



Distr.: General
25 August 2026

English only

Record of the facilitative sharing of views at the sixty-fourth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation: Ecuador

Note by the secretariat

Abbreviations and acronyms

BUR	biennial update report
COP	Conference of the Parties
ETF	enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement
FSV	facilitative sharing of views
GHG	greenhouse gas
ICA	international consultation and analysis
LULUCF	land use, land-use change and forestry
non-Annex I Party	Party not included in Annex I to the Convention
REDD+	reducing emissions from deforestation; reducing emissions from forest degradation; conservation of forest carbon stocks; sustainable management of forests; and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (decision 1/CP.16 , para. 70)
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation

I. Background and mandate

1. COP 16 decided that ICA of BURs from non-Annex I Parties would be conducted under the SBI in a manner that is non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty with the aim of increasing the transparency of mitigation actions and their effects reported by those Parties.¹
2. COP 17 adopted the ICA modalities and guidelines,² according to which the ICA process consists of two steps: technical analysis of non-Annex I Parties' BURs by teams of technical experts, resulting in a summary report for each Party; and FSV, to which the BURs and summary reports serve as input.³

¹ Decision [1/CP.16](#), para. 63.

² Decision [2/CP.17](#), annex IV.

³ Decision [2/CP.17](#), annex IV, para. 3.

3. Pursuant to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the twentieth FSV workshop was convened at SBI 64 in Bonn on 11 June 2026 for the following three non-Annex I Parties for which there was a BUR and a final summary report⁴ by 3 April 2026: Ecuador, Niger and Seychelles.
4. The three-hour workshop was chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair, Eyad Aljubran, and open to all Parties.
5. As one of the participating Parties, Ecuador received two written questions in advance of the FSV workshop⁵ from New Zealand and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and addressed them via the FSV portal. This FSV record for Ecuador summarizes the proceedings and, together with the summary report on the technical analysis of its second BUR,⁶ constitutes the outcome of the second round of ICA for the Party.

II. Summary of proceedings

6. Ecuador made a brief presentation on its second BUR. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.
7. Ecuador was represented by Christian Andres Goyes from the Ministry of Environment and Energy.
8. Ecuador presented an overview of its national circumstances and institutional arrangements, national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, mitigation actions and their effects, support needed and received, and preparations at the national level for implementing the ETF.
9. Ecuador highlighted that its total GHG emissions in 2018 were 75,327 gigatonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent, which decreased by 21 per cent between 1994 and 2018 with emissions and removals from LULUCF, owing mainly to initiatives in the energy and LULUCF sectors. The Party explained that the declining emission trend was driven by the commissioning of hydroelectric power plants, particularly Coca Codo Sinclair, which began operating in 2016, and increased carbon sequestration by forest land under the national REDD+ programme.
10. Ecuador presented key policies and measures implemented during the 2016–2020 reporting period, including the transition to renewable electricity generation to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the energy sector and increase the share of renewable energy in the national energy mix through the inclusion of 15 hydroelectric power plants, with Coca Codo Sinclair being a prominent example. Ecuador also highlighted the National Energy Efficiency Plan, adopted in 2017, which promoted alternative and electric transport solutions, including the implementation of the Quito Metro, the electric tram system in Cuenca to replace diesel buses, a pilot electric bus programme, and policies encouraging active transportation such as walking and cycling. In addition, in the LULUCF sector, Ecuador reported that it achieved its targets under the national REDD+ programme during the 2016–2020 reporting period. Furthermore, Ecuador provided information on support needed and received, and capacity-building needs. Ecuador presented its support needs, highlighting capacity-building as key, including the need for a learning platform to strengthen knowledge and capacities related to climate change reporting, transparency requirements, greenhouse gas inventories, and climate action implementation. Ecuador also requires the transfer of technology, including modern digital tools for climate data collection and processing and improved information systems for climate transparency data management, to ensure regular and continuous climate transparency reporting and long-term improvements in the quality, accuracy, consistency and completeness of climate transparency data and reporting processes.

⁴ The BURs and summary reports for each ICA cycle are available at <https://unfccc.int/BURs> and <https://unfccc.int/ICA-reports> respectively.

⁵ As per decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, para. 6.

⁶ [FCCC/SBI/ICA/2023/TASR.2/ECU](https://unfccc.int/ICA-reports).

11. Ecuador presented information on its current initiatives for enhancing its institutional arrangements for compliance with requirements under the ETF. Its initiatives relate to meeting ETF requirements for monitoring and tracking the impacts of mitigation actions on greenhouse gas emissions, including the collection and analysis of relevant data. Following the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending Ecuador on its efforts and asked questions seeking further clarification: Australia, Malawi, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Sweden, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

12. Questions on the GHG inventory related to the main drivers of the observed decrease in GHG emissions between 1994 and 2018, including the role of the energy and LULUCF sectors. In response, Ecuador explained that the declining emission trend was driven primarily by the commissioning of hydroelectric power plants, particularly Coca Codo Sinclair beginning operations in 2016, and increased carbon sequestration by forest land under the REDD+ programme.

13. Questions on mitigation actions and their effects related to the influence of the “Buen Vivir” vision, Ecuador’s national development approach that promotes social well-being, environmental sustainability and harmony with nature, on climate policy design and its practical implementation in priority sectors; Ecuador’s strategy for reducing transport sector emissions, which account for more than half of the country’s energy sector emissions; and lessons learned from energy efficiency improvement activities and measures that may be useful for other countries. In response, Ecuador explained that the “Buen Vivir” vision has guided its efforts across five priority mitigation sectors, particularly in transitioning the energy mix towards renewable sources through hydroelectric power generation and reducing emissions from LULUCF through the REDD+ programme. On transport, Ecuador noted that its National Energy Efficiency Plan has led to the establishment of a national energy efficiency committee and several initiatives, including implementation of the metro system in Quito, the electric tram system in Cuenca to replace diesel buses and a pilot electric bus programme, and the promotion of active transportation such as walking and cycling.

14. Questions on constraints and gaps, and related needs pertained to the institutional and regulatory frameworks in place to support the collection of data for greenhouse gas inventories, mitigation actions, adaptation measures and other information required for climate transparency reporting, and the strengthening of institutional arrangements; challenges and successes in transitioning to reporting under the ETF the continuity of Ecuador’s climate transparency reporting and the additional support required to successfully transition from the BUR to the biennial transparency report.

15. In response, Ecuador explained that transitioning to reporting under the ETF involved a strong national commitment, including in relation to data collection arrangements, institutional reforms and new normative frameworks. The Party established an inter-institutional committee through which responsibilities and roles were assigned to all information providers; and designated the Ministry of Environment and Energy as the climate transparency authority through a ministerial resolution. Ecuador developed a technical normative standard specifying the data requirements consistent with the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.⁷ The Party noted that its national climate transparency system is operational and publicly accessible, but that further work is needed to integrate to integrate data and information related to Article 6 mechanisms and and information on loss and damage into the system into the system and to strengthen the model used for estimating the impacts of mitigation actions . Ecuador emphasized the importance of continued provision of financial support for both report preparation and the broader transparency process.

16. The presentation and subsequent interventions, including the questions asked and the answers provided during the FSV workshop, are accessible via the webcast of the workshop.⁸

⁷ Decision 18/CMA.1, annex.

⁸ <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/transparency-and-reporting/reporting-and-review/reporting-and-review-under-the-convention/national-communications-and-biennial-update-reports-non-annex-i-parties/the-facilitative-sharing-of-views-under-the-ica-process/twentieth>.

17. In closing the workshop, the SBI Vice-Chair congratulated Ecuador for successfully undergoing FSV and completing the second round of the ICA process. They thanked Ecuador and all other participating Parties for engaging in the workshop in a facilitative manner, and also thanked the secretariat for its support.
