



**DRAFT**

25 January 2018

English only

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## **Record of the facilitative sharing of views during the forty-seventh session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation: Serbia**

**Note by the secretariat**

### **I. Background and mandate**

1. The Conference of the Parties (COP), by decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 63, decided 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 the transparency of 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 decided that the first round of ICA would be conducted for developing country Parties and would commence within six months of the submission of the first round of BURs by developing country Parties.<sup>1</sup>

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 (FSV), with BURs and summary reports serving as input.<sup>2</sup>

4. Pursuant to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the SBI convened on 10 November 2017 in Bonn, Germany, at SBI 47, the fourth workshop for the facilitative exchange of views, open to all Parties, for five non-Annex I Parties, including Serbia, for which there were a BUR and a final summary report by 10 September 2017.<sup>3</sup> Interested Parties were able to submit written questions in advance. As a result, Serbia received five written questions in advance from the following Parties: Egypt, New Zealand, Thailand and United States of America.

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<sup>1</sup> Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 58(a).

<sup>2</sup> Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, paragraph 3.

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

5. The workshop, chaired by the SBI Rapporteur, Ms. Tugba Icmeli, comprised one three-hour session covering the five Parties in alphabetical order.
6. This record of the FSV for Serbia summarizes the proceedings and together with the summary report on the technical analysis of its BUR,<sup>4</sup> constitutes the outcome of the first round of ICA for Serbia.

## II. Summary of proceedings

7. At the workshop, Serbia made a brief presentation on its BUR. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.
8. In its presentation, Serbia provided an overview of its national circumstances and institutional arrangements, national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases (GHGs) not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, mitigation actions and effects, barriers, and support needed and received. It highlighted that total GHG emissions for 2013 amounted to 62,520.88 gigagrams of carbon dioxide equivalent (Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq) excluding land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF), representing a 74.9 per cent decrease below the 1990 level. Total GHG emissions including LULUCF amounted to 46,783.83 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq, representing a 70.2 per cent decrease below the 1990 level. Serbia also highlighted the GHG emission trends by sector from 2010 to 2013, which reflected decreases in the energy (2.6 per cent), industrial processes (24 per cent), agriculture, LULUCF (9.7 per cent) and waste (2.1 per cent) sectors.
9. Serbia provided information on its mitigation actions, including on its renewable energy sources, their installed capacity and the energy produced from sources such as hydro, wind, solar, biomass, geothermal and biofuels. Information on various nationally appropriate mitigation actions for the promotion of renewable energy was also provided. In addition, the Party provided information on its achievements towards its emission reduction targets by 2020 compared with the 'business as usual' scenario, which are 11 per cent and 18 per cent under the 'with measures' and 'with additional measures' scenarios, respectively, as well as the implementation of these measures in the energy sector. It provided a clear and comprehensive description and information on the status of the implementation of its domestic measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) arrangements, which encompass GHG inventories and mitigation.
10. In addition, Serbia provided information on the obstacles and barriers to reporting information in the BUR, including those related to reporting on the implementation of its mitigation actions. The Party also indicated the financial support received, in the amount of EUR 3,200,000 from the European Union and USD 352,000 from the Global Environmental Facility, for the preparation of its first BUR. It also provided information on its positive experience from participating in the ICA process, such as the formation of multi-agency working groups, an improved GHG inventory and MRV systems, and the identification of gaps and associated capacity-building needs to improve transparency in the reporting on institutional arrangements.
11. Over the course of the presentation, Serbia addressed written questions submitted in advance, through the secretariat, by interested Parties.
12. After the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending Serbia for its efforts and asked questions seeking further clarification: Austria, India, Turkey and United States. The questions and answers were mainly focused on the following areas: the challenges anticipated in establishing the domestic MRV system, in particular monitoring

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<sup>4</sup> FCCC/SBI/ICA/2016/TASR.1/SRB.

and reporting on mitigation actions and clearly defining the roles and responsibilities of the relevant institutions, and the additional challenges caused by the lack of financial resources, technology and technical capacity of the experts in the relevant sectors. The positive experience from Serbia's participation in the ICA process was discussed extensively, including noted benefits such as the transfer of knowledge and valuable lessons learned and experience gained, both at the regional and at the national levels. The institutional arrangements that facilitate the preparation of the BUR, in particular data collection for GHG inventories and quality assurance/control procedures, and the use of the *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories* were also discussed.

13. The full details of the presentation as well as subsequent interventions are available on the UNFCCC web page of this workshop.<sup>5</sup>

14. In closing the workshop, the SBI Rapporteur, Ms. Icmeli, congratulated Serbia for successfully undergoing the FSV and completing the first round of its ICA process. She thanked Serbia and all other participating Parties for engaging in the workshop in a truly facilitative manner. She also thanked the secretariat for its support.

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<sup>5</sup> <http://unfccc.int/10410.php>