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A compilation of questions to - and answers by – Slovenia
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[Question by Brazil](#) at Tuesday, 31 March 2015

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

Type: Before 31 of March

Title: Correction

Slovenia should label the final column of Table 3 to show the year it refers to.

[Answer by Slovenia](#) at Friday, 22 May 2015

The effect of measures in the last column of table 3 refers to year 2020.

[Question by Brazil](#) at Tuesday, 31 March 2015

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

Type: Before 31 of March

Title: Mitigation action in transport

In Table 3 "Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects", the action related to transport "Emissions from transit transport" has the status as planned, however in another column the start year of implementation is 1993. Has the action started?

[Answer by Slovenia](#) at Friday, 22 May 2015

The mitigation action "Emissions from transit transport" was a planned action. In the column for the start year should be marked as "NA".

[Question by Brazil](#) at Tuesday, 31 March 2015

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

Type: Before 31 of March

Title: Reduction in ETS sectors

"ETS sectors have to significantly reduce emissions". What does "significantly" mean?

[Answer by Slovenia](#) at Friday, 22 May 2015

There is no Slovenian quantified economy wide emission reduction target as defined in para 4 of the "UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country

Parties” in Annex I to Decision 2/CP.17. The EU and its Member States communicated an independent quantified economy-wide emission reduction target, which will be fulfilled jointly by the EU and its Member States. EU internal provisions lay down targets for sectors (EU- ETS) and for member states(non-trading sectors), respectively, which contribute to the joint fulfillment of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target communicated by the EU and its Member States. Installations covered by the EU ETS shall comply with the EU-wide rules taking into account cost-effectiveness of mitigation measures(-21 % reduction compared to 2005).

Commitments to reduce or limit the increase in emissions for EU Member States in non-ETS sector are based on the principle of solidarity. Economically more developed Member States , whose gross domestic product per capita is higher than the EU average, have committed to reduce emissions by up to 20% (the negative limit), while less developed Member States , including Slovenia, committed to limit the expected increase of emissions up to 20% (the positive limit) relative to the verified emissions from the year 2005. Positive limit for Slovenia from sectors not covered by the emissions trading system is 4% compared to the verified emissions from the year 2005.

Significantly in this regard applies to the comparison between expected emissions reductions in the ETS and non-ETS sectors.

Question by Brazil at Tuesday, 31 March 2015

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

Type: Before 31 of March

Title: 2020 target

Regarding Table 6(a) "Information on updated greenhouse gas projections under a 'with measures' scenario", in which emissions are of 20,068.28 kt CO₂eq in 1986 (base-year) and of 20,351.24 kt CO₂eq in 2020, which means an increase of emissions, which is the preferred option for Slovenia to reach its target of 20% reduction by 2020 compared to 1986 levels? Additional policies and measures, KP mechanisms or account for other LULUCF activities are not included up to now?

Answer by Slovenia at Friday, 22 May 2015

There is no Slovenian quantified economy wide emission reduction target as defined in para 4 of the “UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties” in Annex I to Decision 2/CP.17. The EU and its Member States communicated an independent quantified economy-wide emission reduction target, which will be fulfilled jointly by the EU and its Member States. EU internal provisions lay down targets for sectors (EU- ETS) and for Member States(non-trading sectors),

respectively, which contribute to the joint fulfillment of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target communicated by the EU and its Member States. Installations covered by the EU ETS shall comply with the EU-wide rules taking into account cost-effectiveness of mitigation measures (-21 % reduction compared to 2005). Commitments to reduce or limit the increase in emissions for EU Member States in non-ETS sector are based on the principle of solidarity. Economically more developed Member States, whose gross domestic product per capita is higher than the EU average, have committed to reduce emissions by up to 20% (the negative limit), while less developed Member States, including Slovenia, committed to limit the expected increase of emissions up to 20% (the positive limit) relative to the verified emissions from the year 2005. Positive limit for Slovenia from sectors not covered by the emissions trading system is 4% compared to the verified emissions from the year 2005. Slovenia aims to achieve this target with additional policies and measures.

[Question by Brazil](#) at Tuesday, 31 March 2015

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

Type: Before 31 of March

Title: Share in EU Climate and Energy Package

Regarding Slovenian QEERT, it has been informed that “as an EU Member State, Slovenia agreed to contribute to the joint EU target, which is to reduce its GHG emissions in the period 2013-2020 by 20% compared to the 1990 level. It is supposed to be achieved by the implementation of the so called EU Climate and Energy Package, which binds Member States to do their shares”. What is the share for Slovenia? The following information is not clear: “Due to national circumstances, Slovenian non-ETS sectors are allowed to increase their emissions by 4% by 2020 while ETS sectors have to significantly reduce emissions.”

[Answer by Slovenia](#) at Friday, 22 May 2015

There is no Slovenian quantified economy wide emission reduction target as defined in para 4 of the “UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties” in Annex I to Decision 2/CP.17. The EU and its Member States communicated an independent quantified economy-wide emission reduction target, which will be fulfilled jointly by the EU and its Member States. EU internal provisions lay down targets for sectors (EU- ETS) and for Member States(non-trading sectors), respectively, which contribute to the joint fulfillment of the quantified economy wide emission reduction target communicated by the EU and its Member States. Installations covered by the EU ETS shall comply with the EU-wide rules taking into account cost-effectiveness of mitigation measures (-21 % reduction compared to 2005).

Commitments to reduce or limit the increase in emissions for EU Member States in non-ETS sector are based on the principle of solidarity. Economically more developed Member States, whose gross domestic product per capita is higher than the EU average, have committed to reduce emissions by up to 20% (the negative limit), while less developed Member States, including Slovenia, committed to limit the expected increase of emissions up to 20% (the positive limit) relative to the verified emissions from the year 2005. Positive limit for Slovenia from sectors not covered by the emissions trading system is 4% compared to the verified emissions from the year 2005.

The national target for emissions in non-ETS sectors is set taking into account Slovenia's GDP relative to other Member States and reflects to some extent the challenge of rising emissions from transit transport. Significantly in regard to the statement applies to the comparison between expected emissions reductions in the ETS and non-ETS sectors.

[Question by Brazil](#) at Tuesday, 31 March 2015

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

Type: Before 31 of March

Title: Base year

“Slovenian non-ETS sectors are allowed to increase their emissions by 4% by 2020”. What is the base year for comparison?

[Answer by Slovenia](#) at Friday, 22 May 2015

The base year for the non-ETS sectors is 2005.

[Question by China](#) at Monday, 30 March 2015

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

Type: Before 31 of March

Title: mitigation effects of the PaMs

Several PaMs have impacts on emissions from both ETS sectors and non-ETS sectors. Can Slovenia provide the estimated mitigation effects for ETS sectors and non-ETS sectors separately?

[Answer by Slovenia](#) at Friday, 22 May 2015

Since the ETS is market-based instrument based on agreed total emission cap, meaning that mitigation actions in ETS are taken by individual installations to comply

with the overall EU ETS reduction target, only a rough estimate can be provided. Mitigation effect for ETS sectors was estimated to 4.472 kt CO₂ eq, while for the non-ETS sector it was estimated to 3.799 kt CO₂ eq for year 2020.

Question by China at Monday, 30 March 2015

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

Type: Before 31 of March

Title: additional PaMs

According to WM scenario, further actions are needed for Slovenia to achieve its target under the EUESD, could Slovenia provide detailed information about additional effort?

Answer by Slovenia at Friday, 22 May 2015

Additional measures are:

-Faster decline of heating oil consumption in buildings sector by supporting change of oil boilers with renewable sources, district heating or natural gas. Instruments to achieve this are: higher taxes on heating oil to increase its price, subsidies for purchase of boilers on wood and heat pumps, prescribed share of renewable sources in energy consumption in newly build and majorly renovated buildings, Information campaigns, education of users;

-Decrease in sales of motor fuels to transit transport, by increasing purchase price with higher taxes compared to neighbouring countries;

-Measures in agricultural sector: Breeding programmes towards better utilization of energy and protein in cattle, optimization of production process by the means of optimal feeding strategies, reproduction and welfare; Supporting investments in mini and micro biogas plants; Increasing the proportion of grazed animals through subsidies; Promotion of efficient nitrogen usage from synthetic and organic fertilizers by the means of measures of Rural development programme (subsidies) and public advisory service.

Question by China at Monday, 30 March 2015

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

Type: Before 31 of March

Title: market mechanism

Whether Slovenia will use the units from Market-based mechanism?

[Answer by Slovenia](#) at Friday, 22 May 2015

There is no Slovenian quantified economy wide emission reduction target as defined in para 4 of the “UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties” in Annex I to Decision 2/CP.17. The EU and its Member States communicated an Independent quantified economy-wide emission reduction target, which will be fulfilled jointly by the EU and its Member States. EU internal provisions lay down targets for sectors (EU- ETS) and for Member States(non-trading sectors), respectively, which contribute to the joint fulfillment of the quantified economy wide emission reduction target communicated by the EU and its Member States. Installations covered by the EU ETS shall comply with the EU-wide rules taking into account cost-effectiveness of mitigation measures(-21 % reduction compared to 2005).

Commitments to reduce or limit the increase in emissions for EU Member States in non-ETS sector are based on the principle of solidarity. Economically more developed Member States, whose gross domestic product per capita is higher than the EU average, have committed to reduce emissions by up to 20% (the negative limit), while less developed Member States, including Slovenia, committed to limit the expected increase of emissions up to 20% (the positive limit) relative to the verified emissions from the year 2005. Positive limit for Slovenia from sectors not covered by the emissions trading system is 4% compared to the verified emissions from the year 2005. From the current perspective Slovenia intends to achieve its EU internal emission reduction target by domestic measures only.

[Question by China](#) at Monday, 30 March 2015

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

[Type:](#) Before 31 of March

[Title:](#) national mitigation target

As a member of EU bubble, Slovenia doesn't pledge a national mitigation target under the UNFCCC. According to the BR, for those sectors not covered by EU-ETS, the emission limitation target for Slovenia is not exceeding 4% above the verified emissions from the 2005. However, it is not clear how much effort Slovenia is going to make on sectors covered by EU-ETS, nor the effort as a whole, compared with its base year level. What additional information would Slovenia provide in order to make its effort transparent? What is the emission volume of those entities covered by EU-ETS in the base year, and in the target year?

[Answer by Slovenia](#) at Friday, 22 May 2015

Slovenia would like to point to the fact that there is no Slovenian quantified economy-wide emission reduction target as defined in para 4 of the “UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties” in Annex I to Decision 2/CP.17. The EU and its Member States communicated an independent quantified economy-wide emission reduction target, which will be fulfilled jointly by the EU and its Member States. EU internal provisions lay down targets for sectors (EU-ETS) and for Member States (non-trading sectors), respectively, which contribute to the joint fulfillment of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target communicated by the EU and its Member States. The EU-wide cap under the EU ETS is determined for all EU Member States and the three EEA EFTA States (Iceland, Norway and Liechtenstein) without reflecting a specific share for each Member State.

The allocation of allowances takes place through auctions and free allocation. The share of allowances auctioned on behalf of each Member State in each year is public and can be obtained from the relevant auction platforms. However, free allocation is provided on the basis of EU-wide rules to installation operators within a certain limit. For each of the nearly 12.000 installations in the EU ETS, the allocation has been calculated based on the common rules. A breakdown of the amounts per Member State is not available. It is therefore difficult to project actions which will be taken by individual installations to comply with the overall EUETS reduction target, since this is a market-based instrument based on agreed total emission cap.
