
Agenda sub-item 3(a)

Note by the secretariat on the status of submission and review of national communications and biennial reports



United Nations
Climate Change Secretariat





As of 6 September 2023:

- 41 Eighth National Communications submitted
- 41 Fifth Biennial Reports submitted
- 39 Fifth Biennial Report CTF tables submitted
- 19 Reviews of Eighth National Communications and Fifth Biennial Reports conducted

- 28 Eighth National Communications submitted before due date
- 28 Fifth Biennial Reports submitted before due date
- 27 Fifth Biennial Report CTF tables submitted before due date

Agenda sub-item 3(b) Compilation and Synthesis of 5th Biennial Reports of Annex I Parties



United Nations
Climate Change Secretariat

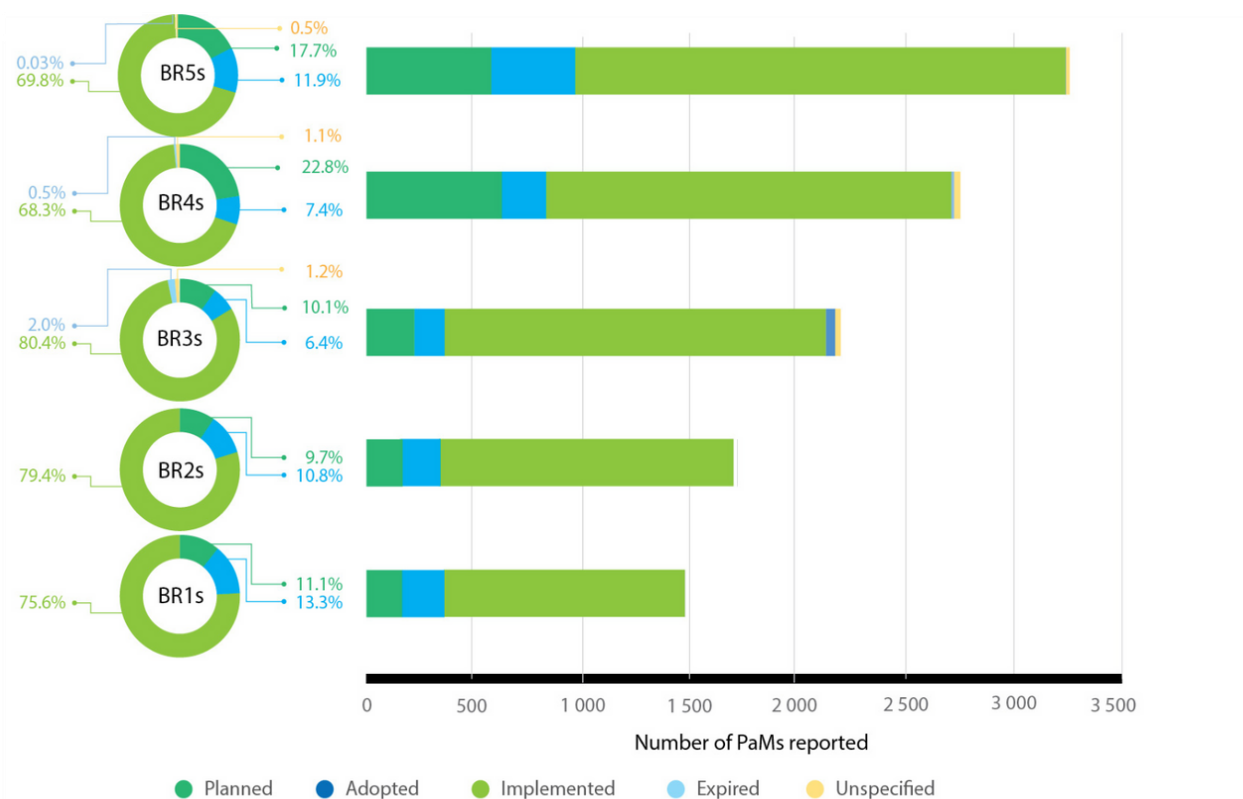




- **Most Annex I Parties have achieved their 2020 quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets**
- Australia, Belarus, the EU and its member States, Iceland, Japan, Liechtenstein, Monaco, New Zealand, Norway, the Russian Federation, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States of America demonstrated achievement of their 2020 targets
- Canada and Kazakhstan did not fully achieve 2020 targets

- **PaMs to address targets beyond 2020 and achieve transformation across major emitting sectors, particularly the energy sector**
- Research and development efforts focused on advancing new technologies (carbon capture, utilization and storage)
- Climate policies linked with economic recovery packages in response to socio-economic impacts caused by the pandemic

Shares of policies and measures reported in biennial reports, by status

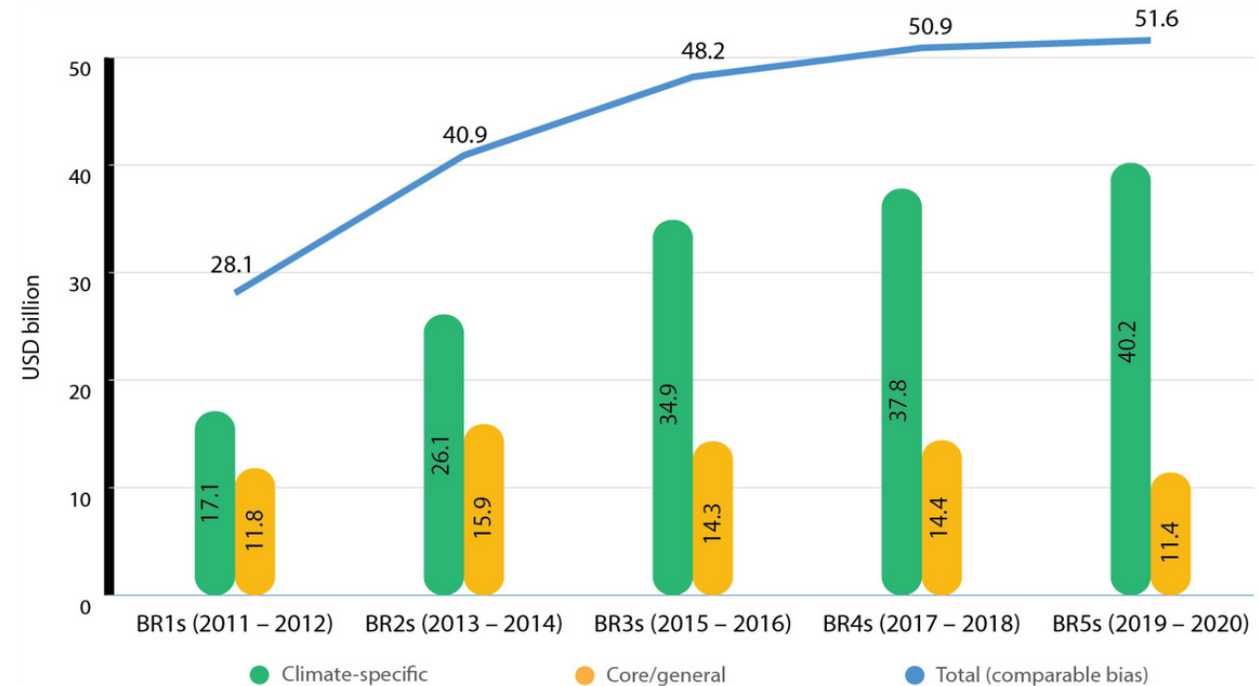


Historical and projected greenhouse gas emissions of Annex I Parties, w/o LULUCF, under the 'with measures' scenario

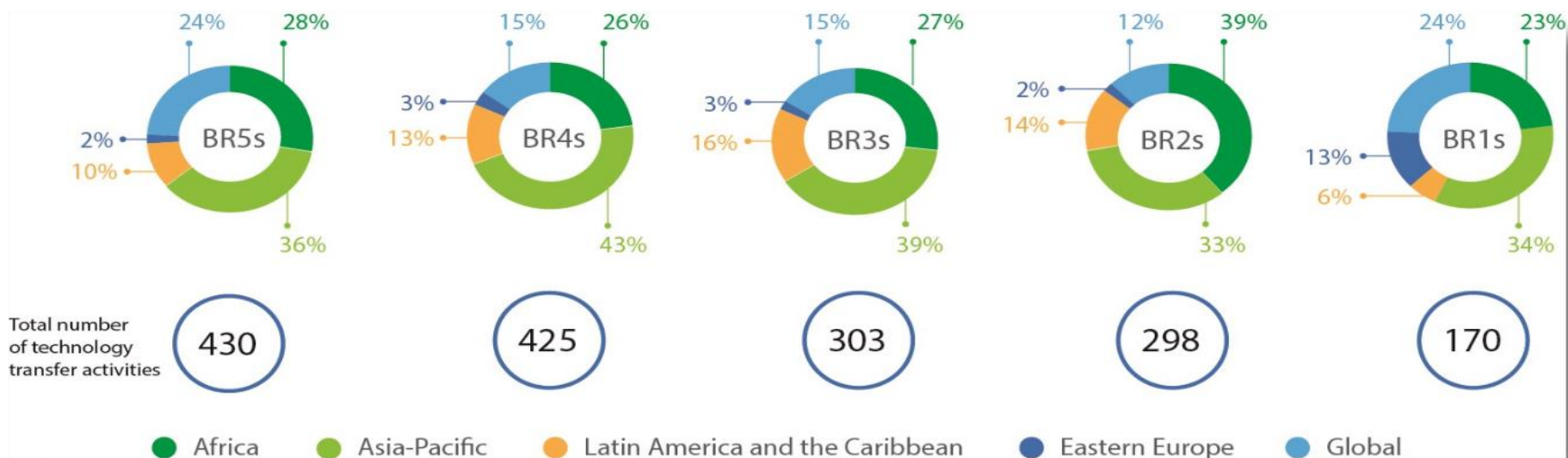


- **The reported PaMs may not be sufficient to meet the Paris Agreement goals**
- Total GHG emissions in 2030 are projected to remain nearly the same as 2020, noting impact of Covid-19 on 2020 historical emissions.
- Due to timing of submissions, not all impacts of post-2020 mitigation actions may be included in projections and therefore not fully taken into account in WEM scenarios.

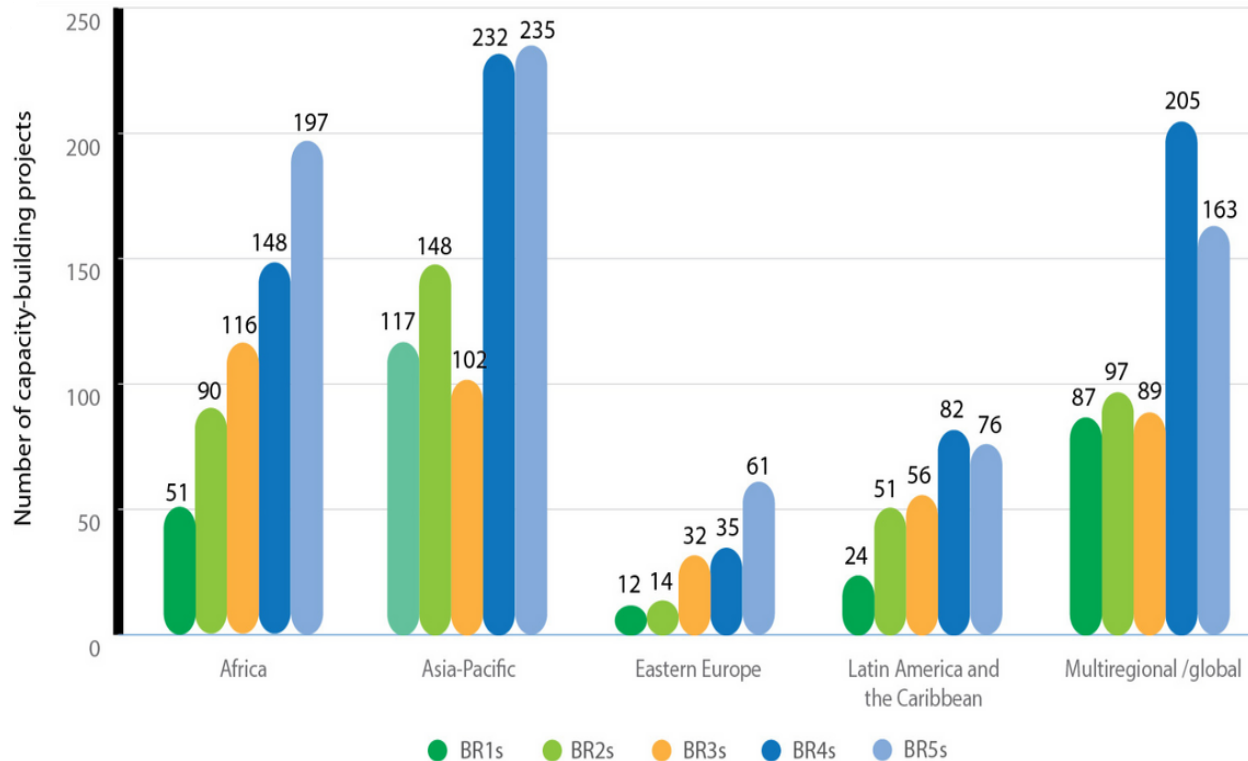
- **Climate finance continues to increase and there is progress in mobilizing climate finance from private sources**
- Increasing trend until 2016 has slowed, increasing by 5.7% in 2017-2018 and 1.4% in 2019-2020
- Some Parties reported that Covid-19 impacted their ability to provide or deliver climate finance in 2020
- Climate-specific support represents more than 75% of total support, growing by 6.3%



- **Technology development and transfer activities continue to increase, particularly deployment of mature mitigation technologies and R&D**
- Activities supporting mitigation accounted for 44% of total activities, decreasing compared to BR4s, while adaptation and cross-cutting activities increased
- Deploying and transferring mature technologies accounted for 60% of total activities



Capacity-building projects



- **Capacity-building activities for developing countries has increased**
- 732 capacity-building activities were reported in the BR5s, a 4% increase from BR4s
- Focus included developing climate resilient infrastructure and promoting green transformation in agriculture and forestry

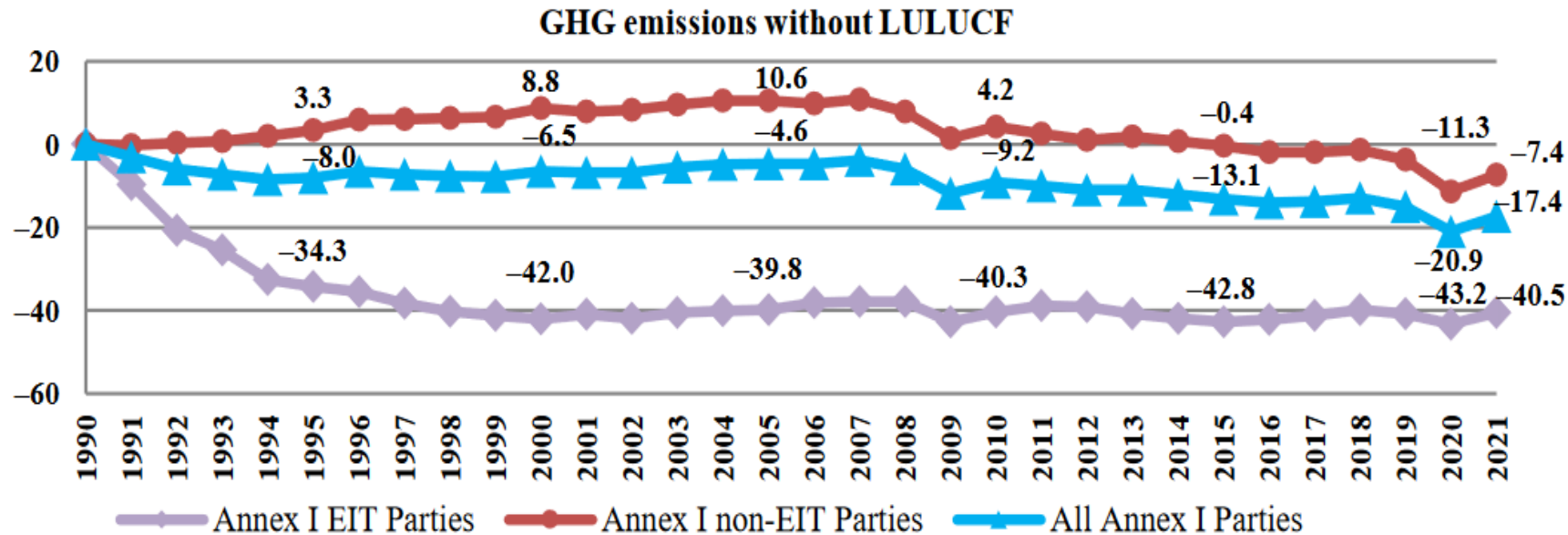
Agenda sub-item 3(c)
Note by the
secretariat on national
greenhouse gas
inventory data for the
period 1990–2021



United Nations
Climate Change Secretariat



Greenhouse gas emission trends



- Total aggregate GHG emissions without LULUCF for all Annex I Parties decreased by 17.4% in 1990-2021 and increased by 4.5% between 2020 and 2021
- Emissions of EIT Parties in 2021 were 40.5% lower compared to 1990; 4.8% higher compared to 2020
- Emissions of non-EIT Parties in 2021 were 7.4% lower compared to 1990; 4.4% higher compared to 2020