

## Session SBI42 (2015)

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A compilation of questions to - and answers by – Ukraine  
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Two answers received from Ukraine on 3 June 2015 by email.

**Question by** Brazil at Tuesday, 31 March 2015

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

**Type:** Before 31 of March

**Title:** PFCs emissions

The baseline for PFCs is 1990 despite the fact that emissions started in 1997. The PFCs emissions have increased 12305% from 5.83 to 717.42 ktCO<sub>2</sub>e . What are the measures envisaged to reduce PFCs emissions?

**Answer by** Ukraine at Monday, 18 May 2015

There is no production of PFCs, HFCs and SF<sub>6</sub> in Ukraine. Market demand for it are fully satisfied by import. Among PFCs, HFCs and SF<sub>6</sub> consumers the most significant spheres of cooling agents' use are air conditioning and refrigerating. Since 2008 import of PFCs is absent. In terms of GHG emissions reduction in Ukraine there are enterprises, which refine all the halocarbons, including PFCs and its mixes (R134a, R404A, R406A, R409A, R500, R507A and other). However, the treatment technology is performing on imported material and its volumes are insignificant. (Source: scientific-research work "Methodology development and HFCs, PFCs and SF<sub>6</sub> emissions calculation", performed by "Cherkassy science research institute of technological and economic information in chemical industry".)

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**Question by** Sweden at Tuesday, 31 March 2015

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

**Type:** Before 31 of March

**Title:** Burning of agricultural residues

According to Ukraine's BR1 and NC6 no greenhouse gas emissions are reported under CRF category 4 F Field burning of agricultural residues and there is no information given about this category in the BR, neither regarding greenhouse gas emission trends nor PAMs. According to ongoing work in other for a for example CLRTAP and the Arctic Council this activity could be a significant source for air pollutants in many countries and could hence be a source for greenhouse gas emissions.

Question: 1) Could Ukraine please briefly describe how this category is taken into consideration in its GHG inventory? 2) Is legislation or other policies in place to prohibit burning of agricultural residues? 3) If so, how is legislation in this area being complied to?

**Answer by** Ukraine at Monday, 18 May 2015

1) GHG emission from field burning of agricultural residues (biomass burning as a result of fires) at first was described in NIR 2012 (page 239). It includes only 2005-2012 period, because there are no monitoring data until 2005 in Ukraine, what is confirmed by the State Emergency Service of Ukraine, which provides AD for the GHG inventory in this category. This information will be also reported in the next BR.

2) The burning of crop residues is prohibited in Ukraine by the law "On air protection" (article 16 and 22).

3) The responsibility for failure to comply with the law "On air protection" provided by the Code of Ukraine on administrative offenses (article 77, 77-1).

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**Question by** Brazil at Tuesday, 31 March 2015

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

**Type:** Before 31 of March

**Title:** Translation

Observation: Ukraine's BR was presented only in Russian language, and no translation was provided. This makes it extremely difficult for other countries to assess the information contained in it. An extension of the deadline for questions about Ukraine's BR should be considered.

**Answer by** Ukraine at Wednesday, 27 May 2015

According to the biennial reporting guidelines (Annex I to Decision 2/CP.17), it is not mandatory to provide an English translation of BR. Ukraine will put efforts to use English for the next submissions.

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**Question by** China at Monday, 30 March 2015

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

**Type:** Before 31 of March

**Title:** market mechanism

Ukraine proposed that all currently available and future mechanisms under the Convention may be used to meet the target. But there is no further information regarding its plans to use these mechanisms in the Table 4 and Table 4(b). Please provide further information or estimation on the use of market mechanism.

**Answer by** Ukraine at Tuesday, 26 May 2015

Ukraine's First Biennial Report covers data up to 2012. Taking into account the actual emission level for that time, Ukraine had no need to use existing mechanisms

to meet its target. During the period 2008-2012 it was reasonable to reduce GHG emissions in Ukraine using the mechanisms: JI (Article 6 of KP) and ET (Article 17), and transfer ERUs and AAUs to other parties to help them to meet their targets.

Since 2012 political and economic situation in Ukraine has changed substantially, therefore Ukraine is being revised both basic economic and GHG emissions projections, which is likely to affect the prospective plans for using the market mechanisms.

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**Question by** China at Monday, 30 March 2015

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

**Type:** Before 31 of March

**Title:** PaMs

Table 3 only lists three major cross-cutting PaMs. Is it possible to provide further PaMs information at a more disaggregated level that could at least cover the policies listed in the NC6?

**Answer by** Ukraine at Tuesday, 26 May 2015

Main data on PaMs are contained in Ukraine's National Report About Implementation of Energy Efficiency State Policy for 2010-2011.

Preparation of the National Report About Implementation of Energy Efficiency State Policy for 2012-2013 was not completed due to difficult economic and political circumstances.

Please also look at the file attached to the answer.

(Attachment : [Q by CHN PaMs.pdf](#) )

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**Question by** China at Monday, 30 March 2015

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

**Type:** Before 31 of March

**Title:** use of AAU

In table2(e) I in the BR, Ukraine specified that a total amount of 46,041,846.63 ktCO<sub>2</sub>eq. AAU will be used to facilitate the achievement of the 2020 target. Please provide further information on the calculation of this specific figure. Also, according to WM scenario, the emission is only 429,331.10ktCO<sub>2</sub>eq in 2020, only about 1% of the proposed AAU. Please clarify how Ukraine intends to use such an amount of AAU?

**Answer by** Ukraine at Wednesday, 27 May 2015

Previous scenarios of GHG emissions in Ukraine should be revised as the economic situation has changed substantially since 2013. Preparation of economic development projections is currently underway, that build a basis for estimation of future GHG emissions.

AAUs surplus, related to the first period of the Kyoto Protocol, could be used in a manner consistent with the Decision 1/CMP.8 and forthcoming final decision on “Implications of the implementation of decisions 2/CMP.7 to 5/CMP.7 on the previous decisions on methodological issues related to the Kyoto Protocol, including those relating to Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol”

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**Question by** China at Monday, 30 March 2015

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

**Type:** Before 31 of March

**Title:** ambition of target

According to WM scenario, Ukraine will decrease its emission by 50% in 2020 compared to 1990 level, which is far below the proposed target. Is Ukraine considering increase the ambition of this target?

**Answer by** Ukraine at Wednesday, 27 May 2015

Ukraine’s decision with respect to increasing the ambition level depends essentially on results of ongoing revision of economic development projections, which take into account current national circumstances.

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**Question by** China at Monday, 30 March 2015

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

**Type:** Before 31 of March

**Title:** QEWERT

According to document FCCC/SB/2011/INF.1/Rev.1, the target is 20% for 2020 compared to 1990 level. However, the target under Table 2(a) I in BR is to maintain the level of 1990 in 2020. Could you please provide further clarification?

**Answer by** Ukraine at Tuesday, 26 May 2015

You're right. Incorrect information was indicated in the Table 2 (a).

During the review of Ukraine's First Biennial Report, the expert review team (ERT) has been provided with a revised Table 2 (a) (please see attached file)  
(Attachment: [Q by CHN QEWERT.pdf](#))

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**Question by** China at Monday, 30 March 2015

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

**Type:** Before 31 of March

**Title:** reporting of GHG inventory

According to IRR 2014, 7 recommendations in the 2013 TRR has not been accepted or adopted, could you please provide further clarification?

**Answer by** Ukraine at Friday, 22 May 2015

All the recommendations raised by ERT in ARR 2013 are considered, and comments regarding its including into NIR are stated in NIR 2014 annex П8.1. Please find it on page 562 of NIR 2014.

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**Question by** China at Monday, 30 March 2015

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

**Type:** Before 31 of March

**Title:** consistency in time series

According to IRR, Ukraine adopted a new methodology in 2011, which result in inconsistency in the time series, could you please provide further clarification?

**Answer by** Ukraine at Monday, 18 May 2015

Could you please clarify, what activities and field of reporting it is connected to?

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**Question by** China at Monday, 30 March 2015

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

**Type:** Before 31 of March

**Title:** completeness of GHG emission information

According to the invention review report, 2 required reporting information is missing under the LULUCF sector, could you please provide further clarification?

**Answer by** Ukraine at Monday, 18 May 2015

Ukraine made GHG emission assessment of activities, raised by ERT in ARR 2013 (para 66 and 67). It is reported also in NIR 2014 Annex 8.1

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**Question by** China at Monday, 30 March 2015

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

**Type:** Before 31 of March

**Title:** reporting of GHG inventory

According to IRR, Ukraine has reported a QAQC procedure under NIR. However, there seems to be some missing information according to the result of NIR and CRF, could you please provide further clarification?

**Answer by** Ukraine at Friday, 22 May 2015

General Quality Control procedures are applicable to all inventory source and sink categories. Procedures include quality checks related to calculations, data processing, completeness and documentations. Ukraine constantly makes effort for the improvement of QC procedures.

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**Question by** European Union at Monday, 30 March 2015

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

**Type:** Before 31 of March

**Title:** Projections variables and assumptions

Could Ukraine provide the information on key variables and assumptions used in projections which was missing from the first biennial report?

**Answer by** Ukraine at Thursday, 14 May 2015

Please find the main assumptions made for projections in BR page 337-338 (Annex 1 to NC).

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**Question by** European Union at Monday, 30 March 2015

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

**Type:** Before 31 of March

**Title:** Policies and measures in LULUCF

Could Ukraine explain which policies and measures exist in the LULUCF sector that achieve emission reductions or increased removals?

[Answer by Ukraine](#) at Thursday, 14 May 2015

There is a forest policy program “Forests of Ukraine 2010-2015”, which aims to increase forested areas through afforestation up to 16,1 % of the total country area. Increase of forest areas will also result in increase of GHG removals in future.

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[Question by European Union](#) at Wednesday, 25 March 2015

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

**Type:** Before 31 of March

**Title:** Use of market mechanisms

Does Ukraine intend to use market mechanisms to achieve the targets? If yes, to which extent and what is the associated effect on the emission level projections for the period up to 2020? Is use of international credits foreseen and if so, to what extent?

[Answer by Ukraine](#) at Wednesday, 27 May 2015

The Ukraine’s intention to use the Kyoto market mechanisms depends on:

- Adoption of final decision on “Implications of the implementation of decisions 2/CMP.7 to 5/CMP.7 on the previous decisions on methodological issues related to the Kyoto Protocol, including those relating to Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol”;
- Indicators of economic development until 2020, which are currently being revised.

It should be noted that Ukraine plans to establish ETS. According to the Association Agreement between the European Union and its Member States and Ukraine, Ukraine shall implement the provisions of the Directive 2003/87/EC establishing a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community within 2 years of the entry into force of this Agreement (2015-2016).

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[Question by European Union](#) at Wednesday, 25 March 2015

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

**Type:** Before 31 of March

**Title:** Decoupling of economic growth from GHG emissions

To what extent is economic growth decoupled from GHG emissions?

What have been the main effects of the existing policies and measures on the emission trends? What have been the main deviations from expected results and what in your view has caused this?

[Answer by Ukraine](#)

Please see the attached file.

(Attachment: [Q by EU Decoupling of economic.pdf](#))

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**Question by** European Union at Wednesday, 25 March 2015

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

**Type:** Before 31 of March

**Title:** Estimation of LULUCF emissions and removals

How does Ukraine estimate its LULUCF emissions and removals in its emission levels' projections over the period? What are the methodological approaches used and how do they impact on the assessment of the progress to the QEWERT?

[Answer by Ukraine](#) at Friday, 29 May 2015

Estimation of LULUCF projections are stated in tables 6 (a), 6 (b) and 6 (c) of BR1.

Predictions of LULUCF sector were based on data of GHG inventory for the years 1990-2011 (what was actual up to the date of submission of NC6 and BR1).

Energy and IP are the largest GHG emitters. So the main focus of the progress to the QEWERT are put to these sectors, and LULUCF is not taken into account so far.

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**Question by** Brazil at Tuesday, 31 March 2015

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

**Type:** Before 31 of March

**Title:** URE units

In table 2e, it is stated that emission reductions from URE are nil. However, in the link submitted for the registry it is said that around 27 millions URE were sold to UK, Netherlands, Switzerland and European Union. Were the URE units taken into account when emission reductions were estimated as -54.16% (with LULUCF)?

[Answer by Ukraine](#) at Wednesday, 3 June 2015

27 mln ERUs were issued and sold based on received JI projects' verification and monitoring reports during 2014. Emission reductions estimation of -54,16% in energy, industrial processes and LULUCF (removals by sinks only) sectors was made in 2012. For this reason, we should state that the above mentioned ERUs were not taken into account in principal.

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**Question by** Brazil at Tuesday, 31 March 2015

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

**Type:** Before 31 of March

**Title:** Emissions projections

In terms of projections (with LULUCF), it is projected that Ukraine will increase its emissions from 394.3 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2011 to 502.8 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2030, representing a 127.5% increase with "additional measures" scenario when the temperature will be rising if there is no commitment to reduce emissions. What are the plans to avoid this large increase of emissions?

**Answer by** Ukraine at Wednesday, 3 June 2015

Ukraine is currently in the process of considering various emission reduction scenarios. While preparing iNDCs, we are approaching a better understanding as well as more precise figures on the contingency of the emissions increase as well as the potential for their reduction, up until 2030. We believe that once ready to be submitted, Ukraine's iNDCs will be giving a better picture of the figures. The reference document will be providing the measures to halt or prevent the emissions increase.

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