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## **Summary report on the multilateral assessment of Croatia at the forty-fifth 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 second round of the IAR process is to be conducted during the period 2016–2017 (the first round of the IAR process was 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 second round of MA of Croatia took place at a working group session during SBI 45, on 12 November 2016. 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: Brazil and China. 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> <<https://unfccc.int/9704.php>>.

## II. Proceedings

4. The working group session was chaired by the SBI Rapporteur, Mr. Sidat Yaffa. Croatia was represented by Ms. Višnja Grgasović, Head of Service for Climate Change and Ozone Layer Protection, Ministry of Environment and Energy.

5. Ms. Grgasović made an opening presentation, summarizing Croatia's progress in implementation towards the achievement of emission reductions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.<sup>2</sup> As a member State of the European Union, Croatia is committed to contributing to the achievement of the joint European Union quantified economy-wide emission reduction target of 20 per cent below the 1990 level by 2020. In addition, Croatia has a target to limit its emission growth to 11 per cent above the 2005 level by 2020 from sectors covered by the European Union effort-sharing decision (i.e. sectors not covered by the European Union Emissions Trading System). The presentation highlighted that there is a decreasing trend in the national greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of Croatia, which is due to its GHG mitigation actions as well as the economic downturn in 2008. As shown by this trend, it is expected that Croatia will exceed its 2020 targets.

6. Ms. Grgasović described Croatia's key GHG mitigation policies and measures relating to renewable energy sources, energy efficiency improvements, transport and fluorinated gases (F-gases). Regarding renewable energy, Croatia is implementing a feed-in tariff system for electricity, which has achieved a significant growth of the share of renewable energy sources in final energy consumption, reaching 27.9 per cent in 2014. Significant progress has also been made in the area of energy efficiency, with the adoption of the law on energy efficiency (OG 127/14), which regulates efficient energy use, the adoption of local, regional and national plans, obligations of the regulatory body and energy services, and the determination of energy savings and consumer rights in the application of energy efficiency measures. Regarding the transport sector, Croatia's policies and measures include the electrification of vehicles and building-related infrastructure, demand-side awareness, intelligent traffic lights and eco-driving. However, despite these policies and measures, Croatia's GHG emissions from the transport sector have continued to increase since 1990. Since 2006, Croatia has been working on the phase-down of hydrofluorocarbons and perfluorocarbons, as well as implementing the European Union F-gas regulation no. 517/2014, which entered into force in January 2015.

7. The opening presentation was followed by interventions and questions from China and India. One question focused on whether Croatia had any national or local GHG mitigation targets in the transport sector, and the other question requested more information relating to the measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) mechanisms in place for various sectors. In response, Croatia explained that although there are no national or local GHG mitigation targets in the transport sector, it has been implementing various measures including infrastructure for renewable energy sources and increasing public awareness. Regarding the question on MRV mechanisms, Croatia explained that it plans to introduce a new system to obtain more data so as to enable MRV in different sectors. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for Croatia.

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

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<sup>2</sup> Croatia acceded to the European Union on 1 July 2013, and the most relevant mitigation actions and operators were included at full scale under the European Union Emissions Trading System from January 2013.