Framework Convention on Climate Change

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Record of the facilitative sharing of views under the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at the UNFCCC Climate Dialogues 2020: Montenegro

Note by the secretariat

Abbreviations and acronyms

AFOLU	agriculture, forestry and other land use
BUR	biennial update report
CO_2 eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
COP	Conference of the Parties
FOLU	forestry and other land use
FSV	facilitative sharing of views
GHG	greenhouse gas
ICA	international consultation and analysis
IPPU	industrial processes and product use
MRV	measurement, reporting and verification
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 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.[1]

2. COP 17 adopted[2] the ICA modalities and guidelines,[3] 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.[4]

3. 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 Montenegro, for which there

[1] Decision 1/CP.16, para. 63.
[2] Decision 2/CP.17, para. 56.
[3] Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV.
[4] Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, para. 3.

was a BUR and final summary report by 31July 2020.[5] Interested Parties were able to submit written questions in advance through the secretariat. Montenegro received eight written questions in advance from Australia, the European Union, New Zealand and the United States of America.

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

5. This FSV record for Montenegro summarizes the proceedings and, together with the summary report on the technical analysis of its second BUR,[6] constitutes the outcome of the second round of ICA for the Party.

II. Summary of proceedings

6. On 27 November 2020, Montenegro made a brief presentation on its second BUR. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.

7. The Party was represented by Danijela Cabarkapa from the Climate Change Division of Climate Change and Mediterranean Affairs Directorate, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism of Montenegro.

8. In its presentation, Montenegro provided an overview of its national circumstances and institutional arrangements, 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, and support needed and received.

9. Montenegro presented its nationally determined contribution target under the Paris Agreement, which is to reduce its GHG emissions by at least 30 per cent by 2030 compared with the 1990 level. In 2013 Montenegro already achieved a 40 per cent emissions reduction compared with the 1990 level.

10. Montenegro highlighted that its total GHG emissions in 2015 were 1131 Gg CO_2 eq (including removals). Emissions decreased between 1990 and 2015 by 74 per cent with removals and by 41 per cent without removals, owing mainly to the energy and industry sector. Montenegro explained that the main drivers for the decrease in emissions were reduced economic activity in aluminium production and the agriculture sector, an increase of forest lands, a general decline in industrial activity since 1990 and further downfall of industrial production due to the global financial crisis.

11. Montenegro presented key policies and measures for achieving its target, including national policy, strategies and action plans such as its nationally determined contribution, the National Climate Change Strategy 2030, the Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction, the National Strategy of Sustainable Development 2030 and the National Strategy with Action Plan for Transposition, Implementation and Enforcement of the European Union Acquis on the Environment and Climate Change 2016–2020; and mitigation actions in the energy, IPPU, AFOLU and waste sectors such as improving energy efficiency in energy generation and buildings; promoting renewable energy; using the best available technologies in aluminium production; supporting organic agriculture production and manure management; improving forest management; increasing afforestation; reducing the share of biowaste; and encouraging sustainable production and consumption. Montenegro expects to achieve the following significant emission reductions: 337.2 kt CO_2 eq per year by 2025 from new hydropower plants; 150 kt CO_2 eq in total by 2020 through energy efficiency measures; 500 kt CO_2 eq in total by 2033 owing to energy labelling and eco-design requirements; at least 500 kt CO_2 eq in total by 2020 in the IPPU sector by improving aluminum production processes; and over 200 kt CO_2 eq per year by 2023 in the AFOLU sector owing to the improved forest management and increased carbon sinks.

12. Furthermore, Montenegro provided information on obstacles and barriers, support received and needed, and capacity-building needs. The key barriers were the lack of a

[5] The BURs and the summary reports are available at https://unfccc.int/BURs and https://unfccc.int/ICA-cycle2, respectively.

[6] FCCC/SBI/ICA/2019/TASR.2/MNE.

permanent and binding system for the preparation of national communications and BURs; lack of a system to sustainably monitor and support decision makers with regard to GHG trends, progress and options for mitigation actions; absence of a national system for MRV; lack of national capacity, expertise and skills to perform both reporting and implementation activities; and technological, financial and capacity constraints in implementing identified actions. The priority areas identified by Montenegro for the support needs include developing an MRV system for GHG trends and mitigation actions and implementing mitigation actions in the energy, agriculture, forestry, waste and industry sectors.

13. Montenegro reported that, between 2006 and 2014, it received official development assistance for climate change amounting to more than EUR 490 million from a number of partners, including the European Union, the United Nations and the Global Environment Facility. The Party identified several capacity-building needs with respect to applying the "UNFCCC biennial update reporting guidelines for Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention", the "Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part II: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on national communications" and the *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*; using integrated information technology tools and models for assessing GHGs and air pollution; assessing and reporting GHG emissions and sinks in the AFLOU sector; strengthening engagement of relevant stakeholders for data collection and information flow; assessing mitigation actions and their effects; and improving general data management and quality assessment/quality control procedures.

14. Following the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending Montenegro on its efforts and asked questions seeking further clarification: European Union, Slovakia and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The questions were related to integrating gender equality into climate actions, tracking emissions from aluminium production, developing institutional arrangements under an integrated MRV system and applying the experience gained during the first BUR preparation process to the second BUR preparation process.

15. Montenegro provided responses, in particular explaining that it conducted a gender analysis study and collected gender disaggregated statistics in order to plan, implement and monitor climate change programmes and projects, which fully take into account the different needs of and roles for men, women and socially vulnerable groups. It also worked on building the capacity of relevant institutions and raising the general awareness in understanding and integrating gender equality into climate actions under the framework of existing national climate change policies, strategies and plans. Regarding the tracking and reporting of emissions from aluminium production, Montenegro reported that it has established a process, in collaboration with the aluminium industry, to collect the required activity data directly from the facilities. Furthermore, the Party has built an integrated tool, in collaboration with an Austrian agency, that enables air pollution and GHG emissions to be calculated for all sectors.

16. The presentation and subsequent interventions are accessible via the webcast of the workshop.[7]

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

[7] Available at https://vimeo.com/485520651.