

Cyprus' report to facilitate the calculation of the assigned amount

According to Decision 2/CMP.8

“Implications of the implementation of decisions 2/CMP.7 to 5/CMP.7 on the previous decisions on methodological issues related to the Kyoto Protocol, including those relating to Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol”

Department of Environment
Ministry of Agriculture,
Rural Development and Environment

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Introduction

With Decision 1/CMP.7 the 7th Conference of Parties serving as the meeting of Parties to the Kyoto Protocol decided for a second commitment period of the Kyoto-Protocol. The implementation of the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol was decided with decisions 1/CMP.8 and 2/CMP.8 of the Conference of Parties serving as the meeting of Parties to the Kyoto Protocol in its 8th session in 2012.

According to paragraph 2 of decision 2/CMP.8 parties with a quantified emission limitation and reduction commitment inscribed in the third column of Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol shall submit to the secretariat of the UNFCCC, by 15 April 2015, a report to facilitate the calculation of its assigned amount for the second commitment period and the demonstrate its capacity to account for its emissions and assigned amount. The information to be included in the report is specified in Annex I and Annex II to decision 2/CMP.8.

In addition Article 19 of Implementing Act to the European “Regulation No. 525/2013 on a mechanism for monitoring and reporting greenhouse gas emissions and for reporting other information at national and Union level relevant to climate change and repealing Decision No 280/2004/EC” request member states to submit to the Commission three months prior to the time limit for submission of that report to the UNFCCC.

Cyprus provides with this report the requested information to facilitate the calculation of its assign amounts.

In particular the report contains the following information:

- (a) Complete inventories of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases (GHGs) not controlled by the Montreal Protocol;
- (b) The identification of its selected base year for hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride;
- (c) The agreement under Article 4 of the Kyoto Protocol for the second commitment period, where the Party has reached such an agreement to fulfil its commitments under Article 3 of the Kyoto Protocol jointly with other Parties;
- (d) The calculation of its assigned amount pursuant to Article 3, paragraphs 7bis, 8 and 8bis;
- (e) The calculation of its commitment period reserve;
- (f) The identification of its selection of single minimum values for tree crown cover, land area and tree height for use in accounting for its activities under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4;
- (g) The identification of its election of activities under Article 3, paragraph 4, of the Kyoto Protocol for inclusion in its accounting for the second commitment period, in addition to those activities under Article 3, paragraph 4, of the Kyoto Protocol that were elected in the first commitment period;
- (h) The identification of whether, for each activity under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Kyoto Protocol, it intends to account annually or for the entire commitment period;
- (i) The forest management reference level as inscribed in the appendix to the annex to decision 2/CMP.7;
- (j) Information on how emissions from harvested wood products originating from forests prior to the start of the second commitment period have been calculated in the reference level;

- (k) An indication of whether it intends to apply the provisions to exclude emissions from natural disturbances for the accounting for afforestation and reforestation;
- (l) A description of its national system in accordance with Article 5, paragraph 1;
- (m) A description of its national registry;

1. Greenhouse gas inventories of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal protocol

The complete inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol for all years from the base year to the year 2014 for Cyprus is submitted as a separate document in conjunction with this report in accordance with paragraph 1(a) of annex I to decision 2/CMP.8. The greenhouse gas inventory is reported based on the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on annual greenhouse gas inventories, the guidelines for the preparation of information required under Article 7 of the Kyoto Protocol (Decision 15/CMP.1 and Appendix III of document FCCC/SBSTA/2015/L.13) and the guidance for reporting information on activities under Article 3(3) and (4), of the Kyoto Protocol (Decision 6/CMP.9).

The GHG emissions in 2014 were 7743 Gg CO₂ eq. including LULUCF and 8394 Gg CO₂ eq. excluding LULUCF (Table 1). Between 1990 and 2014, the total national emissions excluding LULUCF increased by 49% (Figure 1).

Carbon dioxide emissions accounted for 82% of total GHG emissions in 2014 without LULUCF and increased by 47% from 1990. Methane emissions accounted for 10.3% of total GHG emissions in 2014 without LULUCF and increased by 30% since 1990, while nitrous oxide emissions accounted for 3.9% of the total GHG emissions in 2014 without LULUCF and increased by 6.7% since 1990. Finally, F-gases and SF₆ emissions accounted for 3.8% of total GHG emissions in 2014.

Table 1. Total GHG emissions in Cyprus for the period 1990-2014, Gg CO₂ eq.

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014
Energy	3940.66	5093.38	6344.87	7128.69	7494.56	5750.89	5959.29
Industrial Processes	808.14	907.85	927.75	1057.77	908.75	1159.76	1375.2
Agriculture	564.31	707.13	657.5	652.02	661.97	576.81	578.77
LULUCF	-613.47	-616.49	-559.01	-647.43	-640.07	-652.07	-651.47
Waste	377.11	417.69	452.94	479.84	487.89	502.68	505.2
Total (excl. LULUCF)	5690.22	7126.06	8383.07	9318.32	9553.17	7990.14	8418.46

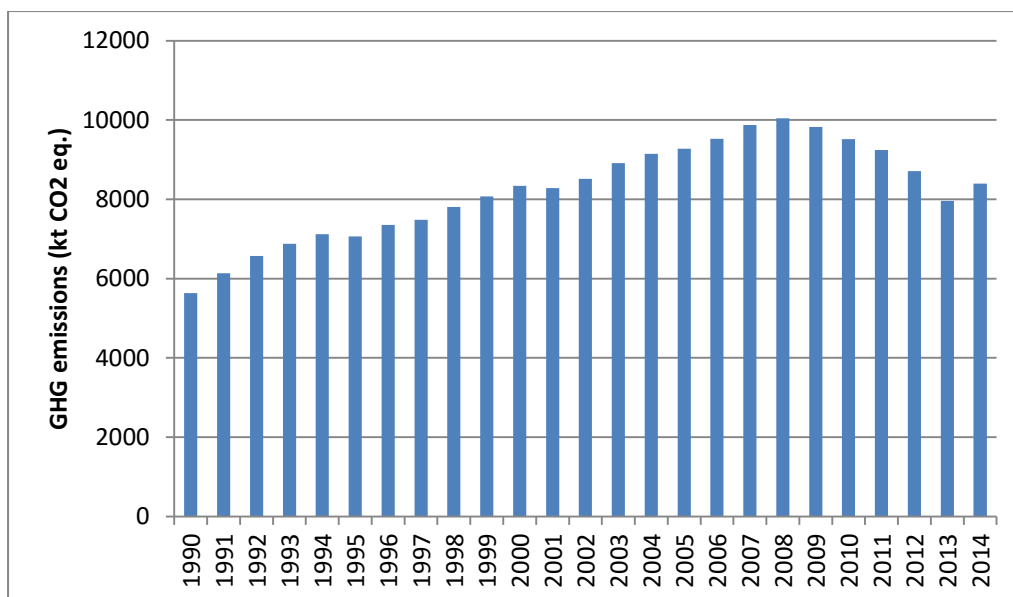


Figure 1. GHG emissions for the period 1990-2014 (excluding LULUCF) in kt CO₂eq

2. Base year for hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, sulphur hexafluoride and nitrogen trifluoride

In line with the specifications and options set out in the Kyoto Protocol and its follow up procedures, Cyprus identifies 1990 as its base year for carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and 1995 as its base year for hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, sulphur hexafluoride and nitrogen trifluoride, for the purposes of the calculation of the Assigned Amount for the second commitment period.

3. Agreement under Article 4 of the Kyoto Protocol for the second commitment period, where the Party has reached such an agreement to fulfil its commitments under Article 3 of the Kyoto Protocol jointly with other Parties

The Kyoto Protocol, under Article 4, provides the option for Parties to fulfil their commitments under Article 3 jointly.

The European Union and its Member States already made use of this option during the first commitment period (2008-2012), fulfilling their respective commitments under Article 3 (1) of the Kyoto Protocol jointly as a bloc of 15 countries, which were Member States of the Union at the time the Kyoto Protocol was ratified.

For the second commitment period, upon adoption of the Doha amendment to the Kyoto Protocol, the European Union, its Member States and Iceland stated that the European Union and its 28 Member States again intend to fulfil their reduction targets under the second commitment period jointly.

The ratification decision (Council Decision (EU) 2015/1339) sets out the terms of the joint fulfilment between the Union and its Member States and Iceland. The same terms are integral part of the Agreement between the European Union and its Member States, of the

one part, and Iceland, of the other part, concerning Iceland's participation in the joint fulfilment of the commitments of the European Union, its Member States and Iceland in the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol in accordance with Council Decision (EU) 2015/1340. These terms are enclosed as Annex I.

Members of the joint fulfilment agreement for the second commitment period

The European Union, its Member States and the Republic of Iceland are members of this agreement (referred to as 'the members'). The following States are at present Member States of the European Union: the Kingdom of Belgium, the Republic of Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, the Kingdom of Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Republic of Estonia, Ireland, the Hellenic Republic, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, the Republic of Croatia, the Italian Republic, the Republic of Cyprus, the Republic of Latvia, the Republic of Lithuania, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, Hungary, the Republic of Malta, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Republic of Austria, the Republic of Poland, the Portuguese Republic, Romania, the Republic of Slovenia, the Slovak Republic, the Republic of Finland, the Kingdom of Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Iceland participates in this agreement pursuant to the agreement with Iceland concerning Iceland's participation in the joint fulfilment of the commitments of the European Union, its Member States and Iceland in the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Provisions of the joint fulfilment relevant to the calculation of the assigned amounts

The joint assigned amount is calculated pursuant to the quantified emission limitation and reduction commitment listed in the third column of the table contained in Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol and in accordance with the provisions of Article 3 thereof. The assigned amounts of the members are determined in accordance with the terms of the joint fulfilment (see sections 3.1 and 4 below).

The combined base year emissions of the members to the joint fulfilment equal the sum of emissions in the respective base years applicable to each Member State and Iceland.

If land-use change and forestry constituted a net source of greenhouse gas emissions in 1990 for any Member State or Iceland, that member shall, pursuant to Article 3(7bis) of the Kyoto Protocol, include in its emissions base year or period the aggregate anthropogenic carbon dioxide equivalent emissions by sources minus removals by sinks in the base year or period from land-use change (deforestation) for the purpose of calculating the joint assigned amount of the members determined in accordance with Article 3 (7bis), (8) and (8bis) of the Kyoto Protocol.

The calculation pursuant to Article 3(7ter) of the Kyoto Protocol shall apply to the joint assigned amount of the second commitment period determined in accordance with Article 3 (7bis), (8) and (8bis) of the Protocol and the sum of the average annual emissions of the members for the first three years of the first commitment period multiplied by eight.

3.1. Respective emission levels allocated to the members to the joint fulfilment

The joint quantified emission limitation and reduction commitment for the members listed in the third column of Annex B of the Kyoto Protocol for the European Union, its 28 Member States and Iceland is 80%. The joint assigned amount of the Members is determined pursuant to Article 3(7bis), (8) and (8bis) of the Kyoto Protocol on the basis of the combined base year (see section 4).

The respective emission levels of the members to the joint fulfilment are as follows:

- The emission level and assigned amount for the European Union is the difference between the joint assigned amount of the members, and the sum of the emission levels of the Member States and Iceland.
- The assigned amount of the European Union is counted against the emissions of greenhouse gases listed in Annex A to the Kyoto Protocol that are also covered by the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) pursuant to Directive 2009/29/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directive 2003/87/EC so as to improve and extend the greenhouse gas emission allowance trading scheme of the Community. The sectors covered by the EU Emissions Trading System are those specified in Annex I of the EU ETS Directive and taking into account the application of its Articles 24 and 27.
- The emission levels of the Member States and Iceland cover the emissions from sectors and gases listed in Annex A to the Kyoto Protocol not covered by Directive 2009/29/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directive 2003/87/EC so as to improve and extend the greenhouse gas emission allowance trading scheme of the Community. This includes all emissions from sources and removals by sinks covered by Article 3(3) and (4) of the Protocol as well as all emissions of nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃) under the Kyoto Protocol. These emission levels are no longer derived as a reduction percentage compared to base year emissions as in the first commitment period, but as an absolute figure, expressed in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents listed for each Member State and Iceland. The figure for individual Member States is equal to the sum of each Member State's Annual Emissions Allocation under Decision No 406/2009/EC on the effort of Member States to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions to meet the Community's greenhouse gas emission reduction commitments up to 2020 (Effort Sharing Decision) for the years 2013 to 2020 before the application of Article 3(7bis).

The emission levels for Cyprus in accordance with Article 4(1) and (5) of the Protocol and before application of Article 3(7bis) is 47,450,128 t CO₂ eq.

The terms of the joint fulfilment determine that the assigned amounts of the members shall be equal to their respective emission levels, adjusted for Article 3(7bis) of the Kyoto Protocol.

The assessment of compliance of the joint fulfilment at the end of the second commitment period does not require changes to the annual inventory reporting. Cyprus shall continue to report individually on emissions by sources and removals by sinks, submitting full greenhouse gas inventories covering all anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks for gases listed on Annex A to the Kyoto Protocol and all source categories covered by the UNFCCC reporting guidelines occurring on their territories under the Kyoto Protocol.

National inventory reports on Cyprus' verified emissions falling under the scope of the Emissions Trading System and the share of those emissions in the total emissions shall be reported annually, allowing for the transparent annual monitoring of the respective emission levels.

4. Calculation of assigned amount pursuant to Article 3, paragraphs 7bis, 8 and 8bis

As previously stated, the combined base year emissions of the EU, its Member States and Iceland are equal to the sum of the respective base year emissions of the 28 Member States and Iceland. The combined base year emissions represent the aggregate sum, taking account of the choice of base years for CO₂, N₂O, CH₄, HFCs, PFCs, SF₆ and NF₃ for each Member State, as provided in section 2.

Land-use change and forestry did not constitute a net source of greenhouse gas emissions in the base year/period in accordance with Article 3(7bis) of the Kyoto Protocol, paragraph 5(b) of Annex I of the draft decision on reporting and accounting contained in document FCCC/KP/CMP/2014/L.6 and paragraph 5 of the annex to decision 13/CMP.1. Therefore final base year emissions after application of Art. 3(7bis) are the same as base year emissions; i.e. 5,560,247 t CO₂ eq.

Pursuant to Article 3(7bis), (8) and (8bis) of the Kyoto Protocol and paragraph 2 of Annex I to document FCCC/SBSTA//2015/L.13, the assigned amount for the second commitment period is equal to the percentage inscribed in the third column of Annex B of the Annex to the Doha amendment of the aggregate anthropogenic carbon dioxide equivalent emissions of greenhouse gases in the base year multiplied by eight, taking into account Article 3(7bis) of the Kyoto Protocol and paragraph 2 of the Annex to document FCCC/SBSTA/2015/L.13. This method of calculation is applied to the calculation of the joint assigned amount only. It does not apply to the calculation of the individual assigned amounts for the Union, the Member States individually, or Iceland. Thus, the calculations of the base year emissions do not play a role in the calculation of their individual assigned amounts, which are instead determined pursuant to the joint fulfilment agreement.

This calculation results in a joint assigned amount of 37,726,723,616 tonnes CO₂eq. for the European Union, its Member States and Iceland (see Table 2). As was the case for the first commitment period, the joint assigned amount units will not be issued separately but instead the assigned amounts of each member of the joint fulfilment agreement are recorded in the compilation and accounting database and the EU and each of the Member States and Iceland can issue their respective assigned amount units in their respective registries.

Table 2. Calculation of the joint assigned amount

	Combined base year emissions	Emissions in 1990 due to deforestation (Article 3(7bis) Kyoto Protocol)	Emission reduction commitment as laid down in the third column of Annex 1 of the Doha amendment to the Kyoto Protocol	Calculated joint assigned amount for the period 2013-2020
	t CO ₂ eq.	t CO ₂ eq.	%	t CO ₂ eq.
European Union, Member States plus Iceland	5,893,743,943	5,080,319	80%	37,752,475,279

The respective assigned amounts of each Member State and Iceland are equal to the emission levels agreed under the terms of the joint fulfilment, listed in Annex 2 of the ratification decision, after the application of Article 3(7bis) of the Kyoto Protocol. The final assigned amounts for Cyprus are shown in Table 3. The assigned amounts shall be issued in the Kyoto registry. Table 3 also shows the assigned amounts of Cyprus as percentage compared to the base year.

Table 3. Assigned amounts for individual Member States and Iceland

	Assigned amount in tonnes CO ₂ eq. taking into account Article 3 (7bis)	Base year emissions	Annual assigned amount expressed as % to base year emissions
Cyprus	47,450,128	5,560,247	107%

5. Calculation of commitment period reserve

Parties are required by decision 11/CMP.1 under the Kyoto Protocol and paragraph 18 of Decision 1/CMP.8 to establish and maintain a commitment period reserve as part of their responsibility to manage and account for their assigned amount. The commitment period reserve equals the lower of either 90% of a Party's assigned amount pursuant to Article 3(7bis), (8) and (8bis) or 100% of its most recently reviewed inventory, multiplied by 8.

For the purposes of the joint fulfilment, the commitment period reserve applies to the EU, its Member States and Iceland individually.

Table 4 provides a calculation using both methods to calculate the commitment period reserve. The last column presents the commitment period reserve applicable for the second commitment period for the European Union and for Cyprus based on the lower value resulting from the two methods.

Table 4. Commitment period reserve of the European Union and Cyprus

Member State/ European Union	Assigned amount for second commitment period	90 % of assigned amount	100% of most recently reviewed inventory multiplied by 8	Commitment period reserve
European Union	15,938,851,906	14,373,870,160	28,983,375,840	14,373,870,160
Cyprus	47,450,128	42,705,115	No review of 2014 submission	42,705,115

6. Difference between the assigned amount for the second commitment period and the average emissions for the first three years of the preceding commitment period

According to Article 3(7ter) of the Doha Amendment of the Kyoto Protocol, any positive difference between the assigned amount of the second commitment period and the average annual emissions for the first three years of the preceding commitment period multiplied by eight shall be transferred to the cancellation account.

In line with the terms of the joint fulfilment of the European Union, its Member States and Iceland under Article 3 of the Kyoto Protocol, Article 3(7ter) is applied to the joint assigned amount of the second commitment period.

Table 5. Joint Assigned amount for the EU, Member States and Iceland for the second commitment period and average emissions for the first three years of the preceding commitment period

Joint assigned amount for the second commitment period	37,752,475,279 t CO ₂ eq.
Average annual emissions for 2008 to 2010 for the EU, Member States and Iceland multiplied by eight	38,763,194,204 t CO ₂ eq.

The joint assigned amount for the second commitment period is lower than average annual emissions for the period 2008 – 2010 multiplied by eight as indicated in Table 5. Thus, no positive difference occurs and no cancellation needs to be performed.

7. Application of paragraphs 23 – 26 of decision 1/CMP.8

According to decision 1/CMP.8, paragraph 23, each Party included in Annex I with a commitment inscribed in the third column of Annex B as contained in annex I to this decision shall establish a previous period surplus reserve (PPSR) account in its national registry. Based on this provision, the European Union, each Member State and Iceland will establish previous period surplus reserve accounts in their respective registries.

According to decision 1/CMP.8, paragraph 24, where the emissions of a Party referred to in paragraph 23 above in a commitment period are less than its assigned amount under Article 3, the difference shall, on request of that Party, be carried over to the subsequent commitment period, as follows:

- (a) Any ERUs or CERs held in that Party's national registry that have not been retired for that commitment period or cancelled may be carried over to the subsequent commitment

period, up to a maximum for each unit type of 2.5 per cent of the assigned amount calculated pursuant to Article 3(7) and (8);

- (b) Any AAUs held in that Party's national registry that have not been retired for that commitment period or cancelled shall be added to the assigned amount for that Party for the second commitment period. That part of a Party's assigned amount consisting of AAUs held in that Party's national registry that has not been retired for that commitment period or cancelled shall be transferred to its previous period surplus reserve account for the subsequent commitment period, to be established in its national registry;

Based on this provision, the European Union, each Member State and Iceland will carry over any remaining ERUs, CERs or AAUs that have not been retired or cancelled for the first commitment period in their respective registries to their respective previous period surplus reserve accounts. The 2.5 per cent limit in paragraph 24 (a) of decision 1/CMP.8 will be calculated based on the assigned amounts of the Member States, Iceland and the European Union calculated pursuant to Article 3(7) and (8) for the first commitment period.

According to decision 1/CMP.8, paragraph 25, units in a Party's previous period surplus reserve account may be used for retirement during the additional period for fulfilling commitments of the second commitment period up to the extent by which emissions during the second commitment period exceed the assigned amount for that commitment period, as defined in Article 3(7 bis), (8) and (8 bis), of the Kyoto Protocol. This provision will be applied to the European Union, its Member States and Iceland individually due to the fact that the previous period surplus reserve accounts will be established in the Kyoto registries of the European Union, its Member States and Iceland. Units in a member's Previous Period Surplus Reserve account may be used for retirement during the additional period for fulfilling commitments of the second commitment period, up to the extent by which that member's emissions during the second commitment period exceed its respective assigned amount for that commitment period.

According to decision 1/CMP.8, paragraph 26, units may be transferred and acquired between previous period surplus reserve accounts. This provision will be applied to the European Union, its Member States and Iceland individually due to the fact that the previous period surplus reserve accounts will be established in the Kyoto registries of the European Union, its Member States and Iceland.

8. Application and calculation pursuant to paragraph 13 in the annex of decision 2/CMP.7

According to paragraph 13 in the annex of decision 2/CMP.7 for the second commitment period, additions to the assigned amount of a Party resulting from forest management under Article 3(4), and from forest management project activities undertaken under Article 6, shall not exceed 3.5 per cent of the base year greenhouse gas emissions excluding land use, land-use change and forestry pursuant to Article 3(7) and (8), or any amendments thereto, times the duration of the commitment period in years. The maximum accountable quantities resulting from forest management that can be added to the assigned amounts to Cyprus is 1,556,869 t CO₂ eq.

9. Information related to LULUCF activities under Article 3(3) and (4) of the Kyoto Protocol

9.1. Identification of selection of single minimum values for tree crown cover, land area and tree height for use in accounting for its activities under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4

According to the national Law no. 25(I)/2012 regarding forests, the definition of forest is the following:

“a forest is an area larger than 0.3 hectares, bearing forest trees, which have a height of more than five (5) meters and degree of ground cover larger than ten per cent (10%) or trees in mature age can meet these criteria and includes:

- (a) forest roads, firebreaks and other small open areas, located within it,
- (b) afforested areas as well as burned forest areas or areas that temporarily have undergrowth result of human intervention or natural causes and their rehabilitation is expected but does not include the urban parks and gardens.”

Cyprus has identified the following single minimum values for tree crown cover, land area and tree height for use in accounting for its activities under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Kyoto Protocol:

- Tree crown cover: 10%
- Land area: 0.3 Ha
- Tree height: 5 m

9.2. Identification of election of activities under Article 3, paragraph 4, of the Kyoto Protocol for inclusion in its accounting for the second commitment period, in addition to those activities under Article 3, paragraph 4, of the Kyoto Protocol that were elected in the first commitment period

Forest Management only will be the elected activity to the other mandatory LULUCF activities under Article 3.3, which are afforestation, reforestation and deforestation that occurred since 1990.

9.3. Identification of whether, for each activity under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Kyoto Protocol, it intends to account annually or for the entire commitment period

Cyprus intends to account for the entire commitment period.

9.4. Forest management reference level as inscribed in the appendix to the annex to decision 2/CMP.7

For the second commitment period forest management is a mandatory activity under Article 3(4) of the Kyoto Protocol, which will be accounted against a forest management reference level, i.e. a country-specific level of business-as-usual emissions or removals. RMUs will be

issued only if forest management removals are higher, or emissions are lower, than the agreed forest management reference level. Otherwise, Kyoto units will be cancelled.

Table 6 contains the forest management reference levels as inscribed in the appendix to the annex to decision 2/CMP.7.

Party	Reference level (Mt CO ₂ eq/year)	Applying first-order decay function for HWP
Cyprus	-0.164	-0.157

9.5. Information on how emissions from harvested wood products originating from forests prior to the start of the second commitment period have been calculated in the reference level

Data on historical harvesting rates comes from national statistics and international databases (FAO).

9.6. Intention to apply the provisions to exclude emissions from natural disturbances for the accounting for afforestation and reforestation

According to Paragraph 33 of the Annex to Decision 2.CPM 7 the countries shall provide information on whether they intend to apply the provisions to exclude emissions from natural disturbances for the accounting for afforestation and reforestation under Article 3(3), of the Kyoto Protocol and forest management under Article 3(4), of the Kyoto Protocol during the second commitment period.

Cyprus plans to use the provision to exclude emissions from natural disturbances for Forest Management only.

Cyprus is prone to severe and unpredictable forest fires. The forest area burnt (that includes both private (adjusted) and state forests) is shown below (Figure 2) for years 1990-2014. Statistical analysis of this historical data gives us the background level and the margin of emissions as a result of the forest fires. For the years where the emissions due to forest fires show a figure higher than the combined background level plus the margin, i.e. greater than 38.25 Kt CO₂ eq., then these areas will not be reported in the National Inventory Report.

The information related to background levels for Cyprus is summarized in Table 7.

Table 7. Country-specific information for Cyprus on background level of emissions associated with annual natural disturbances

Forest Management		
Background level kt CO ₂ eq./yr	Margin kt CO ₂ eq./yr	Background + Margin kt CO ₂ eq./yr
14.91	23.33	38.25

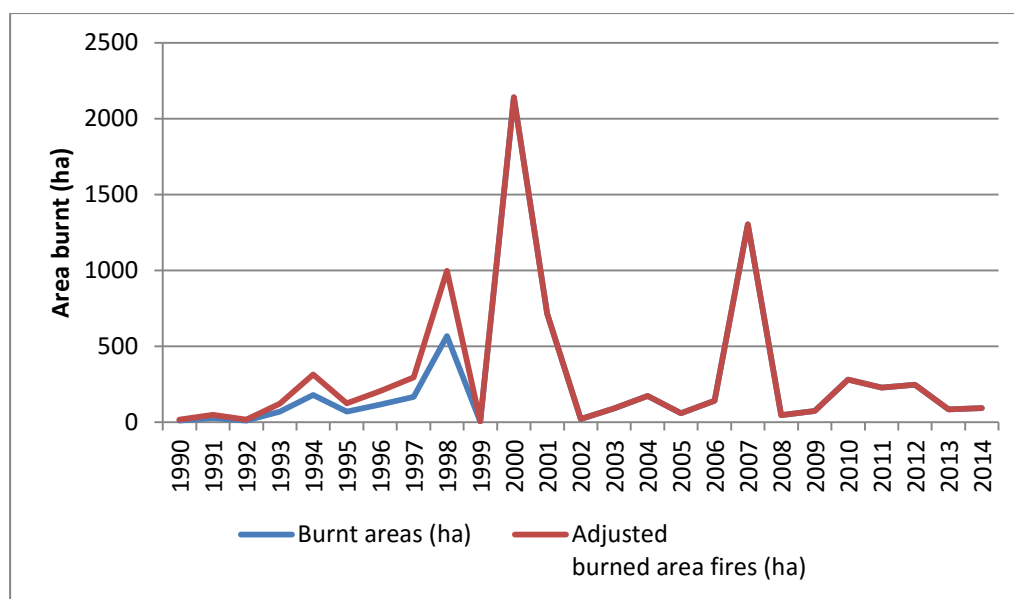


Figure 2. Forest area burnt (includes both private (adjusted) and state forests, 1990-2014

10. Description of national system in accordance with Article 5, paragraph 1

The Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment (MARDE) is the governmental body responsible for the co-ordination of all involved ministries, as well as any relevant public or private organisations, in relation to the implementation of the provisions of the national and European legislation associated with climate change. In this context, the MARDE has the responsibility for the planning, preparation, management, compilation of the national GHG inventory report (Contact person: Nicoletta Kythreotou, Address: Department of Environment, 1498 Nicosia, Cyprus, tel.: +357 22 408947, e-mail: nkythreotou@environment.moa.gov.cy). The organisational structure of the National Inventory System is presented in Figure 3.

No legal framework is available that defines the roles, responsibilities and the co-operation between the MARDE and contact points of the involved ministries and agencies.

10.1. Inventory preparation process

The compilation of the inventory starts with the collection of the ETS data in June before the submission deadline (year X-1). When the first comments on the inventory are received by the European Commission and the UNFCCC for the submission of the previous year (approximately June), the necessary changes are made to the calculation sheets resulting to the CRFreporter data and notes are taken for the National Inventory Report, by the inventory compiler. Other data is made available from other governmental departments from November before the submission deadline (year X-1). In December the final National inventory report for the air pollutants under Directive 2001/81/EC prepared by the Department of Labour Inspection of the Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance (DLI), is available and communicated to the inventory compiler.

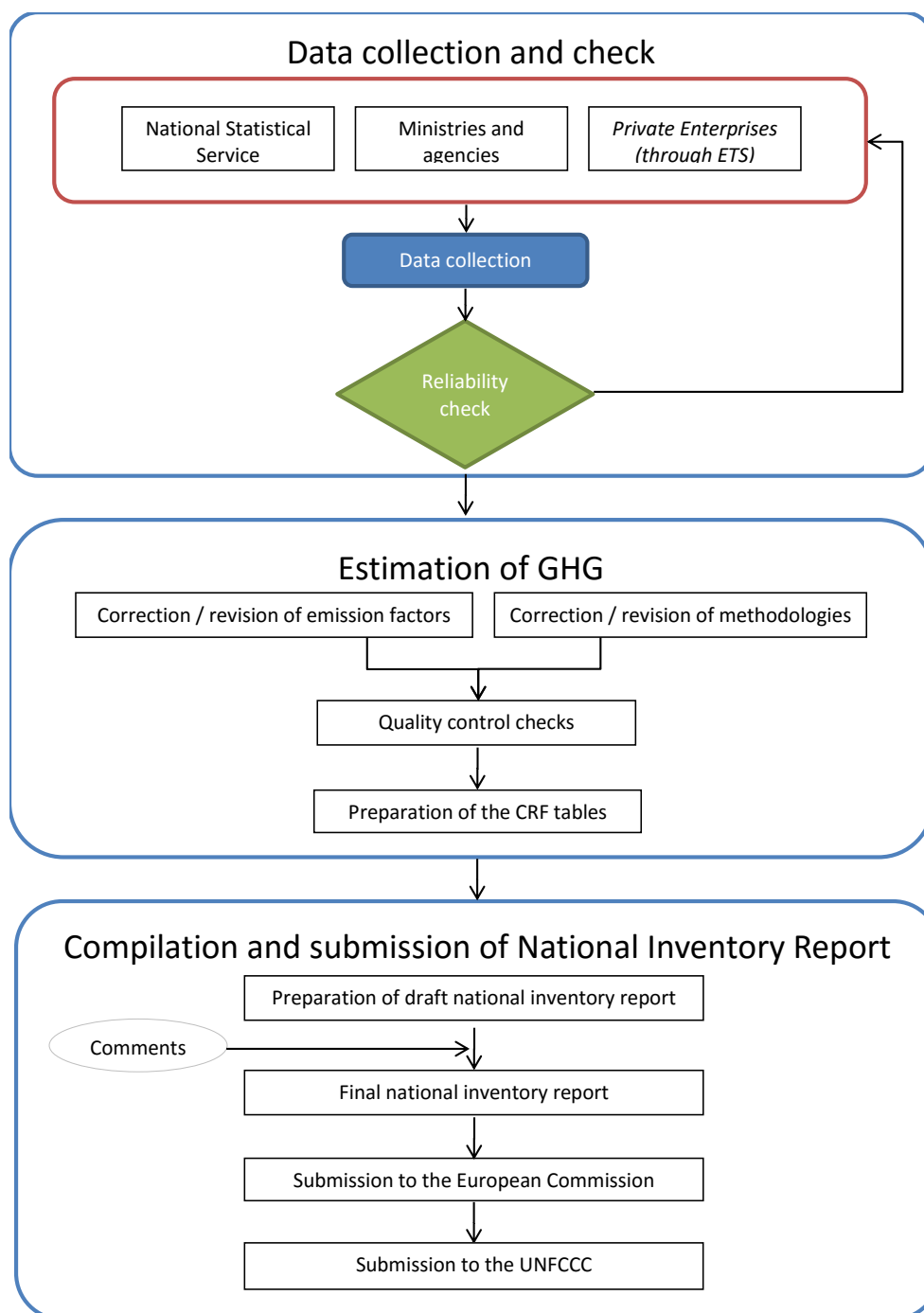


Figure 3. GHG emissions inventory preparation process in Cyprus

Data reliability checks: data for some activities is available from several sources. In such cases, the data is compared between all sources. In cases where there are differences, these are discussed with the data sets compilers. In several cases the data providers agree that there is a mistake and they correct appropriately the data set.

Quality control/ quality assurance: when the calculations have been completed the excel files used for the data collection and the calculations are sent to Ms Niki Papaki (Environment Technician, tel. +357 22408946, email npapaki@environment.moa.gov.cy) and Mr Giorgos

Ioannou (Statistics Officer, tel. +357 22602171, email geoannou@cystat.mof.gov.cy) to check the data collected and the calculations. In case any mistakes are identified, these are corrected accordingly by the inventory compiler.

Compilation of inventory report: the compilation of the report starts when the emissions are finalised and the CRF tables are available. Once the final draft is available, the report is sent to Ms Niki Papaki (Environment Technician, tel. +357 22408946, email npapaki@environment.moa.gov.cy), Mr Giorgos Ioannou (Statistics Officer, tel. +357 22602171, email geoannou@cystat.mof.gov.cy) and all the data providers for comments. The comments are taken into consideration for the finalisation of the report.

Approval and submission of report: once the report is finalised, it is sent to Dr Theodoros Mesimeris, Head of climate Action Unit and the Director of the Department of Environment Mr Costas Hadjipanayiotou (chadjipanayiotou@environment.moa.gov.cy, tel. no.+357 22 408900) for the final approval. The inventory accompanied by the inventory report is submitted to the European Commission annually by 15 January.

The timetable for the completion of these stages in the annual inventory cycle is presented in Table 8.

Table 8. Timetable for the preparation and submission of GHG emissions/ removals inventory in Cyprus

Task	Month
Corrections based on EC comments for previous submission	June year x-1
Collection of ETS data	June year x-1
Data collection from other ministries and agencies	November year x-1
Calculations, checks, CRF preparation	December year x-1
NIR preparation, revision, submission to the European Commission	January year x
CRF and NIR revision (if necessary) and final submission to the European Commission	March year x
CRF and NIR revision (if necessary) and submission UNFCCC secretariat	April year x

10.1.1. Inventory preparation team

The calculations, report preparation and overall management of the compilation of the inventory (inventory compiler) is the responsibility of Dr Nicoletta Kythreotou, Environment Officer at the Department of Environment since 2006. Dr Kythreotou holds a BSc in Environmental Science, an MSc in Environmental Engineering and a PhD in Mechanical Engineering. Nicoletta has been preparing the Cypriot NIR for the purpose of EU Decision 280/2004/EC since 2006.

The final assessment of the national inventory is performed by Dr Theodoros Mesimeris, who is a Senior Environment Officer and the head of Climate Action Unit at the Department of Environment. Dr Mesimeris has been an officer at the Department of Environment since 2002 and has been dealing with climate change since then. The academic background of Dr Mesimeris is a MEng in Chemical Engineering, MSc in Environmental Management and PhD in Chemical Engineering.

Dr Mesimeris and Dr Kythreotou are the contact points of the UNFCCC and the DG Climate Action of the European Commission.

Ms Niki Papaki (BSc Mathematics) is responsible for data collection. A new addition to the team is Ms Melina Menelaou, who is working for Land Use issues. The contact details of the team described above is presented in Table 9.

Table 9. Contact details of the inventory compilation team

Person & Position	Telephone no.	Email
Dr Theodoulos Mesimeris <i>Senior Environment Officer</i>	+357 22 408948	tmesimeris@environment.moa.gov.cy
Dr Nicoletta Kythreotou <i>Environment Officer</i>	+357 22 408947	nkythreotou@environment.moa.gov.cy
Ms Niki Papaki <i>Environment Technician</i>	+357 22 408946	npapaki@environment.moa.gov.cy
Ms Melina Menelaou <i>Environment Technician</i>	+357 22 408959	mmenelaou@environment.moa.gov.cy

10.2. Data collection, processing and storage

Data from all the involved parties come in MS Excel spread-sheets. The main database maintained by the inventory compiler is also in the form of MS Excel spread-sheets. The collected data is transferred to the main database of the inventory compiler. No special software is used or applied for processing or storage of the data used in the inventory.

The inventory compiler has one MS Excel spread-sheet containing all the data collected and one MS Excel spread-sheet containing the calculations performed for the estimation of the GHG emissions.

10.2.1. Contact points for data collection

Data from the annual ETS submissions from installations participating in the EU-ETS scheme has been obtained since 2006 from the ETS team, which is also part of the Climate Action Unit of the Department of Environment. Apart from the fuel consumption data is also obtained for CO₂ emissions (combustion and process emissions) and net calorific value (NCV) of fuels consumed.

The energy balance is obtained from the Energy Service of the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism. The contact point is Dr Christina Karapitta – Zachariadou (tel. no. +357 22409388, ckarapitta@mcit.gov.cy).

The contact point for the energy balance prepared by the National Statistical Service (CYstat) for the submission to EUROSTAT is Ms Nafsika Apostolou (tel. no. +357 22602199, napostolou@cystat.mof.gov.cy). Other contacts at CYstat are: for waste data Mrs Marilena Kythreotou (tel. no. +357 22602137, mkythreotou@cystat.mof.gov.cy), for population data Ms Loukia Makri (tel. no. +357 22602150, lmakri@cystat.mof.gov.cy), for industrial production Mr Charalambos Alkiviadous (tel. 22602189, calkiviadous@cystat.mof.gov.cy) and for agricultural data (cultivated areas and animal population) Mrs Sofia Pelagia (spelagia@cystat.mof.gov.cy).

Labour Inspection is the competent authority for the preparation of air pollutants inventories under Directive 2001/81/EC. The inventory is communicated to the GHG inventory compiler, Dr Chrysanthos Savvides (tel. no. +357 22405672, csavvides@dl.mlsi.gov.cy).

The activity data for the estimation of emissions from F-gases (sectors 2F and 2FP) is obtained by Mr Pavlos Pavlou, part of the Climate Action Unit, Department of Environment (tel. no. +357 22408925, ppavlou@environment.moa.gov.cy).

Other data on municipal solid waste management is obtained from Mr Stergios Palpanis, part of the sector of Waste Management, at the Ministry of Interior (+357 22806454, spalpanis@moi.gov.cy).

Municipal liquid waste production and management data is obtained from Mrs Stella Perikenti part of the Pollution Control Unit, Department of Environment (tel. no. +357 22408942, sperikenti@environment.moa.gov.cy).

Agricultural waste management is obtained from Mr Antis Athanasiades part of the Pollution Control Unit, Department of Environment (tel. no. +357 22408935, aathanasiades@environment.moa.gov.cy).

Industrial liquid waste management data is obtained from Dr Chrystalla Stylianou head of the Pollution Control Unit, Department of Environment (tel. no. +357 22408941, cstylianou@environment.moa.gov.cy).

Forest cover data is obtained from Dr Andreas K. Christou, Head of Research, Publicity & Silviculture Sector, Department of Forests (tel. no. +357 22819490, email: achristou@fd.moa.gov.cy).

Details necessary for the implementation of Tier 2 methodology for dairy cattle was obtained from Mr Georgios Papaioannou (tel. no. +357 22408566).

Lime, cement and ceramics (bricks and tiles) production data was obtained directly from the installations.

10.3. Recalculations

Methodological choice and, following the provisions of the IPCC Good Practice Guidance, recalculations of emissions estimates represent a major activity in the annual inventory development process. Both processes are under the responsibility of the inventory team.

Decisions, following the relevant procedures of the QA/QC plan in place, of the inventory team on the recalculations to be applied are based on:

- The results of the inventory review process under the EU and the UNFCCC;
- The results of the internal review within the framework of the QA/QC plan developed;
- The results of the key categories analysis and
- The availability of resources.

10.4. QA / QC procedures

The development and the implementation of an inventory Quality Assurance / Quality Control (QA/QC) plan represents a key tool for meeting the objectives of National Systems under Article 5 Paragraph 1 of the Protocol as described in Decision 20/CP.7.

With the Protocol's application, the pressure upon national GHG emissions inventories increases and therefore quality management is essential in order to comply with the requirements of (a) producing transparent, consistent, comparable, complete and accurate emissions estimates, (b) establishing a reliable central archiving system concerning all necessary information for GHG emissions inventories development and (c) compiling national

reports according to the provisions of the adopted decisions.

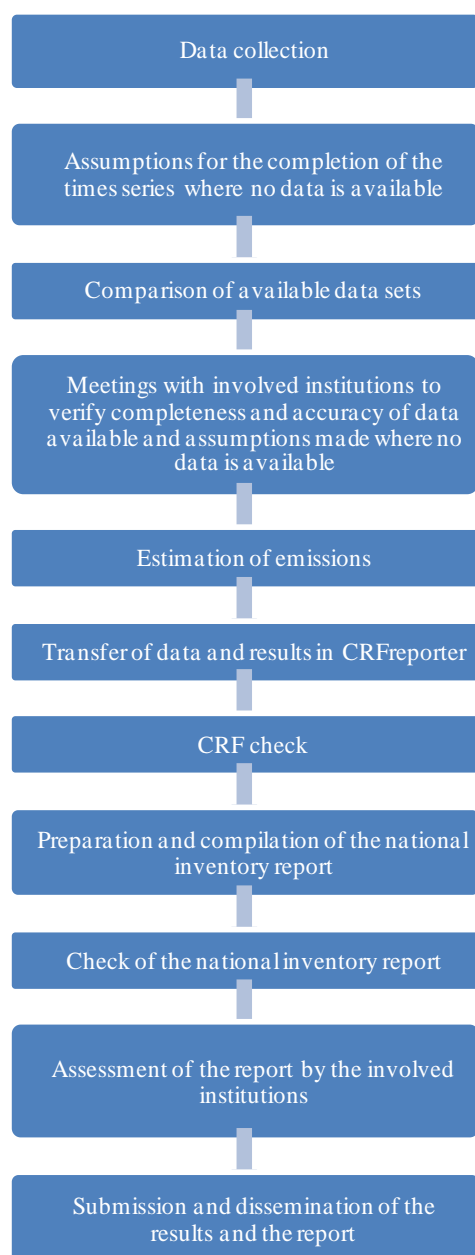


Figure 3. Flow chart activities concerning the GHG emissions inventory preparation

In this framework, a QA/QC system is being implemented since the May 2007. The Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment is responsible for the implementation of the QA/QC system. The system has the following objectives:

- Compliance with the IPCC guidelines and the UNFCCC reporting guidelines while estimating and reporting emissions/removals.
- Continuous improvement of GHG emissions/removals estimates.
- Timely submission of necessary information in compliance with relevant requirements defined in international conventions, protocols and agreements

The accomplishment of the above-mentioned objectives can only be ensured by the implementation, from all the members of the Inventory Team (see Figure 4 for the flow chart of activities concerning emissions inventory), of the QA/QC procedures included in the plan for the following:

- Data collection and processing.
- Applying methods consistent with IPCC Good Practice Guidance and LULUCF Good Practice Guidance for calculating / recalculating emissions or removals.
- Making quantitative estimates of inventory uncertainty.
- Archiving information and record keeping.
- Compiling national inventory reports.

The QA/QC system developed covers the following processes (see Table 10 for the list

of procedures within each process and Figure 5 for the relationship between the processes and the activities of the inventory team):

- QA/QC system management: comprises of all activities that are necessary for the management and control of the inventory agency in order to ensure the accomplishment of the abovementioned quality objectives.
- Quality control: directly related to the estimation of emissions. The process includes activities related to (a) data inquiry, collection and documentation, (b) methodological choice in accordance with IPCC Good Practice Guidance, (c) quality control checks for data from secondary sources and (d) record keeping.
- Archiving inventory information: comprises of activities related to central archiving of inventory information and the compilation of the national inventory report.
- Quality assurance: comprises of activities related to the different levels of review processes including the review of input data from experts, if necessary, and comments from the public
- Estimation of uncertainties: defines procedures for estimating and documenting uncertainty estimates per source / sink category and for the whole inventory.
- Inventory improvement: related to the preparation and the justification of any recalculations made.

Table 10. Quality assurance / quality control procedures for the Cypriot GHG emissions inventory

Process	Procedure code	Procedure
Quality management	QM 01	System review
	QM 02	System improvement
	QM 03	Training
	QM 04	Record keeping
	QM 05	Internal reviews
	QM 06	Non-compliance – corrective and preventive actions
	QM 07	Supplies
	QM 08	Quality management system
	QM 09	Documents control
	QM 10	Internal communication
Quality control	QC 01	Data collection
	QC 02	Estimation of emissions / removals
	QC 03	Data quality control check
	QC 04	Input data record keeping
Archiving of inventory information	AI 01	Centralised archiving of inventory information
	AI 02	Compilation of reports
Quality assurance	QA 01	Expert review of input data and parameters
	QA 02	Expert review of GHG emissions / removals inventory
	QA 03	Review from public
Estimation of uncertainties	EU 01	Uncertainty analysis
Inventory improvement	II 01	Recalculations management

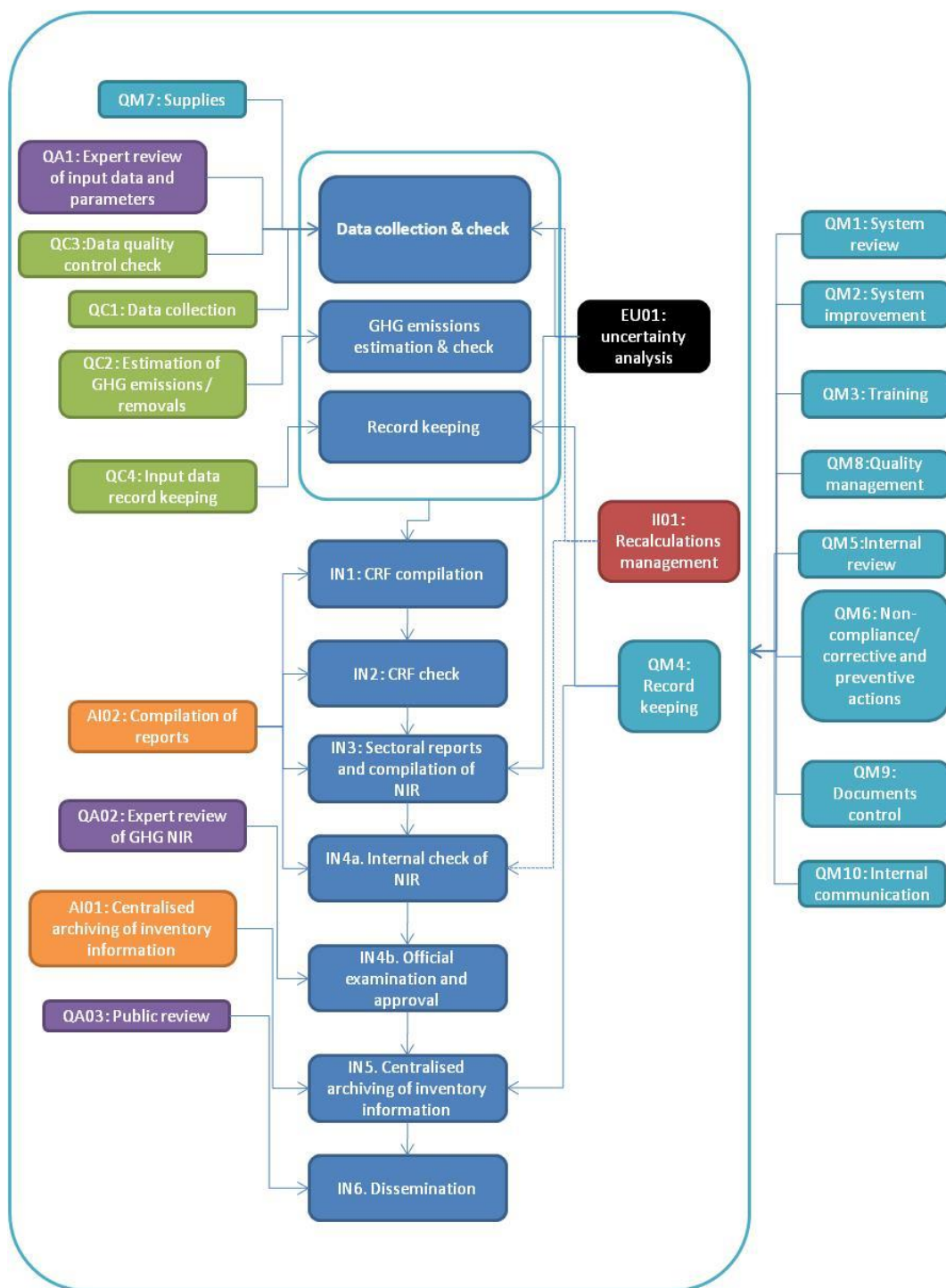


Figure 5. QA/QC processes and procedures and inventory related activities

10.5. Verification activities

Verification processes are intended to help establish an inventory's reliability. These processes provide alternative information on annual emissions and trends. The results of verification processes provide inputs to improve inventories, build confidence in emissions estimates and trends and enhance cooperation in improving inventory estimates.

The verification techniques applied include internal quality checks, inventory inter-comparison and comparison of indicators. In all cases, comparisons of the systems for which data are available and the processes of data acquisition are considered along with the results of the studies.

Comparisons with other, independently compiled, national or regional emissions estimates are a quick option to verify completeness, approximate emission levels, or allocations to source categories or sub-source categories. The availability of such independently compiled inventories varies.

Comparison of national greenhouse gas inventories with international data sets is an independent means to verify inventory estimates. Comparisons with inventories from other countries enable cross-checking of assumptions regarding the use of emission factors, completeness of source categories and overall approaches. In addition to comparisons with single country emissions inventories, it is possible to make more systematic comparisons for larger groups of countries.

For a given source category, different types of bottom-up comparisons are performed in parallel. These comparisons examine activity data and emission factors. These include:

- Comparisons with other datasets, in order to check for completeness, magnitude, and source allocation;
- Inter-country comparisons in which input data are compared for different countries for the same year.

The verification activities implemented are presented in Table 11. The verification activities carried out in comparison to the activities listed in Box 2.1 in Annex 2 of the GPG (page A2.10) are presented in Table 12.

Table 11. Verification activities implemented

Type	Activity
Top-down Vs. bottom-up	Carbon dioxide from fossil fuel combustion: a reference calculation based on apparent fuel consumption per fuel type is mandatory according to the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (IPCC Guidelines).
	This type of top-down completeness and order-of-magnitude check is also applied in the estimation of emissions from the consumption of halocarbons and SF ₆ : the bulk imports of the gases are considered the top-down estimates and the actual emissions estimates are the bottom-up.

Type	Activity
Comparison of activity data	Fuel consumption is compared where available with the fuel consumption collected/ estimated by the Statistical Service, Energy Service and the Department of Labour Inspection. Fuel consumption for electricity, cement and ceramics production, is also compared with the data collected annually from the installations through the implementation of the ETS law No. 110(I)/2011.
	Industrial production is possible to be collected directly from the installations due to their small number. The data collected is compared with data collected by the Department of Labour Inspection, the Statistical Service and the data collected annually from the installations through the implementation of the ETS law No. 110(I)/2011.
	Animal population is compared between the data available from the Department of Labour Inspection, the Statistical Service, the Department of Agriculture and FAOSTAT (where data is available).
Comparison of emission factors	Emission factors for fuel consumption for electricity, cement and ceramics production are available from the annual reports submitted by the installations for the implementation of the ETS law No. 110(I)/2011.
Comparison of emissions between countries	Comparison of emissions and resulting implied emission factors is performed by the European Environment Agency and the EU experts review team through the QA/QC processes of the European Union.
Comparisons of emission intensity indicators between countries	Comparison of emissions between countries and the resulting emissions per capita has been performed for the estimation of emissions from solvents and other product use (sector 3) and actual emissions from the consumption of halocarbons and SF6 (source 2F).

Table 12. Verification activities included in Box 2.1 in Annex 2 of the GPG

Category	Activity	Performed
A. Checks	• Check for discontinuities in emission trends from base year (usually 1990) to end year.	✓
B. Comparisons of emissions and other such features	• Compare the Reference Approach for CO2 emissions from fuel combustion with other approaches.	✓
	• Compare inventory emissions estimates by source category and gas against independently compiled national estimates from international databases.	x
	• Compare activity data against independently compiled estimates and perhaps activity data from countries with similar source categories and sectors.	✓
	• Compare (implied) emission factors for source categories and gases with independent estimates and estimates from countries with similar source categories and sectors.	✓
	• Compare sector intensity estimates of selected source categories with estimates from other countries with similar source categories and sectors. If necessary, calculate emission intensity estimates based on international statistical compendia.	✓
C. Comparisons of uncertainties	• Compare uncertainty estimates with those from reports of other countries and the IPCC default values.	x
D. On-site measurements	• Perform direct source testing on key source categories, if possible.	x

11. Description of national registry

Cyprus cooperates with the member states of the European Union and with the supplementary transaction log (STL) and the registry of the European Community by maintaining the national registries in a consolidated system. The registry currently available for Cyprus is limited to the ETS and ESD. The preparation of the necessary infrastructure for the registry system under the Kyoto Protocol is under development in collaboration with the European Commission.

Notification of the terms of the agreement to fulfil jointly the commitments of the European Union, its Member States and Iceland under Article 3 of the Kyoto Protocol for the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol

1. Members of the agreement

The European Union, its Member States and the Republic of Iceland, each being Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, are the members of this agreement ("the members").

The following are at present Member States of the European Union:

the Kingdom of Belgium, the Republic of Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, the Kingdom of Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Republic of Estonia, Ireland, the Hellenic Republic, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, the Republic of Croatia, the Italian Republic, the Republic of Cyprus, the Republic of Latvia, the Republic of Lithuania, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, Hungary, the Republic of Malta, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Republic of Austria, the Republic of Poland, the Portuguese Republic, Romania, the Republic of Slovenia, the Slovak Republic, the Republic of Finland, the Kingdom of Sweden, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Iceland is a member of this agreement pursuant to the Agreement between the European Union and its Member States and Iceland concerning Iceland's participation in the joint fulfilment of the commitments of the European Union, its Member States and Iceland for the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

2. Joint fulfilment of the commitments under Article 3 of the Kyoto Protocol for the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol

In accordance with Article 4(1) of the Kyoto Protocol, the members will fulfil their commitments under Article 3 thereof as follows:

- the members will ensure that, in accordance with Article 4(5) and (6) of the Kyoto Protocol, in the Member States and Iceland the combined sum of the aggregate anthropogenic carbon dioxide equivalent emissions of the greenhouse gases listed in Annex A to the Kyoto Protocol does not exceed their joint assigned amount;
- the application of Article 3(1) of the Kyoto Protocol to greenhouse gas emissions from aviation and shipping for the Member States and Iceland is based on the Convention's approach of only including emissions from domestic flights and domestic shipping in Parties' targets. The European Union approach under the second commitment of the Kyoto Protocol will remain the same as that of the first commitment period, given the lack of progress since Decision 2/CP.3 in attributing those emissions to Parties' targets. This is without prejudice to the stringency of the European Union's commitments under the climate and energy package, which remain unchanged. It is also without prejudice to the need to take measures concerning emissions of such gases from aviation and marine bunker fuels;

- each member may increase its ambition level by transferring assigned amount units, emission reduction units or certified emission reduction units to a cancellation account established in its national registry. The members will jointly submit the information required by paragraph 9 of Decision 1/CMP.8, and will jointly make any proposals for the purpose of Article 3(1ter) and (1quater) of the Kyoto Protocol;
- the members will continue to apply Article 3(3) and (4) of the Kyoto Protocol and decisions agreed thereunder individually;
- the combined base year emissions of the members will equal the sum of emissions in the respective base years applicable to each Member State and Iceland;
- if land use, land-use change and forestry constituted a net source of greenhouse gas emissions in 1990 for any Member State or Iceland, the relevant member shall, pursuant to Article 3(7bis) of the Kyoto Protocol, include in its emissions base year or period the aggregate anthropogenic carbon dioxide equivalent emissions by sources minus removals by sinks in the base year or period from land use, land-use change and forestry for the purpose of calculating the joint assigned amount of the members determined in accordance with Article 3 (7bis), (8) and (8bis) of the Kyoto Protocol;
- the calculation pursuant to Article 3(7ter) of the Kyoto Protocol shall apply to the joint assigned amount of the second commitment period for the members determined in accordance with Article 3 (7bis), (8) and (8bis) of the Kyoto Protocol and the sum of the average annual emissions of the members for the first three years of the first commitment period multiplied by eight;
- in accordance with Decision 1/CMP.8, units in a member's Previous Period Surplus Reserve account may be used for retirement during the additional period for fulfilling commitments of the second commitment period, up to the extent by which that member's emissions during the second commitment period exceed its respective assigned amount for that commitment period, as defined in this notification.

3. Respective emission levels allocated to the members to the agreement

The quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments for the members listed in the third column of Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol are 80 %. The joint assigned amount of the members for the second commitment period will be determined pursuant to Article 3(7 bis), (8) and (8 bis) of the Kyoto Protocol, and its calculation will be facilitated by the report submitted by the European Union pursuant to paragraph 2 of Decision 2/CMP.8.

The respective emission levels of the members are as follows:

- The emission level for the European Union is the difference between the joint assigned amount of the members, and the sum of the emission levels of the Member States and Iceland. Its calculation will be facilitated by the report submitted pursuant to paragraph 2 of Decision 2/CMP.8.
- The respective emission levels of the Member States and Iceland in accordance with Article 4(1) and (5) of the Kyoto Protocol are the sum of their respective

amounts listed in Table 1 below and any results of the application of the second sentence of Article 3(7bis) of the Kyoto Protocol for that Member State or Iceland.

The assigned amounts of the members shall be equal to their respective emission levels.

The assigned amount of the European Union will be counted against the emissions of greenhouse gases from sources under the European Union Emissions Trading Scheme, in which its Member States and Iceland participate, to the extent that those emissions are covered under the Kyoto Protocol. The respective assigned amounts of the Member States and Iceland cover the greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks in each Member State or Iceland from sources and sinks not covered by Directive 2009/29/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directive 2003/87/EC so as to improve and extend the greenhouse gas emission allowance trading scheme of the Community. This includes all emissions by sources and removals by sinks covered by Article 3(3) and (4) of the Kyoto Protocol as well as all emissions of nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃) under the Kyoto Protocol.

Members of this agreement shall report separately on the emissions by sources and removals by sinks covered by their respective assigned amounts.

Table 1:
Emission levels of the Member States and Iceland (before application of Article 3(7bis))
in terms of tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent for the second commitment period
of the Kyoto Protocol

Belgium	584 228 513
Bulgaria	222 945 983
Czech Republic	520 515 203
Denmark	269 321 526
Germany	3 592 699 888
Estonia	51 056 976
Ireland	343 467 221
Greece	480 791 166
Spain	1 766 877 232
France	3 014 714 832
Croatia	162 271 086
Italy	2 410 291 421
Cyprus	47 450 128
Latvia	76 633 439
Lithuania	113 600 821
Luxembourg	70 736 832
Hungary	434 486 280
Malta	9 299 769
Netherlands	919 963 374
Austria	405 712 317
Poland	1 583 938 824
Portugal	402 210 711
Romania	656 059 490
Slovenia	99 425 782
Slovakia	202 268 939
Finland	240 544 599
Sweden	315 554 578
United Kingdom	2 743 362 625
Iceland	15 327 217