

Session SBI45 (2016)

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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 Croatia, Wednesday, 26 October 2016

Response:

There are estimations of the mitigation impacts of some of the measures already undertaken. The data is available in the “Report of implementation of policies and measures that reduce greenhouse gas emissions by sources or enhance removals by sinks”, Chapter VI. Available on the link:

<http://www.azo.hr/lgs.axd?t=16&id=5569>

(or http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/hr/eu/mmr/art04-13-14_lcds_pams_projections/envvyajma/Report_on_Implementation_of_PAMs_Croatia_2015_new_GWP.pdf)

Energy savings achieved in 2014 through the national system of energy efficiency obligation under Article 7, paragraph 1 or the alternative measures adopted in application of Article 7, paragraph 9 of the Energy Efficiency Directive (Directive 2012/27/EU) are shown in the following table:

Title of the measure	Number of projects	Savings [PJ]	Savings [tCO ₂]	Total amount of investment [kn]	Total disbursements of the Fund [kn]
RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS					
Programme of energy refurbishment of family houses 2014 – 2016 – reconstruction of outer sheath	7	0,019	660,449	15.605.618,980	5.837.295,089
Programme of energy refurbishment of family houses 2014 – 2016 – installation of RES system	3	0,004	226,450	6.798.349,804	2.414.288,012
Programme of energy refurbishment of family houses 2014 – 2016 – total	10	0,0230	886,90	22.403.968,78	8.251.583,10
Programme of energy refurbishment of					

condominium buildings					
Introduction of individual metering of heat consumption	5	0,021	1.765,476	12.163.068,000	4.805.096,237
PUBLIC SECTOR BUILDINGS					
Programme of energy refurbishment of public sector buildings (2014 - 2015)					
Programme of energy refurbishment of public sector buildings (2016 - 2020)					
COMMERCIAL NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS					
Programme of energy refurbishment of commercial non-residential buildings					
PUBLIC LIGHTING					
Programme "Energy efficient public lighting"	76	0,040	4.176,211	75.491.781,400	38.307.772,286
TRANSPORT					
Financial incentives for energy-efficient vehicles	296	0,005	353,027	48.008.848,961	10.530.000,000
Promoting of eco-driving	20	0,017	1.291,083	1.478.060,370	517.579,400
Establishment of a special tax on motor vehicles based on CO ₂ emissions					
TOTAL	407	0,107	8.472,696	159.545.727,515	62.412.031,024

Energy savings achieved in 2015 through the national system of energy efficiency obligation under Article 7, paragraph 1 or the alternative measures adopted in application of Article 7, paragraph 9 of the Energy Efficiency Directive (Directive 2012/27/EU) are shown in the following table:

Title of the measure	Number of projects	Savings [PJ]	Savings [tCO ₂]	Total amount of investment [kn]	Total disbursements of the Fund [kn]
RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS					
Programme of energy refurbishment of family houses 2014 – 2016 – total	4215	0,26943	14.280,63	297.743.374,04	183.428.273,77
Programme of energy refurbishment of condominium buildings	136	0,07053	5.867,93	67.678.383,13	27.429.914,56
Introduction of individual metering of heat consumption	236	0,16486	12.511	60.241.581,94	24.079.495,42
PUBLIC SECTOR BUILDINGS					
Programme of energy refurbishment of public sector buildings (2014 - 2015)	1	0,03580	2.683,77	70.587.574,44	23.997.481,89
Programme of energy					

refurbishment of public sector buildings (2016 - 2020)					
COMMERCIAL NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS					
Programme of energy refurbishment of commercial non-residential buildings	49	0,02716	2.024,78	31.492.371,77	12.156.286,77
PUBLIC LIGHTING					
Programme "Energy efficient public lighting"	38	0,01985	1.819,2253	39.621.955,26	20.957.680,13
TRANSPORT					
Financial incentives for energy-efficient vehicles	5	0,01214	831,88	67.298.231,92	16.133.781,91
Promoting of eco-driving	13	0,017513	1.298,88	1.225.949,35	420.988,24
Establishment of a special tax on motor vehicles based on CO ₂ emissions					
TOTAL	4.693	0,617	41.318,09	635.889.421,9	308.603.902,7

[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: MRV of mitigation impacts

Regarding "Greenhouse Gas Saving (ktCO₂ eq)" in "CTF Table 3 Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects", how the actions are being measured, reported and verified?

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

Response:

Given the different sectors and data availability, there are different approaches to calculation and measurement of effects of mitigation measures.

Most advanced system is applied in the area of energy efficiency: System for measurement and verification of energy savings. More info can be found at: <http://cei.hr/en/smiv-system-measuring-and-verifying-energy-savings/>.

A Web system for monitoring and verification called SMIV was created – it is now included in the Article 22 of the EE law and whoever is signing service contracts or planning energy efficiency measures, needs to put in data into SMIV. SMIV was created through an international project with GIZ, Ministry of economy was a partner on the project and CEI is an operative project lead. All savings achieved through the implementation of EE measures from NEEAP will be measured bottom-up through SMIV so it will serve as a tool to promptly follow EE plans and realized savings. National EE Authority started conducting training for SMIV end-users and a by-law for its implementation is currently being written.

Effects from other sectors are mostly calculated ex-post where data is available. Additional information on calculation of energy savings can be found at “Report of implementation of policies and measures that reduce greenhouse gas emissions by sources or enhance removals by sinks”, Chapter VI. Available on the link: <http://www.azo.hr/lgs.axd?t=16&id=5569>

(or http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/hr/eu/mmr/art04-13-14 lcds_pams_projections/envvyajma/Report_on_Implementation_of_PAMs_Croatia_2015_new_GWP.pdf)

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: BR1-BR2 differences

It was noted that the amount of mitigation actions launched in BR2 increased with respect to BR1, however, many of these actions have had their names changed, making it difficult to have a comparative analysis. It was also noted that some of the mitigation actions launched in BR1 have names related to the actions launched in BR2, however, the starting year of the implementation is different in BR2.

Are the mitigation actions launched in BR2 CTF report new? Were the actions reported in BR1 revised and renamed in BR2? Were there changes in its initial years for beginning of the actions? Finally, considering these questions, how can the BR1 CTF report be compared with BR2 CTF report on the differences noted?

Answer by Croatia, Wednesday, 26 October 2016

Response:

In the BR2, within the particular sector (eg. industry and waste sector), there was the inclusion of new measures in relation to BR1, some measures have been renamed, and some measures have been excluded – depending on the policies that were in force in the time of preparation of projections.

The differences between the trends of the scenarios presented in BR1 and in BR2 are caused by the differently regulated methods/models that has been applied in the BR2 compared to BR1.

The main difference compared to the previous projections included in the BR1 is projections of the macroeconomic parameters in 2012 that includes the goals by 2035. Due to certain assumptions, some mitigation measures from BR1 are not included in the BR2. These affect the differences between the trends of the scenarios presented in BR1 and in BR2.

Additionally, some measures are not included in the BR2 because it is not included in the official projections and the mitigation impact of policies and measures for 2015.

Official projections and the mitigation impact of policies and measures for 2015 have been uploaded to EIONET in March 2015. Projections are based on historical data from NIR 2014.

The official projections and the mitigation impact of policies and measures for 2015 can be found on links:

- Report on projections: http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/hr/eu/mmr/art04-13-14_lcds_pams_projections/envvyahja/Report_on_Projections_of_GHG_Emissions_Croatia_2015_new_GWP.pdf (or <http://www.azo.hr/lgs.axd?t=16&id=5572>)
- Report on PaMs: http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/hr/eu/mmr/art04-13-14_lcds_pams_projections/envvyajma/Report_on_Implementation_of_PAMs_Croatia_2015_new_GWP.pdf (or <http://www.azo.hr/lgs.axd?t=16&id=5569>)

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

For most PaMs listed in CTF table 3 for Industry/industrial processes the estimated effects are “NE” (not estimated) according to BR2. Could Croatia further clarify on this incomplete and non-transparent reporting? Are there any particular difficulties in estimating mitigation effects of IPUU PaMs?

Response:

PaMs listed in CTF table 3 for Industry/industrial processes are classified as technical and organizational measures as well measures for capacity building. Regulation on substances that deplete the ozone layer and fluorinated greenhouse gases (OG 90/14) prescribes these measures. The effects of these measures can be considered as an indirect, because no implementation of these prescribed measures would lead to emissions of F gases. Consequently, it would be better to explain mitigation effects as "IE" (included elsewhere) instead of "NE" (not estimated). This will be corrected in the next report.

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

Emissions from the transport subsector increased by 42.6 per cent from 1990 to 2013 and account for 23.5% of Croatian total GHG emission in 2013. The BR2 highlights the domestic mitigation actions that are under development, including the development of sustainable transport systems in urban areas (MTR-8). Could Croatia provide more details of MTR-8, including concrete measurements and estimated mitigation effects?

Answer by Croatia, Wednesday, 26 October 2016

Response:

The measure MTR-8 focuses on the development of the plans for the development of the sustainable transport systems in urban areas. These plans should include the analysis of the current situation, defining the vision and objectives, impact analysis and the adoption of measures for all types of transportation, distribution of responsibilities, method of implementation and monitoring mechanism. Therefore the plans should be tailor-made for specific urban area.

Currently, energy savings in transport are calculated by top-down approach according with the Energy services directive (2006/32/EC) and Energy efficiency directive (2012/27/EU). The introduction of System for measurement and verification of energy savings (<http://cei.hr/en/smiv-system-measuring-and-verifying-energy-savings/>) is a precondition for bottom-up reporting. The methodologies for calculation of savings from measures in transport sector are incorporated, but the challenge is to find the applicable bottom-up methodology for more complex urban measures.

The valid Energy Efficiency Action Plan is available at: https://ec.europa.eu/energy/sites/ener/files/documents/2014_neeap_en_croatia.pdf

Energy savings from transport sector achieved in 2014 through the national system of energy efficiency obligation under Article 7, paragraph 1 or the alternative measures adopted in application of Article 7, paragraph 9 of the Energy Efficiency Directive (Directive 2012/27/EU) are shown in the following table:

Title of the measure	Number of projects	Savings [PJ]	Savings [tCO2]	Total amount of investment [kn]	Total disbursements of the Fund [kn]
TRANSPORT					
Financial incentives for energy-efficient vehicles	296	0,005	353,027	48.008.848,961	10.530.000,000
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Establishment of a special tax on motor vehicles based on CO ₂ emissions					
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Title of the measure	Number of projects	Savings [PJ]	Savings [tCO2]	Total amount of investment [kn]	Total disbursements of the Fund [kn]
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Promoting of eco-driving	13	0,017513	1.298,88	1.225.949,35	420.988,24
Establishment of a special tax on motor vehicles based on CO ₂ emissions					
TOTAL	4.693	0,617	41.318,09	635.889.421,9	308.603.902,7

The assessment for the measure MTR-8 is, among others, included in the assessment of the Energy efficiency measures in WAM (with additional measures) scenario in the page 76 of the BR2.

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 Croatia, Wednesday, 26 October 2016

Response:

Air Protection Act (OG No. 130/11, 47/14) regulates the performance of the obligations of the Republic of Croatia in relation to the retention of emissions in the framework of annual national quota for sectors outside the trading system and the law defines authority over sectoral emissions responsible government authorities. The Ministry of Environment and Energy controls the execution of abovementioned obligation and propose, if necessary, additional measures.

Measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions determined by the Plan on protection of air, ozone layer and climate change mitigation in the Republic of Croatia for the period from 2013 to 2017 (OG No. 139/2013) are conducted.

The strategy of low carbon development of the Republic of Croatia by 2030 with a view to the 2050, which is planned to be adopted by the end of 2016, will represent overall economic, developmental and environmental strategy that will through innovation, transfer of advanced technologies and significant structural changes in all sectors, encourage the growth of industrial production, development of new activities, economic competitiveness and creation of new jobs.

As part of the Common Agricultural Policy 2015 - 2020 the Republic of Croatia has been implementing measures to protect the environment and climate in the framework of cross compliance rules, which sets direct link between the achieving the right to the support in agriculture and complying to the basic rules related to environmental protection, food safety, animal and plant health, animal welfare and the maintenance of agricultural areas of the economy in good agricultural and environmental condition. This applies to all agricultural producers, users of direct support and users of an integrated administrative control system of rural development measures.

It is anticipated the adoption of the Law on short rotation crops in the third quarter of 2016, the Forest Act in the fourth quarter of 2016 and the National Strategy of forestry and wood industry in the first half of 2017. The adoption of these laws and the National Strategy, will further improve the existing legal framework for sustainable forest management, which will contribute to the increase of CO₂ sinks binding additional quantities of the same in wood mass, which will ultimately result in the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions into the atmosphere.

The adoption of the new Forest management base area during 2016 will significantly improve

the capacity and accuracy of the reporting of the responsible authorities in the Republic of Croatia to the EU and international institutions.

Environment protection action plan of the Republic of Croatia for the period from 2016 to 2023 is planned to be adopted by the end of 2016.

The Government of the Republic of Croatia has, in August 2015, adopted by Decision, the I. National action plan for green public procurement for the period from 2015 to 2017 with a view to 2020. By working out of the measures and activities of this Plan measures and activities to be implemented are planned, in order to encourage the practice of introducing and improving the standards of green public procurement in public procurement procedures, which will contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

The Ministry of Environment and Energy is making significant efforts to raise awareness on the conservation of clean air, especially in cities where the air pollution is mainly caused by traffic. The share of transport in the greenhouse gas emissions is about 25%, of which more than 70% comes from road transport. In order to reduce CO₂ emissions from transport activities on the greening of public transport in cities, the development of infrastructure charging stations for electric vehicles are conducted, also the promotion of integrated transport and the development of sustainable transport systems in urban areas is carried out.

In 2015, through the Fund for Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency, 500 million kunas for energy renovation of more than 9,300 family houses was granted, and 130 million kunas for the reconstruction of about 3,100 houses was paid. For energy reconstruction of apartment buildings 174 million kunas has been approved, while for the energy reconstruction of non-residential buildings 116 million for 205 projects has been approved. For the co-financing of energy efficiency projects in industrial plants 12 million for 30 projects has been approved, for stimulation for electric and hybrid vehicles 26 million has been approved, and for energy efficiency measures in transport has been approved 8.2 million. For all programs and projects is estimated effect on the reduction of greenhouse gases.

In accordance with the Plan of use of financial resources received from the sale emission units through auctions in the Republic of Croatia for the period from 2014 to 2016, which was carried by the Government, with raised funds in 2015 were co-financed measures in the field of research and development, waste management, renewable energy sources, energy efficiency and transport, in the amount of 386.5 million kunas.

Furthermore, Low-carbon development strategy until 2030 with a view until 2050 of the Republic of Croatia is currently in the process of development and there will be assessed whether sectorial goals should be set for the period until 2030.

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