

SKOPJE CLIMATE ASSEMBLY  
*DELIBERATION ON SCENARIOS FOR RES DEPLOYMENT*

Renewable Energy Sources – Scenario A (Current Situation - Do nothing)

**Scenario A:**

1. Limited Skopje homes have solar panels, symbolically reducing their impact.
2. Planning restrictions on solar panels, based on visual impact concerns, hinder widespread adoption.
3. Energy improvement does not target those in fuel poverty, neglecting broader pollution reduction.
4. Government-dependent funding limits the scope of energy innovation projects to combat pollution.
5. Centralized energy control does not prioritize measures for pollution reduction.
6. Small-scale community energy projects are uncommon, missing local pollution reduction opportunities.
7. Ineffective central heating systems lead to interruptions, increasing reliance on polluting alternatives.
8. Persistent industrial pollution significantly contributes to air pollution.
9. Limited State Environmental Inspectorate capacity results in inadequate control over polluters.

**Co-benefits:**

1. Proactive homeowners have the opportunity to sell electricity generated and can make XXX EUR per year.
2. Centralized energy control may provide stability in energy distribution and management.

**Trade-offs:**

1. Renewable energy growth is driven by those who can afford or profit from it, potentially exacerbating socio-economic disparities.
2. The cost of installing solar panels (XXX EUR) poses a financial barrier, limiting widespread adoption and the associated benefits.
3. Ineffective central heating systems with interruptions in service provision contribute to increased reliance on polluting alternatives, worsening air quality.
4. The scenario allows for persistent industrial pollution, leading to continued environmental degradation and health risks.
5. The limited capacity of the State Environmental Inspectorate to control and monitor polluters results in challenges in enforcing environmental regulations.
6. A lack of public awareness about the link between renewable energy and air quality improvement impedes collective efforts to address pollution.

Renewable Energy – Scenario B (Moderate Progress)

**Scenario B:**

1. A growing number of Skopje homes embrace solar panels, positively impacting air pollution reduction efforts.
2. Energy improvement initiatives extend beyond fuel poverty, targeting a broader audience for comprehensive pollution reduction.
3. Energy innovation projects receive funding from various sources, promoting a diversified approach to combat pollution.
4. Decentralized energy control prioritizes pollution reduction measures, fostering local initiatives and responsiveness.
5. Small-scale community energy projects are encouraged, creating localized solutions for pollution reduction.
6. Efforts to enhance central heating systems reduce interruptions, minimizing reliance on polluting alternatives.
7. Stringent regulations are enforced to reduce industrial pollution significantly, mitigating its contribution to air pollution.
8. The State Environmental Inspectorate's capacity is expanded, ensuring better control and monitoring of polluters.

**Co-benefits:**

1. Increased solar adoption, stricter industrial regulations, and enhanced environmental oversight contribute to improved air quality.
2. Energy innovation projects receiving funding from various sources allow for a more diversified and resilient approach to pollution control.
3. Encouragement of small-scale community energy projects provides localized solutions, fostering community engagement and pollution reduction.
4. The State Environmental Inspectorate's improved capacity results in better control and monitoring over polluters, reinforcing environmental protection.

**Trade-offs:**

1. Growth in renewable energy comes from those who can afford it or make money from it.
2. Increased costs associated with promoting widespread solar adoption and enhancing environmental oversight.
3. Decentralized energy control and overhauling central heating systems poses logistical and infrastructural challenges during the transition.
4. Stricter industrial regulations face resistance from industries.
5. Public awareness campaigns on the link between renewable energy and air quality improvement require resources and time.
6. Disparities in solar adoption among different socioeconomic groups.

## SKOPJE CLIMATE ASSEMBLY

### DELIBERATION ON SCENARIOS FOR RES DEPLOYMENT

#### Renewable Energy – Scenario C (Tangible Progress)

##### Scenario C

1. The majority of Skopje homes embrace solar panels, creating a substantial impact on reducing air pollution.
2. Energy improvement initiatives reach all segments of the population, ensuring a holistic approach to pollution reduction.
3. Energy innovation projects receive ample funding from various sources, fostering a culture of continuous improvement and pollution control.
4. Small-scale community energy projects flourish, becoming the norm and providing localized, effective solutions for pollution reduction.
5. Central heating systems are overhauled, becoming highly efficient with minimal interruptions, reducing the reliance on polluting alternatives.
6. Industrial pollution is significantly reduced through strict regulations, ensuring industries adopt cleaner practices.
7. The State Environmental Inspectorate is empowered with increased resources and authority, ensuring effective control and monitoring of polluters.
8. Extensive public awareness campaigns enhance knowledge about the link between renewable energy and air quality improvement.

##### Co-benefits:

1. Proactive homeowners selling electricity can realize an income (xx per year), incentivizing renewable energy adoption and contributing to financial well-being.
2. The growth in renewable energy projects results in local job creation, fostering economic development and reducing unemployment rates.
3. The renewable energy industry leads to a strong and vibrant green technology skills sector, providing valuable employment opportunities.
4. Buildings generating the energy they need reduce dependence on external sources, enhancing energy security and resilience.
5. As the city benefits from selling renewable electricity, individual electricity bills reduce, providing financial relief to residents.
6. Communities benefit financially from the sale of surplus electricity, enabling funding for local environmental projects and community initiatives.
7. The realization of physical and mental health benefits due to cleaner air enhances overall well-being, reducing the burden on healthcare systems.

##### Trade-offs:

1. Installing solar panels costs min. 30% less than in the current situation.
2. The widespread implementation of renewable energy infrastructure requires substantial initial investment costs.
3. Reduction in industrial pollution and the shift towards cleaner practices results in job displacement in traditional industries.
4. Industries and individuals accustomed to traditional energy sources resist the transition to renewables, fearing disruptions and increased costs.
5. Relaxing planning rules for renewables lead to conflicts over land use.
6. Economic benefits are not distributed evenly, potentially exacerbating socio-economic disparities in the community.