

Network of EE Capitals

- 75 % of GHG are Generated in the Cities *
- Leadership Role of the Capital Cities



Zagreb - Croatia



Sarajevo – Bosnia and Herzegovina



Podgorica – Montenegro



Skopje - Macedonia



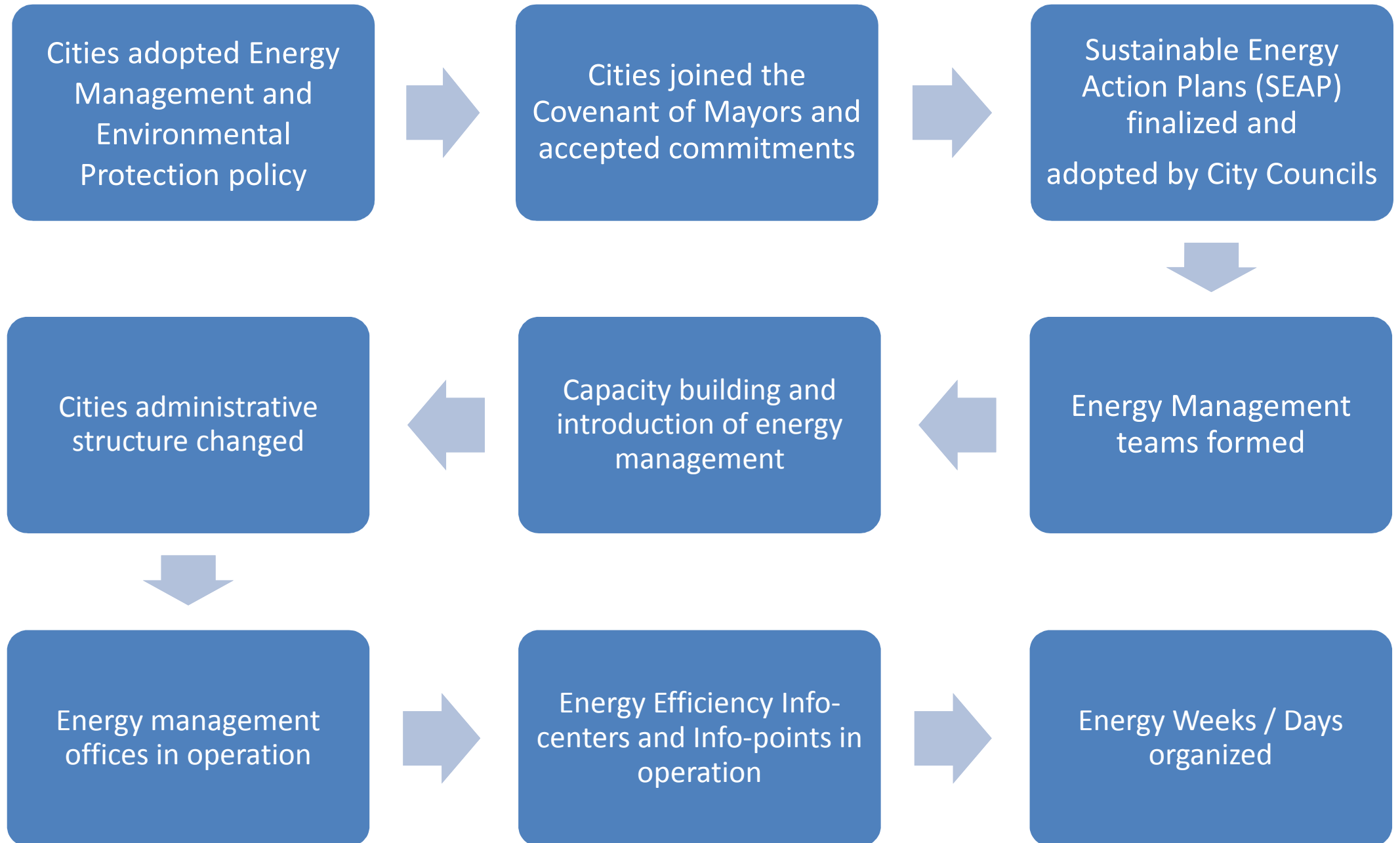
Tirana - Albania



Freiburg im Breisgau – Germany (model City)

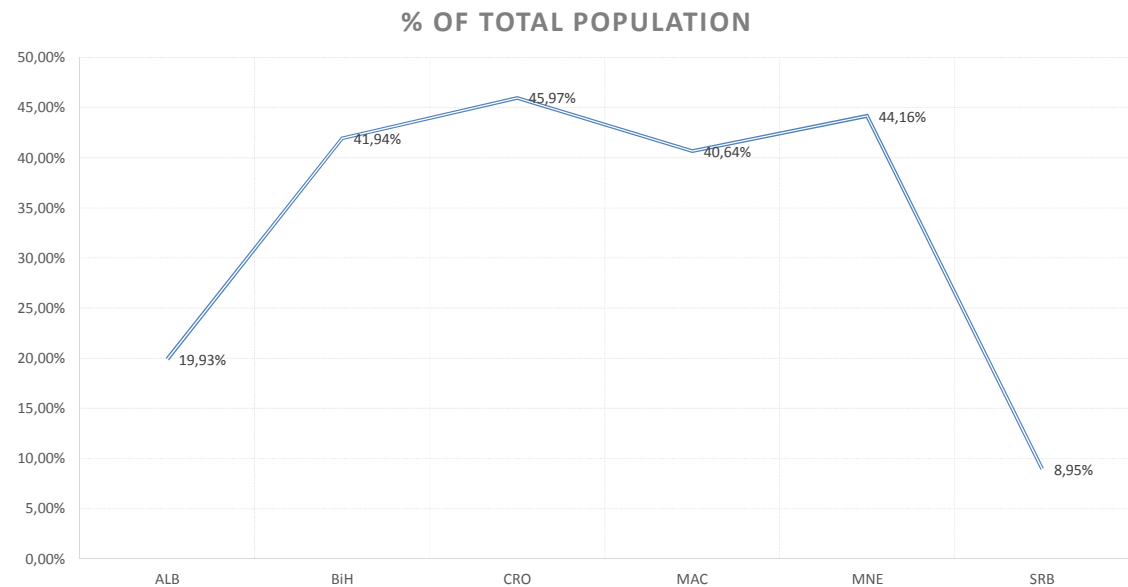
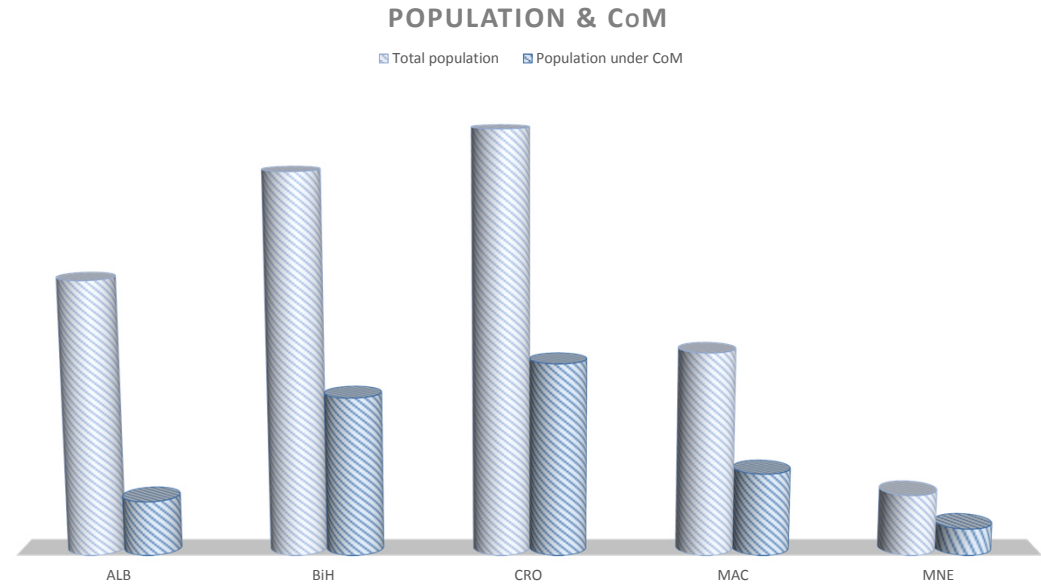
* *Regional policy contributing to sustainable growth in Europe 2020, Brussels, COM (2011) 17 final, Brussels, 2011.*

Achievements and activities



Covenant of Mayors in South East Europe

CoM Cities	
ALB	2
BiH	16
CRO	62
SER	9
MAC	4
MNE	5



Two Levels of Cooperation



**Regional
Cooperation**
Networking
Level
Peer to Peer



**City
Cooperation**
Implementation
Level

Framework of the Skopje SEAP

- **21% GHG Decrease compared to 2008 (appx. 41 KTCO₂)**
- **428 million EUR commitments and planned EE measures**
- **Achieving Sustainable Transport:**
 - Improving the efficiency of the commercial transport (7 Express roundabouts, Center for Traffic Control, New electric vehicles for the City, New parking scheme, Trainings for eco-driving);
 - Improving of the public and alternative transport (New bus fleet for public transport – 312 new busses, Introduction of Automatic Vehicle Location System, New bike renting scheme, Renting electric vehicles, 60km new bike lanes).
- **Energy savings and improved comfort**
 - Improving energy efficiency in public buildings (Reconstruction of appx. 70 public buildings in the municipalities and the City and Fuel switch in 20 schools);
 - Improving energy efficiency in residential buildings (Reconstruction of the facade and windows in appx. 120 residential buildings in the municipalities and the City).
- **Full reconstruction of the public light system** (Reconstruction of street light system and regulation, LED traffic lights and illumination of the City).
- **From waste to energy** (16 MW CHP).

Main Challenges & Obstacles

▪ General challenges

- Growing population and rising energy demand;
- Rising energy prices;
- Low awareness for EE in administration and among population in general;
- Inadequate access to energy statistics on local level.

▪ But also some obstacles

- Lack of initiative on national level;
- Financing of projects / activities;
- Monitoring, reporting and verification protocol;
- Legal framework.