

## Session SBI45 (2016)

Session starts: 01-08-2016 00:00:00 [GMT+1]

Session ends: 28-10-2016 23:59:59 [GMT+1]



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[Question by](#) United States of America 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:](#) ESD target

What is the target for emissions covered under the ESD for 2030? The report does not say. If the ETS are both reduced equally in percentage terms, then the ESD emissions in 2030 would be 977 MT ( $4,286 * 0.4 * 0.57 = 977$  MT). Are the policies discussed sufficient to reduce emissions in sectors like transport and buildings, services, small industrial sources by 43% between 2005 and 2030 (15 years)? The data show that from 1990 to date (23 years) CO2 emissions without LULUCF have declined by just 18 percent, or 0.9 % per year on average.

[Answer by](#) European Union  
Not answered

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[Question by](#) United States of America 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 in ETS and ESD

2005 CO2 emissions (without LULUCF) are given as 4,286 MT. These emissions are divided between covered ETS emissions and emissions covered by the effort sharing decision (ESD). The text specifies (p10) that currently 60% of emissions are covered under the ETS. Assuming the same share of covered ETS emissions in 2005, that would mean ETS emissions in the base year were about 2,572 MT. Data on covered ETS emissions is not given in the report, but it would help because the policies and goals relate to the ETS. Can the Party clarify?

[Answer by](#) European Union  
Not answered

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[Question by](#) United States of America 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:** ETS growth rate

ETS prices are expected to rise at increasing rates (7.8-9.1% per year 2015-2030). Is this reasonable given that GDP growth rate is constant and lower at 1.7% per year? Wouldn't inflation in the ETS market higher than overall growth incentivize a great deal of borrowing?

**Answer by** European Union  
Not answered

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**Question by** United States of America 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:** Use of flexible mechanisms

You state that, "under the EU ETS, since 2013 it is no longer possible to track the use of flexible mechanisms directly via information on EUTL public website because CERs and ERUs are no longer surrendered directly rather they are exchanged into EUAs. These exchanges will become public on installation level after three years, with the first information reflecting the use in 2013 available in 2016." Can you provide any new information on the use of these mechanisms, at this point in 2016?

**Answer by** European Union  
Not answered

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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:** Development of the EU ETS carbon price

In CTF Table 5 of its 2<sup>nd</sup> BR, the EU presents, inter alia, values related to the expected development of the EU ETS carbon price until 2030.

i) Could the EU elaborate on the assumptions underlying the expected future development of this parameter?

ii) Have any sensitivity analyses been carried out with regard to possible divergent developments of the EU ETS carbon price and, if so, could the EU report on the related impact on expected mitigation effects?

Answer by European Union  
Not answered

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Question by New Zealand 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: Monitoring Mechanism Regulation

What type of information is required to be submitted by member states through the Monitoring Mechanism Regulation to help member states track the progress they are making towards meeting their climate change targets?

Answer by European Union  
Not answered

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Question by New Zealand 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: Monitoring Mechanism Regulation

Can the EU please provide more information on its Monitoring Mechanism Regulation, particularly what effect this regulation has on reporting and compliance processes among member states?

[Answer by European Union](#)  
Not answered

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

[Category:](#) All emissions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

[Type:](#) Before 31 August

[Title:](#) Energy efficiency policies and measures

Is the EU considering implementing additional policies and measures in order to meet its target of improving energy efficiency by 20 per cent compared to 2005 by 2020?

[Answer by European Union](#)  
Not answered

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[Question by United States of America](#) 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:](#) LULUCF

While LULUCF is not included in the EU's commitment, and offset credits from international LULUCF may not be used to demonstrate compliance with the emission targets set forth in the EU ETS, is the EU considering revisiting either of these policies in the future, in particular in light of the advancements in REDD+ decisions?

[Answer by European Union](#)  
Not answered

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[Question by United States of America](#) at Wednesday, 31 August 2016

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

[Type:](#) Before 31 August

[Title:](#) Consider longer-term mitigation needs

How is the European Union taking into account longer-term mitigation needs when formulating mitigation policy? Is the EU implementing mitigation policy measures that are important to prepare for implementation of longer-range targets (e.g., 2030), but which do not achieve major mitigation gains in the short-term? This might include, for example, work to prepare for the electrification of the transport sector.

[Answer by European Union](#)  
Not answered

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[Question by Brazil](#) at Tuesday, 30 August 2016

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

[Type:](#) Before 31 August

[Title:](#) Quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Taking into account that the GHG emission projections for 2020 in BR2, under a 'with measures' scenario, are above to those projections contained in BR1, could this signal additional challenges to the EU to meet its Quantified economy-wide emission reduction (QEWER) target?

[Answer by European Union](#)  
Not answered

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[Question by Brazil](#) at Tuesday, 30 August 2016

[Category:](#) All emissions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

[Type:](#) Before 31 August

[Title:](#) GHG emission projections

In BR1, in table 6(a) "Information on updated greenhouse gas projections under a 'with measures' scenario", the GHG emissions projected for 2020 were 91,884.21 kt CO<sub>2</sub> eq (with LULUCF) and 4,156,343.92 kt CO<sub>2</sub> eq (without LULUCF ). In regards to BR2, the GHG emissions projected for 2020 was 4,228,314.00 kt CO<sub>2</sub> eq (without LULUCF ), but there is no projections regarding GHG emission with LULUCF.

Could the EU please explain why the projections without LULUCF in BR2 are above to those projections contained in BR1? And why GHG emission projected by 2020 with LULUCF is not being reported in BR2?

[Answer by](#) European Union  
Not answered

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[Question by](#) Brazil at Tuesday, 30 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](#) European Union  
Not answered

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[Question by](#) Brazil at Tuesday, 30 August 2016

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

[Type:](#) Before 31 August

[Title:](#) Mitigation impacts

In “CTF Table 3 Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects”, a huge number of mitigation actions was listed. Congratulations for that. However, only a very few mitigation impacts were estimated. Please, inform the reasons for not reporting mitigation impacts for the majority of mitigation actions. What are the difficulties?

[Answer by](#) European Union  
Not answered

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Question by Brazil at Tuesday, 30 August 2016

Category: All emissions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 31 August

Title: International Aviation excluded

In table 4.1.2.2, it is stated that “In the WEM scenario, total EU-28 GHG in 2020 are projected to be 24% below 1990 GHG emissions (including international aviation)”.

What are those estimates not including international aviation?

Answer by European Union  
Not answered

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Question by Brazil at Tuesday, 30 August 2016

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

Type: Before 31 August

Title: Aviation

In table 2.2, it is stated that under KP “Domestic aviation included. International aviation excluded”. In the other hand, under the UNFCCC “Aviation in the scope of the EU ETS included. In practice total aviation emissions considered”.

Please, explain these different approaches.

Answer by European Union  
Not answered

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Question by Brazil at Tuesday, 30 August 2016



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

**Type:** Before 31 August

**Title:** Aircraft operators

Under item 2.2.2, it was stated that “installations and aircraft operators have to monitor, report and verify their annual emissions”.

Please, inform to what extent those estimates are confidential.

**Answer by** European Union  
Not answered

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**Question by** Brazil at Tuesday, 30 August 2016

**Category:** All emissions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

**Type:** Before 31 August

**Title:** Projection estimates

Please, consider the following:

“According to the latest projections with existing measures, as aggregates on basis of the data submitted by Member States in 2015 to the EU, emissions are estimated to be 24% lower in 2020 than in 1990”.

What are the estimates not including the UK?

**Answer by** European Union  
Not answered

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**Question by** Brazil at Tuesday, 30 August 2016

**Category:** All emissions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 31 August

Title: Emission estimates

Please, consider the following:

“The overall EU GHG emission trend is dominated by the two largest emitters, Germany and the United Kingdom, which together account for more than one third of total EU-28 GHG emissions in 2013. These two Member States have achieved total domestic GHG emission reductions in 2013 of 529 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents compared to 1990 (not counting carbon sinks and the use of Kyoto mechanisms)”.

What are the estimates not including the UK?

Answer by European Union  
Not answered

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Question by Brazil at Tuesday, 30 August 2016

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

Type: Before 31 August

Title: Renewable energy

BR2 states that “a target of at least 27 % renewable energy by 2030, binding at the EU level; an indicative energy efficiency target of at least 27% for 2030”.

What is the share of renewable energy in 2014/2015? Could the EU disaggregate those estimates by type of energy? If so, please, disaggregate also the estimates by type of non-renewable energy.

What are the other targets by 2020?

What types of energy does EU consider as renewable?

Question by Brazil at Tuesday, 30 August 2016

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

Type: Before 31 August

Title: Emission reductions commitment

The EU reiterated in BR2 that “under the UNFCCC, the EU and its Member States have taken a joint emission reduction target to reduce its GHG emissions by at least 20% compared to 1990 by 2020, with a conditional offer to move to a 30% reduction, provided that other developed countries commit themselves to comparable emission reductions and developing countries contribute adequately according to their responsibilities and respective capabilities”.

Under the first Multilateral Assessment (2014), answering a question made by Brazil, the EU also stated that “the EU and its Member States reiterated their conditional offer to move to a 30% reduction by 2020 compared to 1990, as part of a global and comprehensive agreement for the period beyond 2012 and provided that developed countries commit themselves to comparable emission reductions and more advanced developing countries contribute adequately according to their responsibilities and respective capabilities. The offers remain on the table”.

Considering the adoption of Paris Agreement under the UNFCCC, is the EU moving to the commitment of 30% reduction by 2020 compared to 1990?

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: assumptions on carbon price

We noticed that the carbon price assumptions for the year 2020, 2025 and 2030 in BR2 of some EU member states (such as Czech Republic, Slovakia and Estonia) are inconsistent with values recommended by EU in CTF TABLE5. Could EU provide further clarification regarding this matter?

[Answer by European Union](#)  
Not answered

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[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

According to projections of WEM scenario, the only sector with an increasing trend in GHG emission is transport. Could EU specify the drivers for this trend and identify key challenges in controlling transport emissions?

[Answer by European Union](#)  
Not answered

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[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:](#) CAP of EU-ETS

EU is on track to meet its 2020 target and most likely will overachieve it. How will EU adjust its PaMs accordingly, including the CAP and allowance allocation approaches of the EU-ETS, in order to provide sufficient incentives for further deepening the low-carbon transition?

[Answer by European Union](#)  
Not answered

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

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

**Type:** Before 31 August

**Title:** conditional targets

According to the paragraph 4 of 1/CP.19, each developed country Party is urged to revisit quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets under the Convention and evaluate the continuing application of any conditions associated with its QEWERT with a view to adjusting, resolving or removing such conditions. Has EU conducted the revisit and periodical evaluation mentioned above? If yes, could EU share the conclusions? If not, when will EU plan to do so?

[Answer by European Union](#)  
Not answered

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

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

**Type:** Before 31 August

**Title:** Influence on ETS by the Brexit

Could EU provide more information on the potential impacts caused by the 'Brexit' on the 2020 QEWERT, EU-ESD and ETS?

[Answer by European Union](#)  
Not answered

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**Session SBI45 (2016)**  
Session closes at 28-10-2016  
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