

Session SBI45 (2016)

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

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

Type: Before 31 August

Title: Scenarios

Information on updated greenhouse gas projections under a ‘with additional measures’ scenario was provided in BR1. Please, explain why the referred information has not been provided in BR2.

[Answer by Sweden](#), Friday, 28 October 2016

Several climate measures have been implemented in Sweden after 2014 but at the time the projections were produced, there were no planned measures. Sweden is projected to meet its EU and UN targets in 2020 in the projections with existing measures.

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

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

Type: Before 31 August

Title: CTF Table 3

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

[Answer by Sweden](#), Friday, 28 October 2016

There are no current estimates of mitigation impacts since the respective years of implementation. The estimations presented in Sweden's report, page 69-73, refers to a comparison to the year 1990.

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

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

Type: Before 31 August

Title: Estimation of 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 significant mitigation actions were listed. Congratulations for that. However, there is not mitigation impact estimated for any action. Please, inform the reasons for not reporting mitigation impacts. What are the difficulties?

Answer by Sweden, Friday, 28 October 2016

Given the large number of policies and measures and because several instruments interact it can be difficult to evaluate the exact progress for each single policy instrument made towards the objectives. For this reason, Sweden has done estimates of the aggregated effect of sets of policy instruments. In CTF Table 3 it was not possible to present this since only the effect of single instruments could be reported. Sweden has in its report made available a summary table (3.6 Summary of policies and measures", page 69-73) in which the result of the aggregated effects of several policy instruments is presented.

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: Accounting rules for national mitigation targets

Sweden indicated in its BR2 that it intends to use market mechanism to achieve the 40% emission reduction national target. Since the accounting rules for the national target are not clear for us, could Sweden provide further information on what kinds of credits will be used for compliance and an estimate on how much will be needed for compliance purpose? Does Sweden plan to implement additional PaMs to achieve the target domestically apart from using international credits? According to BR2 (page 111), Sweden's current portfolio of bilateral projects and funds are expected to generate 30 Mt CO₂eq emission reductions cumulatively. Only in 2013 6.3 Mt CO₂eq has been delivered. Will the units from those projects be used for compliance and if yes, will the units used be deducted from the financial support total accordingly?

Answer by Sweden, Friday, 28 October 2016

The Government has the ambition to reach our national target without including the mechanisms. However,

the achieved emission reductions in our national portfolio can be considered as a part of the national climate target for 2020, if needed. The mechanisms we would use are CDM and JI. We will apply the international rules under KP for those mechanisms.

The gap between our national target and our projections with existing measures reported in the BR2, indicates that we would have to include CDM-mechanisms to the amount of 3,4 MtonCO₂eq. in 2020. (ref Sweden Progress report 2015). A slightly later evaluation gives that newly implemented measures have reduced the gap to about 2 - 3 Mton CO₂eq. (ref. *Regeringens skrivelse* (Government Communication) no: 2015/16:87). Further action will be taken to achieve the target domestically.

[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 and 2030 in page 76 of Sweden's BR2 is inconsistent with the assumptions used by EU. Could Sweden provide further clarification regarding this matter?

[Answer by Sweden](#), Friday, 28 October 2016

The reason for the inconsistency is that the recommendations from the EU on assumptions were sent out to the Member States when Sweden had already started the work on the projections. Therefore, it was too late for us to use the recommendations.

[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: national mitigation target

Sweden is committed to a 17% emission reduction target by 2020 compared to 2005 under ESD within the EU. It also put forward a 40% national emission reduction target of 40% by 2020 compared to 1990, which applies to non-ETS sectors and excluding LULUCF. Are there any differences in terms of gas and sector coverage between the above two targets? Does Sweden intend to follow the same

accounting methodology for both targets?

[Answer by Sweden](#), Friday, 28 October 2016

There are no differences between the EU non ETS target and the Swedish target when it comes to gases and sectors. Sweden intends to follow the same accounting methodology as under EU legislation for our national target.

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