



6 August 2019

Record of the facilitative sharing of views during the fiftieth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation: Republic of Korea

I. Background and mandate

1. The Conference of the Parties (COP) decided by decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 63, to conduct under the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) international consultation and analysis (ICA) of biennial update reports (BURs) from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties) in a manner that is non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty. This process aims to increase transparency of the mitigation actions and their effects reported by non-Annex I Parties.
2. The COP, by decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 56, adopted the ICA modalities and guidelines contained in annex IV to the same decision. According to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the ICA process consists of two steps: a technical analysis of the BURs of non-Annex I Parties by teams of technical experts, resulting in a summary report for each Party; and a facilitative sharing of views, with the BURs and summary reports serving as input.¹
3. Pursuant to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the SBI convened on 19 June 2019 in Bonn, Germany, at SBI 50, the seventh workshop for the facilitative sharing of views, open to all Parties, for the nine non-Annex I Parties, including the Republic of Korea, for which there was a BUR and a final summary report by 15 March 2019.² Interested Parties were able to submit written questions in advance. As a result, the Republic of Korea received seven written questions in advance from the following Parties: European Union, Turkey and United States of America.
4. The workshop, chaired by the SBI Chair, Emmanuel Dlamini, comprised two three-hour sessions and covered the nine Parties in alphabetical order.
5. This record of the facilitative sharing of views for the Republic of Korea summarizes the proceedings and together with the summary report on the technical analysis of its second BUR³ constitutes the outcome of the second round of ICA for the Republic of Korea.

II. Summary of proceedings

6. On 19 June, the Republic of Korea made a brief presentation on its second BUR. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.
7. In its presentation the Republic of Korea provided an overview of its national circumstances and institutional arrangements, national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases (GHGs) not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, mitigation actions and effects and support provided. It highlighted that total GHG emissions with land use, land-use change and forestry were 693.8 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (Mt CO₂ eq) in 2016, with the energy sector being the highest contributor to emissions in the country (87 per cent), followed by the industrial processes (7.4 per cent), agriculture (3.1 per cent) and waste (2.5 per cent) sectors.

¹ Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, para. 3.

² The BURs and the summary reports are available at <https://unfccc.int/BURs> and <https://unfccc.int/ICA-cycle2>, respectively.

³ FCCC/SBI/ICA/2018/TASR.2/ROK.

8. The Party provided the key milestones of its climate policies: nationally appropriate mitigation actions, the first of which was submitted in 2009, the Framework Act on Low Carbon, Green Growth (2010), a national emissions trading system (ETS) (2015), the nationally determined contribution target (2015) and the 2030 Roadmap (2016). The Republic of Korea also presented its national GHG emission reduction target, which is a 37 per cent reduction below the 'business as usual' scenario by 2030 (from 850.8 Mt CO₂ eq in 2030 under the 'business as usual' scenario to 536 Mt CO₂ eq according to the target). In addition, the Republic of Korea provided information on its ETS, which covered 68 per cent of the direct GHG emissions (464 Mt CO₂ eq during the base years 2011–2013) of six GHGs (CO₂, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulfur hexafluoride) in its phase I.

9. The Republic of Korea also explained in detail its mitigation policies by sector. For the energy sector, the Party has developed a low-carbon power mix, a renewable portfolio standard and integrated energy system. In the industrial sector, the policies implemented include an energy audit system, an energy efficiency standard and labelling programme, and high efficiency equipment certification. Policies in the building sector feature energy performance standards, and zero-energy building certification and green remodelling. In the transport sector, the Republic of Korea has implemented the expansion of public transportation, distribution of eco-friendly vehicles, biodiesel blending in road transport and a fuel efficiency programme. The waste sector actions include recycling municipal and industrial waste and reducing waste disposal in landfills and methane recovery in landfills. Policies in the agriculture sector include the expansion of intermittent irrigation in rice cropland, the expansion of a livestock manure treatment facility, high-quality forage cultivation, reduced chemical fertilizer use and high-efficiency fuel saving equipment. Finally, for the forestry sector, the actions are sustainable forest management, the establishment of new sinks, the utilization of domestic wood, a forest carbon offset scheme and use of forest biomass energy.

10. In terms of support, the Republic of Korea highlighted its participation in the support framework, which includes its financial contribution to the Green Climate Fund, the Green Technology Centre and the Global Green Growth Institute. The international support and cooperation support provided by the Republic of Korea also includes technology development and transfer in the form of facilitating domestic and global networking, implementing technology assistance projects and global climate technology cooperation.

11. Over the course of the presentation, the Republic of Korea addressed written questions submitted in advance, through the secretariat, by interested Parties.

12. Following the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending the Republic of Korea for its effort and asked questions seeking further clarification: European Union, Japan, Nigeria, Singapore, South Africa, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America. The questions and answers were mainly focused on the following areas: allocation of allowances under the ETS, targets on the use of hybrid vehicles, steps taken to accelerate the phase-out of coal energy generation, challenges in using the *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*, roles of the institutions involved in the preparation of the GHG inventory, challenges in preparing an uncertainty assessment in the GHG inventory and support provided by the Party in the form of capacity-building activities for other developing countries.

13. The full details of the presentation and subsequent interventions are available in the Skype broadcast of this workshop.⁴

14. In closing the workshop, the SBI Chair congratulated the Republic of Korea for successfully undergoing the facilitative sharing of views and completing the second round of its ICA process. He thanked the Republic of Korea and all other participating Parties for engaging in the workshop in a truly facilitative manner. He also thanked the secretariat for its support.

⁴ <https://attend-emea.broadcast.skype.com/en-US/2a6c12ad-406a-4f33-b686-f78ff5822208/5be9f56c-0669-437c-b2cf-9b1dade8e2b1/player?cid=3nqdpphrz5hsuy2kysa6fczhrqo72ditch75q3yohrxxbauo6q&rid=EMEA>.