





المساهمات المحددة على الصعيد الوطني

دولة الكويت – أكتوبر 2021 ((تحديث المساهمة الأولى))

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نهدف:

قامت دولة الكويت بتحديث وثيقة المساهمات المحددة على الصعيد الوطني وتقديمها لسكرتارية الاتفاقية لتشارك دول العالم مسيرة الحد من ظاهرة تغير المناخ بناءً على خطط وبرامج التنمية المستدامة على المستوى الوطني للفترة من 2015 حتى عام 2035.

واستنادا الى مبادئ اتفاقية الأمم المتحدة الاطارية لتغير المناخ وبنود اتفاق باريس والاهداف الإنمائية للتنمية المستدامة (جدول أعمال 2030 للتنمية المستدامة)، تسعى دولة الكويت للانتقال إلى نظام اقتصادي منخفض الانبعاثات من الكربون المكافئ اعتمادا على مبادئ الاقتصاد الدائري للكربون بالإضافة الى التشريعات والقوانين في مجالي التخفيف والتكيف من آثار تغير المناخ وذلك بناءً على توقعات انبعاثاتها المستقبلية حسب أنماط العمل كما المعتاد للفترة ما بين 2015-2035، حيث تسعى دولة الكويت لتجنب انبعاث ما يعادل 7.4 % من إجمالي انبعاثاتها في عام 2035 بجهود وطنية غير مشروطة، وتمثل هذه النسبة من خفض الانبعاثات أقصى طموح لدولة الكويت بناء على الظروف الوطنية والمستجدات الاقتصادية والسياسية والاجتماعية والصحية في ظل جانحة كورونا خلال عامي 2020 و 2021 وما نتج عنها من ركود للاقتصاد العالمي من جانب وجهود الدولة في التصدي لمكافحة الجائحة من جانب آخر.

المقدمة:

تعتبر دولة الكويت من الدول السباقة في التوقيع على اتفاقية الأمم المتحدة الإطارية لتغير المناخ فقد انضمت للاتفاقية بتاريخ 1994/12/28 ، كما تبعها انضمام دولة الكويت لبروتوكول كيوتو الملحق باتفاقية الأمم المتحدة الإطارية لتغير المناخ بتاريخ 2005/3/11 ، حيث تشاطر دولة الكويت هاجس المجتمع الدولي للحد من الأثار السلبية لظاهرة التغير المناخي، وتقر بأن الطابع العالمي لتغير المناخ يتطلب أقصى إمكانيات التعاون من جميع دول العالم والمشاركة في استجابة دولية فاعلة بتطبيق بنود اتفاقية الأمم المتحدة الإطارية لتغير المناخ UNFCCC وفقاً لمسؤولياتها المشتركة والمتباينة كما ورد في الفقرة الأولى من المادة الرابعة والتي تنص على: " يقوم جميع الأطراف، واضعين في الاعتبار مسؤولياتهم المشتركة، وإن كانت متباينة وأولوياتهم وأهدافهم وظروفهم الإنمائية المحددة على الصعيدين الوطني والإقليمي".

كما وقعت دولة الكويت على اتفاق باريس للمناخ بتاريخ 22 / 4 / 2016 وقدمت وثيقة مساهماتها الأولى على الصعيد الوطني بعد المصادقة في 23 / 4 / 8012 بناء على المعلومات والنتائج والتحاليل الواردة في وثيقة البلاغ الوطني الأول التي قدمتها الدولة في عام 2012، وبناء على أحدث الوثائق التي قدمتها دولة الكويت الى سكرتارية اتفاقية الأمم المتحدة الاطارية لتغير المناخ مؤخراً، حيث تم تقديم البلاغ الوطني الثاني SNC في يوليو 2019، كما تم تقديم وثيقة التقرير الحولي الأول المحدث BUR في سبتمبر 2019، بالإضافة الى الخطة الوطنية للتكيف مع الأثار السلبية لتغير المناخ PNR في فبراير 2021، لذا قامت دولة الكويت بتحديث وثيقة المساهمات الوطنية الأولى بناء على أحدث المعلومات الواردة في هذه الوثائق والمتعلقة بجرد الانبعاثات والسبل الكفيلة للتكيف مع الأثار السلبية لتغير المناخ على قطاعات الدولة.

وفي هذا الإطار تم مراعاة معايير التنمية المستدامة لدولة الكويت ، كونها من الدول النامية وذات مصدر وحيد للدخل كما أقرت الاتفاقية في البند الثامن من المادة الرابعة والذي ينص على : " لدى تنفيذ الالتزامات الواردة في هذه المادة يولي الأطراف الاهتمام التام لاتخاذ ما يلزم من إجراءات بموجب الاتفاقية، بما فيها الإجراءات المتعلقة بالتمويل والتأمين ونقل التكنولوجيا لتلبية الاحتياجات والاهتمامات المحددة للبلدان النامية الأطراف الناشئة عن الأثار الضارة لتغير المناخ و/أو أثر تنفيذ تدابير الاستجابة لتغير المناخ" وبخاصة على " البلدان التي يعتمد اقتصادها اعتماداً كبيراً على الدخل الناشئ عن إنتاج وتجهيز وتصدير و/أو استهلاك أنواع من الوقود الأحفوري والمنتجات كثيفة الطاقة المرتبطة به" كما وردت في الفقرة (ح).

أولا: الظروف الوطنية لدولة الكويت:

تقع دولة الكويت في الشمال الشرقي لمنطقة الشرق الأوسط وشمال أفريقيا بين خطي عرض 28° 30" و 30° 50" و خطي طول 46° 33" و 48° 30" في الشرق، وتبلغ مساحتها الكلية 17818 كليو متراً مربعا تقريبا، متضمنة تسع جزر غير مأهولة في منطقة الخليج العربي، وتعتبر حكومة دولة الكويت دستورية حيث يعتبر دستورها ذو طابع ديمقراطي يقوم بوضع القواعد التي تحكم السطات الثلاث التشريعية والتنفيذية والقضائية.

(1) تأثيرات تغير المناخ على دولة الكويت:

دولة الكويت عبارة عن صحراء استوائية جافة وشبه استوائية ذات مناخ شديد الجفاف. يتراوح معدل هطول الأمطار السنوي بها بين 75 و150 ملم، إلا أن هطول الأمطار الفعلي وصل إلى 600 ملم في السنة الواحدة. توجد اختلافات كبيرة وملحوظة في درجات الحرارة بين فصل الصيف والشتاء في الكويت. في فصل الصيف يُمكن أن تصل درجة الحرارة إلى 48 درجة سيليزية ومتوسط 44 درجة سيليزية، وفي 21 يوليو 2016، وصلت درجة الحرارة إلى أعلى مستوياتها على الإطلاق في حيث بلغت درجة الحرارة الحرارة الي أعلى مستوياتها على الإطلاق في أعلى درجة حرارة مسجلة على مدار التاريخ في شرق نصف الكرة الأرضية وأسيا حسب تقرير المنظمة العالمية للأرصاد الجوية الصادر في يونيو 2019.

ونظرًا لموقعها في أقصى الشمال نسبيًا في منطقة الخليج، تضمن الرياح الشمالية التي تهب من إيران والعراق أن تكون درجة حرارة دولة الكويت أقل من دول الخليج العربي الأخرى، يحدث هطول الأمطار في الغالب في الفترة من شهر أكتوبر حتى شهر أبريل.

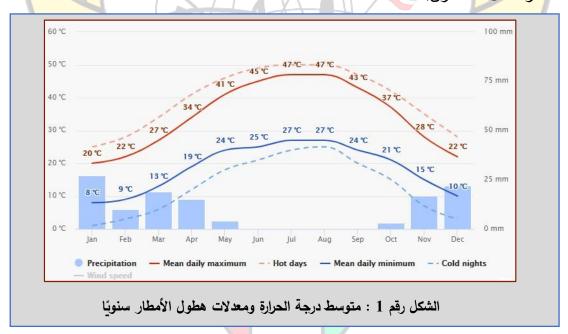
خلال فصل الصيف، وهو أطول بكثير من فصل الشتاء، تُهيمن العواصف الترابية الشمالية الغربية العنيفة على معظم أحداث الطقس خلال الأشهر من مارس حتى أبريل، وفي الأشهر اللاحقة من الصيف الحار، بين مايو وسبتمبر، تزداد احتمالية هبوب العواصف الرملية، وتهب الرياح الجنوبية الشرقية خلال الفترة من سبتمبر حتى أكتوبر من الخليج العربي، ومن هنا تأتي الرطوبة خلال هذه الأشهر (البلاغ الوطني الثاني، 2019). بحلول نهاية شهر أكتوبر، تبدأ دورة الشتاء والصيف مرة أخرى، حيث تنخفض درجة الحرارة إلى 6 - درجة سليزية أثناء الليل. يتسم النهار بدرجات حرارة

أعلى تتراوح ما بين 10 إلى 17 درجة سليزية. عادة ما تحدث العواصف الرعدية خلال هذا الوقت، مع حدوث الصقيع إذا انخفضت درجات الحرارة عن 5 درجات سيليزية.

ووفقًا لمناخها، تُعاني دولة الكويت من ندرة المياه العذبة الطبيعية، حيث يبلغ مُعدل هطول الأمطار السنوي بها بين 75 و 150 ملم و هي منخفضة على التوالي. (الشكل رقم 1).

وتعتمد دولة الكويت اعتماداً كاملاً على عملية تحلية مياه البحر في الحصول على المياه العذبة حيث يأتي 93% من إمدادات المياه من تحلية مياه البحر بينما تأتي النسبة المتبقية من استخراج المياه الجوفية غير المتجددة نتيجة قلة الأمطار، حيث تعتبر عملية تحلية مياه البحر عملية ذات استهلاك عال للطاقة وتؤثر سلباً على الأنظمة الإيكولوجية البحرية والساحلية.

ونظراً لطبيعة دولة الكويت الساحلية والمنخفضة فإنها عرضة للخطر الناجم عن ارتفاع منسوب البحار المرتبط بتغير المناخ، فبارتفاع مقداره (0.5–2 متر) في منسوب البحار، يمكن أن تفقد الكويت البحار المرتبط بتغير المناخ، مما يؤثر على 5% من ناتجها المحلي الإجمالي، ووفقا لتقارير الفريق الحكومي الدولي المعني بتغير المناخ (IPCC) قد ترتفع مناسيب البحار العالمية بمقدار 1-3 أمتار خلال هذا القرن.



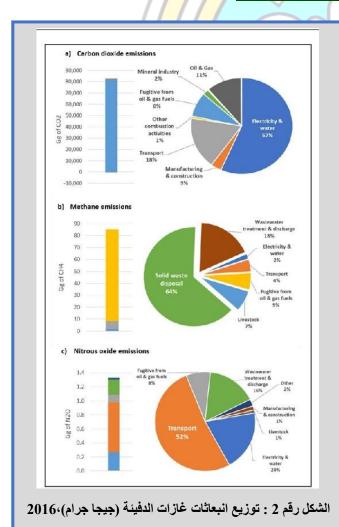
بلغ التعداد السكاني لدولة الكويت 4411124 نسمة في عام 2016 بزيادة مطردة خلال العقدين الماضيين بنسبة نمو تقارب 4.1% ، ومع الاستمرار المتوقع في زيادة التعداد السكاني، واقتران هذا النمو السكاني بالتنمية الحضرية السريعة وتوفير الخدمات الأساسية للسكان، وفي ظل الانخفاض العالمي في أسعار النفط وارتفاع تكلفة نسبة الدعم في الطاقة والمياه والإسكان، فإنه يقع على دولة الكويت العديد من التحديات الإنمائية بما في ذلك تنويع وتعزيز فرص العمل التي توفر بيئات عمل

آمنة للمواطنين، والتخطيط الحضري والإسكاني والبنية التحتية وتعزيز القدرات الوطنية لتنفيذ خطط التنمية ورصدها.

والجدير بالذكر أن دولة الكويت تعتبر دولة ذات مصدر وحيد للدخل فهي تعتمد في موازناتها العامة على استخراج وبيع النفط وبالتالي فإن اقتصاد الدولة معرض لمخاطر تقلبات أسعار النفط في العرض والطلب، وترتكز قاعدة الكويت الصناعية حول استخراج وتكرير وتصدير النفط حيث تبلغ عائدات التصدير أكثر من 90% من اجمالي العائدات، وتمثل قيمة مساهمة النفط في الناتج القومي المحلي التصدير أكثر من 90% من اجمالي على على الوقود الأحفوري لإنتاج الطاقة بنسبة 83.5 % من النفط السائل و 6.55% من الغاز الطبيعي.

(2) توزيع انبعاثات غازات الدفيئة:

أصدرت دولة الكويت تحديثاً لجرد إنبعاثات غازات الدفيئة لعام 2016. وقد بلغ مجموع صافي انبعاثات غازات الدفيئة في عام 2016 ما يعادل 86,336.4<mark>48 جي</mark>جا جرام من ثاني أكسيد الكربون، ويشمل ذلك 82,556.572 جيجا جرام من الطاقة؛ 1,932.156 جيجا جرام <mark>من العمليات الصناعية واستخدام</mark> المنتجات؛ 154.371 جيجا جرام من الزرا<mark>عة،</mark> و13.932 جيجا <mark>جرام من الغابات وغيرها من</mark> استخدام الأراضى و1,706.539 جيجا جرام من النفايات. وتعتبر الانبعاثات من المركبات الكربونية الفلورية المشبعة ومركبات الهيدر وفلور وكربون وسداسي فلوريد الكبريت في الكويت ضئيلة للغاية لأن المنتجات المحتوية على هذه الغازات لا يتم إنتاجها في الدولة. وقد استُخدم نهج المستوى الأول (TIER-1) من المبادئ التوجيهية للفريق

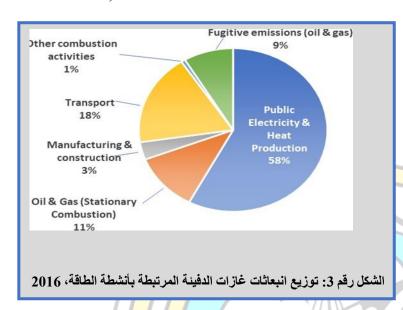


الحكومي الدولي المعنى بتغير المناخ في الحسابات المتعلقة بجميع فئات التقارير، نظراً لأن دولة

الكويت لا تملك عوامل انبعاثات وطنية وليس لديها بيانات مفصلة لحساب قائمة الغازات. (المصدر:

التقرير الحولي المحدث الأول 2019)

يعتبر قطاع الطاقة من أكبر القطاعات لمصدر غازات الدفيئة، حيث تم توزيع انبعاثات غازات الدفيئة المتصلة بالطاقة في عام 2016 حسب النشاط. وترتبط الانبعاثات من إنتاج الكهرباء والمياه المحلاة بشكل أساسي باحتراق الغاز الطبيعي، وأظهرت المنتجات النفطية أعلى نسبة من انبعاثات غازات



الدفيئة حوالي 58%. وتبلغ مساهمة الأنشطة في مرحلة ما قبل الإنتاج وفيما بعد الإنتاج، في صناعة النفط والغاز، من مجموع انبعاثات غازات الدفيئة حوالي 11%. وتستند أنشطة النقل إلى حد كبير على استخدام البنزين وزيت الديزل، وتمثل حوالي 18% من مجموع الانبعاثات الناجمة عن الأنشطة المستهلكة للطاقة. وتمثل انبعاثات غاز الميثان المتسربة، وهو غاز ذو قدرة عالية على الاحترار العالمي، حوالي 9% من جميع انبعاثات غازات الدفيئة في قطاع صناعات الطاقة. وشكلت أنشطة الاحتراق الأخرى في التصنيع والبناء نسبة 4% المتبقية.

ثانيا: المساهمات على الصعيد الوطني: (1) الحد من انبعاثات غازات الدفيئة:

يتمثل طموح دولة الكويت في التحول إلى اقتصاد منخفض من الكربون المكافئ وتجنب ازدياد انبعاثات غازات الدفيئة مقارنة بأنماط العمل كالمعتاد Business as Usual وذلك بناءً على خطط ومشاريع التنمية في الدولة للفترة من عام 2015 حتى عام 2035، وتسعى الدولة لتحقيق هذا الهدف بشكل طوعي من خلال اعتماد العمل بمبدأ الاقتصاد الدائري للكربون في التعامل مع ملف تغير المناخ بدولة الكويت عن طريق تنفيذ بعض المشاريع وسن القوانين والتشريعات في مجالي التخفيف من الانبعاثات والتكيف مع الأثار السلبية لتغير المناخ ذو الفوائد المشتركة مع التخفيف، وذلك بحسب ظروفها الوطنية والمعطيات الاقتصادية، لذلك تسعى دولة الكويت لتجنب انبعاثات غازات الدفيئة بما يعادل 7.4% من إجمالي انبعاثاتها المستقبلية لعام 2035 بجهودها الوطنية، كما تأمل دولة الكويت توافر الدعم المالي والفني والتكنولوجي من خلال آليات الاتفاقية وبالأخص الأليات السوقية والغير سوقية توافر الدعم المالي والفني والتكنولوجي من خلال آليات الاتفاقية وبالأخص الأليات السوقية والغير سوقية

والتعاون المشترك ضمن المادة السادسة من اتفاق باريس للمناخ، لضمان استدامة واستمرار المشاريع المستقبلية وتحقيق فائدة أكبر لخفض الانبعاثات لتنفيذ المساهمات اللاحقة.

(1.1) مشاريع تجنب ازدياد الانبعاثات:

تسعى دولة الكويت لتجنب ازدياد انبعاثات غازات الدفيئة خلال الفترة من 2015 حتى 2035 بناء على أنماط العمل كما المعتاد (BAU)، عن طريق اعتماد مبدأ الاقتصاد الدائري للكربون في مشاريع وخطط التنمية ضمن أكثر القطاعات مساهمة في انبعاثات غازات الدفيئة وهو قطاع أنشطة الطاقة والذي يمثل 96% من إجمالي انبعاثات الدولة، علما بأن إجمالي انبعاثات الدولة سيبلغ 142290750 طن في عام 2035 وتتمثل تلك المشاريع في:

كمية الخفض السنوية ـ طن	سنة التنفيذ	المشروع	ركائز الاقتصاد الدائري للكربون
13,700	2015	مشروع سدرة _ طاقة متجددة	
134,949	2015	تحسين كفاءة توزيع الطاقة – 1	
112,700	2015	تحسين كفاءة توزيع الطاقة _ 2	
115,000	2017	انتاج الكهرباء من الطاقة المتجددة -1	
219,700	2019	تحسين كفاءة توزيع الطاقة _3	
351,800	2020	تحسين كفاءة توزيع الطاقة _ 4	الحد من الانبعاثات
3,500,000	2020	انتاج 850 ميجاوات من الدورة المشتركة	
3,000,000	2022	الغاز المسال في انتاج الطاقة ٧٠٪ غاز ٣٠٪وقود	
1,000,000	2024	انتاج 250 ميجاوات من الدورة المشتركة	
50,000 زیادة سنویة بقیمة +50,000	2018	استزراع نبات القرم	التخلص من الكربون
10,950	2015	التطبيقات الصناعية	ا مادة السالة الماد
100,000	2015	حجز وتخزين الكربون 1	إعادة استخدام الانبعاثات
216,000	2022	حجز وتخزين الكربون 2	
0/74		المئوية لخفض الانبعاثات	النسبة
%7.4		ي انبعاثات الدولة لعام 2035	من إجمال

(2) التكيف مع الاثار السلبية لتغير المناخ:

تسعى دولة الكويت إلى الانتقال لنظام اقتصادي منخفض الكربون وقابل للتكيف مع الآثار السلبية لتغير المناخ لتعزيز وحماية مواردها الطبيعية وتحقيق معايير التنمية المستدامة، حيث تعمل جاهدة للتكيف مع آثار تغير المناخ من ارتفاع في درجات الحرارة وشح الأمطار وارتفاع في مستوى سطح البحر وقلة مصادر المياه وتزايد شدة العواصف الترابية وتأثيراتها على القطاعات الاقتصادية والاجتماعية والصحية.

(2.2) مشاريع التكيف:

قطاع الثروة السمكية والحياة البحرية

- أنشأت الهيئة العامة للبيئة النظام الإلكتروني لمعلومات الرقابة البيئية لحماية الحياة البحرية
- إنشاء قاعدة بيانات إقليمية ومركز معلومات لدعم إدارة المصايد السمكية وتطوير الحياة المائية
 (منظمة الأغذية والزراعة بالأمم المتحدة / الهيئة العامة لشؤون الزراعة والثروة السمكية).
 - إنشاء المحميات الطبيعية البرية والبحرية (الهيئة العامة للبيئة).

قطاع الموارد المائية

- · انشاء وتنفيذ برنامج تنمية الموارد المائية / معهد الكويت للأبحاث العلمية.
 - بناء محطات التحلية تعمل بمنهجية التناضح العكسي
 - ترشيد استهلاك المياه باستخدام التقنيات الحديثة.
 - تعريفات المياه المجمعة والحفاظ على المياه.
 - تقييم الاحتياجات التكنولوجية لموارد المياه.
 - الاستفادة من مياه الصرف الصحي الناتجة عن محطات المعالجة.

قطاع الشريط الساحلي

- إنشاء النظام الإلكتروني لمعلومات الرقابة البيئية للحياة البحرية بدولة الكويت (الهيئة العامة للبيئة).
 - إنشاء نظام المعلومات الساحلية.
 - برنامج إدارة المناطق الساحلية (الهيئة العامة للبيئة).

قطاع الصحة

■ اعتماد العمل بنظام التحذير الموحد Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) للتحذير من العواصف الرملية (الادارة العامة للارصاد الجوية).

ثالثا: التشريعات والقوانين: (1)تشريعات وقوانين الحد من الانبعاثات:

بدأت دولة الكويت بالإجراءات الرسمية لدراسة قانون رفع جزء من الدعم الحكومي عن البنزين بدءاً من مطلع عام 2016 ورفع الدعم التدريجي عن الكهرباء والماء في القطاعات التجارية والصناعية مما سيساهم بشكل كبير في ترشيد الاستهلاك والتقليل من انبعاثات الغازات الدفيئة.

كما أقر مجلس الأمة الكويتي قانون حماية البيئة رقم (42) لسنة 2014 والمعدل بقانون رقم (99) لسنة 2015 حيث يهدف هذا القانون إلى حماية البيئة ومصادرها، ومكافحة التلوث، وتنمية الموارد الطبيعية، وحماية المجتمع وصحة الإنسان والكائنات الحية، يتكون القانون من 181 مادة تتناول قضايا التنمية والبيئة، وحماية البيئة الأرضية والمائية والجوية من التلوث، والتنوع البيولوجي، والإدارة البيئية، والعقوبات والمسئولية المدنية والتعويض عن الأضرار البيئية ،وأحكام عامة ذات علاقة.

يتطرق قانون حماية البيئة 42 / 2014 في بعض أبوابه بشكل مباشر وغير مباشر إلى قطاع الطاقة، فذكرت المادة (122) و (123) من قانون حماية البيئة ضرورة استخدام أنظمة توفير الطاقة في منشآت الدولة الجديدة كما منع القانون استيراد أي أجهزة أو معدات لا تتطابق مع مواصفات حفظ الطاقة.

كما حث قانون <mark>حماية البيئة في المادة (111) جهات الدولة ذات العلاقة عل</mark>ى وضع استراتيجيات وخطط وبرامج عمل بيئية مرتبطة في نطاق أعمالها.

وتبين مواد القانون اهتمام وتوجه الدولة إلى خفض انبعاث غازات الدفيئة في قطاع الطاقة عن طريق السعي لتحسين إدارة استهلاك الطاقة من خلال إرساء نظم وقواعد كفاءة الأجهزة المستخدمة وكفاءة استهلاك الطاقة في المباني (مواد البناء والتصميم، نظم تكييف الهواء والإنارة. إلخ).

كما يمهد القانون البيئي الطريق لوضع واعتماد وتطبيق استراتيجية وطنية لخفض استهلاك الدولة من الطاقة وتنويع مصادر الطاقة وخاصة زيادة نسبة الطاقات النظيفة، وذلك لتحقيق رؤية حضرة صاحب السمو أمير دولة الكويت الراحل، حيث أعلن سموه عن سعي دولة الكويت لزيادة احتياجاتها من الطاقة من مصادر الطاقة المتجددة بحلول عام 2030.

(2) تشريعات وقوانين التكيف مع الاثار السلبية لتغير المناخ:

أولى قانون حماية البيئة رقم 42 لسنة 2014 وتعديلاته أهمية قصوى في بعض بنوده لمواضيع تتعلق بالتكيف مع الأثار السلبية لظاهرة تغير المناخ حيث نظم طرق استخدام واستهلاك الموارد الطبيعية ففي مجال حماية الأراضي البرية، فقد تطرقت المادتان 40 و 41 من القانون لتنظيم عملية التخييم واستغلال الأراضي البرية في الرعي أو أي أنشطة أخرى قد تضر بالتربة مما يساهم في تقليل ظاهرة التصحر وهشاشة التربة، واختصرت المادتان 102 و 103 بتنظيم المحميات الطبيعية وذلك للمحافظة على التنوع الأحيائي، أما فيما يتعلق بإدارة الموارد المائية فقد بينت المادتان 88 و89 أساسات لوضع برنامج لإدارة المياه في البلاد واشتراطات وضوابط الحفاظ على المياه فيها وذلك للتكيف مع ندرة الموارد المائية بالدولة، وللتكيف مع ارتفاع مستوى سطح البحر المتوقع وتأثيره على سواحل الدولة الموارد المائية البحرية وعمل دراسات لمراقبة مستوى ارتفاع سطح البحر، ونظر أ لتعرض دولة الكويت البيئة البحرية وعمل دراسات لمراقبة مستوى ارتفاع سطح البحر، ونظر أ لتعرض دولة الكويت للعديد من الأزمات والكوارث الطبيعية كالعواصف الترابية والغبارية وموجات السيول المفاجئة وضع القانون المادة 118 التي تنص على ضرورة إعداد خطط الطوارئ وخطط لإدارة الأزمات والكوارث الطبيعية.

أما على مستوى الأمن الغذائي فقد أصدرت الدولة قوانين تختص بحظر الصيد بشكل مطلق في جون الكويت للمحافظة على التنوع الأحيائي والمخزون السمكي، وقوانين تختص بحظر الصيد لبعض الأنواع من الأسماك والروبيان في المياه الإقليمية إلا في مواسم معينة لمنع استنزاف المخزون السمكي.

كما يسعى المشرع من خلال قانون حماية البيئة رقم 42 لسنة 2014 والمعدل بعض أحكامة بالقانون رقم 99 لسنة 2015 لتعزيز الثقافة البيئية في المجتمع الكويتي ونشر المعلومات المتعلقة بالبيئة على العامة لتغيير بعض أنماط السلوك لدى المواطنين والمقيمين لزيادة الوعي العام بمفهوم إستدامة الموارد الطبيعية وحسن إستغلالها .

رابعا: عملية التخطيط والتطبيق:

لكي تستطيع دولة الكويت تنفيذ إجراءات التخفيف من انبعاثات غازات الدفيئة والتكيف مع آثار تغير المناخ والوصول إلى معايير التنمية المستدامة فإنها بحاجة إلى توفر الدعم التكنولوجي و المالي وبناء القدرات الوطنية من المراكز واللجان والاليات المدرجة ضمن الاتفاقية الإطارية مثل آلية التكنولوجيا التنفيذية (TEC) ومركز شبكة تكنولوجيا المناخ التكنولوجيا التنفيذية (TEC) ومركز شبكة تكنولوجيا المناخ (CTCN)، و صندوق المناخ الأخضر (GCF)، ولجنة كاتوفيسته لتدابير الاستجابة (KCI)، ولجنة باريس لبناء القدرات (PCCB)، وذلك عملاً بنص المادة 4.7 من الاتفاقية الإطارية على أن مدى تنفيذ البلدان النامية لالتزاماتها بموجب الاتفاقية يتوقف على قيام الدول المتقدمة الأطراف بتوفير الدعم للبلدان النامية الأطراف في مجال التمويل ونقل التكنولوجيا وبناء القدرات، وذلك لضمان إجراء تعاون عالمي فعال بشأن تغير المناخ.

وستشرع دولة الكويت في إعداد استراتيجية التنمية منخفضة الانبعاثات 2050 حسب متطلبات اتفاق باريس للمناخ تقوم على مبدأ الاقتصاد الدائري للكربون وستسعى الدولة في دمج مخرجات هذه الاستراتيجية في الخطط الإنمائية القادمة من خلال إقرار مشاريع جديدة تخدم رؤية الكويت 2035 (كويت جديدة) حتى عام 2050.

خامسا: الإنصاف والطموح:

تولي دولة الكويت اهتماما كبيرا للمساعي الأممية الرامية لمواجهة ظاهرة الاحتباس الحراري، وتؤمن بأن التصدي لهذه الظاهرة هي مسؤولية مشتركة بين دول العالم وإن كانت بدرجات متباينة، لذلك تحرص دولة الكويت على رفع قدراتها في التعاطي مع القضايا ذات الصلة بالتغير المناخي، بشكل متزامن مع جهودها للتكييف مع الأثار السلبية لهذه الظاهرة وتبعاتها في البعدين الاجتماعي والاقتصادي.

وعلى الرغم من عدم مشاركتها في التسبب بهذه الظاهرة فإن موقع دولة الكويت الجغرافي جعلها عرضة لآثار تغير المناخ التي بدت ظاهرة بشكل كبير في السنوات الأخيرة من خلال ارتفاع كبير بدرجات الحرارة وندرة هرول الأمطار وزيادة العواصف الترابية والغبارية التي تتسبب في توقف الحياة بالدولة والضرر بالصحة العامة للمواطنين والمقيمين مما يساهم بزيادة الخسائر والأعباء

الاقتصادية على الدولة، هذا بالإضافة إلى احتمالية خسارة الدولة لأجزاء من خطها الساحلي نتيجة ارتفاع منسوب مياه البحر 1.4-3 % من أراضيها الساحلية، مما يؤثر على 5% من ناتجها المحلي الإجمالي.

وسوف تعاني دولة الكويت من العواقب والآثار الاقتصادية والاجتماعية السلبية لتدابير الاستجابة الدولية لظاهرة تغير المناخ العالمي، حيث تعتبر الكويت من الدول التي يعتمد اقتصادها على النفط والتي ستتأثر سلباً بالإجراءات والسياسات الدولية لاتفاقية تغير المناخ، فقد أعدت سكرتارية منظمة الدول المصدرة للبترول (أوبك) والدراسات الصادرة من منظمة الأقطار العربية المصدرة للبترول (أوابك) بالإضافة إلى الكثير من البيوت الاستشارية الدولية العديد من الدراسات التي أشارت في مجملها إلى أن الدول المنتجة والمصدرة للبترول ستتضرر بشكل كبير جراء من ما ستتبعه الدول وبالأخص الدول المتقدمة من سياسات وإجراءات لتخفيض انبعاثاتها من غازات الدفيئة (الاحتباس الحراري) نتيجة للتركيز المكثف على قطاعات الوقود الأجفوري وعلى وجه الخصوص النفط ومنتجاته .

ونظراً للظروف الوطنية التي تواجهها دولة الكويت حاليا والمتمثلة في التحديات الاجتماعية والاقتصادية والبيئية والصحية جراء تقشي جائحة كورونا خلال العامين المنصرمين، بالإضافة الى تزايد عدد السكان وتزايد الطلب على الموارد وأهمها المياه والطاقة والانخفاض الذي سيقابله في الدخل القومي نتيجة لسياسات التخفيف من الدول المتقدمة، مع الأخذ بعين الاعتبار مسؤولية الدولة في توفير فرص العمل والسكن والمحافظة على مستوى معيشة المواطنين فإن مساهمة دولة الكويت المحددة على الصعيد الوطني بتجنب ما يعادل 7.4 % من انبعاثاتها حتى عام 2035 تعتبر طموحة جداً وعادلة

سادسا: الملاحظات العامة والافتراضات:

قدمت دولة الكويت تحديثا لمساهماتها المحددة على الصعيد الوطني للفترة من 2015 حتى 2035 حيث تم استقاء المعلومات من أحدث الوثائق التي قدمتها دولة الكويت الى سكرتارية اتفاقية الأمم المتحدة الإطارية لتغير المناخ والمتمثلة في البلاغ الوطني الثاني يوليو 2019، والتقرير الحولي الأول المحدث سبتمبر 2019، والخطة الوطنية للتكيف فبراير 2021.

تم اعداد تحديث وثيقة المساهمة الأولى بناءً على مشاريع وخطط التنمية للدولة واعتمادا على مبدأ الاقتصاد الدائري للكربون والذي يحقق التعاون المشترك بين القطاع الحكومي والقطاع الخاص بالدولة، كما تم افتراض أسعار مقبولة للنفط الخام لما بعد عام 2025 مما يحقق استدامة في تنفيذ هذه المشاريع دون الاخلال بالموازنة العامة للدولة، كما تعول دولة الكويت على الأليات السوقية والغير سوقية والتعاون المشترك ضمن المادة السادسة لاتفاق باريس للمناخ في تحقيق طموح أكبر في الحد من

انبعاثات غازات الدفيئة وتضمينها في المساهمات الوطنية القادمة، بالإضافة الى وسائل التنفيذ (الدعم المالي والتقني وبناء القدرات) وأهميتها في تعزيز قدرة الدولة على الحد من الانبعاثات والتكيف مع آثار ها السلبية على قطاعات الدولة الرئيسية، وتحتفظ دولة الكويت بالحق في إعادة النظر بهذه الوثيقة بناءً على المستجدات المستقبلية الخاصة بالظروف الوطنية والسياسة العامة للدولة أوفي حال تم تعديل الاتفاقية أو قرارات مؤتمرات الأطراف ذات الصلة على نحو يشمل قواعد أو أحكاما تختلف مع الافتراضات التي تم بموجبها تقديم هذه الوثيقة.



ملحق جدول المعلومات لتسهيل الوضوح والشفافية والفهم

Information to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding

1. Quantifiable information on the reference point (including, as appropriate, a base				
year)				
a. Reference year(s), base year(s),	Base year 2015, GHG 2035 Business-as-			
reference period(s) or other starting	Usual Emissions Projection.			
point(s)				
b. Quantifiable information on the	Kuwait's net GHG emissions in 2035 relative			
reference indicators, their values in the	to BAU are estimated to be total of			
reference year(s), base year(s), reference	142,290,750MTCO2e.			
period(s) or other starting point(s), and,	2-1111			
as applicable, in the target year c. For strategies , plans and actions	Not applicable.			
referred to in Article 4, paragraph 6, of	Not applicable.			
the Paris Agreement, or polices and				
measures as components of nationally				
determined contributions where				
paragraph 1(b) above is not applicable,				
Parties to provide other relevant				
information				
d. Target relative to the reference	Reduction of 7.4% in 2035 relative to BAU,			
indicator, expressed numerically, for	with total GHG emissions capped to			
example in percentage or amount of	131,715,950 MTCO2e in 2035, with amount			
reduction	of reduction of 10,574,800 MTCO2e			
e. Information on sources of data used in	The reference indicator will be quantified			
quantifying the reference point(s)	based on national total GHG emissions in			
	2015 State of Kuwait reported on the second			
	national communication (SNC), first biannual updated report(1BUR) and the National			
	Adaptation plan (NAP). Also, the vision of			
	"new Kuwait 2035"			
f. Information on the circumstances	The base year for the 2035 BAU emissions is			
under which the Party may update the	predicted at about 142,290,750MTCO2e,			
values of the reference indicators	assuming a sustained moderate GDP growth			
	rate of 1.8% per year, a total population of			
	7250523.871 million by 2035. The base year			
	for 2035 may be recalculated and updated			
	based on the covid-19 pandemic and further			
	methodological improvements. The Biennial			
	Transparency Report (BTR) will provide			
	details on updates made.			
2. Time frames and/or periods for implem	entation			
a. Time frame and/or period for	2015-2035			
implementation, including start and end				
date, consistent with any further relevant				
decision adopted by the CMA;				

b. Whether it is a single-year or multi- year target, as applicable.	Single-year target in 2035.
3. Scope and coverage	
a. General description of the target;	Kuwait's economic target to reduce 7.4% compared to BAU by 2035 covers sectors of (Energy, IPPU, Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use), where the energy sector is the primary emission source.
b. Sectors, gases, categories and pools covered by the nationally determined contribution, including, as applicable, consistent with IPCC guidelines;	Sectors: Energy, IPPU, Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use, waste 2035 Carbon Control Target Plan Gases: • Carbon Dioxide (CO2). • Methane (CH4). • Nitrous Oxide (N2O).
c. How the Party has taken into consideration paragraphs 31(c) and (d) of decision 1/CP.21;	Kuwait's NDC is an economy-wide target that includes all categories of anthropogenic emissions or removals. The energy sector emitted the most greenhouse gases in 2015, making up 75% of total emissions. This emission pattern will continue in the next decade, primarily due to the emissions from the oil and gas supply chain and electricity generation using natural gas and diesel. By 2025, the planned renewable power plants and energy efficiencies will reduce emissions from electricity generation. Over the following years.
d. Mitigation co-benefits resulting from Parties' adaptation action and/or economic diversification plans, including description of specific projects, measures and initiatives of Parties' adaptation action and/or economic diversification plans.	Kuwait's 2050 strategy towards a low carbon economy based on a circular carbon economy.
4. Planning process	
 a. Information on the planning processes that the Party undertook to prepare its nationally determined contribution and, if available, on the Party's implementation plans, including, as appropriate: i) Domestic institutional arrangements, public participation and engagement with local 	The enhanced target results from a comprehensive impact evaluation, analysis of the future vision and strategies 2050, and stakeholder feedback gathered through public consultation. The standards of sustainable development for the State of Kuwait were taken into account, as it is a developing country with a single source of income, as approved by the agreement in the eighth item of Article 4,

indigenous which states: in which actions related to

financing, insurance and technology transfer

communities and

peoples, in a gender-responsive manner.

- ii) Contextual matters, including, inter alia, as appropriate:
 - National circumstances, such as geography, climate, economy, sustainable development and poverty eradication;
 - b) Best practices and experience related to the preparation of the nationally determined contribution:
 - Other contextual aspirations and priorities acknowledged when joining the Paris Agreement

b. Specific information applicable to Parties, including regional economic integration organizations and their member States, that have reached an agreement to act jointly under Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement, including the Parties that agreed to act **jointly** and the terms of the agreement, accordance with Article paragraphs 16-18,of the Paris Agreement;

c. How the Party's preparation of its nationally determined contribution has been informed by the outcomes of the global stock take, in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement;

to meet the specific needs and concerns of developing country Parties arising from the adverse effects of climate change and/or the impact of implementing measures to respond to climate change" and in particular on "countries whose economies are highly dependent on income from production, processing, export and/or consumption types of fossil fuels and related energy-intensive products" as mentioned in paragraph (h).

The ambition of the State of Kuwait is to transform into a low carbon equivalent economy and avoid increasing greenhouse gas emissions compared to business as usual, based on the country's development plans and projects for the period from 2015 to 2035, and the state seeks to achieve this goal voluntarily by adopting Working with the principle of a circular carbon economy in dealing with the climate change file in the State of Kuwait by implementing some projects and enacting laws and legislation in the fields of mitigating emissions and adapting to the negative effects of climate change that have common benefits with mitigation, according to its national conditions and economic data.

Not applicable

Kuwait's climate change strategy was formulated considering the best available science. The latest reports by IPCC which approved by the conference of parity has served as the basis for the evaluation of the second NDC and IPCC 2006 GHG inventory guidelines.

- d. Each Party with a nationally determined contribution under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement that consists of adaptation action and/or economic diversification plans resulting in mitigation co-benefits consistent with Article 4, paragraph 7, of the Paris Agreement to submit information on:
 - adaptation response measures, where Kuwait is considered one of the countries that its economy dependent on oil and will be affected negatively from international policies and procedures of the UNFCCC.
 - i) How the economic and social consequences of response measures have been considered in developing the nationally determined contribution;
 - ii) Specific projects, measures, and activities to be implemented to contribute to mitigation benefits, including information on adaptation plans that also yield mitigation co-benefits, which may cover, but are not limited to, key sectors, such as energy, resources, water resources, coastal resources, human settlements and urban planning, agriculture and forestry; economic diversification and actions, which may cover, but are not limited to, sectors such as and industry. manufacturing energy and mining, transport and communication. construction. tourism, real estate, agriculture and fisheries.



The State of Kuwait will suffer from

economic and social consequences of

5. Assumptions and methodological approaches, including those for estimating and accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and, as appropriate, removals:

- a. Assumptions and methodological approaches used for accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and removals corresponding to the Party's nationally determined contribution, consistent with decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 31, and accounting guidance adopted by the CMA;
- The State of Kuwait uses IPCC methodology and guidelines 2006 as guided by 1/CP.21 Article 4, paragraph 13 of the Paris Agreement for the inventory of their GHG emissions and removals.

These procedures done as the financial support received.

b. Assumptions and methodological approaches used for accounting for the implementation of policies and measures or strategies in the nationally determined contribution;

The State of Kuwait will use appropriate methods and assumptions when reporting its progress in implementing the second NDC in its Biennial Transparency Report (BTR)

c. If applicable, information on how the Party will take into account existing methods and guidance under the Convention to account for anthropogenic emissions and removals, in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 14, of the Paris Agreement, as appropriate;

The State of Kuwait uses IPCC methodology and guidelines 2006 as guided by 1/CP.21 Article 4, paragraph 13 of the Paris Agreement for the inventory of their GHG emissions and removals.

d. IPCC methodologies and metrics used for estimating anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and removals;

Tier 1 method of the IPCC methodologies and guidelines 2006. Metrics: Global warming potential (GWP) values on a 100-year timescale in accordance with IPCC's Second Assessment Report will be used to calculate CO2 equivalents.

- e. Sector-, category- or activity-specific assumptions, methodologies and approaches consistent with IPCC guidance, as appropriate, including, as applicable:
 - i) Approach to addressing emissions and subsequent removals from natural disturbances on managed lands;
 - ii) Approach used to account for emissions and removals from harvested wood products;
 - iii) Approach used to address the effects of age-class structure in forests;

Not applicable. There is no forest in the State of Kuwait.

But, in the BUR the redaction of emission on Land was -13.190 GgCo₂e in 2016.

- f. Other assumptions and methodological approaches used for understanding the nationally determined contribution and, if applicable, estimating corresponding emissions and removals, including:
 - (i) How the reference indicators. baseline(s) and/or reference level(s), including, where applicable, sector-, category- or activity-specific reference levels, are constructed, including, for example, parameters, key assumptions, definitions, methodologies, data sources and models used;
 - (ii) For Parties with nationally determined contributions that contain **non-greenhouse-gas**

The State of Kuwait uses IPCC methodology and guidelines 2006 as guided by 1/CP.21 Article 4, paragraph 13 of the Paris Agreement for the inventory of their GHG emissions and removals for the four sectors (Energy, IPPU, Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use, waste)

Also, using the default value of emission factors.

components, information on assumptions and methodological approaches used in relation to those components, as applicable; (iii) For climate forcers included in nationally determined contributions not covered by IPCC guidelines, information on how the climate forcers are estimated; (iv) Further technical information, as necessary; g. The intention to use voluntary cooperation under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, if applicable. Reduction of 7.4% in 2035 relative to BAU voluntary funded, other financial support facilitate from the using of the new mechanism. Furthermore, article 6 of the Paris Agreement is an additional mechanism to achieve cost-efficient emission reductions, facilitate the transfer of carbon mitigation technology, and deliver significant sustainable development benefits. 6. How the Party considers that its NDC is fair and ambitious in light of its national circumstances a. How the Party considers that its NDC is fair and ambitious in light of its national circumstances: b. Fairness considerations, including reflecting on equity; b. Fairness considerations, including reflecting on equity; c. How the Party has addressed Article 4, paragraph 3, of the Paris Agreement; d. How the Party has addressed Article 4, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement: e. How the Party has addressed Article 4, paragraph 6, of the Paris Agreement. 7. How the NDC contributes towards achieving the objectives of the Convention as set out in its Article 2		
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a. How the NDC contributes towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2;

b. How the NDC contributes towards Article 2, paragraph 1(a), and Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement. Kuwait considers the Paris Agreement to be in line with achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article2. Kuwait's enhanced NDC is consistent with the Paris Agreement and its long-term temperature goal. See 6(a) and 6(b) for more information.

The State of Kuwait attaches great importance to the international efforts aimed at confronting global warming, believes that addressing this phenomenon is a common responsibility among the countries of the world, albeit to varying degrees. Therefore, the State of Kuwait is keen to raise its capabilities in dealing with issues related to climate change, simultaneously with its efforts to adapt with the negative effects of this phenomenon and its consequences in the social and economic dimensions. See 6(a) and 6(b) for more information.