

INPUTS FROM THE STRUCTURED CONSULTATION ON THE FUTURE OF THE EASTERN PARTNERSHIP (EaP)
Summary of main elements related to Platform 3¹

ENERGY	TRANSPORT	ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE	Additional or cross-cutting elements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developing hydro energy (there is scope for greater hydro electricity generation that EU can support in a sustainable planned way which will have long term benefits) - Supporting infrastructural reforms (i.e. electricity and broadband connectivity) and harmonisation of regulatory framework principles (i.e. standards to meet safety regulations, quality control) - Supporting introduction of the 3rd EU Energy Package, including unbundling and the establishment of an independent energy regulator to promote competitive practices - Developing stimulating financial facilities for energy efficiency projects in residential buildings, public sector buildings and production processes in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Focusing on connectivity and quality infrastructure between the EU and EaP countries, in line with the EU's overall EU-Asia connectivity strategy. - Prioritising funding and investments that enhance the development of core transport networks and links among the EaP countries and with the EU. Support investments in infrastructure to address the needs of the green economy. - The TEN-T network extension to the East is a flagship initiative in this sense. It would be a great achievement, if at the next EaP Summit first investment projects in transport infrastructure will be announced and become priority in the post-2020 period - Identifying Flagship Infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementing a Green Agenda for the EaP. Urging the implementation of Agenda 2030 to strengthen sustainable development. - Enhancing Eastern Partners' ambitions to addressing the global challenge of climate change (environmental education, sustainable agriculture, environmental governance and legislation, integrated waste and water resource management). Support reporting on GHG emissions and determining NDC - Opening up the Commission's Green Deal to the EaP region - Mainstreaming environment and climate change across all post-2020 Deliverables and establishing environmental targets for each Deliverable - Introducing a new cross-cutting deliverable: <u>Climate</u> - A Green Deal: facilitating cooperation between national research institutions to encourage exchange of knowledge and research on climate change, sustainability, energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creating respective platforms at all levels where the EU and the EaP countries can cooperate in coordination of their decarbonisation strategies, in accordance with their commitments set out in Paris Agreement - The EU's EaP multilateral framework beyond 2020 should boost regionalisation by dedicating special resources facilitating cooperation in sectors that require cross-border cooperation and solutions – such as transport, interconnectivity, energy security, environmental protection, and climate change mitigation and adaptation. This can be achieved with more conspicuous support to existing programmes with a cross-border dimension. - Ensuring that the European Neighbourhood Instrument will account for increasing the expenses in training and

¹ This Summary reflects the views submitted by stakeholders during the structured consultation process. It is neither exhaustive nor comprehensive, and it does not represent or prejudge any future official position on the EaP.

<p>industry and agriculture.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementing energy exchange among countries to optimise load and generation capacities and improve the environmental output of the region and ensures security of supply - Improving connection between energy systems and energy grids - Investing more in energy interconnectors in EaP countries - Working further towards energy diversification to decrease the energy dependency of the region - Creating national agencies (where absent) which will deal with energy security issues - Increasing the affordability of energy and its clean share for the households - Creating a common roadmap towards the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal #7 (access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy) 	<p>EaP projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishing Special EU/EIB Agenda to connect EU Motorways with EAP in Belarus, Ukraine, Moldova and finish these missing highways inside EU territory by 2024 - Starting a process of accession of EaP countries to the Transport Community. - Exploiting the connectivity potential on the Black Sea (<i>The initiative to develop reliable feeder/ferry operations on the Black Sea between Georgia, Romania, Bulgaria and Ukraine will enhance trade and economic cooperation. Black Sea Undersea Electricity Transmission Line project goes hand in hand with the high priority of security of electricity supply</i>) - Extending the Trans-European networks to the EaP countries and progress towards the Common Aviation Areas - Launching EaP Connectivity Partnership 	<p>efficiency and green economy in EUMS and partner countries, setting a target of 100% access to potable water in all partner countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishing a separate platform on cooperation on environmental and climate change issues between AA countries (given the commitments on alignment with the EU acquis foreseen in the three AAs) - Strengthening the implementation capacity of EaP countries' environmental institutions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Include good environmental governance requirements into the conditions of financial, economic and sectoral support to the EaP countries o Insisting EaP governments work towards strong environmental institutions, o Establishing a monitoring mechanism on the implementation – not only on the adoption – of environmental laws adopted according to AAs and CEPA in EaP countries within the EaP Environment and Climate Change Panel including regular reporting o Providing more support for raising environmental awareness o Financing environmental measures on combating pollution and halting natural resources overuse, with domestic public environmental funds. 	<p>transfer of best practices in R&D in the sphere of connectivity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Boosting more leadership programs in ecology and energy - Creating an investment framework for the EaP bringing together all the actors concerned: EC, EIB, EBRD, ECB and bilateral donors. Such an investment framework for the Eastern Partnership would make it possible to finance crucial investments to provide these countries with sustainable and quality infrastructure (transport, energy, environment, and digital) and thus contribute to the growth and development of the EaP private sector. It would also offer the partner countries an alternative to the funding offered by other powers increasingly present in Eastern Europe in the field of infrastructure. - Cooperation in the areas like environment, energy, transportation could be strengthened into Partnership spaces. - EaP – either all or associated partners – attendance to some sectoral EU Council meetings (environment, energy) - EaP Ministries of Environment still lack adequate capacity to implement AA provisions, and therefore ensure proper environmental protection and fight climate change. Similarly, environmental
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Taking necessary lobbying efforts for the EaP countries to join the most important global clean energy forums with the support of the EU, such as Clean Energy Ministerial Conference - Supporting the projects aimed at increasing energy efficiency of the partner countries and better use of renewable energy potential - Implementing the extended TEN-T Indicative Investment Action Plan, adopting a similar pipeline of energy connectivity investment projects and deploying adequate resources for their meaningful follow-up - Scaling up the "green energy" portfolio, incl. energy efficiency - Continuing the work on energy resource diversification: the EU needs to complete the Southern Gas Corridor project - Facilitating the building of strategic gas and electricity interconnectors - Strengthening cooperation on energy matters in particular through the Energy Community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building on OSCE's Project on Promoting Green Ports and Connectivity in the Caspian Sea Region promotes sustainable connectivity in the Caspian Sea region - Modernising railways - Engaging Turkey to build Highway links to EAP Members in Southern Caucasus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enrolling ENI Annual Action Programmes in a climate strategy: 50% of European funding allocated to EaP countries must contribute to climate and environmental objectives - Developing effective financing models for environmental protection, green energy, climate protection and circular economy - Increasing green growth mentality, using environment friendly technologies - Involving EaP Civil Society Forum WG3, EaP Environmental Ministries and other relevant governmental stakeholders in the formulation of new deliverables at the very beginning of the process - Establishing an "EaP Year of Environment and Climate Change" - Strengthening national policies, EU projects and authorities to act as trend-setters and promote environmental-friendly actions - Launching joint competitions in areas that have so far shown less success i.e. environment and climate change - Developing financing facilities for greening of municipal public transport through introduction of low and zero emission vehicles 	<p>compliance and enforcement institutions remain inadequate.</p>
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<p>- Continuing LNG workshops organised for the EaP countries</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supporting transition to modern solid waste management systems with recycling components. - Addressing bad environmental and climate conditions (they are also a reason for migration) - Promoting ratification and implementation of UNECE multilateral environmental agreements (5) and recognising the need to strengthen the participation of civil society and the private sector in their implementation - Promoting the establishment of Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS) to support a regular process of environmental assessment - Continuing ECE Environmental Performance Review Programme, which is an effective and practical policy tool to support the achievement and monitoring of SDGs in the pan-European region - Making EaP Summits more environmental friendly, ensuring their ISO 20121 certification - Developing and enforcing sustainable forestry laws and improving forest governance - Increasing substantially environmental fees, fines and taxes to stimulate environmentally conscious behavior - Strengthening the implementation of reforms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o In cooperation with EaP governments, establishing a 	
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		<p>monitoring group on the implementation of the environment and climate change deliverables and involve EaP CSF WG3 representatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Actively promoting reforestation in EaP countries ○ Promoting renewable sources of energy other than hydropower, including projects on solar, wind, and biomass energy <p>- Strengthening the cooperation and assistance in the area of water resources management</p> <p>- Preserving the environment of the Black Sea coast and waters (the Black Sea and rivers flowing into the sea are all threatened by serious <u>plastic pollution</u>. Changing the culture so that waste dumping into the regions rivers will have immediate long term impact. This is a societal matter where EU has experience and can offer to encourage and support)</p> <p>- Support strengthening environmental and social standards in the mining sector to mitigate risks and improve sustainability and competitiveness of mining operations through: (1) policy engagement and advocacy; (2) reforming laws; (3) developing complementary support measures (particularly for local players) to build capacity within the private sector to meet tighter standards; and (4) supporting the introduction of best practices in natural resource transparency by firms and the government</p>	
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