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Record of the facilitative sharing of views at the fifty-seventh session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation: Andorra

Note by the secretariat

Abbreviations and acronyms

2006 IPCC Guidelines	<i>2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories</i>
AFOLU	agriculture, forestry and other land use
BUR	biennial update report
CO ₂ eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
COP	Conference of the Parties
FSV	facilitative sharing of views
GHG	greenhouse gas
ICA	international consultation and analysis
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 the mitigation actions and their effects reported by those Parties.¹
2. COP 17 adopted the ICA modalities and guidelines,² 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.³
3. Pursuant to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the thirteenth FSV workshop was convened at SBI 57 on 11–12 November 2022 in Sharm el-Sheikh for the following 11 non-Annex I Parties for which there was a BUR and final summary report⁴ by 24 August 2022:

¹ Decision 1/CP.16, para. 63.

² Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV.

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

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

Andorra, Armenia, Ghana, Jordan, Liberia, Morocco, North Macedonia, Paraguay, Togo, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam. The workshop was open to all Parties.

4. The workshop, chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair, Juan Carlos Monterrey Gomez, comprised three three-hour sessions.

5. As one of the participating Parties, Andorra received six written questions in advance of the FSV workshop⁵ from the European Union, New Zealand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. This FSV record for Andorra summarizes the proceedings and, together with the summary report on the technical analysis of its fourth BUR,⁶ constitutes the outcome of the fourth round of ICA for the Party.

II. Summary of proceedings

6. On 12 November 2022 Andorra made a brief presentation on its fourth BUR. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.

7. Andorra was represented by Carles Miquel from the Energy and Climate Change Agency of Andorra.

8. Andorra 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. Andorra also presented its NDC target under the Paris Agreement, updated in 2020, which is to reduce its GHG emissions by 37 per cent (193.73 Gg CO₂ eq) compared with a 'business as usual' scenario by 2030. The Party has also set a long-term goal to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050.

10. Andorra highlighted that its total GHG emissions in 2019 were 371.71 Gg CO₂ eq and they increased between 1990 and 2019 by 33.6 per cent without emissions and removals from 2006 IPCC Guidelines AFOLU category 3.B (land) and by 48.7 per cent with emissions and removals from 2006 IPCC Guidelines AFOLU category 3.B (land), owing mainly to the energy sector. The Party explained that emissions from transport, heating and forest land account for 90.6 per cent of the total GHG emissions for 1990–2019.

11. Andorra presented key policies and measures for achieving its NDC targets. The Party's mitigation actions are implemented across all sectors, but mainly in the energy sector, and particularly relating to electricity generation, transportation and energy efficiency in buildings. Andorra's Law 21/2018 on the promotion of energy transition and climate change, adopted in 2018, sets mitigation and energy transition goals for 2030 and 2050. In addition, the Long-Term Strategy on Energy and Climate Change 2020–2050, approved in February 2021, provides a road map for addressing climate change, increasing Andorra's resilience to negative impacts and achieving carbon neutrality by 2050. Andorra presented projections for its GHG emissions. The implementation of existing mitigation actions is estimated to reduce total emissions by 67.37 Gg CO₂ eq (10.5 per cent) by 2050 compared with the 'business as usual' scenario. If the 'with additional measures' scenario is implemented, the Party expects to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050.

12. Furthermore, Andorra provided information on its priority capacity-building needs, which include strengthening the capacities of government agencies and partner research institutions to report GHG inventories and hiring full-time staff dedicated to climate change adaptation.

13. Andorra presented information on its current initiatives for enhancing reporting and its institutional arrangements for compliance with requirements under the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement. The initiatives relate to the implementation of a national energy registry and a national forest inventory.

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

⁶ FCCC/SBI/ICA/2021/TASR.4/AND.

14. Following the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending Andorra on its efforts and asked questions seeking further clarification: Austria, European Union, India, New Zealand, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and Viet Nam.

15. Questions on the GHG inventory related to estimating GHG emissions from refrigeration and air conditioning and challenges faced in building national technical capacity for the preparation of the GHG inventory.

16. In response, Andorra explained that, in order to improve the collection of data on fluorinated gases, it established a digital registry of all users of such gases in the country. Andorra participated in two courses on the use of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines offered by the UNFCCC and the Greenhouse Gas Management Institute. A challenging aspect of the courses is that many of the categories in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines do not apply to Andorra because of its small size and lack of industrial activity. It would be more useful to have courses that are tailored to Andorra's circumstances.

17. Questions on the mitigation actions and their effect related to ongoing actions in the energy, transport and building sectors.

18. In response, Andorra explained that it has increased the installed capacity of solar photovoltaics, and a wind project is under consideration for approval by the government. Public transportation in Andorra has been free of charge since July 2022. This measure is funded by a carbon tax and has proved very successful. Since its implementation the number of users of public transport has increased by 100 per cent. Regarding the building sector, regulations were developed to ensure that new buildings have almost net zero energy consumption and on-site energy generation from renewable sources.

19. Another question related to the institutional arrangements that facilitate Andorra's submission of a BUR every two years. In response, Andorra explained that it views the preparation of its BUR as an opportunity to obtain updated information on its GHG emissions which, in turn, informs climate change policy. This makes submitting its BURs in a timely manner an important commitment for Andorra.

20. The presentation and subsequent interventions are accessible via the webcast of the workshop.⁷

21. In closing the workshop, the SBI Vice-Chair congratulated Andorra for successfully undergoing FSV and completing the fourth round of the ICA process. He thanked Andorra 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://unfccc.int/event/13th-workshop-of-the-facilitative-sharing-of-views-mandated-event>.