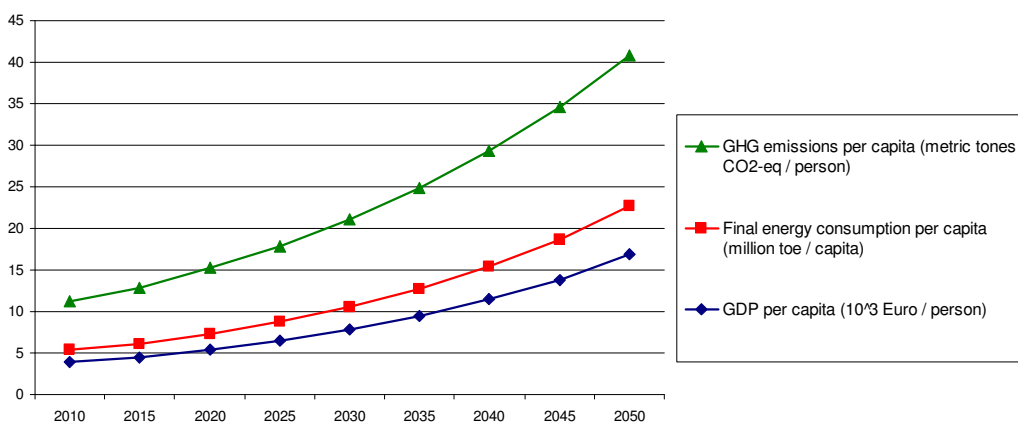


General Information

Table 2: Emission Trading

CDM	
Project priorities	Energy and agricultural sector Waste management sector; Forestry sector – Reforestation
Pertinent authority	The Designated national Authority for CDM http://80.93.243.155/DNA/index_en.html
Registered projects	6 in total (1 Natural gas, 1 Landfill power, 1 Manure, 3 Wind) (cdmpipeline.org)



Graph 3: Trends of national indicators (Current policy mixture)

National Contact Points

Ministry of Energy, Development and Environmental Protection of Republic of Serbia:

<http://www.merz.gov.rs/en>

Ministry of Natural Resources, Mining and Spatial Planning: <http://www.mprpp.gov.rs/en/>

Energy Agency of the Republic of Serbia: <http://www.aers.rs>

Agency for Environmental Protection: <http://www.sepa.gov.rs>

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The FP7 funded project PROMITHEAS – 4, with three (3) years duration, aimed at the development and assessment of Mitigation / Adaptation climate change policy portfolios for 12 countries with developing economies. In close cooperation with the governments of the beneficiary countries, scientists from academic institutions located in 14 countries developed policy mixtures based on the existing official policies and data, and further to that, gained and transferred know – how among scientists, policy and decision makers and market stakeholders.

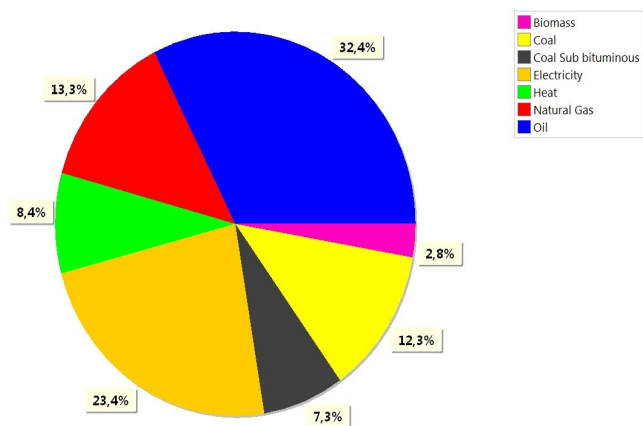


Country Overview (2010)

Surface area: 29.743 km²
 Population (in million): 3,262.600
 Growth rate of GDP real: 2,1%
 GDP per capita (Euro per person): 2,115
 GHG emissions per capita (in metric tones CO₂ eq.): 1,175
 Gross inland consumption per capita (in toe): 0,478

Abbreviations

- CDM:** Clean Development Mechanism
- EE:** Energy Efficiency
- FP7:** Seveth Framework Programme
- GHG:** Green House Gas
- GIS:** Green Investment Scheme
- GDP:** Gross Domestic Product
- Ji:** Joint Implementation
- Km:** kilometers (1.000 meters)
- M/A :** Mitigation / Adaptation
- RES:** Renewable Energy Sources
- Toe:** tonnes of oil equivalent
- UNFCCC:** United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change



Graph 1: Fuel percentages in Final Energy Demand (2010)



Climate Change Policy

Ratified international agreements

UNFCCC – 12 March 2001; Kyoto

Protocol – 19 October 2007

National Targets

GHG: Serbia as a non-Annex I country has no obligation to reduce its GHG emissions under the Kyoto Protocol.

RES: 27% of RES in gross final energy consumption by year 2020

EE: the final energy consumption in 2018 is intended to be 9% less compared to that of year 2008

Other: none

Policy instruments implementation

Mitigation sector

Buildings: none

Industry: Combined type of standards

Transport: none

Energy: Economic instrument - Subsidy (Feed-in-tariffs); Regulatory instrument

Adaptation sector

Agriculture, Forestry, Water Management: none

Table 1: Sectors with perspectives in RES and EE

	Energy	Residential	Construction	Industrial	Service	Transport
RES	X	X	-	-	-	X
EE	X	X	-	X	X	X

Policy Mixtures

During PROMITHEAS – 4 project, three (3) scenarios were developed, Business as Usual (BAU), Optimistic (OPT) and Pessimistic (PES), that concluded to three policy mixtures, the Current, Enhanced and Conservative.

Current

This mixture concerns policy instruments that were implemented before 31st December 2010. It is a mainly mitigation policy mixture.

The GHG emissions are increased compared to those of year 2000 by 78%. The RES share in gross final energy consumption for year 2020 is 3% (due to the absence of supportive mechanisms) and in electricity generation 23.16%. The final energy consumption in 2020 will be increased by 37% compared to that of year 2008.

Conservative

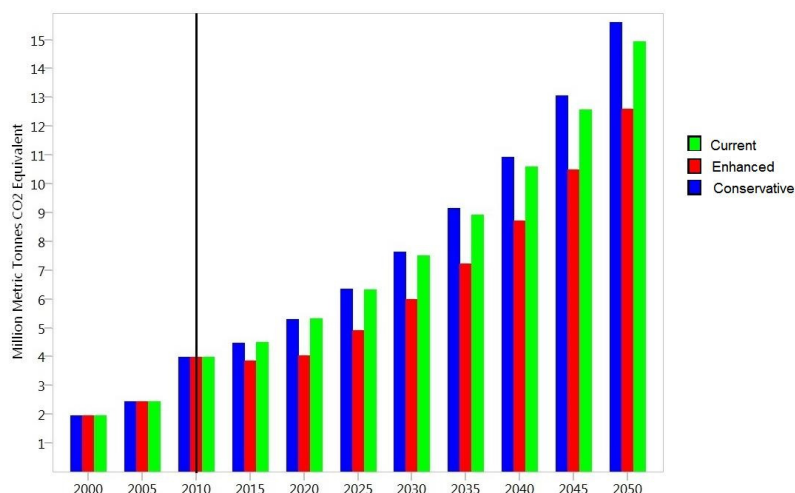
It is structured by: i) the M/A policy instruments that the country has set into force after 1st January 2011; ii) no other additional policy instruments apart from those already decided to be implemented and in line with the EU climate change policy; the EU policy instruments will be adjusted to the needs and priorities of the examined country and iii) the minimum exploitation of the potential in EE and RES focusing mainly on sectors with the highest potential in EE and the most promising for the country types of RES.

GHG emissions in Serbia will increase by approximately 64% in 2020 compared to those of year 2000. The share of RES in gross final energy consumption in 2020 will be 4.1%, and 25.2% in electricity production. The final energy consumption in 2020 will be increased by 30% compared to that of year 2008, but is less by 5% compared to BAU for the same year.

Enhanced

It is structured by: i) the mitigation/adaptation policy instruments that the country has set into force after 1st January 2011; ii) additional policy instruments in line with the EU climate change policy that can be adjusted to the needs and priorities of the examined country and iii) the maximum exploitation of the potential of the country in energy efficiency and RES.

GHG emissions in Serbia will increase by approximately 49% in 2020 compared to those of year 2000. The share of RES in gross final energy consumption in 2020 will be 7.6%, and 27% in electricity production. The final energy consumption in 2020 will be increased by 23% compared to that of year 2008, but is less by 10% compared to BAU for the same year.



Graph 2: Historical and projected GHG emissions, according to the 3 policy mixtures

Research needs and gaps related Climate Change policy issues

Lack of complete data for certain sets of variables in developing M/A policy portfolios; no available information about climate change impacts, inadequate national implementation network, lack of capacity building building on development and assessment of climate change M/A policy portfolios.