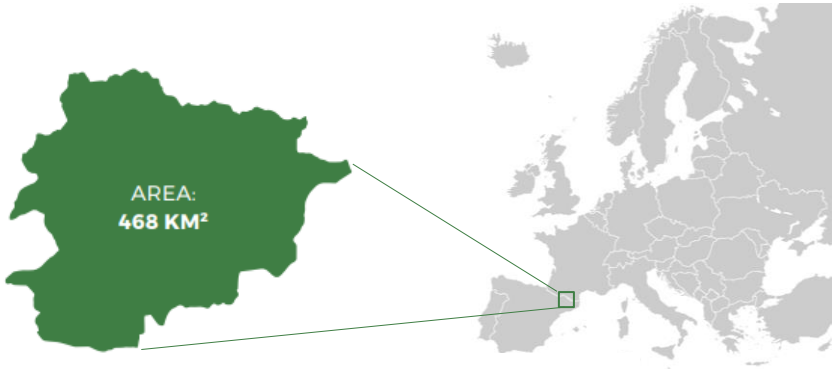
Facilitative, Multilateral Consideration of Progress

A N D O R R A

SB 62, Bonn – June 2025

Govern d'Andorra

National context



POPULATION:
87.600 (year 2025)

GOVERNMENT:
PARLIAMENTARY COPRINCIPALITY

FOREST AREA: 40%

PROTECTED NATURAL AREA: 14%

AVERAGE ALTITUDE: 2,044 MLS

FLAG

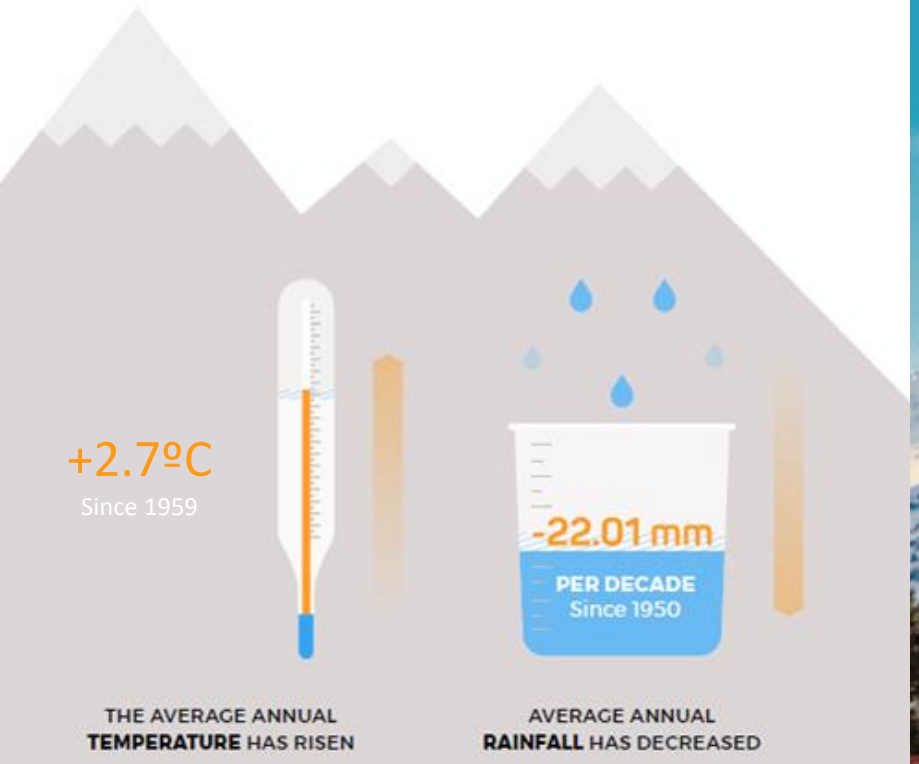
The services sector is the most important component of the country's economy, attracting nearly 10 million visitors annually. In **winter, skiing-related products and services are predominant, yet highly vulnerable** to climate change. Tourism is the cornerstone of Andorra's economy, accounting (directly or indirectly) for 60% of GDP. By contrast, the industrial sector plays only a minor role.

Andorra is heavily reliant on fossil fuels; approximately 75% of the country's total energy consumption depends on petroleum, which is entirely imported.

Domestic electricity production covers 20.1% of national demand, primarily through hydropower, followed by energy recovered from waste.

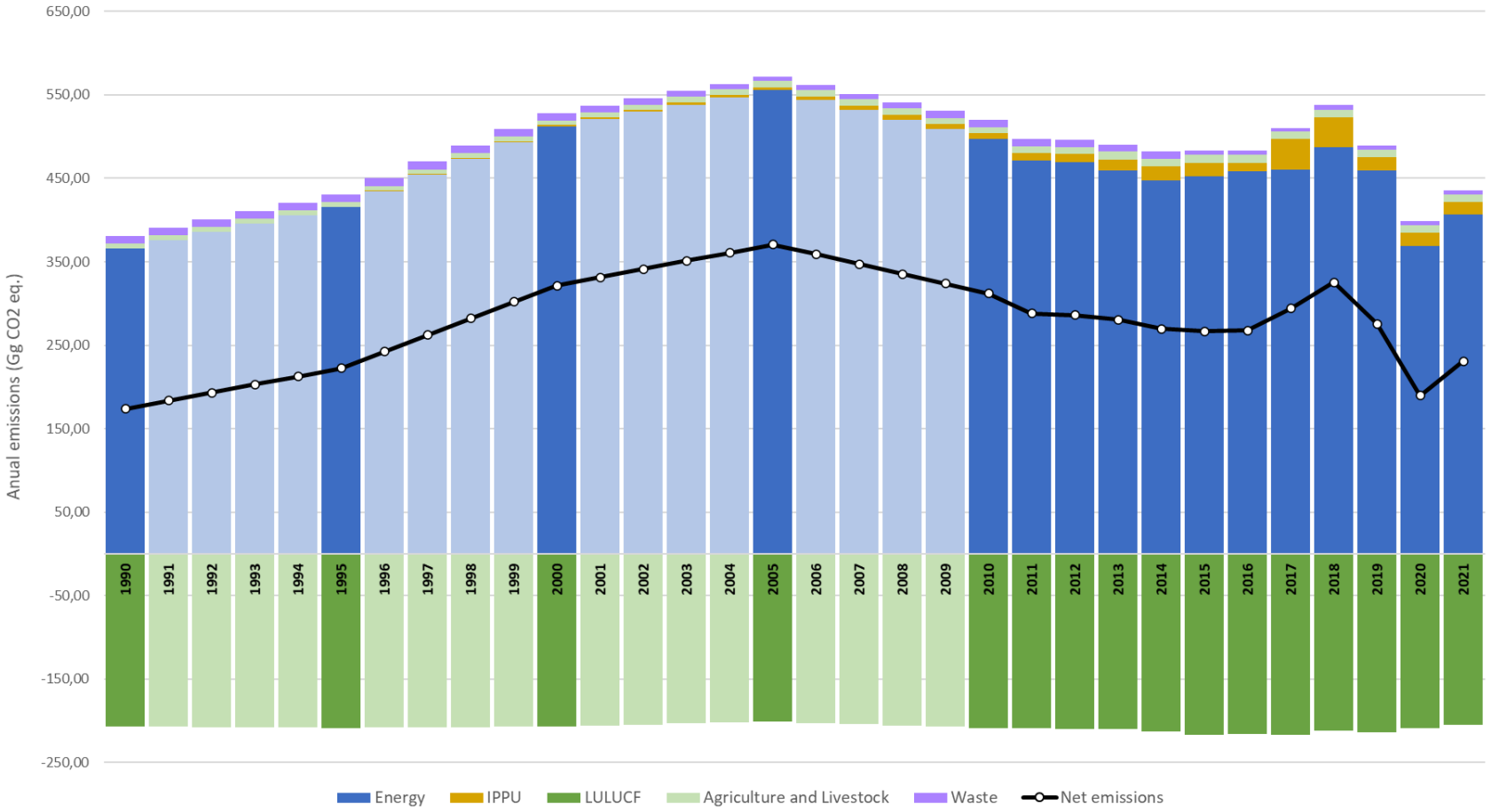
National context

According to the IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report, **mountain regions** such as Andorra are **particularly sensitive** to the impacts of climate change.



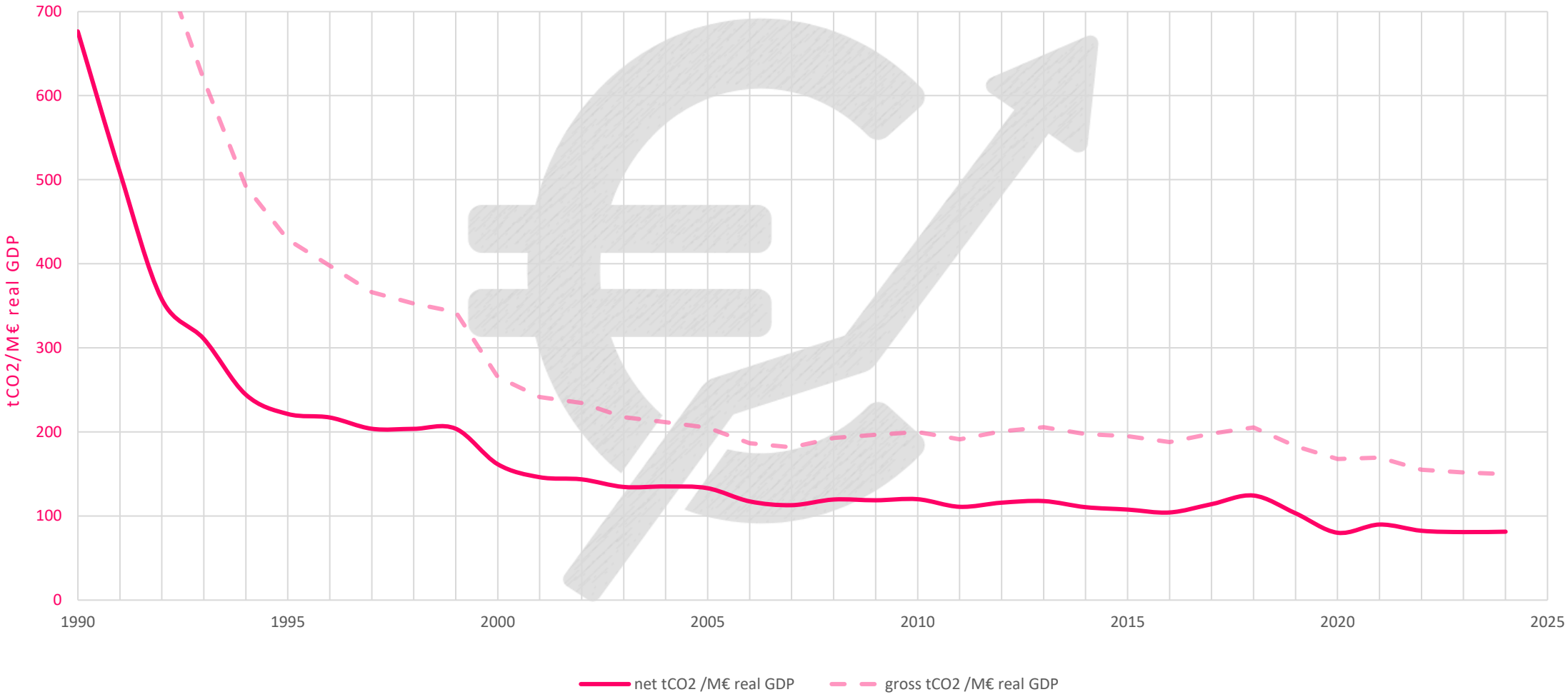
National GHG Emissions Inventory

- National inventory period: 1990-2021
- The energy sector accounts for **94.2%** of emissions across all inventory years
- Forests absorb 47.1% of annual GHG emissions

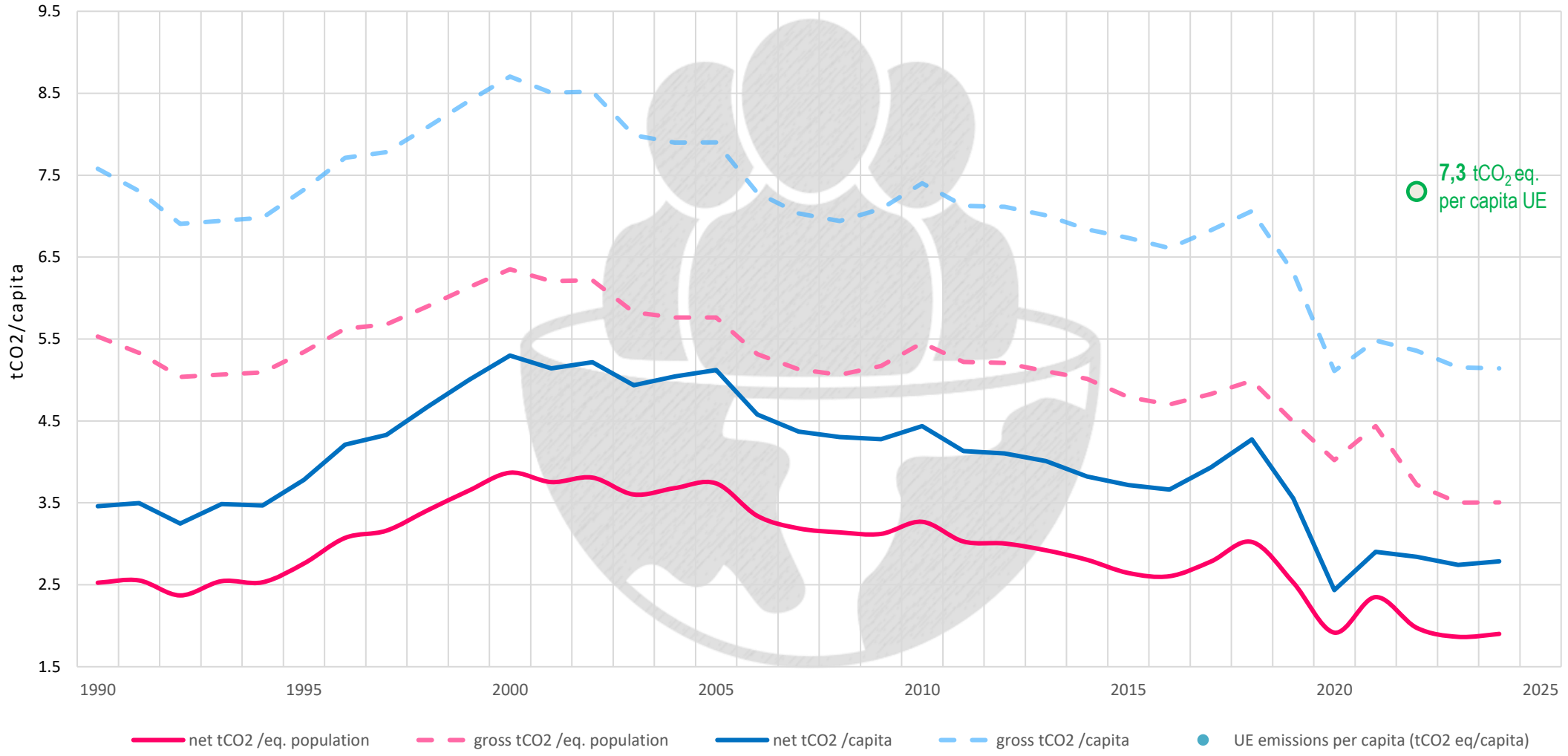


During the preparation of this first BTR, an **in-depth analysis of the national inventory** was carried out with the advice of United Nations experts. This process resulted in the development of an **Inventory Improvement Plan,** which will serve to prioritise and guide future actions aimed at enhancing the transparency, exhaustiveness, completeness and accuracy of the inventory.

Carbon Intensity Relative to GDP

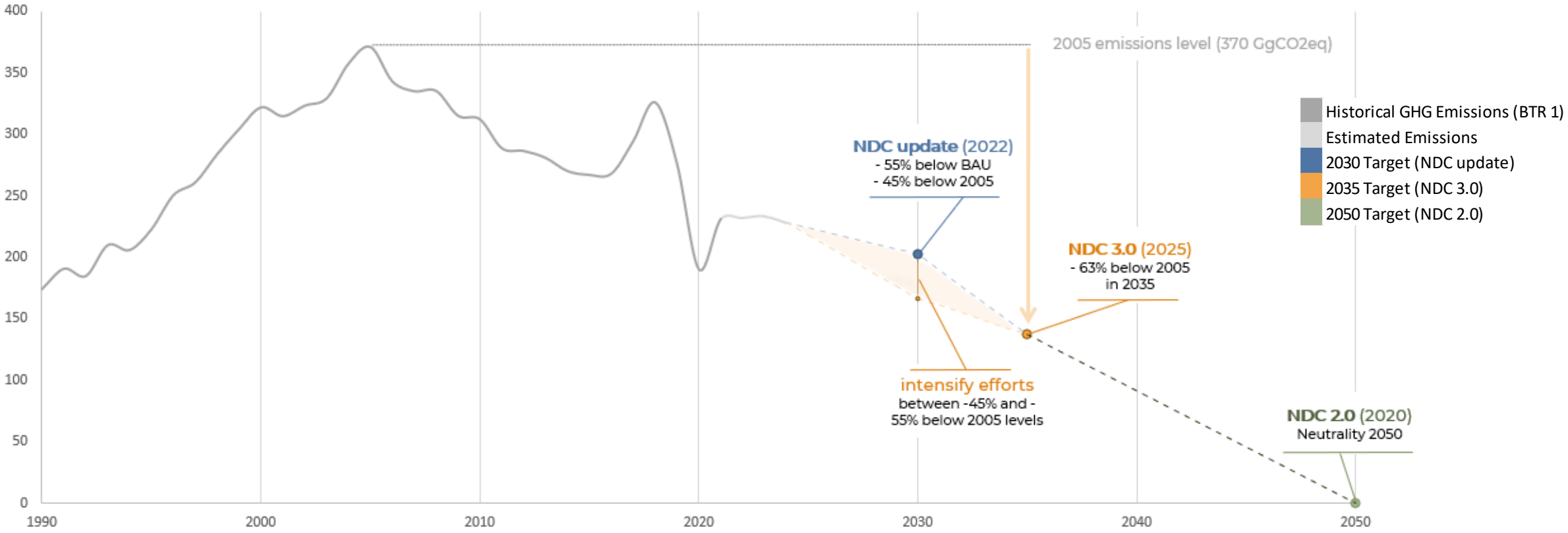


Per Capita Emissions and Population Equivalent



Andorra's NDC 3.0

- Andorra submitted its third Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0) on the 5th of February 2025, becoming one of the first seven countries to do so.
- It establishes a target of a **63% reduction in net GHG emissions by 2035**, compared to 2005 levels, with the long-term objective of achieving carbon neutrality by 2050.
- The submission introduces a methodological shift from a baseline scenario target (business as usual) to an **absolute reduction target**, using 2005 as the base year.



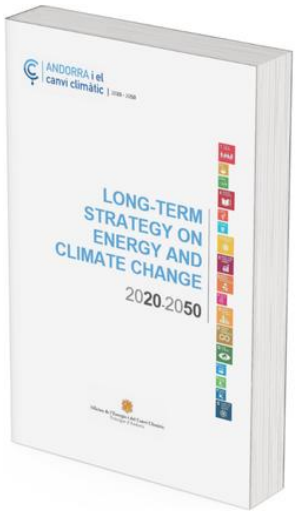
Tracking Progress - Indicators

NDC target based solely on net national GHG emissions.

- **NDC & LTS alignment:** To date, the same set of indicators has been used to track progress under both the NDC and the LTS.
- Feedback from the NDC with the LTS.

CTF tables, with a single indicator,

were submitted on the 10th of January 2025



Every 6 years

Global	GHG emissions
	Energy intensity
	Sink capacity
Energy production	National electricity production
	National renewable electricity production
Mobility	Electric vehicles
	Government's electric vehicles
	Internal mobility emissions
Buildings	Energy consumption in buildings
	Energy audits of heated public buildings
Industry sector emissions and product use	Industry sector emissions and product use according to the national GHG inventory

Every 5 years

Tracking Progress - Projections

20. The TERT noted that, in the WOM scenario that corresponds to the 'business as usual' scenario, GHG emissions are expected to increase by 3.1 per cent in 2021–2030. In the WEM scenario, GHG emissions are expected to decrease by 9.9 per cent in 2021–2030.

21. The TERT also noted that in 2020–2030 GDP is projected to increase by 15 per cent, and resident and equivalent population are expected to increase by 13 and 9 per cent respectively.

22. The TERT considers that, on the basis of information on the indicator GHG emissions in the most recent reported year (i.e. 2021), namely that they were 42.5 per cent below the emission level corresponding to the 'business as usual' scenario and 14.1 per cent above the target level for 2030, and taking into account information on the implementation of mitigation actions focused on buildings, mobility and electricity production, Andorra is making progress towards achieving its NDC target.

C. Consideration of the Party's support provided[12]

23. Andorra did not report information in its BTR1 on support provided (see para. 10 above).

D. Identification of areas of improvement[13]

24. During the technical expert review, the TERT identified areas of improvement in relation to Andorra's implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, which are summarized in chapter II.A above and included in the assessment tables referred to in paragraph 5 above.

E. Assistance in identifying capacity-building needs[14]

25. The TERT, in consultation with Andorra, identified the following prioritized needs for capacity-building to facilitate the Party's reporting in its BTR:[15]

(a) Collecting and analysing data for deriving uncertainty values for CO_2 EFs for the energy sector;

- The initial GHG emissions **projections** were developed for the **First Biennial Update Report (BUR1),** based on data available in **2014.**
- For the BTR, Andorra has **partially updated** its projections, incorporating new data on forest carbon sink capacity, using results from the country's first National Forest Inventory (NFI).
- The projected scenarios will **require further recalculation**, taking into account the updated assumptions (refer to Section 8.1.1 of the BTR) and implementing the use of the Mitica software.

While GHG projections remain only partially updated, Andorra's emissions **trajectory remains aligned with its reduction targets**. This has been acknowledged by the TERT and is reflected in paragraph 22 of its report (TERR).

Implementation Progress Towards 2035 Targets

→ Energy Production

- Launch of the first wind farm in the country
- The *Renova* program offers subsidies for self-consumption and grid-injection installations, primarily photovoltaic systems.

→ Exemplary Role of the Public Administration

- Energy renovation of public buildings
- Installation of solar panels on all Government buildings.
- Certification of the renewable origin of electricity consumed by the General Administration.
- Promotion of energy monitoring across public buildings.
- Progressive electrification of the public vehicle fleet.
- Provision of energy rating information for public buildings.
- Collaboration agreement with local administrations.

→ Decarbonization of the Building Sector:

- The *Renova* program (2011-2024) has awarded around 3,400 grants for renovation and energy efficiency improvements, benefiting approximately the 22% of the national building stock.

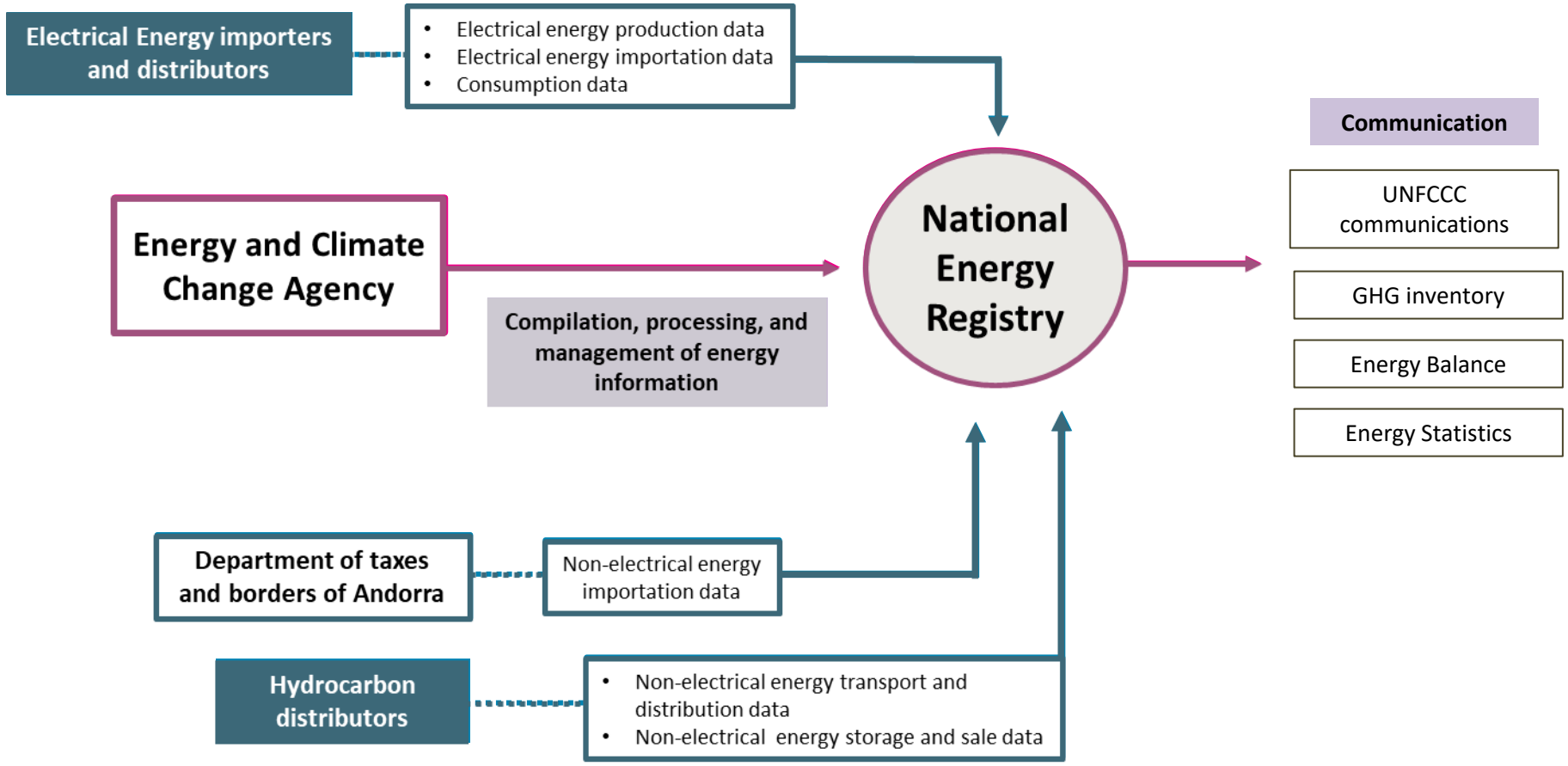
→ Sustainable Mobility

- Implementation of free public transport, new bus routes, night bus services, and subsidies under the *Engega* plan, and the implementation of segregated and electric transportation systems.

Institutional arrangements on energy

United Nations
Climate Change

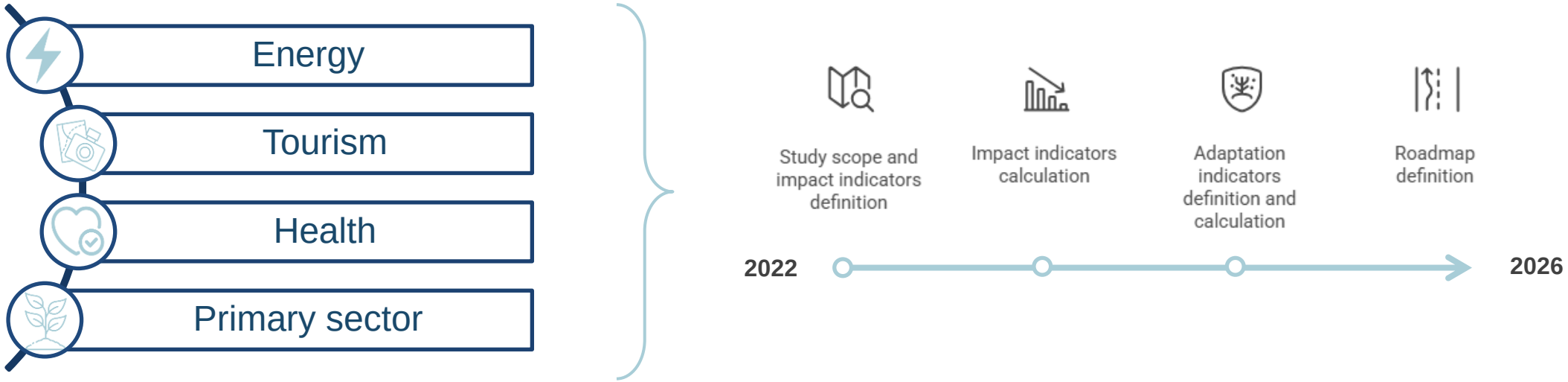
United Nations
Statistics Division



Adaptation and regional cooperation

The **study of climate change impacts and vulnerabilities in Andorra** (2022–2026) will establish the foundations for the National Adaptation Plan, which will include concrete actions across priority sectors, in alignment with the Global Goal Adaptation for 2030.

The first two sectors under analysis are **Energy** and **Tourism**, due to their respective relevance in contributing to climate change and the national economy.



At the regional level, collaboration continues with the **Pyrenean Observatory of Climate Change.** At the international level, Andorra actively engages with the Ibero-American Network of Climate Change Offices, the Francophone Group on Climate Change, and the **Mountain Partnership**.

TERT Identified Capacity-building needs

Capacity-building needs

Energy Sector

- Collecting and reporting uncertainty
- Compiling Energy Balance
- Higher-tier methodology for road transportation
- Enhance human capacity

Cross-cutting

- Quantitative Indicators

LULUCF Sector

- Improve technical understanding
- Use of IPCC Software newer version
- Enhance QA/QC

GHG Projections

- Estimate costs and impacts of PaMs.
- Calculate expected and actual GHG reductions, with methods and assumptions.
- Develop WOM, WEM, and WAM projections at least 15 years ahead.
- Describe methodologies for PaMs in projections.
- Provide historical emissions up to the latest inventory year.
- Project key progress indicators.
- Report projections by gas and national total.
- Conduct sensitivity analysis of projections.

Govern d'Andorra

Secretaria d'Estat de Transició Energètica, Transports i Mobilitat

Towards carbon neutrality