

The European Union's Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA)

# Regional Environmental Network for Accession (RENA)

*Monitoring Mechanism  
Decision (280/2004/EC) and  
its implementing provisions  
WG 2 – Activity 2.2*

*Skopje, fYR of Macedonia (30 June – 1  
July 2011)*



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Monitoring Mechanism Decision (280/2004/EC) and its implementing provisions – Regional Workshop  
30 June and 1 July 2011, Skopje, fYR of Macedonia

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## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 General

The ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is to achieve the stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level which prevents dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Given the requirements of the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol to the Convention, there is a need for thorough monitoring and regular assessment of EU greenhouse gas emissions so that the EU reduces greenhouse gas emissions by 8% below 1990 levels by 2008-2012.

The UNFCCC commits the EU and its Member States to develop, periodically update, publish and report to the Conference of the Parties national inventories of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer (greenhouse gases), using comparable methodologies agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties.

The UNFCCC commits all Parties to formulate, implement, publish and regularly update national, and where appropriate, regional programmes containing measures to mitigate climate change by addressing anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases.

The Kyoto Protocol requires the EU to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 8% below 1990 levels by 2008-2012. Most of the Member States that joined the EU in 2004 have the same target.

### 1.2 EU monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions

Given the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol requirements, there is a need for thorough monitoring and regular assessment of EU greenhouse gas emissions and the measures taken by the EU and its Member States in the field of climate change policy need to be analysed in good time. Therefore, it is appropriate for the European Commission to provide for effective cooperation and coordination in relation to the compilation of the EU greenhouse gas inventory, the evaluation of progress, the preparation of reports, as well as review and compliance procedures enabling the EU to comply with its reporting obligations under the Kyoto Protocol, as laid down in the political agreements and legal decisions taken at the seventh Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC in Marrakech ("the Marrakech Accords").

The European Environment Agency assists the Commission, as appropriate, with monitoring activities, especially in the scope of the EU inventory system, and in the analysis by the Commission of progress towards the fulfillment of the commitments under the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol.

All RENA countries (except for Kosovo) are producing or have produced National Communications with assistance of GEF/UNDP. Croatia and Turkey, as Annex 1 countries, have submitted in April 2011 the 2011 GHG emissions inventory and national inventory reports (NIRs) to the secretariat of the UNFCCC.

Since the future accession to the EU will mean additional requirements going beyond the current UNFCCC requirements for non-Annex I countries, as well as that the EU expects the countries to gradually become Annex I countries, there is ample scope for assistance to support the countries to take further steps as appropriate. This should include the implementation of the EU Monitoring Mechanism Decision (280/2004/EC) and amendments, its implementing provisions and the UNFCCC Inventory Reporting Guidelines for Annex I countries.

### 1.3 The Monitoring and Mechanism Decision (280/2004/EC) and its implementing provisions (2005/166/EC)

Decision No 280/2004/EC of 11 February 2004 concerning a mechanism for monitoring Community greenhouse gas emissions and for implementing the Kyoto Protocol and Commission Decision of 10 February 2005 laying down rules implementing Decision No 280/2004/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning a mechanism for monitoring Community greenhouse gas emissions and for implementing the Kyoto Protocol (Commission Decision 2005/166/EC) set out the details for reporting of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks and for providing information as regards national programmes to reduce emissions, greenhouse gas emission projections and policies and measures in accordance with the provisions under the UNFCCC.

The Monitoring Mechanism Decision (MMD Decision) and the implementing provisions to the MMD (IP) establishes a mechanism for:

- (a) monitoring all anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer in the Member States;
- (b) evaluating progress towards meeting commitments in respect of these emissions by sources and removals by sinks;
- (c) implementing the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol, as regards national programmes, greenhouse gas inventories, national systems and registries of the Community and its Member States, and the relevant procedures under the Kyoto Protocol; and
- (d) ensuring the timeliness, completeness, accuracy, consistency, comparability and transparency of reporting by the Community and its Member States to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

This is done via legal (MMD/IP) and institutional arrangements (national system) (See presentations for details).

Article 3 of the MMD Decision indicates the reporting requirements by the Member States:

- Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>) [TS 1990-t-2]
- Carbon monoxide (CO), sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) and volatile organic compounds (VOC) [TS 1990-t-2]
- GHG emissions by sources and removals of carbon dioxide by sinks resulting from land-use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) [TS 1990-t-2]
- Information on MS' QA/QC plan, general uncertainty evaluation, general assessment of completeness, and information on recalculations performed

Article 4 of the MMD Decision establishes the Community Inventory System

- The Commission shall adopt by 30/06/06, a Community inventory system to ensure the accuracy, comparability, consistency, completeness and timeliness of MS GHG inventories
- This system shall provide for:
  - a) A QA/QC Programme including quality objectives and a QA/QC Plan
  - b) A procedure for the estimation of data missing from a national inventory
- The European Environment Agency (EEA) shall provide assistance to the Commission for the implementation of the above

Article 8 and 9 of the MMD Decision establishes a mechanism of coordination between EU and Member States:

- Member States and the Community shall ensure full and effective cooperation and coordination with each other in relation to obligations under this Decision concerning:
  - a) The compilation of the EU GHG inventory and inventory report



- b) The review and compliance procedures under the Kyoto Protocol
- c) any adjustments under the UNFCCC review process
- The Commission shall be assisted by a 'Climate Change Committee' (WG1)
  
- MS shall submit national inventories to UNFCCC by 15/04 each year containing information identical to that submitted under the MMD

Commission Decision 2005/166/EC (the Implementing Provisions to the MMD) establishes rules to implement the MMD Decision as regards:

- a) The reporting of information referred to in Article 3.1 of the MMD
- b) The establishment of a Community inventory system in accordance with Article 4.2 of the MMD
- c) The procedures and timescales for the cooperation and coordination of the obligations listed in Article 8.1 of the MMD

## 2. The Workshop (30 June – 1 July, 2011)

### 2.1 General

On **30 June and 1 July 2011** a regional RENA workshop on the **Monitoring Mechanism Decision (280/2004/EC) and its implementing provisions** was held in Hotel Holiday Inn, Skopje, FYRoMacedonia.

This workshop on the Monitoring Mechanism for greenhouse gas emissions intended to share best practices, to focus on the estimation methodologies, the institutional arrangements for inventory preparation, overview of the inventory planning and preparation, processing and storage etc. and in making recommendations to prepare the required reporting.

The main objective was twofold:

- 1) to provide RENA countries with an overview of reporting requirements under the EU's MMD and its implementing provisions
- 2) to exchange experiences regarding the role of national systems too ensuring the transparency, accuracy, comparability, consistency and completeness of greenhouse gas inventories following IPCC and UNFCCC Guidelines

The workshop was also used as an opportunity to compare and discuss emissions and methods used for GHG inventories by the RENA countries with data and methods used by selected Member States.

The target group of the workshop included the relevant policy makers of the Ministries in the field of climate change (with emphasis on GHG inventories and reporting). The list of participants is presented in Annex 1.

This training enabled the target countries to achieve:

- improved knowledge and understanding of GHG inventory process within EU Member States and the legal requirements of the Monitoring Mechanism Decision and the UNFCCC requirements for Annex 1 countries
- identification of national priorities and requirements for an efficient GHG inventory process according to the MMD and UNFCCC requirements



In addition the results of the workshop will also be used to serve as input for follow-up workshops in the field of Activity Scheme 2 of the RENA Climate Program. Finally, this workshop served as a platform of informal discussion between policymakers of RENA beneficiary countries<sup>1</sup> and EU Member State climate (inventory) experts, as well as DG Climate Action and other relevant Services of the European Commission.

In the first half of 2011, six regional RENA climate events have been implemented:

- ✓ First event: Annual RENA Working Group Meeting on Climate in Zagreb, Croatia on 22 February 2011 (completed)

<sup>1</sup>Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo under UN Security Council Resolution 1244/99, the FYR of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, and Turkey.

- ✓ Second Event: Regional Workshop on the Climate and Energy Package in Budva, Montenegro on 21 and 22 March 2011 (completed)
- ✓ Third event: Regional Workshop on the revised EU –ETS in Istanbul, Turkey on 16 and 17 May 2011 (completed)
- ✓ Fourth event: Regional Workshop on EU Policies and legislation on transport/fuels and F-gases in Istanbul, Turkey on 18 May 2011 (completed)
- ✓ Fifth event: Regional workshop on the Identification of follow-up national ReCAP events on concrete climate actions in Bonn, 12 June 2011
- ✓ Sixth event: Workshop on the Monitoring Mechanism Decision (280/2004/EC) and its implementing provisions in Skopje on 30 June and 1 July, 2011 (this workshop)

The proposed agenda for the workshop is attached in **Annex 2**.

The facilitators were:

- ✓ Imre Csikós (Coordinator of the RENA Climate Working Group)
- ✓ Liviu Gheorghe (RENA expert)
- ✓ Ricardo Fernandez (European Environment Agency)
- ✓ Ole Kenneth Nielsen (RENA expert - National Environmental Research Institute, Aarhus University)
- ✓ Janka Szemesova (RENA expert - Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute)
- ✓ Ivana Mijatovic Cernos (RENA expert)
- ✓ Cristiana Pasca Palmer (European Commission - DG Climate Action)

The list of participants is attached in **Annex 1**. The agenda of the workshop is attached in **Annex 2**.

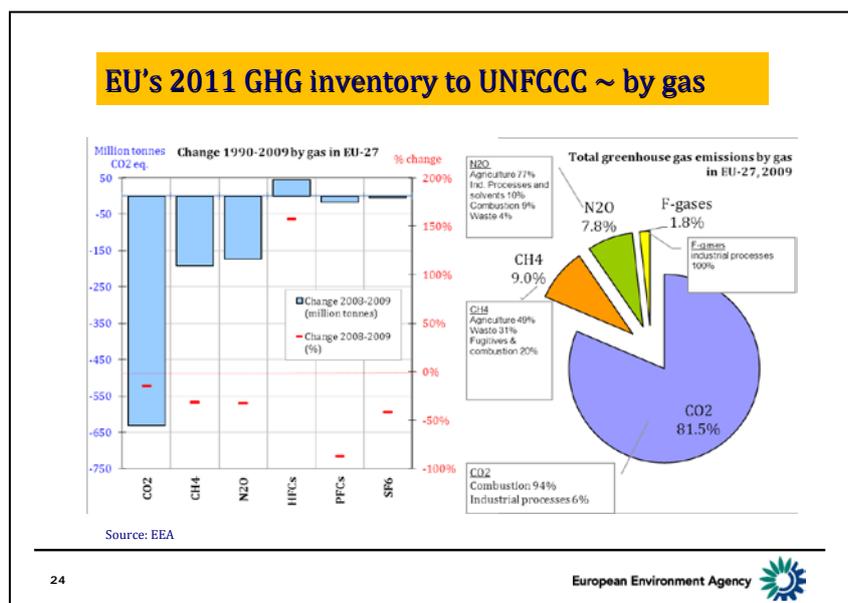
## 2.2 Proceedings 30 June 2011

All presentations are presented **under separate cover** on the website of RENA ([www.renainetwork.org](http://www.renainetwork.org)). (Annex 3).

1. After a short welcome by Mr Imre Csikós, the meeting was opened by Mrs Teodora Grncarovska, on behalf of the host country of Macedonia. Mrs Grncarovska explained the need for these workshops for the region and hoped that this workshop would truly be a start of regional cooperation in the region on climate change issues.
2. Mrs Cristiana Pasca Palmer of DG Climate Action of the European Commission welcomed the participants. She stressed the importance of the workshop as a platform for exchange of information and expertise between the climate experts from the RENA beneficiary countries, RENA experts, the EU Member States and also from the Commission. She indicated the need for the RENA countries to step up efforts to align with the EU Climate Acquis and that this workshop is one of the vehicles to promote this. She also indicated that her door is always open for questions and discussions.
3. Mr Csikós then explained the purpose of the meeting provided a brief outline of the RENA programme and the planned activities under the Climate Component of RENA. He also indicated the main climate threats and the latest reports following the IPCC conference in Abu Dhabi on 10 – 13 May 2011. He announced that the travel to and from the Workshop by participants has been offset by buying and subsequent cancelling of EU allowances equivalent of 10 tons.
4. Mr Gheorghe then presented the key UNFCCC and IPCC documentation and presented a short overview of the Annex 1 reporting requirements.

- annual report (National Inventory Report – NIR)
  - periodic national communication (each 3 – 5 years)
  - two additional one-time reports:
    - demonstrable progress report (Art 3, para 2)
    - initial report (by December 31, 2006)
  - true-up period report (by the end of the first commitment period)
5. Mr Ricardo Fernandez continued to present an overview of the MMD (280/2004/EC) and its implementing provisions (2005/166/EC). He presented:
- Basis for the EU GHG inventory: UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol
  - Overview of the EU GHG Monitoring Mechanism (280/2004/EC)
  - Overview of the EU Implementing Provisions (2005/166/EC)
  - Examples based on the 2011 EU GHG inventory (compliance/communication)
  - Discussion – Q/A

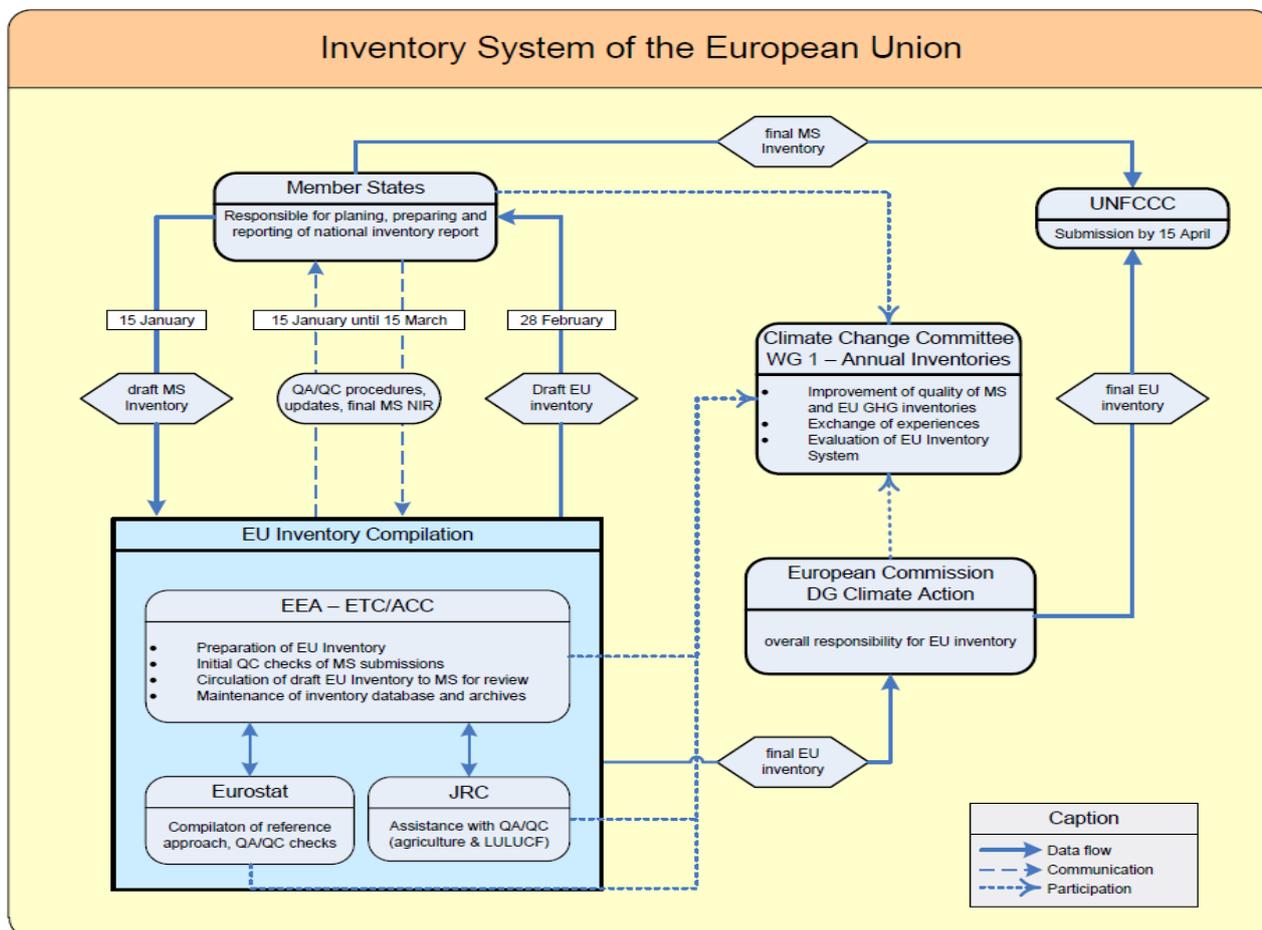
He gave an overview of the key reporting elements from the MMD and its implementing provisions, including the use of the common reporting format tables (CRF). He highlighted the importance of a well-functioning national system in order to ensure that procedures and timescales for inventory compilation are respected, that UNFCCC and IPCC Guidelines are applied correctly, and that quality improvements in greenhouse gas inventories are achieved every year.



6. Mr Ricardo Fernandez then presented an overview of the legal and institutional arrangements required for implementing the provisions of the MMD. He gave an overview of the institutions involved in the EU's system:
- European Environment Agency <http://www.eea.europa.eu/>. Role: Compilation of EU GHG inventory and implementation of QA/QC Programme
  - European Topic Centre on Air and Climate Mitigation <http://acm.eionet.europa.eu/> Role: EEA's right hand – Compilation of EU GHG inventory and QA/QC procedures (UBA-V lead, Oeko)
  - DG Joint Research Centre <http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/jrc/> Role: Agriculture and LULUCF sectors
  - DG Eurostat <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat> Role: IPCC reference approach for CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion
  - DG CLIMA <http://ec.europa.eu/clima/> Role: European Commission's official submission to UNFCCC on behalf of the EU

- and ... 27 EU Member States! To ensure full consistency between the EU GHG inventory and MS GHG national inventories

Member States coordinate with national agencies ; EU coordinates with 27 Member States!



He presented an overview of the EU’s national system including the institutional, legal and procedural arrangements linked to the planning, preparation and management of the EU inventory to ensure the EU complies with its obligations under UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol. In practice, the EU’s national system is the internal EU set up to ensuring and improving the quality (transparency, accuracy, comparability, consistency and completeness) of EU and Member States emission estimates following UNFCCC and IPCC Guidelines. He explained that, due to the peculiarities of the EU as a Party, the internal EU QA/QC system has been designed to guarantee an efficient collaboration with its Member States in order to a) ensure the consistency between the EU inventory and MS inventories, and b) contribute to the improvement of quality of MS inventories and national systems. This is because the quality of EU emission estimates not only reflects the quality of the EU’s national system but also the quality of Member States’ national systems and emission estimates.

In particular the following were addressed in more detail:

- Quality Control of the EU GHG inventory
- Quality Assurance of the EU GHG inventory
- Other QA/QC activities (“extra quality assurance” and workgroup meetings and workshops)
- Procedures for documentation and archiving
- Schedules for the QA/QC procedures
- Inventory improvement plan

Finally, the following issues regarding international review were pointed out:

- ❑ Procedures/timescales for review ~ art. 21 IP
  - ❑ Coordination/collaboration between Member States (WG1) and EU national system is key – just as with compilation!
    - a) EU and MS are reviewed independently under UNFCCC/KP but EU's GHG inventory is not independent of MS' GHG inventories!
    - b) Link between MS GHG inventories and EU national system!
  - ❑ Quality of GHG inventory depends on a well functioning national system - both the EU's and its MS'
    - a) Planning ~ e.g. allocate responsibilities and ensure sufficient capacity & establish a QA/QC Plan and define quality objectives
    - b) Preparation ~ e.g. estimate GHG emissions/removals using appropriate methods (IPCC) & collect sufficient activity data and EFs
    - c) Management ~ e.g. documentation/archiving & responding to questions during UNFCCC reviews
7. In the afternoon, all the participating RENA countries then presented their national inventory processes (in the framework of the UNFCCC). The presentations explained the national legal background, the institutions involved and the institutional arrangements, as well as the actual GHG inventory process including QA / QC procedures.

Croatia explained the main challenges and the required next steps:

- Collection of more detailed data, and the inclusion of all anthropogenic sources of GHGs in the future
- Reorganization of the National System Committee (in order to have independent review of the NIR and continuous involvement of the sectoral experts in all stages of preparation, evaluation, and review of the NIR),

Serbia mentioned the need to:

- Improve the system of data collection and reporting
- Establish a database and inventory
- Develop a plan for improvement of the legislative framework
- Strengthen institutional and individual capacities

Macedonia explained their national procedures to compile the GHG inventory for the National Communications, including the institutions involved and the structures for ensuring QA/QC.

Turkey has improved its GHG inventory in compliance with the UNFCCC's review process. According to the latest synthesis and assessment report:

- No inconsistency has been identified in the data provided in the CRF tables and the NIR.
- Turkey has provided inventory data for the years 1990 to 2009 and included all required CRF tables.
- Turkey's NIR has been submitted and included information on key categories, methods, data sources, uncertainty estimates, QA/QC procedures, verification activities.

Albania indicated the following key issues that emerged after the compilation of the first and the second National Communications:

- Raising awareness at all institutional level, involved in process. Currently there is low interinstitutional cooperation and a lack of clear mandates in these institutions explicitly devoted to climate change, monitoring and submission the required data.
- Capacity building: Training activities on GHG preparation (collection data, calculation, uncertainty estimation, QA/QC. Low capacities NEA staff for GHG inventory preparation
- A national network is still to be established in terms of legal and institutional arrangements. The legislation will need to clarify the involved institutions, responsibilities, methodologies, formats to be used etc

Kosovo indicated the need of experts for preparing of a GHG Inventory and technical and financial support from the EU.

Montenegro indicated that the main challenges relate to

- The establishment of the National System for calculation and reporting on anthropogenic GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks by adopting Regulation on the monitoring of GHG emissions in Montenegro
- Improving the availability of statistical data for all sectors and across all components of National Communications;
- Developing capacity for establishing a national greenhouse gases inventory system;
- Developing capacity for GHG monitoring and reporting;
- Development and application of national methods for improving the accuracy of GHG inventories.

### 2.3 Proceedings 1 July 2011

All presentations are presented under separate cover on the website of RENA ([www.renanetwork.org](http://www.renanetwork.org)).

8. Mr Gheorghe presented the development of the National Inventory Report, including the compilation of data according to the common reporting format (CRF). Main ideas on key source categories analysis, methodological issues (choice of method, emissions factor, activity/data etc.) were highlighted. The presentation on CRF Reporter included technical comments and general comments. Among the general comments, practical information like download source and software compatibility was provided:

- ✓ CRF Reporter - a tool to help users (inventory compilers) prepare national GHG inventories based on the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines*
- ✓ CRF Reporter Download Source: <http://ghg.unfccc.int/download/crfreporter>
- ✓ CRF Reporter FAQ: [http://unfccc.int/national\\_reports/annex\\_i\\_ghg\\_inventories/reporting\\_requirements/items/3901.php](http://unfccc.int/national_reports/annex_i_ghg_inventories/reporting_requirements/items/3901.php)
- ✓ General notes before installing: i.e. CRF Reporter 3.5.2 does not support any 64-bit versions of Windows operating systems. Due to a bug in MS Excel 2010, this version of Excel was not supported etc.



Many questions as regards the use of the CRF were posed and countries indicated the need to learn more on the use of this tool.

9. Mr Ole Kenneth Nielsen then continued to present the case study of the annual inventory submissions of Denmark.

He highlighted that in order to have a successful inventory system the following prerequisites are key:

- It is necessary to have sufficient resources in-house
- Continuity in staff
- Multiple experts on each sector
- Strong cooperation with main data providers and research institutions
- Cooperation with independent experts/organisations for QA of the inventory
- Participation in UNFCCC review process

10. Mrs Janka Szemesova explained the GHG inventory process in the Slovak Republic. She explained the legal and institutional arrangements and the results of the GHG inventory process. In addition the dataflow was explained in detail. She also indicated that while GDP has grown significantly since 2000, the GHG gas emissions have remained more or less on the same level, although the use of energy sources has decreased significantly. (Use of coal and oil has been decreased by 50% and 30%, while gas use has been increased by 10%). The power sector and heavy industry is the most significant contributor to the GHG emissions.

## 2.4 Workshop conclusions

The workshop was concluded with a discussion facilitated by Mr Imre Csikós and Ricardo Fernandez.

A key outcome from the workshop was the need to develop and/or improve the national systems in order to ensure the quality of activity data, emission factors and emission estimates in national greenhouse gas inventories. As explained during the workshop, the quality of a GHG inventory depends on a well functioning national system during the planning phase, preparation and management. These would include, among others, the allocation of responsibilities between Ministries and national Agencies; ensuring sufficient capacity for collecting activity data and emission factors as well as for estimating emissions; and, the establishment of a QA/QC Plan.

From the discussions it can be concluded that there is a need to start learning with the tools and requirements of the MMD. In particular, it would be beneficial for the countries to develop skills and training on filling on the CRF tables for a selected sector:

It is proposed that the following assistance from RENA would be requested:

- A training workshop on the use of CRF Reporter programme and tables, with a special focus on the filling on of the tables from the energy sector. The training to be held in **Albania**: Venue: Tirana – proposed date is **16 and 17 November 2011**. Two days **regional** working Session on preparing GHG emissions inventories and reporting (focus on selected sectors (Activity Scheme 2, Task 1), (activity scheme 2)
- RENA countries prepare the tables from their countries using CRF Reporter as a reporting tool
- **Hands-on support in 2012** to prepare GHG emission inventories: in line with the MMD.
  - This could cover missions to some EU Member State(s) with a focus on, for example a specific sector or specific needs of the beneficiary country/ies. The exact scope of the Task 2 will be discussed with the beneficiary countries, on which basis a programme will be prepared;
  - This could include a targeted mission of experts from EU Member States to a RENA country to provide assistance on GHG inventory and reporting process. The assistance should focus on data collection/filling information gaps/etc. The focus will not only be on the requirements, but also on solving practical/technical problems. Here existing expertise of (MS and other) experts could be applied.
  - Final Decision on programme will be on 18 November 2011 (Climate Working Group Meeting) in Tirana.
- In **June 2012** the results of the above exercise will be presented in a joint regional workshop

## 2.5 Evaluation of the workshop

The results of the evaluation of the event on 30 June and 1 July 2011 is shown hereunder (reference is made to **Annex 4**). 20 out of 24 participants filled the evaluation form. The Evaluation showed that the expectations of the participants as regards the contents of the workshop were met:

- ✓ **100% of the participants** indicated that the **objectives** of the workshop **were met** (rated between good and excellent).

- ✓ **94% of the participants** indicated that the **content** of the workshop was **well suited** to their level of understanding and experience (rated between good and excellent); **89 % indicated** that the **workshop was relevant** and informative (rated between good and excellent)
- ✓ **100% of the participants** indicated that the workshop **facilitators were well prepared and knowledgeable** on the subject matter. **87% indicated** that attending the workshop was **time well spent** (rated between good and excellent)
- ✓ All other comments received were positive in general. A request was made to concentrate more on practical issues next time. The next workshop in November 2011 in Tirana will be exactly that.

<b>Aspect of Workshop</b>	<b>Excellent</b>	<b>Good</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>Acceptable</b>	<b>Poor</b>	<b>Unacceptable</b>
1 The workshop achieved the objectives set	<b>69%</b>	31%				
2 The quality of the workshop material given to me was of a high standard	44%	<b>50%</b>	6%			
3 The content of the workshop was well suited to my level of understanding and experience	<b>63%</b>	31%		6%		
4 The workshop was relevant and informative	<b>54%</b>	35%	11%			
5 The workshop was interactive	<b>63%</b>	37%	12%			
6. The mix between theory and practical examples allowed sufficient opportunity to implement acquired knowledge and skills	<b>63%</b>	37%				
7 Facilitators were well prepared and knowledgeable on the subject matter	<b>88%</b>	12%				
8 The duration of this workshop was neither too long nor too short	<b>63%</b>	25%	12%			
9 The logistical arrangements (venue, refreshments, equipment) were satisfactory	<b>63%</b>	31%	6%			
10 Attending this workshop was time well spent	<b>75%</b>	12%	12%			

**Annex 1: PARTICIPANTS' LIST:**
**List of participants**

	Names	Contact Details	Position	Institution
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4	Vlatka Palcic ( <b>Croatia</b> )	<a href="mailto:Vlatka.palcic@mzopu.hr">Vlatka.palcic@mzopu.hr</a> , +385 1 3717 169	Advisor	Ministry of Environmental Protection, Physical Planning and Construction
5	Teodora Grncarovska, ( <b>FYRoM</b> )	<a href="mailto:t.grncarovska@moepp.gov.mk">t.grncarovska@moepp.gov.mk</a>	State Councillor	Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning
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**Annex 2****AGENDA****Monitoring mechanism Decision (280/2004/EC) and its implementing provisions****Place:** Skopje, FYR of Macedonia, Holiday Inn**Date/Time:** 30 June and 1 July, 2011**DAY 1**

- 9:00 *Welcome coffee*
- 9:15 – 9:45 **Welcome and introduction**  
Mr. Imre Csikós, RENA Climate Working Group Leader  
WG Coordinator of Host country (Teodora Grncarovska)  
Introduction of participants  
Objectives of the meeting  
Approval of the agenda
- 9:45 – 10.30 **General description of RENA Network and status of project implementation**  
*Introduction by Imre Csikós:*
- 10.30 – 11.00 **Key UNFCCC and IPCC documentation, short overview from Annex I reporting requirements – Liviu Gheorghe**  
- *IPCC guidelines*  
- *UNFCCC inventory guidelines for Annex I*  
- *Annex-I/non-Annex-I reporting requirements*
- 11:00 – 11:15 **Coffee**
- 11:15 – 12:30 **Overview MMD (280/2004/EC) and its implementing provisions (2005/166/EC) (incl IPCC guidelines) – Ricardo Fernandez**  
- *Basis for the EU GHG inventory (UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol)*  
- *The EU GHG Monitoring Mechanism (280/2004/EC) – key issues*  
- *The EU Implementing Provisions (2005/166/EC) – key issues*  
- *Discussions and questions*
- 12:30 – 13:30 *Lunch*
- 13.30 – 14:30 **Overview of legal and institutional arrangements for implementation of the MMD**  
By **Ricardo Fernandez**  
- *The EU GHG national system (roles and responsibilities of different institutions)*  
- *The EU QA/QC Programme (quality improvements)*

- *International review under the UNFCCC*
- 14:30 – 16:45      **RENA countries presentation of the inventory (preparation) process (in the framework of the UNFCCC)**  
 Outline of required 15 minutes presentation will be provided to ensure consistency of presentations
- *Presentation of Croatia*
  - *Presentation of Serbia*
  - *Presentation of FYR of Macedonia*
  - *Presentation of Turkey*
- 15:00 – 15:15      *Tea Break*
- *Presentation of Albania*
  - *Presentation of Kosovo under UNSCR 1244/99*
  - *Presentation of Montenegro*
  - *Presentation of Bosnia and Herzegovina*
- After each presentation possibility to ask questions*
- 16:45 – 17:00      **Wrap up and introduction to day 2**
- 18:30 – 20:30      *Dinner*
- DAY 2**
- 9:00                      *Welcome coffee*
- 9:15 – 10:15          **Development of GHG Inventory**  
 By *Liviu Gheorghe*
- Process of preparation of the NIR
  - Compilation of data according to the common reporting format (CFR)
  - Key challenges for the compilation of the EU inventory
  - Round table discussion
- 10:15 – 11:15          **Case study of annual inventory submissions of Denmark**  
**Ole Kenneth Nielsen**
- *UNFCCC requirements*
  - *EU requirements*
  - *Interrelations*
  - *Example*
- 11:15 – 11:30          **Coffee**
- 11:30 – 12:15          **Case study of annual inventory submissions of Slovak Republic**  
**Janka Szemesova**
- *UNFCCC requirements*
  - *EU requirements*
  - *Interrelations*
  - *Example*

12:15 – 13:15	<b>Lunch</b>
13:15 – 15.15	<b>Workshop/Discussion on RENA beneficiaries' needs in relation to implementing the provisions of the MMD,</b> (the countries will be instructed that in their 15-minute presentation before they should not anticipate this agenda item too much, in order to ensure that there is enough substance for discussion here) Three parallel working sessions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Session 1: Facilitated by Liviu Gheorghe</li><li>- Session 2: Facilitated by Janka Szemesova</li><li>- Session 3: Facilitated by Ole Kenneth Nielsen</li></ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <i>Institutional gaps and resources required in terms of manpower and expertise</i></li><li>- <i>Legal considerations in the countries to ensure implementation</i></li><li>- <i>Conclusions and Recommendations</i></li></ul>
15:15 – 15:30	<b>Tea</b>
15:30– 16.30	<b>Plenary presentation of results of parallel sessions</b> <i>Facilitated by Ricardo Fernandez</i>
16:30– 17.30	<b>Workshop conclusions and wrap-up</b> <i>Facilitated by Imre Csikós</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <i>Conclusions</i></li><li>- <i>Evaluation of meeting</i></li><li>- <i>Next RENA climate events</i></li></ul>



## **Annex 3**

### **Sheets**

(under separate cover)

Presentations to be found on [www.renanetwork.org](http://www.renanetwork.org)

## Annex 4

### POST-WORKSHOP EVALUATION

**FULL TITLE OF THE TRAINING: RENA WG2 CLIMATE CHANGE  
Activity 2.2 Implementation of Monitoring Mechanism Decision (280/2004/EC)**

*LOCATION OF THE TRAINING: Skopje, FYRoM*

*DATES: 30 June and 1 July 2011*

#### 1. Statistical Information

1.1	Workshop Session	Regional workshop
1.2	Trainer Name	Imre Csikos/ Liviu Gheorghe/Ricardo Fernandez/Ole Kenneth Nielsen/Janka Szemesova
1.3	Name and Surname of Participants (evaluators)	As per participants' list.

#### 2. Your Expectations

Please indicate to what extent specific expectations were met, or not met:

My Expectations	My expectations were met		
	Fully	Partially	Not at all
1. Information on Transposition and Implementation of MMD	4		
2. Better understanding of MMD	5	2	
3. Annex I countries requirements	2		
4. Development of GHG Inventories/NIR reports	3		
5. Exchange of experience between Rena countries		1	

#### 3. Workshop and Presentation

Please rate the following statements in respect of this training module:

Aspect of Workshop	Excellent	Good	Average	Acceptable	Poor	Unacceptable
1 The workshop achieved the objectives set	69%	31%				
2 The quality of the workshop material given to me was of a high standard	44%	50%	6%			
3 The content of the workshop was well suited to my level of understanding and experience	63%	31%		6%		
4 The practical work was relevant and informative	54%	35%	11%			
5 The workshop was interactive	63%	37%	12%			
6. The mix between theory and practise allowed sufficient	63%	37%				

opportunity to implement acquired knowledge and skills						
<b>Aspect of Workshop</b>	Excellent	Good	Average	Acceptable	Poor	Unacceptable
7 Trainers were well prepared and knowledgeable on the subject matter	<b>88%</b>	12%				
8 The duration of this workshop was neither too long nor too short	<b>63%</b>	25%	12%			
9 The logistical arrangements (venue, refreshments, equipment) were satisfactory	<b>63%</b>	31%	6%			
10 Attending this workshop was time well spent	<b>75%</b>	12%	12%			

#### 4. Comments and suggestions

I have the following comment and/or suggestions in addition to questions already answered:

Workshop Sessions: Very good presentation by Ole Kenneth Nielson (1). Very useful (2), Interesting (1)

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Trainers: Excellently prepared (1), Very good (1)

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Workshop level and content: Good (1), Excellent (1)

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Other:

1) More practical aspects included in the future (1)

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2)

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3)

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