

Session SBI45 (2016)

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[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 impacts

In “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 were listed. Congratulations for that. However, there is not mitigation impact estimated for some of the actions. Please, inform the reasons for not reporting mitigation impacts of those actions. What are the difficulties?

[Answer by Denmark](#), Thursday, 27 October 2016

It has not been possible to estimate and report the individual mitigation impact for all PaMs reported due to difficulties with identifying which part of a combined effect of several actions affecting the same activities and GHG emissions can be attributed to a specific action. This is especially the case when the PaM is enhancing existing efforts – for example Denmark’s ongoing efforts regarding energy efficiency and renewable energy – both on the energy supply side and on the energy demand side. Because of the difficulties in estimating the separate effect of each individual measure promoting production and use of renewable energy, and each individual measure regarding energy efficiency, the total effects within these two groups of PaMs have been estimated and reported as “groups of PaMs” in CTF Table 3 (G3 and G4 respectively).

[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: Emissions projections

Regarding BR1, in table 6(a) “Information on updated greenhouse gas projections under a ‘with measures’ scenario”, the GHG emissions projected for 2020 were 41,226 kt CO₂ eq (with LULUCF). In regards to BR2, the GHG emissions projected for 2020 were 47,589 kt CO₂ eq (with LULUCF). Could Denmark please explain why the projections with LULUCF in BR2 are above to those projections contained in BR1?

[Answer by Denmark](#), Thursday, 27 October 2016

Unfortunately there was an error with the sign for LULUCF in BR1/CTF Table 6(A). Instead of the net sink of 3.7 MtCO₂eq for 2020 shown under LULUCF in BR1/CTF Table 6(A), the correct figure from the 2012/2013 GHG projection for LULUCF is a net source of 3.7 MtCO₂eq for 2020. The sign error has been corrected in BR2/CTF Table 6(A). In the 2015 projection reported in BR2/CTF Table 6(A) LULUCF is projected to be a net source of 4.0 MtCO₂eq in 2020. The actual increase of 0.3 MtCO₂eq is primarily due to updated LULUCF projections based on updated activity data projections as well as the use of the IPCC 2006 guidelines for GHG inventories instead of the IPCC 1996 Guidelines.

It should be noted that LULUCF is not included in the joint EU target for 2020 under the Convention. It should also be noted that the LULUCF data and projections under the Convention reported in BR2/CTF are different from the LULUCF data and accounting data to be reported under the Kyoto Protocol.

[Question by](#) New Zealand at Tuesday, 30 August 2016

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

[Type:](#) Before 31 August

[Title:](#) Share of renewable energy in non-ETS sectors

What is the expected share of renewable energy generation in non-ETS sectors for 2020 and 2030?

[Answer by](#) Denmark, Thursday, 27 October 2016

In the EU 2020 Climate and Energy Package, Denmark is obliged to reach a renewable share of its extended final energy consumption of at least 30% in 2020 (as defined in the EU Renewable Energy Directive). There is no separate renewable energy target for non-ETS.

According to the latest energy projections for 2020 this target will be exceeded by a large margin with a renewable energy share of 41% by 2020. Annual targets up to 2020 will also be reached by a large margin. However, consumption of biomass by the electricity and district heating sector is sensitive towards developments in biomass prices relative to coal prices (including carbon prices). Even in sensitivity calculations where several central assumptions vary, the renewable share is expected to reach 35% as a minimum by 2020.

The renewable energy share of the extended final energy consumption is projected to increase to 44% by 2025, which also can be seen as a proxy for the projected share in 2030.

Projections of separate estimates of the share of renewable energy within the non-ETS sectors are not available.

[Question by](#) New Zealand at Tuesday, 30 August 2016

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

[Type:](#) Before 31 August

[Title:](#) renewable energy targets

Does Denmark have renewable energy targets for different sectors of the economy? If so, what are they?

[Answer by](#) Denmark, Thursday, 27 October 2016

In addition to Denmark's economy-wide renewable energy target, a renewable share of the extended final energy consumption of at least 30% in 2020, Denmark has a separate target for renewable energy in the transport sector under the EU Climate and Energy Package. According to this, Denmark is obliged to reach a renewable energy share in land-based transport of at least 10% by 2020.

[Question by](#) Brazil at Tuesday, 30 August 2016

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

[Type:](#) Before 31 August

[Title:](#) Green transition

In regard to the "green transition" mentioned in chapter 4, it is stated that "the Government's long-term goal is for Denmark to be independent of fossil fuels by 2050, so that in 2050 Denmark can produce sufficient renewable energy to cover total Danish energy consumption". Which types of energy is Denmark including as renewable? Are there plans to reduce or to close nuclear and coal power plants?

Answer by Denmark, Thursday, 27 October 2016

The types of energy sources included as renewable energy in Denmark follows the definition in the EU Directive on renewable energy: 'energy from renewable sources' means energy from renewable non-fossil sources, namely wind, solar, aerothermal, geothermal, hydrothermal and ocean energy, hydropower, biomass, landfill gas, sewage treatment plant gas and biogases. In 2014, the actual production of renewable energy in Denmark included wind, solar, heat pumps (aerothermal and hydrothermal), hydropower, biomass and biogas (landfill gas, sewage treatment plant gas and biogases) according to the energy statistics.

Denmark have no nuclear power plants. CO2 emissions from coal fired power plants are regulated under the EU Emission Trading Scheme. The Danish government has no plan to close coal fired power plants.

Question by Brazil at Monday, 29 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 Denmark, Thursday, 27 October 2016

In CTF Table 3 Denmark has reported the estimated effects of mitigation actions currently available for the years 2001, 2010 and 2020. The estimates for 2001 and 2010 are ex-post and ex-ante estimates respectively from the Effort Analysis from 2005, where mitigation actions implemented in the period 1990-2001 were analyzed (see Annex B in Denmark's NC6).

For more recent mitigation actions the available ex-ante estimates of the effects in 2020 are shown in CTF Table 3 including the estimates for two groups of PaMs. Because of the difficulties in estimating the separate effect of each individual measure promoting production and use of renewable energy, and each individual measure regarding energy efficiency, the

total effects within these two groups of PaMs have been estimated and reported as “groups of PaMs” in CTF Table 3 (G3 and G4 respectively).

[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:](#) Climate PaMs of Greenland and Faroe Islands

Could Denmark provide more information on how they coordinate and facilitate mitigation actions and cooperation with Greenland and the Faroe Islands?

[Answer by](#) Denmark, Thursday, 27 October 2016

The Danish government cooperates with the government of Greenland and the government of the Faroe Islands in the field of international negotiations and international reporting obligations under the UNFCCC.

Decisions on domestic climate policies and mitigation actions fall within the self-governance of Greenland and Faroe Islands respectively. The exchange of experiences between the three parts of the realm shows that the national circumstances are very different. Information on mitigation actions in Greenland and the Faroe Islands respectively is included in Chapter VII of the BR2.

[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:](#) transport emission

According to BR2 chapter II A., transport sector is the only major emitting sector that has shown an increasing trend since 1990. Has Denmark set any domestic sectoral emission reduction target for transport sector?

[Answer by](#) Denmark, Thursday, 27 October 2016

No, Denmark has not set a domestic sectoral emission reduction target for the transport sector. However, Denmark has a renewable energy target for the transport sector according to which Denmark is obliged to reach a renewable share in land-based transport of at least 10% by 2020.

[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

According to BR2 TABLE6(A) and 6(C), the total GHG emissions without LULUCF under ‘With Measures’ scenario is lower than those under ‘With additional measures’ scenario. Could Denmark provide further clarification regarding this matter?

[Answer by Denmark](#), Thursday, 27 October 2016

In Table 6(A) and Table 6(C) of the CTF the historic data are the same and projections are only reported in Table 6(A) for the “with measures” scenario as Denmark has no “with additional measures” scenario and therefore included the notation key “Not Applicable” (“NA”) in Table 6(C). The comparison mentioned in the question is therefore not possible in the case of Denmark.

[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: estimated effects of mitigation actions

Denmark provides a comprehensive list of mitigation actions in CTF table 3, including the 11 newly implemented PaMs. However, lack of information on the estimated effects of those PaMs has made it difficult to understand Denmark’s mitigation efforts. Could Denmark provide further information on those PaMs?

[Answer by Denmark](#), Thursday, 27 October 2016

In Denmark's BR2 from January 2016, the following 11 PaMs have been reported in CTF Table 3 as new since the last reporting of PaMs under the UNFCCC in Denmark's NC6/BR1 from January 2014 (i.e. those PaMs adopted in the period January 2014 – December 2015):

BU-9 (new): Mandatory Energy Audit for large Enterprises

Further information: <https://ens.dk/ansvarsomraader/energibesparelser/virksomheder/energisynd-i-store-virksomheder>

BU-10 (new): The center for energy savings in enterprises (-1.0 MtCO₂eq in 2020 and onwards)

Further information: <https://ens.dk/ansvarsomraader/energibesparelser/virksomheder/energisparsesekretariatet>

TR-9 (new): Transport infrastructure projects in the fields of electric vehicles, gas and hydrogen

Further information: <https://ens.dk/presse#/news/stoettepulje-paa-4-mio-kr-skal-fremme-elbusser-i-danmark-167665> and <https://www.retsinformation.dk/eli/ta/2015/1184>

TR-10 (new): Electrification of parts of the rail infrastructure

Further information: <http://www.bane.dk/visBanearbejde.asp?artikelID=20387>

TR-11 (new): Investments in a new metro line and bicycle transport facilities

Further information: <http://www.trm.dk/da/nyheder/2015/metronet-med-44-stationer-vedtaget-i-folketinget> and <http://www.trm.dk/da/temaer/ny-cykelstrategi-2013>

TR-12 (new): Investment in a tunnel under the Femern Belt (-0.2 MtCO₂eq in 2027)

Further information: <http://www.trm.dk/da/temaer/femern-baelt-forbindelsen>

HO-4 (new): Better Homes

Further information: <http://spareenergi.dk/forbruger/vaerktoejer/bedrebolig>

HO-5 (new): Strategy for Energy renovation of buildings

Further information: https://ec.europa.eu/energy/sites/ener/files/documents/2014_article4_da_denmark.pdf

LU-5 (new): Subsidy for conversion of arable land on organic soils to nature (-0.03 MtCO₂eq in 2020)

Further information: [http://www.efkm.dk/files/dokumenter/vaekst14/faktaark - tilskud til udtagning af lavbundsjarde.pdf](http://www.efkm.dk/files/dokumenter/vaekst14/faktaark_tilskud_til_udtagning_af_lavbundsjarde.pdf)

WA-9 (new): Subsidy programme for biocovers on landfills (-0.3 MtCO₂eq in 2020)

Further information: <http://mst.dk/virksomhed-myndighed/affald/deponering/biocover-tilskudsordning/>

WA-10/IP-2/

EN-7 (new): Environmental Technology Development and Demonstration Programme (MUDP)

Further information: <http://mst.dk/service/nyheder/nyhedsarkiv/2015/feb/mudp-stadfaestet-ved-lov/>

Descriptions of these PaMs as well as information on type, status, start year of implementation, implementing entity/entities and, where available, estimated effects are included in Table 3 of the CTF. For some PaMs it has not been possible to quantify the separate effect of the PaM – especially when the PaM is enhancing existing efforts – for example Denmark’s ongoing efforts regarding energy efficiency and renewable energy – both on the energy supply side and on the energy demand side. Because of the difficulties in estimating the separate effect of each individual measure promoting production and use of renewable energy, and each individual measure regarding energy efficiency, the total effects within these two groups of PaMs have been estimated and reported as “groups of PaMs” in CTF Table 3 (G3 and G4 respectively).

In addition to CTF Table 3 further information about each of the new PaMs is through the links included above. Further information in English will be included in Denmark’s NC7 (January 2018).

Question by China at Monday, 29 August 2016

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

Type: Before 31 August

Title: sectoral mitigation targets

To achieve the emission reduction target for non-ETS target under the EU-ESD, has Croatia formulated any sectoral goals?

[Answer by Denmark](#), Thursday, 27 October 2016

Yes, Denmark (the mentioning of "Croatia" in the question is considered to be a misprint) has a target for renewable energy in the transport sector under the EU 2020 Climate and Energy Package. The transport sector is included under the EU-ESD. According to this Denmark is obliged to reach a renewable share in land-based transport of at least 10% by 2020.

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