NINETEENTH WORKSHOP ON THE FACILITATIVE SHARING OF VIEWS

SBI 63, Belem, 14 November 2025

Party's Highlights

BHUTAN_BUR 1

Bhutan submitted its first BUR in 2022. In the BUR, the Party reaffirmed its commitment to remain carbon neutral guided by the Climate Change Policy of 2020 as well as its second NDC for 2021–2050. In 2020, the total GHG emissions excluding LULUCF were 2,093.9 Gg CO_2 eq, with the IPPU sector contributing 37.9 per cent, while net removals from land use and forestry reached –6,790.22 Gg CO_2 eq, making the country a significant carbon sink. Mitigation efforts between 2016 and 2020 focused on renewable energy projects—hydropower, wind, and biogas—achieving an estimated 5,037.4 Gg CO_2 eq reduction and delivering health and socioeconomic co-benefits. Key challenges include limited technical capacity, inconsistent data, and financial constraints. Further, Bhutan emphasizes the need for capacity-building for preparation of its GHG inventory, tracking of mitigation actions and technology transfer. Bhutan reported that it received USD 350,000 from the GEF for the BUR preparation and related capacity-building. The Party submitted its first BTR under the ETF by the 31 December 2024 deadline, for which the associated technical expert review was conducted in 2025.

HONDURAS_BUR 2

Honduras submitted its second BUR in 2024. The energy sector accounts for 48 per cent of the country's net GHG emissions. Honduras aims to reduce GHG emissions by 16 per cent by 2030 compared to the 'business as usual' scenario and achieve synergies between mitigation and adaptation. Mitigation actions primarily focus on energy and agriculture sectors, including by promoting renewable energy, energy efficiency, electromobility, bioenergy, and reducing F-gases. Honduras has prioritized sustainable livestock farming, agroforestry systems, improved cookstoves, and reforestation, with a target of restoring 1.3 million hectares of forest and reducing firewood consumption by 39 per cent between 2012 and 2030. It is implementing REDD+ and has developed the National Forest Monitoring System. Honduras is actively participating in carbon markets and has established a legal framework for forest carbon transactions. Honduras is also developing a national MRV system to support climate transparency and track progress on its NDC. Key challenges included limited technical capacity, data availability, and the need for financial and technological support. The Party improved its reporting between the first and second BUR, demonstrating a commitment to enhancing transparency. Furthermore, Honduras submitted its first BTR under the ETF by the 31 December 2024 deadline.

UAE_BUR 1

United Arab Emirates submitted its first BUR in 2023. UAE's energy sector represents 83 per cent of the country's net total GHG emissions in 2021. The Party aims to frame its national mitigation planning and actions in the context of its Net Zero by 2050 Strategic Initiative, which sets out net zero sector-specific targets by 2050, as well as interim targets by 2030 and

2040, ensuring consistent and measurable progress. Most of the mitigation actions are in the buildings sector and the cross-cutting power and water generation sector, with a focus on decarbonizing power generation through the use of renewable energy and the civil nuclear energy programme, and improving energy and water-use efficiency. The highest emission reductions were reported for the solar power plants operational in the country, resulting in estimated emission reductions of 3.3 Mt CO_2 eq in 2022; and the nuclear and wind power plants, contributing to estimated emission reductions of 15.82 Mt CO_2 eq in 2023. The UAE has identified capacity-building needs, for which it is self-reliant, that aim to develop MRV system and strengthen technical capacity among both public and private sector, among other areas. Furthermore, UAE submitted its first BTR under the ETF in November 2025.
