



**DRAFT**

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## **Record of the facilitative sharing of views under the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at the UNFCCC Climate Dialogues 2020: Papua New Guinea**

**Note by the secretariat**

### **Abbreviations and acronyms**

BUR	biennial update report
CO <sub>2</sub> eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
COP	Conference of the Parties
FSV	facilitative sharing of views
GHG	greenhouse gas
ICA	international consultation and analysis
LULUCF	land use, land-use change and forestry
NDC	nationally determined contribution
non-Annex I Party	Party not included in Annex I to the Convention
REDD+	reducing emissions from deforestation; reducing emissions from forest degradation; conservation of forest carbon stocks; sustainable management of forests; and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (decision 1/CP.16, para. 70)
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation

## **I. Background and mandate**

1. COP 16 decided to conduct, under the SBI, ICA of BURs from non-Annex I Parties, in a manner that is non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty, with the aim of increasing the transparency of the mitigation actions and their effects reported by those Parties.<sup>1</sup>
2. COP 17 adopted the ICA modalities and guidelines<sup>2</sup> and 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.<sup>3</sup>
3. According to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the ICA process consists of two steps: technical analysis of non-Annex I Parties' BURs by teams of technical experts,

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<sup>1</sup> Decision 1/CP.16, para. 63.

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

<sup>3</sup> Decision 2/CP.17, paras. 56 and 58(a).

resulting in a summary report for each Party; and FSV, to which the BURs and summary reports serve as input.<sup>4</sup>

4. Pursuant to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the SBI convened remotely, from 24 to 27 November 2020 at the UNFCCC Climate Dialogues 2020, the ninth FSV workshop, open to all Parties, for the 17 non-Annex I Parties, including Papua New Guinea, for which there was a BUR and final summary report by 31 July 2020.<sup>5</sup> Interested Parties were able to submit written questions in advance through the secretariat. Papua New Guinea received 14 written questions in advance from Australia, Canada, the European Union, New Zealand and the United States of America.

5. The workshop, chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair, Yeonchul Yoo, and SBI Rapporteur, Constantinos Cartalis, comprised five sessions and covered the 17 Parties.

6. This FSV record for Papua New Guinea summarizes the proceedings and, together with the summary report on the technical analysis of its first BUR,<sup>6</sup> constitutes the outcome of the first round of ICA for the Party.

## II. Summary of proceedings

7. On 24 November 2020 Papua New Guinea made a brief presentation on its first BUR, including the technical annex with information on the results achieved from REDD+ activities that was submitted on a voluntary basis by Papua New Guinea in conjunction with its first BUR in accordance with decision 14/CP.19. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.

8. The Party was represented by Alfred Rungol, from the Climate Change and Development Authority of Papua New Guinea.

9. Papua New Guinea presented its conditional NDC target under the Paris Agreement, which is to transition to 100 percent renewable energy in the electricity sector by 2030. It indicated that is currently at the final stages of completing its enhanced NDC, which will include an implementation plan, and plans on submitting it in December 2020. The Party also provided information on its long- and short-term policies and legislation to address climate change, including the National Climate Compatible Development Management Policy and Papua New Guinea Vision 2050, the aim of which is to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050, abate LULUCF emissions and promote green economic growth through low GHG emission infrastructure and technology.

10. Papua New Guinea highlighted that in 15 years, its total GHG emissions increased from -14,179 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq in 2000 (representing a carbon sink) to 15,193 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq in 2015, owing mainly to the decrease in net removals from the LULUCF sector and the increase in emissions from the energy sector.

11. Papua New Guinea presented key policies and measures for achieving its target, including the promotion of energy efficiency and renewable energy sources to achieve the target of 100 per cent of power generation from renewable energy. In addition, the Party provided a summary of the activities included in the National REDD+ Strategy 2017–2027, which are in the areas of strengthening land-use and development planning at the national and subnational level; strengthening environmental management, protection and enforcement; and enhancing economic productivity and sustainable livelihoods.

12. Furthermore, Papua New Guinea provided information on support received and priority areas for future international cooperation on climate change in the areas of, inter alia, strengthening knowledge and skills related to the *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories* and in relation to the analysis of mitigation actions. Papua New Guinea also identified data sensitivity and confidentiality, limited budget for carrying out

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<sup>4</sup> Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, para. 3.

<sup>5</sup> The BURs and summary reports are available at <https://unfccc.int/BURs> and <https://unfccc.int/ICA-cycle1>, respectively.

<sup>6</sup> FCCC/SBI/ICA/2019/TASR.1/PNG.

climate change activities, the geographical features of the country and ineffective institutional arrangements as constraints.

13. Following the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending Papua New Guinea on its efforts and asked questions seeking further clarification: Australia, China, Czechia, European Union, India, Indonesia and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The questions were related to challenges in implementing energy efficiency projects, the renewable energy target, capacity-building needs, lessons learned on institutional arrangements, domestic policies on waste, challenges in the quantification of emission reductions achieved, the use of national data for the national GHG inventory for the energy sector and international support received.

14. Papua New Guinea provided responses, in particular explaining that lack of capacity and stakeholder engagement in the country are key challenges in improving energy efficiency standards and indicated that 10 projects related to the generation of renewable energy will be implemented between 2020 and 2030. The Party explained that priority areas for capacity-building are the energy and agriculture, forestry and other land use sectors and that it is working on developing effective regulations to ensure that the key stakeholders provide relevant climate-related information to the Climate Change and Development Authority, which is responsible for reporting to the UNFCCC. Papua New Guinea indicated that domestic policies related to the waste sector are in place and that it has received support from the Global Environment Facility for the preparation of its first BUR.

15. The presentation and subsequent interventions are accessible via the webcast of the workshop.<sup>7</sup>

16. In closing the workshop, the SBI Rapporteur congratulated Papua New Guinea for successfully undergoing FSV and completing the first round of its ICA process. He thanked Papua New Guinea and all other participating Parties for engaging in the workshop in a facilitative manner. He also thanked the secretariat for its support.

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<sup>7</sup> Available at <https://vimeo.com/484357657> (at 17:01).