



DRAFT

25 January 2018

English only

Record of the facilitative sharing of views during the forty-seventh session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation: Georgia

Note by the secretariat

I. Background and mandate

1. The Conference of the Parties (COP), by decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 63, decided to conduct under the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) international consultation and analysis (ICA) of biennial update reports (BURs) from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties) in a manner that is non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty. This process aims to increase the transparency of mitigation actions and their effects reported by non-Annex I Parties.

2. The COP, by decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 56, adopted the modalities and guidelines for international consultation and analysis contained in annex IV to the same decision (hereinafter referred to as the ICA modalities and guidelines). The COP decided that the first round of ICA would be conducted for developing country Parties and would commence within six months of the submission of the first round of BURs by developing country Parties.¹

3. According to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the ICA process consists of two steps: a technical analysis of the BURs of non-Annex I Parties by a team of technical experts resulting in a summary report for each Party; and a facilitative sharing of views (FSV), with BURs and summary reports serving as input.²

4. Pursuant to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the SBI convened on 10 November 2017 in Bonn, Germany, at SBI 47, the fourth workshop for the facilitative exchange of views, open to all Parties, for five non-Annex I Parties, including Georgia, for which there were a BUR and a final summary report by 10 September 2017.³ Interested Parties were able to submit written questions in advance. As a result, Georgia received 15 written questions in advance from the following Parties: Japan, New Zealand, Switzerland, Thailand and United States of America.

¹ Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 58(a).

² Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, paragraph 3.

³ The BURs and the summary reports are available at <http://unfccc.int/8722.php> and <http://unfccc.int/10054.php>, respectively.

5. The workshop, chaired by the SBI Rapporteur, Ms. Tugba Icmeli, comprised one three-hour session covering the five Parties in alphabetical order.
6. This record of the FSV for Georgia summarizes the proceedings and, together with the summary report on the technical analysis of its BUR,⁴ constitutes the outcome of the first round of ICA for Georgia.

II. Summary of proceedings

7. At the workshop, Georgia made a brief presentation on its BUR. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.

8. In its presentation, Georgia provided an overview of its national circumstances and institutional arrangements, national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases (GHGs) not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, mitigation actions and effects, barriers, and support needed and received. It highlighted that total GHG emissions for 2013 were 16,391 gigagrams of carbon dioxide equivalent (Gg CO₂ eq) excluding emissions and removals from the land use, land-use change and forestry sector. This represents a decrease in emissions by 65 per cent below the 1990 level. The energy sector was the most significant source of GHG emissions, accounting for 57 per cent of total emissions, or 9,386 Gg CO₂ eq.

9. Regarding its mitigation actions and effects, Georgia shared its plans to unconditionally reduce its GHG emissions by 15 per cent below the 'business as usual' scenario by 2020, as reflected in its nationally determined contribution. Conditionally, with access to financial resources and technology transfer, this could be increased to 25 per cent, which would ensure that, by 2030, GHG emissions would be 40 per cent below the 1990 level. To meet this goal, Georgia outlined its mitigation actions, such as the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan, the Covenant of Mayors process, biomass utilization, and other actions such as energy credits for renewable energy and energy efficiency projects. Georgia also provided a clear and comprehensive description and information on the status of implementation of its three-pillar domestic measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) arrangements, which encompass GHG inventories, mitigation actions and related support.

10. In addition, Georgia provided information on the obstacles and barriers to reporting information in the BUR, as well as the plans to address them as part of its MRV arrangements. Further, Georgia explained that, over the last five years, it received financial, technology and capacity-building support, in the amount of USD 40,000,000, for areas related to adaptation and mitigation. Georgia identified multiple sources of support, including the Global Environment Facility, the Green Climate Fund and the United States Agency for International Development, as well as the European Union, France and Sweden. However, the Party underscored that additional support is required to enable it to meet its mitigation goals, including in areas such as development of financial schemes, technology transfer, research in land-use change, development of climate-smart agriculture and other local initiatives.

11. Over the course of the presentation, Georgia addressed written questions submitted in advance, through the secretariat, by interested Parties.

12. After the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending Georgia for its efforts and asked questions seeking further clarification: China, Germany, India, Japan, Republic of Korea, Switzerland and Turkey. The questions and answers were mainly focused on the following areas: the challenges encountered that could impact Georgia's ability to meet its mitigation goals by 2030 and report on the implementation of its mitigation actions

⁴ FCCC/SBI/ICA/2016/TASR.1/GEO.

and policies, as well as ways to enhance its MRV system. The discussion also focused on enhancing approaches used to engage and sustain civil society participation in areas related to climate change, and Georgia's improvement plans to address obstacles and barriers to reporting the related information in its BUR, including those related to its MRV system and to successfully implementing its land-use project, which will yield cadastral information for the entire country.

13. The full details of the presentation as well as subsequent interventions are available on the UNFCCC web page of the workshop.⁵

14. In closing the workshop, the SBI Rapporteur, Ms. Icmeli, congratulated Georgia for successfully undergoing the FSV and completing the first round of its ICA process. She thanked Georgia and all other participating Parties for engaging in the workshop in a truly facilitative manner. She also thanked the secretariat for its support.

⁵ <http://unfccc.int/10410.php>