EIGHTEENTH WORKSHOP ON THE FACILITATIVE SHARING OF VIEWS

SBI 62, Bonn, 19–20 June 2025

Party's Highlights

THE BAHAMAS_BUR 1

The Bahamas presented information on its first Biennial Update Report, which was submitted in 2022. It aims to reduce GHG emissions by up to 33 per cent and 63 per cent by 2030 and 2050 respectively, under an ambitious scenario, relative to a business-as-usual trajectory. The energy sector accounts for most emissions, with 80 per cent of the 41 mitigation actions and measures targeting energy demand, electricity generation, and transport. The Bahamas advanced its transition to the Enhanced Transparency Framework through the establishment of the Climate Change Unit at the Office of the Prime Minister and the High-Level Climate Policy Committee, passing new climate legislation and regulations – "Codification of Paris Agreement into Bahamian Law", completion of CBIT project and work on its forthcoming fourth National Communication and first Biennial Transparency Report and National Adaptation Plan. While the Party is progressing, it faces challenges including limited technical, human, and institutional capacities. It requires USD 4 billion for NDC implementation. Between 2010–2020, the Party received USD 155 million climate finance support (USD 140 million for mitigation and USD 15 million for adaptation).

BANGLADESH_BUR 1

Bangladesh presented information on its first Biennial Update Report, which was submitted in 2023. It aims to reduce GHG emissions by 6.73 per cent unconditionally and 15.12 per cent conditionally by 2030, compared to the business-as-usual scenario. The energy sector represents 54 per cent of its total emissions in 2019. Mitigation actions focus primarily on the energy sector, which accounts for over 95 per cent of the projected emission reductions, and include the installation of solar home systems, solar parks, mini-grids, and solar irrigation pumps, as well as improvements in energy efficiency and electric mobility. Bangladesh is also developing a centralized MRV system to support GHG inventory reporting, NDC tracking, and climate finance monitoring. Key challenges include fragmented data systems, limited access to international climate finance, and technical capacity constraints. The country is currently preparing its first Biennial Transparency Report and continues to integrate climate action into national development strategies, including the Mujib Climate Prosperity Plan and National Adaptation Plan 2023–2050.

MALI_BUR 1

Mali presented information on its first Biennial Update Report, which was submitted in 2023. It aims to reduce GHG emissions by 31 per cent in energy, 29 per cent in agriculture, and 21 per cent in the forestry and other land use sectors by 2030. The forestry and other land use sector remains a net carbon sink, with a sequestration potential of 153,079 kt CO_2 eq projected through 2030. In 2017, the energy sector accounted for approximately 5,416 Gg CO_2, with transport and energy industries being the largest contributors. Mitigation

actions focus on expanding renewable energy, including rural electrification, hydroelectric projects such as "Kénié hydropower plant" and "Manantali II", and bioenergy initiatives. In agriculture, efforts include promoting organic fertilizers, micro-dosing of urea, and sustainable rice cultivation practices. Mali is also enhancing its climate transparency system by institutionalizing MRV processes and strengthening data collection through national focal points. Key challenges include limited technical capacity, data gaps, and the need for sustained financial and technological support. Mali is preparing its first Biennial Transparency Report and continues to integrate climate action into national development strategies.

MOZAMBIQUE_BUR 1

Mozambique presented information on its first Biennial Update Report, which was submitted in 2022. It aims to enhance climate resilience and pursue a low-carbon development path, with updated targets to be reflected in its third NDC submission in September 2025. The agriculture, IPPU, and waste sectors experienced significant relative increases in emissions between the first and second Biennial Update Reports. The LULUCF decreased by 34.3 per cent, contributing to overall emissions increase of 11.3 per cent (excluding LULUCF) from 2012 to 2016. Mitigation actions include expanding renewable energy access, deploying sustainable biomass and efficient cooking technologies, and promoting low-emission transport, supported by the 2012 Climate Strategy, the 2016 REDD+ strategy, and the newly approved Energy Transition Strategy (2024). Mozambique is also working on a carbon market regulation and exploring carbon taxation. The country has taken steps to improve its MRV system and climate finance tracking, with support needs to be detailed in its first Biennial Transparency Report. Mozambique is focused on implementing the Enhanced Transparency Framework over the next three years.

SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS_BUR 1

Saint Kitts and Nevis presented information on its first Biennial Update Report, which was submitted in 2023. It aims to reduce GHG emissions by 61 per cent and achieve 100 per cent of renewable electricity generation by 2030. The energy sector represents 81.7 per cent of its total emissions in 2018. Its mitigation actions focus mainly on promoting renewable energy, energy efficiency, and electrification of transport, supported by modelling using the LEAP platform. Saint Kitts and Nevis is also working towards strengthening its climate transparency system by establishing a centralized MRV system and a National Climate Change Committee. Key challenges include limited technical and human capacity, data availability, and the need for financial and technological support. The country is preparing its first Biennial Transparency Report and plans to enhance its legal and institutional frameworks to support long-term climate action.

THAILAND_BUR 4

Thailand presented information on its fourth Biennial Update Report, which was submitted in 2022. It aims to reduce GHG emissions by 30–40 per cent below the business-as-usual level by 2030, with a vision to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050 and net-zero emissions by

2065. The energy sector accounted for the largest share of emissions, at 260,773 Gg CO_2 eq in 2019. Mitigation actions span five key sectors, with particular emphasis on renewable energy and energy efficiency, alongside specific progress under its NDC roadmap. According to the Party, when compared to its third Biennial Update Report, Thailand has strengthened its national MRV system, expanded sectoral coverage, and enhanced methodological transparency. Thailand is also actively preparing for the transition to the Enhanced Transparency Framework by enhancing QA/QC procedures, updating its national GHG inventory system, and updating its electronic reporting tools. Major support needs include technical assistance, advanced technologies (e.g., Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage, electric vehicle, smart grids), and financial support for capacity-building and MRV development. Looking ahead, Thailand is focused on submitting its second Biennial Transparency Report, further developing country-specific emission factors, and scaling up digital tools for inventory and reporting.
