



6 August 2019

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## **Record of the facilitative sharing of views during the fiftieth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation: North Macedonia**

### **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.<sup>1</sup>
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 North Macedonia, for which there was a BUR and a final summary report by 15 March 2019.<sup>2</sup> Interested Parties were able to submit written questions in advance. As a result, North Macedonia received three written questions in advance from the 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 North Macedonia summarizes the proceedings and together with the summary report on the technical analysis of its second BUR<sup>3</sup> constitutes the outcome of the second round of ICA for North Macedonia.

### **II. Summary of proceedings**

6. On 19 June 2019, North Macedonia made a brief presentation on its second BUR. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.
7. In its presentation North Macedonia 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 not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, mitigation actions and effects, capacity-building needs and area of improvement since its first BUR. It highlighted that total greenhouse gas emissions including agriculture, forestry and other land use (AFOLU) for 2014 were 9,023.2 gigagrams of carbon dioxide equivalent (Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq). The largest share of emissions came from the energy sector, accounting for 65.2 per cent of total emissions in 2014, followed by the waste (19 per cent), agriculture

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

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

<sup>3</sup> FCCC/SBI/ICA/2018/TASR.2/MKD.

excluding forestry and other land use (8.2 per cent) and industrial processes and product use (IPPU) (7.6 per cent) sectors.

8. The energy, IPPU, AFOLU and waste sectors were modelled to assess the mitigation potential of certain measures and policies. Modelling and analysis were based on three scenarios: a reference scenario, without measures; a mitigation scenario, with existing measures; and a more ambitious mitigation scenario, with additional measures. Modelling covers the period 2012–2035. A total of 46 measures (35 in the energy sector, 8 in the AFOLU sector and 3 in the waste sector) were selected from national strategic and planning documents and prioritized by assessing their specific cost (expressed in EUR per t CO<sub>2</sub> eq) and their mitigation potential (expressed in t CO<sub>2</sub> eq). The marginal abatement cost (MAC) curve was very useful in enabling wide participatory prioritization of the measures. The top five measures with the highest mitigation potential (but with very low specific costs) that were identified by using the MAC curve are installing more heat pumps; phasing out incandescent lights; decreasing the number and extent of forest fires; introducing natural gas fired combined heat and power plants; and public awareness campaigns and a network of energy efficiency information centres. North Macedonia also conducted an assessment of co-benefits, expressed by the potential number of domestic green jobs generated. Estimated green jobs provide additional ‘win’ to the win-win measures, which improves public acceptance of the measures and provides additional argument for the promotion of migration measures.

9. North Macedonia presented information on added value of its second BUR, which was an entry point to the national integrated energy and climate planning in line with the European Union climate and energy package. Policies and measures reported in the second BUR have contributed to the five pillars of the national energy strategy. The Party highlighted that all areas of improvement identified during the first round of the ICA process have been incorporated into the second BUR. Furthermore, the capacity-building needs identified during the second round of the ICA process, which were mainly related to the measurement, reporting and verification system and tracking investment in climate change mitigation, have been captured and summarized in a new Global Environment Facility funded project. North Macedonia also developed a demonstration exercise for the measure “Solar power plants” presented in its second BUR showing how the proposed scheme for establishing a domestic measurement, reporting and verification system will work.

10. Following the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending North Macedonia for its effort and asked questions seeking further clarification: Germany and European Union. The questions and answers were mainly focused on the following areas: how North Macedonia is addressing emissions from the waste sector; and the mitigation analysis conducted using the MAC curve and the reporting of co-benefits, including prioritization of win-win measures.

11. The full details of the presentation and subsequent interventions are available in the webcast of this workshop.<sup>4</sup>

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

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<sup>4</sup> <https://join-emea.broadcast.skype.com/unfccc365.onmicrosoft.com/6fdc0632708e42c8b15aa27992e16c91/en-US/>.