


41st Session of
Subsidiary Body on Implementation



Multilateral Assessment

CYPRUS



Contents



EU commitments

- ❑ Pledge under the Convention for EU and its Member States:
 - Unconditional quantified economy wide emission reduction target of 20% by 2020, compared to 1990 levels
 - Conditional offer to move to 30% if other developed countries commit themselves to comparable emission reductions and if more advanced developing countries contribute adequately according to their responsibilities and respective capabilities

- ❑ Binding commitment under Kyoto Protocol (implementing CP2 since 1.01.2013)
 - CP2: joint commitment of the EU, its MS and Iceland to reduce average annual emissions during 2013-2020 by 20% compared to base year

- ❑ The EU will continue to deliver on its international obligations through the EU Climate and Energy Package

National Emission Reduction Target

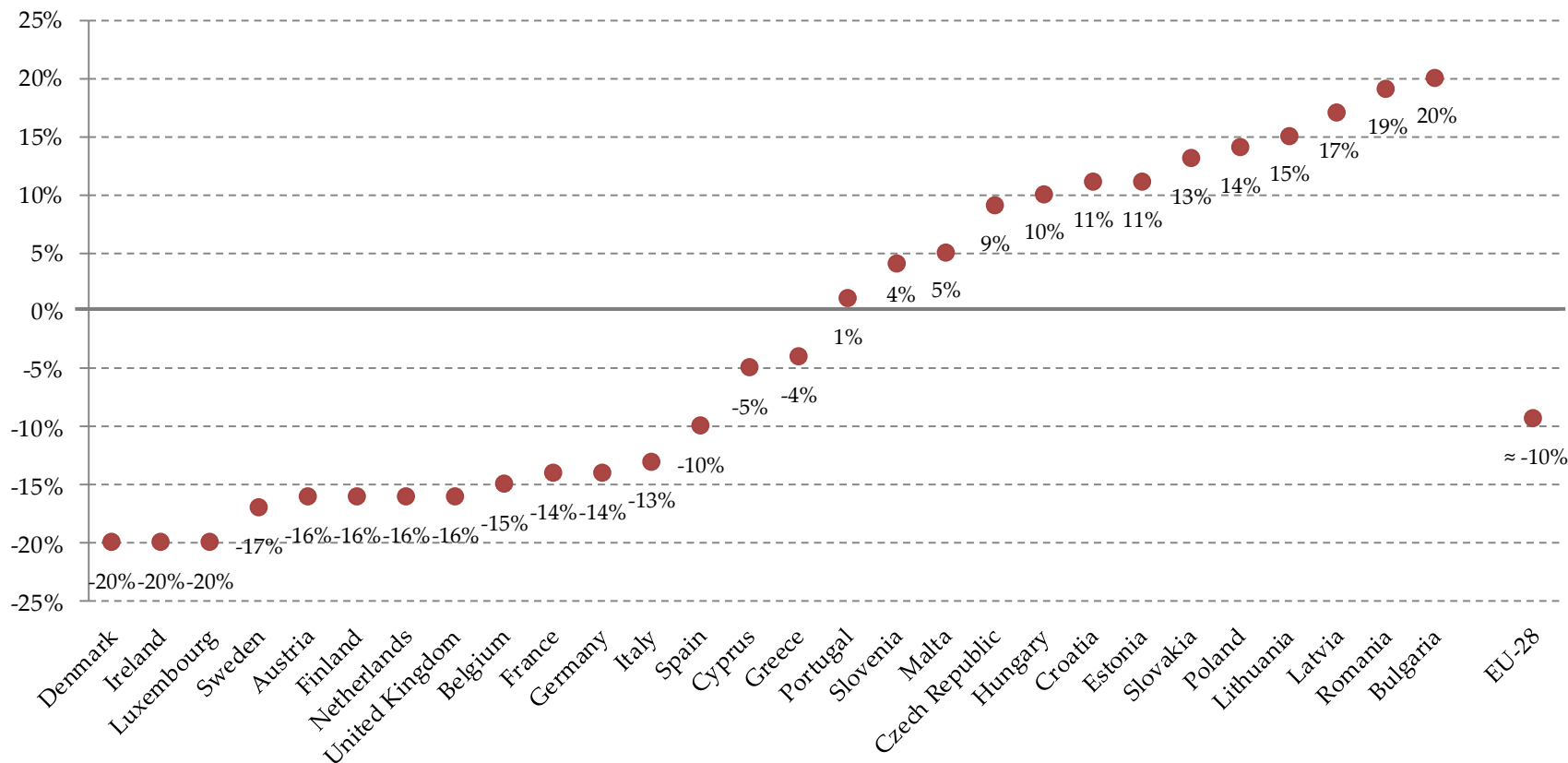
- Cyprus until 2012 was a non-Annex I party.
- For the Second Commitment Period under the Kyoto Protocol, the EU its 28 Member States and Iceland including Cyprus, have inscribed a commitment of reducing average annual emissions by 20 % during the 2013-2020 period, as compared to base year, to be fulfilled jointly.

National Emission Reduction Target

- The 2009 'Climate and Energy package' provides an integrated package of policies and measures to implement the international obligations of the EU and its Member States under the Kyoto's second commitment period.
- The Climate and Energy Package sets a 20% GHG emission reduction target for EU-28 by 2020 compared to 1990.
- This effort is divided between EU ETS and non-ETS sectors as follows:
 - a) a 21% reduction in EU ETS sector emissions by 2020 compared to 2005
 - b) a reduction of around 10% by 2020 compared to 2005 for the sectors that are not covered by the EU ETS – **CY 5% reduction**

National Emission Reduction Target

2020 Member States targets (as a % of 2005 emissions)





National Policies & Measures

for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions



Energy

- Import and use of natural gas for electricity production
- Promotion of renewable energy sources
 - in electricity production
 - for heating and cooling
 - in transport
- Promotion of energy savings in buildings
 - Savings from energy efficiency in residential buildings
 - Savings from energy efficiency in tertiary buildings
 - Savings from efficient bulbs
 - Savings from insulation in residential sector
 - Savings in existing companies
- Improvement of electricity distribution system
- Promotion of biomass and alternative fuels in industry

Transport

- Promotion of public transport
- Promotion of low CO₂ vehicles

Agriculture

- Promotion of anaerobic digestion for the treatment of animal waste

Waste

- Methane recovery from existing and new waste management sites
- Management of uncontrolled disposal sites
- Promotion of anaerobic digestion treatment of sewage sludge



Progress made towards the National Emission Reduction Target

Projections and targets

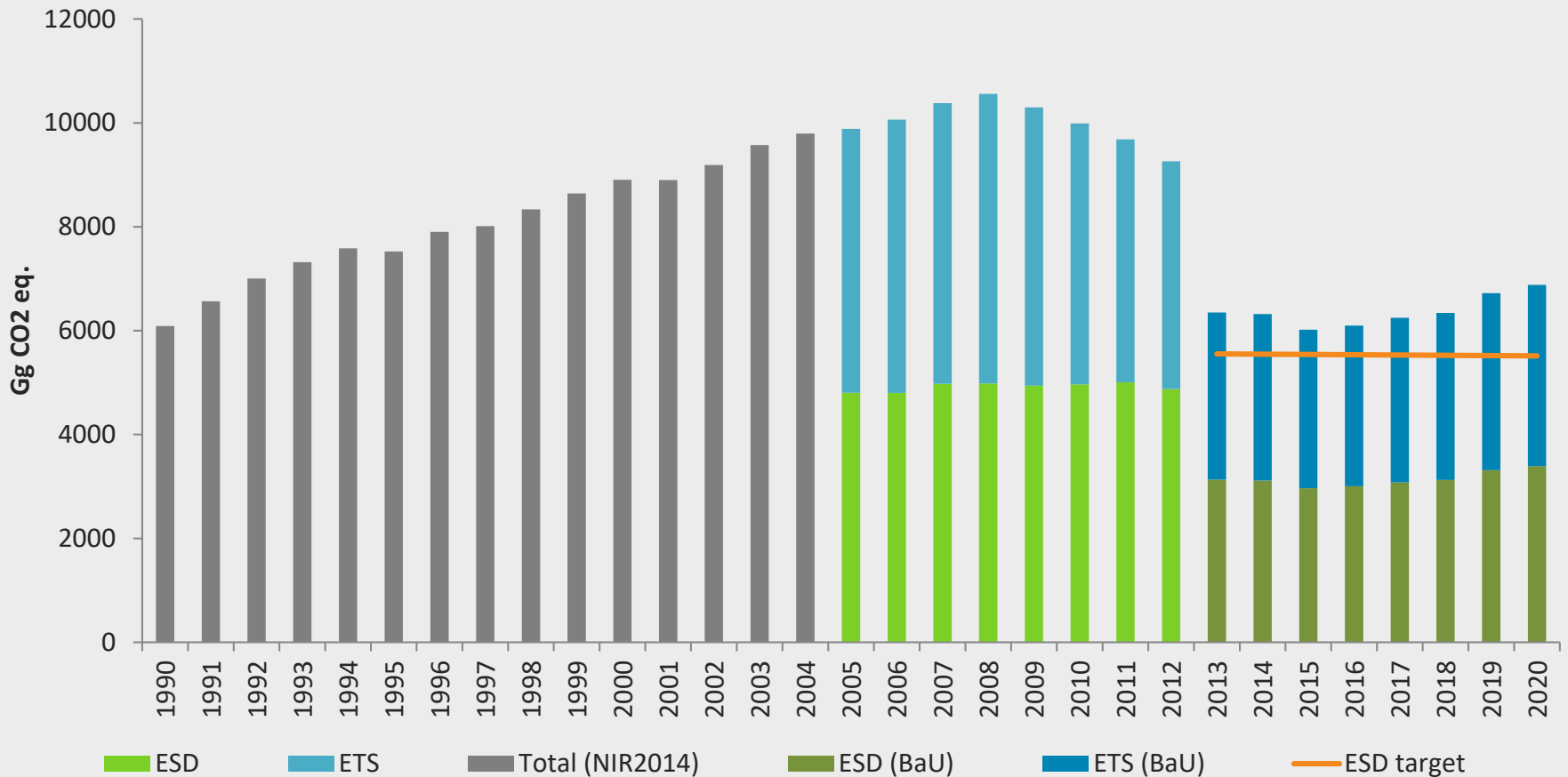
CY Policies and Measures are delivering results

- CO₂ emission reduction since 2005 can be attributed to:
 - ✓ Reduced energy intensity of the economy (including through energy efficiency)
 - ✓ Reduced carbon intensity of energy use (renewables)
 - ✓ GDP: economic recession accounts for less than half of the emission reductions observed since 2008.

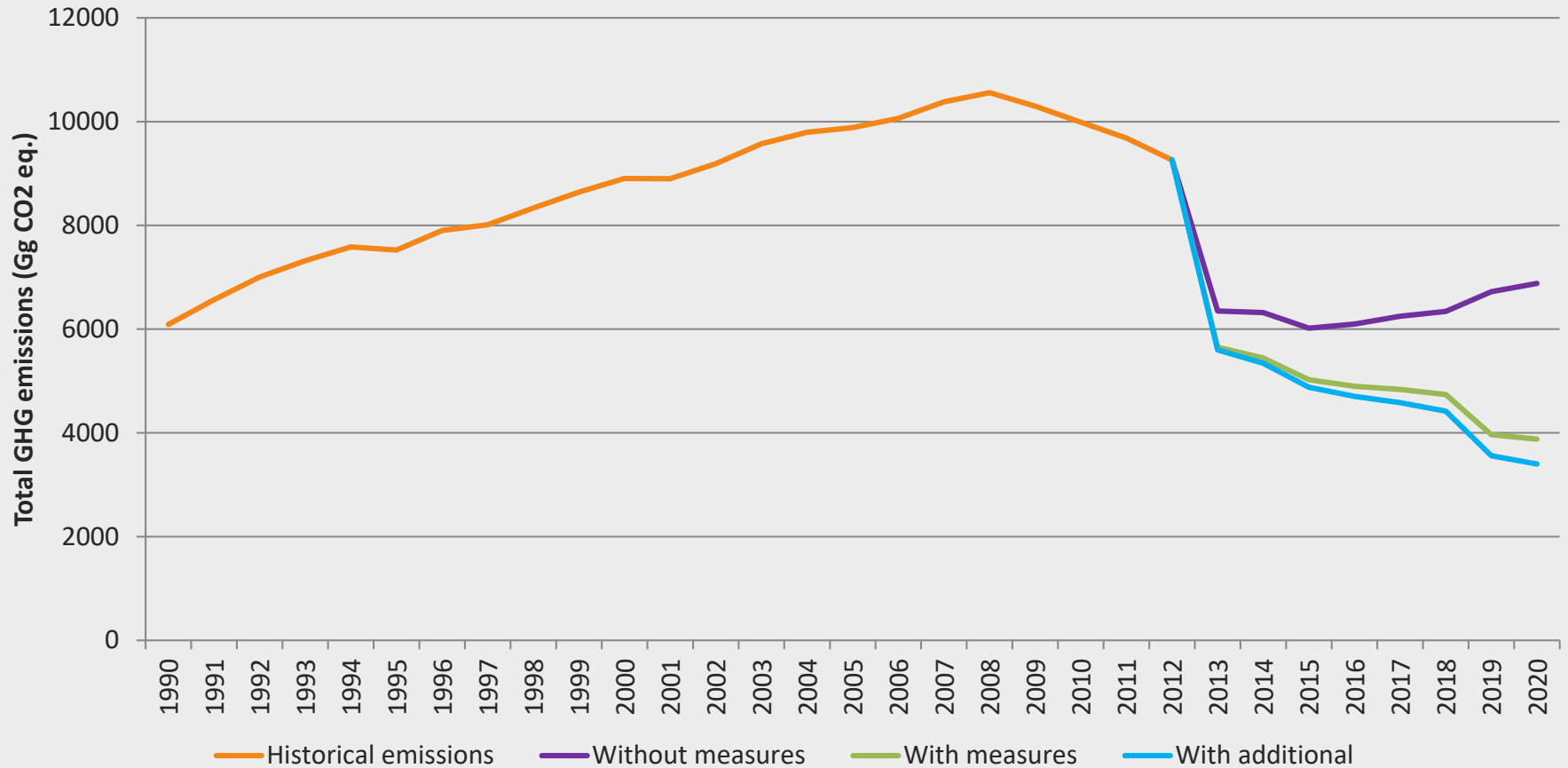
CY Policies and Measures are delivering results

- Decoupling emissions from economic growth: We have reduced emissions since 1990, and we have decoupled emissions from economic growth (in period 1990-2012 +94% GDP and +52% GHG emissions).
- Projections based on existing measures: Existing measures excluding international aviation) will take us to 35% below 1990 levels and this does not include additional measures that CY is taking.

National Emission Reduction Target: Projections in the non-ETS sectors (BAU)



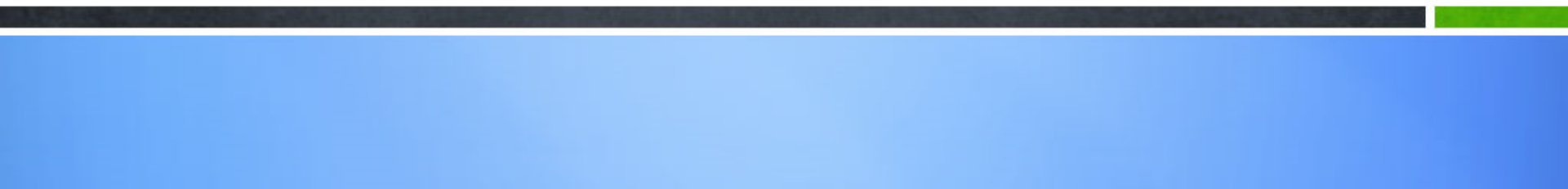
Projections





as you can see

**Cyprus is on its way to meet its
national emission reduction target**





Questions received & Answers provided



Questions received & Answers provided (1/6)

- **Category: Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target**
- **Q:** The ERT noted “In its BR1, Cyprus reported that the progress towards the achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target is not applicable as Cyprus did not have an emission reduction target during the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol. Cyprus did not report any information in CTF table 4 (covering years up to 2012). The ERT noted that under the Convention, Cyprus made a commitment to contribute to the achievement of the joint EU economy-wide emission reduction target of 20 per cent of GHG emissions compared with the 1990 level by 2020. The ERT recommends that the Party report, in CTF table 4 of its next BR submission, the relevant information for the base year (1990) and other years which are relevant for the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target.” (paragraph 20) Is Cyprus included within the 20% reduction target of the EU?
- **A:** Yes. It should be clarified that information has not been provided in the National Communication for the national emission reduction for the First Commitment Period, since Cyprus until 2012 was a non-Annex I party. However, for the Second Commitment Period under the Kyoto Protocol, the EU, its 28 Member States and Iceland including Cyprus, have inscribed a commitment of reducing average annual emissions by 20 % during the 2013-2020 period, as compared to base year, to be fulfilled jointly.

Questions received & Answers provided (2/6)

- **Category: Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target**
- **Q:** What are the normal assumptions in transport and agricultural sector related to GHG inventory related to IPCC 1996 guidelines or 2006 guidelines?
- **A:** Revised IPCC 1996 guidelines



Questions received & Answers provided (3/6)

- **Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target**
- **Q:** The emission projection of Cyprus shows it can achieve a 60% emission reduction during 2010-2020 under a With Measures scenario. Further information on this such as which policies and measures are included in the projection is needed.
- **A:** Information on the policies and measures included in the “With Measures” scenario are available in section 5.3, table 5.7 of the National Communication and described in detail in Chapter 4 of the National Communication.

Questions received & Answers provided (4/6)

- **Category: Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target**
- **Q1:** There is almost no information on basic indicators for its emission reduction target, such as base year, gases or sectors covered. Can Cyprus provide this information through the MA portal or in SBI sessions?
- **A1:** Information has not been provided in the National Communication for the national emission reduction for the First Commitment Period, since Cyprus until 2012 was a non-Annex I party. However, for the Second Commitment Period under the Kyoto Protocol, the EU, its 28 Member States and Iceland including Cyprus, have inscribed a commitment of reducing average annual emissions by 20 % during the 2013-2020 period, as compared to base year, to be fulfilled jointly.

The 2009 'Climate and Energy package' provides an integrated package of policies and measures to implement the international obligations of the EU and its Member States under the Kyoto's second commitment period.

Questions received & Answers provided (4/6)

The Climate and Energy Package sets a 20% GHG emission reduction target for EU-28 by 2020 compared to 1990. This effort is divided between EU ETS and non-ETS sectors as follows:


- (a) a 21% reduction in EU ETS sector emissions by 2020 compared to 2005: the EU ETS Directive provides an EU-wide cap
- (b) a reduction of around 10% by 2020 compared to 2005 for the sectors that are not covered by the EU ETS:

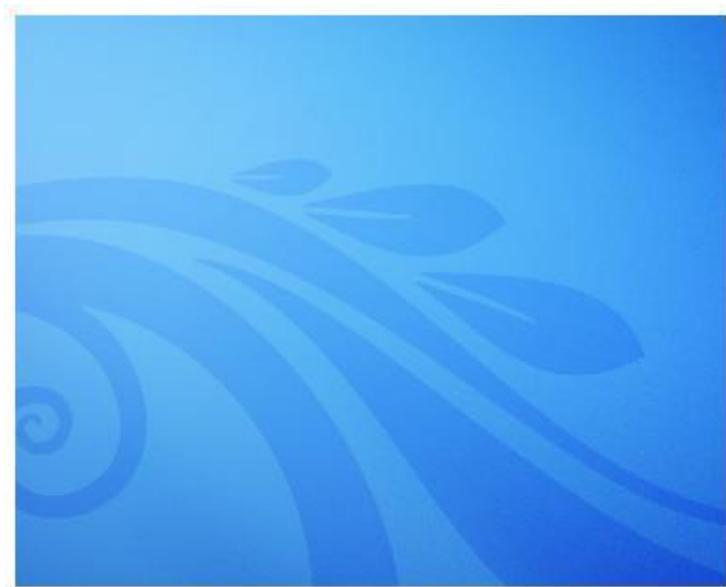
The EU ETS is a market based mechanism setting a EU-wide cap on the total amount of greenhouse gases that can be emitted by operators. As a result, emissions cannot exceed this cap. In the EU as a whole, in 2013, total verified emissions under the EU ETS were 182 Mt CO₂ eq below the cap for that year. Verified 2013 emissions decreased by 4 % compared to verified emissions in the year 2012. Compared to 2005 verified emissions (scope-corrected), the reduction achieved in 2013 was about 19 %.

For the non ETS sector, EU legislation (the Effort Sharing Decision) sets for each Member State binding annual emissions allocations from 2013 to 2020. The emissions reduction target for Cyprus in 2020 is 95% (or -5%) compared to 2005.

Questions received & Answers provided (5/6)

- **Q2:** There is no assumption on its economy or population growth for projection analysis. Although it is not mandatory or a standardized approach, it is still better if Cyprus can provide further information on its projection analysis.
 - **A2:** These information is not presented since they have not been used for the projections.

 - **Q3:** Cyprus has included LULUCF sector in its base year and target, which is different from the EU. Can Cyprus provide further information on this issue?
 - **A3:** Even though LULUCF is not included in EU's pledge under the Convention, it is part of the joint binding commitment of the EU, its Member States and Iceland under the second commitment of the Kyoto Protocol and the EU and its Member States would apply all the relevant rules related to LULUCF under the Kyoto Protocol in CP2. In view of this, it was chosen to present LULUCF GHG emissions in projections.
- 



Thank you

