



29 August 2017

**Compilation of information on the minimization of adverse
impacts in accordance with Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto
Protocol, 2017**

Note by the secretariat

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
I. Mandate	4
II. Approach	5
III. Observations	5
IV. Compilation of information on the minimization of adverse impacts in accordance with Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol	5
1. Australia	5
2. Austria	6
3. Belgium	6
4. Bulgaria	6
5. Croatia	6
6. Czech Republic	7
7. Denmark	7
8. Estonia	7
9. European Union	8
10. Finland	10
11. France	11
12. Germany	13
13. Greece	13
14. Hungary	13
15. Iceland	13
16. Ireland	13
17. Italy	13
18. Japan	16
19. Latvia	16
20. Liechtenstein	17
21. Lithuania	18
22. Luxembourg	19
23. Monaco	19
24. Netherlands	19
25. New Zealand	20
26. Norway	21
27. Poland	23
28. Portugal	23
29. Romania	23
30. Russian Federation	23
31. Slovakia	25
32. Slovenia	25
33. Spain	25

34. Sweden	25
35. Switzerland.....	26
36. Ukraine	26
37. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	27

I. Mandate

1. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP), by Decision 15/CMP.1,¹ requested the secretariat to compile annually the supplementary information referred to in paragraph 3 and 4 below.

2. In accordance with Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol, each Party included in Annex I to the Convention (Annex I Party) shall strive to implement the commitments mentioned in Article 3, paragraph 1, of the Kyoto Protocol, in such a way as to minimize adverse social, environmental and economic impacts on developing country Parties, particularly those identified in Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention.

3. In accordance with decision 15/CMP.1,² Annex I Parties, which are also Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, shall provide the supplementary information as referred to in paragraph 2 above. Parties included in Annex II to the Convention, and other Annex I Parties that are in a position to do so, shall incorporate information in their submissions on how they give priority, in implementing their commitments under Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol, to the following actions, based on the relevant methodologies referred to in decision 31/CMP.1:³

(a) The progressive reduction or phasing out of market imperfections, fiscal incentives, tax and duty exemptions, and subsidies in all greenhouse-gas-emitting sectors, taking into account the need for energy price reforms to reflect market prices and externalities; The progressive reduction or phasing out of market imperfections, fiscal incentives, tax and duty exemptions, and subsidies in all greenhouse-gas-emitting sectors, taking into account the need for energy price reforms to reflect market prices and externalities;

(b) Removing the subsidies associated with the use of environmentally unsound and unsafe technologies;

(c) Cooperating in the technological development of non-energy uses of fossil fuels and supporting developing country Parties to this end;

(d) Cooperating in the development, diffusion and transfer of lower-greenhouse-gas-emitting advanced fossil-fuel technologies and/or technologies relating to fossil fuels that capture and store greenhouse gases, encouraging their wider use, and facilitating the participation of least developed countries and other Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention in this effort;

(e) Strengthening the capacity of developing country Parties identified in Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention to improve efficiency in upstream and downstream activities relating to fossil fuels, taking into consideration the need to improve the environmental efficiency of these activities;

(f) Assisting developing country Parties, which are highly dependent on the export and consumption of fossil fuels, in diversifying their economies.

4. Where the information referred to above has been provided in earlier submissions, Annex I Parties shall include information on any changes that have occurred compared with the information reported in their last submissions.

5. One of the purposes of this compilation is to facilitate the detailed examination by an expert review team of the supplementary information incorporated in the annual inventory during an in-country visit, in conjunction with the review of the national communication, in accordance with decision 22/CMP.1.⁴

¹ Decision 15/CMP.1 annex. I.H, paragraph 26.

² Decision 15/CMP.1, annex, I.H, paragraph 23.

³ In accordance with decision 31/CMP.1, paragraph 11, secretariat organized a workshop on reporting methodologies in the context of Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol, which was held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, from 4 to 6 September 2006. The workshop report is contained in document FCCC/SBI/2006/27.

⁴ Decision 22/CMP.1, annex, paragraph 125.

II. Approach

6. As of 3 August 2017, thirty-six Parties submitted information in their national inventory reports (NIR) on the minimization of adverse impacts in accordance with Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol. The information contained in section IV of this document is reproduced as received from Parties in their 2017 NIRs. The secretariat has, however, made minimal changes to the format of the information to ensure consistency in presentation.

7. There are four different types of presentation:

(g) In the case that majority of the information provided in the 2017 NIR differs from the information provided in the 2016 NIR, the complete text as included in the 2017 NIR is presented in the compilation;

(h) In the case that only a small part of the information provided in the 2017 NIR differs from the information provided in the 2016 NIR, only the difference is presented.

(i) In the case that additional information is provided in the 2017 NIR on top of the information provided in the 2016 NIR, only the additional part is presented;

(j) In the case that no difference was found between the 2016 and 2017 NIRs, it is stated “No additional information was included in the NIR for 2017”.

III. Observations

8. Out of the NIRs from the thirty-six Parties, it is observed that that six Parties (EU, France, Italy, Latvia, Norway, and the United Kingdom) provided major changes and/or additional information, fifteen Parties provided minor changes or updates, and fifteen Parties provided the same information as contained in last year’s NIRs.

IV. Compilation of information on the minimization of adverse impacts in accordance with Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol

1. Australia

The following additional information was provided in Australia's NIR for 2017.

How Australia addresses domestic impacts of response measures

Policy development in Australia is typically accompanied by consultation processes that enable those potentially affected to raise concerns and present ideas. For example, the 2017 Review of Australia’s climate change policies involves close engagement with business, industry and state and local government, including consultation on a discussion paper.

Departmental officials have attended a range of meetings including workshops, conferences, and on-on-on meetings. As at 6 April 2017, the Department has met with more than 190 stakeholders since the Review Terms of Reference were released. The consultation process provides an opportunity to hear a range of views on the challenges and opportunities of reducing emissions in each sector and the impact of policies on jobs, investment, trade competitiveness, households and regional Australia.

How Australia addresses the international impacts of response measures

Australia participates actively in the UNFCCC Response Measures Forum and is committed to maximising its effectiveness. An Australian official was a nominated expert for the Ad-Hoc Technical Expert Group on Response Measures that met during the May 2017 UNFCCC session. This enabled Australia to share its experiences in preparing for and managing the economic and social impacts of climate action.

Australia helps minimise the economic and social impacts of response measures on developing countries by supporting their economic diversification and transition towards less polluting forms of energy, employment and growth. Australia provides a range of assistance to support the development and deployment of low emissions technologies in developing countries and to build countries' capacities to implement low emissions development strategies. For example, Australia is supporting:

- The Climate Technology Initiative Private Finance Advisory Network, which provides project development and investment advice, and facilitates the financing of clean energy projects;
- The Clean Energy Solutions Centre, which builds capacity in clean energy policy, technology and finance;
- Multilateral Funds including the Green Climate Fund, World Bank and Asian Development Bank;
- Bilateral initiatives to deploy low carbon technologies and expertise in developing countries; and
- The Global Green Growth Institute, which supports developing countries with green growth planning and implementation.

2. Austria

The following information was updated in Austria's 2017 NIR compared to its 2016 NIR.

Fiscal incentives

- **Fuel consumption levy (from March, 1st, 2014)**

The car registration levy depends on the standard fuel consumption of the car. For cars with a fuel consumption corresponding to CO₂ emissions below or equal to 90 g/km the tax rate is zero, it linearly increases up to 32% for cars with emissions of 250 g/km; further 20 € are added for each g/km above 250 g/km. Electric vehicles are exempt from the levy. Average emissions of newly registered cars have decreased from 167 g/km in 2000 to 128 g/km in 2014.

- **Air Transport Levy**

In December 2010 the Air Transport Levy Act was passed within the Budget Act of the Republic of Austria. From April 2011 all flights starting from an Austrian Airport have to pay a fee at a specific amount per passenger (very few exceptions are granted, e.g. like military or humanitarian flights). An amendment of the Act in 2012 has led to slight changes of the fee. Current fees: Short distance (within Austria, as well as e.g. Sweden, Cyprus): 7 Euros

Medium Distance (e.g. Iraq, Sudan): 15 Euros

Long Distance (Brazil, Indonesia): 35 Euros

3. Belgium

No additional information was included in Belgium's NIR for 2017.

4. Bulgaria

No additional information was included in Bulgaria's NIR for 2017.

5. Croatia

The following additional information was provided in Croatia's NIR for 2017.

ES.1.2.7. INFORMATION ON MINIMIZATION OF ACTIVITIES

Considerations of possible impact of the implementation of response measures form part of the fully transparent process of impact assessments or sustainability impact assessments for EU legislative proposals or trade agreements respectively, such as specific proposals on climate action or cross-border sectoral measures including energy, transport, industry and agriculture.

6. Czech Republic

The following additional information was provided in Czech Republic's NIR for 2017.

More information on EU wide policies is available in chapter 15 of the Annual European Union greenhouse gas inventory 1990–2014 and inventory report 2016 and will be updated in the European Union submission for the year 2017.

Tab 15-1 Actions implementation by party as identified in paragraph 24 of the Annex to Decision 15/CMP.1

<i>Action</i>	<i>Implementation by the Party</i>
(a) The progressive reduction or phasing out of market imperfections, fiscal incentives, tax and duty exemptions and subsidies in all greenhouse-gas-emitting sectors, taking into account the need for energy price reforms to reflect market prices and externalities.	The introduction of carbon tax was proposed and discussed but the government decided to wait for the outcome of proposal for EU wide harmonisation. The government has requested a feasibility and impact analysis to be submitted by the end of 2018.
(f) Assisting developing country Parties which are highly dependent on the export and consumption of fossil fuels in diversifying their economies.	<p>The Czech Republic is cooperating in several bilateral development assistance projects focusing on reduction of fossil fuels dependence and development of renewable energy sources, inter alia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developing sustainable, market-driven biogas and solar energy solutions for rural communities in Cambodia - Developing biogas digesters in Cuba - Supporting small enterprises in producing wood biomass fuel, developing geothermal energy and increasing energy efficiency of hospitals in Bosnia and Herzegovina - Modernization of a central district heating system with possible use of alternative heat source in Serbia Some of these projects build on projects successfully implemented in the period 2011–2014 described in the previous inventory report.

7. Denmark

No additional information was included in Denmark's NIR for 2017.

8. Estonia

The following additional information was provided in Estonia's NIR for 2017.

15.1. Information on how Estonia is striving, under Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol, to implement the commitments mentioned in Article 3, paragraph 1, of the Kyoto

Protocol in such a way as to minimize adverse social, environmental and economic impacts on developing country Parties, particularly those identified in Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention

Estonia is acting together with other Parties in the European Union to fulfil the commitments under the Kyoto Protocol.

15.2. Information on how Estonia gives priority, in implementing the commitments under Article 3, paragraph 14, to specific actions

a) The progressive reduction or phasing out of market imperfections, fiscal incentives, tax and duty exemptions and subsidies in all greenhouse-gas-emitting sectors, taking into account the need for energy price reforms to reflect market prices and externalities

The Government's tax policy is based on objectives aimed at reducing environmental impact by increasing the rates of charges on pollution and resource use. According to the *Environmental Charges Act* (enforced in 2006), pollution charges and charges on the use of natural resources will be gradually increased in subsequent years. The sums derived from environmental charges go to the state budget and are mainly directed to environmental protection projects through the Environmental Investment Centre.

[...] Regarding oil shale, Directive 2004/74/EC stipulates that until 1 January 2013 Estonia is allowed to apply a reduced level of taxation for oil shale, provided that it does not result in taxation falling below 50 per cent of the relevant Community minimum rate as of 1 January 2011.

[...] Directive 2004/74/EC allowed Estonia to apply a transitional period until 1 January 2010 to introduce output taxation on electricity. Despite this exemption, Estonia introduced an excise duty on electricity on 1 January 2008. It should be noted that some excise rates exceed the minimum level provided by Directive 2003/96/EC: for example, for light fuel oil (gas oil) the rate is 5.3 times higher, while for electricity it is 4.5 times higher (non-business use) or 8.9 times higher (business use).

[...]

c) Cooperating in the technological development of non-energy uses of fossil fuels, and supporting developing country Parties to this end

[...] Estonia is looking into the possibilities of also involving the private sector in financing climate cooperation with developing countries. For this we are conducting a feasibility study to identify

Estonia's cleantech and green growth sectors with the biggest export potential, where the interest of private sector actors to participate in cooperation efforts would consequently also be higher.

Based on the results of the study we will be able to identify climate policy objectives related projects with the highest potential and based on this take the next steps in planning and negotiating the use of the pledged financial support.

[...]

f) Assisting developing country Parties which are highly dependent on the export and consumption of fossil fuels in diversifying their economies

[...] The total funding 3M EUR for 2008–2016 was earmarked to the Eastern region of European Neighborhood and Partnership Instrument (including Georgia and Republic of Moldova).

9. European Union

The following additional information was provided in European Union's NIR for 2017.

Directive on the promotion of the use of renewable energy - Promotion of biomass and biofuels

On 30 November 2016, the Commission published a proposal for a revised Renewable Energy Directive to ensure that the target of at least 27% renewables in the final energy consumption in the EU by 2030 is met (European Commission 2017b). The revised Renewable Energy Directive strengthens the existing EU criteria for bioenergy sustainability and extends them to cover also

biomass and biogas for heat and power. More specifically, the Directive includes the following new requirements (European Commission 2016):

- The sustainability criteria for biofuels are improved, including by requiring that (new) advanced biofuels emit at least 70% fewer GHG emissions than fossil fuels.
- A new sustainability criterion on forest biomass is introduced, in order to ensure that the production of woodfuel continues to be sustainable and that any LULUCF emissions are accounted for (in the country of biomass production).
- The EU sustainability criteria are extended to cover solid biomass and biogas used in large heat and power plants (above 20 MW fuel capacity). This means, for instance, that electricity and heat from biomass have to produce at least 80% fewer GHG emissions compared to fossil fuels by 2021 and 85% less by 2026.

On 1 February 2017, the European Commission published its regular Renewable Energy Progress Report (European Commission 2017a) under the framework of the 2009 Renewable Energy Directive. The report includes information on the assessment of sustainability of EU biofuels. The 2017 report and its accompanying staff working document (European Commission 2017b) report that the net savings in greenhouse gas emissions resulting from the use of renewable energy in transport of around 35 Mt CO₂-equivalent in 2014. Indirect Land Use Change (ILUC) emissions associated to biofuels consumed in the EU are estimated to be 23 Mt CO₂-equivalent, leaving a net saving of 12 Mt CO₂-equivalent. Recent modelling work of the ILUC impacts of individual biofuel feedstock confirms that ILUC emissions can be much higher for biofuels produced from vegetable oils compared to biofuels produced from starch or sugar. Advanced biofuels from non-food crops have generally very low or no ILUC emissions. In 2014, around 10% of bioethanol and around 26% of biodiesel consumed in the EU was imported.

The main exporting countries for biodiesel were Malaysia (palm oil), Brazil and the US (Soybean) and for bioethanol Guatemala, Bolivia, Pakistan, Russia, Peru, Ukraine, Canada and Moldova.

Projections for 2020 foresee that the EU biofuel policy could lead to an expansion of 1.8 Mha of cropland in the EU and to 0.6 Mha in the rest of the world, with 0.1 Mha at the expense of forest. Expansion of cropland at global level would occur at the expense of grassland (-1.1 Mha), abandoned land (-0.9 Mha) and other natural vegetation (-0.4 Mha). No significant negative effects from the production of biofuels and bioliquids on biodiversity, water resources, water quality and soil quality were found in the EU. However, indirect land use change can cause biodiversity losses if additional land expansion takes place in sensitive areas, such as forests and highly biodiverse grassland. The EU ethanol consumption had negligible impact on cereal prices given that the EU share in the global ethanol market did not exceed 7%, and the global cereal market is driven mainly by demand for feed. In the future, the strongest biofuel consumption growth is expected in developing countries, while the increased demand for food and feed for a growing and more affluent population is projected to be mostly met through productivity gains, with yield improvements expected to account for about 80% of the increase in crop output. Regarding land use right, the most recent reports on large-scale land deals confirm the finding of the 2015 Commission progress report on renewable energy that only very small share of biofuel projects outside the EU have been developed with the EU market in mind.

The European Commission has so far (April 2017) recognised 19 voluntary schemes: [...], NTA 8080, Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil RED (RSPO RED), [...] and Universal Feed Assurance Scheme.⁵

Inclusion of aviation in the EU emission trading scheme

In October 2016, the ICAO agreed on a Resolution for a global market-based measure to address CO₂ emissions from international aviation as of 2021. The agreed Resolution sets out the objective and key design elements of the global scheme, as well as a roadmap for the completion of the work on implementing modalities. The Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation, or CORSIA, aims to stabilize CO₂ emissions at 2020 levels by requiring airlines to offset the growth of their emissions after 2020. In light of the progress on the global measure under ICAO, the European Commission has proposed to continue the current approach beyond 2016. This proposal will now be considered by the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union.

⁵ <https://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/topics/renewable-energy/biofuels/voluntary-schemes>.

Communication on a policy framework for climate and energy in the period from 2020 to 2030

In 2016, the European Commission published the legislative proposals to implement the 2030 climate and energy framework which sets three key targets for the year 2030:

- At least 40% cuts in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 (from 1990 levels)
- At least 27% share for renewable energy
- At least 27% improvement in energy efficiency

To achieve the at least 40% target the EU emissions trading system (ETS) sectors would have to cut emissions by 43% (compared to 2005) – to this end, the ETS is to be reformed and strengthened. The non-ETS sectors would need to cut emissions by 30% (compared to 2005) – this needs to be translated into individual binding targets for Member States.

10. Finland

The following additional information was provided in Finland's NIR for 2017.

Finland has adopted a climate sustainability tool for assessing the climate change impacts of its development policy and preventing the adverse impacts of climate change, including disaster risk reduction. Manual for Bilateral Programmes (2016) includes the Guidance and Checklist for Climate Sustainability.

In the implementation of its development policy (2016) Finland will take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. Finnish development cooperation activities take into account climate change mitigation and giving support for climate change adaptation and disaster preparedness. Today, climate financing is part of Finland's development cooperation funding, and disaster risk management is also covered by our development cooperation.

Among the actions listed in the Annex to Decision 15/CMP.1, Part I.H, 'Minimisation of adverse impacts in accordance with Article 3, paragraph 14', Finland gives particular priority to the following actions:

[...]

- Action (f): Finland has assisted developing country parties that are highly dependent on the export and consumption of fossil fuels in diversifying their economies in several projects:

[...]

- Academic research has been carried out at country level, indicating that 100% renewable energy systems are both technically feasible and cost-effective by 2030.

Finland has consistently and in the long term worked to reform harmful fossil fuel subsidies for both climate and wider environmental, social and economic reasons. We are part of the Friends of Fossil Fuel Subsidy Reform (FFFSR), playing an active role in all relevant policy arenas on behalf of reform. In addition, in our new action plan on taxation and development we recognize fossil fuel subsidy reform as part of the wise management of public resources.

Table 15.1-1 Summary of specific actions to minimise the adverse impact of response measures in developing countries

<i>Implementation in Finnish policy</i>	
<i>Action</i>	
[...]	[...]
(e) Strengthening the capacity of developing country Parties identified in Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention for improving efficiency in upstream and downstream activities relating to fossil fuels,	Finland does not have any support activities in this field.

Implementation in Finnish policy

Action

taking into consideration the need to improve the environmental efficiency of these activities.

(f) Assisting developing country Parties that are highly dependent on the export and consumption of fossil fuels in diversifying their economies. [...]

Finland is committed to end financing to new greenfield coal power projects overseas.

11. France

The following additional information was provided in France's NIR for 2017.

15.1 Description des externalités potentielles des politiques et mesures de la France

L'adaptation au changement climatique et l'intégration des questions climatiques dans les politiques nationales

La France est engagée dans des projets visant à partager avec les pays en développement, sa propre expérience dans la planification des politiques d'adaptation. La France s'est en effet dotée d'une stratégie d'adaptation dès 2006. En 2011, un plan national d'adaptation a été publié pour une mise en oeuvre entre 2011 et 2015. L'évaluation du plan national a été effectuée en 2015 et sert de base à la concertation nationale engagée en 2016 pour l'élaboration d'un nouveau plan. Ainsi un cycle complet de politique publique a été conduit à l'échelle nationale dans le cadre de la stratégie d'adaptation adoptée en 2006.

- **Mise en place d'un système national de rapportage (inventaire de GES, projections, préparation de NAMA's**

[...] En 2016, deux nouveaux ateliers ont été organisés, le premier en avril à Abidja et le second en décembre à Casablanca.

Critères de choix des projets MDP

[...] Dans le cadre de la mise en place de projets MDP, la France a délivré en 2016 des lettres d'autorisation pour des projets de traitement par torchage de méthane issu des déchets au Brésil.

15,2 Ressources financières

[...] Au total, la France a fourni plus de 2,7 Mds€ en 2014 et 3 milliards d'euros en 2015 de financements publics pour l'adaptation et l'atténuation des changements climatiques dans les pays en développement.

- **Coopération bilatérale**

L'AFD, opérateur central de l'aide publique au développement bilatérale française, est un acteur financier public de poids engagé depuis plus de dix ans sur les thématiques du climat et du développement. Ainsi, en cumulé, sur la période 2005-2015, ce sont près de 21 milliards d'euros qui ont été engagés par l'Agence en faveur de projets de développement ayant un co-bénéfice en matière d'atténuation et/ou d'adaptation (dont plus de 2,9 milliards pour l'année 2015), au-delà de son objectif de 50% de projets ayant un co-bénéfice climat. Elle s'appuie sur un plan d'action 2012-2016 "climat-développement" parmi les plus ambitieux des bailleurs de fonds et qui repose sur 3 piliers : (i) un objectif chiffré d'engagements annuels "climat" (50% de son activité dans les pays en développement et 30% pour PROPARCO, sa filiale pour le secteur privé), (ii) une mesure systématique de l'empreinte climat des projets qu'elle finance, et (iii) une politique de sélectivité en fonction de l'empreinte climat.

[...] Par ailleurs, la direction générale du Trésor du ministère des finances et des comptes publics finance par l'intermédiaire du FASEP (Fonds d'étude et d'aide au secteur privé), des études préparatoires à des projets d'infrastructures destinées à des bénéficiaires étrangers et réalisées par

des bureaux d'études français. Afin de favoriser la coopération technique avec les pays émergents dans le secteur de l'environnement, il a été décidé en mai 2009 de mettre en place le FASEP « Innovation Verte » pour soutenir des projets pilotes mettant en oeuvre des technologies environnementales innovantes. 20 projets de ce type ont été mis en oeuvre depuis cette date.

Les secteurs concernés visent essentiellement le développement durable et la thématique du changement climatique (transports de masse, eau et environnement, énergies renouvelables, etc.). Le montant total de crédits FASEP engagés pour des projets en lien avec la lutte contre le changement climatique s'élève à 2,3 M€ en 2015 et 2,6 M€ en 2014.

- **Coopération multilatérale**

[...]

La France a été l'un des États à l'origine de la création du Fonds pour l'environnement mondial (FEM) en 1991. Principal instrument multilatéral en matière de préservation de l'environnement global, il agit dans six domaines principaux : la protection de la biodiversité, la réduction des émissions de gaz à effet de serre avec l'objectif de lutter contre le réchauffement terrestre, la lutte contre la dégradation des sols, la lutte contre l'appauvrissement de la couche d'ozone, la lutte contre les polluants organiques persistants et la protection des eaux internationales.

La France est actuellement le cinquième plus gros contributeur du Fonds avec notamment une contribution de 297 MUSD sur la période 2011-2014 et de 300 MUSD sur la période 2015-2018. Sur une reconstitution totale de 4,43 Mds USD pour 2015-2018, le FEM a prévu de consacrer 1,26 Mds USD à la lutte contre les changements climatiques.

Par ailleurs, le Fonds pour l'environnement mondial dispose d'un fonds de financement dédié pour les pays les moins avancés, qui finance des projets d'adaptation. La France y contribue à hauteur de 25 M€.

Le Fonds vert pour le climat est, avec le FEM, l'un des instruments du mécanisme financier de la convention climat. A ce titre, il contribue au financement des engagements pris dans le cadre de l'accord de Paris. La France est le cinquième contributeur au Fonds vert, auquel elle s'est engagée à apporter un milliard de dollars, et elle siège au conseil de ce fonds. Conformément au calendrier prévu pour les versements, la France a contribué en 2015 à hauteur de 104 M€.

Par ailleurs, la France a contribué au Fonds d'adaptation, qui finance des projets d'adaptation au changement climatique dans les pays en développement, à hauteur de 5,5 MUSD en 2015.

Enfin, une part importante de l'action de la France s'effectue dans le cadre de sa participation aux Banques multilatérales de développement, telles que l'Association internationale de développement (AID), guichet concessionnel de la Banque mondiale, la Banque africaine de développement (BAD), la Banque européenne de reconstruction et de développement (BERD) ou encore la Banque asiatique de développement (BAsD). Ces institutions consacrent une part croissante de leurs ressources à la lutte contre les effets du changement climatique, sous l'impulsion de leurs instances de gouvernance dans lesquelles siège la France.

15.3 Transfert de technologie

Au plan bilatéral,

[...] Le 21 mai 2015, M. Laurent Fabius, Ministre des Affaires étrangères et du développement international, et M. Matthias Fekl, secrétaire d'Etat chargé du commerce extérieur, de la promotion du tourisme et des Français de l'étranger, ont nommé M. Jean Ballandras, Secrétaire général d'AKUO ENERGY, Fédérateur Export « Energies renouvelables ». Celui-ci a pour mission de promouvoir la filière française des énergies renouvelables à l'international et d'accélérer le déploiement de solutions concrètes sur le terrain. Cette action permet de renforcer la coopération technologique avec un certain nombre de pays dans le domaine des énergies renouvelables, en coopération étroite avec le secteur privé.

A noter également que les méthodologies et outils développées et mis en oeuvre en France sur la lutte contre le changement climatique font l'objet d'un certain nombre d'adaptation dans le contexte des pays du sud (par exemple, adaptation de la méthodologie des Plans climat énergie territoriaux – PCET dans l'Etat brésilien du Minas Gerais ou dans la région de Dakar au Sénégal). Soutenus par des acteurs publics tels que l'AFD ou l'ADEME (Agence de l'Environnement et de la Maîtrise de

l'Energie) ces transferts de méthodes s'appuient le cas échéant sur des coopérations décentralisées et permettent de préparer la mobilisation des acteurs des pays du sud sur le climat.

[...]

Sur le plan multilatéral,[...] Les acteurs français prennent part à cette dynamique en s'impliquant dans le Centre et réseau des technologies climatiques (CTCN – Climate Technology Center and Network), qui est le bras armé du mécanisme technologique de la CCNUCC.

Dans le même cadre de la CCNUCC, plusieurs coalitions internationales de l' « Agenda de l'Action », lancées lors de la COP21 et renforcées lors de la COP22 avec le lancement du « partenariat de Marrakech pour l'action climatique globale », contribuent au renforcement des capacités des pays du sud en termes d'accès aux technologies. La France est fortement impliquée dans plusieurs de ces initiatives, par exemple, l'Initiative Energies Renouvelables en Afrique (qui vise l'installation en Afrique de 10GW de capacité nouvelle et additionnelle de production d'EnR d'ici 2020), l'Alliance mondiale pour les Bâtiments et la Construction (qui vise la mise en oeuvre des objectifs de la COP21 relatifs au secteur de l'immobilier), l'initiative Mobilize Your City (qui a pour objectif le déploiement de 100 Plans de Déplacements Urbains en 2020 dans les pays en développement) ou encore l'Alliance solaire internationale (plate-forme commune de coopération entre les pays industrialisés qui disposent de technologies et de financements et les pays en développement).

12. Germany

No additional information was included in Germany's NIR for 2017.

13. Greece

No additional information was included in Greece's NIR for 2017.

14. Hungary

No additional information was included in Hungary's NIR for 2017.

15. Iceland

No additional information was included in Iceland's NIR for 2017.

16. Ireland

No additional information was included in Ireland's NIR for 2017.

17. Italy

The following information was updated in Italy's 2017 NIR compared to its 2016 NIR.

[...]

13.2 European Commitment under Art 3.14 of the Kyoto Protocol

[...] Since 2003 all IA of EU policies are listed and published online by subject (European Commission, 2017).

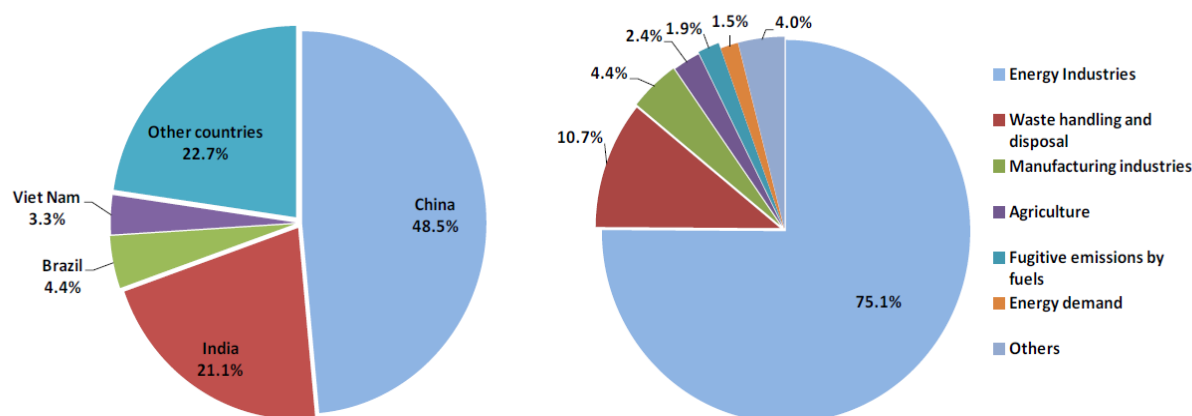
[...]

13.3 Italian commitment under Art 3.14 of the Kyoto Protocol

[...]

For this section, information was collected from the UNFCCC CDM Project Search Database (UNFCCC, 2017[a]). On 08 March 2017, the UNFCCC CDM Database reported a total of 7,761 registered project activities out of 8,109 projects. With data as of 29 February 2017, 83.7% of CDM projects were registered in Asia and the Pacific Region, 12.9% in Latin America and Caribbean, 2.7% in Africa, and 0.6% in Countries with economies in transition. The distribution of registered projects by scope activity was mainly: energy industries (75.1%), waste handling and disposal (10.7%) and manufacturing industries (4.4%). Registered projects by Host Party were mainly in China (48.5%), India (21.1%), Brazil (4.4%) and Viet Nam (3.3%).

The distribution of global CDM projects by Host country and scope is presented in Figure 14.1.



Source: UNFCCC (UNFCCC, 2017[b])

Figure 14.1 CDM projects by Host country and scope (as for 29/02/2017)

Italy as investor Party, contributes with 1.6% of world-wide CDM project portfolio. Up to 08 March 2017 Italy is involved in 128 CDM registered projects. Italy is involved directly, as government, in 52 registered CDM (MATTM, 2011). Projects by dimension are 60.2% large scale and 39.8% small scale. Italy is the only proposer for 40.6% of the CDM projects.

In Annex A8.2.4 a complete list of CDM projects is available. Italian CDM projects by Host country and scope are illustrated in tables 14.2 and 14.3 respectively.

Table 14.2 Italian CDM projects by Host country

Country	n°	%
China	52	40,6
India	12	9,4
Brazil	5	4,7
Nepal	5	3,9
Uganda	5	3,9
Kenya	5	3,9
Republic of Moldova	4	3,1
Argentina	4	3,1
Tunisia	3	2,3
Other	32	25,0
Total	128	100

Table 14.3 Italian CDM projects by scope (there are project with multiple scopes)

<i>Scope</i>	<i>n°</i>	<i>%</i>
Energy industries (renewable/non renewable)	83	53.9
Waste handling and disposal	20	13.0
Afforestation and reforestation	16	10.4
Manufacturing industries	16	10.4
Fugitive emissions from production and consumption of halocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride	8	5.2
Energy demand	7	4.5
Other	4	2.6
Total	154	100

[...] Up to 31 January 2015 the JI database from IGES source shows only one large scale project (Track 1) with Italy involved.

[...] The UNEP database (2017) highlights the Gold Standard (GS) and the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance (CCB) for assessing SD on CDM project, and only GS for JI projects. In 2014 the CDM Board published a tool to report about the contribution of CDM projects to sustainable development (UNFCCC[c], 2017). [...] Up to 1st February 2017, the UNEP database reports 761 JI projects (track1+track2) from which 604 projects are registered (91.9% track 1+8.1% track 2). Up to 1st March 2017 the UNEP database reports 8,457 CDM projects with 7,761 registered from which 6 projects are validated with CCB, 137 with GS, and 23 with SD tool (Sustainable Development tool).

13.4 Funding, strengthening capacity and transfer of technology

[...] The flow of financial resources to developing countries and multilateral organisations from Italy is shown in Table 14.4 (OECD, 2017).

Table 14.4 Financial resources to developing countries and multilateral organisations from Italy (2014 and 2015 data are updated on 22 December 2016)

	Italy							
	2001-02	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
NET DISBURSEMENTS	USD million							
I. Official Development Assistance (ODA) (A + B)	1 980	3 297	2 996	4 326	2 737	3 430	4 009	4 004
ODA as % of GNI	0,18	0,16	0,15	0,20	0,14	0,17	0,19	0,22
A. Bilateral Official Development Assistance	724	875	759	1 703	624	867	1 372	1 830
of which: General budget support	- 1	9	5	1	6	7	8	6
Core support to national NGOs	64	-	15	-	1	99	93	118
Investment projects	- 107	37	- 34	310	- 17	9	42	32
Administrative costs	34	59	42	53	35	36	40	36
Other in-donor expenditures	10	5	5	526	272	406	843	985
of which: Refugees in donor countries	8	-	3	525	247	404	840	983
Imputed student costs							1	1
B. Contributions to Multilateral Institutions	1 255	2 423	2 237	2 623	2 113	2 563	2 637	2 174
of which: UN	198	205	170	150	188	217	200	161
EU	691	1 862	1 557	1 924	1 516	1 605	1 662	1 424
IDA	183	214	386	179	166	329	377	198
Regional Development Banks	61	24	6	206	105	229	178	135
II. Other Official Flows (OOF) net (C + D)	- 158	- 72	- 151	- 214	196	161	96	43
C. Bilateral Other Official Flows (1 + 2)	- 158	- 72	- 151	- 214	196	161	96	43
1. Official export credits	16	- 28	- 28	117	97	90	48	18
2. Equities and other bilateral assets	- 173	- 44	- 123	- 330	100	71	48	29
D. Multilateral Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. Grants by Private Voluntary Agencies	16	162	150	111	91	58	121	128
IV. Private Flows at Market Terms (long-term) (1 to 4)	- 1 233	2 181	6 612	7 689	8 161	13 055	4 480	11 447
1. Direct investment	930	129	4 366	7 530	8 016	8 643	3 369	9 715
2. Private export credits	1 271	463	882	1 234	725	2 031	584	1 414
3. Bilateral portfolio investment	- 3 434	1 590	1 365	- 1 074	- 580	2 381	527	317
4. Securities of multilateral agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
V. Total Resource Flows (long-term) (I to IV)	605	5 569	9 608	11 912	11 186	16 703	8 706	15 622
Total Resource Flows as a % of GNI	0,05	0,27	0,47	0,55	0,56	0,81	0,41	0,86

Source: OECD (OECD, 2016) <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/statisticsonresourceflowstodevelopingcountries.htm>

18. Japan

The following additional information was provided in Japan's NIR for 2017.

15.2 Actions to minimize adverse impacts in accordance with Article 3, paragraph 14

- Technical assistance in the energy and environmental sectors

[...] Moreover, from the view point of deployment of renewable energy in small island nations particularly vulnerable to climate change, Japan, in collaboration with International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), invited governmental officials from Asia-Pacific and other small island nations to international workshop in Fiji (December 2016).

- Development of carbon capture and storage (CCS) technologies

[...] evaluation of environmental impacts in the CO₂ capture process, and geological surveys to identify potential CO₂ offshore storage sites in Japan.

19. Latvia

The following information was updated in Latvia's 2017 NIR compared to its 2016 NIR.

(a) The progressive reduction or phasing out of market imperfections, fiscal incentives, tax and duty exemptions and subsidies in all greenhouse-gas-emitting sectors, taking into account the need for energy price reforms to reflect market prices and externalities.

Energy sector

- 1) Latvia is a country where are many different renewable sources, of which can be produced energy. Increasing renewable resource in total consumption reduces energy dependence from imported fossil energy resources from 63,9 % in 2005 to 40,6 % in 2014. The share of natural gas in heat and power production gradually decreases – in 2013 it was 69,8%, in 2014 – 64,3%, in 2015 – 63,5%. According to Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, Latvia has got one of the highest individual targets for the share of

renewable energy by 2020, namely 40% from total gross final energy consumption. In 2013, the rate was 37,08 %, in 2014, this rate was already 38, 65%.

- 2) The share of renewable energy in the transport sector must reach at least 10% by 2020 of gross final energy consumption for transport (4.03% in 2013, 4.08% in 2014 and 3.92% in 2015). Electromobility development plan 2014-2016 has been approved by the Cabinet of Ministers on 26 March 2014 (order Nr. 129). In 2015, the share of biodiesel and bioethanol in the transport sector in Latvia was 1.95%, in 2014 it was 1.99% although final consumption of biodiesel and bioethanol have increased in 2014 it was 923 TJ and in 2015 – 954 TJ. Latvia developing the infrastructure of electric vehicle charging stations – there were around 27 electric vehicle charging stations at the end of 2015 in Latvia. By 2020 it is planned to complete the Latvian national charging network by installing 235 charging stations. The number of registered electric cars (commercial vehicles and passenger cars) in Latvia in 2014 were 194, but in 2015 – 218.

Latvia has several plans also about the alternative fuel implementation using in the public transport system.

- 3) Hydrogen was identified as one of the principal alternative fuels with a potential for long-term oil substitution. The use of hydrogen could be an effective solution because of the abundant water resources in Latvia. In respect of the Directive 2014/94/EU, the Municipality of Riga has joined the Hydrogen Fuel cells and Electromobility in European regions (HyER) and participates to several international projects, including the creation of a hydrogen fuel station in the capital of Riga. Several national-level programs in research on hydrogen fuel cells have been launched in cooperation with the local universities.
- 4) [...]
- 5) The Ministry of Economics in cooperation with the Danish Energy Agency are the Energetics policy coordinators in the context of the European Union Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region (EUSBSR). Strategy's main targets are to save the Baltic Sea, unite the region and raise the prosperity. In June 2015, there has been made a new Strategic and Action plan 2015-2020. It is closely related to Baltic Energy Market Interaction Plan. In 5 June 2015 Ministers of Energetics signed a memorandum, confirming the wish to work together on the problems in the energetics sector.

Environmental taxes

Since the 1st July 2015 excise duty rate for oil products was increased. The tax for unleaded petrol is €411,21 per 1000 liters, for leaded petrol - €455,32 per 1000 liters, for diesel - €332,95 per 1000 liters, for diesel, which is used in agriculture and which contain biodiesel -€50 per 1000 liters fuel.

CO2 emissions are included in Latvia's Natural resources tax which includes all forms of taxation on resource usage as well as pollution of the environment. Law on Natural Resources Tax in Latvia was adopted in 1995, but CO2 levy in Natural resources tax was introduced with amendments in law on natural resources in 2004 and it was related to stationary technological installation operators – 0,30LVL for each tonne of CO2 emissions generated from a combustion installation. Over time there has been made different amendments in CO2 rates - 2014 rate: €2.85 per ton; 2015 rate: €3.50 per ton. Operators who participate in EU Emission trading System (ETS) or which are using renewable energy or peat are excluded from this tax.

CO2 was taken into account also in the Passenger Vehicle and Motorcycle tax (for vehicles first registered abroad after 1 January 2009) and was paid at the first vehicle registration in

(b) Removing subsidies associated with the use of environmentally unsound and unsafe Technologies.

No changes in subsidies for environmentally unsound and unsafe technologies have been identified in 2015.

(c) [...]

(d) Cooperating in the development, diffusion, and transfer of less-greenhouse-gas emitting advanced fossil-fuel technologies, and/or technologies, relating to fossil fuels, that capture and store greenhouse gases, and encouraging their wider use; and facilitating the participation of the least developed countries and other non-Annex I Parties in this effort.

Each year there is a new Development Cooperation Policy Plan worked out by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 2015, the budget funding for the bilateral development assistance was 413 813 EUR. It is about 200 000 EUR more than in 2014. In 2014, Latvia implemented seven grant projects in Georgia, Moldova, Belarus and Uzbekistan. In 2015, was planned to announce a call for project proposals for implementation of projects in Georgia, Ukraine and Moldova.

(e) Strengthening the capacity of developing country Parties identified in Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention for improving efficiency in upstream and downstream activities relating to fossil fuels, taking into consideration the need to improve the environmental efficiency of these activities.

In 2014, Riga Technical University from Latvia collaborated with Urgench State University from Uzbekistan to educate professors and students about alternative energy resources, waste-free production, energy efficiency and climate changes. Gained knowledge after project could be used in countries development.

(f) Assisting developing country Parties which are highly dependent on the export and consumption of fossil fuels in diversifying their economies.

There have not been assistance projects in 2015 to diversify developing countries economies.

20. Liechtenstein

The following information was updated in Liechtenstein's 2017 NIR compared to its 2016 NIR.

In 2015 the Government that Liechtenstein will aim at a reduction of greenhouse gases by 40 % compared to 1990 by 2030. The assumptions underlying this reduction target are based on the possibility to achieve emission reductions abroad which may be accounted towards Liechtenstein's reduction target in 2030. However, primary focus will be given on domestic emission reductions. In order to minimize adverse impacts related with the possibility to reduce part of its reduction target abroad the Government also decided on certain quality conditions that have to be met to that respect. Emission reductions which have been realized by Liechtenstein outside its territory therefore have to prove added ecological value, need to demonstrate social and ethical eligibility towards the people of the host country. In addition to that projects that lead to these emission reductions have to be in line with the principles of the International Humanitarian Cooperation and Development (IHZE) as contained in Art. 1 of the IHZE Act.

These Conditions have been passed by the Government within its revised Climate Strategy of October 2015 (Government 2015).

21. Lithuania

The following additional information was provided in Lithuania's NIR for 2017.

In the end of 2016, the first bilateral development cooperation project by the Lithuanian company BOD group, producer of innovative solar cells, has been finished. During the project implementation two solar power plants (each 30 kW) were constructed in Perak State, Malaysia. Total project value amounts to 222.3 thous. EUR, the subsidy amount is 145 thous. EUR.

In 2016, the Ministry of Environment has finished the selection of projects submitted under the 2015 call. The support was granted to 2 projects in Moldova. Lithuanian company is planning to install 55 Kw power solar plant on the rooftop of the Government building in Kishinev. The total amount of the project is around 228 thous. EUR, subsidy amount is 140 thous. EUR. Another applicant is planning to install 4 biomass boilers in the public schools and kindergartens in the province of Moldova. The total project amount is 168 thous. EUR, subsidy amount is 98 thous. EUR. All the installed technologies will be of the Lithuanian origin.

In the beginning of 2016, the new call for the submission of new development cooperation projects was announced. The total subsidy amount for projects was 410 thous. EUR. The Ministry of

Environment has received 3 applications, 2 applications were dismissed and one application has received funding. In the beginning of 2017, the Ministry of Environment is planning to sign an agreement with the Lithuanian company Saulės grąža to implement project in Georgia. The main goal of the project is to install solar power plants and heating systems in 6 public schools and kindergartens in Georgia, total value of the projects is approx. 317 thous. EUR, subsidy amount is approx. 191 thous. EUR.

In 2016 the Ministry of Environment has signed a Contribution Agreement with the Green Climate Fund and paid 100 thous. EUR contribution to the Green Climate Fund.

In 2016 Lithuania has contributed 50 thous. EUR to the EIB's Eastern Partnership TA Trust Fund, which directs a large part of its funds towards the Climate Action (approx. 70% of the fund are directed for climate-related purposes).

The table below summarizes the data on international climate finance provided by Lithuania in 2016:

<i>Thous. EUR</i>	<i>Type of support</i>	<i>Recipient of support</i>	<i>Provider of support</i>
100	multilateral	Green Climate Fund	Ministry of Environment
317*	Bilateral	Development cooperation projects	Ministry of Environment
50	multilateral	EPTATF - Eastern Partnership Technical Assistance Trust Fund, administered by the European Investment Bank	Ministry of Finance

* planned total project value, including beneficiary's own contribution (disbursement in 2017-2018)

22. Luxembourg

No additional information was included in Luxembourg's NIR for 2017.

23. Monaco

As of 3 August 2017, Monaco did not submit its NIR for 2017.

24. Netherlands

The following additional information was provided in the Netherlands' NIR for 2017.

The Netherlands strives to implement its commitments under the Kyoto Protocol in such a way that social, environmental and economic impacts on other countries, and on developing countries in particular, are minimised. Since the submission of the NIR 2016, there have been limited changes in the activities on minimising adverse impacts. Policies are still in place and are being executed.

The Netherlands strives to implement its commitments under the Kyoto Protocol in such a way that social, environmental and economic impacts on other countries, and on developing countries in particular, are minimised. Since the submission of the NIR 2016, there have been limited changes in the activities on minimising adverse impacts. Policies are still in place and are being executed.

Among the actions – a to f - listed in the Annex to Decision 15/CMP.1, Part I.H, ‘Minimization of adverse impacts in accordance with Article 3, paragraph 14’, the Netherlands implemented national actions as well as actions to support and to assist developing countries.

With regard to the progressive reduction or phasing out of market imperfections, fiscal incentives, tax and duty exemptions, and subsidies in all greenhouse-gas-emitting sectors, taking into account the need for energy price reforms to reflect market prices and externalities (action a), energy prices are reflecting market prices already for many years. With (increasing) environmental taxation the externalities of energy use related to greenhouse gas emissions are increasingly reflected in the energy prices. E.g. the environmental taxes on the use of natural gas up to 170 000 m³ increased from € 0.1639 per m³ in 2011 to € 0.25244 in 2017. An overview of all environmental taxes is available at

https://www.belastingdienst.nl/wps/wcm/connect/bldcontentnl/belastingdienst/zakelijk/overige_belastingen/belastingen_op_milieugrondslag/tarieven_milieubelastingen/tabellen_tarieven_milieubelastingen?projectid=6750bae7-383b-4c97-bc7a-802790bd1110.

Already for many years there are no subsidies in the Netherlands associated with the use of environmentally unsound and unsafe technologies, as referred to as action b. There are only subsidies for environmentally friendly technologies or technologies that ensure increased sustainability.

The Netherlands will continue supporting and cooperating with developing country Parties related to action d to f. Examples include the following:

- The Private Sector Investment Programme (PSI) is a Dutch government programme that supports innovative investment projects in emerging markets in Africa, Asia, Central and Eastern Europe and Latin America. A PSI project is an investment project, implemented by a Dutch or foreign company in cooperation with a local company in one of the eligible developing countries. Supported projects include climate-relevant initiatives such as renewable electricity production, biofuel production and crop improvement.
- The project Solar for Farms in Uganda/Milking the Sun makes high quality and affordable solar lamps and solar home systems available to dairy cooperative members through the provision of financing, thereby increasing farm production, lowering household emissions (substituting kerosene for solar), but also providing improved lighting for dairy and household activities.
- The African Biogas Partnership Program (ABPP) builds the capacity of the biogas sector in five African countries: Ethiopia, Uganda, Burkina Faso, Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania. These countries are assisted to apply domestic biogas as a climate friendly solution for energy, organic fertiliser and livestock keeping.
- The Netherlands funds capacity building in geothermal energy as delivered by both bilateral and multilateral programmes, in particular by the World Bank and the International Finance Corporation (IFC). These programmes share the common characteristic of being ‘upstream’ interventions, aim at eliminating structural constraints such as feed-in tariff hurdles for electricity generated by geothermal sources.
- The Geothermal Alliance for National Geothermal Capacity Building Programme in Indonesia is targeted at strengthening the structure of human resources development needed to provide manpower for the development and implementation of the planned geothermal energy capacity in Indonesia.
- DME Energy Sector Management Assistance Programme (ESMAP) supported in the period 2011-2014, among other things, geothermal energy capacity and resource risk mitigation through South-South cooperation (support for targeted research, design and preparation, capacity development and knowledge dissemination). The Netherlands has specific expertise on how to improve the success rate of geothermal test drilling and how to mitigate geothermal resource risks. Through a trilateral approach it will also build upon the experience of countries with a track record in geothermal development (Indonesia, Kenya, Philippines and Turkey) that are open to share lessons with peer countries in the South.

Public-private partnerships are an essential feature of Dutch climate policies. In recent years the Netherlands has also joined or initiated several alliances such as the Global Delta Coalition, the Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance and the Tropical Forest Alliance.

25. New Zealand

The following additional information was provided in New Zealand's NIR for 2017.

15. Overview

New Zealand is undertaking a number of mitigation actions and policies to reduce emissions to meet its Kyoto and Paris commitments. This includes through:

- an emissions trading scheme
- energy efficiency initiatives
- investment in public transport
- supporting afforestation
- research, technology development and sharing of technical expertise, most notably in the agricultural sector
- an increased proportion of electricity produced from renewable energy sources
- playing a leading role in the Friends of Fossil Fuel Subsidy Reform, a group aimed at encouraging the global phase out of harmful and inefficient subsidies to fossil fuel consumption
- sharing New Zealand's long-standing expertise in renewable energy development internationally
- climate-related support delivered by the New Zealand Aid Programme (<https://mfat.govt.nz/en/aid-and-development>)

In the development of major policy initiatives related to these mitigation measures, an analysis of impacts of the proposed policy is completed as appropriate, considering the benefits and risks of proposed options including those with possible international implications.

[...]

New Zealand's development assistance focuses on countries within the Pacific region that face serious climate-related challenges. All activities funded under the aid programme are required to assess and respond to environmental and climate-related impacts and risks, and one of the New Zealand Aid Programme's key investment priorities is to strengthen resilience.

15.2 Market imperfections, fiscal incentives, tax and duty exemptions and subsidies

[...]

At COP22 in November 2016 New Zealand hosted a side event to promote Fossil Fuel Subsidy Reform as a key climate change mitigation policy. New Zealand also participated in the peer review of Germany and Mexico's fossil fuel policies in early 2017.

15.6 Improvements in fossil fuel efficiencies

[...]

In June 2016, the New Zealand Government and the European Union co-hosted the Pacific Energy Conference, which noted the progress made since the 2013 Summit and saw donors commit a further \$1 billion to support renewable energy and energy access projects in the Pacific. For its part, New Zealand pledged a further \$100 million for renewable energy projects over the next five years, building on the lessons and experience gained to date.

15.7 Assistance to non-Annex I Parties dependent on the export and consumption of fossil fuels for diversifying their economies

[...]

For example, New Zealand is helping to provide new economic opportunities in Timor-Leste through rehabilitating the coffee and cocoa sector, to increase the quality, quantity and value of coffee and cocoa products, and developing the aquaculture and tourism sectors. The oil and gas sector accounted for about 70 per cent of gross domestic product and almost 90 per cent of total government revenue during 2010–15. A main focus for New Zealand's development assistance in Timor-Leste is to support sustainable economic development through private sector investment focused on sectors that can diversify the economic base.

26. Norway

The following additional information was provided in Norway's NIR for 2017.

[...]

Putting a price on greenhouse gas emissions

[...]

[...] Norway is also participating in the Transformative Carbon Asset Facility (TCAF). The Facility will develop and pilot innovative and large-scale emission reduction crediting mechanisms, and provide blueprints for efficient and low-cost mitigation globally. The large-scale crediting programs will operate at a national, subnational, and/or sectoral level.

[...]

Changes in 2016:

Some changes in tax levels, including price level adjustments, were made in 2016. Regarding state participation in the market for emissions reductions in 2015, Norway finalized procurement for the first commitment period and processes related to overachievement, and advanced the procurement pursuant to the second commitment period.

Unsafe and unsound technologies

[...]

Changes in 2016:

There have been no significant changes to the policy implementation of unsafe and unsound technologies in 2016.

[...]

Cooperation on carbon capture and storage

[...] In the National Determined Contribution to the Paris Agreement CCS is one of five prioritized areas for enhanced national climate action. [...]. Phase IIA is now finalized. [...]. The government, Statoil and Shell have agreed to continue operations at TCM for at least three new years after the current agreement ends August 2017. [...] The government aims to realize at least one new large-scale CCS demonstration facility.

Based on this aim and the strategy, the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy has initiated feasibility studies to identify at least one technically feasible CCS chain in Norway with corresponding cost estimates. The studies was finalized in 2016. Three industrial players completed feasibility studies of CO₂ capture and Statoil ASA studied CO₂-storage. The results of the feasibility studies show that it is technically feasible to realise a CCS chain in Norway. The next phase for the work on a full scale CCS project in Norway will be to optimise concepts to find the best suited solution for a CCS chain, clarify technical requirements in the chain, and develop a technical and commercial basis for an investment decision. Based on current plans an investment decision could be made in spring 2019

with start-up in 2022. An important part of the work on a new large scale CCS project is international knowledge sharing.⁶

There have been no further significant changes to these policies and activities in 2016.

Cooperation with developing countries related to fossil fuels – “Oil for Development”

[...] The programme is currently engaged in 14 countries, mainly in Africa.

[...]

OfD assistance is tailor-made to the particular needs of each partner country. It may cover the designing and implementing legal frameworks, mapping of resources, environmental impact assessments, handling of licenses, establishing preparedness to handle accidents and oil spills, health, safety and environmental legislation, petroleum fiscal regimes and petroleum sovereign wealth fund issues as well as initiatives related to transparency, anti-corruption and climate change.

Cooperation with developing countries related to renewable energy – “Clean energy for Development”

[...] The overall objective of Norway's contribution to renewable energy is to contribute to access SDG 7 and the Paris agreement.

The main focus on the investments will be directed towards interventions that contribute to an enabling environment for commercial and private investment in the energy sector. Important activities are policy dialogue, sector reforms, legislation, institutional cooperation, planning and regional cooperation.

Further, Norway provide support for feasibility studies, training, infrastructure in order to reduce risk. Increased access is supported by grant funding for extension of the electricity grid as well as off-grid solutions.

The Norwegian Investment Fund for Developing Countries (Norfund) is providing risk financing as equity and loans to clean energy projects together with private investors. Over time, Norfund is investing half of its capital in clean energy. The current investments in clean energy from Norfund is approx. NOK 8 Billion.

1 Gigaton Coalition

[...] According to UNEP's Gap Report 2016, 2030 emissions are expected to reach 54 to 56 gigatonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent – far above the level of 42 needed to have a chance of limiting global warming to 2°C this century. 2030 emissions will be 12 to 14 gigatonnes above levels needed to limit global warming to 2°C. [...]

The second report of the 1 Gigaton Coalition shows that renewable energy and energy efficiency projects implemented in developing countries from 2005 to 2015 will reduce annual greenhouse gas emissions by almost half a gigatonne by 2020. These reductions could more than double, reaching one gigatonne, if developed nations deliver on commitments made in Paris last year to provide \$100 billion in annual climate financing for developing nations by 2020, finds the report. One gigatonne is roughly equivalent to the emissions generated by transport in the European Union (including aviation) over a year.

The report found that in the ten years between 2005 and 2014 international support for renewable energy and energy efficiency projects in developing countries amounted to \$76 billion – an average of \$7.6 billion per year. Although international financial support accounted for less than 10 per cent of total investments in renewable energy and energy efficiency, it provided the essential seed capital for ambitious projects, lifting barriers to private investment.

27. Poland

The following information was updated in Poland's 2017 NIR compared to its 2016 NIR.

[...]

⁶ See <http://www.gassnova.no/en>.

In 2015 the climate related activities supported in non-Annex I countries by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in frames of bilateral co-operation were realised covering 1.4 million EUR.

28. Portugal

No additional information was included in Portugal's NIR for 2017.

29. Romania

No additional information was included in Romania's NIR for 2017.

30. Russian Federation

The Russian Federation provided the following information in its NIR for 2017.

10.4 Сведение к минимуму неблагоприятных последствий в соответствии с пунктом 14 статьи 3 Киотского протокола

При выполнении принятых национальных обязательств по ограничению антропогенных выбросов и повышению абсорбции парниковых газов Российская Федерация учитывает положения пункта 14 статьи 3 Киотского протокола о сведении к минимуму неблагоприятных социальных, экологических и экономических последствий для Сторон, являющихся развивающимися странами. Основными направлениями деятельности по сведению к минимуму неблагоприятных социальных, экологических и экономических последствий для развивающихся стран являются:

– смягчение антропогенного воздействия на климатическую систему благодаря разработке и осуществлению целенаправленных национальных политики и мер;

– экспорт в развивающиеся страны энергетических ресурсов меньшей углеродоемкости и компенсация выбросов парниковых газов, связанных с производством или добычей, подготовкой и транспортировкой экспортируемых энергоресурсов;

– содействие развитию альтернативной энергетики в развивающихся странах посредством передачи технологий, возведения и компоновки объектов энергетики с использованием российского оборудования и материалов, обучения персонала навыкам работы на возведенных объектах, а также компенсация выбросов парниковых газов, связанных с производством и транспортировкой в пределах Российской Федерации экспортируемых материалов и оборудования;

– укрепление потенциала в развивающихся странах благодаря подготовке и переподготовке специалистов в области охраны окружающей среды, метеорологии и климатологии, а также в области техники и технологий.

Российская Федерация практически полностью обеспечивает себя энергоресурсами за счет внутренней добычи. Значительная часть добытых энергоресурсов экспортируется.⁷ При этом выбросы парниковых газов от операций по добыче, подготовке и транспортировке экспортируемых нефти и природного газа, а также утилизации нефтяного (попутного) газа учитываются в национальном кадастре и, соответственно, их сокращение является обязательством Российской Федерации. В частности, благодаря принятым мерам по оптимизации использования попутного нефтяного газа, уровень полезного его использования в 2015 г. достиг 88%, что на 10% превышает аналогичный показатель 1990 года.

Экспортные поставки российского природного газа способствуют внедрению в странах-импортерах современных технологий в энергетическом секторе и обеспечивают замещение более углеродоемких видов топлива (каменный уголь и нефть), снижая, таким образом, выбросы в атмосферу парниковых газов, в первую очередь, CO₂. Экспорт природного газа в

⁷ Основные данные по экспорту энергоресурсов за 2015г. приведены в Приложении 4 т. 2 настоящего доклада.

развивающиеся страны Юго-Восточной Азии и Тихоокеанского региона будет производиться по двум направлениям: западному – из Западной Сибири и восточному – с месторождений Восточной Сибири, Дальнего Востока и Сахалина. В 2011 г. введен в эксплуатацию магистральный газопровод Сахалин – Хабаровск – Владивосток, который предполагается использовать в том числе и для экспортных поставок газа в Китайскую народную республику (КНР) и Республику Корея. В 2014 г. заключен контракт о поставке 38 млрд. м³ российского природного газа в КНР по восточному маршруту с 2019 г. в течение 30 лет, с возможностью увеличения поставок до 60 млрд. м³. С целью расширения географии поставок природного газа в направлении Азиатско-Тихоокеанского региона в конце 2014 г. инициирован проект газопровода «Сила Сибири» мощностью 61 млрд. м³ газа в год.⁸

Увеличивается экспорт сжиженного природного газа (СПГ). К 2013 г. проект «Сахалин-2» вышел на полную мощность, обеспечивая поставки СПГ объемом 1 млн. Тонн в Республику Корея.⁹ С 2014 г. вступил в силу долгосрочный контракт ПАО «Газпром» на поставку 2,5 млн. т СПГ в Индию.¹⁰ СПГ также экспортируется в Аргентину, Египет, КНР, Кувейт, Мексику, ОАЭ, Тайвань и другие развивающиеся страны.

Одним из направлений сотрудничества Российской Федерации с развивающимися странами в области снижения углеродоемкости энергетики и предотвращения изменения климата является атомная энергетика. Государственная корпорация по атомной энергии «Росатом» (ГК «Росатом») реализует проекты в области атомной энергетики на основе новейших российских технологий. Возведение энергоблоков в рамках проектов производится с использованием российских материалов и оборудования, выбросы парниковых газов от производства и частичной транспортировки которых учтены в разделах 3 и 4 настоящего кадастра. Следует отметить, что одновременно со строительством осуществляется обучение местного персонала методам и технологиям работы на построенных объектах и переданном оборудовании. В 2015 – 2016 гг. ГК «Росатом» осуществляла строительство 34 энергоблоков для атомных электростанций (АЭС), находящихся за пределами Российской Федерации. В настоящее время АЭС сооружаются в следующих развивающихся странах: Армения, Бангладеш, Вьетнам, Египет, Индия, Иордания, Иран, КНР, Нигерия и Турция.¹⁰

Модернизация производства представляет собой практический инструмент снижения выбросов парниковых газов в различных секторах экономики. Ключевую роль в модернизации производства, а также принятии управленческих решений, направленных на смягчение негативного воздействия на климат, играют высококвалифицированные специалисты. Российская Федерация осуществляет подготовку иностранных студентов по многим специальностям, включая, в первую очередь, технические и технологические специальности различных направлений, а также экономические, юридические и прочие. Ежегодно Правительство Российской Федерации осуществляет оплату обучения иностранных граждан из развивающихся стран и стран СНГ на безвозмездной основе. Подготовка специалистов и повышение их квалификации (обучение в аспирантуре) осуществляется в профильных высших учебных заведениях за счет федерального бюджета (Постановление Правительства РФ от 8 октября 2013 г. № 891).¹¹ В настоящее время в Российской Федерации в системе высшего и дополнительного профессионального образования по учебным программам экологического, природоохранного, климатического и гидрометеорологического профиля, а также энерго- и ресурсосбережения обучаются студенты из Азербайджана, Анголы, Армении, Бангладеш, Боливии, Ботсваны, Бурунди, Вьетнама, Гайаны, Гвинеи, Гвинеи-Бисау, Демократической Республики Конго, Джибути, Египта, Замбии, Йемена, Индонезии, Ирака, Ирана, Казахстана, Киргизии, Китая, КНДР, Колумбии, Конго, Коста-Рики, Кот-Д'Ивуара, Кубы, Лаоса, Либерии, Мавритании, Мозамбика, Молдовы, Монголии, Непала, Нигерии, Никарагуа, Руанды, Сан-Томе и Принсипи, Сальвадора, Сирии, Таджикистана, Танзании, Туркменистана, Узбекистана, Шри-Ланки, ЦАР, Чада, Экватора, Эритреи и других развивающихся стран. В системе высшего профессионального образования разработаны учебные программы, по которым осуществляется преподавание основ метеорологии, климатологии, систем сбора и обработки климатической информации, методов оценки состояния и прогнозирования изменений

⁸ www.gazpromexport.ru/.

⁹ <http://www.km.ru/economics/2012/10/09/ekonomika-i-finansy/694369-gazprom-zaklyuchil-dogovor-o-postavkakh-Szhizhennogo>.

¹⁰ <http://www.rosatom.ru/about/international/>.

¹¹ <http://m.government.ru/docs/7126/>.

окружающей среды и климата. Координацию образовательной деятельности осуществляет Учебно-методическое объединение в области гидрометеорологического образования, созданное Минобрнауки России на базе Российского государственного гидрометеорологического университета.¹²

31. Slovakia

No additional information was included in Slovakia's NIR for 2017.

32. Slovenia

No additional information was included in Slovenia's NIR for 2017.

33. Spain

No additional information was included in Spain's NIR for 2017.

34. Sweden

The following additional information was provided in Sweden's NIR for 2017.

[...]

14.6 Paragraph 24 (d)

Cooperating in the development, diffusion, and transfer of less-greenhouse-gas-emitting advanced fossil-fuel technologies, and/or technologies, relating to fossil fuels, that capture and store greenhouse gases, and encouraging their wider use; and facilitating the participation of the least developed countries and other non-Annex I Parties in this effort

Sweden has an almost fossil free heat- and power production and therefore don't give priority to research and technology development in the field of advanced fossil based techniques for electricity and heat production technology. Since there is an automotive industry in Sweden, research programmes in the areas of hybrid technologies, automatic control systems for more energy-efficient internal combustion engines and the use of diesel oil for hydrogen production have been carried out over a long period of time. The programmes are designed in particular to contribute to reduced fuel consumption for road vehicles. A development which is also of value for more fuel efficient passenger- and goods transport in non-Annex 1 countries, particularly those who are dependent on imports of oil, diesel and petrol.

Carbon Capture and Storage technology has in recent years been given priority in the Swedish research and climate policy.

Since 2014, geological storage of carbon dioxide is allowed in Sweden in accordance to a new ordinance (Förordning (2014:21) om geologisk lagring av koldioxid), and the Geological Survey of Sweden (SGU) is the supervisory agency. The SGU also monitors advances in the CCS area – both in terms of legislation and of research and development. Further, SGU participates in European networks and research partnerships on CCS.

At the EU level, the European Union has decided to invest in the development of CCS technology and support the establishment of demonstration plants with the aim to enhance the development of CCS technology. One example of an EU financed project is a project called White Rose, in Great Britain, which includes the reduction of carbon dioxide emissions by 90 % from a coal power plant, transport on land and in the sea, as well as storage under the north part of the North Sea. White Rose is funded by the European NER300 programme, which is a fund set up by the European Commission to encourage low-carbon energy projects.

¹² <http://umo.rshu.ru/content/group>.

35. Switzerland

No additional information was included in Switzerland's NIR for 2017.

36. Ukraine

The following additional information was provided in Ukraine's NIR for 2017.

[...] Ukraine makes its contribution to strengthening the capacities of developing countries in the field of climate change prevention by training qualified specialists in the fields of ecology, climatology, meteorology and energy efficiency. The training is conducted at universities and graduate schools under the relevant bilateral agreements. In accordance with the information from the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine the following agreements are under administration of this governmental authority:

- Agreement on cooperation in science and education between the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine and Ministry of Higher Education of the Republic of Cuba dated 23 September 2002;
- Agreement on cooperation in education between the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine and the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Tajikistan dated 09 April 2003;
- Agreement on cooperation in education and science between the Ministry of Education of Ukraine and the Ministry of Education, Science and Sports of the Equatorial Guinea dated 17 September 2004;
- Agreement on cooperation in education and science between the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine and the Ministry of Education and Science of Republic of Kazakhstan dated 14 September 2010;
- Agreement on cooperation in education between the Government of Ukraine and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam dated 26 March 2011;
- Agreement on cooperation in education between the Government of Ukraine and the Government of Mongolia dated 29 June 2011;
- Agreement on cooperation in education between the Government of Ukraine and the Government of Turkmenistan dated 12 September 2011;
- Agreement on cooperation in education and science between the Government of Ukraine and the Government of Montenegro 09 December 2011;
- Agreement on cooperation in education between the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine and the Ministry of Education and Science of Republic of Albania;
- Agreement on cooperation in education between the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports of Ukraine and the Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China dated 28 March 2012;
- Agreement on cooperation in science and education between the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine and the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan;
- Memorandum of understanding on cooperation in education between the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine and Ministry of Education and Research of the Republic of Iraq dated 03 April 2013.

37. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

This chapter has been updated for the 2016 NIR submission. Changes include:

- An update on EU activities in 15.2.2;
- An update on the International Climate Fund in 15.2.4;
- An update on Mission Innovation in 15.2.6;
- An update on new research programmes in 15.2.1.

UNDERSTANDING IMPACTS OF RESPONSE MEASURES

UK research, reports and analysis

- A scoping study commissioned by BEIS to review the available scientific literature on the co-benefits and possible adverse side effects of climate change mitigation. This research will identify knowledge gaps and make recommendations for areas of future research.
- BEIS have recently funded two major programmes of research on 1.5 degree pathways and the limitations and possible impacts of 1.5 degree consistent mitigation options (for example widespread deployment Bioenergy, Carbon Capture and Storage).

[...] Over the last four years, the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy has supported countries around the world to develop their own calculators to explore their options to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and help tackle energy challenges.

- An International Climate Fund programme has directly supported teams in India, Indonesia, Brazil, Mexico, Colombia, Nigeria, South Africa, Vietnam, Thailand and Bangladesh. These ten countries have now published finished calculators online. Many other countries, both developed and developing, have also adopted the model, for example China, Japan and Austria.
- [...]
- DECC, working in collaboration with a number of other organisations, has built a Global Calculator, which enables users to explore the options for reducing global emissions, and the impact of climate change associated with them. Please see the Global Calculator website for more information on the project (www.globalcalculator.org). Since its launch in January 2015, the website has had over 90,000 hits, and the tool itself over 29,000.

[...]

15.2.2. Within the EU

The UK has been an active participant within EU climate policy and the EU itself has played a leading role in securing a strong Paris Agreement with a mechanism to ensure global climate ambition into the future. In June 2016, the people of the United Kingdom voted in the EU referendum to leave the EU. Until exit negotiations are concluded, the UK remains a full member of the EU and all the rights and obligations of EU membership remain in force. During this period the Government will continue to negotiate, implement and apply EU legislation. Existing EU policies and measures for limiting emissions include the following:

[...]

The EU2030 climate and energy framework was agreed by EU leaders in October 2014. It sets the EU a binding target of at least 40% domestic reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2030 compared to 1990. This target formed the basis of the EU's contribution for the Paris Agreement under the UNFCCC. EU legislation to implement the EU2030 GHG target - through reforms to the EU ETS and the introduction of an Effort Share Regulation (ESR) and a Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) Regulation – is currently being negotiated.

[...]

15.2.4 The International Climate Fund

[...] The UK is an \$80m anchor investor. Asia Climate Partners is expected to achieve first close in May 2017 and will invest in India, China and the rest of developing Asia. The fund will make largely direct investments in resource efficiency sectors (energy, water, transport, technology, agribusiness), but may also make some fund investments.

[...] To date the UK has contributed £2 billion to the Climate Investment Funds, over £1.2bn of which has come from the ICF. These funds include 4 key programmes that help 72 developing countries pilot low-emission and climate resilient development.

[...]

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) [...] Total pledges to the GCF stand at \$10.3bn, of which the UK has committed £720m. In its first year of programming, the GCF Board has approved \$1.5bn of projects that support mitigation and adaptation activities in developing countries, many with a private sector focus.

[...] The Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) Facility was launched by the UK and German governments in December 2012. The UK has committed £100 million to the NAMA Facility⁶⁰ with the German government matching the UK's contribution. [...] The Facility is funding the most transformational parts of NAMA plans. NAMAs are concrete projects, policies, or programmes that shift a technology or sector in a country onto a low-carbon development trajectory [...] The NAMA Facility is currently supporting 14 projects across a range of sectors and geographies.

[...]

The UK will continue to play a leading role in international research efforts to reduce the costs of low carbon energy, working with other countries to strengthen collaboration and transparency in clean energy research, development, and demonstration. To demonstrate this commitment, at the COP21 climate change conference in Paris, the UK joined Mission Innovation.

Mission Innovation is an international initiative which aims to accelerate clean energy investment and innovation in order to provide reliable and affordable energy for all. In line with the Mission Innovation pledge, the Government committed to double the UK's energy innovation spend, such that by 2021 it will have doubled to over £400m per year.

The UK is participating in all seven of Mission Innovation "Innovation Challenges". These challenges are aimed at catalyzing global research efforts in areas that could provide significant benefits in reducing greenhouse gas emissions, increasing energy security, and creating new opportunities for clean economic growth.

15.2.9 Energy Market Reforms – responding to energy market imperfections

The UK Government is currently consulting on plans to close all unabated coal power stations by 2025.