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English only

Record of the facilitative sharing of views during the forty-fifth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation: Costa Rica

Note by the secretariat

I. Background and mandate

1. The Conference of the Parties (COP) decided by decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 63, to conduct under the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) international consultation and analysis (ICA) of biennial update reports (BURs) from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties) in a manner that is non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty. This process aims to increase transparency of the mitigation actions and their effects reported by non-Annex I Parties.
2. The COP, by decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 56, adopted the modalities and guidelines for international consultation and analysis contained in annex IV to the same decision (hereinafter referred to as the ICA modalities and guidelines). The COP further decided that the first round of ICA would be conducted for developing country Parties commencing within six months of the submission of the first round of BURs by developing country Parties.¹
3. According to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the ICA process consists of two steps: a technical analysis of the BURs of non-Annex I Parties by a team of technical experts, resulting in a summary report for each Party; and a facilitative sharing of views, with BURs and summary reports serving as an input.²
4. Pursuant to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the SBI convened on 10 November 2016 in Marrakech, Morocco, at SBI 45, the second workshop for the facilitative sharing of views, open to all Parties, for the seven non-Annex I Parties, including Costa Rica, for which there was a BUR and a final summary report by 30 September 2016.³ Interested Parties were able to submit written questions in advance. As a result, Costa Rica received 16 written questions in advance from the following Parties: European Union, New Zealand, Peru, Switzerland and United States of America.
5. The workshop, chaired by the SBI Chair, Mr. Tomasz Chruszczow, comprised two three-hour sessions.

¹ Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 58(a).

² Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, paragraph 3.

³ The BURs and the summary reports are available at <http://unfccc.int/8722.php> and <http://unfccc.int/10054.php>, respectively.

6. This record of the facilitative sharing of views for Costa Rica summarizes the proceedings and together with the summary report on the technical analysis of its BUR⁴ constitutes the outcome of the first round of ICA for Costa Rica.

II. Summary of proceedings

7. At this workshop for the facilitative sharing of views, Costa Rica made a brief presentation on its BUR. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.

8. In its presentation Costa Rica provided an overview of its national circumstances, institutional arrangements, and inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases (GHGs) not controlled by the Montreal Protocol. The total GHG emissions in 2012, including emissions from the land use, land-use change and forestry sector, were 11,250.20 kt carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂ eq): 40 per cent were from the agriculture, forestry and other land use sector; 25 per cent from the energy sector; 22 per cent from the transport sector; 9 per cent from the waste sector; and 4 per cent from the industrial processes and product use sector. Costa Rica highlighted the linkage between the GHG trend and its overarching mitigation goal established under the intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs). In addition, the Party provided information on its mitigation actions and effects in different sectors, which are being reviewed by the relevant ministry and will be adjusted to align with the INDCs. Costa Rica presented its national arrangements for domestic measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) and provided information on the financial and capacity-building needs confirmed by the Party during the technical analysis process. Finally, it highlighted that the Government of Costa Rica is working to enhance transparency to track progress of the mitigation actions and their results.

9. Over the course of the presentation, Costa Rica addressed written questions submitted to it in advance through the secretariat by interested Parties.

10. Following the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending Costa Rica for its efforts and asked for further clarification: Australia, Canada, Chile, China, European Union, Germany, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and United States of America. The questions were mainly focused on the following areas: experience and expertise in developing the domestic MRV system and how this can be shared with other countries in the region; lessons learned from the process of the recalculation of historical emissions; accounting of emission reductions achieved through carbon market mechanisms; success stories from the MRV system; and challenges and barriers to reporting in accordance with the UNFCCC guidelines.

11. The full details of the presentation and of the subsequent interventions are available in the webcast of this workshop.⁵

12. In closing the workshop, the SBI Chair congratulated Costa Rica for successfully undergoing the facilitative sharing of views and completing the first round of its ICA process. He thanked Costa Rica and all other participating Parties for engaging in the workshop in a truly facilitative manner. He also thanked the secretariat for its support.

⁴ FCCC/SBI/ICA/2016/TASR.1/CRI.

⁵ <http://unfccc.cloud.streamworld.de/webcast/sbi-facilitative-sharing-of-views-part-1>.