

## Annex I - GCC Countries' Commitments Under the Paris Agreement

GCC Country	Paris Agreement Status	Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)
Bahrain	Signature: 22 April 2016 Ratification: 23 December 2016 Non-Annex I party	<a href="#">Intended NDC, 2015</a> : Bahrain put forth adaptation actions, including mitigation co-benefits which can contribute to the Paris Agreement goals, such as its National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP) and National Renewable Energy Action Plan (NREAP). <a href="#">NDC, 2021</a> : Bahrain put forth updated adaptation actions, including additional mitigation co-benefits.
Kuwait	Signature: 22 April 2016 Ratification: 23 April 2018 Non-Annex I party	<a href="#">Intended NDC, 2015</a> : A number of projects aimed at avoiding increased emissions through energy sector projects and development plans, which contributes most of Kuwait's GHG emissions, including the production of clean fuel for power plants, constructing a new refinery to replace the state's oldest refinery, which will meet international environmental standards, energy production from municipal solid waste, and solar and wind renewable projects. <a href="#">NDC, 2021</a> : Pledged a reduction of GHG emissions by 7.4% in 2035 relative to BAU— capping total GHG emissions at 131,715,950 MTCO <sub>2</sub> e by 2035, resulting in a reduction of 10,574,800 MTCO <sub>2</sub> e. Kuwait's net GHG emissions in 2035 relative to BAU are estimated to be a total of 142,290,750 MTCO <sub>2</sub> e.
Oman	Signature: 22 April 2016 Ratification: 22 May 2019 Non-Annex I party	<a href="#">Intended NDC, 2015</a> : Pledged to control its expected GHG emissions growth by 2% to be 88,714 Gg from 2020–2030; in the absence of intended NDC, GHG is expected to be 90,524 Gg in 2030. <a href="#">Second NDC, 2021</a> : Pledged 7% reduction compared to BAU scenario, which is predicted at about 125.254 MTCO <sub>2</sub> e. 4% of the GHG reduction commitment will be based on national efforts, and the remaining 3% would necessitate grants and other forms of concessional financing and assistance with capacity building and institutional strengthening, as well as access to appropriate technologies.
Qatar	Signature: 22 April 2016 Ratification: 23 June 2017 Non-Annex I party	<a href="#">Intended NDC, 2015</a> : Committed to a number of adaptation actions with mitigation co-benefits, including in water management, infrastructure and transportation, and waste management. <a href="#">Updated NDC</a> : Qatar has pledged to reduce 25% of its GHG emissions by the year 2030, relative to the baseline scenario.

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GCC Country	Paris Agreement Status	Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)
Saudi Arabia	Signature: 3 November 2016 Ratification: 3 November 2016 Non-Annex I party	<p><a href="#">Intended NDC 2015</a>: Committed to a number of measures expected to result in significant annual mitigation co-benefits of up to 130 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub>eq by 2030.</p> <p><a href="#">Updated NDC, 2021</a>: Saudi Arabia has pledged to reduce and/or avoid GHG emissions by 278 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub>eq by 2030 with the year 2019 designated as the base year for this NDC. The updated NDCs are more than a two-fold increase in reduction pledge versus its initial NDC.</p>
UAE	Signature: 22 April 2016 Ratification: 21 September 2016 Non-Annex I party	<p><a href="#">Intended NDC, 2015</a>: The UAE submitted its intended NDC pursuant to Decision 1/CP.19 of the UNFCCC, which encouraged countries to initiate or intensify domestic preparations for their NDC and submit them ahead of the <a href="#">COP 21</a>. Initially, the UAE did not propose specific reduction targets vis-à-vis BAU but stated that it aimed to increase clean energy in its total energy mix from 0.2% in 2014 to 24% by 2021.</p> <p><a href="#">Updated NDC (Second NDC), 2020</a>: The UAE pledged a 23.5% reduction compared to BAU. BAU scenario emissions in 2030 stand at about 310 million tons, assuming a moderate annual economic growth rate based on historical growth trends.</p> <p><a href="#">Second Update of Second NDC, 2022</a>: The UAE pledged a 31% reduction compared to BAU.</p> <p><a href="#">Third Update of Second NDC, 2023</a>: The UAE committed to an absolute emissions reduction of 19% by 2030, compared to the 2019 base year level (if expressed in terms comparable to a reduction from BAU, this represents a 40% decrease from the estimated 2030 emissions).</p>

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## Annex II: GCC Countries Net-Zero and Climate Change Initiatives

GCC Country	Net-Zero and Climate Change Initiatives
Bahrain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bahrain aims to reach net zero by 2060 as <a href="#">announced</a> during COP26 in Glasgow.</li> <li>The <a href="#">Bahrain Vision 2030</a> outlines measures to protect the natural environment, reduce carbon emissions, minimize pollution, and promote sustainable energy. It also specifically addresses the <a href="#">Sustainable Development Goals 2030</a>. The National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP) sets out 22 initiatives across sectors to achieve a 6% reduction in energy consumption by 2025.</li> <li>The National Renewable Energy Action Plan (NREAP) identifies feasible options for solar, wind, and biogas renewable energy, with targets of 5% peak capacity by 2025 and 10% by 2035.</li> <li>The <a href="#">National Adaptation Investment Plan</a> (NAIP) serves as a blueprint for enhancing resilience in sectors that are most vulnerable to climate change—namely, agriculture, water, biodiversity/ecosystems, and urban development. Through a variety of projects, it aims to tackle challenges such as rising sea levels, water scarcity, extreme temperatures, and food security.</li> </ul>
Kuwait	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kuwait aims to reach carbon neutrality by 2050 in its oil and gas sector, and by 2060 in other sectors, as it <a href="#">announced</a> at COP27.</li> <li>Kuwait’s combating climate change is based on <a href="#">sustainable development plans and programs</a> at the national level for 2015–2035. It aims to move to a low-carbon equivalent economy, based on plans and development projects in the country for 2015–2035, by implementing projects and enacting laws in the areas of mitigation and adapting to the adverse effect of climate change.</li> </ul>
Oman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Oman aligns its NDC adaptation goals with the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process to promote climate-resilient development. NAP integrates adaptation into development planning, emphasizing low-carbon and climate-resilient priorities, projects, and transition pathways.</li> <li>In 2022, Oman adopted its <a href="#">National Strategy for an Orderly Transition to Net Zero</a>, which introduced Oman’s vision of its journey to net-zero emissions by 2050. Six main decarbonization technologies would support an orderly transition: energy and resource efficiency, electrification and renewables, battery electric technology, sustainable hydrogen, carbon capture and storage, and negative-emission solutions. Together, these technologies would cover about 90% of abatement to 2050.</li> <li>Oman established Hydrogen Oman (HYDROM), a subsidiary of state-owned Energy Development Oman, to lead and manage its hydrogen strategy.</li> <li><a href="#">Oman Vision 2040</a> guides Oman's strategy towards a low-carbon economy, emphasizing economic diversification and sustainability.</li> </ul>

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GCC Country	Net-Zero and Climate Change Initiatives
Qatar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic diversification and sustainable development are core themes in <a href="#">Qatar's National Vision 2030</a> and national development strategies.</li> <li>• Qatar has already initiated measures to make its oil and gas sector more sustainable with projects such as the Al Shaheen flare reduction and the Jetty boil-off gas recovery.</li> <li>• Efforts to reduce emissions in the power and water sector include its first 800 MW solar power plant.</li> <li>• Qatar Energy announced building facilities capable of capturing and storing more than 7 million tons of carbon dioxide per year in Qatar by 2030.</li> <li>• Qatar is establishing a major blue ammonia facility with a capacity of 1.2 million tons per annum as part of its strategy to offer low-carbon energy solution.</li> </ul>
Saudi Arabia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Saudi Arabia launched its <a href="#">Saudi Green Initiative and the Green Middle East Initiative</a>, a regional effort led by Saudi Arabia to mitigate the impact of climate change on the Middle East region.</li> <li>• Saudi Arabia is implementing the Circular Carbon Economy National Program to reduce, reuse, recycle, and remove carbon dioxide emissions.</li> <li>• Overall, a number of initiatives are being implemented in Saudi Arabia to combat climate change, including energy efficiency programs, investments in clean hydrogen and renewable energy sources, including NEOM Green Hydrogen Project, a major hydrogen facility project powered entirely by renewable energy, and developing carbon capture technologies.</li> </ul>
UAE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The UAE recently implemented the Third Update of the Second NDC, alongside a number of net-zero and climate change policies and strategies—namely, the UAE Hydrogen Strategy, the National Energy Strategy, and the Abu Dhabi Climate Change Strategy. It also updated the <a href="#">UAE Energy Strategy 2050</a>, setting goals for 2030 and energy strategies to achieve net zero by 2050.</li> <li>• <a href="#">UAE Net Zero by 2050</a> strategic initiative is a national drive to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050.</li> <li>• ADNOC <a href="#">announced</a> its intention to forward its net-zero emissions target to 2045 instead of its previous commitment for 2050 and Abu Dhabi opened its <a href="#">carbon exchange</a>.</li> <li>• The UAE launched its first carbon-credit exchange and adopted a sustainable finance framework.</li> </ul>