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## Record of the facilitative sharing of views at the fifty-eighth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation: Morocco

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
RES	renewable energy source(s)
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 fourteenth FSV workshop was convened at SBI 58 from 6 to 7 June 2023 in Bonn for the following 15 non-Annex I Parties for which there was a BUR and final summary report<sup>4</sup> by 22 March 2023: Argentina, Belize, Brazil, Indonesia, Lesotho, Mauritius, Montenegro, Morocco, Nigeria, Republic of Korea,

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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, annex IV, para. 3.

<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.

Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, South Africa and Zimbabwe. The workshop was open to all Parties.

4. The workshop, chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair, Gonzalo Guaiquil, comprised three three-hour sessions.

5. As one of the participating Parties, Morocco received nine written questions in advance of the FSV workshop<sup>5</sup> from the European Union, New Zealand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America and addressed them in the course of its presentation. This FSV record for Morocco summarizes the proceedings and, together with the summary report on the technical analysis of its third BUR,<sup>6</sup> constitutes the outcome of the third round of ICA for the Party.

## II. Summary of proceedings

6. On 6 June 2023, Morocco made a brief presentation on its third BUR. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.

7. Morocco was represented by Rachid Tahiri from the Climate Change and Green Economy Division of the Ministry of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development.

8. Morocco presented 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. Morocco also presented its NDC target under the Paris Agreement, which is to reduce GHG emissions by 45.5 per cent by 2030 compared with a reference scenario.

10. Morocco highlighted that its total GHG emissions in 2018 were 90,944.40 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq and they increased between 2010 and 2018 by 23.2 per cent without emissions and removals from LULUCF and by 24.6 per cent with emissions and removals from LULUCF, owing mainly to the energy sector. The Party explained that energy industries and transport are the main drivers of the emission trends.

11. Morocco presented key policies and measures for achieving its target, including the National Charter of Environment and Sustainable Development, the National Sustainable Development Strategy, the Low Carbon Strategy 2050 and the National Climate Plan 2020–2030. Morocco established policies and measures for electricity generation, industry, cement, phosphate, buildings, transport, waste, agriculture and forestry. The electricity generation sector was estimated as having the greatest emission reduction potential (140,795.20 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq between 2020 and 2030).

12. Furthermore, Morocco provided information on support needed and received and capacity-building needs. The financial assistance received from multilateral and bilateral climate funds between 2003 and 2016 amounted to approximately USD 655 million. Morocco reported that the funding received is not sufficient to meet its national climate change mitigation and adaptation ambitions. Morocco indicated that the financial needs for implementing the measures under the NDC amount to approximately USD 38.8 billion for mitigation measures, with USD 19.5 billion needed from international financial support (and the rest to come from government's own budget), and USD 40 billion for adaptation.

13. Morocco presented information on its current initiatives for enhancing its institutional arrangements for compliance with requirements under the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement. Morocco launched a measurement, reporting and verification online platform in April 2021, which covers the GHG inventory, monitoring of mitigation actions and support needed and received. It allows contributors to report data and information on GHG emissions and mitigation actions directly, facilitating tracking of progress towards achieving the NDC.

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

<sup>6</sup> FCCC/SBI/ICA/2022/TASR.3/MAR.

14. Following the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending Morocco on its efforts and asked questions seeking further clarification: Czechia, European Union, India, New Zealand and South Africa.

15. Question on the GHG inventory related to the driver of the increase in emissions from refrigeration and air conditioning.

16. In response, Morocco explained that it depends on the use of refrigeration and air conditioning in the country and that the mitigation potential in the refrigeration and air conditioning sector is limited.

17. Questions on mitigation actions and their effects related to the increase in emissions and the measures for reducing emissions in the energy sector, including plans for RES and transportation, and to the mitigation potential of mechanical biological treatment in the waste sector.

18. In response, Morocco explained that it has an ambitious programme for 2025 and 2030 to establish wind farms and hydropower plants. Morocco stated that the share of RES in the energy mix will amount to 52 per cent by 2030. RES is the Party's most important contributor to mitigation. Projects in the transport sector are very limited and based on the introduction of electric vehicles. Regarding the waste sector, Morocco explained that mechanical biological treatment is only at the planning stage with possible implementation by 2030.

19. Other questions related to the Party's experience of and lessons learned from preparing its third BUR and how this can help in preparing future submissions. In response, Morocco explained that valuable experience was gathered in establishing new data workflows and developing the measurement, reporting and verification online platform but there are still significant gaps in terms of capacity and infrastructure to operate the platform. The design of the platform is a simple one with the facility to evolve over time. Furthermore, Morocco highlighted that, in relation to the measurement, reporting and verification platform, it is important to ensure a solid governance framework clarifying the roles of the entities involved.

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

21. In closing the workshop, the SBI Vice-Chair congratulated Morocco for successfully undergoing FSV and completing the third round of the ICA process. He thanked Morocco 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://unfccc.int/event/fourteenth-fsv-workshop-part-ii-0>.