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Technical analysis of the first biennial update report of the Dominican Republic submitted on 21 May 2020

Summary report by the team of technical experts

Summary

According to decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 41(a), Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention, consistently with their capabilities and the level of support provided for reporting, were to submit their first biennial update report by December 2014. As mandated, the least developed country Parties and small island developing States may submit biennial update reports at their discretion. This summary report presents the results of the technical analysis of the first biennial update report of the Dominican Republic, conducted by a team of technical experts in accordance with the modalities and procedures contained in the annex to decision 20/CP.19.



Abbreviations and acronyms

AD	activity data
AFOLU	agriculture, forestry and other land use
AR	Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
BUR	biennial update report
CDM	clean development mechanism
CER	certified emission reduction
CH ₄	methane
CO ₂	carbon dioxide
CO ₂ eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
EF	emission factor
F-gas	fluorinated gas
GHG	greenhouse gas
GWP	global warming potential
HFC	hydrofluorocarbon
ICA	international consultation and analysis
ICAT	Initiative for Climate Action Transparency
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPCC good practice guidance	<i>Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories</i>
IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF	<i>Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry</i>
IPPU	industrial processes and product use
LULUCF	land use, land-use change and forestry
MRV	measurement, reporting and verification
NA	not applicable
NAMA	nationally appropriate mitigation action
NC	national communication
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NE	not estimated
NO	not occurring
non-Annex I Party	Party not included in Annex I to the Convention
N ₂ O	nitrous oxide
PFC	perfluorocarbon
QA/QC	quality assurance/quality control
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)
Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines	<i>Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories</i>
SF ₆	sulfur hexafluoride
TNA	technology needs assessment
TTE	team of technical experts
UNFCCC guidelines for the preparation of NCs from non-Annex I Parties	“Guidelines for the preparation of national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention”
UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs	“UNFCCC biennial update reporting guidelines for Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention”
2006 IPCC Guidelines	<i>2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories</i>

I. Introduction and process overview

A. Introduction

1. The process of ICA consists of two steps: a technical analysis of the submitted BUR and a facilitative sharing of views under the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, resulting in a summary report and a record, respectively.
2. According to decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 41(a), non-Annex I Parties, consistently with their capabilities and the level of support provided for reporting, were to submit their first BUR by December 2014. The least developed countries and small island developing States may submit BURs at their discretion.
3. Further, according to paragraph 58(a) of the same decision, the first round of ICA is to commence for non-Annex I Parties within six months of the submission of the Parties' first BUR. The frequency of developing country Parties' participation in subsequent rounds of ICA, depending on their respective capabilities and national circumstances, and the special flexibility for small island developing States and the least developed country Parties, will be determined by the frequency of the submission of BURs.
4. This summary report presents the results of the technical analysis of the first BUR of the Dominican Republic, undertaken by a TTE in accordance with the provisions on the composition, modalities and procedures of the TTE under ICA contained in the annex to decision 20/CP.19.

B. Process overview

5. In accordance with the mandate referred to in paragraph A.2 above, the Dominican Republic submitted its first BUR on 21 May 2020 as a stand-alone update report.
6. A desk analysis¹ of the Dominican Republic's BUR was conducted from 30 November to 4 December 2020 and was undertaken by the following TTE, drawn from the UNFCCC roster of experts on the basis of the criteria defined in decision 20/CP.19, annex, paragraphs 2–6: Ahmad Wafiq Aboelnasr (Egypt), Maria Ana Gonzalez Casartelli (Argentina), Alexey Vladimirovich Cherednichenko (Kazakhstan), Ricardo Fernandez (European Union), Karin Kindbom (Sweden), Nicolo Macaluso (Canada), Athmane Mehadji (Algeria), Dinh Hung Nguyen (Viet Nam), Marcela Itzel Olguin-Alvarez (Mexico) and Orlando Ernesto Rey Santos (Cuba). Mr. Aboelnasr and Mr. Macaluso were the co-leads. The technical analysis was coordinated by Veronica Colerio, Alma Jean and Gopal Joshi (secretariat).
7. During the technical analysis, in addition to the written exchange, through the secretariat, to provide technical clarifications on the information reported in the BUR, the TTE and the Dominican Republic engaged in consultation² on the identification of capacity-building needs for the preparation of BURs and participation in the ICA process. Following the technical analysis of the Dominican Republic's first BUR, the TTE prepared and shared a draft summary report with the Dominican Republic on 9 March 2021 for its review and comment. The Dominican Republic, in turn, provided its feedback on the draft summary report on 17 May 2021.
8. The TTE responded to and incorporated the Dominican Republic's comments referred to in paragraph 7 above and finalized the summary report in consultation with the Party on 11 July 2021.

¹ Owing to the circumstances related to the coronavirus disease 2019, the technical analysis of the first BUR submitted by the Dominican Republic had to be conducted remotely.

² The consultation was conducted via videoconferencing.

II. Technical analysis of the biennial update report

A. Scope of the technical analysis

9. The scope of the technical analysis is outlined in decision 20/CP.19, annex, paragraph 15, according to which the technical analysis aims to, without engaging in a discussion on the appropriateness of the actions, increase the transparency of mitigation actions and their effects and shall entail the following:

(a) The identification of the extent to which the elements of information listed in paragraph 3(a) of the ICA modalities and guidelines (decision 2/CP.17, annex IV) have been included in the BUR of the Party concerned (see chap. II.B below);

(b) A technical analysis of the information reported in the BUR, specified in the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs (decision 2/CP.17, annex III), and any additional technical information provided by the Party concerned (see chap. II.C below);

(c) The identification, in consultation with the Party concerned, of capacity-building needs related to the facilitation of reporting in accordance with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs and to participation in ICA in accordance with the ICA modalities and guidelines, taking into account Article 4, paragraph 3, of the Convention (see chap. II.D below).

10. The remainder of this chapter presents the results of each of the three parts of the technical analysis of the Dominican Republic's BUR outlined in paragraph 9 above.

B. Extent of the information reported

11. The elements of information referred to in paragraph II.A.9(a) above include the national GHG inventory report; information on mitigation actions, including a description of such actions, an analysis of their impacts and the associated methodologies and assumptions, and information on progress in their implementation; information on domestic MRV; and information on support needed and received.

12. According to decision 20/CP.19, annex, paragraph 15(a), in undertaking the technical analysis of the submitted BUR, the TTE is to identify the extent to which the elements of information listed in paragraph 11 above have been included in the BUR of the Party concerned. The TTE considers that the reported information is mostly consistent with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs. Specific details on the extent of the information reported for each of the required elements are provided in annex I.

C. Technical analysis of the information reported

13. The technical analysis referred to in paragraph II.A.9(b) above aims to increase the transparency of information reported by the Parties on mitigation actions and their effects, without engaging in a discussion on the appropriateness of those actions. Accordingly, the focus of the technical analysis was on the transparency of the information reported in the BUR.

14. For information reported on national GHG inventories, the technical analysis also focused on the consistency of the methods used for preparing those inventories with the appropriate methods developed by the IPCC and referred to in the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs.

15. The results of the technical analysis are presented in the remainder of this chapter.

1. Information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of national communications on a continuous basis

16. As per the scope defined in paragraph 2 of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs, the BUR should provide an update to the information contained in the recently

submitted NC, including information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of NCs on a continuous basis. In their NCs, non-Annex I Parties report on their national circumstances following the reporting guidance contained in decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraphs 3–5, and they could report similar information in their BUR, which is an update of their most recently submitted NC.

17. The Dominican Republic reported in its first BUR information on its national circumstances, including a description of the government structure and features of geography, land use, ecosystems, water, climate profile, demography, human development and labour market. The information also encompasses a description of national and regional development priorities, objectives and circumstances, including in relation to economy, commerce, energy, transport, industry, buildings and waste, as well as other elements relevant to the Party's ability to deal with mitigating and adapting to climate change.

18. The Dominican Republic reported in its first BUR information on its institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of its NCs and BURs on a continuous basis. The description covers several aspects of these arrangements. The main responsibilities in this regard have been accorded to the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and the National Council for Climate Change and the Clean Development Mechanism. The two institutions, as national focal points, were able to alternate the management of the NC and BUR projects. In particular, the preparation of the BUR (which includes the 2015 GHG inventory) was led by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources under a national implementation modality, in accordance with the rules and regulations for cooperation between the United Nations Development Programme and the Dominican Republic. The Party recognizes that there is no comprehensive system in place that formalizes the institutional arrangements for the processes of preparation, general coordination, compilation and presentation of NCs, BURs and national reports, and indicated that several efforts are under way in this regard.

19. In particular, during the technical analysis, the Dominican Republic referred to the results of a report on the development of a reporting system with guidance for the establishment of institutional arrangements and systems for BUR preparation, sponsored by the German Agency for International Cooperation. This was used as the basis for the ICAT project, which was carried out in parallel with the preparation of the Party's first BUR. The main objective of the ICAT project was drafting a decree on domestic MRV arrangements within the framework of climate transparency. As the ICAT project ended in December 2019 and the consultative process on the BUR closed months before, the output of the ICAT project could not be presented in the BUR.

20. Information was not clearly reported on institutional arrangements for data exchange for developing the GHG inventory, and for the chapters on mitigation actions and support needed and received; and the arrangements related to the review and approval of the BUR by the different national entities. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that the sources of the data used to develop the GHG inventory were mainly sectoral working groups representing relevant institutions, as well as official national statistics.

21. The Dominican Republic reported in its first BUR that the institutional arrangements for gathering information on support needed and received were coordinated by the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development and its Vice Ministry of International Cooperation, whereby all the support received for addressing climate change is identified. Support needed and received can also be identified in the budget of public institutions working on climate change. Another source of information is the Ministry of Finance, whose risk management section uses an indicator to identify the funds allocated to addressing the risk of damage caused by climate change.

22. For mitigation actions, both the National Council for Climate Change and the Clean Development Mechanism and the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources have information on the NAMAs and CDM projects implemented and planned to be implemented in the country, as well as other mitigation actions carried out by the private sector with technical support and advice from these two institutions. The review of the BUR was carried out by technical experts from the above-mentioned institutions and approved by the Steering Committee, which includes experts from the two institutions and from the United Nations

Development Programme. Furthermore, the Dominican Republic has formed technical and directive committees for key sectors for the identification, evaluation and validation of actions related to climate change.

23. The TTE noted that the transparency of the information reported on institutional arrangements could be further enhanced by reporting in the BUR the information referred to in paragraphs 20–22 above, which could facilitate a better understanding of the information reported on institutional arrangements.

24. The Dominican Republic reported in its first BUR information on its domestic MRV arrangements. The description covers key aspects of the institutional arrangements, including explanations of how the arrangements are designed at the national level and cover both mitigation actions and the GHG inventory.

25. In the road map for the development of the MRV system reported in the BUR, a reference was made to the MRV of support as part of the domestic MRV. During the technical analysis, the Dominican Republic explained that on 9 October 2020 presidential decree 541-20 was issued, which established the domestic MRV system. This MRV system comprises a national GHG inventory system and a registry system for mitigation actions, as well as a system for the registration of support and financing for climate change, whose purpose is to monitor, report and make transparent the support and financial contributions received for climate action as well as the financing available to carry out mitigation and adaptation measures. This MRV system will build on the existing systems, processes and infrastructure, rendering it cost-effective.

2. National greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks

26. As indicated in table I.1, the Dominican Republic reported information on its GHG inventory in its BUR mostly in accordance with paragraphs 3–10 of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs and paragraphs 8–24 of the UNFCCC guidelines for the preparation of NCs from non-Annex I Parties, contained in the annex to decision 17/CP.8.

27. The Dominican Republic submitted its first BUR in 2020 and the GHG inventory reported is for 2010–2015. The latest reported inventory year is more than four years prior to the date of submission of the Dominican Republic’s BUR. During the technical analysis, the Dominican Republic clarified that the delay in the submission was due to an internal administrative issue.

28. GHG emissions and removals for the BUR covering the 2010–2015 inventories were estimated using mostly tier 1 methodologies from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. For example, tier 1 methods were used to estimate emissions from energy and agriculture and for categories 3.A and 3.C under the AFOLU sector. To estimate emissions from cement production, the Dominican Republic used a tier 2 method.

29. Information on the sources of EFs and AD used was clearly reported in the BUR, but information on the actual AD used was not clearly reported. The Dominican Republic used default EFs from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. During the technical analysis, the Party provided the background tables for energy, IPPU, AFOLU and waste, which include all AD used to estimate emissions for these sectors as well as their sources.

30. Information on the Party’s total GHG emissions by gas for 2015 is outlined in table 1 in Gg CO₂ eq. It shows an increase in emissions of 18.9 per cent excluding land (category 3.B) since 2010 (5,628.2 Gg CO₂ eq).

Table 1
Greenhouse gas emissions by gas of the Dominican Republic for 2015

<i>Gas</i>	<i>GHG emissions (Gg CO₂ eq) including land^a</i>	<i>% change 2010–2015</i>	<i>GHG emissions (Gg CO₂ eq) excluding land^a</i>	<i>% change 2010–2015</i>
CO ₂	13 902.72	96.0	24 754.51	25.5
CH ₄	10 103.15	6.2	10 103.15	6.2
N ₂ O	628.37	1.6	628.37	1.6
HFCs	NE, NO, NA	NA	NE, NO, NA	NA

<i>Gas</i>	<i>GHG emissions (Gg CO₂ eq) including land^a</i>	<i>% change 2010–2015</i>	<i>GHG emissions (Gg CO₂ eq) excluding land^a</i>	<i>% change 2010–2015</i>
PFCs	NE, NO, NA	NA	NE, NO, NA	NA
SF ₆	NE, NO, NA	NA	NE, NO, NA	NA
Other	NE	NA	NE	NA
Total	24 634.24	43.0	35 486.03	18.9

^a 2006 IPCC Guidelines AFOLU category 3.B (land).

31. The Dominican Republic applied notation keys in tables where numerical data were not provided. The use of notation keys was generally consistent with the UNFCCC guidelines for the preparation of NCs from non-Annex I Parties. Emissions of F-gases and ozone precursor gases, emissions from international navigation and emissions for some waste sector categories were reported as “NE”. During the technical analysis, the Party explained that it plans to estimate these emissions for its next BUR, although it requires capacity-building for reporting precursor emissions (i.e. carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides and non-methane volatile organic compounds).

32. The Dominican Republic reported comparable information addressing the tables included in annex 3A.2 to the IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF and the sectoral reporting tables annexed to the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines. The Party reported information in tables based on the 2006 IPCC Guidelines (tables A and B in annex 1 to the BUR). However, the information provided on emissions and removals was aggregated by land category. During the technical analysis, the Party informed the TTE about its efforts to further disaggregate the information reported on forest land-use transitions; for example, as reported for its forest reference emission level. The Party clarified that the forest reference emission level information was not included because it was published after the BUR was completed.

33. The shares of emissions that different sectors contributed to the Party’s total GHG emissions excluding land (category 3.B), as reported by the Party, in 2015 are reflected in table 2.

Table 2

Shares of greenhouse gas emissions by sector of the Dominican Republic for 2015

<i>Sector</i>	<i>GHG emissions (Gg CO₂ eq)</i>	<i>% share^a</i>	<i>% change 2010–2015</i>
Energy	22 266.69	62.7	18.1
IPPU	2 892.61	8.2	147.8
AFOLU	–6 098.70	NA	2.1
Livestock (category 3.A)	3 929.25	11.1	–64.4
Land (category 3.B)	–10 851.79	NA	177.9
Aggregate sources and non-CO ₂ emissions sources on land (category 3.C)	823.84	2.3	–13.5
Waste	5 573.64	15.7	7.7

^a Share of total GHG emissions without category 3.B (land).

34. The Dominican Republic reported information on its use of GWP values consistent with those provided by the IPCC in its AR2 based on the effects over a 100-year time-horizon of GHGs. During the technical analysis, the Dominican Republic explained that it plans to use GWP values from the AR4 for its next BUR.

35. For the energy sector, information was clearly reported on emissions from fuel combustion activities (energy industries, manufacturing industries and construction, transport and other sectors) and fugitive emissions from fuels (oil and natural gas), with CO₂ reported as the most significant gas. The energy sector is the largest source of emissions in the Dominican Republic, with 22,216.08 Gg CO₂ eq reported for 2015, accounting for 62.7 per cent of the total GHG emissions excluding emissions and removals from land (category 3.B). Most of the emissions from the energy sector in 2015 (99.8 per cent) were from the combustion of fossil fuels. Within energy combustion, energy industries was the most

important subcategory (contributing 44.8 per cent of the emissions), followed by transport (34.4 per cent), manufacturing industries and construction (12.4 per cent), residential and commercial (7.1 per cent) and other sectors (1.3 per cent). Emissions in the energy sector increased by 18.1 per cent in 2010–2015 as a result of increased economic growth and higher energy demand in the country, particularly for electricity generation and road transportation (both passenger and freight).

36. For the IPPU sector, information was clearly reported on emissions from mineral industry (cement production and lime production), with CO₂ reported as the most significant gas. The sectoral emissions were 2,892.61 Gg CO₂ eq in 2015 and accounted for 8.2 per cent of the total GHG emissions excluding emissions and removals from land (category 3.B). The two sources of emissions in the IPPU sector are cement production and lime production, accounting for 60.8 and 39.2 per cent of IPPU emissions in 2015, respectively. Increased production of cement and lime led to IPPU emissions increasing by 147.8 per cent in 2010–2015.

37. Categories 3.A and 3.C under the AFOLU sector from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, enteric fermentation (CH₄), manure management (CH₄ and N₂O) and rice cultivation (CH₄) were identified as key categories and the most relevant emissions sources in the sector. Enteric fermentation accounted for 74.5 per cent of the sectoral emissions, followed by rice cultivation (11.2 per cent) and manure management (8.2 per cent).

38. For land (category 3.B), the Dominican Republic reported annual GHG emissions and removals for 2010 and 2015. Overall, the net removals for category 3.B fluctuated between a minimum of 10,851.79 Gg CO₂ eq in 2015 and a maximum of 12,633.03 Gg CO₂ eq in 2010. Within the category, forest land accounted for 11,699.74 Gg removals and wetlands 847.89 Gg CO₂ eq emissions in 2015. Non-CO₂ emissions associated with fire events in the forest land category were reported as “NE” in the BUR, although the Party indicated the relevance of the increasing area of forest burned in recent years.

39. The waste sector is also an important source of emissions in the Dominican Republic, with 5,573.64 Gg CO₂ eq reported in 2015, contributing 15.7 per cent of the total GHG emissions excluding emissions and removals from land (category 3.B). Within the sector, the largest emissions sources are solid waste disposal (accounting for 68.6 per cent of the emissions), domestic wastewater treatment and discharge (17.1 per cent) and industrial wastewater treatment and discharge (14.2 per cent). The Dominican Republic reported that population growth and increased waste generation resulted in a 7.7 per cent increase in emissions from the waste sector between 2010 and 2015. The Party did not report emissions from biological treatment of solid waste or incineration and open burning of waste.

40. The BUR provides an update to the GHG inventory reported in the Party’s NC3, which addressed anthropogenic emissions and removals for 1990, 1994, 1998, 2000 and 2010, using the methodologies from the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines. The update was carried out for 2015 and 2010 using the methodologies contained in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, thus generating a consistent time series for 2010–2015. The Party reported that it recalculated emissions for all sectors and categories for 2010 using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, but could not recalculate emissions for the other years owing to lack of capacity.

41. The Dominican Republic described in its BUR the institutional framework for the preparation of its 2015 GHG inventory. The Party reported that the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources is the governmental body responsible for the GHG inventory. It identified improvements in relation to the reporting, such as the estimation of categories and subcategories that are not yet included in the national GHG inventory, the development of country-specific EFs, the creation of an inventory archiving system, the inclusion of the AD used in the estimation of emissions and the recalculation of the whole time series from 1990.

42. The Dominican Republic clearly reported that a key category analysis was performed for both the level of and trend in emissions. The Party identified improvements in relation to the reporting, such as the key category analysis being performed using approach 2, which takes into account the uncertainty of the categories when prioritizing GHG inventory improvements.

43. The Dominican Republic reported that it has established and implemented QA/QC procedures for the inventory. The Party also reported that it conducted a detailed analysis of QA-related comments and recommendations received by external verifiers. The TTE commends the Dominican Republic for providing information in accordance with the IPCC good practice guidance.

44. The Dominican Republic reported information on CO₂ fuel combustion emissions using both the sectoral and the reference approach. The information reported indicates that the combustion emissions estimated under the sectoral and the reference approach are 21,839.79 and 22,885.84 Gg CO₂, respectively, representing a 4.8 per cent difference.

45. Information was clearly reported on international aviation, but emissions from marine bunker fuels were not clearly reported. The Party reported emissions from international aviation of 1,514.06 Gg CO₂ eq for 2015. Emissions from marine bunker fuels were reported as “NE”. During the technical analysis, the Dominican Republic clarified that it does not have AD to estimate these emissions.

46. The Dominican Republic reported information on the uncertainty assessment (level and trend) of its national GHG inventory. The uncertainty analysis was based on the tier 1 approach, covering all source categories and almost all direct GHGs, excluding F-gases. The results obtained, as reported in the BUR, reveal that the level of uncertainty for emissions is 26.5 per cent, taking into account the variation across the categories, and the trend uncertainty is 22.2 per cent. The AFOLU sector contributes the most to the uncertainty. The Party further reported that the combined uncertainty of the energy and waste sectors is moderately low. The TTE noted that, as the AD used were not clearly reported by the Dominican Republic (see para. 29 above), it is difficult to assess underlying assumptions for the uncertainty assessment.

47. The TTE noted that the transparency of the information reported on GHG inventories could be further enhanced by addressing the areas noted in paragraphs 29, 31, 32, 38, 40 and 45 above, which could facilitate a better understanding of the information reported on GHG inventories.

3. Mitigation actions and their effects, including associated methodologies and assumptions

48. As indicated in table I.2, the Dominican Republic reported in its BUR, partially in accordance with paragraphs 11–13 of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs, information on mitigation actions and their effects, to the extent possible.

49. The information reported provides a comprehensive overview of the Party’s mitigation actions and, in some cases, their effects. In its BUR, the Party reported information on its national context and framed its national mitigation planning and actions in the context of its NDC, the 2011 Climate Compatible Development Plan and the National Development Strategy for 2030. The Dominican Republic reported that climate change has been mainstreamed in and integrated into its development plans. Most of the mitigation actions are in the energy sector, specifically in the categories electricity generation and transport.

50. The Dominican Republic stated that the objective of its NDC, submitted in September 2017, is to reduce its emissions by 25 per cent by 2030 compared with the 2010 level, conditional upon favourable and predictable support, feasible climate finance mechanisms and corrections to the failure of market mechanisms. This commitment equates to reducing emissions from 3.6 t CO₂ eq per capita in 2010 to 2.8 t CO₂ eq per capita in 2030. The Party reported that, if all mitigation activities identified as NAMAs are sustained, the anticipated annual GHG emission reduction is expected to be 1.79 Mt CO₂ eq.

51. The Dominican Republic reported a summary of its mitigation actions in tabular format in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 11. The summary includes information on seven mitigation actions identified as NAMAs and reported in table 49 of the BUR, with further details in annex 2 to the BUR. In addition, nine sectoral mitigation actions were reported in table 50 of the BUR, with further narrative information reported in technical annex B to the BUR, including table 6, which provides information on some additional actions and their link with policies.

52. Consistently with decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 12(a), the Dominican Republic reported, for some mitigation actions, the names of the mitigation actions or groups of actions, coverage (sector and gases) and progress indicators. A description of mitigation actions, as well as information on quantitative goals, was provided in the BUR for some mitigation actions.

53. Information on quantitative goals and progress indicators for some NAMAs and sectoral mitigation actions was not reported in the Dominican Republic's BUR. Furthermore, no information was provided on coverage (sectors and gases), quantitative goals or progress indicators for the NAMA "Low-carbon coffee in the Dominican Republic"; the sectoral mitigation action concerning implementation of a training and awareness programme for the general public and the business sector on energy saving, replacing appliances with more-energy-efficient versions and the displacement of household activities from high energy consumption schedules; or the reported actions in table 6 in annex B to the BUR.

54. During the technical analysis, the Dominican Republic explained that implementation of some of the mitigation actions listed in table 6 in annex B to the BUR has started: it provided information on the progress indicators for one of them and clarified that there were no quantitative goals set for the actions at that time. Furthermore, the Party clarified that the information on the NAMA "Low-carbon coffee in the Dominican Republic" was mistakenly omitted from annex 2, and accordingly provided the relevant details. Regarding the missing information on quantitative goals and progress indicators, the Dominican Republic mentioned that at the time of the BUR preparation there was no quantitative information available, but it is working on improving and updating its 2020 NDC, whereby mitigation options are being evaluated quantitatively, specifically in the energy and IPPU sectors. Finally, the Dominican Republic also clarified that there is a need to build the national capacity for data collection and reporting in accordance with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs, and to evaluate mitigation action options, specifically in the waste and agriculture sectors.

55. For the energy sector, the Party reported two actions as NAMAs and seven as sectoral actions, including five actions in the transport sector. One of the actions reported as a NAMA is related to the implementation of energy efficiency measures in public buildings, which has an estimated emission reduction potential of 0.58 Mt CO₂ eq per year and is reported to have a financial barrier. The second is related to the use of alternative technologies for waste management in the tourism sector by using part of the waste for energy generation. The cost of this NAMA is estimated at USD 370 million and the emission reduction potential is estimated at 0.85 Mt CO₂ eq per year. Both NAMAs are at the planning stage and support is being sought for implementation.

56. For the mitigation actions reported as sectoral actions, the aim of the first programme in the energy sector is to install 1,070 MW renewable energy generation capacity, of which 21 MW corresponds to hydropower plants, 477 MW to wind projects, 93 MW to biomass and solid waste projects and 479 MW to solar photovoltaic projects. The second concerns the training and awareness programme referred to in paragraph 53 above, which is currently at the implementation stage. Of the five actions reported for the transport sector, three are aimed at promoting public transport by means of communication campaigns, investment in nine new bus lines, improvement of three underground lines and development of three new ones. In addition, there is one action on scrapping old private vehicles and another related to converting vehicles to using compressed natural gas.

57. For the IPPU sector, the Dominican Republic reported on a NAMA to reduce CO₂ emissions in the cement and waste sectors by establishing a legal framework and administration procedures for the alternative processing of waste materials that could be used as resources in the cement sector.

58. For the AFOLU sector, the Dominican Republic reported on two NAMAs affecting emissions of CO₂, N₂O and CH₄ and one sectoral mitigation action affecting CO₂ emissions. The first NAMA is related to the establishment of the required mechanisms, such as capacity-building, technical cooperation and financial mechanisms, to conserve and restore mangroves, with a required investment of USD 1.5 million. The second involves the implementation of 1,750 anaerobic digesters in the poultry industry, with an estimated emission reduction

potential of 0.36 Mt CO₂ eq per year (calculated using IPCC tier 2 methodology) and a total cost of USD 216 million. Both actions are at the planning stage and support is being sought for implementation. In addition, the reported sectoral mitigation action is aimed at increasing the reforestation rate to 15,000 ha per year, reaching 45,000 ha by 2023.

59. The aim of the reported sectoral mitigation action in the waste sector is to generate energy from the sludge produced by wastewater treatment plants.

60. Information on methodologies, objectives, progress of implementation and the underlying steps taken or envisaged for some of the NAMAs and some sectoral mitigation actions (including those under implementation) was not reported in the Dominican Republic's BUR. Information on assumptions used and outcomes achieved was not provided for any of the reported NAMAs or sectoral mitigation actions. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that capacity needs to be built for the development of methodologies to calculate emission reductions and the use of assumptions. Furthermore, the Dominican Republic clarified that it faced challenges in collecting and presenting the required information, especially with the limited time available for collecting all the information needed for the report preparation, and that efforts are being made to improve data collection for future reports.

61. The Dominican Republic reported on the progress of the mitigation action for the application of a national policy on consumption, efficiency and sustainable production and on the steps envisaged for the training and awareness programme referred to in paragraph 53 above. The Party emphasized its need to build national capacity for information gathering and reporting in addition to an MRV system for the mitigation actions.

62. The Dominican Republic did not report on the results achieved by the training and awareness programme referred to in paragraph 53 above. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that only qualitative information was available at the time of collection, and recognized the need to build capacity in this regard.

63. The Dominican Republic provided information on its involvement in international market mechanisms as a Party to the Kyoto Protocol. The Party documented 14 registered CDM projects under the UNFCCC CDM process, as well as 45 potential CDM projects for which a prior consideration form has been submitted to initiate the process to be registered as CDM projects. Of the registered CDM projects, 13 correspond to the electricity generation sector: wind (6 projects), biomass (4 projects), solar (2 projects) and hydropower (1 project), and 1 corresponds to the waste sector. The reported statistics include information on the total number of projects, the sectors covered and the quantity of estimated CERs. The Dominican Republic reported that, if all 14 registered CDM projects are implemented, the annual GHG emission reduction is expected to be 1.11 Mt CO₂ eq.

64. Information on the implementation status of some of the CDM projects listed in table 51 of the BUR was not clearly reported as there is no information on the issued CERs. The same applies to the status of some projects listed under CDM prior consideration and reported as implemented in other sections of the BUR. During the technical analysis, the Dominican Republic clarified that all the CDM projects listed in table 51 and those reported under CDM prior consideration are being implemented as CDM projects; however, the CERs for most of them were not sold because the project developers are waiting for better market conditions. The Party confirmed that, as at the end of 2019, more projects had started CER commercialization. The Dominican Republic expressed its needs for capacity-building for developing precise guidance on the sale of CERs through registered CDM projects, and training on the concepts of carbon markets and Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.

65. The Dominican Republic reported information on its domestic MRV arrangements in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 13. The information reported indicates that it is in the process of designing a domestic MRV system for mitigation actions (see para. 24 above). The Party reported that it was working within the ICAT project on elaborating a legal framework for the MRV system and identifying the national institutions that could assume responsibilities within the system (see para. 19 above).

66. The Party also reported on its work with partners, including the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency, ICAT (until December 2019, when the project ended) and the

NDC Partnership, in preparing for implementing the enhanced transparency framework and designing a comprehensive domestic MRV system. For this, the Party is willing to establish a registry as the central technological instrument within the MRV system for managing all information related to the different types of mitigation action, including NAMAs, CDM projects, REDD+ projects, low-carbon development projects and private voluntary initiatives. The Dominican Republic outlined the steps on a proposed pathway to establishing an enhanced MRV system, including establishing institutional arrangements, defining mitigation accounting standards, monitoring data-collection responsibilities, defining reporting obligations and defining verification approaches and roles, which is expected to be finalized by the end of 2021.

67. The TTE noted that the transparency of the information reported on mitigation actions could be enhanced by addressing the areas noted in paragraphs 53, 60 and 64 above, which could facilitate a better understanding of the information reported on mitigation actions.

4. Constraints and gaps, and related technology, financial, technical and capacity-building needs, including a description of support needed and received

68. As indicated in table I.3, the Dominican Republic reported in its BUR, mostly in accordance with paragraphs 14–16 of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs, information on finance, technology and capacity-building needs and support received.

69. The Dominican Republic reported information on constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity-building needs in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 14. In its BUR, the Dominican Republic identified its small size and high vulnerability as its main constraints. The Party reported in table 53 of the BUR on its financial, technical and capacity-building needs, including developing a portfolio of projects on electricity generation from renewable sources, developing a financing strategy for implementing mitigation actions, strengthening the enabling framework (regulations, institutional arrangements) for implementing mitigation actions, defining standards and methodologies for estimating the mitigation potential of actions, establishing incentives to promote investment related to climate change, evaluating the mitigation potential of actions, implementing various technologies to reduce GHG emissions, developing and implementing energy efficiency programmes, developing studies related to climate change action and improving computer platforms for the MRV system.

70. Information on technical assistance needs was not clearly reported in the BUR because in table 53 technical assistance and technology transfer needs were categorized together. During the technical analysis, the Dominican Republic clarified that technical assistance needs may encompass technology transfer needs.

71. The Dominican Republic reported information on financial resources, technology transfer, capacity-building and technical support received in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 15. The Party reported that it received USD 865,440 from the Global Environment Facility, which included allocation for preparing both its first BUR and its NC3. The information reported indicates that the Dominican Republic received capacity-building and technical support from the Government of Switzerland and the German Agency for International Cooperation for capacity-building, and from the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety of the German Government and the French Development Agency with regard to the NDC. Other areas of support covered the MRV system, NAMAs, and strategy and programme development.

72. The Dominican Republic reported information on nationally determined technology needs with regard to the development and transfer of technology, and on technology support received, in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 16. The Party reported this information in table 53 of the BUR, which includes finance, technology and capacity needs, indicating that according to the Dominican Republic's intended nationally determined contribution the identified needs are compatible with the needs reflected in the TNA for adaptation and mitigation.

73. Information on whether the technology needs were nationally determined was not clearly reported: in table 53 of the BUR, the technology needs are reflected as part of "technical assistance", and the only reference to the nationally determined character of this

assistance is for the needs identified in the intended nationally determined contribution. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that the needs were determined in the TNA for climate change mitigation and in a report on the action plan for the transfer of prioritized technologies in the Dominican Republic, carried out in 2012 for the energy sector (mitigation) and the water, tourism and forest sectors (adaptation). The Dominican Republic highlighted that only one TNA has been carried out and stressed the need to further its evaluation of technology needs, since technologies evolve and therefore prices change over time.

74. Information on whether the technology support received matches the identified needs was not clearly reported: the information reported in table 56 of the BUR does not distinguish between technology support and technical assistance, which is also reported in conjunction with capacity-building. There are no specific references to how such technology support or technical assistance matches the Party's needs. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that technology transfer has been scarce in terms of the support received and reiterated the country's need for technology transfer.

75. The TTE noted that the transparency of the information reported on needs and support received could be enhanced by addressing the areas noted in paragraphs 70, 73 and 74 above, which could facilitate a better understanding of the information reported on needs and support received.

D. Identification of capacity-building needs

76. In consultation with the Dominican Republic, the TTE identified the following needs for capacity-building that could facilitate the preparation of subsequent BURs and participation in ICA:

(a) Strengthening national capacity to develop the required institutional arrangements (e.g. more detailed description of roles and responsibilities, establishment of a data flow system, development of memorandums of understanding for information exchange between the different entities) and procedural arrangements (e.g. data-collection forms and reporting templates for mitigation and adaptation actions, and for support received) for supporting the effective implementation of the domestic MRV system recently established by presidential decree 541-20;

(b) Strengthening national capacity to prepare the GHG inventory on a continuous basis using the most relevant approaches for the Dominican Republic's circumstances;

(c) Strengthening national capacity to establish an archiving system to document inventory information, including on EFs and AD used in the preparation of the inventory, institutional arrangements, QA/QC procedures and planned inventory improvements;

(d) Enhancing national capacity to recalculate GHG emissions and removals for the time series reported in the BUR with the aim of having a methodologically consistent time series back to the inventory years reported in the previous NCs, starting from 1990;

(e) Strengthening national capacity to estimate any significant emissions by sources and removals by sinks reported as "NE" to ensure the completeness of the GHG inventory and to prioritize inventory improvements on the basis of the results of the key category analysis, for example:

(i) Non-CO₂ emissions from forest land;

(ii) Emissions of F-gases and ozone precursor gases;

(iii) Emissions from international navigation;

(iv) Emissions from the waste sector;

(f) Strengthening national capacity to develop country-specific EFs and implement higher-tier methods for key categories consistent with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines in order to improve accuracy and reduce the high uncertainties reported in the inventory, for example for cement production;

(g) Strengthening national capacity to estimate and report emissions and removals for category 3.B (land), particularly with regard to non-changing land uses and land-use transitions;

(h) Enhancing national capacity to collect information and report the name and description of all mitigation actions, including information on the nature of the action, coverage, quantitative goals and progress indicators (especially for planned actions);

(i) Developing monitoring plans for planned and ongoing actions, including identification of the exact progress indicators to be monitored during implementation;

(j) Developing national capacity to identify suitable sectoral mitigation actions and their estimated GHG emission reduction potential, particularly for the agriculture and waste sectors;

(k) Developing national capacity to model marginal abatement cost curves aimed at identifying mitigation options and to estimate GHG emission reductions, particularly in the waste sector;

(l) Strengthening national capacity to:

(i) Develop methodologies for estimating the quantified impacts of individual mitigation actions;

(ii) Report on the contribution of mitigation actions to GHG emission reductions;

(m) Strengthening national capacity to develop and report assumptions used to develop scenarios for estimating GHG emission reductions resulting from mitigation actions;

(n) Enhancing national capacity to develop the MRV system to facilitate the collection and reporting of information on mitigation actions in accordance with the relevant guidelines (including the objectives of the actions);

(o) Enhancing national capacity to conduct thorough assessments in order to achieve quantitative targets for the different mitigation policies;

(p) Enhancing national capacity to develop the MRV system to facilitate the collection and reporting of information on the progress of implementation of mitigation actions in accordance with the relevant guidelines, specifically for the development of a centralized MRV platform for all mitigation actions;

(q) Enhancing national capacity to develop the MRV system by developing reporting templates to be completed by the implementing entities for the different mitigation actions;

(r) Establishing national capacity to develop the MRV system to strengthen the capacity for monitoring and reporting the progress of the underlying steps taken or envisaged for implementing individual mitigation actions;

(s) Enhancing national capacity to monitor and report the implementation status of the market-based mitigation actions, their associated emission reductions and whether the emission reductions will be claimed by the country or sold in the carbon market;

(t) Enhancing national capacity to understand the different carbon market mechanisms, Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and the potential double counting of emission reductions;

(u) Developing national capacity to identify technology needs, by way of TNAs, with a focus on mitigation and adaptation, in particular for the energy (including transport), water, agriculture, tourism and waste sectors.

77. The TTE noted that, in addition to those identified during the technical analysis, the Dominican Republic reported several capacity-building needs in table 53 of its BUR (section 3, chap. V), covering:

(a) Studies on and evaluation of mitigation potential and other sectoral mitigation studies;

- (b) Implementation of economic instruments to foster investment in the private sector;
- (c) Development of instruments to strengthen access to climate finance.

III. Conclusions

78. The TTE conducted a technical analysis of the information reported in the first BUR of the Dominican Republic in accordance with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs and concludes that the information reported is mostly consistent. It provides an overview of national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of NCs and BURs on a continuous basis; the 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; constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity-building needs, including a description of support needed and received; and the efforts to develop a domestic MRV system, among other information relevant to the achievement of the objective of the Convention. The TTE concluded that the information analysed is mostly transparent.

79. The Dominican Republic reported information on the institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of its NCs and BURs on a continuous basis. The description covers several aspects of these arrangements, including the identification of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and the National Council for Climate Change and the Clean Development Mechanism as the main institutions involved, and that in particular the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources was directly in charge of the organization and development of the BUR under the national implementation modality. Although the Party acknowledged that there is no comprehensive system in force that formalizes these arrangements, during the technical analysis it elaborated on the steps required for such formalization. Detailed information was also provided with regard to the preparation of the domestic MRV system, covering the GHG inventory, mitigation and support, which is backed by a new legal framework.

80. In its first BUR, submitted in 2020, the Dominican Republic reported information on its national GHG inventory for 2010–2015. The total GHG emissions for 2015 were reported as 35,486.03 Gg CO₂ eq (excluding emissions from land) and 24,634.24 Gg CO₂ eq (including emissions from land). It shows an increase in emissions of 18.9 per cent excluding land since 2010 (5,628.2 Gg CO₂ eq). The Dominican Republic reported GHG emissions and removals of CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O for all relevant sources and sinks. Nine key categories were identified in the 2015 inventory. The inventory was developed on the basis of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and GWPs from the AR2. The Party used tier 1 methods and default EFs from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for all sources and sinks, except for cement production, for which it used a tier 2 method. Emissions for various categories (e.g. emissions of F-gases and ozone precursor gases, and from international navigation) were reported as “NE”, but the Dominican Republic explained that it plans to estimate these emissions for the next BUR.

81. The Dominican Republic reported information on mitigation actions and their effects in both tabular and narrative format, grouping its mitigation actions as NAMAs and sectoral mitigation actions, and including descriptions of the nature of the actions, coverage, methodologies, objectives and progress of implementation for some of them. The Dominican Republic framed its national mitigation planning and actions in the context of its National Development Strategy for 2030, launched in 2012, the 2011 Climate Compatible Development Plan and the Party’s NDC, submitted to the secretariat in 2017. The Dominican Republic reported on all seven of its NAMAs, which are at the preparation stage, covering the energy, waste, IPPU and AFOLU sectors.

82. The Dominican Republic also reported on its sectoral mitigation actions, which are mostly at the preparation stage and cover the energy, transport, AFOLU and waste sectors. The Dominican Republic reported information on its international market mechanisms, stating that, if all CDM projects registered under the UNFCCC CDM process are implemented, the annual GHG emission reduction is expected to be 1.11 Mt CO₂ eq, with most of the reductions being reported for the energy sector.

83. The Dominican Republic reported information on key constraints, gaps and related needs, and identified its small size and high vulnerability as its main constraints. Financial, technical and capacity-building needs are mainly linked to support needed for implementing mitigation actions. The Dominican Republic also reported that it received financial support of approximately USD 865,440 from the Global Environment Facility for preparing its NC3 and first BUR. The Party further reported information on the transfer of technology received, although it was not clearly reported with regard to whether the technology needs had been nationally determined. In addition, the Party did not clearly report whether the received technology transfer support matched the identified needs. During the technical analysis, the Dominican Republic clarified all these points.

84. The TTE, in consultation with the Dominican Republic, identified the 21 capacity-building needs listed in chapter II.D above and needs for capacity-building that aim to facilitate reporting in accordance with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs and participation in ICA in accordance with the ICA modalities and guidelines, taking into account Article 4, paragraph 3, of the Convention. The Dominican Republic identified the following as priority capacity-building needs (i.e. immediate term/high, medium term/high and long term/high):

(a) Strengthening national capacity to develop the required institutional arrangements (e.g. more detailed roles and responsibilities, establishment of a data flow system, development of memorandums of understanding for information exchange between the different entities);

(b) Enhancing national capacity to collect information and report the name and description of all the mitigation actions, including information on the nature of the action, coverage, quantitative goals and progress indicators (especially for planned actions);

(c) Developing national capacity to identify suitable sectoral mitigation actions and their estimated GHG emission reduction potential, particularly for the agriculture and waste sectors;

(d) Enhancing national capacity to develop the MRV system to facilitate the collection and reporting of information on mitigation actions in accordance with the relevant guidelines (including the objectives of the actions);

(e) Enhancing national capacity to develop the MRV system to facilitate the collection and reporting of information on the progress of implementation of mitigation actions in accordance with the relevant guidelines, specifically for the development of a centralized MRV platform for all mitigation actions;

(f) Enhancing national capacity to develop the MRV system by developing reporting templates to be completed by the implementing entities of the different mitigation actions;

(g) Establishing national capacity to develop the MRV system to strengthen the capacity for monitoring and reporting the progress of the underlying steps taken or envisaged for implementing individual mitigation actions;

(h) Enhancing national capacity to monitor and report the implementation status of the market-based mitigation actions, their associated emission reductions and whether the emission reductions will be claimed by the country or sold in the carbon market;

(i) Enhancing national capacity to understand the different carbon market mechanisms, Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and the potential double counting of emission reductions;

(j) Developing national capacity to identify technology needs, by way of TNAs, with a focus on mitigation and adaptation, in particular for the energy (including transport), water, agriculture, tourism and waste sectors.

Annex I

Extent of the information reported by the Dominican Republic in its first biennial update report

Table I.1

Identification of the extent to which the elements of information on greenhouse gases are included in the first biennial update report of the Dominican Republic

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Provision of the reporting guidelines</i>	<i>Assessment of whether the information was reported</i>	<i>Comments on the extent of the information provided</i>
Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 41(g)	The first BUR shall cover, at a minimum, the inventory for the calendar year no more than four years prior to the date of the submission, or more recent years if information is available, and subsequent BURs shall cover a calendar year that does not precede the submission date by more than four years.	No	The Dominican Republic submitted its first BUR in February 2020; the GHG inventories reported are for 2010–2015.
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 4	Non-Annex I Parties should use the methodologies established in the latest UNFCCC guidelines for the preparation of NCs from non-Annex I Parties approved by the Conference of the Parties or those determined by any future decision of the Conference of the Parties on this matter.	Yes	The Dominican Republic used the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 5	The updates of the section on national inventories of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol should contain updated data on activity levels based on the best information available using the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines, the IPCC good practice guidance and the IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF; any change to the EF may be made in the subsequent full NC.	No	The Dominican Republic used updated AD for its report on emissions and removals, but did not include them in its BUR. This information was provided to the TTE during the technical analysis.
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 6	Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged to include, as appropriate and to the extent that capacities permit, in the inventory section of the BUR:		
	(a) The tables included in annex 3A.2 to the IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF;	Yes	Comparable information was reported in tables A and B in annex 1 to the BUR.
	(b) The sectoral report tables annexed to the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines.	Yes	Comparable information was reported in tables A and B in annex 1 to the BUR.
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 7	Each non-Annex I Party is encouraged to provide a consistent time series back to the years reported in its previous NCs.	Partly	Except for 2010, the Dominican Republic did not report a consistent time series back to the inventory years reported in its NC3 (i.e. 1990, 1994, 1998 and 2000).
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 8	Non-Annex I Parties that have previously reported on their national GHG inventories contained in their NCs are encouraged to submit summary information tables of inventories for previous submission years (e.g. for 1994 and 2000).	Yes	This information was reported for 1990, 1994, 1998 and 2000.
	The inventory section of the BUR should consist of a national inventory report as a summary or as an update of the information contained in decision	Yes	

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Provision of the reporting guidelines</i>	<i>Assessment of whether the information was reported</i>	<i>Comments on the extent of the information provided</i>
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 9	17/CP.8, annex, chapter III (National greenhouse gas inventories), including: (a) Table 1 (National greenhouse gas inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol and greenhouse gas precursors); (b) Table 2 (National greenhouse gas inventory of anthropogenic emissions of HFCs, PFCs and SF ₆).	Yes	Comparable information was reported in table 38 of the BUR, including GHG emissions for 2010 and 2015.
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 10	Additional or supporting information, including sector-specific information, may be supplied in a technical annex.	Yes	The Party submitted information related to energy industries for 2015–2018 as a technical annex to its BUR.
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 12	Non-Annex I Parties are also encouraged, to the extent possible, to undertake any key source analysis as indicated in the IPCC good practice guidance to assist in developing inventories that better reflect their national circumstances.	Yes	
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 13	Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged to describe procedures and arrangements undertaken to collect and archive data for the preparation of national GHG inventories, as well as efforts to make this a continuous process, including information on the role of the institutions involved.	No	Information was not reported on procedures and arrangements for collecting and archiving data for the preparation of the national GHG inventory, or on planned or existing efforts to make this a continuous process.
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 14	Each non-Annex I Party shall, as appropriate and to the extent possible, provide in its national inventory, on a gas-by-gas basis and in units of mass, estimates of anthropogenic emissions of: (a) CO ₂ ; (b) CH ₄ ; (c) N ₂ O.	Partly Yes Yes	The Party reported “NE” for some emissions occurring in the country owing to lack of sufficient capacity to quantify them.
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 15	Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged, as appropriate, to provide information on anthropogenic emissions by sources of: (a) HFCs; (b) PFCs; (c) SF ₆ .	Yes Yes Yes	Information on HFCs was reported using “NA”, “NE” and “NO”. Information on PFCs was reported using “NA”, “NE” and “NO”. Information on SF ₆ was reported using “NA”, “NE” and “NO”.
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 16	Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged, as appropriate, to report on anthropogenic emissions by sources of other GHGs, such as: (a) Carbon monoxide; (b) Nitrogen oxides;	No No	

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Provision of the reporting guidelines</i>	<i>Assessment of whether the information was reported</i>	<i>Comments on the extent of the information provided</i>
	(c) Non-methane volatile organic compounds.	No	
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 17	Other gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, such as sulfur oxides, and included in the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines may be included at the discretion of Parties.	No	
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 18	Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged, to the extent possible, and if disaggregated data are available, to estimate and report CO ₂ fuel combustion emissions using both the sectoral and the reference approach and to explain any large differences between the two approaches.	Yes	
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 19	Non-Annex I Parties should, to the extent possible, and if disaggregated data are available, report emissions from international aviation and marine bunker fuels separately in their inventories:		
	(a) International aviation;	Yes	
	(b) Marine bunker fuels.	Yes	The Dominican Republic reported emissions from marine bunker fuels as “NE”.
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 20	Non-Annex I Parties wishing to report on aggregated GHG emissions and removals expressed in CO ₂ eq should use the GWP provided by the IPCC in its AR2 based on the effects of GHGs over a 100-year time-horizon.	Yes	
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 21	Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged to provide information on methodologies used in the estimation of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, including a brief explanation of the sources of EFs and AD. If non-Annex I Parties estimate anthropogenic emissions and removals from country-specific sources and/or sinks that are not part of the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines, they should explicitly describe the source and/or sink categories, methodologies, EFs and AD used in their estimation of emissions, as appropriate. Parties are encouraged to identify areas where data may be further improved in future communications through capacity-building:		
	(a) Information on methodologies used in the estimation of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol;	Yes	Tier 1 methodology was used for all sectors, except for IPPU category 2.A.1, for which country-specific data (tier 2) were used.
	(b) Explanation of the sources of EFs;	Yes	
	(c) Explanation of the sources of AD;	Yes	
	(d) If non-Annex I Parties estimate anthropogenic emissions and removals from country-specific sources and/or sinks that are not part of the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines, they should explicitly describe:	NA	
	(i) Source and/or sink categories;		
	(ii) Methodologies;		
	(iii) EFs;		

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Provision of the reporting guidelines</i>	<i>Assessment of whether the information was reported</i>	<i>Comments on the extent of the information provided</i>
	(iv) AD;		
	(e) Parties are encouraged to identify areas where data may be further improved in future communications through capacity-building.	Yes	
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 22	Each non-Annex I Party is encouraged to use tables 1–2 of the guidelines annexed to decision 17/CP.8 in reporting its national GHG inventory, taking into account the provisions established in paragraphs 14–17. In preparing those tables, Parties should strive to present information that is as complete as possible. Where numerical data are not provided, Parties should use the notation keys as indicated.	Yes	
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 24	Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged to provide information on the level of uncertainty associated with inventory data and their underlying assumptions, and to describe the methodologies used, if any, for estimating these uncertainties:		
	(a) Level of uncertainty associated with inventory data;	Yes	The total uncertainty reported was estimated for the level and the trend and included AFOLU.
	(b) Underlying assumptions;	Partly	The Dominican Republic did not report the AD, so it is difficult to assess underlying assumptions for the uncertainty assessment.
	(c) Methodologies used, if any, for estimating these uncertainties.	Yes	

Note: The parts of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs on reporting information on GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks in BURs are contained in decision 2/CP.17, paras. 3–10 and 41(g). Further, as per para. 3 of those guidelines, non-Annex I Parties are to submit updates of their national GHG inventories in accordance with paras. 8–24 of the UNFCCC guidelines for the preparation of NCs from non-Annex I Parties, contained in the annex to decision 17/CP.8. The scope of such updates should be consistent with the non-Annex I Party’s capacity and time constraints and the availability of its data, as well as the level of support provided by developed country Parties for biennial update reporting.

Table I.2

Identification of the extent to which the elements of information on mitigation actions are included in the first biennial update report of the Dominican Republic

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Provision of the reporting guidelines</i>	<i>Assessment of whether the information was reported</i>	<i>Comments on the extent of the information provided</i>
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 11	Non-Annex I Parties should provide information, in tabular format, on actions to mitigate climate change by addressing anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol.	Yes	
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 12	For each mitigation action or group of mitigation actions, including, as appropriate, those listed in document FCCC/AWGLCA/2011/INF.1, developing country Parties shall provide the following information, to the extent possible:		
	(a) Name and description of the mitigation action, including information on the nature	Partly	Information on quantitative goals and progress indicators for most of

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Provision of the reporting guidelines</i>	<i>Assessment of whether the information was reported</i>	<i>Comments on the extent of the information provided</i>
	of the action, coverage (i.e. sectors and gases), quantitative goals and progress indicators;		the mitigation actions was not reported.
	(b) Information on:		
	(i) Methodologies;	Partly	Information on the calculation methodologies for GHG emission reductions or recording the progress of the action was not provided for most of the mitigation actions.
	(ii) Assumptions;	No	Assumptions used were not reported for any of the reported NAMAs or sectoral mitigation actions.
	(c) Information on:		
	(i) Objectives of the action;	Partly	The objectives for some NAMAs and some sectoral mitigation actions were not reported.
	(ii) Steps taken or envisaged to achieve that action;	Yes	
	(d) Information on:		
	(i) Progress of implementation of the mitigation actions;	Partly	Information on the progress of implementation of some of the sectoral mitigation actions was not provided.
	(ii) Progress of implementation of the underlying steps taken or envisaged;	Partly	Information on the steps taken or envisaged was not reported for some of the reported mitigation actions.
	(iii) Results achieved, such as estimated outcomes (metrics depending on type of action) and estimated emission reductions, to the extent possible;	No	No information was provided on the results achieved by mitigation actions already implemented or under implementation.
	(e) Information on international market mechanisms.	Yes	
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 13	Parties should provide information on domestic MRV arrangements.	Yes	

Note: The parts of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs on the reporting of information on mitigation actions in BURs are contained in decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paras. 11–13.

Table I.3

Identification of the extent to which the elements of information on finance, technology and capacity-building needs and support received are included in the first biennial update report of the Dominican Republic

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Provision of the reporting requirements</i>	<i>Assessment of whether the information was reported</i>	<i>Comments on the extent of the information provided</i>
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 14	Non-Annex I Parties should provide updated information on: (a) Constraints and gaps;	Yes	

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Provision of the reporting requirements</i>	<i>Assessment of whether the information was reported</i>	<i>Comments on the extent of the information provided</i>
	(b) Related financial, technical and capacity-building needs.	Yes	
Decision 2/CP.17, Non-Annex I Parties should provide: annex III, paragraph 15	(a) Information on financial resources received, technology transfer and capacity-building received;	Yes	
	(b) Information on technical support received from the Global Environment Facility, Parties included in Annex II to the Convention and other developed country Parties, the Green Climate Fund and multilateral institutions for activities relating to climate change, including for the preparation of the current BUR.	Yes	
Decision 2/CP.17, With regard to the development and transfer of annex III, paragraph 16	technology, non-Annex I Parties should provide information on:		
	(a) Nationally determined technology needs;	Partly	Information on whether the technology needs were nationally determined was not clearly reported: in table 53 of the BUR, the technology needs are reflected as part of “technical assistance”, and the only reference to the nationally determined character of this assistance is for the needs identified in the intended nationally determined contribution.
	(b) Technology support received.	Yes	

Note: The parts of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs on the reporting of information on finance, technology and capacity-building needs and support received in BURs are contained in decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paras. 14–16.

Annex II

Reference documents

A. Reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

IPCC. 1997. *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*. JL Houghton, LG Meira Filho, B Lim, et al. (eds.). Paris: IPCC/Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development/International Energy Agency. Available at <https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gl/invs1.html>.

IPCC. 2000. *Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*. J Penman, D Kruger, I Galbally, et al. (eds.). Hayama, Japan: IPCC/Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development/International Energy Agency/Institute for Global Environmental Strategies. Available at <http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gp/english/>.

IPCC. 2003. *Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry*. J Penman, M Gytarsky, T Hiraishi, et al. (eds.). Hayama, Japan: Institute for Global Environmental Strategies. Available at <http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gpglulucf/gpglulucf.html>.

IPCC. 2006. *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*. S Eggleston, L Buendia, K Miwa, et al. (eds.). Hayama, Japan: Institute for Global Environmental Strategies. Available at <http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl>.

B. UNFCCC documents

First BUR of the Dominican Republic. Available at <https://unfccc.int/BURs>.

NC3 of the Dominican Republic. Available at <https://unfccc.int/non-annex-I-NCs>.

C. Other documents

The following documents have been reproduced as received:

Síntesis de evaluación de necesidades tecnológicas (ENT) para la adaptación al Cambio Climático y Reporte de plan de acción para la transferencia de tecnologías priorizadas en la República Dominicana (Technology needs assessment (TNA) synthesis for adaptation to Climate Change and Report action plan for technology transfer prioritized in the Dominican Republic). Available at

<http://redacs.org/files/cambioclimatico/Informe%20Resumen%20ENT%20y%20PAT%20Mitigaci%C3%B3n%20Rep%C3%BAblica%20Dominicana.pdf>.