



Distr.: General  
5 August 2024

English only

---

## **Record of the facilitative sharing of views at the sixtieth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation: Sao Tome and Principe**

**Note by the secretariat**

### **Abbreviations and acronyms**

BTR	biennial transparency report
BUR	biennial update report
CO <sub>2</sub> eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
COP	Conference of the Parties
ETF	enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement
FSV	facilitative sharing of views
GHG	greenhouse gas
ICA	international consultation and analysis
LULUCF	land use, land-use change and forestry
MRV	measurement, reporting and verification
NDC	nationally determined contribution
non-Annex I Party	Party not included in Annex I to the Convention
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation

## **I. Background and mandate**

1. COP 16 decided that ICA of BURs from non-Annex I Parties would be conducted under the SBI in a manner that is non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty, with the aim of increasing the transparency of mitigation actions and their effects reported by those Parties.<sup>1</sup>
2. COP 17 adopted the ICA modalities and guidelines,<sup>2</sup> according to which the ICA process consists of two steps: technical analysis of non-Annex I Parties' BURs by teams of technical experts, resulting in a summary report for each Party; and FSV, to which the BURs and summary reports serve as input.<sup>3</sup>
3. Pursuant to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the sixteenth FSV workshop was convened at SBI 60 on 5 June 2024 in Bonn for the following eight non-Annex I Parties for

---

<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, annex IV, para. 3.

which there was a BUR and final summary report<sup>4</sup> by 3 April 2024: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Malaysia, Mexico, Sao Tome and Principe, Singapore and Somalia.

4. Two three-hour sessions were chaired by the SBI Rapporteur, Ayşin Turpanci, and open to all Parties.

5. As one of the participating Parties, Sao Tome and Principe received seven written questions in advance of the FSV workshop<sup>5</sup> from Australia, the European Union, New Zealand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America and addressed them via the FSV portal. This FSV record for Sao Tome and Principe 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

6. On 5 June 2024 Sao Tome and Principe made a brief presentation on its first BUR. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.

7. Sao Tome and Principe was represented by José Luiz Onofre, UNFCCC national focal point.

8. Sao Tome and Principe presented an overview of its national circumstances, national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, mitigation actions and their effects, support needed and received, and preparations at the national level for implementing the ETF.

9. Sao Tome and Principe highlighted that it was a net sink in 2018 with capacity for GHG removals of 303.52 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq, which increased between 2012 and 2018 by 15.7 per cent with emissions and removals from LULUCF. The Party's total GHG emissions without emissions and removals from LULUCF increased between 2012 and 2018 by 35.7 per cent, owing mainly to increased emissions from the energy sector.

10. Sao Tome and Principe presented its NDC target under the Paris Agreement, updated in 2021, which is to reduce GHG emissions by 27 per cent by 2030 compared with the 2012 level. The Party also has a long-term goal to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050. Sao Tome and Principe presented key policies and measures for achieving its NDC target, including innovative policies and challenges encountered. It reported 11 mitigation actions in its BUR, all related to the energy sector and focusing on energy demand, electricity generation and transport, resulting in potential emission reduction of 109 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq in 2030.

11. Furthermore, Sao Tome and Principe provided information on support needed and received, and capacity-building needs. The Party highlighted its need for USD 150 million to implement the mitigation actions necessary to achieve its NDC, but reported that it has not yet quantified its financial needs pertaining to implementation of adaptation actions needed. It also reported that it received financial support for the preparation of its first BUR, namely USD 342,000 from the Global Environment Facility and the United Nations Environment Programme and USD 20,000 from the national Government. Additionally, the Party received technical assistance and capacity-building support for preparing its BUR from organizations such as the NDC Partnership and the World Bank. The Party also outlined other financial, technical and capacity-building needs, related to, inter alia, preparing its GHG inventory, implementing renewable energy systems, conducting MRV and performing projections.

12. Sao Tome and Principe presented information on its current initiatives for enhancing its institutional arrangements for compliance with requirements under the ETF. The initiatives relate to the development of an MRV system and the continued capacity-building on ETF of relevant stakeholders. The Party also reported that it is in the process of preparing its fourth national communication and that funding for the development of its first BTR, in

---

<sup>4</sup> The BURs and summary reports for each ICA cycle are available at <https://unfccc.int/BURs> and <https://unfccc.int/ICA-reports> respectively.

<sup>5</sup> As per decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, para. 6.

<sup>6</sup> FCCC/SBI/ICA/2023/TASR.1/STP.

the amount of USD 600,000, has been approved. Additionally, it has received support from Lusophone Cluster for Transparency for its transition to the ETF.

13. Following the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending Sao Tome and Principe on its efforts and asked questions seeking further clarification: Australia, Brazil, Canada, European Union, Germany, South Africa, Sweden and United States.

14. Questions on the GHG inventory related to factors and policies contributing to the increase in removals.

15. In response, Sao Tome and Principe explained that the increase in removals is due to a decrease in major forest conversions since 2011 and efforts to enhance carbon sequestration capacities.

16. Questions on mitigation actions and their effects related to policies and measures for reducing emissions from the transport sector; the impact of forest-related policies on emissions and how deforestation has been avoided; the advantages of the NDC implementation plan; and the Party's experience and challenges related to using the Greenhouse Gas Abatement Cost Model inventory tool.

17. In response, Sao Tome and Principe explained that it aims to increase the use of electric vehicles and renewable energy sources in the transport sector, starting with small-scale electric vehicle projects and then working to achieve widespread use of electric vehicles by 2040. Its forest policies focus on preventing major forest conversions and enhancing carbon sequestration, while the NDC implementation plan provides a structured approach to achieving climate goals involving multiple sectors. Lastly, the inventory tool assists in the tracking of NDC implementation and emissions projections, but the Party's limited expertise in the use of the tool results in some challenges.

18. Questions on constraints and gaps, and related needs pertained to financial support for and challenges in overcoming gaps in compiling information on the support received, and to capacity-building efforts related to preparing the BTR.

19. In response, Sao Tome and Principe explained that it is facing financial difficulties in compiling comprehensive information on the financial support received and requires support in this regard. Its ongoing capacity-building efforts are aimed at improving the data-collection and inventory processes critical for preparing its BTR.

20. Other questions related to its proposed MRV system and its planned development and improvements for developing the first BTR. In response, Sao Tome and Principe explained that the proposed MRV system comprises national-level systems involving inputs from working groups. To prepare the first BTR, the areas for improvement are, inter alia, building capacities for preparing the GHG inventory, improving data management and laying the foundation for reporting under the ETF.

21. The presentation and subsequent interventions, including the questions asked and the answers provided during the FSV workshop, are accessible via the webcast of the workshop.<sup>7</sup>

22. In closing the workshop, the SBI Chair congratulated Sao Tome and Principe for successfully undergoing FSV and completing the first round of the ICA process. He thanked Sao Tome and Principe and all other participating Parties for engaging in the workshop in a facilitative manner. He also thanked the secretariat for its support.

---

<sup>7</sup> Available at [https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB60\\_99843/agenda](https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB60_99843/agenda).