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Highlights from Parties at the Multilateral Assessment session at SBI 50

24-25 June 2019, Bonn Germany

Australia

- Australia presented their suite of climate actions including its emission reduction fund; and target for renewable energy. They highlighted that renewable energy will supply 23% of electricity generation in 2020.
- Australia outlined that its Clean Energy Finance Corporation, the world's largest green bank, provides more than AUD1 billion in funding for domestic green technologies including: large scale solar, EV, pumped solar and hydrogen. Australia presented its new AUD2 billion Climate Solutions Fund where it will provide funding for its domestic climate actions to achieve its Paris climate targets.
- Australia recently reviewed their national climate actions and will be developing their long-term emission reduction strategy in 2020.
- <https://unfccc.int/MA/Australia>

Croatia

- Croatia highlighted a number of their climate actions, including renewable energy targets incentivized through its feed-in tariff system and extensive energy efficiency programs across their economy. They also have climate actions for transport including financial support for developing over 200 charging stations for electric vehicles.
- Croatia also has an innovative financing framework to fund its climate actions. In 2003, a carbon tax was developed, this along with other financial incentives enabled Croatia to invest nearly EUR 700 million from 2004 to 2017 for more than 35,000 climate actions.
- Croatia have a number of strategies to drive actions including a draft Low Carbon Development Strategy to 2030, with the view to 2050 as well as an Integrated Energy and Climate Change Plan for the Period of 2021-2030.
- <https://unfccc.int/MA/Croatia>

Denmark

- Denmark has one of the highest emissions reductions targets in the EU for non-ETS sectors, 20% below 2005 emissions, and it projects that it will meet this target.
- Wind power is expected to supply up to 56 % of electricity consumption by 2020, exceeding the 50% goal in its 2012 energy agreement.
- Denmark reported that the combined effect of these mitigation actions has resulted in a decoupling GHG emissions and energy consumption from economic growth.
- <https://unfccc.int/MA/Denmark>

Finland

- Finland highlighted their 2020 targets to reduce GHG emissions including: 38 % renewable energy on final consumption (achieved in 2014); 20% biofuels in transport and 20% energy efficiency improvement.
- These targets will be met by climate actions including: policies towards zero-energy buildings which resulted in all new buildings now are being built to zero-energy standards; promoting the use of bioliquids in heating of buildings.
- Finland is now working to ensure that it will be carbon neutral by 2035 and carbon negative soon after that, through accelerating emissions reduction measures and strengthening carbon sinks with a commitment to play its part towards the 1.5 degrees C objective.
- <https://unfccc.int/MA/Finland>

Iceland

- Iceland highlighted its pledge for carbon neutrality for no later than 2040.
- In 2018, Iceland released a new climate action plan which includes 34 Government measures targeting two main areas: clean transport - phasing out fossil fuels in transport and fisheries; and increasing carbon sequestration in land use complimented with substantial increase in funding.
- Iceland also outlined other climate actions including strengthening subsidies for electric vehicles; supporting infrastructure and EV charging stations – particularly important for the tourism industry, and one of the newest measures is to ban new registrations of fossil fuel cars by 2030.
- <https://unfccc.int/MA/Iceland>

Ireland

- Ireland highlighted its climate actions including: a renewable energy target for 70% by 2030; the phase-out of coal and peat-fired electricity generation; increased onshore wind capacity; the switch from diesel and petrol cars and delivery vans to battery electric vehicles; increase use of alternative fuels (e.g. waste) for cement production; advanced manure management and animal production efficiency.
- Ireland recently released a Climate Action Plan 2019 (June 2019) to meet its 2030 targets. This plan provides robust oversight of policy implementation; annual updating; and includes over 180 committed actions across all relevant sectors. Ireland's independent Climate Action Council provides recommendations on its five-year carbon budgets and evaluates climate policy.
- Ireland also emphasized the work it is doing with its citizens and communities to engage them through a national dialogue on climate action and to discuss transition through a Future Jobs Ireland 2019 programme.
- <https://unfccc.int/MA/Ireland>

Italy

- Italy has a number of innovative climate actions including its renewable energy target, energy efficiency improvements, feed-in tariffs, and tax deductions for energy efficiency interventions.
- Italy has made a commitment that it will not use the overachieved amounts from the 2013-2020 period for compliance in 2021-2030.
- Italy outlined that the gross capacity from renewable energy sources has continued to increase year by year, with photovoltaic and wind sources being the major drivers for such growth.
- <https://unfccc.int/MA/Italy>

Japan

- Japan outlined that it has decoupled its GHG emissions and economic growth, with GHG emissions decreasing over four consecutive years and its GHG intensity of GDP decreasing for five consecutive years.
- Japan's 2016 Plan for Global Warming Countermeasures is its official plan to prevent global warming. The plan aims to achieve a mid-term target of 26% reduction compared to the 2013 fiscal year by the fiscal year 2030; and includes strategic actions towards a long-term goal of 80% by 2050. As part of this plan, Japan will disclose GHG emissions twice a year and review its progress annually.
- In June 2019, Japan's Cabinet approved a Long-Term Strategy under the Paris Agreement aiming for a "decarbonized society" as the ultimate goal as early as possible in the second half of this century.
- <https://unfccc.int/MA/Japan>

Liechtenstein

- Liechtenstein outlined that it had decoupled its economic growth from its greenhouse emissions and that its emissions are below 1990 levels.
- Liechtenstein announced that its long-term climate target by 2050 is currently under consideration by the Government and the Party plans to make an announcement at COP25.
- Liechtenstein presented its key climate actions to achieve its target, including CO₂ Act which has a CO₂ levy on fossil fuels, EU ETS, Energy Efficiency Act, and Energy Strategy 2020. It also highlighted the rapid growth of solar photovoltaics. In total Liechtenstein has 44 measures that will be implemented by the Office of Economic Affairs.
- <https://unfccc.int/MA/Liechtenstein>

Malta

- Malta outlined that its 2015 Climate Change Act sets out the duties, obligations and guiding principles of climate action for "every person" and for "Government" to "protect the climate" – including its low carbon development strategy. Malta also outlined that this will be reviewed regularly and updated every four years and that a Climate Action Board and a Climate Action Fund were also established.
- Malta's climate actions include: fuel-switch from high dependency on heavy fuel oil to natural gas and gas oil; incentivizing greater uptake of renewable energy sources (mainly photovoltaics); improving demand-side energy efficiency; and electrification of vehicle fleet, incentivizing electromobility.

- Malta also has a Low Carbon Development Strategy and vision for 2050 – mainstreaming decarbonisation across all economic sectors and sector specific objectives over the next few years to guide climate policy action for the future.
- <https://unfccc.int/MA/Malta>

Monaco

- Monaco's key climate actions to reduce emissions include a National Energy Transition Pact; a Committed Retailer and Restaurant Label; approval of a waste disposal plan to establish a framework on waste management by 2030; large development of district heating-cooling networks; increase to 30% the share of biogas in natural gas; and clean mobility subsidies.
- Monaco has a 50% greenhouse gas target by 2030 compared to 1990; and has set additional targets for a 20% increase in energy efficiency in buildings and consumption of 20% of final energy produced from renewable sources.
- Monaco has implemented an energy and climate plan and this plan is currently being updated.
- <https://unfccc.int/MA/Monaco>

Norway

- Norway highlighted that its 2018 Climate Change Act includes its 40% emissions reduction target by 2030 and 2050 target and introduces a system for 5-year reviews based on the Paris Agreement as well as an annual reporting mechanism implemented as part of its budget.
- Norway additionally has a climate neutrality by 2030 and aims to become a low emission society and they are working on a low emission strategy to be released in 2019.
- Great emphasis on reducing emissions from the transport sector:
 - Tax and user incentives for electric vehicles – from Jan to May 2018 – 44.2% of new passenger cars are zero emission vehicles;
 - World's first electric ferry – 80 more expected in the coming years which amounts to 1/3 of the total.
- <https://unfccc.int/MA/Norway>

Poland

- Poland's target of renewable energy in final energy consumption is 20% by 2020, currently they have nearly 11%.
- Poland has a National Energy and Climate Plan 2019, which include actions on renewable energy, nuclear energy and energy efficiency. It's Clean Air Program includes energy efficiency in residential sector, sustainable agriculture, waste management programs and forestry to create conditions to increase the forestry cover to 18% by 2020 and 33% by 2030.
- Poland's 2014 National Energy Efficiency Action Plan include a white certificate scheme and energy performance certificates for new and expanded buildings, the promotion of renewable energy (e.g. through a green certificate scheme) and a minimum required share of biofuels in final energy consumption in transport).
- <https://unfccc.int/MA/Poland>

Romania

- Romania announced its success in decoupling of GHG emissions from economic growth and that it does not intend to use flexible mechanisms.
- Romania's innovative actions include: a national waste management plan, increasing energy efficiency in residential buildings, incentives for electric vehicles (one of the highest in the EU), programmes to install charging infrastructure for electric vehicles, incentives for a "rolling highway" to transfer trucks to rail, high efficiency cogeneration in district heating systems; and a national programme for subsidising solar for households (25,000 households are expected to receive this subsidy).
- Romania has an Energy Strategy 2016-2030 with an outlook to 2050, this strategy includes new PaMs such as measures to support production from renewable resources such as biomass, biogas and geothermal and improving energy efficiency of buildings using organic natural materials.
- <https://unfccc.int/MA/Romania>

Russian Federation

- The Russian Federation outlined its 2030 target from its INDC (by 25-30% from 1990) and mentioned a draft decree of the President on the new 2030 emission reduction target (Dec. 2019); and a draft implementation plan to achieve the 2030 target (Spring 2020).
- The Russian Federation announced that a number of draft policies and measures are currently under development, including a draft Low-carbon development strategy that will be prepared before the end 2019 and a draft plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from forestry in August 2019.
- The Russian Federation highlighted one of their success stories on public transport system in Moscow where for example, they have reorganized the ground transportation network; set aside dedicated lanes for public transport; and accelerated construction of new metro lines and stations.
- [https://unfccc.int/MA/Russian Federation](https://unfccc.int/MA/Russian_Federation)

Slovenia

- Slovenia outlined the global need to reduce GHG emissions, outlining the global responsibility to act. Slovenia outlined that they have met their 2020 target easily but further stated that this was because the targets were too low and called for the EU's 2030 climate target to be adjusted and upgraded in accordance with the Paris Agreement and IPCC 1.5 report.
- Slovenia is aiming for net zero emissions by 2050 and has a Framework for Climate-Environmental-Development up to 2050, and a council of independent scientists, and will follow other countries in putting climate strategies into laws.
- Slovenia presentation included a quote from Albert Einstein as to the thinking that was required to address the climate emergency: "We shall require a substantially new manner of thinking if mankind is to survive."
- <https://unfccc.int/MA/Slovenia>

Spain

- Spain highlighted its key plans to reduce GHG emissions including: Law of Climate Change and Energy Transition; Climate and Energy Integrated Plan; and 2050 Spanish Low Carbon and Climate Resilience Strategy.
- By 2050, Spain aims to achieve at least 90% GHG emissions reductions (compared to 1990); with an intermediate target for 2040 to achieve a 100% renewable electricity system as well as carbon neutrality.
- Spain is on track to meet its 2020 climate targets and is now focusing on the 2021-2030 period with ambitious targets in the pathway to 2050 neutrality and is planning to communicate a 2030 Plan and 2050 long-term strategy by end of 2019.
- <https://unfccc.int/MA/Spain>

Sweden

- Sweden has reduced emissions across the economy through implementation of a broad range of climate actions such as economic, public awareness raising, regulations, planning and R&D and is on track to overachieve its part of the EU 2020 pledge by a significant margin.
- A number of climate actions include: an aviation tax on domestic flights; the industrial Leap which provides financial support for Swedish industry to take the leap towards net zero emissions; a fee and rebate system for new vehicles; a bonus for cars and light trucks/buses with low emissions, higher taxes for new vehicles with high emissions.
- Since 2017, Sweden has in place a new climate act with ambitious goals of net zero emissions of GHG by 2045 and negative emissions thereafter and 70% reduction in domestic transport emissions compared to 2010 levels by 2030 with annual climate report and a climate action plan submitted every fourth year.
- <https://unfccc.int/MA/Sweden>

United Kingdom

- The Climate Change Act 2008 underpins the UK's climate action, it includes an 80% reduction target by 2050 compared to 1990; five year carbon budgets; and an independent Committee on Climate Change. The UK are currently legislating to set a new target of net zero GHG emissions by 2050.
- The UK highlighted its climate actions including: the success of the Landfill Tax to reduce waste being sent to landfill; its program for low carbon generators' to incentivize investment in renewable energy by reducing exposure to fluctuating electricity prices; and its 2018 Road to Zero Strategy that sets out ambitious measures to drive deployment of zero emission vehicles, while reducing emissions from existing vehicles based on lessons learned. The UK further announced an end to the sale of all new petrol and diesel cars and vans by 2040.
- Alongside these policies and proposals, the Government will invest over £2.5 billion in low carbon innovation by 2021.
- https://unfccc.int/MA/United_Kingdom_of_Great_Britain_and_Northern_Ireland