

Session SBI50 (2019)

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A compilation of questions to –
and answers by – Croatia
exported 11 June 2019 by
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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: projection

It is noticed that additional measures will lead to a significant emission reduction in transportation sector in 2030 according to the projections, could Croatia provide further information on the additional measures and what are the barriers to implement those measures in pre-2020 period?

Answer by Croatia, Thursday, 06 June 2019

The policy and measures with the highest GHG emission mitigation potential in WAM scenario until 2030 in transport are those with the aim to increase the use of electric vehicles and stimulate of the modal shift of the transport of people and goods from road to rail transport.

The feasibility and pace of the electrification of road transport mainly depends on the availability of the affordable electric vehicles and development of the supporting infrastructure (EV charging stations). The higher penetration of affordable EVs on the market is expected after 2020 and the investments in the necessary infrastructure is capital intensive and takes time.

Due to the number of years of underinvestment in rail infrastructure, significant investments are needed in the rail infrastructure to be competitive with the road transport. The barriers for faster implementation of modal shift are in the capital investment needed and duration of the construction work for the modernization of the rail infrastructure.

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: domestic compliance

Could Croatia share some experiences in facilitating domestic compliance, including institutional arrangements, effective policy instruments, etc.?

Answer by Croatia, Thursday, 06 June 2019

Because of its overall nature climate change is big challenge for the action and especially is a big challenge for the country to collect all the necessary data for the calculation of greenhouse gas emissions and the preparation of reports.

We are continuously working on connection of institutions horizontally and vertically since climate changes effect on all sectors.

By establishing two Committees: Committee for intersectoral coordination for national system and Committee for intersectoral coordination for climate change mitigation and adaptation policies and measures we enabled fast and efficient horizontal and vertical coordination with the aim of fulfilment all the obligations that Croatia has regarding the climate change.

Committee for intersectoral coordination for national system is set up for the purpose of monitoring the preparation of greenhouse gas emissions reports, including removal by sinks, giving opinions on these reports and participating in review process. The Committee consists of experts from a large number of ministries and other institutions covering different areas, for the purpose of co-operation and timely fulfilment of tasks in the given, short deadlines.

The Committee for intersectoral coordination for climate change mitigation and adaptation policies and measures gives recommendations to the Government of the Republic of Croatia on overall policy and climate change mitigation and adaptation measures, provides policy support, proposes strategic planning policies, provides policy goals, measures and activities and monitors their impact and outcomes in implementation, provides suggestions and support in promoting interdisciplinary and synergic goals, measures and policy activities.

Due to climate change intersectoral and horizontal characteristics it is especially important to involve experts from the relevant ministries and academic community, business society, other representatives of the economy and non-governmental organizations in monitoring and evaluation of the implementation activities, policy planning and measures for climate change mitigation and adaptation.

In order to improve the overall implementation of climate change policy and measures, we are currently working on the new Act on Climate Change and the Ozone Layer Protection.

Four important strategic documents are being prepared: Low Carbon Development Strategy till the 2030, with the view to 2050, draft of the Energy Development Strategy till 2030 with the view to 2050, Integrated Energy and Climate Plan of the Republic of Croatia for the period 2021-2030 and National Development Strategy till 2030.

Croatia considers particularly important and makes great efforts to ensure that the objectives of the Paris Agreement are adequately incorporated in all those national strategic documents in harmonised manner.

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 Croatia, Thursday, 06 June 2019

EU and its member states (including Iceland) their commitments till 2020 will fulfil jointly.

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 and its member states to move to a 30 % reduction by 2020 compared to 1990 levels have not been met, the EU and its member states 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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