

8th workshop of the facilitative sharing of views

Key messages shared by Parties during presentations

- **Chile (BUR3):**

Chile presented its third BUR as the first non-Annex I Party to do so, which was commended by several Parties. Chile showed improvements in the reporting to the Convention, especially in the area of GHG inventories by enhancing national data. These efforts helped the country to identify the main sources of emissions and the most cost-effective mitigation actions. Regarding the enhanced transparency framework (ETF), Chile indicated its intention to present the BTR before 2024. For that reason, the Party has been engaged actively in the preparation of more robust data and reporting. Chile encouraged other Parties to participate in the ICA process, as this will help them to be ready for the ETF. Chile also shared their experience in engaging different stakeholder to design and implement mitigation action; Chile has established public-private partnerships such as the program 'Huella Chile', which has great involvement of the private sector and helps implement social price of carbon. Chile has introduced green taxes, which correspond to a) the first sale of light vehicles according to their urban performance and NOx emissions; b) applied to stationary sources and taxes the emissions of SO₂, NO_x and MP local pollutants. These two taxes are expected to have significant, but indirect, co-benefits in GHG reduction. Lastly, c) a direct tax on CO₂ emissions of USD 5 a ton.

<https://unfccc.int/documents/185268>

- **Ghana (BUR2):**

In its presentation, Ghana shared that its ongoing efforts on mitigation resulted in an average 2 million tonnes of annual emission reductions during 2011-2017. In the energy sector, Ghana's renewable energy capacity increased from 2.5 to 42.5 MW in the past 4 years. The Party also mobilized USD 13.2 billion investments on natural gas infrastructure and thermal powerplants, which contributes towards Ghana's efforts in low-carbon electricity generation. Given that AFOLU is a net source of its GHG emissions, Ghana is taking actions to reduce GHG emissions in forestry sector and rolling out REDD+ programmes to reduce 10 million tonnes of emissions from cocoa landscapes.

<https://unfccc.int/documents/193159>

- **India (BUR2):**

India's emission intensity per GDP has reduced by 21% over the period of 2005-2014 and recent analysis indicates that the country is also likely to meet its 2020 emissions intensity reduction target. According to Climate Action Tracker, India's NDC is close to be in line with a 1.5°C pathway. India is also expanding its renewable energy capacity and it is actively involved in global initiatives working to accelerate clean energy innovation, such as the International Solar Alliance. Solar installed capacity in the country increased by about 12 times between 2014 and 2019 (up to over 31.7 GW in October 2019) and the share of non-fossil sources in installed capacity of electricity generation increased from 30.5 percent in 2015 to 37.1 percent in October 2019.

<https://unfccc.int/documents/192316>

- **Malaysia (BUR2):**
Malaysia presented its National climate change policy, which comprises 5-year national development plans, sectoral and economic policies. Among the different policies and plans presented, Malaysia highlighted the national renewable energy (RE) policy which aims to increase its RE in the fuel mix, the national transport master plan and the national forestry policy. Its ongoing mitigation efforts have contributed to estimated emission reduction of 29,328 Gg CO₂ eq in 2014, and its potential emission reduction of 10,656 Gg CO₂ eq in the energy sector and 5,076 Gg CO₂ in the waste sector in 2020. Malaysia also presented its plan to strengthen institutional arrangement by establishing a dedicated climate change center.
<https://unfccc.int/documents/182748>
- **Saudi Arabia (BUR1):**
Saudi Arabia presented its Vision 2030, adopted in 2016, which is the most innovative modernization and development plan in the country's history. Vision 2030 provides a road map for economic diversification with the aim of reducing Saudi Arabia's dependence on oil. Actions, plans and projects have generated mitigation co-benefits and contributed to the economic diversification include strengthening energy efficiency, expanding the Party's renewable energy capacity and using innovative Carbon Capture, Storage and Utilization techniques. The Party also attached great importance to the potential adverse impact of response measures on developing countries.
<https://unfccc.int/documents/65418>