



Пројекат суфинансира  
Република Србија  
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Твининг пројекат Европске Уније SR 13 IB EN 01  
Успостављање механизма за спровођење MMR

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EU Twinning project SR 13 IB EN 01  
Establishment of a mechanism for implementation of MMR



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<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Workshop - Activity 2.2. "Preparation of the Legal Framework"</b>
<b>Meeting venue</b>	Serbian Chamber of Commerce, Street Terazije 23, Belgrade
<b>Date of the meeting</b>	31 May 2016
<b>Participants</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Around 40 participants took part in the event, i.e. members of the MMR Working Group, members of the EU ETS working group, representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection, Statistical Office, City of Belgrade, French Embassy, Institutes, EPS, PKS, NGOs, etc.</li> </ul>
<b>Agenda</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welcome introductions, Mrs. Stana Božović, BC Project Leader, Ministry of agriculture and environmental protection of the Republic of Serbia</li> <li>• Overall state of progress of the MMR Twinning project, Mrs. Nadine Allemand, MS Project Leader, CITEPA, France</li> <li>• Overview of MMR requirements for monitoring and reporting greenhouse gas emissions, Mr. Matej Gasperič, Resident Twinning Advisor</li> <li>• Institutional and procedural arrangements, Mrs. Danijela Božanić, Climate Change Division, Ministry of agriculture and environmental protection</li> <li>• Action plan for legal framework with main building blocks of the draft Law on Climate Change by Mr. Dušan Pichler, MS legal expert</li> <li>• Discussion</li> <li>• Summary and wrap up by Mrs. Danijela Bozanic, BC RTA, Ministry of agriculture and environmental protection</li> </ul>
<b>Minutes</b>	
<p><b>Purpose of the workshop:</b> The workshop aimed to provide an overview of the activities implemented over the last 12 months and to outline the progress toward the achievement of main project objectives with the special focus on the <i>Action Plan for the legal framework</i> which shall ensure effective transposition of the EU Regulation for monitoring and reporting GHG emissions.</p>	
<p><b>Main topics addressed:</b> State Secretary and BC Project Leader, Mrs. Stana Bozovic highlighted the relevance of the project as regards the alignment of national legislation with EU climate Acquis within the process of EU integration, but also as regards the fulfilment of monitoring and reporting requirements under the UNFCCC. Given the cross-sectoral nature of climate change, State Secretary pointed out that the establishment of the system for monitoring and reporting GHG emission would ensure better sectoral strategic planning and better coordination among relevant national institution, especially with regards to energy and transport sector -two largest sources of GHG emissions. MS Project Leader provided an overview of main project figures pointing out the fact that after 1 year of project implementation, 65% of project benchmarks have successfully been achieved. Taking into account the complexity of the system needed for the fulfilment of MMR requirements which were briefly presented by the</p>	



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MS RTA, the BC RTA, Mrs. Bozanic noted that the MMR Twinning Project would establish initial institutional and procedural structure which is to be constantly upgraded afterwards in accordance with available resources. The recommended institutional and procedural arrangements were detailed, as well as the split of responsibilities among relevant national bodies in respect of MMR reporting obligations. In order to establish a sustainable, operational and effective system, the BC RTA stressed that it was necessary to increase human and financial resources. Otherwise, the MMR Regulation could not effectively be implemented, so the obligations that Serbia took over within the process of EU integration could not be fulfilled. She recalled that the BC administration needed to be enforced by 10 additional experts, which represents the technical minimum for the effective transposition and implementation of MMR. As regards the financial resources, it is necessary to allocate 450.000€ on a yearly basis for the establishment of the system, while the subsequent upgrades of the system will significantly reduce the operative costs (from 50.000 to 100.000€ per year). Furthermore, in order to ensure necessary improvements of the initial institutional and organisational set-up in terms of efficiency and cost-effectiveness, it is necessary to improve inter-ministerial cooperation and to ensure better coordination of sectoral policy-making process.

In addition, participants were introduced with the Action Plan for the legal *framework* drafted under the Component 2 which aims to ensure appropriate legal framework for the transposition and implementation of the Monitoring Mechanism Regulation and Effort Sharing Decision, in Serbia. In order to draft relevant legal acts, the Action Plan has been defined with precise information on possible structure of the future legal framework, timeline for the preparation of the legal acts, responsible institutions and required resources. Two principal options were identified within the Action Plan as regards the structure of the future legal framework:

- Option A:
  - Modification of the relevant Law on Air protection, especially to include the appropriate provisions on low-carbon and adaptation to climate change strategies, GHG reduction policies and measures, national inventory system, projections and reporting and
  - Modification of the draft Law on the System of GHG Emissions Reduction.
  
- Option B: Adoption of the one, the so-called “parent” law, which would regulate all of the elements from point A.

The option B is recommended by the MS expert team. However, those two options will be discussed in more detail with relevant BC counterparts in order to define appropriate argumentation for the decision makers who are to decide whether the MMR requirements are to be incorporated into one comprehensive “parent” law, which may eventually postpone the adoption of EU ETS draft law.

Representatives of Statistical office underlined the need to discuss the scope of data which are to be collected by SORS before the preparation of any new legal framework. Representatives reiterated that the SORS was fully implementing EU statistics framework and could not operate outside those boundaries, i.e. could not collect the statistics of the products which are not defined by the PRODCOM classification. Furthermore they stressed that comments were addressed to the Ministry while by-law on PRTR was under preparation, but they were not taken into account. This issue is not linked with the MMR project but representatives feel appropriate to stress that such approach should be avoided.



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**Conclusions:**

- A good cooperation and communication between relevant national stakeholders is one of the key factors for the successful establishment of the system for monitoring and reporting GHG emission and the successful implementation of this part of the EU Climate Acquis;
- In that respect, the roles and responsibilities of relevant national institutions will be defined within the future legal act, so it is extremely important to ensure the common understanding of the future law and to raise awareness on the forthcoming obligation for all the sectors relevant to GHG emission and climate change in general.

**Minutes written  
by**

Andrea Guduric Janjusevic, RTA Assistant

**Date**

3 June 2016



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