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A compilation of questions to - and answers by – Spain
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UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Question from: United States of America at Tuesday, 28 October 2014

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

Title: Double counting prevention

How do you plan to prevent double counting with the host countries of projects that generated CERs that your country plans to use towards meeting its pledge in the pre-2020 period?

If a host country refuses to adjust its reporting towards its progress to its targets to reflect CERs it exported, do you still plan to count them?

Answered by: Spain at Friday, 28 November 2014

Net international transfers from market based mechanisms should be appropriately deducted from or added to a pledge. That is, when a Party acquires mitigation outcomes from another Party to meet its commitments, these should be credited to the acquiring Party (additions) and debited from the originating Party (subtractions). In this way, the integrity of the pledge is maintained. Allowing for such additions and subtractions while respecting agreed standards is the fundamental purpose of an accounting system for flexible mechanisms.

Parties agreed on exactly such a system under the Kyoto protocol which provides a robust accounting framework for market based mechanisms including the generation and use of CERs. The EU will follow these rules from 2008 until the end of the Kyoto Protocol's second commitment period in 2020. This means that all EU accounting towards UNFCCC commitments is underpinned by transparently measured, reported and reviewed emissions and supplementary information on transactions. The measurement, reporting, review, recording and tracking of this information is in accordance with UNFCCC agreed rules undertaken in UNFCCC certified registry systems.

Question from: Egypt at Wednesday, 01 October 2014

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

Title: ambition target

in BR1 review (para 59, p.14)

Spain reported a description of its target, including associated conditions and assumptions. Spain does not have a country-specific target as it participates in achieving the

EU quantified economy-wide target of a 20 per cent reduction in emissions by 2020 below the 1990 (base year) level

Q: please explain how do you consider it as ambition target

Answered by: Spain at Friday, 28 November 2014

The European Union (EU) and its 28 Member States, both individually and jointly, have been implementing domestic and international actions against climate change now for a considerable number of years, which resulted in significant emission reductions. EU GHG emissions have decreased by 18% between 1990 and 2012 while the EU GDP has grown by 45%. As a result of the decoupling between economic growth and GHG emissions, the GHG emission intensity was reduced by almost half over the period (see the latest EU Progress Report for more details http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/g-gas/docs/kyoto_progress_2014_en.pdf). Furthermore, emissions are projected to further decrease: projected 2020 emissions based on existing measures are estimated at -21% below 1990 levels. This would result in 8.8 tCO₂e emissions per capita compared to 12 tCO₂e emissions per capita in 1990 (reduction of 27 % between 1990 and 2020).

The EU is continuously developing additional policies and measures to further reduce its emissions and to meet its emission reduction targets under the Kyoto Protocol and the UNFCCC.

Under the Convention, the EU and its Member States are committed to an independent quantified economy-wide emissions reduction target of 20% by 2020, compared to 1990 levels.

For the second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol, the European Union, its Member States and Iceland have inscribed a joint emission reduction commitment of 80 (reducing average annual emissions by 20% compared to base year emission levels during the years 2013 – 2020) in an amended Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol based on the understanding that these commitments will be fulfilled jointly.

The 2009 'Climate and Energy package' forms the basis for the EU's international obligation in the second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol. Based on the Climate and Energy package, the EU and its Member States are already implementing a 20% emission reduction by 2020. This allowed them to implement their commitments under the Kyoto Protocol's second commitment period as of its start on 1 January 2013. The EU is on track to meet all its international obligations.

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

Question from: United States of America at Tuesday, 30 September 2014

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

Title: Question #1 for Spain

The ERT noted that none of the projections under the three projection scenarios reported in the BR1 of Spain indicates that Spain could reach the target for non-ETS sectors under the effort-sharing decision (ESD) of 10 percent below the 2005 level by 2020. The ERT report says that therefore Spain will increase its domestic action through the Spanish 2020 Diffuse Sectors Road Map. What is the current state of implementation of this and other measures, and do more updated projections including these additional measures indicate that Spain can meet its non-ETS target?

Answered by: Spain at Friday, 28 November 2014

Spanish assessment on the existing gap between Non-ETS sectors target and the projections shows that an additional effort of about 56MtCO₂ will be needed.

The Spanish 2020 Diffuse Sectors Roadmap which will be part of the Low Carbon Development Strategy of Spain (to be finalized in January 2015), has been designed to meet Spanish diffuse target in 2020. 43 measures in the 6 diffuse sectors (agriculture, transport, waste, fluorinated gases, non-ETS industrial sector and Residential, Commercial And Institutional sector) are included and their future implementation will ensure Spain meeting the target for 2020. The Roadmap has been recently approved by the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment on the last Interministerial Commission of Climate Change on the 9th of October (2014).

With these additional measures, Spain plans to reach its ESD target in 2020.

The Roadmap can be downloaded in:

http://www.magrama.gob.es/imagenes/es/Hoja%20de%20Ruta%202020_tcm7-351528.pdf

Projections included in the Roadmap are those elaborated in 2012 and several policies and measures have been already implemented showing a good progress to meet 2020 targets. An update to this Roadmap will be ready in 2015.

Question from: Saudi Arabia at Tuesday, 30 September 2014

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

Title: The assessment of the economic and social consequences of response measures

Did Spain encounter difficulty in reporting on its assessment of the economic and social consequences of response measures in the BR? Will Spain be providing information in the next BR?

Answered by: Spain at Friday, 28 November 2014

As reported in both the EU sixth National Communication and the first Biennial Report, 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.

Due to the crosscutting nature of RM activities and actions, the reporting of this kind of information does encounter some difficulties and coordination challenges. At the national level. Spain is, however, working to improve the identification and monitoring of this information in order to further increase transparency of information in the future.

On the question whether or not Spain plans to submit this information in its next BR, it is something that has to be further considered.

Question from: Egypt at Tuesday, 30 September 2014

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

Title: Technology transfer

how can we build sustained technology transfer bridge to adopt MRVs system and GHG inventory between annex 1 and non annex 1 countries ?

Answered by: Spain at Friday, 28 November 2014

Constant sharing of good practices and capacity building between Annex I and non-Annex I Parties has happened during the past 20 years in the framework of the UNFCCC and its Kyoto Protocol and also outside this framework. Some examples of capacity building in the framework of the UNFCCC would be the Consultative Group of Experts and also the knowledge sharing during the expert reviews of inventories under the Kyoto Protocol. The newly agreed International Consultation and Analysis is also expected to enhance the knowledge sharing between Annex I and non Annex I Parties.

A solid MRV system is also about the institutional arrangements with other agencies and ministries which collect data in order to ensure that the information needed for the inventory purposes is available. For tracking progress with the actions, depending on the scale of the action (sectorial or cross sectors), more institutions

can be involved but a coordinating entity would be needed.

A reliable MRV system is more about the technical expertise of the persons involved and less about the technologies to be used. In this sense, a relatively simple IT tool would be enough to manage and process the data needed for the compilation of inventories or for tracking progress with relevant national mitigation actions implemented. The IT tools for GHG inventories developed by the UNFCCC secretariat can also support the compilation of inventory information.

Question from: Algeria at Monday, 29 September 2014

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

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

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

[1]. According to the BR, the projection of both With Measure and With Additional Measure scenario shows the emission in 2020 is far higher than that in base year. And as an EU MS, could Spain provide further information on analysis on whether its projection shows ETS covered sectors and non-ETS covered sectors are in line with respective emission reduction target?

Answered by: Spain at Friday, 28 November 2014

Spanish assessment on the existing gap between Non-ETS sectors target and the projections shows that an additional effort of about 56MtCO₂ will be needed. The Spanish 2020 Diffuse Sectors Roadmap which will be part of the Low Carbon Development Strategy of Spain (to be finalized in January 2015), has been designed to meet Spanish diffuse target in 2020. 43 measures in the 6 diffuse sectors (agriculture, transport, waste, fluorinated gases, non-ETS industrial sector and Residential, Commercial And Institutional sector) are included and their future implementation will ensure Spain meeting the target for 2020. The Roadmap has been recently approved by the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment on the last Interministerial Commission of Climate Change on the 9th of October (2014).

The Roadmap can be downloaded in:

http://www.magrama.gob.es/imagenes/es/Hoja%20de%20Ruta%202020_tcm7-351528.pdf

Projections included in the Roadmap are those elaborated in 2012 and several policies and measures have been already implemented showing a good progress to meet 2020 targets. An update to this Roadmap will be ready in 2015.

In relation to the ETS emissions, it needs to be explained that, according to the EU 2020 Climate and Energy Package, all the EU Member States have committed to

jointly reduce the ETS emissions by 21 % below their 2005 emission levels by 2020.

The EU ETS is a market based mechanism setting a cap on the total amount of greenhouse gases that can be emitted by operators. As a result, emissions cannot exceed this cap. One of the main benefits of this Cap & Trade system is the cap that determines the environmental objective of the system. The cap establishes the maximum number of allowances that can be issued. In the 3rd phase of the EU ETS (2013-2020) the cap has been defined for 2013, and will annually decrease by 1,74% so as to achieve the 21% reduction by 2020.

Considering that every installation under the EU ETS has to surrender an amount of allowances equivalent to their annual emissions, the joint fulfilment of reduction target is always ensured.

Some EU data reflecting 2013 numbers: In 2013, total verified emissions were 182 Mt CO₂ eq below the cap for that year. Verified emissions in 2013 decreased by 4 % compared to verified emissions in the year 2012. Compared to 2005 verified emissions (scope-corrected), the reduction achieved in 2013 was about 19 %. Further emissions reductions are projected until 2020.

Question from: Algeria at Monday, 29 September 2014

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

Title: Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified econ

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

[1]. As a member of EU bubble, Spain doesn't pledge a national mitigation target under the UNFCCC. However, it is thus not clear how much effort Spain is going to make on sectors covered by and not covered by EU-ETS, or the effort as a whole, compared with its base year level. What additional information would Spain provide in order to make its effort transparent?

[2]. According to the BR, there is a conflict in CTF 2(b) and 2(d) regarding the inclusion of LULUCF into the target. Could Spain provide further information on this issue?

Answered by: Spain at Friday, 28 November 2014

The Climate and Energy Package sets a 20% GHG emission reduction target for EU-28 by 2020 compared to 1990. This is equivalent to -14% compared to 2005.

This effort is divided between EU ETS and non-ETS sectors as follows:

- 21% reduction in EU ETS sector emissions by 2020 compared to 2005; and
- The Effort Sharing Decision sets binding annual emissions allocations for each Member States for the sectors not covered by the EU ETS. This represents for the EU

a reduction of around 10% by 2020 compared to 2005 (limitations based on absolute targets at the level of each Member States). The Effort Sharing Decision mainly covers emissions from transportation, buildings, small businesses and services, agriculture and waste.

Total EU emissions against the scope of the Climate and Energy Package (excluding LULUCF and including international aviation) were in 2012 18 % below 1990 level and are estimated to be around 19 % below 1990 level in 2013. According to the projections provided by Member States based on existing measures, emissions would be 21 % lower in 2020 than in 1990. The EU is thus on track to meet its GHG emission reduction target.

The EU ETS is a market based mechanism setting a cap on the total amount of greenhouse gases that can be emitted by operators. As a result, emissions cannot exceed this cap. In 2013, total verified emissions were 182 Mt CO₂ eq below the cap for that year. Verified emissions in 2013 decreased by 4 % compared to verified emissions in the year 2012. Compared to 2005 verified emissions (scope-corrected), the reduction achieved in 2013 was about 19 %. Further emissions reductions are projected until 2020.

In the non ETS sector, each Member State has a national emission reduction target. According to Member-States' projections (with existing measures), the EU as a whole will achieve the emission reductions foreseen in the non-ETS sector. According to the projections of Member States, a total overachievement of around 700 MtCO₂ eq. can be expected in the non-ETS sector over the period 2013-2020. The transport sector is the largest contributor to GHG emissions in the non-ETS sector and emissions are projected to remain stable with existing measures. Energy efficiency measures in the residential and service sectors (the second largest source of emissions in the non-ETS) are expected to contribute towards three quarters of the projected savings in the non-ETS sectors. Emissions reductions are also projected to occur in other sectors (waste, transport, a share of industrial processes and energy supply and a share of energy use, mostly direct combustion in households/services) but with more limited effect in absolute term. Planned additional measures will mainly deliver reductions in the residential and services sectors and in the transport sector.

For the non ETS sector, EU legislation (the Effort Sharing Decision) sets for each Member State binding annual emissions allocations from 2013 to 2020. The emissions reduction target for Spain in 2020 is 10%.

The report from the Commission "Progress towards achieving the Kyoto and EU 2020 objectives" (see http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/g-gas/docs/kyoto_progress_2014_en.pdf) provides every year the progress towards the Kyoto and EU 2020 GHG emission reduction targets. Further information can be found in EEA publications (<http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/trends-and-projections-in-europe-2014>)

Furthermore, Spain presents information in its biennial reports, every two years, and in National Communications every four years. In these reports, Spain includes its trends in GHG emissions and removals, and information on its policies and measures, with its potential mitigation impact in the future. All these information requirements ensure transparency in the information on the effort that Spain is going to make to comply with its target.

[2] The conflict pointed out in the question in relation to the inclusion of the LULUCF into the target is due to a mistake when completing the information in the CTF reporter software. The correct information is included in table 2(d), LULUCF sector is excluded from the EU 2020 target (therefore, in Spanish target too), and in line with the explanatory text in the Biennial Report (section 3). Table 2(b) should say NO referring to LULUCF.

Question from: Egypt at Monday, 29 September 2014

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

Title: Green House Gases Data Base

what are the main cores in Greenhouse Gases Database and what are the responsible entities to manage this database and how many times should feed it by the update data annually ?

Answered by: Spain at Friday, 28 November 2014

The objective of the MRV system is to put together all the data, processes and capacity needed to produce a reliable Greenhouse Gas inventory and to track progress with the implementation of the different actions implemented at national level. A key step in building an MRV system is to map the existing institutions involved in the collection of data (disregarding the primary purpose of that collection) and create synergies between these data streams. Making institutional agreements with the other ministries and agencies involved in the collection of data is a second very important step that can ensure that the greenhouse gas inventory is compiled in an accurate way.

The database that Spain uses for the GHG national Inventory is the compilation of different national data sets from different sources depending on the sectors and/or activities to be covered, and emission factors that are either national or default factors from IPCC guidelines and good practice guidance.

The responsible entities for providing and managing these data are detailed annually in our National Inventory Report, which you can find in the UNFCCC website: http://unfccc.int/national_reports/annex_i_ghg_inventories/national_inventories_submissions/items/8108.php.

You can refer also to this link to find information on the different sources for activity data, emission factors, and other parameters to estimate the GHG emissions and removals of our country.

Question from: China at Monday, 29 September 2014

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

Title: Projections

According to the BR, the projections of both With Measure and With Additional Measure scenarios show that the emission in 2020 is far higher than that in its base year. Further information is needed on whether its projection shows ETS covered sectors and non-ETS covered sectors are in line with respective emission reduction target.

Answered by: Spain at Friday, 28 November 2014

Spanish assessment on the existing gap between Non-ETS sectors target and the projections shows that an additional effort of about 56MtCO₂ will be needed.

The Spanish 2020 Diffuse Sectors Roadmap which will be part of the Low Carbon Development Strategy of Spain (to be finalized in January 2015), has been designed to meet Spanish diffuse target in 2020. 43 measures in the 6 diffuse sectors (agriculture, transport, waste, fluorinated gases, non-ETS industrial sector and Residential, Commercial And Institutional sector) are included and their future implementation will ensure Spain meeting the target for 2020. The Roadmap has been recently approved by the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment on the last Interministerial Commission of Climate Change on the 9th of October (2014).

The Roadmap can be downloaded in:

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Projections included in the Roadmap are those elaborated in 2012 and several policies and measures have been already implemented showing a good progress to meet 2020 targets. An update to this Roadmap will be ready in 2015.

In relation to the ETS emissions, it needs to be explained that, according to the EU 2020 Climate and Energy Package, all the EU Member States have committed to jointly reduce the ETS emissions by 21 % below their 2005 emission levels by 2020.

The EU ETS is a market based mechanism setting a cap on the total amount of greenhouse gases that can be emitted by operators. As a result, emissions cannot exceed this cap. One of the main benefits of this Cap & Trade system is the cap that determines the environmental objective of the system. The cap establishes the maximum number of allowances that can be issued. In the 3rd phase of the EU ETS

(2013-2020) the cap has been defined for 2013, and will annually decrease by 1,74% so as to achieve the 21% reduction by 2020.

Question from: China at Monday, 29 September 2014

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

Title: LULUCF

According to the BR, there is a conflict in CTF 2(b) and 2(d) regarding the inclusion of LULUCF into the target. Can Spain provide further information on this issue?

Answered by: Spain at Friday, 28 November 2014

The conflict pointed out in the question in relation to the inclusion of the LULUCF into the target is due to a mistake when completing the information in the CTF reporter software. The correct information is included in table 2(d), LULUCF sector is excluded from the EU 2020 target (therefore, in Spanish target too), and in line with the explanatory text in the Biennial Report (section 3). Table 2(b) should say NO referring to LULUCF

Question from: China at Monday, 29 September 2014

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

Title: clarification on national target

As an EU member, Spain has not pledged a national mitigation target under the UNFCCC. Thus, it is not clear how much effort Spain is going to make on sectors covered and not covered by the EU-ETS, or the efforts as a whole, compared with its base year level. Additional information is needed in order to make its effort transparent.

Answered by: Spain at Friday, 28 November 2014

For the second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol, the EU, its 28 Member States and Iceland have inscribed a commitment of reducing average annual emissions by 20 % during the 2013-2020 period, as compared to base year, to be fulfilled jointly.

The 2009 'Climate and Energy package' provides an integrated package of policies and measures to implement the international obligations of the EU and its Member States under the Kyoto's second commitment period.

The Climate and Energy Package sets a 20% GHG emission reduction target for EU-28 by 2020 compared to 1990. This effort is divided between EU ETS and non-ETS sectors as follows:

- a 21% reduction in EU ETS sector emissions by 2020 compared to 2005: the EU ETS Directive provides an EU-wide cap
- a reduction of around 10% by 2020 compared to 2005 for the sectors that are not covered by the EU ETS

The EU ETS is a market based mechanism setting a EU-wide cap on the total amount of greenhouse gases that can be emitted by operators. As a result, emissions cannot exceed this cap. In the EU as a whole, in 2013, total verified emissions under the EU ETS were 182 Mt CO₂ eq below the cap for that year. Verified 2013 emissions decreased by 4 % compared to verified emissions in the year 2012. Compared to 2005 verified emissions (scope-corrected), the reduction achieved in 2013 was about 19 %.

For the non ETS sector, EU legislation (the Effort Sharing Decision) sets for each Member State binding annual emissions allocations from 2013 to 2020. The emissions reduction target for Spain in 2020 is -10% below 2005 levels.

According to the latest projections (with existing measures), emissions in Spain in the non-ETS sectors are projected to be only 1,4% below the 2005 levels. Therefore, additional action is needed.

To achieve its ESD target, Spain plans to incorporate additional policies and measures through its “Spanish 2020 Diffuse Sectors Roadmap”. This Roadmap has been recently adopted and includes policies and measures in all the relevant diffuse sectors.

The Spanish 2020 Diffuse Sectors Roadmap which will be part of the Low Carbon Development Strategy of Spain (to be finalized in January 2015), has been designed to meet Spanish diffuse target in 2020. 43 measures in the 6 diffuse sectors (agriculture, transport, waste, fluorinated gases, non-ETS industrial sector and Residential, Commercial And Institutional sector) are included and their future implementation will ensure Spain meeting the target for 2020. The Roadmap has been recently approved by the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment on the last Interministerial Commission of Climate Change on the 9th of October (2014).

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Projections included in the Roadmap are those elaborated in 2012 and several policies and measures have been already implemented showing a good progress to meet 2020 targets. An update to this Roadmap will be ready in 2015.