



## Effort Sharing Regulation - Capacity Building Support

The European Union's (EU) Effort Sharing legislation establishes binding annual greenhouse gas emission (GHG) targets for the Member States for the periods 2013–2020 and 2021–2030. These targets concern emissions from most sectors not included in the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS). To support Member States in achieving their targets, DG-CLIMA is running the **Capacity Building project to Facilitate Implementation of the Effort Sharing Legislation** project.

The specific objectives of the project are to:

- Identify and share good practices of policies and measures in the Member States which reduce emissions in effort sharing sectors;
- Improve Member States' capacity for performing policy evaluations in particular ex-post evaluations; and
- Support Member States in developing and putting in place appropriate policy measures.

As part of this, tailored **Capacity Building Support** is being offered to Member States. The aim is to support policy makers make real progress with the development and implementation and/or ex-post evaluation of their policies, putting them in a much stronger position to deliver their targets under the effort sharing legislation.

Types of support offered include:

- Webinars
- Tailored workshops
- Advice on methodologies or tool use for policy evaluation
- Support with screening and initial assessment of promising policy options
- Advice on adapting existing good practice from other Member States on policy design and implementation or evaluation
- Reviewing ex-post policy evaluation steps
- Matching practitioners for peer-to-peer networking on policy design and implementation or evaluation
- Country visit

The support can be in any sector covered by the Effort Sharing Regulation, including:

- Agriculture
- Transport
- Buildings
- Waste
- Cross-sectoral aspects such as taxation and other financial instruments

Support will be provided may range between 5 to 20 working days in duration and will be available to a maximum of ten Member States.

Examples of support already being delivered:

- **Estonia** – The Estonian Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Rural Affairs have identified improving manure management through using anaerobic digestion (AD) plants as a promising option for reducing GHG in the Agriculture sector. Biogas production has increased in Estonia however policy development is needed to expand anaerobic digestion and support biomethane production. This support package will therefore build capacity in the design and implementation of measures to support this technology, considering both the technical, environmental and economic aspects.
- **Bulgaria** - Ministry of Environment and Water in Bulgaria have been awarded budget for a multiple sector package, focusing on the review and prioritisation of new policies in agriculture, transport sector and cross-cutting sectors. As part of this, the consultant team will support the delivery and use of an evaluation framework in these sectors through a series of workshops. It is expected that this framework will be transferrable, and aid future policy assessment and planning.
- **Luxembourg** - Two thirds of Luxembourg's non-ETS emissions result from the transport sector. The support will build knowledge on how to analyse impacts of existing road transport policy measures on GHG emissions. Decomposition analysis has been identified as a more robust approach than the existing models. As a result of the work, the team in Luxembourg will gain greater understanding of the the impact of different road policies on CO2-emissions. The capacity building will also enable the Ministry of the Environment, Climate and Sustainable Development to use continue to use and adapt decomposition analysis methodology in the future.
- **Poland** – The trend of GHG emissions from the transport sector has been of concern in Poland. As part of the project The National Centre for Emissions Management (KOBiZE) based in the Institute of Environmental Protection is receiving support in conducting ex-post analysis of their road transport package. This is focusing on building capacity in the development of a coherent methodology for ex-post evaluation of road transport PaMs, with a focus on understanding the impact of these measures on GHG emissions.

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