

# WECOOP NEWS BULLETIN

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

European Union – Central Asia Water, Environment and Climate Change Cooperation (WECCOP)

The EU renewed the project “**European Union – Central Asia Water, Environment and Climate Change Cooperation (WECCOP)**” in October 2019 to run for three and a half years. The project continues strengthening the policy dialogue on sustainable development between the CA partner countries and facilitating their cooperation with the EU on environment and climate change. Specifically, the project efforts are focused on improving and rationalising policies and enhancing the capacities of national ministries and government agencies working in relevant fields.

The WECCOP project aims to enhance environment, climate change and water policies in Central Asia through **approximation to EU standards and to promote green investments** in relevant sectors with the aim of contributing to measurable reductions in man-made pollution, including CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

**Priority areas** for consultations and cooperation include **environmental governance, circular economy and sustainable consumption and production, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and water resources management.**

The WECCOP News Bulletin provides brief information on the recent developments in EU policies and legislation, as well as on new relevant reports and studies published by the European Environment Agency, OECD or other specialized agencies (UNECE, WHO, IEA). Special attention is paid to the documents developed under the umbrella of the European Green Deal.

Detailed information on the WECCOP project is available at the project website <https://wecoop.eu>.

## 2. COP15

The **15th Conference of the Parties to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (COP15)** took place from 7 to 19 December 2022 in Montreal, Canada. On 19 December 2022, world leaders adopted the historic **Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework**, which contains goals and targets to protect and restore nature.

### Key results

The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework has **clear, measurable goals and targets**, with complete monitoring, reporting and review arrangements to track progress. It is complemented by a **robust resource mobilisation package** and commits the global community to actions to protect and restore nature and remove pollution.

The Kunming-Montreal biodiversity agreement includes key global targets to

- **Restore 30 % degraded ecosystems** globally (on land and sea) by 2030
- **Conserve and manage 30 %** areas (terrestrial, inland water, and coastal and marine) by 2030
- **Stop the extinction** of known species, and by 2050 reduce tenfold the extinction risk and rate of all species
- Reduce **risk from pesticides by at least 50 %** by 2030
- Reduce **nutrients lost to the environment by at least 50 %** by 2030
- Reduce **pollution risks** and **negative impacts of pollution from all sources by 2030** to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystems
- **Reduce global footprint of consumption by 2030**
- **Sustainably manage** areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry and substantially increase **agroecology and other biodiversity-friendly practices**
- Tackle climate change through **nature-based solutions**
- Reduce the rate of introduction and establishment of **invasive alien species** by at least 50 % by 2030
- Secure the safe, legal and sustainable **use and trade of wild species** by 2030.

The deal will also significantly increase **finance for biodiversity** from all sources (domestic, international – both public and private) **mobilising at least USD 200 billion per year by 2030**. It also addresses subsidies harmful to biodiversity. A new Fund established under the Global Environment Facility will be open to financing from all sources.

**The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework – full text:**

Link (English): <https://bit.ly/3QKOZBB>

Link (Russian): <https://bit.ly/3QGrppC>

### Next steps

All countries must now implement the framework through domestic and international action.

Before the next COP in 2024, all countries have to prepare updated National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and National Biodiversity Finance Strategies.

The next COPs will consider if the cumulative impact of the national actions is sufficient to reach the global goals and targets for 2030 and 2050.

In parallel to policy action, countries and multilateral financial institutions will now work to mobilise financing.

### EU at COP15

The EU formed alliances and initiatives to help deliver the Global Biodiversity Framework on the ground. During the conference, the EU

- increased financing for biodiversity from all sources, with a number of Member States and several other countries
- joined key initiatives to help partner countries strengthen capacities and knowledge to deliver the Global Biodiversity Framework
- signed an agreement with Guyana on sustainable trade of legal timber

**Ms Ursula von der Leyen, President of the European Commission, stated that:**

*"I welcome the historic outcome of COP15. This agreement provides a good foundation for global action on biodiversity, complementing the Paris Agreement for Climate. Now the world has a double track of action for a sustainable global economy by 2050. Indeed, more than half of global GDP depends on ecosystem services.*

*The global community now has a roadmap to protect and restore nature, and use it sustainably – for current and future generations. And investing into nature also means fighting climate change.*

*It is very positive that we have both measurable targets, i.e. protecting 30 % of global terrestrial and marine areas, and restoring 30 % of degraded ecosystems, as well as a mechanism to finance their implementation with the Global Biodiversity Fund. The international community subscribed to an international solidarity package, particularly for the most vulnerable countries and the most biodiverse.*

*Throughout the full four years of these negotiations, the EU has worked to create space for an ambitious agreement. Now it is time for all countries to deliver on our nature goals for 2030 and 2050. The EU will stay the course. The European Green Deal, as Europe's growth strategy, puts us at the forefront of this global economic transformation."*

## 3. EU POLICIES AND LEGISLATION

### 3.1 NEW EU POLICIES

#### Commission Notice on the Guidance to Member States for the update of the 2021-2030 national energy and climate plans (NECPs)

This document offers guidance to Member States on the process and the scope of preparing the draft and final updated NECPs, notably by identifying good practices and outlining the implications of recent policy and geopolitical developments, within the legal framework established by the Governance Regulation, and in particular its Annex I.

Record high energy prices since the second half of 2021, exacerbated by Russia's unjustified and unlawful military aggression against Ukraine, give a strong impetus to accelerate the implementation of the European Green Deal and reinforce the resilience of the Energy Union by speeding up the clean energy transition and ending any dependence on Russian fossil fuels. **Those recent developments highlight the relevance of integrated planning for energy and climate policies.**

**The Regulation on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action (Governance Regulation)** establishes a flexible yet robust governance system for transparent and mutually reinforcing collaboration between the EU Member States and the European Commission. This helps ensure a consistent approach between energy and climate policies and coordinated action across Member States.

**The national energy and climate plans (hereafter national plans or NECPs) are the central strategic planning tool under the Governance Regulation.** The NECPs provide short, medium and long-term investment predictability, especially in uncertain times, and are crucial for mobilising the massive investment needed to achieve the collective ambition of climate neutrality and for having a fair and just transition, while preserving energy security and affordability. They help Member States deliver together on the energy and climate objectives under the European Green Deal, the European Climate Law and the Fit for 55 package of proposals including the higher ambition on energy efficiency and renewable energy as well as the EU's international commitments under the Paris Agreement.

**The NECPs also play a key role in delivering on the REPowerEU plan, in the light of the increased challenges for a more resilient Energy Union.** Since the start of the energy price rise in mid-2021, the EU has adopted a comprehensive and tailored emergency response to address the energy crisis, triggered by the latest geopolitical developments. This will reshape the Energy Union in the run-up to 2030 and beyond. National plans must capture the critical challenges of energy security and affordability. This includes the need to swiftly

diversify energy supply, to develop a consistent timetable for gas storage, to reflect the emergency demand reduction and emergency intervention to address high energy prices and enhance solidarity.

**Member States shall update their national plans for 2021-2030 by June 2023 (draft plans) and June 2024 (final plans).** Considering the significantly evolved policies and geopolitical circumstances in energy and climate since the preparation of the initial NECPs in 2019-2020, the updates should focus on the need for more ambitious climate action, a faster clean energy transition, and increased energy security. The updated NECPs should allow the EU to move towards a more resilient and sustainable Energy Union, including by rapidly reducing dependence on Russian fossil fuels, while leaving no one behind.

#### Principles and good practices for updating national energy and climate plans

- Set higher ambition to speed up the green transition to climate neutrality and reinforce resilience of the energy system in line with the Climate Law, Fit for 55 package and REPowerEU. Particular attention should be devoted to renewable energy, energy efficiency, energy security, and curbing greenhouse gas emissions.
- Strengthen planning within the NECPs to ensure a fair and just transition, mitigating social and employment impacts, tackling labour and skills shortages, reducing energy poverty, and ensuring affordable access to essential services for all.
- Provide national objectives and targets, including on funding, that show concrete pathways to 2030 and to 2050, in alignment with the national long-term strategies. Integrate adaptation goals and reflect them wherever relevant in the five dimensions of the updated NECPs.
- Set out objectives and targets to reduce methane emissions and integrate increased targets as well as mitigation and adaptation measures in the land-use, forestry and agriculture sectors, with regard to CO<sub>2</sub> and non-CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and carbon removals. Exploit synergies between the energy and digital agenda to trigger the digitalisation of the energy system.
- Improve the research, innovation and competitiveness dimension in particular with specific targets and objectives while integrating the diversification of production capacity and the skills development to accelerate the clean energy transition.
- Engage in wide and inclusiveness consultation with civil society, local authorities, social partners, and sectoral stakeholders early in the process.
- Strengthen regional cooperation as an integral aspect of the national plans: in particular regarding the Energy



Security dimension, to identify consistent policies and in-depth solidarity.

- Explore synergies between the objectives, targets and contributions, and policies and measures of the five dimensions of the Energy Union.
- Draw lessons from the initial NECPs, their assessment from the Commission and the status of their implementation, to identify gaps and areas for improvements towards increased ambition and delivery.
- Ensure consistency with other planning instruments and reflect the relevant policies, measures and investments in the updated NECPs.
- Formulate a comprehensive, updated and granular analytical basis, embedding economic, employment, social, research, innovation, competitiveness and environmental impacts as well as the contribution that will be made by the circular economy.
- Provide a detailed financing plan addressing the investment needs for each of the five dimensions, through the cost-efficient use of public budget support and the mobilisation of private investment, including via financial instruments and innovative financing schemes.
- Take into consideration and ensure consistency with the Country Specific Recommendations issued in the context of the European Semester.

Document: **Commission Notice on the Guidance to Member States for the update of the 2021-2030 national energy and climate plans 2022/C 495/02, C/2022/9264**

Link (English): <https://europa.eu/!vrtbfr>

## 3.2 NEW EU LEGISLATION

### 3.2.1 Legislation in Force

#### BAT Conclusions: Textiles industry

These BAT conclusions concern the following activities specified in Annex I to Directive 2010/75/EU:

6.2.: Pre-treatment (operations such as washing, bleaching, mercerisation) or dyeing of textile fibres or textiles where the treatment capacity exceeds 10 tonnes per day.

6.11.: Independently operated treatment of waste water not covered by Directive 91/271/EEC, provided that the main pollutant load originates from activities covered by these BAT conclusions.

These BAT conclusions also cover the following:

- The following activities when they are directly associated with activities specified in point 6.2 of Annex I to Directive 2010/75/EU:
  - coating
  - dry cleaning
  - fabric production
  - finishing
  - lamination
  - printing
  - singeing
  - wool carbonising
  - wool fulling
  - spinning of fibres (other than man-made fibres)
  - washing or rinsing associated with dyeing, printing or finishing.
- The combined treatment of waste water from different origins, provided that the main pollutant load originates from activities covered by these BAT conclusions and that the waste water treatment is not covered by Directive 91/271/EEC.
- On-site combustion plants that are directly associated with the activities covered by these BAT conclusions, provided that the gaseous products of combustion are put into direct contact with the textile fibres or textiles (such as direct heating, drying, heat-setting) or when radiant and/or conductive heat is transferred through a solid wall (indirect heating) without using an intermediary heat transfer fluid.

BAT associated air pollutants channelled emission levels are laid down for dust, ammonia, TVOC and formaldehyde.

BAT associated emission levels for direct and indirect discharges of waste water are laid down for Total suspended solids (TSS), Total organic carbon (TOC), Chemical oxygen demand (COD), Hydrocarbon oil index (HOI), Metals (Sb, Cr, Cu, Ni, Zn), Total phosphorus (TP), Total nitrogen (TN) and Sulphide (S2-).

Besides, BAT associated environmental performance levels are laid down for specific energy consumption (energy efficiency), specific water consumption, specific wool grease recovery level, caustic soda recovery level.

Document: **Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/2508 of 9 December 2022 establishing the best available techniques (BAT) conclusions, under Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on industrial emissions, for the textiles industry**

Link (English): <https://europa.eu/!Qd4WXc>

## Council Regulation laying down a framework to accelerate the deployment of renewable energy

This Regulation establishes temporary rules of an emergency nature to accelerate the permit-granting process applicable to the production of energy from renewable energy sources, with a particular focus on specific renewable energy technologies or types of projects which are capable of achieving a short term acceleration of the pace of deployment of renewables in the Union.

This Regulation applies to all permit-granting processes that have a starting date within the period of its application and is without prejudice to national provisions establishing shorter deadlines than those laid down in Articles 4, 5 and 7.

Member States may also apply this Regulation to ongoing permit granting processes which have not resulted in a final decision before 30 December 2022, provided that this shortens the permit granting process and that pre-existing third party legal rights are preserved.

In particular, this Regulation covers:

- Accelerating the permit-granting process for the installation of solar energy equipment
- Repowering of renewable energy power plants
- Acceleration of the permit-granting process of renewable energy projects and for related grid infrastructure which is necessary to integrate renewables into the system
- Acceleration of the deployment of heat pumps
- Timelines for the permit-granting process for the installation of solar energy equipment, the repowering of renewable energy power plants and for the deployment of heat pumps.

Document: **Council Regulation (EU) 2022/2577 of 22 December 2022 laying down a framework to accelerate the deployment of renewable energy**

Link (English): <https://europa.eu/n7bkqc>

### 3.2.2 Legislation in progress

#### Proposal for a regulation on deforestation-free products

Once adopted and applied, the new regulation will ensure that a set of key goods placed on the EU market will no longer contribute to deforestation and forest degradation in the EU and elsewhere in the world. Since the EU is a major economy and consumer of these commodities, this step will help stop a significant share of global deforestation and forest degradation, in turn reducing

greenhouse gas emissions and biodiversity loss.

When the new rules enter into force, all relevant companies will have to **conduct strict due diligence if they place on the EU market**, or export from it: **palm oil, cattle, soy, coffee, cocoa, timber and rubber as well as derived products** (such as beef, furniture, or chocolate). These commodities have been chosen on the basis of a thorough impact assessment identifying them as the main driver of deforestation due to agricultural expansion.

The new regulation sets strong mandatory **due diligence rules for companies** that want to place relevant products on the EU market or export them. Operators and traders will have to prove that the products are both deforestation-free (produced on land that was not subject to deforestation after 31 December 2020) and legal (compliant with all relevant applicable laws in force in the country of production).

Companies will also be required to **collect precise geographical information** on the farmland where the commodities that they source have been grown, so that these commodities can be checked for compliance. Member States need to make sure that not complying with the rules leads to effective and dissuasive penalties. The **list of commodities** that are covered will be regularly reviewed and updated, taking into account new data such as changing deforestation patterns.

The Commission will run a **benchmarking system that will assess countries or parts thereof and their level of risk of deforestation** and forest degradation - a high, standard or low risk - also taking into consideration agricultural expansion for the production of the seven commodities and derived products. Obligations for companies will depend on the level of risk. This will also



help guide the EU's work together with partner countries on halting deforestation, while also paying particular attention to the situation of local communities and indigenous people.

Internationally, the EU will **step up its engagement**, both bilaterally with producer and consumer countries and in relevant multilateral fora, to ensure the new law is effectively implemented and to assist producer countries where necessary. The new rules will not only reduce greenhouse gas emissions and biodiversity loss, but also help secure the livelihoods of millions of people, including indigenous peoples and local communities across the world, who rely heavily on forest ecosystems.

Document: **Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the making available on the Union market as well as export from the Union of certain commodities and products associated with deforestation and forest degradation and repealing Regulation (EU) No 995/2010**; COM(2021) 706 final

Link (document, annexes, impact assessment):  
<https://europa.eu/TdPVcf>

## 4. REPORTS AND STUDIES

### 4.1 EUROPEAN ENVIRONMENT AGENCY (EEA)

**Advancing towards climate resilience in Europe — Status of reported national adaptation actions in 2021, EEA Report No 11/2022**

#### Key Messages

*Climate-related hazards, vulnerabilities and risks*

- Despite the variation in current and future climate change impacts across Europe, there are no significant differences between the key sectors affected in different Member States. Health, agriculture and food, forestry, water management and biodiversity are most often reported.
- New, multi-sectoral risk assessments were reported by a significant number of countries. However, they were complemented frequently by risk assessments that are sector-based or thematically-focused studies in scope.
- Legal requirements or political commitments to institutionalise periodic updating of national climate risk assessments are in place in several Member States. However, their systematic, comprehensive and regular renewal is the exception rather than the rule.

*Adaptation policies and priorities*

- Various policy instruments addressing climate change adaptation have been adopted. They reflect each

country's specific national circumstances in terms of governance structure and institutional frameworks.

- Most countries still rely on rather soft policies without legally-binding commitments, and on voluntary, informal, non-hierarchical cooperation. More and more Member States are using national climate laws to have more stringent legal instruments available to enforce their adaptation objectives and strategies.
- The social justice aspects of adaptation are not yet integrated in all countries. However, these increasingly important aspects aim to address the uneven distribution of climate risks, which affect vulnerable groups the most.

*Adaptation governance*

- The diversity of institutional arrangements and processes for steering adaptation policies across different government levels and sectors has increased, depending strongly on countries' overall governance set-up.
- Legal requirements to enforce horizontal policy integration are in place in only a minority of countries. The situation is the same for binding vertical governance frameworks engaging regional and local authorities into adaptation planning.
- Effective, multi-level governance embodies a variety of networks and a set of collaborative mechanisms across sub-national governments. Those networks and collaborations play an essential role in supporting local governments to develop and implement their local adaptation strategies and action plans.

*Implementation and financing*

- Mainstreaming of climate change adaptation into sectoral policies and regulatory frameworks is increasing.
- Adaptation is becoming an integral part of agricultural, urban, water, and disaster risk management policies, and sustainable development. Despite being embraced at the project level, integration into strategic environmental impact assessments at the programme or plan level is only partial when adaptation is mainstreamed.

The most reported measures deal with increasing adaptive capacity: activities that support awareness raising, capacity building, education and training, strategic project implementation, and adaptation at regional and local levels.

- Only a minority of national adaptation strategies and plans have budgets earmarked for financing the implementation of adaptation actions. Most Member States do not have dedicated national funds to finance the implementation of national or sectoral adaptation plans.

*Monitoring, reporting and evaluation*



- Monitoring, reporting and evaluation (MRE) is mainly used for the following three objectives: to gain a better understanding of policy implementation, to identify climate risks, and to measure the effectiveness of policies in reducing climate change impacts, risks and vulnerabilities.
- Using various methodological approaches and combining qualitative and quantitative data are key for effective MRE. However, few Member States report using or planning to use mixed methods, or participatory and indicator-based approaches to MRE.
- MRE has the potential to influence decision-making throughout the adaptation policy cycle. However, few Member States explicitly report how MRE is supposed to feed back into policy. More careful consideration of the role of MRE in the adaptation policy cycle would be beneficial.

Link (English): <https://bit.ly/3WeI59S>

## 4.2 ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD)

### Climate Tipping Points: Insights for Effective Policy Action

A tipping point is a critical threshold beyond which a system reorganises, often abruptly and/or irreversibly and a tipping element is an Earth system component that is susceptible to a tipping point. Key tipping elements include the collapse of the West Antarctic and Greenland Ice Sheets, the melting of the Arctic Permafrost, the collapse of the Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation and the dieback of the Amazon Forest. **The goal of this report is to review the state of knowledge on climate**

**system tipping points and to make recommendations for a wide range of stakeholders, on how climate risk management strategies can adequately reflect the risks of crossing tipping points.**

**The crossing of climate system tipping points may lead the climate to change regionally or globally, both by substantially affecting the Earth system and as a result of tipping cascades, leading to potentially catastrophic impacts. Tipping points impacts will also cascade through socio-economic and ecological systems over timeframes that are short enough to defy the ability and capacity of human societies to adapt, leading to severe effects on human and natural systems.** At the regional level, individual tipping points are associated with different types of potentially severe regional or local impacts, such as extreme temperatures, higher frequency of droughts, forest fires and unprecedented weather. At the global scale, tipping points would lead to world-wide impacts through e.g. contributing to additional greenhouse gas emissions into the atmosphere and temperature feedback loops or to faster sea-level rise.

Recent state-of-the-art research shows that important tipping points are already “possible” at current levels of warming and may become “likely” within the Paris Agreement range of 1.5 to 2°C warming, questioning the previously well-accepted notion that climate tipping points have a low probability of being crossed under low levels of warming.

In terms of climate mitigation, the existence of climate system tipping points means it is vital to limit the global temperature increase to 1.5°C, with no or very limited overshoot. This effectively reduces the number and shapes of possible emissions pathways towards 1.5°C and renders lenient interpretations of the Paris Agreement temperature goal incompatible with its resilience goal, as, in the face of tipping points, simply reaching the temperature target does not ensure a resilient planet and society.

Transformational adaptation is particularly important to build resilience and prepare for the potential severe impacts of crossing tipping points.

Technological development and innovation have a crucial role to play in contributing to a better understanding of the climate system in general as well as in the development and implementation of approaches to reduce and manage the risks of crossing climate system tipping points.

Link (English): <https://doi.org/10.1787/abc5a69e-en>



## Building Financial Resilience to Climate Impacts: A Framework for Governments to Manage the Risks of Losses and Damages

### Key findings

This report provides an analytical framework for governments to support the financial management of climate-related risks, in particular the exposure of governments to economy-wide losses and damages from physical risks linked to climate change. The goal is to support enhanced decision-making and action at the national and international levels, with the aim of helping governments, particularly in emerging market and developing economies facing budgetary and financing constraints, better manage the financial risks that they face from the expected increase in frequency and intensity of climate-related extreme events.

The report addresses the public financial management challenges that these climate-related risks present to governments in terms of fiscal risks. It examines the role of different public schemes, including budget reallocations, risk retention (e.g. reserve funds), risk financing (e.g. official finance, public debt issuance) and risk transfer mechanisms (e.g. insurance, catastrophe bonds) in managing fiscal risks, with due recognition to potential differences in fiscal resources and repayment capacities and other key factors that may influence financial strategies for climate risk, such as data availability, technical expertise, and the structure of fiscal arrangements across levels of governments.

The framework aims to provide guidance for central governments, regulators and international development community on preparing for climate-related losses and damages from a public financial management perspective, including for:

- Identifying and assessing climate-related risks, financial vulnerabilities, and financial implications for government;
- Reporting climate-related fiscal risks to promote transparency in public financial management;
- Promoting, investing and financing risk prevention, risk reduction and adaptation to reduce exposure and vulnerability;
- Protecting households and businesses through insurance and access to credit;
- Aligning incentives across levels of government by encouraging active risk management;
- Ensuring clarity in public financial assistance arrangements for households and businesses to mitigate future financial losses;
- Assessing budgetary capacities to fund relief, recovery, and reconstruction, including through budget reallocation;
- Assessing debt market borrowing capacities, including speed of access; and,
- Optimising financial tools under budgetary and financing constraints, within integrated frameworks of disaster risk management and reduction.

Link (English): <https://doi.org/10.1787/9e2e1412-en>

## Synergies and trade-offs in the transition to a resource-efficient and circular economy

The world's raw materials consumption is expected to nearly double by 2060. This is particularly alarming because materials extraction, processing, use and waste management lead to significant environmental pressures. A circular economy aims to transform the current linear economy into a circular model to reduce the consumption of finite material resources by recovering materials from waste streams for recycling or reuse, using products longer, and exploiting the potential of the sharing and services economy. This paper underlines the synergies policy makers can create between different resource-efficient and circular economy transition objectives when designing policy packages. It also highlights potential trade-offs that may arise in their implementation. The paper shows that the existing OECD policy analysis provides a toolkit for governments to take more ambitious actions toward a resource-efficient, circular economy. In addition, OECD modelling studies project that the transition can bring significant environmental gains while preserving economic growth and social objectives.

Link (English): <https://doi.org/10.1787/e8bb5c6e-en>

## 4.3 INTERNATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY AGENCY (IRENA)

### Renewables Readiness Assessment – The Kyrgyz Republic

The Renewables Readiness Assessment presents a set of short- to medium-term recommended actions to address key challenges and support the country in moving towards a diversified and climate-friendly energy system:

- Create a level playing field with energy tariff reforms
- Streamline the procedure for bringing renewable energy projects online
- Improve the feed-in tariffs
- Implement auctions for large capacities
- Enact policies to decarbonise end-use sectors
- Improve renewable energy resource mapping
- Develop long-term energy scenarios
- Establish comprehensive and ambitious renewable energy targets
- Adopt a standard power purchase agreement
- Introduce public-private partnerships
- Enhance institutional capacities
- Educate and train a skilled workforce

Link (English): <https://bit.ly/3iGaUi>

Link (Russian): <https://bit.ly/3W7765W>



## 4.4 INTERNATIONAL ENERGY AGENCY (IEA)

### Energy Technology Perspectives 2023

The Covid-19 pandemic and Russia's invasion of Ukraine have led to major disruptions to global energy and technology supply chains. Soaring prices for energy and materials, and shortages of critical minerals, semiconductors and other components are posing potential roadblocks for the energy transition. Against this backdrop, **the Energy Technology Perspectives 2023 (ETP-2023) provides analysis on the risks and opportunities surrounding the development and scale-up of clean energy and technology supply chains in the years ahead, viewed through the lenses of energy security, resilience and sustainability.**

Building on the latest energy, commodity and technology data, as well as recent energy, climate and industrial policy announcements, ETP-2023 explores critical questions around clean energy and technology supply chains: Where are the key bottlenecks to sustainably scale up those supply chains at the pace needed? How might governments shape their industrial policy in response to new energy security concerns for clean energy transitions? Which clean technology areas are at greatest risk of failing to develop secure and resilient supply chains? And what can governments do to mitigate such risks while meeting broader development goals?

**ETP-2023 will be an indispensable guidebook for decision-makers in governments and industry seeking to tap into the opportunities offered by the emerging new energy economy, while navigating uncertainties and safeguarding energy security.**

Link (English): <https://www.iea.org/reports/energy-technology-perspectives-2023>

## 4.5 THE EU-FUNDED WECOOP PROJECT

### Analytical review of biodiversity and significant ecosystems conservation priorities in Central Asia

Diverse natural objects and ecosystems, including vast steppes and extensive deserts, high mountains, meadows, forests and a huge variety of landscapes, the natural habitat of flora and fauna preserved intact – all these features allow us to speak about the uniqueness of ecosystems and biological diversity of Central Asia (CA).

The current conservation trends are set out in the relevant Conventions, including the Convention on Biological Diversity, the CITES, the Bonn, Ramsar and Bern Conventions, and the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. Ideas embodied in these fundamental documents concerning important aspects of biodiversity conservation have been further developed in the UN Sustainable Development

Goals (SDGs), the European Union Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 and the draft European Nature Restoration Law.

Building on the understanding that the CA states are committed to biodiversity conservation, the analysis of current legislation, and previous experience and results achieved in the course of environmental strategies implementation, this review developed by the expert team of the EU-funded WECOOP Project aims to determine the key areas and prospects for effective cooperation between the CA countries and the EU, developed with a view to the new concepts and responding to existing challenges, in order to combine fragmented actions into a system that would be in line with modern trends and best practices in international law and good governance and become a cooperation mechanism.

Link (English): <https://bit.ly/415p6BI>

Link (Russian): <https://bit.ly/3xB6bAK>

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