive, as well as by organization of a virtual youth consultation on the enhanced NDC, designed to ensure</p>	<p>Economic and environmental evaluation of PAMs is conducted applying MAC Curve tool.</p> <p>Social aspects of the PAMs are addressed by calculation of the newly created jobs</p>

ADDITIONAL PAMS TO ENABLE CLIMATE ACTION

61	Increased level of education about sustainable energy needs	Adjust energy related curricula at all educational levels to make them responsive to energy transition trends
62	Inter-sectoral and geographical mobility of researchers	Encourage inter-sectoral and geographical mobility of researchers
63	Increase the role of SME sector in energy transition	Encourage SME sector to diversify their portfolio of services and products in RES and EE

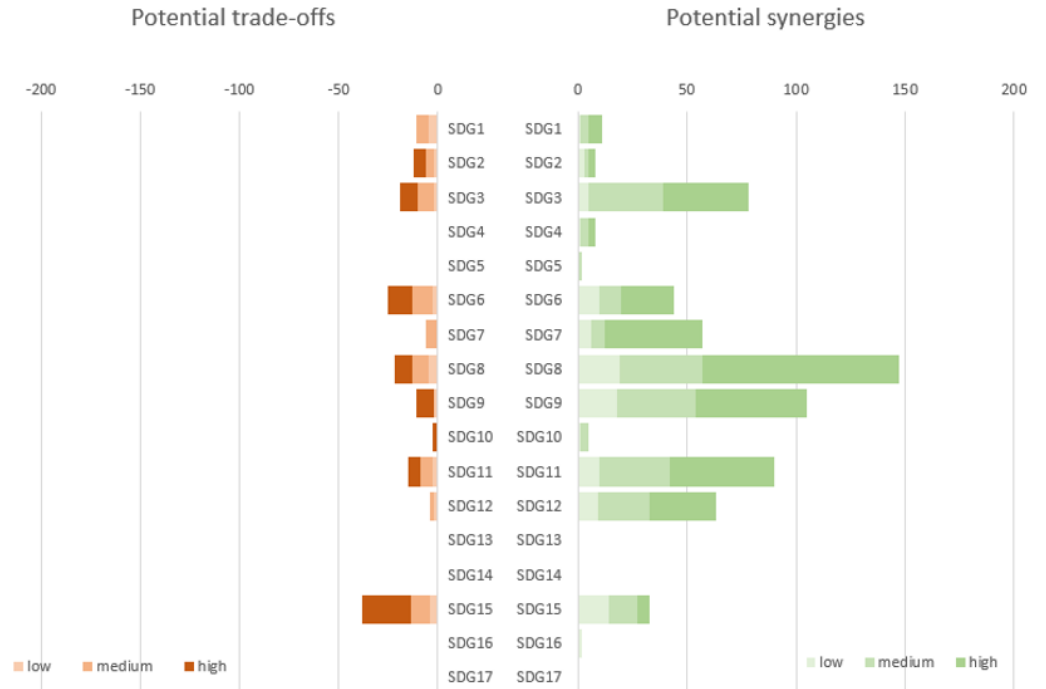


Economic and environmental effectiveness of PAMs under the e-NDC



E-NDC v.s social aspects

E-NDC v.s SDG



OPPORTUNITIES FOR ACHIEVING SD

- The Green Agenda for the Western Balkans, envisaged by the European Green Deal, and the connected Economic and Investment Plan for the Western Balkans adopted last October 6th, were endorsed by Prime ministers of the WB region in November 2020.
- The Economic and Investment Plan sets out a substantial investment package mobilising up to €9 billion of funding for the region. It will support sustainable connectivity, human capital, competitiveness and inclusive growth, and the twin green and digital transition.

EUROPEAN GREEN DEAL

- Climate action is at the heart of the European Green Deal – an ambitious package of measures ranging from ambitiously cutting greenhouse gas emissions, to investing in cutting-edge research and innovation, to preserving Europe’s natural environment. First climate action initiatives under the Green Deal include:
- European Climate Law to enshrine the 2050 climate-neutrality objective into EU law;
- European Climate Pact to engage citizens and all parts of society in climate action;
- 2030 Climate Target Plan to further reduce net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030.

GREEN DEAL FOR THE WB

- **Decarbonisation: climate, energy, mobility**
- **Circular economy**
- **Depollution: air, water and soil**
- **Sustainable food systems and rural areas**
- **Biodiversity: protection and restoration of ecosystems**

CIRCULAR ECONOMY-EU

- The European Commission has adopted a new Circular Economy Action Plan - one of the main blocks of the European Green Deal, Europe's new agenda for sustainable growth.
- The new Action Plan announces initiatives along the entire life cycle of products, targeting for example their design, promoting circular economy processes, fostering sustainable consumption, and aiming to ensure that the resources used are kept in the EU economy for as long as possible.
- It introduces legislative and non-legislative measures targeting areas where action at the EU level brings real added value.
- The new Circular Economy Action Plan presents measures to:
 - Make sustainable products the norm in the EU;
 - Empower consumers and public buyers;
 - Focus on the sectors that use most resources and where the potential for circularity is high such as: electronics and ICT; batteries and vehicles; packaging; plastics; textiles; construction and buildings; food; water and nutrients;
 - Ensure less waste;
 - Make circularity work for people, regions and cities,
 - Lead global efforts on circular economy.

CIRCULAR ECONOMY- MK

- As part of the preparation of enhanced NDC, a rapid assessment of the benefits of circular economy to GHG mitigation was developed. It was demonstrated that applying circular practices to selected case studies and waste streams (Construction & Demolition Waste (C&D), Biowaste, Secondary Residual Fuels (SRF), E-Waste, End of Life Vehicles, Plastics) by 2030 can lead to:
 - 951 Gg CO₂eq/year GHGs savings compared to 2016
 - 2,740 new jobs
 - 47.17 million EUR of economic benefits

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CIRCULAR ECONOMY MK

- ***To set a vision, adequate governance structure and adequate information system on circular economy***
- To introduce Circular Economy as a main pillar for the state's policies in all levels, possibly through the development of a Strategy for Circular Economy with an Action Plan
- There is a need for vision and an agenda about Circular Economy that will impact all the thematic policies and ministries;
- To establish Information system in line with the suggestions made in the National Waste Management Plan 2020-2030. The concept on circular economy needs to be inserted into the new Plan on minimising Waste production (as proposed by the revised Law on Waste);
- To launch a Green Deal Circular Procurement for both the public and the private sector, including a free training programme and commitments from both public sector and companies. The focus should be given to the most important waste streams.

CONCLUSIONS - RECOMMENDATIONS

resources for the
planning (“academia-
policy-making”
partnerships are
needed)

formulation of goals which should support
the general national development objectives
and be responsive to the international and
European obligations, while at the same time,
being harmonised with the national specifics
and possibilities

PRIORITISATION OF THE POLICIES

particular attention should be paid to the cross-cutting topics.

The potential of the technologies/practices to generate domestic jobs and other social, economic and environmental co-benefits should be incorporated in the prioritization criteria and mitigation technologies and practices among the national R&D and Innovations priorities.

THANK YOU

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