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## **Summary report on the multilateral assessment of Croatia at the forty-first session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation**

### **Note by the secretariat**

#### **I. Background**

1. The Conference of the Parties, by decision 1/CP.16, decided that developed country Parties should enhance the reporting in their national communications and submit biennial reports on their progress in achieving emission reductions. It also established a new process under the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) – the international assessment and review (IAR) of emissions and removals related to developed country Parties' quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets – that aims to promote the comparability of efforts among all developed country Parties. The first round of the IAR process is to be conducted during the period 2014–2015.

2. According to the modalities and procedures for IAR specified in annex II to decision 2/CP.17, the multilateral assessment (MA), being part of the IAR process, 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 the MA is to assess each Party's progress in implementation towards the achievement of emission reductions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target.

3. The first MA of Croatia took place at a working group session during SBI 41, on 6 December 2014. Such a 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, which may respond to the questions within the remaining two months. Questions for Croatia had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by the following delegations: Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, China and Egypt. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Croatia can be found on the IAR web page for Croatia.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> <[http://unfccc.int/files/national\\_reports/biennial\\_reports\\_and\\_iar/international\\_assessment\\_and\\_review/application/pdf/sbi41-croatia-full.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/national_reports/biennial_reports_and_iar/international_assessment_and_review/application/pdf/sbi41-croatia-full.pdf)>.

## II. Proceedings

4. The working group session was chaired by the SBI Chair, Mr. Amena Yauvoli. Croatia was represented by Ms. Visnja Grgasovic, Head of the Service for Climate Change and Ozone Layer Protection, Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection.

5. Ms. Grgasovic made an opening presentation, summarizing the progress made by Croatia in implementation towards the achievement of emission reductions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target. Regarding the period 1990–2012, emissions in Croatia decreased in the early 1990s as a consequence of the war in the country, followed by an increase from 1995 onward owing to the economic recovery. Emissions decreased again from 2007 onward owing to the economic crisis. According to the Croatian delegation, the emission intensity in 2012 was 20 per cent lower than in 1995, which demonstrates a decoupling of greenhouse gas emissions from economic growth.

6. Within the European Union (EU) framework, Croatia has a target of limiting emission growth in the sectors not covered by the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS) to 11 per cent by 2020. In addition, Croatia has a target of increasing the share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption to 20 per cent by 2020, and an energy efficiency target of a 9 per cent increase in energy savings by 2020 in comparison with the final energy consumption in the period 2001–2005. Ms. Grgasovic outlined the policies and measures Croatia has put in place to achieve the targets in renewable energy, energy efficiency and the transport sector by 2020, while acknowledging the challenge it, as a new EU member State, faces in implementing the demanding measures from the EU 2020 climate and energy package.

7. The opening presentation was followed by interventions and questions from the following delegations: Brazil, China and United States of America. These were on policies and measures for sectors other than the energy sector; the difficulties in reversing the increasing emission trend by 2020 given the efforts already put in place; the relationship between the national emission reduction target and the EU target; the estimation of the quantified mitigation effects of existing and planned policies and measures; and separate greenhouse gas projections for the emissions in the sectors under the EU ETS and the sectors outside the EU ETS. In response, Croatia provided further explanations. Details of these interventions can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for Croatia.

8. In closing, the SBI Chair reminded Croatia that any other observations by Croatia on its MA process can be submitted within two months of the working group session, and this will form part of its Party record for the MA. The SBI Chair thanked the delegation of Croatia, all the other delegations and the secretariat for this successful MA session.

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