

Session SBI45 (2016)

Session starts: 01-08-2016 00:00:00 [GMT+1]

Session ends: 28-10-2016 23:59:59 [GMT+1]



Exported from Session final result section

[Question by](#) United States of America at Wednesday, 31 August 2016

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

[Type:](#) Before 31 August

[Title:](#) Projected shares of renewable sources

The Renewable Energy Act is identified as the most significant mitigation action and BR2 notes much of the achievement to date is to a great extent due to use of biomass (p. 35). Have the “with existing measures” projections been updated to reflect the Biofuel Sustainability Ordinance? If so, what are the projected shares of renewables (biomass, solar, etc.) in 2020 in light of the Ordinance compared to 2015?

[Answer by](#) Germany, Wednesday, 26 October 2016

[Answer by](#) Germany

The “with existing measures” scenario does consider the Biofuel Sustainability Ordinance in a way that liquid biofuels for electricity generation are phased out. With regard to the Ordinance no update was made. Due to the ordinance there are no different projected shares of renewables. The change of the share of renewables over time is a result of the different feed-in tariffs for the different types of renewables (wind, solar, biomass in general, geothermal, etc.) outlined in the Renewable Energy Act.

[Question by](#) United States of America at Wednesday, 31 August 2016

[Category:](#) Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

[Type:](#) Before 31 August

[Title:](#) Climate action programme 2020

As noted in BR2 and in TTR, future “with measures” projections will account for additional measures planned to meet the emission reduction target of 40% below 1990, such as the Climate Action Program 2020. BR2 notes on p. 24 that the progress achieved by the Climate Action Programme 2020 will be published for the first time at the end of 2015 (English version in May 2016?). What progress has been made? Any unexpected results?

[Answer by](#) Germany, Wednesday, 26 October 2016

[Answer by](#) Germany

The English version of the Climate Action report 2015 (the 1st under the Climate Action Programme 2020) is available under www.bmub.bund.de/N53424-1/. Implementation plans are already at an advanced stage for virtually all the measures adopted in the Climate Action Programme. Some measures have even been fully implemented. An updated estimate of the reduction effects is planned for the next climate action report (end of 2016).

[Question by Switzerland](#) at Wednesday, 31 August 2016

[Category](#): Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

[Type](#): Before 31 August

[Title](#): Climate-friendly transport system

As stated in Germany's 2nd BR, the climate-friendly organization of freight and passenger transport, including strengthening the role of environment-friendly modes of transport such as rail, is of key importance for climate change mitigation. How is Germany envisaging the future role of public transportation, in particular rail, with a view to achieving a low emission transport system?

[Answer by Germany](#), Wednesday, 26 October 2016

[Answer by Germany](#)

In addition to the road transport mode, the German government believes there is also considerable potential for reducing greenhouse gas emissions by expanding rail transport. Consequently, rail transport is to be increasingly upgraded over the next few years. For that reason, there will be much higher investment in upgrading rail infrastructure between 2016 and 2018.

On 3 August 2016 the 2030 Federal Transport Infrastructure Plan (FTIP) was adopted by the German Government. The FTIP sets the frame for investments in federal transport infrastructure until 2030. While establishing a demand driven and secure transport network, the FTIP is also designed to create the basis for an environment-friendly transport system through investments in transport infrastructure.

In the allocation of investment funds the FTIP intensifies the consideration of rail traffic and waterways as ecologically friendly modes of transport - as far as economically justifiable and convertible. It is set out to allocate the investments in upgrading and new construction projects in equal shares to road transport and rail traffic projects in the period from 2016 to 2030.

[Question by](#) Japan at Wednesday, 31 August 2016

[Category:](#) Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

[Type:](#) Before 31 August

[Title:](#) Stakeholder coordination for projections

For preparation of projections, are the coordination with stakeholders (business communities, relevant ministries and NGO) carried out? If so, could you tell us the contents of the coordination?

[Answer by](#) Germany, Wednesday, 26 October 2016

[Answer by](#) Germany

The projections are prepared by BMUB, professionally accompanied by the German Environment Agency (UBA) with assistance by external experts. The assumptions and measures are aligned by all resorts of the German government. No other public participation process was accomplished.

[Question by](#) Brazil at Wednesday, 31 August 2016

[Category:](#) Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

[Type:](#) Before 31 August

[Title:](#) Estimates for emissions reductions

Considering Table 1 “Key policy measures – contribution to reducing greenhouse gas emissions”, Germany stated that “the Action Programme produces a reduction in 2020 of 62-78 million tonnes of CO2 equivalent”.

At the same time, “table 3 shows the total effects of emission reductions of the quantified instruments in the with- measures scenario” as 197 to 221 million tonnes of CO2 equivalent in 2020.

Please, explain the reasons for those different estimates for the emission reductions.

[Answer by](#) Germany, Wednesday, 26 October 2016

[Answer by Germany](#)

Table 3 shows the total effects of emission reductions of the quantified instruments in the reported “with measures” scenario (WMS), while table 1 shows estimated effects of selected key policy measures of the German Climate Action Programme 2020, i. e. measures that will be part of the “with additional measures” scenario (WAMS).

[Question by Brazil](#) at Wednesday, 31 August 2016

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

Type: Before 31 August

Title: Climate Action Programme

Please, consider the following:

“The German government will monitor implementation of the Climate Action Programme in an ongoing process up to 2020”.

Please, provide more details on the referred monitoring process.

[Answer by Germany](#), Wednesday, 26 October 2016

[Answer by Germany](#)

With the adoption of the Climate Action Programme in 2014 the German Government decided to produce an annual climate action report as monitoring instrument. The climate action report contains information on the latest emission trends in the various areas for action, progress of implementation and a forecast of the reduction effects that can be expected by 2020. In addition, the results from the government’s projection report are incorporated in an appropriate form.

The first report was published in November 2015. An updated estimate of the reduction effects is planned for the next climate action report at the end of 2016.

[Question by Brazil](#) at Wednesday, 31 August 2016

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

Type: Before 31 August

Title: CTF Table 3

Regarding mitigation actions referred to in “CTF Table 3 Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects”, are there any current estimates of mitigation impacts since the respective years of implementation?

[Answer by Germany](#), Wednesday, 26 October 2016

[Answer by Germany](#)

Since the submission of the 2nd BR no new projections of effects of PAMs are estimated.

[Question by Brazil](#) at Wednesday, 31 August 2016

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

Type: Before 31 August

Title: Estimation of mitigation impacts

Regarding “CTF Table 3 Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects”, a significant number of mitigation actions was listed. Congratulations for that. However, there are some mitigation impacts not estimated. Please, inform the reasons for not doing so. What are the difficulties?

[Answer by Germany](#), Wednesday, 26 October 2016

[Answer by Germany](#)

The emission reductions for five policies and measures within the sector waste that are not quantified separately are included in the measure “Landfill aeration”. It is not possible to quantify the single measures because the effects overlap substantially.

[Question by Brazil](#) at Wednesday, 31 August 2016

[Category:](#) Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

[Type:](#) Before 31 August

[Title:](#) CTF Table 3 - Differences from BR1

Regarding “CTF Table 3 Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects”, a significant number of estimates of mitigation impact is different from those estimates reported in BR1.

Please, explain the reasons for those differences as well as what are the initiatives regarding quality control and assurance for those estimates.

[Answer by Germany](#), Wednesday, 26 October 2016

[Answer by Germany](#)

The reasons for those differences are due to updated inventory data as well as updated assumptions, made in the context of quality improvement of the 2nd BR.

[Question by Brazil](#) at Wednesday, 31 August 2016

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

[Type:](#) Before 31 August

[Title:](#) Estimates of mitigation impact

Regarding “CTF Table 3 Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects”, what is the year for estimates of mitigation impact?

[Answer by Germany](#), Wednesday, 26 October 2016

[Answer by Germany](#)

This problem was already discussed in the technical review of the BR. According to decision 19/CP.18 (common tabular format), it is mandatory to report effects for the year 2020. The effects reported in CTF table 3 do refer to the year 2020. The problem is caused by the BR CTF-software. While the year 2020 is specified in table 3 in the CTF *software* and appears, it is disappearing in the CTF workbook, which is part of the BR and offers all CTF-tables.

[Question by Brazil](#) at Wednesday, 31 August 2016

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

Type: Before 31 August

Title: GHG emission projections

Regarding table 6(a) "Information on updated greenhouse gas projections under a 'with measures' scenario", the GHG emissions projected for 2020 was 14,307.89 kt CO₂ eq (with LULUCF) and 833,233.52 kt CO₂ eq (without LULUCF).

Could Germany please explain the significant difference between the projections without LULUCF and with LULUCF?

[Answer by Germany](#), Wednesday, 26 October 2016

[Answer by Germany](#)

As described in CTF-table 2(b) the quantified economy-wide reduction target does not cover the LULUCF sector. Therefore it is not included in the projected GHG emissions in table 6(a), the corresponding data fields are empty. Nevertheless the CTF-table sums up this empty fields and the values for HFCs, PFCs and SF₆ with a total of 14,307.89 kt CO₂ eq. This explains the significant difference to the total without LULUCF of 833,233.52 kt CO₂ eq.

[Question by New Zealand](#) at Wednesday, 31 August 2016

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

Type: Before 31 August

Title: Use of market-based mechanisms

Is Germany expecting to make use of units from international market-based mechanisms in order to meet its domestic emissions reduction target for 2020?

[Answer by Germany](#), Wednesday, 26 October 2016

[Answer by Germany](#)

Germany does not intend to make use of units from international market-based mechanisms in order to meet its domestic emissions reduction target for 2020.

[Question by New Zealand](#) at Wednesday, 31 August 2016

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

[Type](#): Before 31 August

[Title](#): LULUCF projections

Has Germany undertaken projections of emissions and removals from the LULUCF sector since the publication of its BR2? If so, what are they for 2020 and 2030?

[Answer by Germany](#), Wednesday, 26 October 2016

[Answer by Germany](#)

Germany has not undertaken projections of emissions and removals from the LULUCF sector since the publication of its 2nd BR. Actually, it is intended to establish projections for LULUCF in the next Projection Report to the EU in 2017, which will be reported in the next National Communication and Biennial Report of Germany in 2018.

[Question by China](#) at Monday, 29 August 2016

[Category](#): Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

[Type](#): Before 31 August

[Title](#): projections

Could Germany provide more information on other key PaMs in the WAM scenario besides mitigation actions under the Climate Action Programme 2020?

[Answer by Germany](#), Wednesday, 26 October 2016

[Answer by Germany](#)

The main focus of the German Government is to implement the adopted mitigation actions under the Climate Action Programme 2020. Progress of implementation is closely monitored under the annual climate action report. The climate action report also provides - from 2016 on - a forecast of the reduction effects that can be expected by 2020. Based on this regular monitoring and forecast the German Government will be able to decide whether further measures are needed to ensure the 2020 reduction target is definitely met.

[Question by China](#) at Monday, 29 August 2016

[Category](#): Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

[Type](#): Before 31 August

[Title](#): energy structure

It is quite impressive that development of renewable energy has continuously contributed to the emission reduction for the past 20 years in Germany. Could Germany share with us key barriers and corresponding solutions in promoting renewable energy? What are the estimated social and economic costs and benefits of promoting renewable energy use?

[Answer by Germany](#), Wednesday, 26 October 2016

[Answer by Germany](#)

Regarding your question you can find detailed information in the submission of the actual National Inventory Report for the German Greenhouse Gas Inventory (http://unfccc.int/files/national_reports/annex_i_ghg_inventories/national_inventories_submissions/application/zip/deu-2016-nir-15jun16.zip). Please see chapter 15.

Session SBI45 (2016)
Session closes at 28-10-2016
UNFCCC - LAST PAGE OF EXPORT