

Session SBI50 (2019)

Session starts: 15-03-2019 00:00:00 [GMT+1]

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A compilation of questions to –
and answers by – Cyprus
exported 11 June 2019 by
the UNFCCC secretariat

[Question by China](#) at Wednesday, 10 April 2019

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

[Type:](#) Before 12 April

[Title:](#) EU-ESD

Please clarify on the ‘temporal flexibility provisions under the ESD’ that Cyprus intends to use for compliance.

[Answer by Cyprus](#), Monday, 27 May 2019

According to paragraph 3 of article 3 of Decision No 406/2009/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 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, a Member State of the European Union “... may carry over the part of its annual emission allocation of a given year that exceeds its greenhouse gas emissions in that year to the subsequent years, until 2020.”

Cyprus has been using this flexibility, i.e. transferring the part of its annual emission allocation of a given year that exceeds its greenhouse gas emissions, for the period 2013 to 2016. This allows sufficient allowances to be available for the years 2017-2020, for which the greenhouse gas emissions are anticipated to exceed the annual emission allocation of the specific years.

[Question by China](#) at Wednesday, 10 April 2019

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

[Type:](#) Before 12 April

[Title:](#) EU-ETS

How many installations in Cyprus are covered by the EU-ETS and what is their share in total GHG emission of Cyprus

[Answer by Cyprus](#), Monday, 27 May 2019

Currently, there are ten installations in Cyprus covered by the EU-ETS: six installations producing ceramics, one installation producing cement and three electricity producing installations. ETS emissions for the year 2017 were 4,673 Gg CO₂ eq., which according to the latest national inventory report submission submitted to the UNFCCC secretariat on 15th

of May 2019, correspond to 52.2% of the total national emissions without LULUCF.

Question by China at Wednesday, 10 April 2019

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

Type: Before 12 April

Title: conditional target

As a member state of European Union whose conditional 2020 target is 30% emission reduction comparing with 1990 level, what is the plan to further strength your mitigation actions and to enhance its pre-2020 ambition?

Answer by Cyprus, Sunday, 05 May 2019

In addition to its unilateral 20% reduction commitment, the EU made a conditional offer to move to a 30% reduction by 2020 compared to 1990 levels, as part of a global and comprehensive agreement for the period beyond 2012, provided that other developed countries commit themselves to comparable emission reductions and developing countries contribute adequately according to their responsibilities and respective capabilities.

While the conditions for the EU to move to a 30% reduction by 2020 compared to 1990 levels have not been met, the EU remains on track to reach its target of reducing GHG emissions by 20 % from 1990 levels by 2020 under the Convention (including aviation as covered by EU legislation, excluding LULUCF) as well as its commitment for the Kyoto Protocol second commitment period (average emissions between 2013-2020 below 80% of base year emissions, jointly with Iceland).

In 2017, EU GHG emissions were down by 21,9 % from 1990 levels, according to preliminary data (covering emissions from international aviation, but not emissions and removals from land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF)). According to projections from 2017/2018, the domestic greenhouse gas reductions in 2020 compared to 1990 would be around 26% with existing measures and without the use of international credits (JI and CDM).

The European Commission and Member States are in continuous process of climate policy review and design, further strengthened by the development of integrated national climate and energy plans (NECPs) under the recently adopted Governance Regulation. Progress towards targets is monitored annually on the basis of greenhouse gas inventory information and projections (updated at least biennially) to inform policy development (more information

at: https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/strategies/progress_en).



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