

## Facilitative Sharing of Views

### Key messages shared by Parties during presentations



- **Armenia.** The country presented its major achievements in implementing policies to reduce emissions, mainly in the energy sector. The country has achieved major reductions in that sector by implementing policies on both the generation and demand side. The general objective of the energy sector is to ensure energy security at competitive prices with the lowest possible environmental impact. With regard to the need for socio- economic benefit analysis, Armenia considers it to be a very important tool for the NDC work in future. To pursue different sectors to increase ambition, it is very important to couple ambition with economic and social benefits, so these measures will be approved at a higher level given their importance for the country's sustainable development and the global good.  
<https://unfccc.int/documents/180602>
- **Brazil.** Brazil values the ICA process for increasing transparency and contributing towards the capacities of developing countries in implementing climate action. **By participating in this international process, Brazil benefited from exchanging experiences with other countries, especially with other Portuguese speaking countries, to improve mutual capacities in implementing mitigation policies.** With regard to sustainability in the supply chain, there are currently two ongoing NAMAS (up to 2020) in Brazil. The experience Brazil had in sustainable biomass use in the iron and steel sector could contribute to enhancing the sustainability of the international supply chain.  
<https://unfccc.int/documents/180612>
- **Nigeria.** In its presentation, Nigeria highlighted the mitigation actions taken in the energy (mainly in oil and gas) and in the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector, both major contributors to the GHG emissions in the country. Actions and policies in those

sectors are also included in the country's NDC, such as economy-wide energy efficiency programs, work towards ending of gas flaring, stopping the use of charcoal, renewable energy and climate-smart agriculture, which will contribute to large emission reductions. Nigeria has already started to develop relevant indicators to track the progress of its mitigation actions, which sets the basis for tracking NDCs.

<https://unfccc.int/documents/66114>

- Republic of Korea. The **Korean Emissions Trading System, the first nationwide ETS in East Asia, covers 5 sectors and 26 sub-sectors. The number of liable entities has now reached 603, up from 525 in 2015. On international support and cooperation, the Republic of Korea presented its support framework called "Green Triangle" which refers to its commitment to the Global Green Growth Institute, the Green Climate Fund and the Green Technology Center – all hosted in the Republic of Korea.** The Republic of Korea has been implementing the third master plan since 2015 for the development and distribution of eco-friendly vehicles. In accordance with the plan, the Republic of Korea supports the development of hybrid electric vehicles, electric vehicles and fuel cell electric vehicles with high fuel efficiency, and promotes the distribution of eco-friendly vehicles until 2030 through demonstration projects and subsidy provisions. The number of vehicles that will be distributed by 2020 is: 253,000 hybrid electric vehicles; 64,000 electric vehicles and 3,900 fuel cell electric vehicles.  
<https://unfccc.int/documents/180684>
- South Africa. **One of the key actions implemented by South Africa is the use of a carbon tax, carbon offsets, Desired Emission Reduction Outcomes (DEROs) for sectors, company level carbon budgets, as well as regulatory standards.** Carbon tax and carbon budgets are aligned and are of a voluntary nature, however, they represent a good incentive for companies to reduce their **taxes** and keep track of companies' emissions.  
<https://unfccc.int/documents/39835>
- Thailand. **Through the implementation of its National Climate Change Master Plan, Thailand has achieved early its short-term target of 7% reduction in GHG emissions compared to its baseline, which was planned to be achieved by 2020, only by means of domestic actions.**  
<https://unfccc.int/documents/39836>
- The republic of North Macedonia. 80% of all emissions reductions implemented and planned by Macedonia can be achieved through the implementation of win-win measures, meaning that they will not only reduce emissions, but also create financial savings. Also, there are other co-benefits such as the creation of domestic green jobs (low carbon energy markets and energy efficiency) and these measures are prioritized at a national level. **Over 6,200 green jobs could be created by 2035 through energy efficiency measures in buildings and the low carbon energy market.**  
<https://unfccc.int/documents/180719>
- Uruguay. The country has implemented several policies and programs promoting early mitigation actions: sustainable diversification of the energy matrix, promotion of renewable energy, sustainable and efficient transport, increase in agriculture productivity and sustainability (reduction of methane emissions from beef production per kg), maintenance and increase of land stocks and waste management and treatment. For example, **following**

the implementation of policies in the energy sector, 3608 Gg of CO<sub>2</sub> were reduced over a period of 10 years.

<https://unfccc.int/documents/39887>

- **Vietnam. The country has developed not 1 but 4 strategies that prioritize mitigation of GHG emissions while promoting economic growth** (national climate change strategy, national green growth strategy, national target program for responding to climate change and green growth, and 2030 agenda for sustainable development). **The country has also implemented several cross-sectoral actions such as the program on Climate and livelihoods transformation through low emission beef production.**

<https://unfccc.int/documents/180729>