

Session SECONDMA2021 (2021)

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Questions to United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland [exported on
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Question by United States of America at Tuesday, 31 August 2021

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

Type: Before 31 August

Title: Inventory revisions

Can the UK describe the methodologies behind the changes since the last BR, as described in the revisions to the inventory table (page 26)?

Answer by United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Not answered

Question by United States of America at Tuesday, 31 August 2021

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

Type: Before 31 August

Title: Role of Subnational Actors

The 42% decrease in emissions from 1990 to 2017 is commendable. Could the UK describe the role that subnational actors and civil society played in making those emission cuts, particularly with regards to the move away from coal power generation?

Answer by United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Not answered

Question by Canada at Tuesday, 31 August 2021

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

Type: Before 31 August

Title: Industrial sectors impacted by the Industrial Heat Recovery Support (IHRS) program

As mentioned in Table 3 of the BR4 (p124), United Kingdom has implemented the Industrial Heat Recovery Support (IHRS) program in 2018 as a mitigation measure to potentially increase the deployment of heat recovery technologies from industrial processes. Could the UK explain whether there was any sector prioritization? On which sector(s) was the focus

put?

[Answer by](#) United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Not answered

[Question by](#) Canada at Tuesday, 31 August 2021

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

[Type:](#) Before 31 August

[Title:](#) Completing the time series for the use of SF6 as a tracer gas to certify fume hoods

On Pg. 307 of the 2020 NIR, the UK described their modified method for estimating SF6 emissions from use as a tracer gas to certify fume hoods (number of tests multiplied by company-specific emission factors). The UK explained in the NIR that the activity data (number of tests) has been extrapolated backwards from the 2012 data collection year using the UK's historical GDP growth rate and the founding date of the facilities, and that the emission factors were held constant unless a company specified a volume change date and quantity. Can the UK please elaborate on the post-2012 activity data and emissions assumptions?

[Answer by](#) United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Not answered

[Question by](#) Canada at Tuesday, 31 August 2021

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

[Type:](#) Before 31 August

[Title:](#) Assumptions related to semiconductor manufacturing emissions

In Table 4.28 of Pg. 306 of the 2020 NIR, the UK transparently presented their key assumptions used to estimate emissions from semiconductor manufacturing. Can the UK please elaborate on how assumptions related to abatement uptake (fraction fed to abatement) were made?

In addition, can the UK explain why the use of NF3 remote cleaning processes was assumed to start in 2003?

[Answer by](#) United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Not answered

[Question by](#) Canada at Tuesday, 31 August 2021

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

[Type:](#) Before 31 August

[Title:](#) Ethylene Oxide CH4 facility-provided data emissions reporting

On Pg. 257 of the 2020 NIR, the UK explained that they used PI (Pollution Inventory) data to estimate CH4 emissions for Ethylene Oxide (CRF 2B8d). According to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, CH4 emissions may be fugitive emissions and/or process vent emissions. What steps did the UK take to verify that the facility-reported CH4 data was complete and from Ethylene Oxide industrial processes (as opposed to on-site fuel combustion and other sources).

[Answer by](#) United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Not answered

[Question by](#) Canada at Tuesday, 31 August 2021

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

[Type:](#) Before 31 August

[Title:](#) Uncertainty drivers

In section 5.8.3 of its BR4, the UK discusses its overall uncertainty associated with its GHG emissions projections. Apart from fuel prices and economic growth, what key drivers of uncertainty for energy and emissions have been considered? What are some of the UK's larger historical uncertainties?

[Answer by](#) United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Not answered

[Question by](#) Canada at Tuesday, 31 August 2021

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

[Type:](#) Before 31 August

[Title:](#) Harvested Wood Products

In section 2.6, the UK provides an explanation of changes since its BR3. One point identifies the reconciliation of harvested volume and forest age data. Does a 157% decrease in emissions in harvested wood products mean there is increased sequestration?

[Answer by](#) United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Not answered

[Question by](#) Canada at Tuesday, 31 August 2021

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

[Type:](#) Before 31 August

[Title:](#) Mainstreaming of gender considerations

How is the UK mainstreaming gender considerations into its domestic climate policy?

[Answer by](#) United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Not answered

[Question by](#) European Union at Tuesday, 31 August 2021

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

[Type:](#) Before 31 August

[Title:](#) Mitigating emissions of fluorinated gases

According to the information provided in the United Kingdom's CTF table 3, the F-gas Regulation of 2015 is estimated to lead to an important mitigation impact in 2020 (approx. 3.5 Mt CO₂eq), which is larger than the impacts estimated for other recent measures. Which factors made it possible to achieve such a mitigation impact by 2020, and which lessons could be learned from this policy for the development and implementation of other policies

and measures?

[Answer by](#) United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Not answered

[Question by](#) European Union at Tuesday, 31 August 2021

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

[Type:](#) Before 31 August

[Title:](#) Revisions of the greenhouse gas inventory in the energy sector

The United Kingdom has made various updates and revisions of methodologies in its greenhouse gas inventory since the publication of its Third Biennial Report in 2017, in particular in the energy sector. Could you provide some brief information on the types of updates made (e.g. whether they included more detailed activity data or updated emission factors). Could you share some lessons learned from these updates which may be helpful for other Parties in their aim to improve the quality of their greenhouse gas inventories?

[Answer by](#) United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Not answered

[Question by](#) European Union at Tuesday, 31 August 2021

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

[Type:](#) Before 31 August

[Title:](#) Emissions in the target year

In the Fourth Biennial Report of the United Kingdom, which was submitted in December 2019, greenhouse gas emissions (without LULUCF) were projected to be approx. 50 % below 1990 levels in 2020. Now that the year 2020 has passed, could you provide an updated estimate of total greenhouse gas emissions in that year? Which main factors affected any changes in emissions in that year?

[Answer by](#) United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Not answered



Question by Switzerland at Tuesday, 31 August 2021

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

Type: Before 31 August

Title: Promoting the uptake of low- and zero-emission vehicles

From the 4th BR Switzerland has learned that the UK is actively promoting the uptake of low- and zero-emission vehicles. Amongst related measures are steps to assure availability of charging points for electric vehicles at private homes, at enterprises, on-street as well as along the strategic road network.

- i) Could the UK elaborate on progress achieved to date in the different areas of application?
- ii) Are there early lessons learnt from implementation of these promotional measures?
- iii) What is the role of government support as compared to private initiatives?

Answer by United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Not answered



Question by Switzerland at Tuesday, 31 August 2021

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

Type: Before 31 August

Title: Measures after leaving EU

Many of the UK's measures aimed at reducing GHG emissions are rooted in policy packages developed by the EU. With the departure of the UK from the European Union, how will this affect the implementation of measures and the development of emissions, e.g., in the area of production and use of F-gases up to 2030?

Answer by United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Not answered



Question by Japan at Monday, 30 August 2021

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

Type: Before 31 August

Title: Landfill Directive

Do you meet the target to reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill under the Landfill Directive?

After expiring the target under the Landfill Directive in 2020, how do you reduce the amount and proportion of biodegradable waste, not limited to municipal waste, going to landfill?

Answer by United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Not answered

Question by Japan at Monday, 30 August 2021

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

Type: Before 31 August

Title: CO2 emission from waste management

While Table 19 shows that CO2 emissions from waste management are less than 0.5 MtCO2, does this mean there is no incinerator without energy recovery in the UK or the emissions from such incinerators is negligible? In any case, how do you promote energy recovery from waste incineration or regulate incineration without energy recovery? Also, how many tonnes of waste does the UK incinerate a year?

Answer by United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Not answered

Question by Japan at Monday, 30 August 2021

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

Type: Before 31 August

Title: Landfill efficiency

Would you elaborate "small improvements in landfill efficiency"? How do these improvements contribute to the emission reduction from waste management?

[Answer by](#) United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Not answered

[Question by](#) Japan at Monday, 30 August 2021

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

[Type:](#) Before 31 August

[Title:](#) Uncertainty assessment of projections

On p.72–73 of the BR4, the result of the uncertainty assessment of projected emissions by Monte Carlo simulation is provided. Is this Monte Carlo simulation conducted for all emission sectors? In addition, the upper bound of the 95% confidence interval for projected emissions in 2030 is considerably larger than the emissions under the low fossil fuel prices and the high UK GDP growth scenarios shown in the sensitivity analysis. What are the main reasons for this high upper bound?

[Answer by](#) United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Not answered

[Question by](#) Japan at Monday, 30 August 2021

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

[Type:](#) Before 31 August

[Title:](#) Mitigation impacts of Sustainable Energy-Using Products – Pre-Low Carbon Transition Plan

The mitigation impacts of the Sustainable Energy-Using Products – Pre-Low Carbon Transition Plan reported in CTF Table 3 are on a decreasing trend since 2020 and are projected to increase emissions in 2035, instead of reducing them. Could the UK provide the reason for this?

[Answer by](#) United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Not answered

[Question by](#) Japan at Monday, 30 August 2021

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

Type: Before 31 August

Title: Estimation of mitigation impacts of policies and measures in the agriculture sector

CTF Table 3 provides information on several policies and measures for the agriculture sector, but the mitigation impacts of many of them are not reported. What technical constraints are there in estimating the mitigation impacts of policies and measures for the agriculture sector?

Answer by United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Not answered

Question by Japan at Monday, 30 August 2021

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

Type: Before 31 August

Title: Estimation of mitigation impacts of introduction of smart meters

Page 109 of the BR4 provides an overview of the smart metering programme and information on its mitigation impact.

1. The emission reductions resulting from this measure are the largest in 2025 and decrease toward 2030 and 2035. Could the UK provide the reason for this?
2. What percentage of energy consumption in each household is expected to be reduced by the introduction of smart meters?

Answer by United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Not answered

Question by Japan at Monday, 30 August 2021

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

Type: Before 31 August

Title: Sector classification in projections

The UK uses its own sector classification for which a definition is provided in Annex 2 of the BR4 in its projections. What are the background and advantages of using this own sector

classification?

[Answer by](#) United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Not answered

[Question by](#) New Zealand at Monday, 30 August 2021

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

[Type:](#) Before 31 August

[Title:](#) Agriculture

1. Do the UK's agricultural emissions projections (Section 6.5.6 of BR4) take into account any existing or emergent mitigations or technologies, such as low emissions breeding, methane inhibitors or vaccines, or on-farm management practices?

[Answer by](#) United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Not answered

[Question by](#) New Zealand at Monday, 30 August 2021

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

[Type:](#) Before 31 August

[Title:](#) LULUCF

1. Noting the UK's LULUCF emissions are expected to switch from being a sink to a source of emissions, New Zealand is interested to know of any plans the UK has to manage its forests and increase forest cover to maximise forests as a carbon sink?
2. How does the projected change in net emissions from the LULUCF sector impact on the UK's climate change targets?

[Answer by](#) United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Not answered

Question by New Zealand at Monday, 30 August 2021

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

Type: Before 31 August

Title: Methane

1. Noting the UK's methane emissions are projected to increase, what measures are being taken to reduce methane emissions from the energy, waste and agricultural sectors?

Answer by United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Not answered

Question by New Zealand at Monday, 30 August 2021

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

Type: Before 31 August

Title: Emissions trading scheme

1. Could the UK please provide any information on the expected changes to their mitigation levels and pathways following the launch of the UK ETS, as opposed to those relating to the EU ETS as reported in the UK's BR4?
2. Does the UK plan to include emissions/removals from forestry in the UK ETS?

Answer by United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Not answered

Question by New Zealand at Monday, 30 August 2021

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

Type: Before 31 August

Title: Agriculture

1. Section 5.2 of the UK's BR4 states that scenarios show that additional, planned policies mainly affect CO2 emissions. Does the UK expect that existing measures are sufficient to achieve the reductions necessary from sectors for which the primary greenhouse gas emissions are not CO2 (including agriculture)?
2. Does the UK intend to explore emissions pricing for agricultural emissions as part of its national emissions trading scheme?
3. The UK noted a mitigation action for agricultural emissions is the Agricultural Action Plan. Could more information please be provided on this, including its implementation, the organisations involved, and the main objective of the plan?
4. How will the UK's devolved administrations contribute to the Agricultural Action Plan?

[Answer by](#) United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Not answered

[Question by](#) New Zealand at Monday, 30 August 2021

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

[Type:](#) Before 31 August

[Title:](#) Agriculture

1. Does the UK have any sector specific reduction targets or ambitions relating to agricultural emissions, in addition to or under their economy-wide reduction target?

[Answer by](#) United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Not answered

[Question by](#) New Zealand at Monday, 30 August 2021

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

[Type:](#) Before 31 August

[Title:](#) Carbon budgets

1. Since the UK's Clean Growth Strategy announcement, what additional policies are being considered to reduce the gap between projected emissions and the fourth and fifth carbon budgets?

2. New Zealand would be interested to understand what is the technical reasoning for carrying forward 88 MtCO₂e of overperformance from the second budget period to the third budget?

[Answer by](#) United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Not answered

[Question by](#) Germany at Monday, 30 August 2021

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

[Type:](#) Before 31 August

[Title:](#) Gender-Differentiated Data

Did the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland integrate gender-differentiated data in the reporting? If so how and what challenges were identified for a meaningful reporting on climate action ?

[Answer by](#) United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Not answered

[Question by](#) Germany at Friday, 20 August 2021

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

[Type:](#) Before 31 August

[Title:](#) GHG Emissions by gas for WEM scenario

Table 11a of the BR shows a slowdown in reductions for the years 2030 and 2035, compared to previous years. The WAM scenarios in Table 11b show slightly higher reductions.

In the view of the UK are more measures necessary to achieve net zero emissions by 2050?

[Answer by](#) United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Not answered



Question by Germany at Friday, 20 August 2021

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

Type: Before 31 August

Title: UK Government Target

The UK Government's Clean Growth Strategy (October 2017), states several key policies:

- Accelerating clean growth;
- Improving business and industry efficiency accounting for 17% of UK emissions;
- Improving homes accounting for 15% of UK emissions;
- Accelerating the Shift to Low Carbon Transport accounting for 27% of UK Emissions;
- Delivering Clean, Smart, Flexible Power accounting for 24% of UK Emissions; and
- Enhancing the Benefits and value of Natural Resources accounting for 14% of UK Emissions³²

Which of these key policies is expected to have a leading role in meeting the fourth and fifth carbon budgets? Is there prioritization of any single policy over others?

Answer by United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Not answered



Question by Germany at Friday, 20 August 2021

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

Type: Before 31 August

Title: Institutional arrangements for QA/QC

On page 28 of its BR the UK reports that in order to verify the emissions levels and trends reported in the GHG inventory, BEIS maintains a research programme of high-frequency, high-precision measurements of atmospheric trace gases at the Mace Head research station, in the Republic of Ireland.

How was the institutional arrangement for monitoring with the Mace Head Research Station programme developed? Were resources readily available or had to be procured (and by whom?). Challenges and benefits of this

verification process.

Answer by United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Not answered



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