



Subsidiary Body for Implementation

**Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on its
sixtieth session, held in Bonn from 3 to 13 June 2024**

Addendum

**Summary reports on multilateral assessments at the sixtieth session of
the Subsidiary Body for Implementation**

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Abbreviations and acronyms

CCS	carbon dioxide capture and storage
CH ₄	methane
CO ₂	carbon dioxide
ESD	European Union effort-sharing decision
ESR	European Union effort-sharing regulation
ETS	emissions trading system
EU	European Union
EU ETS	European Union Emissions Trading System
GHG	greenhouse gas
IAR	international assessment and review
LULUCF	land use, land-use change and forestry
MA	multilateral assessment
MRV	measurement, reporting and verification
NDC	nationally determined contribution
PaMs	policies and measures
RES	renewable energy source(s)
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation

I. Background

1. The Conference of the Parties decided that developed country Parties should enhance the reporting in their national communications and submit biennial reports on their progress in achieving emission reductions. It established the IAR process under the SBI to promote comparability of developed country Parties' efforts.¹ According to the modalities and procedures for IAR,² MA is to be conducted for each developed country Party at a working group session of the SBI with the participation of all Parties. The aim of MA is to assess each Party's progress in implementation towards achieving emission reductions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target.
2. Each working group session is preceded by a three-month period of questions and answers. In the first month any Party may submit written questions to the Party being assessed, and the Party may respond to the questions within the remaining two months.
3. Summary reports for each of the 15 Parties assessed during SBI 60 are presented below. The reports are also available on the individual Party MA web pages on the UNFCCC website.³
4. In closing the MA working group session, the SBI Chair, Nabeel Munir (Pakistan), acknowledged the participants' readiness to learn from one another and share valuable experience; and the importance of expert review teams of biennial reports contributing to MRV expertise at the international level and national climate change experts building on their MRV skills and knowledge through the IAR process. He highlighted that MA and the overall IAR process act as catalysts for streamlining and advancing national efforts in reporting of climate data as well as raising government awareness of the significance of MRV under the UNFCCC. The Chair thanked all Parties and the secretariat for the successful working group session.

II. Summary reports on multilateral assessments at the sixtieth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

A. Austria

5. The fifth MA of Austria took place on 7 June 2024. Questions for Austria had been submitted in writing by the following delegations: Australia, Japan, New Zealand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and United States of America. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Austria and the Party's presentation can be found on the MA web page for Austria.⁴
6. The working group session was chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair, Gonzalo Guaiquil (Chile). Austria was represented by Simon Ellmauer-Klambauer from the Ministry for Climate Action, Environment, Energy, Mobility, Innovation and Technology, who delivered the pre-recorded presentation.
7. The representative made a statement summarizing Austria's achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target. As an EU member State, Austria was committed to contributing to the achievement of the joint EU quantified economy-wide emission reduction target of 20 per cent below the 1990 level by 2020. Austria had a national target for 2020 of reducing its emissions to 16 per cent below the 2005 level for sectors covered by the ESD. Austria met its 2020 commitment under the Convention through its contribution to achieving the joint EU target.
8. Under the Paris Agreement, as an EU member State Austria is committed to contributing to the achievement of the EU NDC target to reduce its GHG emissions by at least 55 per cent compared with the 1990 level by 2030. Austria's national target is to reduce

¹ Decision 1/CP.16, paras. 40 and 44.

² Decision 2/CP.17, annex II.

³ <https://unfccc.int/MA>.

⁴ <https://unfccc.int/MA/Austria>.

its GHG emissions from sectors covered by the ESR by 48 per cent compared with the 2005 level by 2030. Austria has set a long-term goal to achieve climate neutrality by 2040.

9. The Party's total GHG emissions excluding emissions and removals from LULUCF decreased by 6.5 per cent between 1990 and 2020,⁵ owing mainly to the implementation of an emissions trading system in the EU and PaMs aimed at increasing the share of RES in Austria. In addition, factors such as reduced disposal of organic waste to landfill and the adoption of more sustainable farming practices supported emission reductions in the waste and the agriculture sector respectively.

10. The representative presented key PaMs implemented for achieving Austria's 2020 target under the Convention, including the ETS and the ESD, renewable energy and energy efficiency legislation, CO₂ emission performance standards for cars and vans, and the EU CCS directive and clean air policy package.

11. This was followed by interventions and questions from Australia, Brazil, China, India, New Zealand, South Africa and the United Kingdom:

(a) Questions on targets concerned the Party's 2020 target in comparison with the requirements for emission reductions identified by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for developed countries;

(b) Questions on PaMs related to the national implementation plan for electric mobility, new policies in the transportation sector, successful projects supported by Austria's Climate and Energy Fund, best practices and challenges in engaging with the National Climate Change Committee, the share of renewable energy in Austria's total annual energy requirement, reducing emissions from waste incineration, challenges in phasing out use of fossil fuels for heating, and estimating the mitigation impacts of critical policies.

12. Austria provided responses to all the questions.⁶

B. Belarus

13. The third MA of Belarus took place on 7 June 2024. No questions for Belarus had been submitted in writing. The Party's presentation can be found on the MA web page for Belarus.⁷

14. The working group session was chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair. Belarus was represented by Aksana Melnikovich from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, who delivered the pre-recorded presentation.

15. The representative made a statement summarizing Belarus's achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target. Under the Convention Belarus committed to reducing its GHG emissions by 10 per cent below the 1990 level by 2020. Belarus met its 2020 commitment under the Convention.

16. Under the Paris Agreement Belarus adopted an unconditional target to reduce its GHG emissions, including those from LULUCF, by 35 per cent compared with the 1990 level by 2030. The NDC includes an economy-wide target to reduce GHG emissions, including those from LULUCF, by at least 40 per cent compared with the 1990 level by 2030, which is conditional upon receiving international financial resources.

17. The Party's total GHG emissions excluding emissions and removals from LULUCF decreased by 38.1 per cent between 1990 and 2020,⁸ owing mainly to factors such as the

⁵ Data sourced from the Party's 2023 GHG inventory submission, available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/627758>. The submitted fifth biennial report is based on the Party's 2022 GHG inventory submission, available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/461936>.

⁶ A recording of the questions and answers is available at https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB60_99866/agenda (00:25:39–00:44:05).

⁷ <https://unfccc.int/MA/Belarus>.

⁸ Data sourced from the Party's 2023 GHG inventory submission, available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/627794>. The submitted fifth biennial report is based on the Party's 2022 GHG inventory submission, available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/461954>.

economic downturn in the country following the disintegration of the Soviet Union in 1991, the development and use of nuclear and renewable energy, and increased energy efficiency and energy-saving measures in all sectors.

18. The representative presented key PaMs implemented for achieving Belarus's 2020 target under the Convention, such as increasing energy efficiency in all sectors, reducing fossil fuel consumption, expanding use of nuclear energy, installing additional renewable energy capacity and promoting electric transportation, increasing waste recycling, promoting regenerative agriculture and applying sustainable forestry management.

19. This was followed by interventions and questions from Brazil, China and Saudi Arabia. Questions on PaMs related to the additional measures in the LULUCF sector under the 'with additional measures' scenario, balancing economic growth with the need to reduce GHG emissions, efforts to implement public policies, and communication with and the role of civil society in implementing mitigation actions.

20. Belarus provided responses to all the questions.⁹

C. Cyprus

21. The fifth MA of Cyprus took place on 7 June 2024. Questions for Cyprus had been submitted in writing by the following delegations: Australia, New Zealand, United Kingdom and United States. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Cyprus and the Party's presentation can be found on the MA web page for Cyprus.¹⁰

22. The working group session was chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair. Cyprus was represented by Nicoletta Kythreotou from the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment. The pre-recorded presentation was delivered by Filippou Filippou from the same Ministry.

23. The representative made a statement summarizing Cyprus's achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target. As an EU member State, Cyprus was committed to contributing to the achievement of the joint EU quantified economy-wide emission reduction target of 20 per cent below the 1990 level by 2020. Cyprus had a national target for 2020 of reducing its emissions to 5 per cent below the 2005 level for sectors covered by the ESD. Cyprus met its 2020 commitment under the Convention through its contribution to achieving the joint EU target.

24. Under the Paris Agreement, as an EU member State Cyprus is committed to contributing to the achievement of the EU NDC target to reduce its GHG emissions by at least 55 per cent compared with the 1990 level by 2030. Cyprus's national target is to reduce its GHG emissions from sectors covered by the ESR by 32 per cent compared with the 2005 level by 2030. Cyprus has set a long-term goal to achieve climate neutrality by 2050.

25. The Party's total GHG emissions excluding emissions and removals from LULUCF increased by 52.6 per cent between 1990 and 2020,¹¹ owing mainly to factors such as economic growth, particularly in the tourism sector; population growth and improved living conditions and related increases in electricity demand; the number of privately owned vehicles; use of fluorinated gases as substitutes for ozone-depleting substances; and volume of waste production per capita.

26. The representative presented key PaMs implemented for achieving Cyprus's Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan (2021–2030), such as promoting use of RES (biomass, solar, wind), improving energy efficiency in residential, commercial and industrial buildings, introducing natural gas into the energy mix for electricity production and enhancing recovery of fluorinated gases.

⁹ A recording of the questions and answers is available at https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB60_99866/agenda (00:53:43–01:01:32).

¹⁰ <https://unfccc.int/MA/Cyprus>.

¹¹ Data sourced from the Party's 2023 GHG inventory submission (version 6), available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/627720>.

27. This was followed by interventions and questions from Brazil, China, India, Saudi Arabia, South Africa and the United Kingdom:

(a) Questions on GHG emissions and removals related to the drivers for the trends in 1990–2020;

(b) Questions on achieving targets related to additional, planned measures for and any expected challenges in achieving the 2050 climate-neutrality target;

(c) Questions on PaMs concerned examples of and challenges in implementing energy efficiency measures; the challenge of ensuring that the agriculture sector continues to contribute to mitigation while implementing adaptation measures to reduce the impact of climate change on food production systems; PaMs for increasing forest and woodland conservation areas; the share of RES in the total installed electricity capacity; and success factors in solar energy use, specifically for water heating in households.

28. Cyprus provided responses to all the questions.¹²

D. Czechia

29. The fifth MA of Czechia took place on 7 June 2024. Questions for Czechia had been submitted in writing by the following delegations: Australia, New Zealand, United Kingdom and United States. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Czechia and the Party's presentation can be found on the MA web page for Czechia.¹³

30. The working group session was chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair. Czechia was represented by Pavel Zamyslicky from the Ministry of the Environment, who delivered the pre-recorded presentation.

31. The representative made a statement summarizing Czechia's achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target. As an EU member State, Czechia was committed to contributing to the achievement of the joint EU quantified economy-wide emission reduction target of 20 per cent below the 1990 level by 2020. Czechia had a national target for 2020 of limiting its emission growth to 9 per cent above the 2005 level for sectors covered by the ESD. Czechia met its 2020 commitment under the Convention through its contribution to achieving the joint EU target.

32. Under the Paris Agreement, as an EU member State Czechia is committed to contributing to the achievement of the EU NDC target to reduce its GHG emissions by at least 55 per cent compared with the 1990 level by 2030. Czechia's national target is to reduce its GHG emissions from sectors covered by the ESR by 26 per cent compared with the 2005 level by 2030. Czechia has set an indicative long-term goal of reaching an emission level, including LULUCF, of 39 Mt CO₂ equivalent by 2050, which corresponds to an 80 per cent reduction compared with the 1990 emission level.

33. The Party's total GHG emissions excluding emissions and removals from LULUCF decreased by 43.1 per cent between 1990 and 2020,¹⁴ owing mainly to factors such as its economic transition from a planned to a market economy in 1990–1995, the global financial crisis in 2008, investment in environmental protection and energy efficiency, fuel switching from solid fuels to natural gas and increasing use of RES.

34. The representative presented key PaMs implemented through Czechia's Climate Protection Policy, adopted in 2017, such as decarbonizing the energy sector by phasing out use of coal by 2033, installing new solar photovoltaic and nuclear energy capacity, investing in energy infrastructure and storage capacity, ceasing landfilling of waste by 2030 and shifting to low-emission transportation.

¹² A recording of the questions and answers is available at https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB60_99866/agenda (01:13:09–01:25:33).

¹³ <https://unfccc.int/MA/Czechia>.

¹⁴ Data sourced from the Party's 2023 GHG inventory submission, available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/627951>. The submitted fifth biennial report is based on the Party's 2022 GHG inventory submission, available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/461886>.

35. This was followed by interventions and questions from Brazil, China, India, New Zealand, South Africa and the United Kingdom:

(a) Questions on GHG emissions and removals concerned the methodology used for preparing the 2050 projections and the contribution of Czechia's Rural Development Programme to reducing emissions in the agriculture sector;

(b) Questions on achieving targets related to the additional measures required to contribute to meeting the EU target of reducing its emissions by 55 per cent compared with the 1990 level by 2030;

(c) Questions on PaMs related to alternative energy sources to coal, the technology to be used in planned nuclear power installations, and the use and beneficiaries of grants received by the Party through the EU Just Transition Fund;

(d) Other questions concerned successful technology transfer projects facilitated, the national strategy for forecasting and mitigating climate impacts on the LULUCF sector, and investment in data acquisition for and modelling of climate change impacts.

36. Czechia provided responses to all the questions.¹⁵

E. Denmark

37. The fifth MA of Denmark took place on 7 June 2024. Questions for Denmark had been submitted in writing by the following delegations: Australia, Japan, New Zealand, United Kingdom and United States. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Denmark and the Party's presentation can be found on the MA web page for Denmark.¹⁶

38. The working group session was chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair. Denmark was represented by Maria Samuelsen from the Ministry of Climate, Energy and Utilities, who delivered the pre-recorded presentation.

39. The representative made a statement summarizing Denmark's achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target. As an EU member State, Denmark was committed to contributing to the achievement of the joint EU quantified economy-wide emission reduction target of 20 per cent below the 1990 level by 2020. Denmark had a national target for 2020 of reducing its emissions to 20 per cent below the 2005 level for sectors covered by the ESD. Denmark met its 2020 commitment under the Convention through its contribution to achieving the joint EU target.

40. Under the Paris Agreement, as an EU member State Denmark is committed to contributing to the achievement of the EU NDC target to reduce its GHG emissions by at least 55 per cent compared with the 1990 level by 2030. Denmark's national target is to reduce its GHG emissions from sectors covered by the ESR by 50 per cent compared with the 2005 level by 2030. The Danish Climate Act sets out national targets for reducing total GHG emissions by 50–54, 70 and 100 per cent (climate neutrality) compared with the 1990 level by 2025, 2030 and 2050 respectively.

41. The Party's total GHG emissions excluding emissions and removals from LULUCF decreased by 38.7 per cent between 1990 and 2020,¹⁷ owing mainly to factors such as the shift from use of coal to natural gas and biomass in the power sector, increased use of wind and solar power and district heating systems, and changes in structure and the level of production in industry.

42. The representative presented key PaMs implemented for achieving Denmark's 2020 target under the Convention, such as decoupling GHG emissions from economic growth by

¹⁵ A recording of the questions and answers is available at https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB60_99866/agenda (01:38:31–01:57:28).

¹⁶ <https://unfccc.int/MA/Denmark>.

¹⁷ Data sourced from the Party's 2023 GHG inventory submission, available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/627796>. The submitted fifth biennial report is based on the Party's 2022 GHG inventory submission, available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/461946>.

substituting fossil fuels for RES and increasing energy efficiency. The Danish Climate Act provides the policy framework for achieving the national targets for 2025, 2030 and 2050.

43. This was followed by interventions and questions from Brazil, India, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, the Sudan and the United Kingdom:

(a) Questions on achieving targets related to Denmark's 2020 emission target for sectors covered by the ESD and reasons for not using international credits to meet it;

(b) Questions on PaMs concerned lessons learned and good practices in developing the Danish Climate Act, the current status of and challenges encountered in developing CCS technology, decreasing emissions in the energy sector, adaptation in the agriculture sector, the impact of PaMs related to waste management and the circular economy on GHG emissions, use of biofuels in transportation, challenges in assessing the mitigation impacts of PaMs, the progress of the restoration and rewetting of peat soils, and the status of implementation of successful projects under the Danish Innovation Fund;

(c) Other questions related to climate finance provided to developing countries by Denmark and the delay in the submission of the eighth national communication.

44. Denmark provided responses to all the questions.¹⁸

F. Estonia

45. The fifth MA of Estonia took place on 7 June 2024. Questions for Estonia had been submitted in writing by the following delegations: Australia, New Zealand, United Kingdom and United States. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Estonia and the Party's presentation can be found on the MA web page for Estonia.¹⁹

46. The working group session was chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair. Estonia was represented by Laura Remmelgas from the Ministry of Climate. The pre-recorded presentation was delivered by Kristi Klaas from the same Ministry.

47. The representative made a statement summarizing Estonia's achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target. As an EU member State, Estonia was committed to contributing to the achievement of the joint EU quantified economy-wide emission reduction target of 20 per cent below the 1990 level by 2020. Estonia had a national target for 2020 of limiting its emission growth to 11 per cent above the 2005 level for sectors covered by the ESD. Estonia met its 2020 commitment under the Convention through its contribution to achieving the joint EU target.

48. Under the Paris Agreement, as an EU member State Estonia is committed to contributing to the achievement of the EU NDC target to reduce its GHG emissions by at least 55 per cent compared with the 1990 level by 2030. Estonia's national target is to reduce its GHG emissions from sectors covered by the ESR by 24 per cent compared with the 2005 level by 2030. Estonia is updating its target to include the long-term goal of achieving climate neutrality by 2050.

49. The Party's total GHG emissions excluding emissions and removals from LULUCF decreased by 71.7 per cent between 1990 and 2020,²⁰ owing mainly to factors such as structural changes in the energy sector following Estonia's transition from a planned to a market economy in the early 1990s, measures introduced pursuant to the EU directive on energy efficiency, and the increased share of renewable energy in the fuel mix.

50. The representative presented key PaMs to be implemented under Estonia's planned Climate Resilient Economy Act (including 2030 targets), such as achieving a 100 per cent

¹⁸ A recording of the questions and answers is available at https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB60_99866/agenda (02:14:16–02:31:30). Denmark provided some responses in writing after the MA, which are available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/639630>.

¹⁹ <https://unfccc.int/MA/Estonia>.

²⁰ Data sourced from the Party's 2023 GHG inventory submission, available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/627752>. The submitted fifth biennial report is based on the Party's 2022 GHG inventory submission, available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/614133>.

share of RES in electricity generation, increasing carbon storage in forests and carbon sequestration through reforestation, promoting use of electric vehicles, modernizing the public transport system and ensuring 100 per cent renewable fuel use for public transport by 2040, and promoting a circular economy.

51. This was followed by interventions and questions from Brazil, China, India, Saudi Arabia and the United Kingdom:

(a) Questions on GHG emissions and removals related to the change of the LULUCF sector from a carbon sink in 1990 to an emissions source in 2020, and the impact of shale oil production on GHG emissions;

(b) Questions on achieving targets concerned plans for offsetting LULUCF emissions in order to achieve climate neutrality by 2050;

(c) Questions on PaMs related to the impact of additional measures under the ‘with additional measures’ scenario, current and future financial mechanisms for supporting domestic climate action, increasing energy efficiency by replacing district with local heating systems, and challenges and successes in implementing the Environmental Charges Act and its impact on the transport sector.

52. Estonia provided responses to all the questions.²¹

G. France

53. The fifth MA of France took place on 7 June 2024. Questions for France had been submitted in writing by the following delegations: Australia, Japan, New Zealand, United Kingdom and United States. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by France and the Party’s presentation can be found on the MA web page for France.²²

54. The working group session was chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair. France was represented by Sophie Murlon from the Ministry of Ecological Transition, who delivered the pre-recorded presentation.

55. The representative made a statement summarizing France’s achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target. As an EU member State, France was committed to contributing to the achievement of the joint EU quantified economy-wide emission reduction target of 20 per cent below the 1990 level by 2020. France had a national target for 2020 of reducing its emissions to 14 per cent below the 2005 level for sectors covered by the ESD. France met its 2020 commitment under the Convention through its contribution to achieving the joint EU target.

56. Under the Paris Agreement, as an EU member State France is committed to contributing to the achievement of the EU NDC target to reduce its GHG emissions by at least 55 per cent compared with the 1990 level by 2030. France’s national target is to reduce its GHG emissions from sectors covered by the ESR by 47.5 per cent compared with the 2005 level by 2030. France has set a long-term goal to achieve climate neutrality by 2050.

57. The Party’s total GHG emissions excluding emissions and removals from LULUCF decreased by 27.8 per cent between 1990 and 2020,²³ owing mainly to factors such as, at the EU level, the implementation of the EU ETS, and, at the national level, the implementation of abatement measures in industry and buildings, the decarbonization of the energy system, reduced application of nitrogen fertilizer to agricultural soils and CH₄ recovery from landfills.

58. The representative presented key PaMs implemented for achieving France’s National Low-Carbon Strategy, adopted in 2015 and revised in 2020, such as scaling up the development and use of RES, promoting energy sufficiency and saving, promoting insulation of houses,

²¹ A recording of the questions and answers is available at https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB60_99869/agenda (00:15:51–00:39:58).

²² <https://unfccc.int/MA/France>.

²³ Data sourced from the Party’s 2023 GHG inventory submission, available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/627950>. The submitted fifth biennial report is based on the Party’s 2022 GHG inventory submission, available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/461810>.

shifting towards sustainable transport, accelerating change in production and consumption patterns towards a circular economy, accelerating installation of new nuclear facilities, promoting green industry and implementing plans and programmes to financially support the transition.

59. This was followed by interventions and questions from Australia, Brazil, the Republic of Korea, the United Kingdom and the United States on promoting the installation of charging infrastructure for electric vehicles, lessons learned in estimating the mitigation impacts of public policies and strategies, challenges in reporting achieved emission reductions, experience from and public reaction to banning short-haul domestic flights, and mitigation measures under the Climate and Resilience Law targeting behavioural change.

60. France provided responses to all the questions.²⁴

H. Germany

61. The fifth MA of Germany took place on 7 June 2024. Questions for Germany had been submitted in writing by the following delegations: Australia, Japan, New Zealand, United Kingdom and United States. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Germany and the Party's presentation can be found on the MA web page for Germany.²⁵

62. The working group session was chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair. Germany was represented by Ursula Fuentes Hutfilter from the Federal Foreign Office, who delivered the pre-recorded presentation.

63. The representative made a statement summarizing Germany's achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target. As an EU member State, Germany was committed to contributing to the achievement of the joint EU quantified economy-wide emission reduction target of 20 per cent below the 1990 level by 2020. Germany had a national target for 2020 of reducing its emissions to 14 per cent below the 2005 level for sectors covered by the ESD. Germany met its 2020 commitment under the Convention through its contribution to achieving the joint EU target.

64. Under the Paris Agreement, as an EU member State Germany is committed to contributing to the achievement of the EU NDC target to reduce its GHG emissions by at least 55 per cent compared with the 1990 level by 2030. Germany's national target is to reduce its GHG emissions from sectors covered by the ESR by 50 per cent compared with the 2005 level by 2030. Germany has set a long-term goal to achieve climate neutrality by 2045.

65. The Party's total GHG emissions excluding emissions and removals from LULUCF decreased by 41.6 per cent between 1990 and 2020,²⁶ owing mainly to factors such as the use of natural gas as a substitute for solid and liquid fuels, increased use of RES, emission reduction measures in industry, a decline in livestock population, reduced use of fertilizer and decreased landfilling of solid waste.

66. The representative presented key PaMs under Germany's Climate Action Programme 2023, such as expanding use of renewable energy, specifically by removing barriers to the further expansion of solar photovoltaic installations; establishing energy efficiency targets for primary and end-user energy consumption; revising building codes; introducing a renewable energy heating standard; and supporting electric mobility.

67. This was followed by interventions and questions from Australia, Brazil, Canada, India, the Republic of Korea, South Africa and the United Kingdom on PaMs, which concerned the impact of reducing coal use and transitioning to renewables on employment opportunities; public consultation on Germany's long-term climate strategy; challenges and lessons learned in electrifying the country's rail networks; addressing overlap among PaMs; challenges in and plans for improvement of estimating the mitigation impact of PaMs; energy efficiency measures in

²⁴ A recording of the questions and answers is available at https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB60_99869/agenda (00:53:40–01:06:52).

²⁵ <https://unfccc.int/MA/Germany>.

²⁶ Data sourced from the Party's 2023 GHG inventory submission, available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/627938>. The submitted fifth biennial report is based on the Party's 2022 GHG inventory submission, available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/461716>.

industry and their contribution to energy savings; research and development of hydrogen technologies for CO₂ removal; public policies for phasing out use of internal combustion engines in the automotive sector; and mitigation measures targeting the buildings and transport sectors.

68. Germany provided responses to all the questions.²⁷

I. Greece

69. The fifth MA of Greece took place on 7 June 2024. Questions for Greece had been submitted in writing by the following delegations: Australia, New Zealand, United Kingdom and United States. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Greece and the Party's presentation can be found on the MA web page for Greece.²⁸

70. The working group session was chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair. Greece was represented by Artemis Gryllia from the Ministry of the Environment and Energy. The pre-recorded presentation was delivered by Dimitris Niavis from the same Ministry.

71. The representative made a statement summarizing Greece's achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target. As an EU member State, Greece was committed to contributing to the achievement of the joint EU quantified economy-wide emission reduction target of 20 per cent below the 1990 level by 2020. Greece had a national target for 2020 of reducing its emissions to 4 per cent below the 2005 level for sectors covered by the ESD. Greece met its 2020 commitment under the Convention through its contribution to achieving the joint EU target.

72. Under the Paris Agreement, as an EU member State Greece is committed to contributing to the achievement of the EU NDC target to reduce its GHG emissions by at least 55 per cent compared with the 1990 level by 2030. Greece's national target is to reduce its GHG emissions from sectors covered by the ESR by 22.7 per cent compared with the 2005 level by 2030. Greece has set a long-term goal to achieve climate neutrality by 2050.

73. The Party's total GHG emissions excluding emissions and removals from LULUCF decreased by 27.4 per cent between 1990 and 2020,²⁹ owing mainly to factors such as the global economic recession in 2008 and the introduction of RES and energy efficiency measures in the energy sector.

74. The representative presented key PaMs implemented for achieving Greece's Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan (2021–2030), such as increasing the share of RES in energy consumption, reducing final energy consumption, installing additional solar photovoltaic and wind power capacity and phasing out use of lignite in electricity production.

75. This was followed by interventions and questions from Australia, Brazil, China, India, South Africa and the United Kingdom:

(a) Questions on GHG emissions and removals related to the role of reforestation and afforestation as carbon sinks;

(b) Questions on achieving the 2030 target concerned comparison with the 2030 projections;

(c) Questions on PaMs related to engaging stakeholders in developing and implementing national strategies, reducing hydrofluorocarbon emissions, and challenges and best practices in implementing mitigation and adaptation measures in the agriculture sector.

76. Greece provided responses to all the questions.³⁰

²⁷ A recording of the questions and answers is available at https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB60_99869/agenda (01:21:55–01:38:01).

²⁸ <https://unfccc.int/MA/Greece>.

²⁹ Data sourced from the Party's 2023 GHG inventory submission, available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/627769>. The submitted fifth biennial report is based on the Party's 2022 GHG inventory submission, available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/613728>.

³⁰ A recording of the questions and answers is available at https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB60_99866/agenda (02:44:15–03:07:23).

J. Italy

77. The fifth MA of Italy took place on 7 June 2024. Questions for Italy had been submitted in writing by the following delegations: Australia, Japan, New Zealand, United Kingdom and United States. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Italy and the Party's presentation can be found on the MA web page for Italy.³¹

78. The working group session was chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair. Italy was represented by Federica Fricano from the Ministry of the Environment and Energy Security, who delivered the pre-recorded presentation.

79. The representative made a statement summarizing Italy's achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target. As an EU member State, Italy was committed to contributing to the achievement of the joint EU quantified economy-wide emission reduction target of 20 per cent below the 1990 level by 2020. Italy had a national target for 2020 of reducing its emissions to 13 per cent below the 2005 level for sectors covered by the ESD. Italy met its 2020 commitment under the Convention through its contribution to achieving the joint EU target.

80. Under the Paris Agreement, as an EU member State Italy is committed to contributing to the achievement of the EU NDC target to reduce its GHG emissions by at least 55 per cent compared with the 1990 level by 2030. Italy's national target is to reduce its GHG emissions from sectors covered by the ESR by 43.7 per cent compared with the 2005 level by 2030. Italy has set a long-term goal to achieve climate neutrality by 2050.

81. The Party's total GHG emissions excluding emissions and removals from LULUCF decreased by 26.2 per cent between 1990 and 2020,³² owing mainly to factors such as the economic recession in 2009–2010, policies adopted at the European and national level for increasing use of RES for energy production, the shift from use of oil to lower-carbon fuels (natural gas) for energy production, and the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic.

82. The representative presented key PaMs from Italy's Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan (2021–2030), updated in 2024, such as promoting and sustaining use of RES, increasing energy end-use efficiency, promoting use of biofuels and other low-emission fuels and promoting intermodality in the transport sector.

83. This was followed by interventions and questions from Brazil, China, New Zealand and the United Kingdom:

(a) Questions on PaMs related to engaging local communities in the installation of new renewable energy plants, the difference between installed renewable energy capacity and associated gross energy production, measures for increasing energy production from RES, and key PaMs in the transport sector;

(b) Other questions were on national policies for identifying the needs and priorities of developing countries for developing endogenous capacities and technologies.

84. Italy provided responses to all the questions.³³

K. Malta

85. The fifth MA of Malta took place on 8 June 2024. Questions for Malta had been submitted in writing by the following delegations: Australia, New Zealand, United Kingdom and United States. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Malta and the Party's presentation can be found on the MA web page for Malta.³⁴

³¹ <https://unfccc.int/MA/Italy>.

³² Data sourced from the Party's 2023 GHG inventory submission, available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/627706>. The submitted fifth biennial report is based on the Party's 2022 GHG inventory submission, available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/461710>.

³³ A recording of the questions and answers is available at https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB60_99866/agenda (01:55:08–02:07:16).

³⁴ <https://unfccc.int/MA/Malta>.

86. The working group session was chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair. Malta was represented by David Muscat from the Ministry for the Environment, Energy and Regeneration. The pre-recorded presentation was delivered by Nicole Galea from the same Ministry.

87. The representative made a statement summarizing Malta's achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target. As an EU member State, Malta was committed to contributing to the achievement of the joint EU quantified economy-wide emission reduction target of 20 per cent below the 1990 level by 2020. Malta had a national target for 2020 of limiting its emission growth to 5 per cent above the 2005 level for sectors covered by the ESD. Malta met its 2020 commitment under the Convention through its contribution to achieving the joint EU target.

88. Under the Paris Agreement, as an EU member State Malta is committed to contributing to the achievement of the EU NDC target to reduce its GHG emissions by at least 55 per cent compared with the 1990 level by 2030. Malta's national target is to reduce its GHG emissions from sectors covered by the ESR by 19 per cent compared with the 2005 level by 2030.

89. The Party's total GHG emissions excluding emissions and removals from LULUCF decreased by 19.6 per cent between 1990 and 2020,³⁵ owing mainly to factors such as changes in power generation, including switching from heavy fuel oil to gas and importing electricity after the establishment of a connection with the European electricity grid.

90. The representative presented key PaMs from Malta's draft National Energy and Climate Plan, published in 2023, such as promoting renewable energy development through feed-in tariff schemes and grant schemes for solar photovoltaic installations, constructing an offshore renewable energy plant, installing large-scale battery storage capacities and promoting domestic battery storage through grant schemes, enhancing electricity interconnections by installing an additional interconnector to the European grid, continued planning for construction of a hydrogen-ready pipeline, electrifying the public transport fleet and promoting e-bikes, investing in public transport services and infrastructure to incentivize a modal shift to low-emission transportation, implementing energy efficiency schemes and minimum energy performance requirements for buildings, upgrading waste management facilities and practices, and recovering gas from landfills.

91. This was followed by interventions and questions from India, South Africa and the United Kingdom on the status of implementation of Malta's Climate Action Act, and PaMs for promoting installation of solar photovoltaic systems in the residential sector and for managing energy demand.

92. Malta provided responses to all the questions.³⁶

L. New Zealand

93. The fifth MA of New Zealand took place on 8 June 2024. Questions for New Zealand had been submitted in writing by the following delegations: Australia, EU, Japan, United Kingdom and United States. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by New Zealand and the Party's presentation can be found on the MA web page for New Zealand.³⁷

94. The working group session was chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair. New Zealand was represented by Kay Harrison from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. The pre-recorded presentation and responses to oral questions were delivered by Jacqui Ruesga from the Ministry for the Environment with support from New Zealand officials.

³⁵ Data sourced from the Party's 2023 GHG inventory submission, available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/627593>. The submitted fifth biennial report is based on the Party's 2022 GHG inventory submission, available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/614132>.

³⁶ A recording of the questions and answers is available at https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB60_100027/agenda (00:16:10–00:20:51).

³⁷ https://unfccc.int/MA/New_Zealand.

95. The representative made a statement summarizing New Zealand's achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target. New Zealand committed to reducing its GHG emissions by 5 per cent below the 1990 level between 1 January 2013 and 31 December 2020 (its 2020 target). New Zealand achieved its 2020 target under the Convention through the contribution of forestry activities and use of units from market-based mechanisms.

96. Under the Paris Agreement New Zealand is committed to the achievement of its NDC target to reduce its net GHG emissions to 50 per cent below the 2005 level of gross emissions by 2030. This corresponds to a 41 per cent reduction when using a multi-year emission budget starting from New Zealand's 2020 emission target and gross emission estimates for 2005, as outlined in New Zealand's GHG inventory for 1990–2019. New Zealand has set a long-term goal to achieve net zero emissions for all GHG emissions other than biogenic CH₄ by 2050. For biogenic CH₄, New Zealand has set targets of reducing the emissions by 10 per cent below the 2017 level by 2030 and by 24–47 per cent below the 2017 level by 2050.

97. The Party's total GHG emissions excluding emissions and removals from LULUCF increased by 19.5 per cent between 1990 and 2020,³⁸ owing mainly to factors such as increased use of road transport and increases in the dairy cattle population in the agriculture sector. Over that period New Zealand experienced significant growth in population (by 50 per cent) and gross domestic product (by 127 per cent).

98. The representative presented New Zealand's Climate Change Response Act (2002), which sets out New Zealand's domestic emission reduction targets as well as its Zero Carbon Framework for achieving them. The Framework is used by New Zealand in developing and implementing clear and stable climate change policies that contribute to global efforts to limit global temperature rise to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels and allow New Zealand to prepare for, and adapt to, the effects of climate change. New Zealand's key PaMs and commitments include doubling its renewable energy capacity, providing national direction on addressing emissions from industrial process heat, reducing emissions from organic waste, delivering a comprehensive nationwide network of 10,000 electric vehicle chargers, continuing clean car standards, implementing mandatory climate-related financial disclosures, putting a price on agricultural emissions by no later than 2030, investing in mitigation research in the agriculture sector and supporting afforestation.

99. This was followed by interventions and questions from Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Germany, the EU, the Netherlands (Kingdom of the), the Marshall Islands, South Africa, the United Kingdom, the United States and Vanuatu:

(a) Questions on GHG emissions and removals related to the introduction of satellite, ground and airborne measurements of atmospheric CO₂, and the methodological differences between and best practices for accounting for emissions from LULUCF under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol;

(b) Questions on achieving targets related to New Zealand's experience of meeting its 2020 emission reduction target and how this informed its targets for biogenic CH₄, and the role of the New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme in achieving the country's 2020 target and the intention to extend the scope of activities under the Scheme for achieving its post-2020 targets;

(c) Questions on PaMs concerned the planning of the interdepartmental executive board for mitigation policies and its relationship with the national Climate Change Commission, New Zealand's intention to expand its oil and gas production, plans for and experience of measures related to pricing agricultural emissions and the anticipated mitigation impact thereof, the Party's experience of implementing its first emission reduction plan, promoting the interests of Indigenous Peoples in relation to climate action and obligations under the Treaty of Waitangi, challenges in and solutions for decarbonizing heavy-duty transport and the freight sector, and experience of the mandatory climate-related financial disclosures and the impact on mitigation.

³⁸ Data sourced from the Party's 2023 GHG inventory submission, available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/628428>. The submitted fifth biennial report is based on the Party's 2022 GHG inventory submission, available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/461877>.

100. New Zealand provided responses to all the questions.³⁹

M. Romania

101. The fifth MA of Romania took place on 8 June 2024. Questions for Romania had been submitted in writing by the following delegations: Australia, New Zealand, United Kingdom and United States. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Romania and the Party's presentation can be found on the MA web page for Romania.⁴⁰

102. The working group session was chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair. Romania was represented by Nicoleta Datcu from the Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forests. The pre-recorded presentation was delivered by Sorin Ionut Banciu from the same Ministry.

103. The representative made a statement summarizing Romania's achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target. As an EU member State, Romania was committed to contributing to the achievement of the joint EU quantified economy-wide emission reduction target of 20 per cent below the 1990 level by 2020. Romania had a national target for 2020 of limiting its emission growth to 19 per cent above the 2005 level for sectors covered by the ESD. Romania met its 2020 commitment under the Convention through its contribution to achieving the joint EU target.

104. Under the Paris Agreement, as an EU member State Romania is committed to contributing to the achievement of the EU NDC target to reduce its GHG emissions by at least 55 per cent compared with the 1990 level by 2030. Romania's national target is to reduce its GHG emissions from sectors covered by the ESR by 12.7 per cent compared with the 2005 level by 2030. Romania has set a long-term goal to achieve climate neutrality by 2050.

105. The Party's total GHG emissions excluding emissions and removals from LULUCF decreased by 56.7 per cent between 1990 and 2020,⁴¹ owing mainly to factors such as its transition to a market-based economy, a reduction in coal use for power generation and in outputs from the metal and chemical industries, the introduction of abatement technologies in gas production, the establishment of nuclear power and hydroelectric plants, and declines in livestock population and crop production.

106. The representative presented key PaMs in Romania's National Energy and Climate Plan (2021–2030), which is undergoing strategic environmental assessment. Such PaMs include increasing the share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption, improving energy efficiency, gradually decommissioning coal and lignite-fired power plants, increasing the share of hybrid, plug-in hybrid and electric vehicles in the fleet, increasing the share of heat pumps and solar thermal collectors in heating systems, electrifying the industry sector, implementing sustainable livestock management, reducing LULUCF emissions through forest fire management, and improving waste management by prioritizing waste reduction, reuse and recycling.

107. This was followed by interventions and questions from Brazil, India and the United Kingdom:

(a) Questions on GHG emissions and removals related to the national institutional arrangements for ensuring the performance of GHG inventory experts and the continuous improvement of activity data and emission factors;

(b) Questions on PaMs related to reducing fugitive emissions in the energy sector, and experience with promoting rail transport as a means of decarbonizing the transport sector.

³⁹ A recording of the questions and answers is available at https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB60_100027/agenda (00:35:34–01:07:57).

⁴⁰ <https://unfccc.int/MA/Romania>.

⁴¹ Data sourced from the Party's 2023 GHG inventory submission, available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/627660>. The submitted fifth biennial report is based on the Party's 2022 GHG inventory submission, available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/461884>.

108. Romania provided responses to all the questions.⁴²

N. Russian Federation

109. The fifth MA of the Russian Federation took place on 8 June 2024. No questions for the Russian Federation had been submitted in writing. The Party's presentation can be found on the MA web page for the Russian Federation.⁴³

110. The working group session was chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair. The Russian Federation was represented by Aleksandr Nakhutin from the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment, who delivered the presentation.

111. The representative made a statement summarizing the Russian Federation's achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target. Under the Convention the Russian Federation had a national target for 2020 of reducing its GHG emissions by 25 per cent below the 1990 level. The Russian Federation met its 2020 target under the Convention.

112. Under the Paris Agreement the Russian Federation is committed to achieving its NDC target to reduce its GHG emissions by 30 per cent compared with the 1990 level by 2030. The renewed Climate Doctrine of the Russian Federation contains a provision on the possibility of achieving carbon neutrality by 2060 taking into account national interests and priorities for socioeconomic development.

113. The Party's total GHG emissions excluding emissions and removals from LULUCF decreased by 35.1 per cent between 1990 and 2020,⁴⁴ owing mainly to factors such as the restructuring of the national economy, improvements in energy efficiency and changes in the fuel mix.

114. The representative presented key PaMs for achieving the Russian Federation's long-term climate targets, such as the renewed Climate Doctrine of the Russian Federation (approved in 2023), which serves as the basis for climate policy development and implementation, as well as the Strategy for Socioeconomic Development of the Russian Federation with Low Greenhouse Gas Emissions until 2050 (approved in 2021), which defines relevant targets, describes economy-wide and sectoral mitigation measures and sets out a mechanism for monitoring implementation.

115. This was followed by interventions and questions from Brazil, South Africa and the Sudan:

(a) Questions on GHG emissions and removals related to the national strategy for acquiring activity data and emission factors for the agriculture and forestry sectors;

(b) Questions on PaMs related to reducing emissions from solid waste and lessons learned from implementing the 2009 Climate Doctrine.

116. The Russian Federation provided responses to all the questions.⁴⁵

O. Sweden

117. The fifth MA of Sweden took place on 8 June 2024. Questions for Sweden had been submitted in writing by the following delegations: Australia, New Zealand, United Kingdom

⁴² A recording of the questions and answers is available at https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB60_100027/agenda (01:25:23–01:39:18).

⁴³ https://unfccc.int/MA/Russian_Federation.

⁴⁴ Data sourced from the Party's 2023 GHG inventory submission, available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/631716>. The submitted fifth biennial report is based on the Party's 2022 GHG inventory submission, available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/461969>.

⁴⁵ A recording of the questions and answers is available at https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB60_100027/agenda (02:03:14–02:12:43).

and United States. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Sweden and the Party's presentation can be found on the MA web page for Sweden.⁴⁶

118. The working group session was chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair. Sweden was represented by Marta Berglund from the Ministry of Climate and Enterprise. The pre-recorded presentation was delivered by Mattias Frumerie from the same Ministry.

119. The representative made a statement summarizing Sweden's achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target. As an EU member State, Sweden was committed to contributing to the achievement of the joint EU quantified economy-wide emission reduction target of 20 per cent below the 1990 level by 2020. Sweden had a national target for 2020 of reducing its emissions to 17 per cent below the 2005 level for sectors covered by the ESD. Sweden met its 2020 commitment under the Convention through its contribution to achieving the joint EU target.

120. Under the Paris Agreement, as an EU member State Sweden is committed to contributing to the achievement of the EU NDC target to reduce its GHG emissions by at least 55 per cent compared with the 1990 level by 2030. Sweden's national target is to reduce its GHG emissions from sectors covered by the ESR by 50 per cent compared with the 2005 level by 2030. Furthermore, Sweden has committed to a more ambitious domestic target of reducing emissions under the ESR by 63 per cent compared with the 1990 level by 2030. Sweden has set a long-term goal to achieve climate neutrality by 2045 and negative emissions thereafter.

121. The Party's total GHG emissions excluding emissions and removals from LULUCF decreased by 35.3 per cent between 1990 and 2020,⁴⁷ owing mainly to factors such as the transition from oil-fuelled heating in residential and commercial properties to use of electricity (heat pumps) and district heating (using an increasing share of biofuels over time); fluctuations in the production levels of manufacturing industries, such as iron and steel, depending on their economic development; decreased landfilling of waste; and increased use of biofuels in industry and district heating.

122. The representative presented key PaMs implemented for achieving Sweden's 2020 target under the Convention, such as a CO₂ tax, banning landfill sites in order to reduce CH₄ emissions, expanding green electricity through certification schemes, developing a public support scheme for green investment, and reducing use of fossil fuels through quota obligations. More recent climate policies include a CO₂-based vehicle tax with tax exemption for environmentally friendly vehicles, funding support for cost-efficient local and regional climate investments, reducing emissions from processing industries, extending public financial support for charging infrastructure for electric vehicles, introducing public financial support for rewetting drained wetlands, expanding fossil-free electricity production and making grid improvements to support rapid electrification.

123. This was followed by interventions and questions from Australia, Brazil, India, Kenya, New Zealand and the United Kingdom on challenges in and solutions for promoting use of electric vehicles, measures for phasing out internal combustion engine vehicles that target the demand as well as the supply side, plans for transition to the new ETS 2, the importance of nuclear installations in relation to the target of 100 per cent renewable electricity production, the support scheme for bioenergy with CCS, assessing mitigation impacts of PaMs in the agriculture sector and effective mitigation measures in the LULUCF sector.

124. Sweden provided responses to all the questions.⁴⁸

⁴⁶ <https://unfccc.int/MA/Sweden>.

⁴⁷ Data sourced from the Party's 2023 GHG inventory submission, available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/627666>. The submitted fifth biennial report is based on the Party's 2022 GHG inventory submission, available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/461782>.

⁴⁸ A recording of the questions and answers is available at https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB60_100027/agenda (02:23:01–02:39:43).