

SIXTEENTH WORKSHOP ON THE FACILITATIVE SHARING OF VIEWS

SBI 60, Bonn – 5 June 2024

Party Highlights

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA_BUR 3

Bosnia and Herzegovina presented its third Biennial Update Report (BUR). The Party aims to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050. The energy sector represents 80 per cent of its total emissions in 2018. Its mitigation actions focus mainly on the phasing out of coal-fired thermal power plants, promoting renewable energy sources and enhancing the efficiency of district heating systems. Under the reference scenario, GHG emissions in 2030 are expected to be 11.7 per cent lower than in 2016. Ambition would increase under the moderate mitigation scenario, which would enable the Party to achieve a reduction of 19.5 per cent. An even greater reduction up to 43 per cent over the same period would be achieved under the mitigation scenario, as a result of additional measures, particularly in the energy sector. Under both scenarios, emissions in 2050 are estimated to be higher than the projected removals, which suggests that the goal of climate neutrality is not fully met, although such goal may be achieved in the mitigation scenario taking into account the impact of measures in the industry sector. The Party reported that the lack of a clearly defined MRV system poses challenges in reporting, including a lack of data, human resources and funding, and insufficient cooperation between institutions. Investment needs for mitigation for 2020-2030 amount to Bosnia-Herzegovina Convertible Mark (BAM) 1.66 billion per year and BAM 9.1 million per year for adaptation. At the time of submitting the BUR in May 2023, a national energy and climate plan was under development.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO_BUR 1

The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) presented its first Biennial Update Report (BUR1). Emissions in the country increased by 33 per cent between 2000–2018. The Forest and Land Use (FOLU) sector is the largest source of emissions in the country, representing 74 per cent of total emissions in 2018. However, when the FOLU sector is excluded, the waste sector represents 87 per cent of its emissions. The total emission reduction potential of all mitigation actions being undertaken in the country is estimated to be 650 Gt CO₂ eq by 2030. Mitigation actions in the FOLU sector focus on reducing deforestation and forest degradation and enhancing forest carbon stocks, aiming to avoid 244.42 Gt CO₂ eq of emissions, while actions in the agriculture sector are expected to avoid 238.05 Gt CO₂ eq of emissions. The DRC highlighted its major challenges, such as insufficient funding in the national budget for climate activities as well as insufficient GEF funds for preparing national transparency submissions.

GABON_BUR 1

Gabon presented its first Biennial Update Report. The Party aims to remain carbon neutral and to maintain its net carbon absorption to at least 100 Mt CO₂ eq/year beyond 2050, on the condition that financial, technical, and capacity-building support is provided. The Forest and Other Land Use (FOLU) sector is the largest sector in terms of emissions and removals in the national GHG inventory, representing 95 per cent of net removals in 2016 and 2017. However, when the FOLU sector is excluded, the energy sector represents 84 per cent of total emissions in 2016 and 2017. Compared to

the reference year (2005), mitigation actions in the energy and agriculture sectors have the potential to reduce GHG emissions from 4,100 Gg CO₂eq in 2005 to 2,265 Gg CO₂eq in 2050, equivalent to a 45 per cent reduction. In the FOLU sector, a 12 per cent increase in removals from -103,843 Gg CO₂eq in 2005 to -116,348 Gg CO₂eq in 2050 could be expected. The Party is working towards strengthening its climate transparency by setting up a national system that will also facilitate the preparation and submission of National Communications, Biennial Transparency Reports and National Inventory Reports. However, Gabon faces several constraints and shortcomings in developing such a system, including a lack of technical, financial and capacity support.

MALAYSIA_BUR 4

Malaysia presented its fourth Biennial Update Report. The Party aims to achieve an unconditional target of 45 per cent reduction in carbon intensity against GDP below 2005 levels in 2030. Furthermore, it aspires to achieve net-zero emissions as early as 2050. The energy sector, being the primary greenhouse gas sector, comprised 78 per cent of the total national emissions in 2019. The country's mitigation actions focus mainly on promoting the use of renewable energy sources and energy efficiency, which constituted 17.3 per cent of the emission reductions between 2017–2019. Mitigation actions in the energy, waste, industrial processes and product use, agriculture and LULUCF sectors have led to a GHG emission reduction of 48,040.54 Gg CO₂ eq. in 2019. Malaysia has established a new technical working group on transparency-related activities to prepare for the transition to the Enhanced Transparency Framework. The working group aims to coordinate work for the future reporting of mitigation actions as well as in the preparation of information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC. However, the Party continues to face challenges in implementing its commitments to address climate change due to lack of finance, recovery from the economic impacts of the COVID pandemic, and constraints in technology as well as technical and human capacity. To address these challenges and to steer the policy direction on climate change, the Malaysia Climate Change Action Council was established in December 2020.

MEXICO_BUR 3

Mexico presented its third Biennial Update Report. In its report, the Party stressed the relevance of all mitigation actions being carried out with a social focus to promote the well-being of its people. Mexico indicated that the energy sector represented 64 per cent of its total emissions in 2019. Mitigation actions in various sectors have led to a GHG emission reduction of 150 Mt CO₂eq in 2020, of which 140.3 Mt CO₂eq reductions were achieved by actions of the federal government and 9.6 Mt CO₂eq of local governments. The largest share of emission reductions (59 per cent) is in the energy sector. Mexico highlighted that an amount of Mexican pesos 87,163 million was spent between 2018–2020 for mitigation and adaptation measures. In general, Mexico has institutions and organizations with technical and financial resources to perform their functions, however there are still needs for capacity-building, mainly related to human resources, in such a way that institutional arrangements are preserved and the knowledge related to climate change is disseminated broadly among government agencies. Mexico also indicated that it is currently developing its first Biennial Transparency Report under the Enhanced Transparency Framework.

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE_BUR 1

Sao Tome and Principe presented its first Biennial Update Report (BUR). In its BUR, the Party highlighted its aim to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050. The energy sector was the largest contributor to GHG emissions, representing 79 per cent of the Party's emissions (without emissions from the LULUCF sector) in 2018. However, when emissions from the LULUCF sector are included, Sao Tome and Principe is a carbon negative country. Its mitigation actions focus on the energy sector and are organized into three areas, namely: increasing the share of renewable energy in the energy mix to 50 per cent by 2030; reducing network losses and improving energy efficiency; and reducing the carbon intensity of transportation. With the implementation of these measures, the Party expects to reduce its emissions by around 109 kt CO₂eq, which corresponds to approximately 27 per cent of emission reductions in 2030 compared to 2012. With a total cost around USD 150 million for implementing these actions, Sao Tome and Principe highlighted its need for external support. The Party further elaborated on its ongoing activities in line with the transition to the Enhanced Transparency Framework, which include a proposal for the development of an MRV system and continuous capacity-building for national stakeholders. The preparation of the fourth National Communication is now ongoing, and funds amounting to USD 600,000 have been approved for developing the Party's first Biennial Transparency Report.

SINGAPORE_BUR 5

Singapore presented its fifth Biennial Update Report. In 2022, the Party announced its commitment to reduce its GHG emissions to 60 Mt CO₂eq in 2030, after peaking earlier, and achieving net-zero emissions by 2050 through its Long-term Low Emissions Development Strategy. Singapore has achieved its Copenhagen pledge to reduce GHG emissions by 16 per cent below its BAU level in 2020. The energy sector generated the highest GHG emissions in 2018 and contributed to 93.5 per cent of the total emissions. The Party's mitigation actions focus mainly on increasing the efficiency of natural gas power generation, maximizing solar deployment, importing up to 4 GW of low-carbon electricity, developing other low-carbon alternatives, and managing energy demand across all sectors, including households. In addition, Singapore is increasing its carbon tax to S\$50-80 or USD35-60 per ton of CO₂ equivalent by 2030 to shape business decisions and consumer behavior. The Party has also undertaken efforts to enhance the transparency of GHG inventory reporting by including more sectoral and background reporting tables under the Waste sector and the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use sector, as well as by performing recalculations of the time series of GHGs. Singapore is currently developing its first Biennial Transparency Report for submission before the end of 2024.

SOMALIA_BUR 1

Somalia presented its first Biennial Update Report. In its submission, the Party indicated its aim to reduce GHG emissions by 30 per cent by 2030 against the 'business-as-usual' scenario. The agriculture sector represented 86 per cent of Somalia's total emissions in 2020. Its mitigation actions focus mainly on sustainable agriculture and agroforestry. The potential impact of implementing its mitigation actions in the AFOLU sector is estimated to achieve an emission reduction of 22.13 Mt CO₂eq by 2030, including mitigation co-benefits such as increased food productivity, soil protection, an increase in income and savings, and poverty reduction. Somalia is also developing renewable energy sources, supported by the World Bank, with the goal of installing 200 MW from solar and wind power especially in poorly connected rural areas. Somalia reported that it has some limited and inconsistent data, owing to the loss of infrastructure during the period of unstable security situation

in the country, limiting its ability to undertake surveys to collect data. This introduced challenges for modelling mitigation scenarios and preparing the GHG inventory. The successful implementation of Somalia's NDC actions requires the provision of adequate and predictable financial resources.
