MONITORING, REPORTING AND VERIFICATION

LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL BASIS FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING

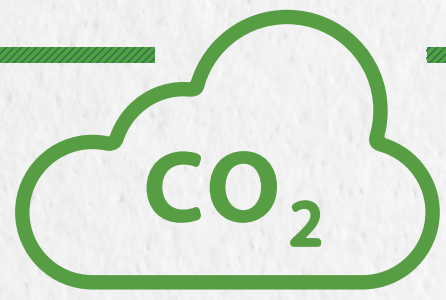
THE LAW ON ENVIRONMENT currently **regulates the monitoring of anthropogenic emissions** by sources of greenhouse gases and the monitoring of sinks.

However, NO REGULATIONS are in place for the monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) of policies and measures.

However, a PROPOSAL FOR AMENDMENT OF THE LAW has been drafted, as well as a proposal for a bylaw that more **precisely defines the system** of MRV of policies and measures.

Policies and measures IDENTIFIED as the Intended Nationally Determined Contribution of the Republic of Macedonia mostly arise from three sectors: **Energy Supply, Buildings and Transport**.

The Republic of Macedonia is in a unique situation in terms of its international obligations regarding monitoring, reporting and verification. This is due to the country's concurrent status as a non-Annex 1 party to the UNFCCC, a Candidate Country for EU membership, and a Contracting Party of the Energy Community.



For this reason the country is voluntarily attempting to incorporate Annex I reporting principles into the framework of its National Communications and Biennial Update Reports.

ENERGY SUPPLY SECTOR

ENERGY LAW regulates, albeit incompletely, the monitoring, reporting and verification of the implementation of strategic documents, as well as institutional competence for MRV.

THE STRATEGY FOR ENERGY DEVELOPMENT in the Republic of Macedonia:

- THE RULEBOOK ON ENERGY BALANCES AND ENERGY STATISTICS prescribes the content and the manner of preparing the energy balance, as well as the content, manner and deadline for submitting the data necessary for the preparation of the Strategy, as well as for the preparation and monitoring of the accomplishments of the Programme for the realization of the Strategy

THE STRATEGY FOR THE USE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES in the Republic of Macedonia and Action Plan for Renewable Energy Sources.

- ►The content, manner and deadline for submitting the data required for the preparation of the two-year report for the implementation of the action plan is not prescribed by law or bylaw. However, in accordance with the Energy Community Treaty, the report is prepared on the basis of the Treaty's recommended template.

BUILDINGS SECTOR

ENERGY LAW regulates the competencies and obligations of Local Government Units, energy suppliers and public sector entities.

THE STRATEGY FOR ENERGY EFFICIENCY of the Republic of Macedonia defines specific policies. The Strategy's implementation is operationalized as follows:

- The National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP) contains an analysis and report on the implementation of measures and activities from the previous action plan, the funds necessary for the implementation of proposed new measures and activities, and the institutions responsible for these measures.
- The monitoring of the implementation of measures and activities is entrusted to the Energy Agency of the Republic of Macedonia.
- There is currently no law or bylaw that prescribes the content, manner and deadline for the submission of data required for the preparation of the annual report on the implementation of the NEEAP.
- The Rulebook on the information system for monitoring and managing energy consumption by public sector entities.

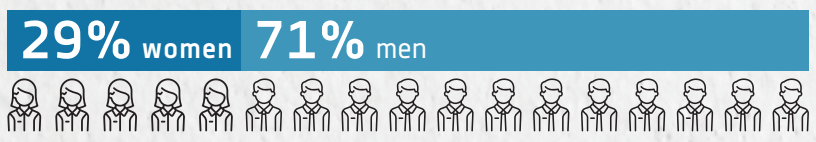
TRANSPORT SECTOR

LAW ON THE RAILWAY SYSTEM has no methodology for preparing the annual report, nor for establishing a system for monitoring and reporting the implementation of the annual programme for financing railway infrastructure.

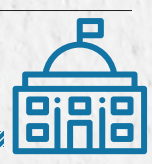
THE LAW ON VEHICLES regulates issues related to the market release and start of operation of vehicles, registration and roadworthiness, as well as the data registry for vehicles. However, the bylaw that should prescribe the form, content and manner of maintaining the registry and the manner of input and release of data has not yet been enacted.

The findings and recommendations of the MRV dashboard are the outcome of a wide consultation process involving:

17 REPRESENTATIVES



10 NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS provided input



CONCLUSION:

Although national legislation clearly indicates that monitoring systems should be established, and although several systems are under development or being tested, none of the responsible institutions have comprehensive, fully-operational systems in place.

At present, these institutions partially carry out their responsibilities for the preparation of certain reports that are prepared on the basis of available data and information, which is collected on an ad-hoc basis or pursuant to the legal competences, but may also be based on certain engineering estimates and calculations in cases where data and information are missing.

ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING

System for the preparation of ENERGY BALANCE

- A software tool that should provide a partial automation of the data collection necessary for the preparation of the energy balance of the country is to be used from 2018.
- The system will collect data on greenhouse gas emissions in kt CO_2, cumulatively by types of fuel.

MONITORING AND VERIFICATION platform

- A software tool that will allow effective monitoring of the implementation of measures and activities from the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan.
- The platform will contain: general data, energy savings [KWh] and CO2 [t], as well as costs and calculations data.

EXCITE

- A software tool based on best practices for the monitoring of energy consumption in municipalities. The latest version of the software tool is fully tailored to the Rulebook on Information System.
- The database has collected the following information: General data, Construction data, Thermal data, Lighting data, data for public lighting.
- The tool will generate a variety of reports, including: indicators of specific emissions of CO_2 ($kgCO_2/m^2$), as well as general and specific reports on greenhouse gas emissions from building or construction units and public lighting and other reports.

EMISSION MONITORING IN INDUSTRY – EMI

- The software tool enables the industry to meet its legal obligations for reporting annual emissions of greenhouse gases and air pollutants.
- Operational database to systematize the collection of data from the industrial sector, to prepare three inventories that are the responsibility of the MoEPP, including: Inventory of greenhouse gases, Cadastre of air pollutants and Cadastre of pollutants.

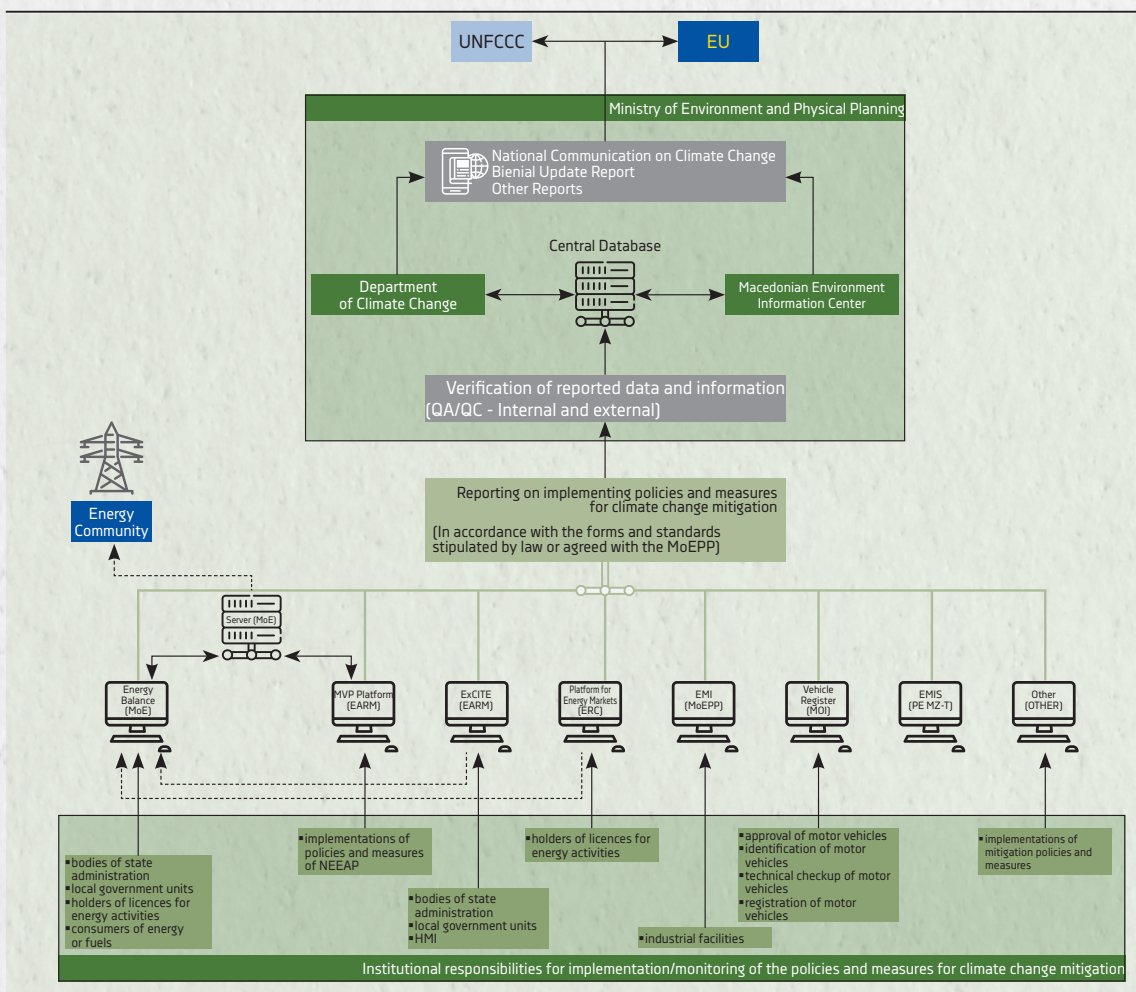
WEB PLATFORM FOR MONITORING the functioning of energy markets

- A special tool to monitor the energy market in Macedonia (developed in 2016).
- Official use is expected to commence at the beginning of 2018.

REGISTER OF VEHICLES

- Activities for drafting a new Rulebook on the register of vehicles to establish a new electronic register of vehicles, which will collect data from the registration process, including technical inspection, but also data from the approval procedure and identification.

PROPOSED ORGANIZATION OF MONITORING, REPORTING AND VERIFICATION ON POLICIES AND MEASURES



RECOMMENDATIONS

for the establishment of an MRV system of Policies and Measures to mitigate Climate Change in Macedonia

- **EU MMR Regulation** may be the common denominator in terms of MRV
  - Macedonia **must immediately start adjusting national legislation** in order to adopt the provisions of this Regulation

Two alternatives are available:

- The first alternative is to immediately **prepare an amendment to the Law on Environment** that will fully approximate Regulation 525/2013, while secondary legislation (decree or rulebook) specifying methodologies and requirements for establishing the national MRV system should be prepared and adopted simultaneously with the amendment to the Law on Environment.
- The second alternative is to immediately start the process of **drafting an integrated law on climate action**, in which, among other issues, obligations for the establishment of the MRV system will be regulated.

- **Compliance with UN and EU requirements**, as well as the Paris Agreement and the Macedonian NDC (which serves as its primary target under SDG13*):
  - **GHG Inventories**

    (Required in: UN reporting – NCs and BURs; EU MMR – reporting on GHG emissions; tracking the implementation of SDG13)
    - **Maintain the current practices** of inventory preparation.
    - **Enhance reporting** on land use, land-use change and for¬estry.
    - **Institutionalize preparation of the GHG Inventory** (from project-based to process-based).
  - **Mitigation policies and measures and emissions projections**

    (Required in: UN reporting – NCs and BURs; MMR reporting on mitigation policy and measures and projections; tracking the implementation of the NDC; tracking the implementation of SDG13.)
    - Create an **enabling environment for the implementation of mitigation measures** (de-risking).
    - Facilitate and **encourage leadership by sub-national and private actors** such as cities, regions, businesses and civil society in NDC implementation and future revisions.
    - For each of the identified mitigation measures, **elaborate an MRV system** which should be in compliance with the EU MMR and include procedures and institutional arrangements that best reflect the specific conditions of Macedonia and its mitigation obligations. This will enable the tracking of progress toward the mitigation target and attract international climate finances for the domestic mitigation measures. To start with the highest priority measures (with highest mitigation potential and lowest specific costs).
    - Develop **mechanisms for tracking** investments in climate change mitigation.
    - Maintain the **extensive analytical work** for scenario development and emissions projections, creating a solid analytical base for future revisions.
    - Include **evaluation of the co-benefits of mitigation measures** and include these in the criteria for prioritization.
  - **Adaptation policies and measures**

    (UN reporting – NCs; MMR reporting on adaptation; tracking the implementation of SDG13.)
    - **Adopt a National Adaptation Plan** at central government level.
    - **Develop an MRV** scheme for adaptation measures, starting with measures addressing the most vulnerable sectors.
    - **Develop mechanisms for tracking** investments in climate change adaptation.
    - **Follow the MMR guidance** on adaptation when developing the Adaptation chapter in NCs.
    - Facilitate and **encourage leadership by sub-national and private actors**, such as cities, regions, businesses and civil society.
    - Submit an **updated government climate pledge**, including vulnerability and adaptation components.

* SDG13 - Sustainable Development Goal nr. 13 - Climate Change

Република Македонија
Министерство за животна средина и просторно планирање

Empowered lives. Resilient nations.

Produced for the Second Biennial Update Report on Climate Change, with the technical and financial support of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Global Environmental Facility (GEF).

eXpressive graphics