Session SBI50 (2019)

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A compilation of questions to – and answers by – Slovenia exported 11 June 2019 by the UNFCCC secretariat Question by Japan at Friday, 12 April 2019 Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target Type: Before 12 April Title: QA activities in the AFOLU sector

It is mentioned that the LULUCF sector has been reviewed by JRC as independent experts in this area are hardly available, and Slovenia has also been included in EU support project for improving LULUCF inventory (page 68). What was the merit implementing such reginal support by in-country visit comparing with other type of supports and what improvements could made by such in-country visit?

Answer by Slovenia, Monday, 03 June 2019

<u>The JRC visit in April 2012</u>: One of our junior researchers went to a two-day visit of EU Joint Research Centre (in Ispra, Italy), where two very experienced LULUCF experts dr. Giacomo Grassi and dr. Viorel Blujdea, took a closer look into our National Inventory Report (i.e. LULUCF chapter), our calculations, methodology and data used. For this type of support (inperson, in-country visit) we've decided because: a) this type of support was offered to us and available for EU members who wanted or needed some additional support; b) proximity and easy logistics (the Joint Research Centre is app. 500 km from our offices); c) it was a good learning opportunity for our less experienced personnel, because our work was reviewed by two highly experienced experts for LULUCF and KP-LULUCF. The proposed improvements were mainly related to the land use change matrix.

<u>The EU support project 2013/2014</u>: This support refers to in-country visit, which was offered to Slovenia within a MS Assistance Program: Project on Assistance with KP reporting: Phase 2, implemented by the Hungarian LULUCF expert, dr. Zoltan Somogyi in January 2014. Prior to visit, the expert made a review of the LULUCF and KP chapters of the Slovenian NIR and wrote down the issues, which were then discussed with the national LULUCF expert (dr. Boštjan Mali) at the Slovenian Forestry Institute. The result was a Report on the expert meeting (in the attachment) that includes main topics that was discussed during the meeting and activities to be conducted. Some of the issues found in the NIR 2013 had been taken into account and improved in the NIR 2014, while others in the following annual submissions, depending on the complexity of the issue. Such in-country support may be very helpful not only to improve the existing issues with the reporting, but can also help MS to identify other gaps and lack of information in the reporting.

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: green finance Has Slovenia developed any PaMs aiming to promote green and low-carbon investment?

Answer by Slovenia, Monday, 03 June 2019

On 24 November 2017, the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology and SID Bank signed a financing agreement, under which the Fund of Funds was created. That fund is intended for the use of European cohesion funds. The purpose of the fund created as such is the promotion and financing of sustainable economic growth and development, investments in innovation and current operations through debt and equity financing supporting the shift to a low-carbon economy in all sectors, focused, inter alia, on energy efficiency and greening the economy.

With the aim of promoting a green or sustainable economy, SID Bank (SID – Slovenska izvozna in razvojna banka, d.d., Ljubljana) and other development banks in the scope of the European Association of Long-Term Investors (ELTI) signed a special declaration at a summit in Paris (COP21) as a commitment to the transition to a low-carbon economy. SID Bank, whose mission is the sustainable development of Slovenia, became the first Slovenian issuer to issue green bonds on the international capital market. In accordance with the Green Bond Principles, SID Bank's green bonds are intended for green projects in the areas of renewable energy sources, energy efficiency, the prevention and control of pollution, the environmentally sustainable management of living natural resources and the use of land, clean transport, the sustainable management of water and waste water, products adapted for an environmentally efficient and/or circular economy, production technologies/processes, and green construction. In the future, SID Bank will expand the scope of its financing in the aforementioned areas, for which it will also publish an annual assessment of effects on the environment and society.

The main characteristics of SID Bank's green bonds are as follows:

- Bond designation: SEDABI 12/12/2023
- · Green bond
- · Issue size: EUR 75,000,000
- S&P issuer rating: A+
- · Coupon rate: 0.50%
- · Yield: 0.532% (mid-swap rate + 0.26%)
- Date of issue: 4 December 2018

- Maturity date: 12 December 2023
- Listing: Vienna Stock Exchange (MTF)
- Structure of investors: 46% Slovenian, 54% foreign
- Bid-to-cover ratio: 2.3

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 Slovenia, Monday, 03 June 2019

In the context of the ongoing international negotiations on a future global framework for climate action, the EU has offered to scale up its emissions reduction target for 2020 to 30% if the conditions are right. This requires other major economies to take on their fair share of a global emissions reduction effort.

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