

Session SB64 (2026)

Session starts: 08-03-2026

Facilitative, Multilateral Consideration of Progress

A compilation of questions to – and answers by – **Uzbekistan**
Exported on 27-05-2026 by the UNFCCC secretariat

Title: Raising the carbon intensity target per GDP

Question From Party: Japan

Question raised on: 07.04.2026 CEST

Question Category: NDC target (e.g. conditions, assumptions, methodologies)

Question: Uzbekistan set a NDC target to reduce carbon intensity per GDP by 35% by 2030 compared to 2010 levels. As of 2022, carbon intensity per GDP (excluding LULUCF) decreased by 40.6%, meaning the target has already been achieved. Are there any plans to raise this 2030 target?

Answer:

According to projections of anthropogenic GHG emissions developed under three mitigation scenarios, the reduction in GHG emissions intensity per unit of GDP by 2030 is estimated to range from 50.2% to 61.4% relative to the 2010 base year.

Current trends confirm the existence of substantial mitigation potential to sustain the pace of economy-wide decarbonization. This indicates the effectiveness of implemented policies and measures in achieving the targets of the NDC2 under the Paris Agreement and facilitates the transition towards a sustainable low-emission development pathway. Despite the actual achievement of a 40.6% reduction by 2022, the NDC indicator of a 35% reduction by 2030 remains in national strategic documents as a minimum unconditional target.

In 2025, the Republic of Uzbekistan, taking into account its national circumstances and respective capabilities, updated its commitment (NDC3.0) as follows: “To ensure a 50% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions intensity per unit of GDP by 2035 compared to the 2010 level.”

Title: Capacity-building for ETF implementation

Question From Party: Canada

Question raised on: 08.04.2026 CEST

Question Category: Reporting related capacity-building needs

Question: How has transparency capacity-building support, notably from the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT), helped your country with ETF implementation? How does your country plan to build on your successes in ETF implementation so far? Are there specific capacity gaps that your country is prioritizing?

Answer:

The Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) provided substantial technical and methodological support to the Republic of Uzbekistan in the preparation of its First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1), which was submitted to the UNFCCC at the end of 2024.

The main support was delivered through the regional ReCATH project (Regional Climate Transparency Hub for Central Asia) and covered the following areas:

1. Methodological support and tools:

- Application of methodologies: Experts from Uzbekistan applied methodologies to assess the impacts of climate policies and measures. This facilitated the structuring of data on how national actions contribute to GHG emissions reductions in IPCC sectors.
- Templates and modelling tools: ICAT provided trainings on specialized tools for GHG projections, which were adapted to national circumstances to ensure alignment with the requirements of the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement.

2. Capacity-building:

- ReCATH knowledge platform: Uzbekistan gained access to a regional knowledge-sharing network, enabling experts to strengthen their capacities in complex reporting areas, including national GHG inventories and tracking progress towards Nationally Determined Contributions.
- Technical trainings: The project delivered targeted workshops on the preparation of report sections related to mitigation and adaptation.

3. Institutional strengthening:

- ICAT support contributed to the establishment of a sustainable system for climate data collection and analysis. This enabled Uzhydromet, as the implementing agency, to more effectively coordinate the work of ministries and agencies involved in the preparation of BTR1.

With the support of ICAT and other international partners (GEF, UNEP, FAO), Uzbekistan successfully submitted its BTR1 in a timely manner and advanced the development of its NDC 3.0.
