



26 February 2019

English only

---

## **Record of the facilitative sharing of views during the forty-ninth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation: China**

**Note by the secretariat**

### **I. Background and mandate**

1. The Conference of the Parties (COP) decided by decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 63, 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 transparency of the mitigation actions and their effects reported by non-Annex I Parties.
2. The COP, by decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 56, adopted the ICA modalities and guidelines contained in annex IV to the same decision. The COP further decided that the first round of ICA would be conducted for developing country Parties commencing within six months of the submission of the first round of BURs by developing country Parties.<sup>1</sup>
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 teams of technical experts, resulting in a summary report for each Party; and a facilitative sharing of views, with the BURs and summary reports serving as input.<sup>2</sup>
4. Pursuant to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the SBI convened on 3 and 7 December 2018 in Katowice, Poland, at SBI 49, the sixth workshop for the facilitative exchange of views, open to all Parties, for the 10 non-Annex I Parties, including China, for which there was a BUR and a final summary report by 30 September 2018.<sup>3</sup> Interested Parties were able to submit written questions in advance. As a result, China received 18 written questions in advance from the following Parties: the European Union, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey and the United States of America.
5. The workshop, chaired by the SBI Chair and the SBI Vice-Chair, Mr. Emmanuel Dlamini (Eswatini) and Mr. Naser Moghaddasi (Islamic Republic of Iran), comprised two three-hour sessions and covered the 10 Parties.
6. This record of the facilitative sharing of views for China summarizes the proceedings and together with the summary report on the technical analysis of its BUR<sup>4</sup> constitutes the outcome of the first round of ICA for China.

---

<sup>1</sup> Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 58(a).

<sup>2</sup> Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, paragraph 3.

<sup>3</sup> The BURs and the summary reports are available at <https://unfccc.int/BURs> and <https://unfccc.int/ICA-cycle1->, respectively.

<sup>4</sup> FCCC/SBI/ICA/2018/TASR.1/CHN.

## II. Summary of proceedings

7. On 3 December, China made a brief presentation on its first BUR. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.

8. In its presentation China 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; and information on finance, technology and capacity-building needs and support received. The Party also provided an overview of its national arrangements for domestic measurement, reporting and verification (MRV), experiences and lessons learned from participating in the ICA process and information on its special administrative regions (SARs) of Hong Kong and Macao.

9. China highlighted its total GHG emissions for 2012 by sectors and gases. The total GHG emissions excluding and including land-use change and forestry were 11,896 Mt carbon dioxide equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub> eq) and 11,320 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq, respectively. The energy sector and CO<sub>2</sub> contributed the most significant GHG emissions by sector (78.5 per cent) and gas (83 per cent), respectively, of the total GHG emissions excluding land-use change and forestry. China also reported two key categories of emissions from the energy sector: emissions from fuel combustion and fugitive emissions from fuels. Information on GHG emissions for 2012 for its SARs Hong Kong and Macao was 43.18 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq and 978 kt CO<sub>2</sub> eq, respectively.

10. China also provided an overview of its mitigation actions and their effects, including nationally appropriate mitigation actions, which increased the share of non-fossil fuels in primary energy consumption by 15 per cent and increased forest coverage by 40 million hectares and forest stock volume by 1.3 billion m<sup>3</sup>; energy conservation and efficiency improvement; optimizing the energy mix by increasing the share of renewable energy and reducing the use of coal; and piloting and demonstrating low-carbon development and projects under the international market mechanisms of the clean development mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol. The information provided on the progress of implementation and the results achieved for these mitigation actions include estimated outcomes (e.g. estimated emission reductions of 696 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq from clean development mechanism projects from 2011 to 2015) and additional benefits such as piloting and demonstrating low-carbon development, establishing 890 environmentally friendly municipal waste treatment facilities, and accelerating afforestation and the implementation of forest management. In addition, China provided an overview of mitigation measures in its two SARs.

11. China provided information on its finance, technology and capacity-building needs and support received. The support received included both bilateral and multilateral cooperation; the Party also provided information on future financial needs. The information shared on technology needs focused on areas related to mitigation and adaptation in the energy and water sectors, respectively, with capacity-building needs related to GHG inventories. Information was provided on China's climate-related MRV system that was established at the national, local and enterprise level. This system includes three main components: basic statistics (including statistical indicator systems, GHG emission accounting systems and monitoring plans), reporting and verification (including reporting, data management, emission accounting and the relevant guidelines), and assessment and verification (accountability with regard to fulfilling CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per unit of gross domestic product reduction targets, a provincial GHG inventory data quality assessment and review system, and GHG emission verification for key enterprises and verification on and certification of voluntary GHG emission reductions).

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

13. Following the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending China for its effort and asked questions seeking further clarification: Australia, India, the European Union, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea, Switzerland and the United States. The questions and answers were mainly focused on areas related to GHG inventories, such as the improvement plan, composition and roles of steering committees, challenges experienced with data collection, the approach to calculating emissions from fuel combustion, reasons for high uncertainty assessment, and policies that affect trends and priority activities related to preparing the GHG inventory. Areas relating to mitigation actions and their effects include emission reduction potential and the drivers, lessons learned and experiences from developing China's emissions trading pilot projects and associated capacity-building needs, approaches to control carbon emissions, co-benefits from afforestation and greening programmes, and challenges and lessons learned from implementing the MRV system at multiple levels.

14. The full details of the presentation and subsequent interventions are available in the webcast of this workshop.<sup>5</sup>

15. In closing the workshop, the SBI Chair congratulated China for successfully undergoing the facilitative sharing of views and completing the first round of its ICA process. He thanked China and all other participating Parties for engaging in the workshop in a truly facilitative manner. He also thanked the secretariat for its support.

---

---

<sup>5</sup> <https://unfccc-cop24.streamworld.de/webcast/6th-workshop-of-the-facilitative-sharing-of-views>.