

CEE and Fit for 55: A Critical Progress Analysis

REPORT

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A Critical Analysis of CEE Countries' Progress Towards the EU's Fit for 55 Goals

Analysis Of Czechia, Hungary, Poland, and Romania



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1. Introduction

1.1. The Purpose of the Report

This report aims to critically assess how four Central and Eastern European (CEE) countries - Poland, Czechia, Romania, and Hungary - are aligning with the objectives of the European Union's ambitious Fit for 55 package. The Fit for 55 initiative represents a comprehensive effort by the EU to address climate change and move towards climate neutrality, setting a target of reducing net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030, compared to 1990 levels.

1.2. Understanding the Fit for 55 Package

The Fit for 55 package is a suite of legislative measures designed to guide the EU towards climate neutrality by integrating all sectors of its economy into the climate action framework. Key components of this package include reforms in the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS), the introduction of new emissions trading systems for buildings and road transport, a Social Climate Fund, the Effort Sharing Regulation, and regulations on land use, forestry, and agriculture (LULUCF) among others. These components encompass regulatory, financial, and market-based tools to facilitate the transition to a sustainable, low-carbon economy (European Commission, 2021).

1.3. Rationale for Selecting Poland, Czechia, Romania, and Hungary

The choice of Poland, Czechia, Romania, and Hungary for this analysis stems from their unique positions and challenges in the context of the EU's climate goals.



1. **Poland:** Poland's Energy Policy until 2040, with its strategies for renewable energy development and broader climate policies, provides a critical case for examining alignment with the Fit for 55 objectives.
2. **Czechia:** Czechia's energy mix and renewable energy potential are pivotal in evaluating its contribution to the EU's climate targets under the Fit for 55 package.
3. **Romania:** The focus here is on the recent legislative changes favouring state projects in Romania, the progress in renewable energy developments, and the balance between state and private sector initiatives in relation to the Fit for 55 framework.
4. **Hungary:** Hungary's transition to clean energy, efforts in diversifying energy sources, and responses to energy security challenges will be analysed within the context of the Fit for 55 objectives.

These countries offer a diverse range of energy policies, economic backgrounds, and climate strategies, making them ideal subjects for a comprehensive analysis of the region's performance in relation to the Fit for 55 package. The insights gained from this report will be instrumental in understanding the strengths, weaknesses, and potential areas for improvement in the CEE Member States' efforts to align with the EU's climate ambitions.



2. Methodology

The methodology for this report encompasses a comprehensive approach to evaluating the alignment of Poland, Czechia, Romania, and Hungary with the EU's Fit for 55 package. The process includes several key steps:

1. Data Collection

- **Research:** Gathering data from a variety of sources including government reports, policy documents, academic studies, and news articles.
- **Statistical Analysis:** Reviewing statistical data from reputable sources such as the International Energy Agency (IEA), European Commission, and various national energy authorities.
- **SWOT Analysis Framework:** Utilizing a Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) analysis to assess each country's energy policies and initiatives.

2. Policy and Legislative Review

- **Evaluation of National Policies:** Analysing national energy policies, climate action plans, and other relevant documents to understand the strategic directions of each country.
- **Legislative Framework Analysis:** Assessing the existing and upcoming legislative measures in each country, particularly how they align with or deviate from the Fit for 55 package.

3. Comparative Approach



- **Cross-Country Comparison:** Comparing and contrasting the approaches and policies of the four countries to identify common themes and divergent strategies.
- **Benchmarking Against EU Standards:** Evaluating the progress and commitments of each country against the overarching goals and targets set by the Fit for 55 package.

4. Alignment Assessment with Fit for 55 Objectives

- **Analysis of Targets and Commitments:** Scrutinizing each country's commitments and targets in relation to the EU's objectives, focusing on emissions reduction, renewable energy adoption, and energy efficiency.
- **Identification of Gaps and Opportunities:** Highlighting areas where countries are excelling or falling short in their commitments and identifying opportunities for improvement.

5. Synthesis

- **Synthesis of Findings:** Integrating the collected data, comparative analysis, and SWOT insights to draw comprehensive conclusions and recommendations.



3. Country Analysis Section

The Country Analysis section of this report delves into the specific climate policies, energy initiatives, and overall strategic approaches of Poland, Czechia, Romania, and Hungary, with a focus on their alignment with the EU's Fit for 55 package.

3.1. Poland

3.1.1. Policy Background and Initiatives

Poland's energy profile has been traditionally dominated by coal, leading to high greenhouse gas emissions. Despite this, recent years have seen a significant shift towards renewable energy, especially in solar and wind power. This transition is crucial in the context of Poland's climate policies which have historically faced challenges due to a heavy reliance on coal and internal political dynamics. The government's initiatives have included support for renewable energy development and modernization of heating systems, but these efforts often lack a cohesive national strategy and are influenced by a focus on energy sovereignty. (Kardaś, 2023)

3.1.2. Analysis of Fit for 55 Alignment

Poland's alignment with the Fit for 55 package is multifaceted:

- **Renewable Energy:** The growth in renewable energy, particularly wind power, aligns with the EU's renewable energy targets. Poland has increased the share of wind power in its total electricity generation to 11%, a significant growth that supports EU's renewable energy objectives. (Maguire, 2023)



- **Coal Dependency Reduction:** The reduction in coal usage, although significant, still shows Poland's heavy reliance on coal for energy generation. The draft Energy Policy aims to further reduce this dependency, aligning with the EU's goal of decarbonizing energy systems .(International Energy Agency, 2022),(Maguire, 2023)

3.1.3. SWOT Analysis in Fit for 55 Context

- **Strengths:** Poland has witnessed a significant increase in renewable energy sources, with wind power's share of total electricity generation climbing to 11% by 2022, contributing to the EU's renewable energy goals (Reuters, 2023). Energy efficiency measures and CO2 emission reduction strategies have been proactive, with the government committing nearly EUR 200 billion to energy transition goals(Kardaś, 2023).
- **Weaknesses:** Despite these advancements, Poland's energy mix remains heavily coal-dependent, providing 69% of electricity in 2022. This reliance is compounded by the absence of a long-term energy strategy that unifies various policy directions (International Energy Agency, 2022).
- **Opportunities:** The transition towards a greener economy offers considerable economic and employment opportunities, notably in the burgeoning electric vehicles and green construction sectors, which is pivotal to realizing the EU's ambitions for sustainable growth (WWF,)
- **Threats:** Political volatility and substantial financial requirements for transitioning from a coal-based infrastructure present formidable barrier. The political will and investment needed to overhaul the energy system



are substantial, potentially hindering the attainment of Fit for 55 objectives (Kardaś, 2023)

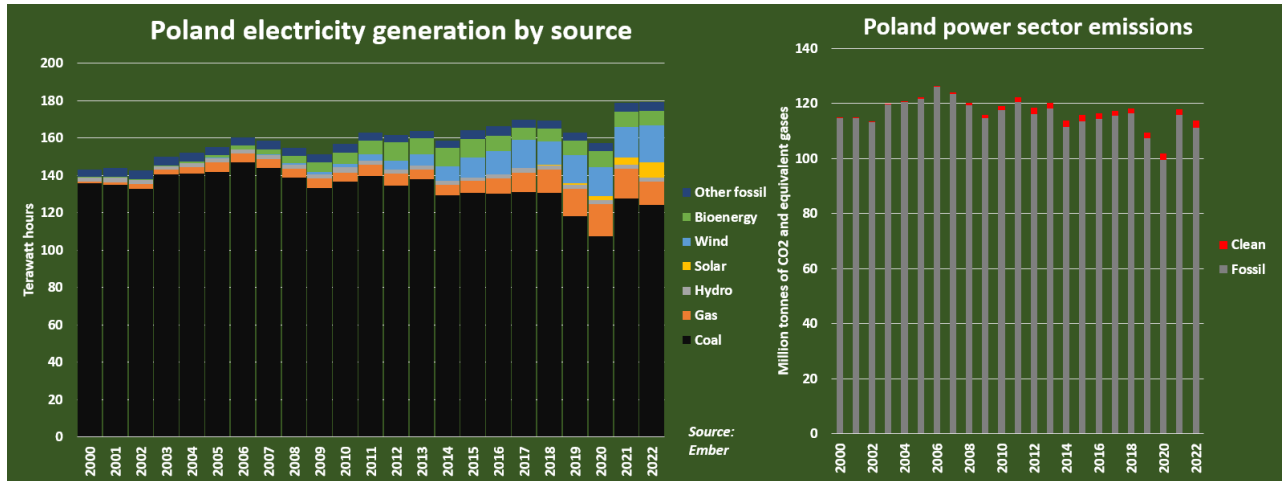


Figure 1 Poland electricity generation by source (Maguire, 2023)

The charts illustrate the significant strides Poland has made towards transforming its energy sector. The 'Poland Electricity Generation by Source' chart vividly showcases the diversification of Poland's energy mix over the past two decades, highlighting the steady increase in renewable energy sources, including wind and solar. Concurrently, the 'Poland Power Sector Emissions' chart demonstrates the downward trend in emissions from the power sector, reflecting the country's commitment to reducing its carbon footprint. These visual representations underscore the progress and ongoing efforts of Poland in aligning with the EU's Fit for 55 package objectives.



3.2. Romania

3.2.1. Policy Background and Legislative Initiatives

Romania has recently introduced legislative changes aimed at accelerating the development of state-led renewable energy projects. With GEO 91/2023, procedures for large-scale projects on state lands have been significantly streamlined, allowing for automatic changes in land use and direct concession rights for state entities. This legislative approach is designed to boost the country's renewable energy capacity, which reached 11,138 megawatts by the end of 2021, marking a commitment to expanding the renewable sector. However, these changes have also sparked concerns regarding market fairness and adherence to EU competition and state aid regulations (Diana Istov & Ecaterina Tanase, 2023).

3.2.2. Analysis of Fit for 55 Alignment

Romania's alignment with the EU's Fit for 55 package is evident through:

- **Renewable Energy Initiatives:** Supported by government policies, Romania has set an ambitious target to increase the share of renewable energy to 35% by 2030. The government's incentives for solar energy installation and the implementation of support mechanisms like the Contract for Difference scheme are poised to catalyse market growth, driving toward the EU's renewable energy objectives (Research and Markets, 2023).

3.2.3. SWOT Analysis in Fit for 55 Context

- **Strengths:** The government's renewable energy targets and policy support, coupled with a renewable energy capacity that has remained



above 11,000 megawatts, demonstrate a strong commitment to green energy transitions (Research and Markets , 2023)).

- **Weaknesses:** Legislative advantages given to state entities could lead to an uneven playing field, deterring private investments and potentially breaching EU state aid rules (Diana Istov & Ecaterina Tanase, 2023).
- **Opportunities:** With a projected CAGR of about 3%, Romania is well-positioned to meet its target of 30% electricity from renewables by 2030, providing significant opportunities for market growth in line with the EU's sustainable energy transition goals (Research and Markets, 2023).
- **Threats:** The preferential treatment of state entities might be perceived as discriminatory, raising the risk of legal challenges that could delay Romania's progress in meeting its Fit for 55 commitments (Diana Istov & Ecaterina Tanase, 2023).

3.2.4. EU Compliance and State Aid Rules

The European Commission has acknowledged Romania's compliance with EU state aid rules by approving the modifications to the aid scheme supporting high-efficiency cogeneration. This endorsement underlines the scheme's contribution to greenhouse gas emission reductions and the European Green Deal, ensuring long-term support for cogeneration plants up to 21 years, with a doubled budget to facilitate this support (Directorate-General for Energy, 2021)



Romania Renewable Energy Market: Renewable Energy Installed Capacity, in MW, Romania, 2014-2021

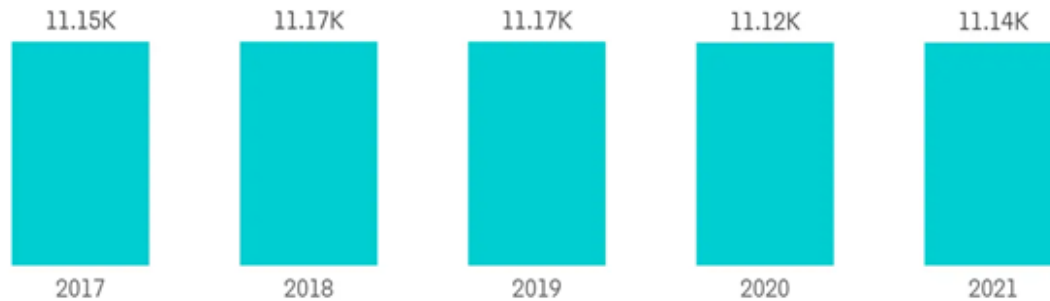


Figure 2: Energy Policy Background and Legislative Initiatives (Research and Markets, 2023)

Romania Renewable Energy Market (2014-2021)

Figure 2 illustrates the installed capacity of Romania's renewable energy from 2017 to 2021. Despite slight year-to-year variations, the capacity showcases a consistent foundation for the country's ambitious plans to increase renewable energy production. This commitment aligns with both Romania's strategic energy targets and the EU's objectives outlined in the Fit for 55 package (Research and Markets, 2023)



3.3. Hungary

3.3.1. Policy Background and Initiatives

Hungary has recently escalated its climate ambitions, legislating a carbon neutrality goal for 2050 and advancing the phase-out of coal by 2025. This strategy includes promoting solar photovoltaic (PV) deployment and upgrading nuclear reactors (IEA, 2022c). However, Hungary's National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) and the amendment of its recovery and resilience plan have raised concerns about the potential slowdown of energy transition and increased dependence on fossil fuels (Alexa Botar, 2023). Hungary's climate policy performance is notably low, ranking 53rd in the 2023 Climate Change Performance Index. This ranking reflects poor performance across categories such as GHG Emissions, Renewable Energy, and Energy Use.(CCPI, 2022)

The Hungarian government is focusing on strengthening the country's energy independence, especially following the geopolitical shifts in Europe due to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Measures include increasing domestic gas and coal production and exploring the extension of the Paks Nuclear Power Plant's life (IEA, 2022c). The share of renewable energy sources in gross final energy consumption has been increasing, exceeding the 13% target for 2020, but still below Hungary's 2030 ambition .

3.3.2. Analysis of Fit for 55 Alignment

Hungary is on track to meet its 2030 emissions target due to planned EU fund investments and market-based interventions. However, concerns exist that this path may not align with the 2050 climate neutrality target (András, 2023).



Hungary's energy policy anticipates a significant electrification increase in many sectors, especially transport, aiming for 50% by 2050 .

CCPI experts have noted a substantial decrease in Hungary's national climate policy performance, with no significant signs of commitment from the Hungarian government to reduce GHG emissions in line with the EU targets.

Hungary's commitment to nuclear energy and recent advancements in renewable energy, particularly solar PV, are positive steps. However, the country's heavy reliance on imported energy, particularly Russian gas and oil, poses significant risks to its long-term energy security (IEA, 2022c)

3.3.3. SWOT Analysis in Fit for 55 Context

Strengths Hungary's dedication to maintaining and expanding its nuclear generation capacity plays a crucial role in its low-carbon electricity mix. Notable progress in solar PV deployment has been a key strength (IEA, 2022c).

Weaknesses Hungary's high dependency on Russian energy imports is a critical weakness. Integrating a higher share of renewables into the national energy grid remains a challenge . The CCPI report highlights issues such as political discrimination against environmental NGOs and Hungary's noted role in blocking EU climate policies.(CCPI, 2022)

Opportunities There are opportunities to use uncommitted EU and domestic resources, estimated at HUF 10,600 billion, for climate action from 2023 to 2030 (András, 2023)Potential exists for developing geothermal and wind power and increasing energy storage capacity.



Threats Hungary's energy security is impacted by geopolitical risks and economic challenges associated with energy dependence. The current legislative framework might not support significant market-based commercial storage investments. Recent governmental policies, including a decree permitting clearcutting of forests in protected areas, threaten crucial carbon sinks and pose risks to agricultural production and food security.(CCPI, 2022)

3.4. Czechia

3.4.1. Policy Background and Initiatives

Czechia's energy policy is currently centred around a mix of coal and nuclear energy. The country is working to increase its reliance on renewable energy sources, aligning with broader EU climate goals(Government of the Czech Republic, 2022). The government has been actively promoting the development of renewable energy, especially solar power, and has committed to improving energy efficiency across various sectors. This includes measures like support for photovoltaic installations and developing smart energy solutions.(Expats.cz, 2023)

3.4.2. Analysis of Fit for 55 Alignment

Czechia is actively working to align its energy policies with the EU's emissions reduction targets under the Fit for 55 package. This includes updating its State Energy Policy and investing in renewable energy technologies. Transitioning away from coal remains a significant challenge for Czechia. The country plans to shut down coal-fired power plants by 2033, but this gradual phase-out may hinder its ability to meet more immediate climate targets.(Government of the Czech Republic, 2022)



3.4.3. SWOT Analysis in Fit for 55 Context

- **Strengths:** Czechia's investment in nuclear energy provides a stable, low-carbon power source. The country's potential for significant growth in renewable energy, particularly solar power, is a key asset. Efforts to improve energy efficiency, such as building renovations and development of smart grids, contribute to reducing energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions.(Expats.cz, 2023)
- **Weaknesses:** The plan to phase out coal by 2033 indicates a prolonged dependency on this high-emission energy source.Despite potential, the country needs to ramp up its investments in renewable energy, especially in wind power, to diversify its energy mix effectively.(Government of Czechia, 2023)
- **Opportunities:** The potential for adopting new renewable energy technologies and smart energy solutions presents significant opportunities for Czechia. Leveraging EU support and collaboration can provide additional resources and expertise for energy transformation .(Government of Czechia, 2023)
- **Threats:** The shift away from coal poses significant economic and social challenges, especially for regions dependent on coal mining. Maintaining energy security during the transition, especially in reducing reliance on Russian energy imports, is crucial.(Reuters, 2022)



4. Comparative Analysis

4.1. Approaches to Energy Transition and Renewable Energy

- **Poland and Romania:** In their journey towards renewable energy, Poland and Romania have chosen different paths. Poland is leveraging its geographical advantage by focusing on wind power, aiming to connect more than 6 GW of new solar photovoltaic (PV) systems by 2023, significantly expanding its solar capacity.(Anna Ivanova, 2023). Romania, influenced by its political and economic structure, is taking a state-led approach to renewable energy projects, with a notable portion of its energy capacity coming from wind and solar projects.(Filip & Company, 2023)
- **Czechia and Hungary:** Czechia's strategy is a mix of solar power and nuclear energy. The country is working on reducing its reliance on coal by setting a target to phase out coal-fired power plants by 2033.(Zachová, 2023) Hungary, meanwhile, is focusing on solar PV and upgrading nuclear reactors. Its approach is driven by the need for energy security and independence, especially in the context of geopolitical challenges in Europe.(IEA, 2022b)

4.2. Coal Dependency and Decarbonization Strategies

- **Poland and Czechia:** Both countries historically depend heavily on coal. Poland's coal dependency remains a challenge, but efforts are being made for a gradual reduction.(U.S Department of State, 2023) Czechia has a more aggressive strategy for moving away from coal, with a clear deadline set for 2033.(Zachová, 2023)



- **Romania and Hungary:** Romania's dependence on coal is lesser compared to Poland and Czechia, with a focus on renewable sources such as solar and wind.(Filip & Company, 2023) Hungary, facing legislative hurdles in expanding wind energy, is constrained in diversifying its energy mix, although recent efforts in solar energy are notable.(Attila Keresztes, 2023; Forgo, Damjanovic & Partners, 2023)

4.3. Policy Framework and Implementation Challenges

- **Legislative and Market Dynamics:** Romania's approach is characterized by government-led initiatives, simplifying procedures for renewable energy projects.(Beatriz Santos, 2023) Poland, conversely, is betting on market dynamics to upgrade its power grids to support renewable and nuclear energy, reflecting a more market-oriented approach.(Reuters, 2023)
- **Investment and Financial Resources:** There's a disparity in financial investment across these countries. Poland's grid upgrade is a significant financial undertaking(Reuters, 2023), whereas Hungary has been able to secure substantial EU funds to aid its energy transition.(European Parliament, 2023)

4.4. Energy Security and Independence

- **Poland and Hungary:** Poland's energy strategy is influenced by its need for energy sovereignty, especially given its heavy reliance on coal(U.S Department of State, 2023). Hungary's energy policy, on the other hand, is shaped by the geopolitical climate, particularly the supply challenges due to Russia's invasion of Ukraine.(IEA, 2022b)
- **Czechia and Romania:** Czechia's investment in nuclear energy is a strategic move towards self-reliance(IEA, 2020), while Romania's focus on



renewables is reducing its dependence on traditional fossil fuels.(Filip & Company, 2023)

4.5. SWOT Analysis Synthesis

- **Common Strengths:** All four countries show a commitment to increasing their renewable energy capacity and have supportive policy frameworks to various extents.(International Trade Administration, 2023; Ministry of Climate and Environment, 2021)
- **Diverse Weaknesses:** Poland's coal dependency remains a significant hurdle(U.S Department of State, 2023) , while Hungary struggles with energy import reliance and legislative barriers in wind energy development .(Forgo, Damjanovic & Partners, 2023)
- **Opportunities for Collaboration:** Sharing best practices in renewable energy technologies and grid management could be mutually beneficial.
- **Threats and Barriers:** Political instability, financial limitations, and geopolitical risks pose common challenges.

4.6. Alignment with Fit for 55 Objectives

- **Overall Alignment:** Each country exhibits a different level of alignment with the Fit for 55 package. Poland and Czechia are working on reducing coal dependency, while Romania and Hungary are increasing investments in renewables.(Filip & Company, 2023; IEA, 2022b; U.S Department of State, 2023; Zachová, 2023)
- **Potential for Improvement:** To better align with EU climate goals, these countries need to enhance their renewable energy investments and expedite coal phase-out, especially in the case of Czechia.



This analysis reveals that while Poland, Czechia, Romania, and Hungary are all committed to transitioning towards renewable energy, their approaches, challenges, and strategies are distinct. Understanding these differences is vital for the general public, policymakers, and stakeholders to appreciate the complexities involved in each country's energy transition. Tailored strategies, considering each country's unique energy landscape, challenges, and opportunities, are essential for aligning with the EU's ambitious climate goals. Collaborative efforts, informed by this analysis, and support from the EU are critical in ensuring a cohesive and effective approach towards the Fit for 55 targets. The need for shared learning, investment in renewable technologies, and a collective push towards energy independence and decarbonization is more crucial than ever.

5. Recommendations and Conclusion

5.1. Poland

1. **Robust Renewable Energy Expansion:** Poland should intensify its efforts in expanding its renewable energy sources. While the focus on wind energy is commendable, there is substantial potential in solar energy, as evidenced by the plan to deploy over 6 GW of new solar PV systems by 2023. This expansion needs to be supported by policy incentives and infrastructure development to ensure effective integration into the national grid.(Anna Ivanova, 2023)
2. **Strategic Coal Phase-Out:** Given Poland's significant reliance on coal, a detailed, phased, and strategic plan for coal phase-out is essential. This plan should not only set clear timelines but also incorporate measures for



economic and social support for regions and communities heavily dependent on the coal industry. It's vital to strike a balance between environmental objectives and socio-economic impacts.(U.S Department of State, 2023)

3. **Energy Efficiency Enhancements:** To complement the shift to renewables, there is a need for aggressive energy efficiency measures across all sectors. This includes modernizing industrial processes, improving residential energy efficiency, and investing in smart grid technologies.

5.2. Czechia

1. **Accelerating Investment in Renewables:** Czechia should significantly ramp up investments in renewable energy sources, particularly in wind and solar power, to reduce its dependency on nuclear and coal power. Incentivizing private investment in renewables, alongside public funding, can be a key driver in this transition.(IEA, 2020; Zachová, 2023)
2. **Transition Support for Coal Regions:** As Czechia moves away from coal, it is critical to support the affected regions. This involves developing new economic opportunities, retraining programs for the workforce, and ensuring community involvement in the transition process. The government should establish frameworks for this transition, providing financial and policy support where needed.

5.3. Romania

1. **Strengthening Grid Infrastructure:** Romania's increasing capacity in renewable energy necessitates a corresponding upgrade in grid infrastructure. This is crucial to manage the variability of renewable energy sources and ensure stable energy supply.(Filip & Company, 2023)



2. **Market Dynamics and Private Sector Engagement:** While Romania's state-led approach in renewable energy projects is notable, it's important to foster a competitive market environment. This includes clarifying regulations, ensuring transparency, and encouraging private investments to achieve a balanced and sustainable energy sector.(Beatriz Santos, 2023)

5.4. Hungary

1. **Diversification of Renewable Energy Sources:** Hungary should address its legislative barriers that hinder the development of wind energy. Additionally, exploring other renewable sources like geothermal and hydro power can diversify its energy mix and reduce dependency on fossil fuels.(Forgo, Damjanovic & Partners, 2023)
2. **Energy Efficiency as a Priority:** A national strategy focusing on improving energy efficiency, particularly in the residential and commercial building sectors, is crucial. This includes implementing building codes, incentivizing energy-saving renovations, and promoting energy-efficient appliances and systems.(IEA, 2022b)
3. **Advancing Energy Storage Technologies:** With the growth in renewable energy, Hungary needs to invest in energy storage solutions. This is vital to address the intermittency issues associated with solar and wind energy and to ensure a reliable energy supply.(IEA, 2022a)

5.5. Overview of Findings

The analysis of Poland, Czechia, Romania, and Hungary reveals a shared commitment but varying approaches and challenges in transitioning to renewable energy and reducing carbon emissions:



- **Poland** is making strides in wind energy but needs a more comprehensive approach to diversify its renewable energy sources and phase out its heavy reliance on coal.(Anna Ivanova, 2023; U.S Department of State, 2023)
- **Czechia's** investment in renewables is crucial, but it needs to balance its energy mix, moving away from coal and possibly reducing its dependency on nuclear energy.(IEA, 2020; Zachová, 2023)
- **Romania's** state-led renewable energy projects show promise, but there's a need for greater private sector involvement and grid modernization to support these initiatives.(Beatriz Santos, 2023; Filip & Company, 2023)
- **Hungary** faces unique challenges due to legislative barriers in wind energy development and must diversify its renewable energy portfolio while enhancing energy efficiency measures.(Forgo, Damjanovic & Partners, 2023; IEA, 2022a)

5.6. Implications for Fit for 55 Goals

The diverse strategies and progress levels of these countries have significant implications for the EU's Fit for 55 goals:

- **Integrated Regional Cooperation:** An integrated approach within the CEE region is essential for these countries to meet their climate goals effectively. Sharing best practices, technology transfer, and collaborative projects can facilitate this integration.
- **EU's Role in Tailored Support:** The EU can play a crucial role in supporting these transitions. This includes providing financial aid,



technical assistance, and policy frameworks tailored to each country's specific needs and challenges.

- **Focus on Equitable Transition:** A just transition is key to maintaining social and economic stability. This involves supporting communities dependent on fossil fuels, creating new job opportunities in renewable sectors, and ensuring broad stakeholder engagement in the transition process.



6. Conclusion

The journey towards renewable energy and reduced carbon emissions in Poland, Czechia, Romania, and Hungary highlights the complexity and diversity of the challenges and opportunities each country faces. While sharing a common goal under the EU's Fit for 55 package, their paths are distinct, shaped by national circumstances, resources, and socioeconomic factors. The need for bespoke strategies, coupled with regional cooperation and EU support, is crucial in ensuring that these transitions are not only successful in meeting climate goals but also in promoting sustainable economic growth and societal well-being. The shift towards renewable energy, underpinned by sound policy, investment, and societal support, is key to a successful and inclusive transition to meet the EU's ambitious climate targets.



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