

Andorra

Andorra presented information on its updated NDC that was submitted in May 2020, which reinforces the **2030 target to reduce GHG emissions by 37 per cent compared to a 'business as usual' scenario and seeks carbon neutrality by 2050**. The mitigation actions are implemented across all sectors, with the energy sector being the major focus, particularly in the areas of buildings, mobility and electricity. Andorra's historical GHG emissions data show that the **emissions level reached its peak around 2005** and have been stabilized since then. Andorra's law on the promotion of the energy transition and climate change was adopted in 2018. The law provides a strong instrument to fulfil the commitment of the convention and the Paris agreement. The long-term energy and climate change strategy 2050 of Andorra was recently approved in February 2021.

Antigua and Barbuda

Antigua and Barbuda submitted its initial NDC in 2015, including both conditional and unconditional targets, for mitigation and adaptation. The Party **plans to submit its updated NDC in 2021**. Antigua and Barbuda presented on its **climate change country programme**, which outlines its climate change priorities. The Party's climate actions are focused on energy supply and adaptation. Antigua and Barbuda indicated that it developed a set of indicators to track impacts of the progress achieved for the mitigation actions but stated that successful implementation is based on the transparency and availability of data sources. Its MRV system is being strengthened and once operational, will assist with tracking the indicators and facilitate the **transition to the enhanced transparency framework**. The Party is planning to **submit its first BTR as a standalone report**.

Argentina

Argentina adopted its national climate change law in December 2019 to institutionalize the work of the national climate change cabinet and formalize national plans for both mitigation and adaptation. Argentina's **second NDC** submitted in December 2020 aims **to limit its net GHG emissions to 359 Mt CO₂ eq by 2030**, reducing its vulnerability and increasing resilience. The Party's mitigation actions to reach the 2030 target focus on the energy and AFOLU sectors, which are the two biggest contributors to its national GHG emissions. Argentina has improved the quality of its GHG inventory over time and established a complete time series for 1990-2016. The Party also launched an online platform in 2017 to communicate information related to its GHG inventory. Regarding climate financing, approximately USD 700 million were received, mostly as loans for mitigation projects in the energy sector.

Benin

Benin presented information about its NDC and mitigation actions. **The target set by the country is to reduce emissions (excluding the forestry sector) by approximately 49.49 Mt CO₂ eq compared to a 'business as usual' scenario**, i.e. a reduction of 16.2 per cent over the period 2021 to 2030, with the help of international support. Benin's priorities for mitigation actions are in the energy, agriculture and forestry sectors. Benin established a new domestic measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) system that covers the BUR preparation, GHG inventory, and support needed and received, to prepare for the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement. The Party also highlighted various needs in terms of financial, technological, and capacity-building support.

Botswana

Botswana presented its institutional arrangements, emissions trends, climate action and related barriers and support needed. Botswana's NDC target is **to reduce its GHG emissions by 15 per cent by 2030**, taking 2010 as the base year. The Party explained the trend of GHG emissions in Botswana is driven by emissions from the energy sector. Botswana's mitigation actions are focused on the **energy (solar power stations and solar appliances and biogas), waste and forestry sectors**. The Ministry of Environment, National Resources Conservation and Tourism is in the process of establishing a climate change unit to coordinate climate change activities, which follows the adoption of the climate change policy by the parliament in April 2021. Botswana identified that support is needed to implement mitigation actions, such as for the construction of solar power plants and capacity-building at the institutional level to implement climate change initiatives.

Costa Rica

Costa Rica **updated its NDC in Dec 2020**, including mitigation and adaptation targets. The updated NDC is consistent with the national carbon neutrality program, which **aims to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050**. The Party also presented information on its mitigation actions related to livestock and coffee farming. **In 2015, the Party's national GHG emission was reduced by 7.8 per cent, compared to 2012, mostly from the AFOLU sector**. The national **climate change metrics system** of Costa Rica forms the basis for its transition to the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement. It provides a national platform that integrates monitoring and reporting of climate action in order to promote efficiency and improve decision-making based on data and analysis. The Party also presented support needed in relation to green recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, market access to low carbon technologies; and data collection and analysis.

Kuwait

As per its NDC, Kuwait aims to move towards a low-carbon economy and avoid the increase of its GHG emissions compared to the 'business as usual' scenario for 2020-2030. During 1994-2016, the total GHG emissions of Kuwait was increased by 139 per cent. **Kuwait's mitigation actions are currently focused on the energy sector**, while the Party has identified additional mitigation opportunities in the industry and waste sectors. Kuwait is **currently working on its low-carbon strategy, which will be the basis of an updated NDC to be submitted in 2025**. The Party also shared information on its efforts to prepare for the transition to the enhanced transparency framework (ETF) under the Paris Agreement, which include the introduction of an automated system to prepare the national GHG inventory.

Lebanon

Lebanon's climate actions are aligned with its **updated NDC submitted in March 2021**, which commits **to reduce the GHG emissions by 20 per cent unconditionally and by 31 per cent conditionally by 2030, compared to a 'business as usual' scenario**. During 1994-2015, Lebanon's GHG emission has increased at an annual rate of 7 per cent, with the energy sector being the largest source of emissions. The Party's mitigation actions are therefore mainly related to the energy sector, focusing on renewable energy and energy efficiency. Lebanon aims to increase its share of renewable energy to 18 per cent in its power demand and to 11 per cent in heat demand by 2030. The Party also presented its short, medium and long-term plans for the transition to the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement.

Maldives

As stated in its **updated NDC submitted in December 2020**, Maldives aim to reduce its GHG emissions by **26 per cent below the 'business as usual' baseline by 2030 with international support**. Maldives' mitigation actions are currently focused on the energy sector, while the Party has identified additional mitigation opportunities in the waste sector. During 2011–2015, the total GHG emissions of Maldives increased by 19.8 per cent. Maldives reported that it has made significant efforts to improve its GHG inventory, including by applying a sectoral approach for the first time to estimate CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion and establishing data collection and quality management procedures for sectoral agencies. In preparation for the enhanced transparency framework, **Maldives is currently developing a comprehensive domestic MRV system**. With the new MRV system, the Party aims to build its capacity for GHG emissions data management and to prepare scenarios and projections related to mitigation actions.

Peru

In December 2020, Peru submitted its **updated NDC, which aims to limit the GHG emissions to a maximum level of 208.8 MtCO₂e unconditionally, and 179.0 MtCO₂e conditionally, in 2030**. The Party is currently updating its **national strategy for climate change for 2050**. The Party also shared information on the enactment of its framework law on climate change and regulations, and its monitoring system for adaptation and mitigation measures, which was recently established in preparation for the enhanced transparency framework. Peru also presented updates on its mitigation actions in the energy, industrial processes, agriculture and waste sectors, together with information on its projects for the Clean Development Mechanism and voluntary carbon markets. The Party mentioned that the mitigation actions reported in its BUR was the foundation for designing its sectoral roadmaps for the implementation of its NDC.

Republic of Korea

The Republic of Korea presented its climate policy milestones from 2008 to 2020, including enacting its Framework Act on Low Carbon Green growth and submitting its updated NDC in 2020. In its updated NDC, the Republic of Korea aims **to reduce its GHG emissions by 24.4 per cent by 2030, compare to 2017 level**. In October 2020, the Party announced its plan to achieve **carbon neutrality by 2050**. The Republic of Korea **plans to submit a further enhanced NDC by COP26**. In addition to other sectoral measures, Korea launched its **national emission trading system** in January 2015. The Party shared that the total volume traded in 2019 was increased by 6.7 times compared to 2015, while the average trading price was increased by 2.6 times. The Party also presented information on its GHG and energy target management scheme, which manages GHG emissions of businesses that are not covered under the ETS. The Republic of Korea also highlighted its efforts to provide financial, technical and capacity-building support for other developing countries.

Uganda

The party's GHG emission has increased by 70 per cent from 2005 to 2015. The AFOLU sector accounts for 86 per cent of the total GHG emission in Uganda, whereas the energy sector is responsible for 10 per cent of the emissions. Uganda presented information on its key mitigation actions, which include substantial investment in **renewable energy**, such as hydro power plants, solar min-grids, household

solar systems. The Party plans to reduce its emission from the AFOLU sector through various actions including climate-smart agriculture, livestock breeding research and manure management, wetland and forest management. The Party also shared information on its **REDD+ activities** that can contribute to GHG emissions reduction, together with other benefits in poverty reduction and environmental management. The **national climate change bill of Uganda was prepared in 2018** to coordinate climate actions at both national and local levels, although it is yet to be passed into law.