

SEVENTEENTH WORKSHOP ON THE FACILITATIVE SHARING OF VIEWS

SBI 61, Baku, 15 NOVEMBER 2024

Party Highlights

Chile_BUR 5

Chile submitted its fifth BUR in 2022, including an NIR, reinforcing its leadership in transparency among developing countries. The Climate Change Framework Law, established in 2022, formalizes Chile's commitment to achieving carbon neutrality by 2050, with emissions projected to peak by 2025. In November 2022, Chile submitted an updated NDC including a commitment to reversing the upward trend in methane emissions (excluding LULUCF) by 2025, by strengthening national-level measures targeting relevant sources of methane emissions. By April 2022, Chile had phased down five coal-fired power plants. GHG emissions in 2020 accounted for 55,825 kt CO₂ eq. The main sources driving total emissions are CO₂ emissions from the energy sector and CO₂ removals from forest land in the LULUCF sector. Revenues from the green tax continues to fund climate action, and Chile is further enhancing its MRV system to meet requirements under the ETF. The first BTR is planned to be submitted by 2024.

Guatemala_BUR 1

Guatemala presented its first BUR in 2023. It aims to reduce emissions by 11.2 per cent compared with 2005 levels under a 'business as usual' scenario and increasing the amount of technical and financial support received from the international community by 22.6 per cent compared with 2005 levels. The LULUCF sector represents 49.6 per cent of Guatemala's total emissions (including LULUCF) in the latest inventory year. The mitigation actions focus mainly on increasing the use of renewable energy sources and improving energy efficiency, using clean energy in transport, and reducing deforestation and forest degradation. Guatemala is also enhancing its MRV system for compliance with requirements under both the MRV system under the Convention and the ETF. The initiatives relate to strengthening the national GHG inventory system, developing a climate change project registry as required under the climate change law, developing monitoring systems for REDD+ activities and NAMAs, and developing indicators for measuring vulnerability, especially in the coastal zone, agriculture, livestock and food security sectors.

Kyrgyzstan_BUR 1

Kyrgyzstan presented its first BUR in 2022. As outlined in its NDC, the Party aims not to exceed per capita emissions of 1.23 t CO₂ eq (with 66 per cent probability) or 1.58 t CO₂ eq (with 50 per cent probability) by 2050. A long-term strategy for carbon neutrality has been drafted. The energy sector represents 30 per cent of its total emissions in 2020 and the forestry and other land use sector presents a sink of 43 per cent. Its mitigation actions focus mainly on promoting renewable energy sources and energy efficiency in buildings, power generation and power distribution and promoting low-carbon transport. Kyrgyzstan is also working towards strengthening its climate transparency framework by improving its GHG inventory system and developing capacity for NDC tracking and GHG emission projections. Furthermore, Kyrgyzstan has recently initiated the development of its first Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) under the ETF.

Peru_BUR 3

Peru submitted its third BUR in 2023. As included in its updated NDC, it aims to reduce GHG emissions by 40 per cent against the business-as-usual scenario by 2030, which translates to an absolute target number in terms of the amount of CO₂ equivalent not exceeding 179 Mt CO₂ eq by 2030. The LULUCF sector represents 47.9 per cent of its total emissions in 2019, followed by energy sector with 30.1 per cent. Peru's mitigation actions focus mainly on LULUCF sector and energy sector, with a total expected reduction of 43.5 and 16.9 Mt CO₂ eq by 2030 respectively, in close cooperation with indigenous communities. Peru is also working towards improving the systems for monitoring both mitigation and adaptation measures in view of implementing the ETF under the Paris Agreement.