

Session SBI45 (2016)

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Question by Switzerland at Wednesday, 31 August 2016

Category: Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 31 August

Title: Conditions related to implementation of reporting obligations

Reporting obligations accompanying the implementation of mitigation commitments – e.g. in the form of Biennial Reports – are an important part of the Convention obligations. For smaller countries with limited resources these obligations may represent a considerable challenge.

i) What are the most important experiences made and lessons learned from the existing reporting, review and multilateral assessment processes?

ii) What circumstances are of greatest importance for the successful fulfilment of reporting obligations?

Answer by Lithuania, Tuesday, 11 October 2016

We agree that in overall reporting obligations for small countries, as Lithuania, with limited resources are challenging. We look forward to the simplification and better streamlining of the existing reporting obligations in order to improve cost-efficiency and balancing resources towards implementation of mitigation commitments instead of increasing institutional capacities for the fulfillment of new reporting obligations. The greatest importance for the successful fulfilment of reporting obligations is establishment of the national system with determination of the specific dedicated functions to the competent public institutions. In general, the multilateral assessment process increased transparency of mitigation actions implemented by Parties, provided possibilities to learn best practice examples. However, multilateral assessment of Parties should be extended to the longer periods, e. g. Lithuania was assessed in June 2015 and currently in November 2016. During such short period all sectorial policies and measures are not changed and not so much progress to report on the implementation of mitigation actions to compare with the previous assessment.

Question by Brazil at Wednesday, 31 August 2016

Category: Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 31 August

Title: Emissions projections

Regarding BR1, in table 6(a) "Information on updated greenhouse gas projections under a 'with measures' scenario", the GHG emissions projected for 2020 were 182,98 kt CO₂ eq

(with LULUCF) and 25,532.62 kt CO₂ eq (without LULUCF). In regards to BR2, the GHG emissions projected for 2020 were 290,78 kt CO₂ eq (with LULUCF) and 22,367.93 kt CO₂ eq (without LULUCF).

Please explain why the projections with LULUCF in BR2 are above to those projections contained in BR1.

[Answer by Lithuania](#), Tuesday, 11 October 2016

The mistakes in Table 6(a) have been found in BR1 and BR2 (The totals are calculated automatically by BR CTF application. The amount 182.98 and 290.78 kt CO₂ eq are the sum of F-gases). The total GHG emissions projected for 2020 are following:

BR1- 13.532 kt CO₂ eq (with LULUCF) and 25.532.62 kt CO₂ eq (without LULUCF)

BR2 – 12.463 kt CO₂ eq (with LULUCF) and 22.367.93 kt CO₂ eq (without LULUCF)

For the BR2 the year 2012 (NIR submission 2014 data) was chosen as the base year for projecting GHG emissions up to 2030. However, the GHG data from 2014 submission contained emissions calculated using 1996 IPCC guidelines, therefore the baseline data for 2012 was adjusted according to 2006 IPCC methodology. Furthermore, the global warming potentials have changed consequently and that lead to difference in GHG emissions projections. Moreover, the new legislation has been adopted. The list of new legislation can be found in BR2 report chapter 4.2.7. For the BR1 GHG emissions/removals from LULUCF sector were projected for 2020 under a “with measures” scenario. However, for the BR2 these GHG emissions/removals has been updated due to the recalculation of the whole time series (1990-2013), which had a significant influence in total GHG emissions projection for 2020. In addition to this, the renewed LULUCF GHG emissions/removals inventory data - estimated emissions and removals from LULUCF in 2014 - were included in the projection for 2020.

[Question by Brazil](#) at Wednesday, 31 August 2016

[Category](#): Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

[Type](#): Before 31 August

[Title](#): CTF Table 3

Regarding mitigation actions referred to in “CTF Table 3 Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects”, are there any current estimates of mitigation impacts since the respective years

of implementation?

[Answer by Lithuania](#), Tuesday, 11 October 2016

According to BR2 CTF table 3 „*Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects*“, e.g. implementing action “Enhancement of the use of RES” Lithuania is committed to generate 23 % of its gross final energy consumption from renewable sources by 2020, which estimated effect is reduction of GHG emissions by 747 kt CO₂ eq. In 2014 the share of renewable energy sources in Lithuania’s overall final energy consumption balance was 23.86 % that amounts GHG emission reduction by 774 kt CO₂ eq.

Under the implementation of mitigation action “Increase of energy efficiency”, it is planned to save 17 % of final energy or 8 600 GWh in 2020 compared to 2009 level, which estimated effect is reduction of GHG emissions by 1 496 kt CO₂ eq. Savings between 2009 and 2013 stood at 1 800 GWh, which accounted for 20 % of the defined target or 5.37 % of the depended target, that reduced GHG emissions by 472 kt CO₂ eq.

[Question by Brazil](#) at Wednesday, 31 August 2016

Category: Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 31 August

Title: MRV of mitigation impacts

Regarding “Greenhouse Gas Saving (ktCO₂ eq)” in “CTF Table 3 Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects”, how the actions are being measured, reported and verified?

[Answer by Lithuania](#), Tuesday, 11 October 2016

All measures listed in CTF Table 3 are included in certain cross-sectorial or sectorial policies and action plans and their implementation is measured, reported and verified by the responsible institutions. Information on mitigation actions and their effects under the responsibility of industry, e. g. cement production company and chemical industry are being received from their annual GHG emission reports provided under the EU ETS.

Question by Brazil at Wednesday, 31 August 2016

Category: Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 31 August

Title: BR1-BR2 differences

It was noted that the amount of mitigation actions listed in BR2 increased with respect to BR1, however, many of these actions have had their names changed, making it difficult to have a comparative analysis. It was also noted that some of the mitigation actions launched in BR1 have names related to the actions launched in BR2, however, the starting year of the implementation has changed in BR2.

Are the mitigation actions launched in BR2 CTF report new? Were the actions reported in BR1 revised and renamed in BR2? Was there changes in its initial years for beginning of the actions? Finally, considering these questions, how can the BR1 CTF report be compared with BR2 CTF report on the differences noted?

Answer by Lithuania, Tuesday, 11 October 2016

Mitigation actions listed in BR2 were updated with respect to BR1, taking into account amendments of the national strategic policies and sectorial development programs, e.g. in BR1 mitigation action “increase of energy efficiency” listed as the policy measure under the National Energy Strategy, approved by the Parliament in 2007, and in BR2 this action was repealed by the policy measure of the National Energy Independence Strategy, approved by the Parliament in 2012. All the mitigation actions in BR2 are the same as in BR1 and their initial years for the beginning of the actions were not changed, except estimated mitigation impact of actions was adjusted according the recommendations of the ERT to provide not cumulative mitigation impact in 2020 t CO₂ eq (see Table 3, pg. 10, of the Report of the technical review of the second biennial report of Lithuania FCCC/TRR.2/LTU <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2016/trr/ltu.pdf>)

Table 3
Summary of information on mitigation actions and their impacts reported by Lithuania

<i>Sector affected</i>	<i>List of key mitigation actions</i>	<i>Estimate of mitigation impact in 2020 (kt CO₂ eq)</i>
Policy framework and cross-sectoral measures		
Energy		
Transport	Promoting renewable energy sources	423
Renewable energy	Promoting the use of renewable energy sources (except for the transport sector)	747
Energy efficiency	Increasing energy efficiency	1 496
IPPU	Production process change in the cement industry	500
	Technological improvements in the chemical industry	1 467
Agriculture	Implementation of the nitrates directive	100
LULUCF	Increasing the national forest area	1 680
Waste	Promoting the extraction and use of biogas from landfills	1 940
	Decreasing the amount of biodegradable waste in landfills	538

Note: The estimates of mitigation impacts are estimates of emissions of carbon dioxide or carbon dioxide equivalent avoided in a given year as a result of the implementation of mitigation actions.

Abbreviations: IPPU = industrial processes and product use, LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

[Question by China](#) at Monday, 29 August 2016

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 31 August

Title: projections

As shown in CTF Table 6, GHGs projections are the same between WEM and WAM scenarios for Industry, Agriculture and Waste sectors. Are there any plans to take further sectoral PaMs to enhance emission reductions in those sectors?

[Answer by Lithuania](#), Tuesday, 11 October 2016

The GHG projections in these sectors (WEM scenario) were estimated based on PaMs which are in

place, but not necessary are implemented at the time of projection preparation (e.g. the incineration plant of municipal solid waste is foreseen to be constructed in 2017, therefore it is assumed that it will be implemented). WAM scenario was not estimated as additional PaMs were not foreseen. The use of MESSAGE software is foreseen to use in the projection of the GHG emissions, which will allow to include not only PaMs which are in place, but also other parameters (e.g. GDP, population projections, gross value added by production and etc.), which will allow to anticipate additional actions which should be taken to reduce emission from those sectors.

Question by China at Monday, 29 August 2016

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 31 August

Title: emission reduction

In Lithuania's BR2, it states "...Lithuania might have difficulties to comply with the annual emission allocations in years 2013–2015 with a shortage of approximately 1 Mt CO₂ eq. in total...", however, the Figure 2-2 in the report shows Lithuania's ESD emissions are projected to be lower than the ESD target in these years. Could Lithuania provide further information about the matter?

Answer by Lithuania, Tuesday, 11 October 2016

The statement is done based on GHG projections of 2015 in non-ETS sectors (WEM scenario) assuming that GDP growth will be not less 3.7 % (see Figure 4-39 of Policies&Measures and Projections of Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Lithuania Report

http://www.am.lt/VI/files/File/Klimato%20kaita/aTASKAITA/LT_projections_v0.2_%202015_03_26_final.pdf

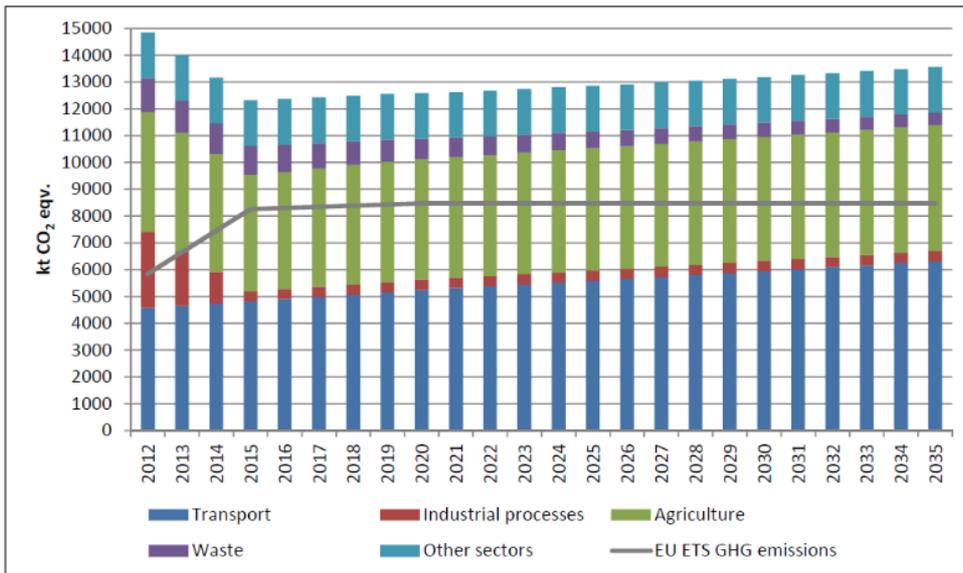


Figure 4-39. Projected GHG emissions in ESD sectors (without LULUCF) (WEM scenario), ktCO₂eq.

However, in Figure 2-2 (pg. 14) of the BR2 actual GHG emissions for 2013 in non-ETS sectors are used from the Lithuanian GHG inventory report of 2015, which comprise 12.507 m t CO₂ eqv and are lower than the ESD target set of 12.936 m t CO₂ eqv.

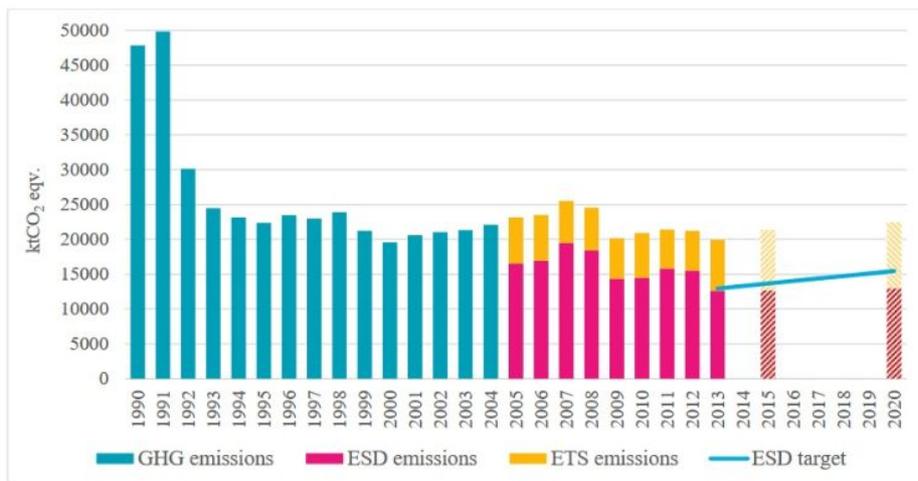


Figure 2-2. Lithuania's GHG emissions trend, projections and the separation into ETS and ESD

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