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Subsidiary Body for Implementation

Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on its sixty-first session, held in Baku from 11 to 16 November 2024

Addendum

Summary reports on multilateral assessments at the sixty-first session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

Contents

Abbreviations and acronyms

BR	biennial report
CCS	carbon dioxide capture and storage
CO_2	carbon dioxide
ESD	European Union effort-sharing decision
ESR	European Union effort-sharing regulation
ETS	emissions trading scheme
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
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 BRs 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 14 Parties assessed during SBI 61 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), congratulated the participants on the successful completion of the third MA working group session of the fifth and final cycle of the IAR process and highlighted their readiness to learn from one another and share valuable experience. Noting the developed country Parties' presentations on progress in achieving their quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets, including success stories and challenges in implementing mitigation policies, the Chair emphasized the importance of long-term goals, such as for carbon neutrality or net zero emissions by 2050, in guiding decision-making on climate policy. The Chair thanked all Parties and the secretariat for the successful working group session.

II. Summary reports on multilateral assessments at the sixty-first session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

A. Australia

5. The fifth MA of Australia took place on 15 November 2024. Questions for Australia had been submitted in writing by the following delegations: Canada, 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 Australia and the Party's pre-recorded presentation can be found on the MA web page for Australia.[4]

6. The working group session was chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair, Gonzalo Guaiquil (Chile). Australia was represented by David Higgins, who delivered the opening statement, while the pre-recorded presentation was delivered by Aaron Kirby, both from the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water.

7. The representative made a statement summarizing Australia's achievement of its 2020 quantified economy-wide emission reduction target. Australia met its commitment under the Convention to reduce its GHG emissions by 5 per cent below the 2000 level by 2020, including emissions and removals from LULUCF. Its cumulative net GHG emissions were 9 per cent less than its 2020 target's emissions budget, and in point-in-time terms, Australia's net GHG emissions in 2020 were 9.8 per cent below the 2000 level.[5]

[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/Australia.
[5] Data sourced from the Party's BR5, chapter 2, available at https://unfccc.int/documents/624717/, which is based on the Party's 2022 GHG inventory submission, available at https://unfccc.int/documents/478998.

8. Under the Paris Agreement Australia is committed to reducing its GHG emissions by 43 per cent below the 2005 level by 2030 and reaching net zero emissions by 2050. These targets are enshrined in national legislation.

9. The Party's total GHG emissions including emissions and removals from LULUCF decreased by 22.1 and 9.8 per cent in 1990–2020[6] and 2000–2020[7] respectively. These changes reflected long- and short-term factors. Long-term downward pressures on emissions included changes in the electricity generation mix (including strong growth in use of RES), increased methane capture in the energy and waste sectors and the LULUCF sector changing from a net source to a net sink as a result of, inter alia, reduced land clearing, increased forest cover due to plantations, and natural regeneration. Short-term downward pressures on emissions included the impacts of drought on the agriculture sector and the impacts of the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic on the transport sector in the first three months of the pandemic.

10. Key PaMs reported by Australia include the Climate Change Act 2022, which sets out Australia's GHG emission targets in legislation; the Safeguard Mechanism, a government emission reduction policy targeting facilities in the country that emit more than 100,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent annually; the comprehensive National Electric Vehicle Strategy; and climate reporting standards for large publicly listed companies and financial institutions. The Capacity Investment Scheme and Rewiring the Nation programme are aimed at accelerating investment in renewable energy generation and storage by decreasing the financial risk for investors with the target of achieving an 82 per cent share of renewable energy in power generation across major electricity grids by 2030.

11. This was followed by interventions and questions from Austria, Brazil, Canada, China, Czechia, the EU, India, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand and the United Kingdom:

(a) Questions on GHG emissions and removals related to the increase in fugitive emissions from fuel use in the energy sector;

(b) Questions on PaMs and the uptake of emission reduction technologies for achieving 2030 targets related to decreasing emissions from fuel combustion in stationary energy sources, the shift to renewable energy production in South Australia and its co-benefits, progress in developing the 2024 National Hydrogen Strategy, including Indigenous Peoples' voices in climate policymaking, and the link between the wildfire management strategy and carbon markets and the reduction of emissions from the agriculture sector;

(c) Other questions related to the national adaptation plan and the climate reporting standards for large companies and financial institutions.

12. Australia provided responses to all the questions[8] and provided additional information subsequently in written format.[9]

B. Belgium

13. The fifth MA of Belgium took place on 15 November 2024. Questions for Belgium had been submitted in writing by the following delegations: Australia, Canada, New Zealand, United Kingdom and United States. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Belgium and the Party's pre-recorded presentation can be found on the MA web page for Belgium.[10]

[6] Data sourced from the Party's BR5 common tabular reporting tables (1s1 and 1s3), available at https://unfccc.int/documents/624718.

[7] Data sourced from the Party's BR5, chapters 2 and 3, available at https://unfccc.int/documents/624717/.

[8] A recording of the questions and answers is available at https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/COP29_101774 (00:20:31–00:52:21).

[9] The written response is available at https://unfccc.int/documents/645022.

[10] https://unfccc.int/MA/Belgium.

14. The working group session was chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair. Belgium was represented by Peter Wittoeck from the Federal Public Service Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment, who delivered the opening statement and the pre-recorded presentation.

15. The representative made a statement summarizing Belgium's achievement of its 2020 quantified economy-wide emission reduction target. As an EU member State Belgium 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. Belgium had a national target of reducing its emissions by 15 per cent below the 2005 level by 2020 for sectors covered by the ESD. Belgium met its 2020 commitment under the Convention through its contribution to achieving the joint EU target.

16. Under the Paris Agreement, as an EU member State Belgium 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. Belgium's national target is to reduce its GHG emissions from sectors covered by the ESR by 47 per cent compared with the 2005 level by 2030. Belgium subscribes to the EU's long-term target of achieving climate neutrality by 2050, as included in the European Climate Law.

17. The Party's total GHG emissions excluding emissions and removals from LULUCF decreased by 26.4 per cent between 1990 and 2020,[11] owing mainly to factors such as the use of natural gas in place of solid fuels, increased energy efficiency, the increased use of RES in electricity production and manufacturing industries, and the closure of highly energy intensive industrial plants.

18. The representative presented key PaMs implemented for achieving Belgium's 2020 target under the Convention, including the EU ETS and the ESD, renewable energy and energy efficiency legislation, the fluorinated gas action plan, the ecodesign initiative for promoting energy-efficient electrical appliances, the clean power for transport strategy, a scheme to stimulate renovation of residential and non-residential buildings, and the long-term building renovation strategy and FAST Vision initiative for mobility in the Walloon Region.

19. This was followed by interventions and questions from Australia, Canada, China, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia and the United Kingdom:

(a) Questions on GHG emissions and removals concerned the drivers for the decrease in hydrofluorocarbon emissions;

(b) Questions on targets related to achieving the 2050 climate-neutrality target through coordination among federal and regional governments;

(c) Questions on PaMs related to reducing emissions from solid waste disposal on land, incentivizing the use of electric bicycles, realizing energy savings in rail transport, implementing strategies to address rising emissions in the commercial and transport sectors, contributing to the green certificates market and developing electricity grids.

20. Belgium provided responses to all the questions, either during the working group session[12] or subsequently in written format.[13]

C. Canada

21. The fifth MA of Canada took place on 15 November 2024. Questions for Canada 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

[11] Data sourced from the Party's 2023 GHG inventory submission, available at https://unfccc.int/documents/627807. The submitted BR5 is based on the Party's 2022 GHG inventory submission, available at https://unfccc.int/documents/461912.

[12] A recording of the questions and answers is available at https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/COP29_101774 (01:12:19–01:26:28).

[13] The written responses are available at https://unfccc.int/documents/644526.

by Canada and the Party's pre-recorded presentation can be found on the MA web page for Canada.[14]

22. The working group session was chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair. Canada was represented by Jeanne-Marie Huddleston, who delivered the opening statement, while the pre-recorded presentation was delivered by Vincent Ngan, both from Environment and Climate Change Canada.

23. The representative made a statement summarizing Canada's achievement of its 2020 quantified economy-wide emission reduction target. Under the Convention Canada was committed to reducing its GHG emissions by 17 per cent below the 2005 level by 2020, including emissions and removals from LULUCF as per Canada's approach to LULUCF accounting.

24. Under the Paris Agreement Canada is committed to reducing its GHG emissions by 40–45 per cent below the 2005 level by 2030 and reaching net zero emissions by 2050.

25. The Party's total GHG emissions excluding emissions and removals from LULUCF decreased by 9.3 per cent between 2005 and 2020, but increased overall by 13.1 per cent between 1990 and 2020,[15] driven mainly by growth in population and gross domestic product. Including the LULUCF accounting contribution as per Canada's accounting approach, the Party's net GHG emissions in 2020 decreased by 12.5 per cent from 2005 levels and were 33,636.24 kt CO_2 eq above the 2020 target of 17 per cent below the 2005 levels, which reflects the time lag between developing and implementing climate-related policies, regulations and initiatives and seeing the resulting impacts on GHG emissions.

26. The representative presented Canada's federal climate plan under the Canadian Net-Zero Emissions Accountability Act, the 2030 Emissions Reduction Plan, and key PaMs implemented in Canada for progressing towards its emission reduction targets, including the Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act, regulations addressing methane emissions in the oil and gas sector, regulations for light-duty zero emission vehicles, and phasing out coal-fired electricity generation.

27. This was followed by interventions and questions from Australia, China, the EU, Germany, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia and the United Kingdom:

(a) Questions on GHG emissions and removals related to reducing emissions from the oil and gas sector, and projecting emissions and removals from the LULUCF sector;

(b) Questions on targets related to achieving the interim 2026 objective set under the Canadian Net-Zero Emissions Accountability Act, and the availability of projections for the contribution of nature-based climate solutions to achieving the 2030 emission reduction target;

(c) Questions on PaMs related to adopting sustainable farming practices in the agriculture sector, measures for reducing emissions from fuel combustion in stationary energy sources, and PaMs implemented for reaching the 2030 emission reduction target;

(d) Other questions concerned the national arrangements for implementing and tracking the progress of Canada's federal climate plan at the provincial and territorial level.

28. Canada provided responses to all the questions.[16]

D. Croatia

29. The fifth MA of Croatia took place on 15 November 2024. Questions for Croatia had been submitted in writing by the following delegations: Australia, Canada, New Zealand, United Kingdom and United States. A list of the questions received and the answers provided

[14] https://unfccc.int/MA/Canada.

[15] Data sourced from the Party's BR5 common tabular format tables, available at https://unfccc.int/documents/624783.

[16] A recording of the questions and answers is available at https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/COP29_101774 (01:44:44–02:12:12).

by Croatia and the Party's pre-recorded presentation can be found on the MA web page for Croatia.[17]

30. The working group session was chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair. Croatia was represented by Višnja Grgasović from the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Green Transition, who delivered the opening statement and the pre-recorded presentation.

31. The representative made a statement summarizing Croatia's achievement of its 2020 quantified economy-wide emission reduction target. As an EU member State Croatia 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. Croatia had a national target for 2020 of limiting its emission growth to 11 per cent above the 2005 level for ESD sectors. Croatia 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 Croatia 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. Croatia's national target is to reduce its GHG emissions from ESR sectors by 16.7 per cent compared with the 2005 level by 2030. Croatia adopted the "Low-Carbon Development Strategy for the Republic of Croatia until 2030 with a view to 2050" in 2021 with the goal of achieving a competitive low-carbon economy by 2050.

33. The Party's total GHG emissions excluding emissions and removals from LULUCF decreased by 24 per cent between 1990 and 2020.[18] The emission trends over that period were driven by different factors: war between 1990 and 1994; increased energy and industry sector activity between 1995 and 2007; economic recovery following the global financial crisis in 2008; and the increasing share of RES in gross final energy consumption.

34. The representative presented key PaMs implemented for achieving Croatia's 2020 target under the Convention, including the EU ETS and the ESD as well as associated policies for expanding and increasing the energy efficiency of the electricity transmission network, reducing losses from the distribution network and introducing smart grids, increasing the efficiency of district heating systems, increasing the efficiency of the gas transportation network and promoting use of RES for electricity and heat production.

35. This was followed by interventions and questions from Australia, China, India, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia and the United Kingdom:

(a) Questions on GHG emissions and removals related to the methodologies and metrics used in the national feasibility study for CCS projects;

(b) Questions on targets in sectors not covered by the EU ETS;

(c) Questions on PaMs related to increasing the uptake of electric vehicles, reducing emissions from transport and energy industries, and the most effective policies for reducing agricultural emissions and associated challenges;

(d) Other questions concerned how the country's committee for intersectoral coordination of PaMs for mitigation and adaptation to climate change interacts with the Government.

36. Croatia provided responses to all the questions.[19]

[17] https://unfccc.int/MA/Croatia.

[18] Data sourced from the Party's 2023 GHG inventory submission, available at https://unfccc.int/documents/627741. The submitted BR5 is based on the Party's 2022 GHG inventory submission, available at https://unfccc.int/documents/461821.

[19] A recording of the questions and answers is available at https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/COP29_101774 (02:26:04–02:38:11).

E. Hungary

37. The fifth MA of Hungary took place on 16 November 2024. Questions for Hungary had been submitted in writing by the following delegations: Australia, Canada, New Zealand, United Kingdom and United States. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Hungary and the Party's pre-recorded presentation can be found on the MA web page for Hungary.[20]

38. The working group session was chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair. Hungary was represented by Barbara Botos from the Ministry of Energy, who delivered the opening statement and the pre-recorded presentation.

39. The representative made a statement summarizing Hungary's achievement of its 2020 quantified economy-wide emission reduction target. As an EU member State Hungary 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. Hungary had a national target for 2020 of limiting its emission growth in ESD sectors to 10 per cent above the 2005 level. Hungary 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 Hungary 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. Hungary's national target is to reduce its GHG emissions from ESR sectors by 18.7 per cent compared with the 2005 level by 2030. Hungary also has a national target of achieving climate neutrality by 2050.

41. The Party's total GHG emissions excluding emissions and removals from LULUCF decreased by 33.7 per cent between 1990 and 2020,[21] owing mainly to factors such as the modernization of chemical industry, decreased energy consumption as a result of high energy prices, the global financial crisis in 2008 and the effects of the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic.

42. Key PaMs reported by Hungary for achieving Hungary's 2020 target under the Convention include the EU 2020 climate and energy package, which incorporates the EU ETS and the ESD, the national climate change strategy, the National Framework Strategy on Sustainable Development for 2012–2024 and the National Environmental Programmes. Other PaMs that have delivered significant emission reductions are the application of usage-based road tolls to heavy-duty vehicles, and education on and the broad application of ecodriving.

43. This was followed by interventions and questions from Australia, China and the United Kingdom:

(a) Questions on PaMs related to the National Forest Strategy and annual afforestation rates, and improving the energy efficiency of buildings;

(b) Other questions concerned strategies for adapting to extreme weather events.

44. Hungary provided responses to all the questions. In addition, it provided answers to two questions that had been submitted in writing before the working group session.[22]

F. Iceland

45. The fifth MA of Iceland took place on 16 November 2024. Questions for Iceland had been submitted in writing by the following delegations: Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, United Kingdom and United States. A list of the questions received and the answers

[20] https://unfccc.int/MA/Hungary.

[21] Data sourced from the Party's 2023 GHG inventory submission, available at https://unfccc.int/documents/627846.

[22] A recording of the questions and answers is available at https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/COP29_101779 (01:52:57–02:07:48).

provided by Iceland and the Party's presentation can be found on the MA web page for Iceland.[23]

46. The working group session was chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair. Iceland was represented by Helga Bardadottir from the Ministry of the Environment, Energy and Climate, who delivered the opening statement and the pre-recorded presentation.

47. The representative made a statement summarizing Iceland's achievement of its 2020 quantified economy-wide emission reduction target. For the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol Iceland had a quantified economy-wide emission reduction target of 20 per cent below the 1990 level by 2020, which was met jointly with the EU member States in accordance with a bilateral agreement between Iceland and the EU.

48. Under the Paris Agreement Iceland is committed jointly with the EU and Norway to reducing their combined GHG emissions by 55 per cent below the 1990 level by 2030. In addition, Iceland has a target to achieve carbon neutrality by no later than 2040.

49. The Party's total GHG emissions excluding emissions and removals from LULUCF increased by 22.8 per cent between 1990 and 2020,[24] owing mainly to factors such as the expansion of heavy industry and an increase in road transport.

50. The representative presented key PaMs implemented for achieving Iceland's emission targets, such as measures in the 2020 Climate Action Plan and its updated version published in 2024, which include measures related to the energy transition, actions focused on increasing carbon removals through afforestation and land restoration, and policies to promote the uptake of electric vehicles and reduce emissions from transport.

51. This was followed by interventions and questions from Australia, China, India, New Zealand and the United Kingdom on PaMs, which related to the green bond framework and the feasibility of issuing green government bonds, innovation in methods for capturing carbon, the public perception of the 'pay as you throw' waste management policy, challenges in implementing policies to facilitate the uptake of electric vehicles, and reducing emissions from the energy and road transport sectors.

52. Iceland provided responses to all the questions.[25]

G. Japan

53. The fifth MA of Japan took place on 16 November 2024. Questions for Japan had been submitted in writing by the following delegations: Australia, Canada, New Zealand, United Kingdom and United States. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Japan and the Party's pre-recorded presentation can be found on the MA web page for Japan.[26]

54. The working group session was chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair. Japan was represented by Masako Ogawa from the Ministry of the Environment, who delivered the opening statement and the pre-recorded presentation.

55. The representative made a statement summarizing Japan's achievement of its 2020 quantified economy-wide emission reduction target. Japan met its commitment under the Convention to reduce its GHG emissions by 3.8 per cent or more below the 2005 level by 2020, including emissions and removals from LULUCF.

[23] https://unfccc.int/MA/Iceland.

[24] Data sourced from the Party's 2023 GHG inventory submission, available at https://unfccc.int/documents/627839. The submitted BR5 is based on the Party's 2022 GHG inventory submission, available at https://unfccc.int/documents/614627.

[25] A recording of the questions and answers is available at https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/COP29_101779 (00:14:22–00:23:52).

[26] https://unfccc.int/MA/Japan.

56. Under the Paris Agreement Japan is committed to reducing its GHG emissions by 46 per cent below the 2013 fiscal year level by the 2030 fiscal year and achieving net zero emissions by 2050.

57. The Party's total GHG emissions including emissions and removals from LULUCF decreased by 9.3 and 15.2 per cent in 1990–2020 and 2005–2020[27] respectively, owing mainly to factors such as improved energy efficiency and increased use of RES.

58. The representative presented key PaMs implemented by Japan for achieving its emission targets, including measures in the Plan for Global Warming Countermeasures, such as increasing the share of RES in the energy mix through a revision of feed-in tariffs, promoting industry sector initiatives for voluntary climate action, and implementing a hydrogen strategy through the establishment of global supply chains and development of relevant infrastructure and technology.

59. This was followed by interventions and questions from Australia, Canada, China, Czechia, the EU, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia and the United Kingdom:

(a) Questions on GHG emissions and removals related to blue carbon, specifically removals from seagrass meadows and macroalgal beds, and the experience of using Greenhouse Gases Observing Satellite data for GHG emission reporting;

(b) Questions on targets related to the NDC to be submitted;

(c) Questions on PaMs related to mitigating fluorinated gas emissions, the progress of measures for increasing renewable heat energy production, examples of incentivizing industrial organizations to formulate voluntary climate actions, and the expected benefits for decarbonization and nature-based solutions of shifting to a circular economy;

(d) Other questions concerned the involvement of women, youth, persons with disabilities, Indigenous Peoples and civil society in shaping climate action; the involvement of local government in developing mitigation actions; and the experience of providing capacity-building support to African countries for land-mapping activities using Greenhouse Gases Observing Satellite data.

60. Japan provided responses to all the questions.[28]

H. Kazakhstan

61. The fifth MA of Kazakhstan took place on 16 November 2024. Questions for Kazakhstan had been submitted in writing by the following delegations: Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, United Kingdom and United States. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Kazakhstan and the Party's pre-recorded presentation can be found on the MA web page for Kazakhstan.[29]

62. The working group session was chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair. Kazakhstan was represented by Saule Sabiyeva from the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, who delivered the opening statement and the pre-recorded presentation.

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

64. Under the Paris Agreement Kazakhstan is committed to reducing its GHG emissions by 15 per cent unconditionally and 25 per cent conditionally below the 1990 level by 2030.

[27] Data sourced from the Party's 2023 GHG inventory submission, available at https://unfccc.int/documents/627899. The submitted BR5 is based on the Party's 2022 GHG inventory submission, available at https://unfccc.int/documents/461932.

[28] A recording of the questions and answers is available at https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/COP29_101779 (00:35:10–00:56:18).

[29] https://unfccc.int/MA/Kazakhstan.

The Party announced its intention to achieve carbon neutrality by 2060 at the Climate Ambition Summit in December 2020 and in 2023 it adopted a strategy for achieving that goal.

65. The Party's total GHG emissions excluding emissions and removals from LULUCF decreased by 13.6 per cent between 1990 and 2020,[30] owing mainly to factors such as changes in gross domestic product and increasing use of natural gas and RES. This is below the Party's quantified economy-wide emission reduction target of 15 per cent below the 1990 level by 2020.

66. The representative presented key PaMs implemented for achieving Kazakhstan's emission targets, including a national ETS and a carbon tax for sectors not covered by the ETS, and the Environmental Code, which provides the framework for future climate policies.

67. This was followed by interventions and questions from China, Czechia, Japan, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea and the United Kingdom:

(a) Questions on GHG emissions and removals related to the drivers for the emission trends in the LULUCF sector;

(b) Questions on targets related to progress in achieving the 2030 energy and carbon intensity reduction targets;

(c) Questions on PaMs related to the transition from using coal to gas and RES for energy production, the emission reduction plan for the energy sector, planned PaMs in the transport sector, and the response of the business sector to the increase in carbon tax.

68. Kazakhstan provided responses to all the questions.[31]

I. Liechtenstein

69. The fifth MA of Liechtenstein took place on 16 November 2024. Questions for Liechtenstein had been submitted in writing by the following delegations: Australia, Canada, New Zealand, United Kingdom and United States. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Liechtenstein and the Party's pre-recorded presentation can be found on the MA web page for Liechtenstein.[32]

70. The working group session was chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair. Liechtenstein was represented by Karin Jehle from the Office for Environment, Climate and International Affairs, who delivered the opening statement and the pre-recorded presentation.

71. The representative made a statement summarizing Liechtenstein's achievement of its 2020 quantified economy-wide emission reduction target. Liechtenstein met its commitment under the Convention to reduce its GHG emissions by 20 per cent below the 1990 level by 2020, including emissions and removals from LULUCF.

72. Under the Paris Agreement Liechtenstein is committed to reducing its GHG emissions by 40 per cent below the 1990 level by 2030. In addition, Liechtenstein has set a national target of achieving climate neutrality by 2050.

73. The Party's total GHG emissions including emissions and removals from LULUCF decreased by 21.7 per cent between 1990 and 2020,[33] owing mainly to factors such as improved energy efficiency and increased use of solar energy.

[30] Data sourced from the Party's 2023 GHG inventory submission, available at https://unfccc.int/documents/627843. The submitted BR5 is based on the Party's 2022 GHG inventory submission, available at https://unfccc.int/documents/461977.

[31] A recording of the questions and answers is available at https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/COP29_101779 (01:11:23–01:23:38).

[32] https://unfccc.int/MA/Liechtenstein.

[33] Data sourced from the Party's 2023 GHG inventory submission, available at https://unfccc.int/documents/627728. The submitted BR5 is based on the Party's 2022 GHG inventory submission, available at https://unfccc.int/documents/461883.

74. The representative presented key PaMs implemented for achieving Liechtenstein's emission targets, including measures for improving energy efficiency in buildings, promoting the use of RES and reducing emissions from transport.

75. This was followed by interventions and questions from the EU and the United Kingdom on the PaMs prescribed in Liechtenstein's 2020 Mobility Concept and key PaMs for reducing emissions from the transport sector.

76. Liechtenstein provided responses to all the questions.[34]

J. Luxembourg

77. The fifth MA of Luxembourg took place on 16 November 2024. Questions for Luxembourg had been submitted in writing by the following delegations: Australia, Canada, New Zealand, United Kingdom and United States. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Luxembourg and the Party's pre-recorded presentation can be found on the MA web page for Luxembourg.[35]

78. The working group session was chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair. Luxembourg was represented by Georges Gehl, while the pre-recorded presentation was delivered by Eric De Brabanter, both from the Ministry of the Environment, Climate and Biodiversity.

79. The representative made a statement summarizing Luxembourg's achievement of its 2020 quantified economy-wide emission reduction target. As an EU member State Luxembourg 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. Luxembourg had a national target of reducing its emissions from ESD sectors to 20 per cent below the 2005 level by 2020. Luxembourg 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 Luxembourg is committed to contributing to the achievement of the EU NDC target to reduce GHG emissions by at least 55 per cent compared with the 1990 level by 2030. Luxembourg's assigned national target is to reduce its GHG emissions from ESR sectors by 50 per cent below the 2005 level by 2030. However, under its own climate law, Luxembourg has unilaterally decided to reduce its ESR emissions by 55 per cent below the 2005 level by 2030. Luxembourg also has a target to achieve climate neutrality by 2050.

81. The Party's total GHG emissions excluding emissions and removals from LULUCF decreased by 29 per cent between 1990 and 2020,[36] owing largely to the shift towards a service-oriented economy.

82. The representative presented key PaMs implemented for achieving Luxembourg's 2020 target under the Convention, including the EU ETS and the ESD, the introduction of various taxes and incentives, such as a CO_2 tax and tax incentives for the energy renovation of housing, the institutionalization of the Climate and Energy Fund, and the climate pact with municipalities.

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

(a) Questions on PaMs related to promoting installation of electric vehicle charging infrastructure, challenges in implementing the national hydrogen strategy, and experience of the behavioural change campaign to promote recycling and circular economy in the waste sector;

[34] A recording of the questions and answers is available at https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/COP29_101779 (01:33:25–01:38:32).

[35] https://unfccc.int/MA/Luxembourg.

[36] Data sourced from the Party's 2023 GHG inventory submission, available at https://unfccc.int/documents/627750. The submitted BR5 is based on the Party's 2022 GHG inventory submission, available at https://unfccc.int/documents/461885.

(b) Other questions concerned the experience of providing education on and training in climate protection.

84. Luxembourg provided responses to all the questions, either during the working group session[37] or subsequently in written format.[38]

K. Norway

85. The fifth MA of Norway took place on 16 November 2024. Questions for Norway had been submitted in writing by the following delegations: Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, United Kingdom and United States. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Norway and the Party's pre-recorded presentation can be found on the MA web page for Norway.[39]

86. The working group session was chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair. Norway was represented by Henrik Eriksen, who delivered the opening statement, while the pre-recorded presentation was delivered by Anne Gislerud, both from the Ministry of Climate and Energy.

87. The representative made a statement summarizing Norway's achievement of its 2020 quantified economy-wide emission reduction target. Norway met its commitment under the Convention to reduce its GHG emissions by 30 per cent below the 1990 level by 2020 by implementing its commitment under the Kyoto Protocol to ensure that average emissions in 2013–2020 shall not exceed 84 per cent of the 1990 level. It met the commitment under the Kyoto Protocol through a combination of national PaMs and use of Kyoto Protocol mechanisms.

88. Under the Paris Agreement Norway is committed to reducing its GHG emissions by at least 55 per cent below the 1990 level by 2030. Norway is aiming to become a low-emission society by 2050 with the objective of reducing emissions by 90–95 per cent below the 1990 level and furthermore achieving climate neutrality by 2030.

89. The Party's total GHG emissions excluding emissions and removals from LULUCF and including indirect CO_2 decreased by 4 per cent between 1990 and 2020[40] owing to factors such as the introduction of a CO_2 tax on petroleum activities, regulations under the Pollution Control Act, and taxes and other regulations pertaining to emissions from road transportation that resulted in a significant increase in the share of electric vehicles in the car fleet and increased use of biofuels for road transportation.

90. The representative presented key PaMs implemented for achieving Norway's emission targets, including carbon taxes, a national ETS and measures to reduce emissions from road transportation, such as imposing taxes and introducing a quota for the share of biofuels in vehicle fuels.

91. This was followed by interventions and questions from Canada, Czechia, the EU, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia and the United Kingdom:

(a) Questions on PaMs related to phasing out organic waste disposal to landfill; PaMs and technologies implemented or planned for reducing emissions from oil and gas extraction; the contribution of the work of Enova, a State-owned enterprise, to meeting Norway's emission reduction commitments; the role of carbon taxes in the adoption of mitigation technologies in key sectors such as petroleum; and best practice examples for implementing a zero-emission vehicle plan;

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[37] A recording of the questions and answers is available at https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/COP29_101780 (00:17:14–00:25:33).

[38] The written response is available at https://unfccc.int/documents/644813.

[39] https://unfccc.int/MA/Norway.

[40] Data sourced from the Party's 2023 GHG inventory submission, available at https://unfccc.int/documents/627399. The submitted BR5 is based on the Party's 2022 GHG inventory submission, available at https://unfccc.int/documents/614131.

(b) Other questions concerned the replicability of and lessons learned from the collaboration between the Norwegian Government and industrial partners in developing CCS technologies.

92. Norway provided responses to all the questions.[41]

L. Poland

93. The fifth MA of Poland took place on 16 November 2024. Questions for Poland had been submitted in writing by the following delegations: Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, United Kingdom and United States. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Poland and the Party's pre-recorded presentation can be found on the MA web page for Poland.[42]

94. The working group session was chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair. Poland was represented by Paweł Różycki from the Ministry of Climate and Environment, who delivered the opening statement and the pre-recorded presentation.

95. The representative made a statement summarizing Poland's achievement of its 2020 quantified economy-wide emission reduction target. As an EU member State Poland 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. Poland had a national target for 2020 of limiting its emission growth in ESD sectors to 14 per cent above the 2005 level. Poland met its 2020 commitment under the Convention through its contribution to achieving the joint EU target.

96. Under the Paris Agreement, as an EU member State Poland 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. Poland's national target is to reduce its GHG emissions from ESR sectors by 17.7 per cent below the 2005 level by 2030.

97. The Party's total GHG emissions excluding emissions and removals from LULUCF and including indirect CO_2 emissions decreased by 21.7 per cent between 1990 and 2020,[43] owing mainly to factors such as improvement of energy efficiency, diversification of the fuel mix and increased use of RES.

98. The representative presented key PaMs implemented for achieving Poland's emission targets, including the EU ETS and the ESD, the clean air priority programme for improving energy efficiency and reducing emissions from single-family residential buildings, and the white certificates scheme aimed at improving energy efficiency in large companies through energy audits and thermal modernization.

99. This was followed by interventions and questions from Australia, Brazil, China, India, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia and the United Kingdom:

(a) Questions on PaMs related to improving energy efficiency in the industry sector, progress in developing agricultural biogas plants, technical details on the measures for improving energy efficiency in public and private buildings, the implementation of clean transport zones and expected impacts on urban air quality, and mitigation measures in the forestry sector;

(b) Other questions concerned the experience of raising public awareness of climate change, and the transfer of certified emission reductions to a subsequent compliance phase.

[41] A recording of the questions and answers is available at https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/COP29_101780 (00:39:13–01:00:05).

[42] https://unfccc.int/MA/Poland.

[43] Data sourced from the Party's 2023 GHG inventory submission, available at https://unfccc.int/documents/627538. The submitted BR5 is based on the Party's 2022 GHG inventory submission, available at https://unfccc.int/documents/461817.

100. Poland provided responses to all the questions, either during the working group session[44] or subsequently in written format.[45]

M. Portugal

101. The fifth MA of Portugal took place on 16 November 2024. Questions for Portugal had been submitted in writing by the following delegations: Australia, Canada, New Zealand, United Kingdom and United States. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Portugal and the Party’s pre-recorded presentation can be found on the MA web page for Portugal.[46]

102. The working group session was chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair. Portugal was represented by Joana Veloso, who delivered the opening statement, while the pre-recorded presentation was delivered by Paulo Lourenco, both from the Portuguese Environment Agency.

103. The representative made a statement summarizing Portugal’s achievement of its 2020 quantified economy-wide emission reduction target. As an EU member State Portugal 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. Portugal had a national target for 2020 of limiting its emission growth in ESD sectors to 1 per cent above the 2005 level. Portugal 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 Portugal 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. Portugal’s national target is to reduce its GHG emissions from ESR sectors by 28.7 per cent below the 2005 level by 2030. Portugal also has a target to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050.

105. The Party’s total GHG emissions excluding emissions and removals from LULUCF decreased by 2.1 per cent between 1990 and 2020,[47] owing mainly to factors such as decreased fossil fuel combustion, reflecting the evolution of the Portuguese energy mix; a period of economic stagnation in Portugal during the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic; and measures that have had a positive impact on emission reduction, such as introducing low-carbon-intensity fuels, installing combined cycle thermoelectric plants and cogeneration units, and using RES.

106. The representative presented key PaMs implemented for achieving Portugal’s emission targets, including the EU ETS and the ESD, phasing out coal-based electricity production, accelerating the country’s energy transition to RES, the EU ETS, promoting the use of public transportation, promoting a circular economy, reducing waste production and disposal to landfill, and promoting recycling.

107. This was followed by interventions and questions from Australia, Brazil, Chile, New Zealand and the United Kingdom:

(a) Questions on achieving targets related to the LULUCF sector, the impact of wildfires on emissions from the LULUCF sector and the contribution of the sector to achieving climate neutrality;

(b) Questions on PaMs related to increasing renewable electricity capacity and the National Hydrogen Strategy;

[44] A recording of the questions and answers is available at https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/COP29_101780 (01:16:06–01:26:41).

[45] The written response is available at https://unfccc.int/documents/644771.

[46] https://unfccc.int/MA/Portugal.

[47] Data sourced from the Party’s 2022 GHG inventory submission, available at https://unfccc.int/documents/519868. The submitted BR5 is based on the Party’s 2022 GHG inventory submission.

(c) Other questions concerned tracking progress in decarbonizing the transport sector.

108. Portugal provided responses to all the questions.[48]

N. Switzerland

109. The fifth MA of Switzerland took place on 16 November 2024. Questions for Switzerland had been submitted in writing by the following delegations: Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, United Kingdom and United States. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Switzerland and the Party's pre-recorded presentation can be found on the MA web page for Switzerland.[49]

110. The working group session was chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair. Switzerland was represented by Felix Wertli from the Federal Office for the Environment, who delivered the opening statement and the pre-recorded presentation.

111. The representative made a statement summarizing Switzerland's achievement of its 2020 quantified economy-wide emission reduction target. Switzerland met its commitment under the Convention to reduce its GHG emissions by 20 per cent below the 1990 level by 2020, including emissions and removals from LULUCF.

112. Under the Paris Agreement Switzerland is committed to reducing its GHG emissions by at least 50 per cent below the 1990 level by 2030. Switzerland is aiming to reach net zero GHG emissions by 2050.

113. The Party's total GHG emissions including emissions and removals from LULUCF and indirect CO_2 decreased by 20.7 per cent between 1990 and 2020,[50] owing mainly to factors such as improved energy efficiency of transport and buildings.

114. The representative presented key PaMs implemented for achieving Switzerland's emission targets, including the CO_2 levy on heating and process fuels; the national ETS, which is linked to the EU ETS; and the national buildings refurbishment programme.

115. This was followed by interventions and questions from Australia, Canada, China, the EU, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea and the United Kingdom:

(a) Questions on GHG emissions and removals related to the expected impact of the national buildings refurbishment programme on GHG emission levels;

(b) Questions on targets related to the role of reforestation in achieving the long-term net zero emission target, and details of the sectoral emission targets for buildings, transport and industry;

(c) Questions on PaMs related to reducing emissions from agriculture through direct payments to farmers for the implementation of climate-friendly practices, and challenges in implementing the heavy-duty vehicle charge;

(d) Other questions concerned public consultation on climate policy, and lessons learned from early engagement in cooperative approaches under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.

116. Switzerland provided responses to all the questions.[51]

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48 A recording of the questions and answers is available at https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/COP29_101780 (01:44:57–02:01:30).

49 https://unfccc.int/MA/Switzerland.

50 Data sourced from the Party's 2023 GHG inventory submission, available at https://unfccc.int/documents/627733. The submitted BR5 is based on the Party's 2022 GHG inventory submission, available at https://unfccc.int/documents/461902.

51 A recording of the questions and answers is available at https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/COP29_101779 (02:20:45–02:37:28).