

Facilitative sharing of views of the 4th Biennial Update Report from Andorra

International Consultation and Analysis (ICA)

Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt – November 12th 2022



Govern d'Andorra





Presentation outline

Summary of BUR and recent development

- National context
- GHG inventory
- Mitigation actions and effect

ETF transition and implementation

Barriers and support needed and received

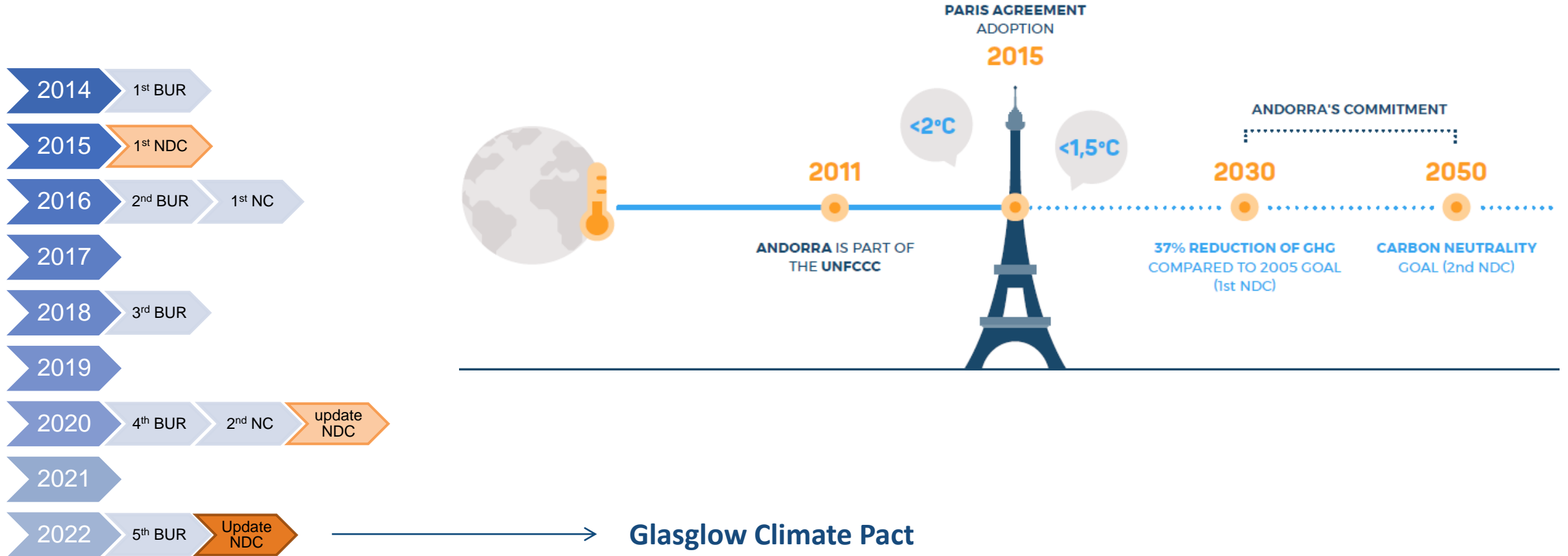
Answers to questions received

▶ **acció
climàtica**
ANDORRA



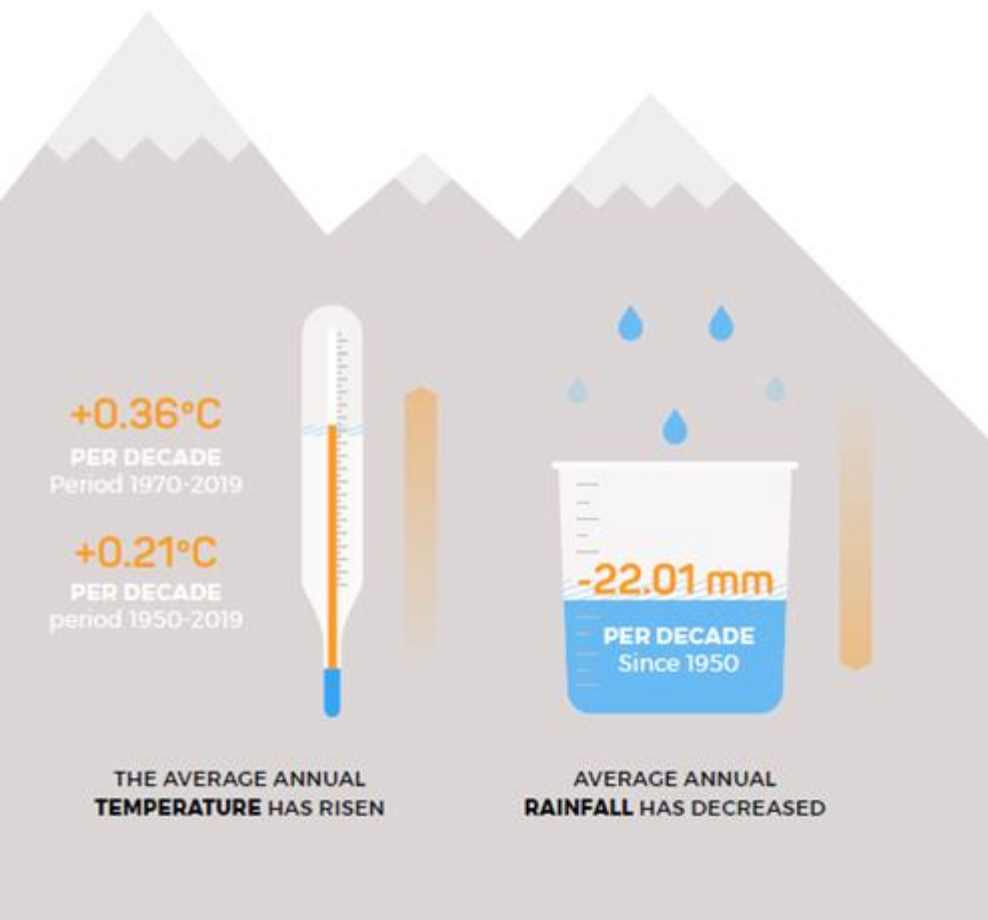
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International context and UNFCCC communications



National context

According to the 4th report of the IPCC, mountain territories like Andorra are **especially sensitive** to the effect of climate change.



POPULATION:
78.015 (YEAR 2020)



GOVERNMENT:
PARLIAMENTARY COPRINCIPALITY



FOREST AREA: 40%

PROTECTED NATURAL AREA: 14%

AVERAGE ALTITUDE:
2,044 MLS



FLAG

Services are the most important sector of the country's economy, attracting around 8M visitors per year. In **winter, products related to skiing are predominant, but very vulnerable** to climate change. Tourism is the fundamental pillar of the Andorran economy, directly or indirectly responsible for 86,5% of the GDP.

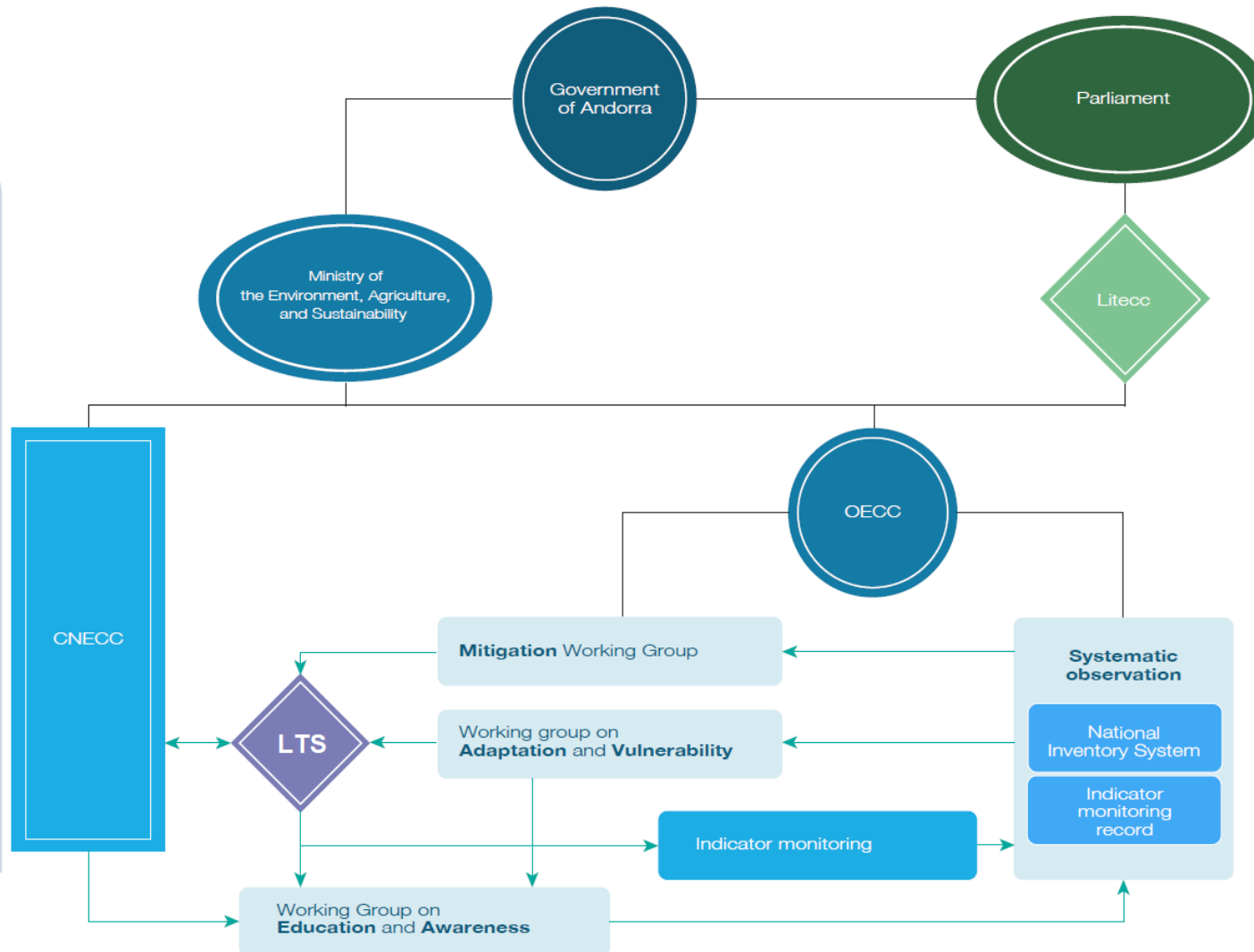
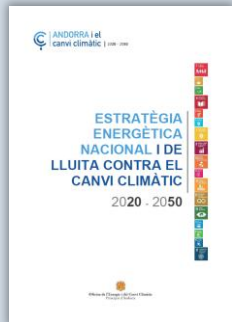
Andorra is heavily dependent on fossil fuels, about 75% of the total consumed energy depends on petrol which is totally imported.

National production of electricity covers for 20.1% of the demand, with a major production from hydraulic origin followed by the energy recovery of waste.

National context – Institutional arrangements

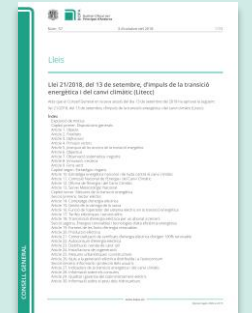
Litecc's article 11 creates the **National Energy and Climate Change Commission (CNECC)**.

The CNECC is the governance mechanism that integrates the participation not only of the administration but also of all non-governmental actors. It is a consultative body that helps decision-making, especially, in relation to overseeing the **Long-term energy and climate change Strategy 2050 (EENCC)**. The commission will revise, modify and adapt the objectives for strengthening the monitoring and verification of climate change actions in Andorra.



September 13th, 2018 **Law on the promotion of the energy transition and climate change (Litecc)**.

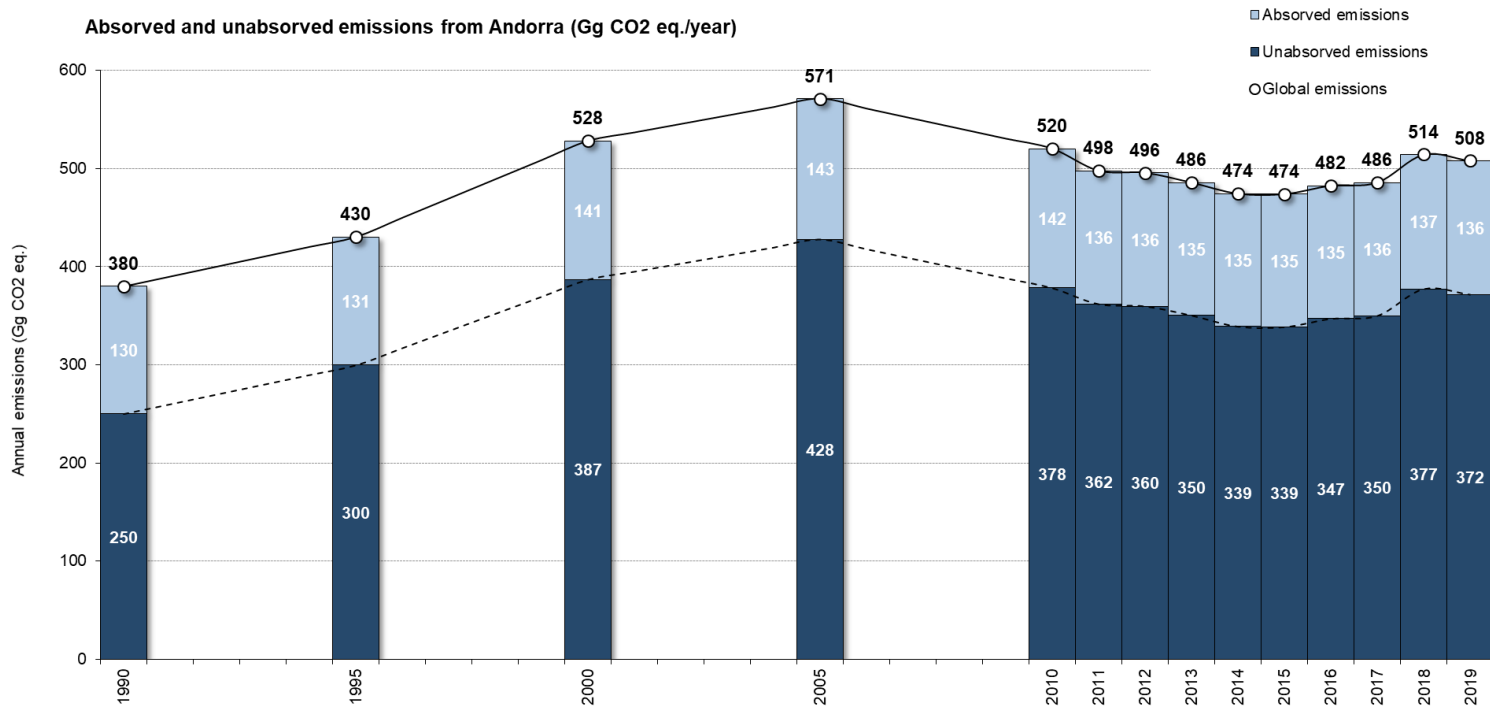
The Litecc is the instrument that represents the **backbone of Andorra's energy and climate change policy** and was unanimously approved by Parliament. It establishes the **objectives** that have guided measures and actions in the energy and climate change fields in recent years, and that extend up to the 2030 and 2050 horizons.



The designation deployment planned by the law is developed through the **Energy and Climate Change Agency (OECC)**, which is in charge of ensuring the progressive implementation of the energy and climate change policy in Andorra along with reporting in front of the UNFCCC.



GHG National Inventory

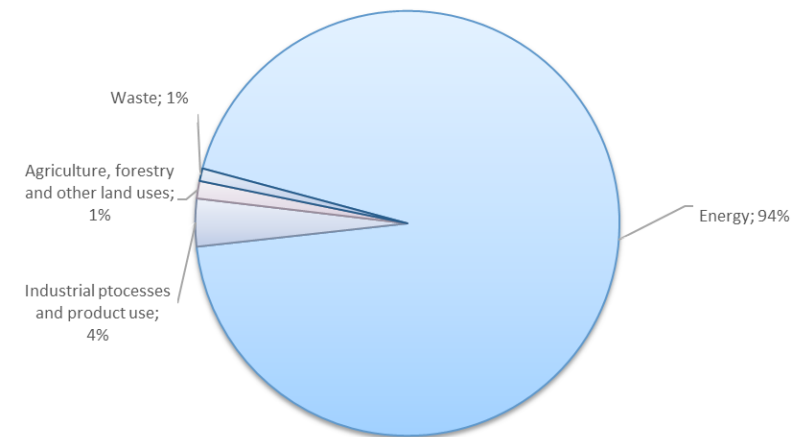


CO₂ emissions represents almost **90%** of the total unabsorbed GHG budget, followed by HFCs (4,3%), CH₄ (2,10%), N₂O emissions (2,78%) and while SF₆ emissions are residual (<1%).

Inventories for the time series **1990-2019**

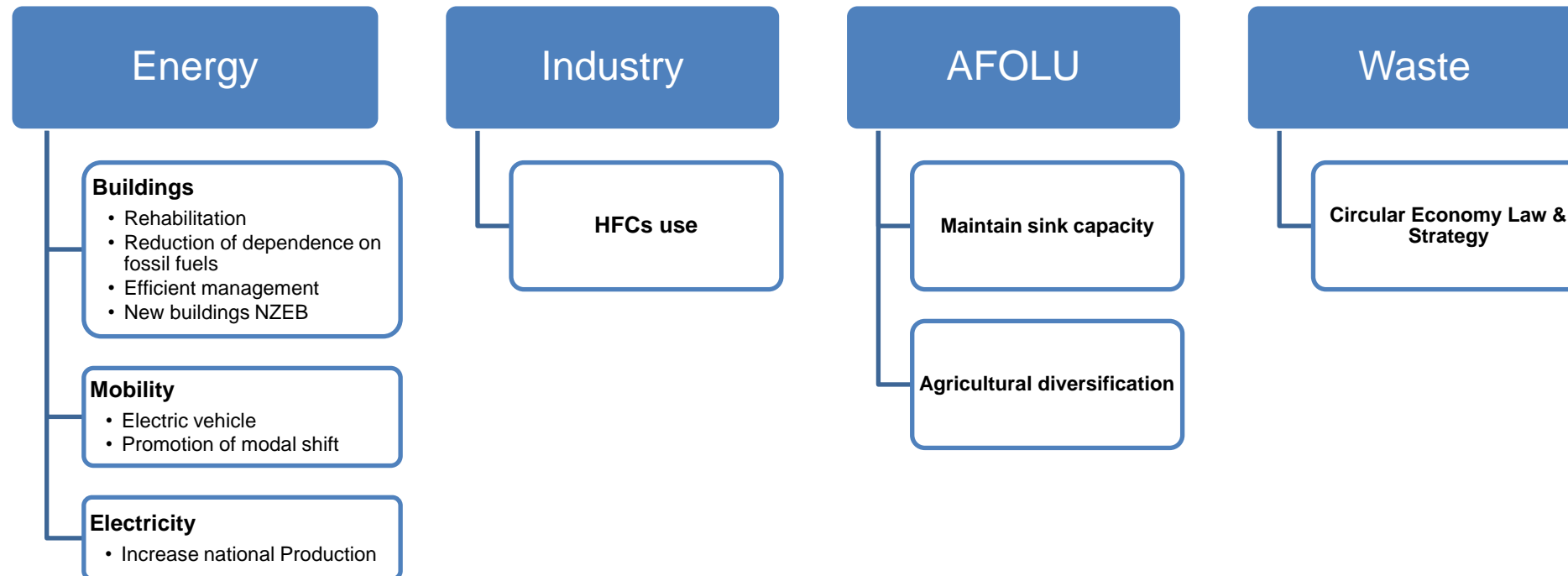
0.001% of global emissions

Transport, heating and forestland explain for 90,6% of the inventoried years



Andorra GHG emissions by sectors (2019)

Mitigation actions and effects - Scope

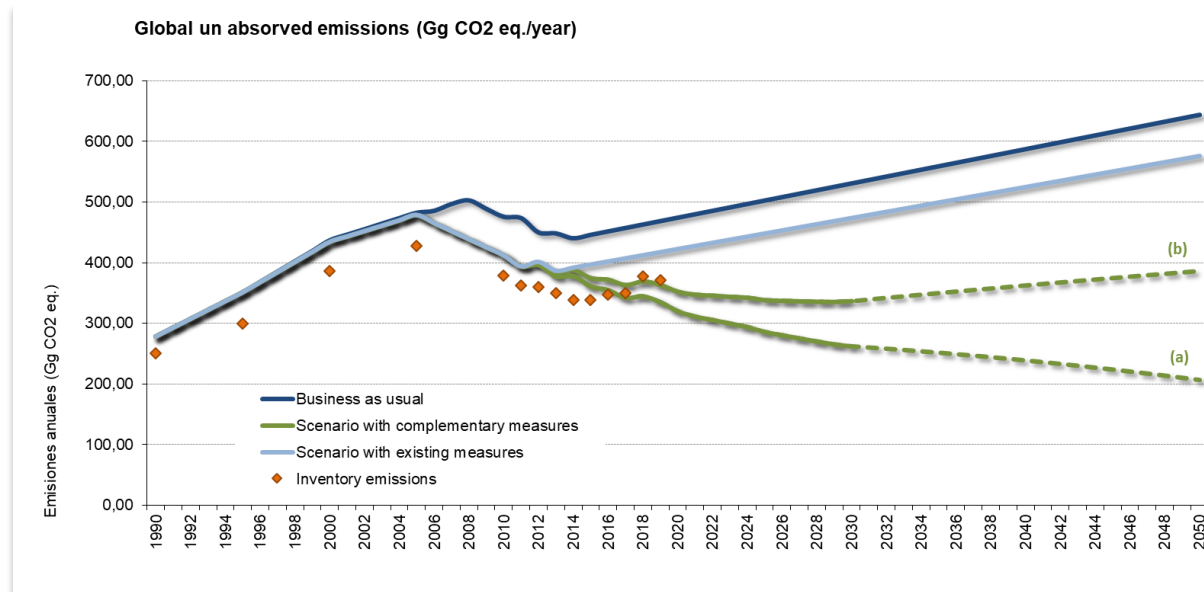


Mitigation actions and effects – Results achieved

Scenarios

- a) *business as usual or BAU*: opposition to change in the sense of attenuation
- b) *with existing measures*: actions of mitigation already underway
- c) *with additional measures*: planned actions of mitigation

GHG inventory comparison – estimated and measured emissions



ETF transition and implementation

The transition to ETF will require **greater scope and depth** in terms of reporting and institutional, strategic and financial arrangements to fulfil these requirements.

The improvements in the institutional arrangements presented in our 4th BUR are considered to respond to the new transparency framework and we're already working on our **first Biannual Transparency Report (BTR)**.

Other initiatives that are considered for the transition are:

- Implementation of a **national energy registry**
- Implementing a **national forest inventory**



*The current TTE noted improvements in the reporting in the Party's fourth BUR compared with that in its third BUR analysed. The information reported demonstrates that the Party has taken into consideration the areas for **enhancing transparency**.*

Obstacles and support received

Priority capacity-building needs

- Strengthening capacities to government and partner research institutions with **training on the use of the IPCC software** and compilation tools, such as the CRF Tables including the use of notation keys, to ensure consistency with the UNFCCC guidelines;
- Applying IPCC inventory guidelines, particularly in relation to land use;
- Conducting training on **uncertainty analyses**;
- Identifying and **quantifying emission reductions** resulting from mitigation actions;
- Developing a national **adaptation indicator**;
- Hiring **full-time staff** dedicated to climate change adaptation at the technical and scientific level.

To keep in mind

- **Andorra is a small country** of 468 km² with 78,015 inhabitants (2020) and 390 Gg CO₂eq/year of unabsorbed emissions (0.00112% global emissions of the world) with **limited administrative capabilities**
- **The scale** of the country is important to understand the teams and structures put in place to respond to the Convention's agreements. The reporting must **be in accordance to the support received** and under the **principle of common but differentiated responsibilities**
- The support received has been specifically in terms of **technical training**, provided by the UNFCCC has been followed by the technical staff of the OECC. Andorra **has not received** either financial support from the GEF for preparing its latest BUR or other financial or technical support from Parties included in Annex II to the Convention or from multilateral institutions.

To increase visibility of mountain areas in United Nations processes should be considered.

Answers to questions received

6 questions received from 3 different Parties

#	Theme	Party
1	Capacity-building needs	United States of America
2	Progress on mitigation actions (energy and forestry)	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland
3	Reliance reduction on fossil fuels	New Zealand
4	Review on capacity-building courses	European Union
5	Mitigation actions on transport sector	European Union
6	Challenges and lessons learned from HFC's data recovery	European Union



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Ministeri de Medi Ambient, Agricultura i Sostenibilitat

Towards carbon neutrality

