

The countries in the region of South East Europe on the euro- integration path should reduce emissions by 2050<sup>th</sup> of 80 percent, it was announced in Brussels. Energy is an issue that every country on the path of euro-integration has to face; it is the message from Brussels.

Experts suggest the region's countries to act to increase the energy efficiency of residential buildings, more efficient utilization of wind and sun, but also to reduce the use of coal. In Brussels believe that the regional problem is the lack of political will. And there is no time.

The countries of Southeast Europe, which want to become EU members, should start intensive use of renewable energy sources in order to meet target to reduce emissions by 80 percent by 2050<sup>th</sup>.

Obsolete drives

According to researches of the Foundation "Network for change of Southeast Europe", 13 thermal power plants (TPP) in the countries of the region should be rebuilt or closed due to obsolescence and non-compliance of the European Union.

In Bosnia and Herzegovina four: four units in TPP Tuzla between 2020<sup>th</sup> and 2025<sup>th</sup> and TPP Gacko, Ugljevik and Kakanj by 2030<sup>th</sup>.

Only one - TPP Plomin should be closed until 2020<sup>th</sup> in Croatia, as well as in Kosovo - TPP Kosovo - three units until 2020<sup>th</sup> and the other two until 2025<sup>th</sup>.

It is necessary to close the thermal power plant Oslomej and Bitola between 2025<sup>th</sup> and 2030<sup>th</sup> in Macedonia, TPP Pljevlja in Montenegro, while in Serbia should be shut down four thermal power plants.

These are Morava, Kostolac, Nikola Tesla and Kolubara in the period between 2025<sup>th</sup> and 2030<sup>th</sup>.

Source; esiasee.eu