Appendix: Description of a Party's nationally determined contribution under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, including updates[a]

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	Description
Target(s) and description, including target type(s), as applicable[b, c]	Total GHG emissions correspond to the annual totals reported in CO2 equivalents in the official documents[e] (see footnote with the list of documents) Albania is committed to reduce its GHG emissions from its projected BAU baseline for the year 2030. The target is expressed as a mitigation effort of a reduction in 20.9% total GHG emissions in 2030 compared to BAU scenario for 2030. The 20.9% reduction in GHG emissions corresponds to a reduction in 3,170ltCO_2e - or the final total 2030 emissions anticipated under the reduction compared to BAU.
Target year(s) or period(s), and whether they are single-year or multi-year target(s), as applicable	2030
Reference point(s), level(s), baseline(s), base year(s) or starting point(s), and their respective value(s), as applicable	Base year: 2016 Albania submitted its updated First NDC in 2021. Albania's revised NDC presents a greater overall emissions reduction target of 20.9% below the business-as-usual scenario, or a 3,170 ktCO2e reduction from 2016 to 2030. The revised NDC contains more robust historical emissions data and an increased scope in mitigation targets, including targets for the industrial processes and product use, agriculture, energy (excluding international transport), waste, and land use, land-use change, and forestry sectors. (Albania's updated NDC document and https://ndcpartnership.org/country/alb)
Time frame(s) and/or periods for implementation, as applicable	2021-2030
Scope and coverage, including, as relevant, sectors, categories, activities, sources and sinks, pools and gases, as applicable	Albania's revised NDC represents a marked enhancement in ambition, breadth, and structural foundation—both in mitigation and adaptation—compared to its initial commitment. It aligns with national strategies and establishes robust institutional mechanisms to foster transparency, coordination, and implementation toward a low-carbon, climate-resilient future. The NDC cover the following sectors: energy, transport, IPPU, forestry/LULUCF, agriculture, waste. Moreover, the NDC covers the goses: CO_2, CH_4, NO_2, HFCs. Therefore, NDC covers all key sectors and is economy wide.
Intention to use cooperative approaches that involve the use of ITMOs under Article 6 towards NDCs under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, as applicable	NO
Any updates or clarifications of previously reported information, as applicable[d]	Albania has updated its NDC reporting through recalibrated historical emissions, improved methodological clarity, expanded sectoral and gas coverage, and strengthened institutional support for implementation, though it has not explicitly referenced cooperative approaches under paragraph 64(g).

Notes: This table is to be used by Parties on a voluntary basis.

[a] Each Party shall provide a description of its NDC under Article 4, against which progress will be tracked. The information provided shall include required information, as applicable, including any updates to information previously provided (para. 64 of the MPGs).

[b] For example: economy-wide absolute emission reduction, emission intensity reduction, emission reduction below a projected baseline, mitigation co-benefits of adaptation actions or economic diversification plans, policies and measures, and other (para. 64(a) of the MPGs).

[c] Parties with both unconditional and conditional targets in their NDC may add a row to the table to describe conditional targets.

[d] For example: recalculation of previously reported inventory data, or greater detail on methodologies or use of cooperative approaches (para. 64(g) of the MPGs).

Custom footnotes:

[d] Draft National Inventory Document (NID) 2024 of Albania

[d] National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP - draft of October 31st, 2024) of the Republic of Albania

[d] Albania's First Biennial Update Report - July 2021

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1. Structured summary: Description of selected indicators

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Indicator(s) selected to track progress [a]	*Description*
Total GHG emissions in CO2eq	Albania - Total economy wide GHG reductions in ktCO2e by 2030, in comparison to BAU projections[d]
Information for the reference point(s), level(s), baseline(s), base year(s) or starting point(s), as appropriate[b]	Base Year: 2016 2030 BAU: 15,148 ktCO2e 2030 Target NDC: 11,978 ktCO2e (compared to BAU scenario, represents a mitigation impact of -20.9%).[e]
Updates in accordance with any recalculation of the GHG inventory, as appropriate[b]	NA
Relation to NDC[c]	The indicator is defined in the same metric, methodology, scope and unit as the target of the NDC.

Notes : (1) Pursuant to para. 79 of the MPGs, each Party shall report the information referred to in paras. 65–78 of the MPGs in a narrative and common tabular format, as applicable. (2) A Party may amend the reporting format (e.g. Excel file) to rem

[a] Each Party shall identify the indicator(s) that it has selected to track progress of its NDC (para. 65 of the MPGs).

[b] Each Party shall provide the information for each selected indicator for the reference point(s), level(s), baseline(s), base year(s) or starting point(s), and shall update the information in accordance with any recalculation of the GHG inventory, as ap

[c] Each Party shall describe for each indicator identified how it is related to its NDC (para. 76(a) of the MPGs).

Custom footnotes:

[d] Albania, "National Energy and Climate Plan of the Republic of Albania (NECP - draft of October 31st, 2024) Ref. Chapter 2 "National Targets and Objectives", Chapter 4 "Current Situation and Projections With Existing Policies and Measures" an

[d] Albania Revised NDC (October 2024)

[e] Albania Revised NDC (October 2024), Pg. 9

2. Structured summary: Definitions needed to understand the NDC

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	Definitions [a]
Definition needed to understand each indicator:	
Total GHG emissions in CO2eq	Albania - Total economy wide GHG reductions in ktCO2e by 2030, in comparison to BAU projections[b]
Any sector or category defined differently than in the national inventory report:	Energy sector and IPPU sector do not include international transport and f-gases respectively.
Definition needed to understand mitigation co-benefits of adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans:	NA
Any other relevant definitions	Albania's NDC[c] provides details on adaptation actions with mitigation co-benefits, Below are presented some of the specific actions which relate to GHG emission reductions: • Strengthen the institutional framework (e.g. coordination) • Strengthen the policy framework: development and enactment of laws, policies, regulations and plans, including action plans, and mainstreaming. • Increase funding for climate change adaptation: financing and fiscal planning • Climate proofing coastal buildings and facilities to prevent further damage and degradation

Notes : (1) Pursuant to para. 79 of the MPGs, each Party shall report the information referred to in paras. 65–78 of the MPGs in a narrative and common tabular format, as applicable. (2) A Party may amend the reporting format (e.g. Excel file) to remove specific rows in this table if the information to be provided in those rows is not applicable to the Party's NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, in accordance with the MPGs. (3) The Party could add rows for each additional sector, category, mitigation co-benefits of adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans, indicator and any other relevant definitions.

[a] Each Party shall provide any definitions needed to understand its NDC under Article 4, including those related to each indicator identified in para. 65 of the MPGs, those related to any sectors or categories defined differently than in the national inventory report, or the mitigation co-benefits of adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans (para. 73 of the MPGs).

Custom footnotes:

[b] Albania Revised NDC (October 2024), Pg. 9

[c] Albania Revised NDC (October 2024)

3. Structured summary: Methodologies and accounting approaches – consistency with Article 4, paragraphs 13 and 14, of the Paris Agreement and with decision 4/CMA.1

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Reporting requirement	*Description or reference to the relevant section of the BTR*
For the first NDC under Article 4:[a]	
Accounting approach, including how it is consistent with Article 4, paragraphs 13–14, of the Paris Agreement (para. 71 of the MPGs)	Accounting approach - The metric used for the GHG emissions is the Global Warming Potential on a 100-year timescale in accordance with the IPCC's 2nd Assessment Report. (Albania 1st INDC) - The Inventory methodology is based on IPCC 2006 Guidelines. (Albania 1st INDC) - Approach to accounting for agriculture, forestry and other land uses: Greenhouse gas emissions and removals from agriculture, forestry and other land uses are currently not included in the accounting. Emissions and removals from these sectors can be included in the INDC at a later stage when technical conditions allow for that. (Albania 1st INDC) LEAP (Low Emissions Analysis Platform) is a widely used model-building tool for analyzing energy systems in the medium to long term. LEAP is a user-friendly accounting framework that can be used to analyze the integrated energy and environment results of a baseline and alternative scenarios of the energy system as it grows over time. (Revised NDC, page 12) Assumptions and methodological approaches, including those for estimating and accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and, as appropriate, removals (Revised NDC, page 84) The accounting rules for international carbon markets under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement have not been set up yet. Albania intends to sell carbon credits during the period until 2030 to contribute to cost-effective implementation of the low emission development pathway and its sustainable development. Albania foresees that the utilization of international market mechanism is conditional on having effective accounting rules developed under the UNFCCC to ensure the environmental integrity of the mechanisms. (Revised NDC, page 85) Consistency with Article 4 paragraph 13-14: Albania's accounting approach is following established IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. The approach promotes environmental integrity by ensuring that all significant emissions and removals are accounted for, and promotes transparency and accuracy through detailed GHG inventories that are submitted for international review under the UNFCCC's transparency framework. Moreover, by adhering to IPCC methods, Albania ensures that its data is comparable with other Parties and consistent over time, allowing for reliable tracking of its emissions reductions. Regarding the avoidance of doublecounting as refered in Article 4 paragraph 14, Albania's accounting approach explicitly avoids double counting by clearly separating emissions from sectors and ensuring that reductions or removals in one area (e.g., LULUCF) are not counted twice when assessing overall GHG reductions. The comprehensive GHG inventory system in place, along with the detailed tracking of sectoral emissions, supports this principle by ensuring emissions are reported once and attributed correctly. In particular, PAM G-LF1 "Increasing the natural carbon sink capacity of forestry and pastures" provides detailed objectives related to LULUCF Regulation on a harmonisation of reporting and accounting approaches. (NECP, page 128) Consistency with the Decision 4/CMA.1 Albania's approach aligns with this decision by: • Clearly defining the scope of its NDC accounting, particularly in relation to the inclusion of LULUCF and the gases covered. This ensures that reporting is transparent and meets the expectations set out in 4/CMA.1. • Consistently using the selected baseline year (2015 or 2021) to assess progress towards its NDC. This ensures the accounting is anchored in a clear reference point, allowing for progress to be tracked consistently over time. • Using the IPCC methodologies, as required by 4/CMA.1, to ensure accuracy in emissions measurement and consistency with international reporting standards.
For the second and subsequent NDC under Article 4, and optionally for the first NDC under Article 4:[b]	
Information on how the accounting approach used is consistent with paragraphs 13–17 and annex II of decision 4/CMA.1 (para. 72 of the MPGs)	NA
Explain how the accounting for anthropogenic emissions and removals is in accordance with methodologies and common metrics assessed by the IPCC and in accordance with decision 18/CMA.1 (para. 1(a) of annex II to decision 4/CMA.1)	NA
Explain how consistency has been maintained between any GHG data and estimation methodologies used for accounting and the Party's GHG inventory, pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 7(a), of the Paris Agreement, if applicable (para. 2(b) of annex II to decision 4/CMA.1)	NA
Explain how overestimation or underestimation has been avoided for any projected emissions and removals used for accounting (para. 2(c) of annex II to decision 4/CMA.1)	NA
For each NDC under Article 4:[b]	
Accounting for anthropogenic emissions and removals in accordance with methodologies and common metrics assessed by the IPCC and adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (para. 12(a) of decision 4/CMA.1 and para 1 of its annex II):	
Each methodology and/or accounting approach used to assess the implementation and achievement of the target(s), as applicable (para. 74(a) of the MPGs)	Albania's accounting approach for tracking "total GHG emissions" is grounded in internationally recognized principles, specifically those outlined by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidelines. These guidelines provide a consistent framework for estimating and reporting emissions, ensuring the integrity and accuracy of Albania's GHG data.
Each methodology and/or accounting approach used for the construction of any baseline, to the extent possible (para. 74(b) of the MPGs)	The methodology for preparation of the indicator is the same as the one for the preparation of the NDC target and methodology pre preparation of GHG inventory for Albania, which is prepared according to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. Albania's National Greenhouse Gas Inventory Report - Under the First Biennial Update Report (July 2021) provides that the GHG Inventory for the purpose of the BUR1 covers the time series 2010-2016. In addition, revision and update of the calculation provided under the TNC for the 2009 are provided. In particular: - Energy: The Tier 1 method is used for calculation of each GHG emissions from the Energy sector, determined by the accessibility of the corresponding national data (Tier 1: data on the amount of fuel combusted in the source category; default emissions factors) – page 36 of the report - Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU): The estimation of the greenhouse gases from all categories in the IPPU sector was done in accordance with the 2006 IPPC Guidelines (Tier 1) and with the usage of IPCC software, version (version 2.691) – page 49 of the report - Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use: The GHGs calculations from AFOLU sector are done by using the IPCC 2006 software (version 2.691), which software integrates the previously separate guidance in the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories for Agriculture and Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry. This integration recognizes that the processes underlying greenhouse gas emissions and removals, as well as the different forms of terrestrial carbon stocks, can occur across all types of land. It recognizes that land-use changes can involve all types of land. This approach is intended to improve consistency and completeness in the estimation and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals. The IPCC 2006 software integrates both, agriculture and FOLU in one sector – page 78 of the report - Waste: In the inventory prepared under the BUR1, the Solid Waste Disposal emissions are estimated in accordance with the IPCC Guidelines using the IPCC 2006 - Inventory software, (version 2.691), which impose the First Order Decay (FOD) methodology. It produces a time-dependent emission profile that reflects the true pattern of the degradation process over time. Tier 1 methodology has been used.
If the methodology or accounting approach used for the indicator(s) in table 1 differ from those used to assess the implementation and achievement the target, describe each methodology or accounting approach used to generate the information generated for each indicator in table 4 (para. 74(c) of the MPGs)	NA
Any conditions and assumptions relevant to the achievement of the NDC under Article 4, as applicable and available (para.	NA
Key parameters, assumptions, definitions, data sources and models used, as applicable and available (para. 75(a) of the	NA
IPCC Guidelines used, as applicable and available (para. 75(b) of the MPGs)	2006 IPCC guidelines used. The use is consistent for NDC target and the selected indicator
Report the metrics used, as applicable and available (para. 75(c) of the MPGs)	The indicator is expressed in "CO2e" which aggregates all gasses expressed as CO2e using the GWP from the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report, using 100-year time horizon metric
For Parties whose NDC cannot be accounted for using methodologies covered by IPCC guidelines, provide information on their own methodology used, including for NDCs, pursuant to Article 4, paragraph 6, of the Paris Agreement, if applicable (para. 1(b) of annex II to decision 4/CMA.1)	NA
Provide information on methodologies used to track progress arising from the implementation of policies and measures, as appropriate (para. 1(d) of annex II to decision 4/CMA.1)	In the NECP document, each policy and measure description contains also a section on the implementing entity and the monitoring entity
Where applicable to its NDC, any sector-, category or activity-specific assumptions, methodologies and approaches consistent with IPCC guidance, taking into account any relevant decision under the Convention, as applicable (para.	
How the Party has drawn on existing methods and guidance established under the Convention and its related legal instruments, as appropriate, if applicable (para. 1(c) of annex II to decision 4/CMA.1)	NA
Any methodologies used to account for mitigation benefits of adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans (para.	NA
Describe how double counting of net GHG emission reductions has been avoided, including in accordance with guidance developed related to Article 6 if relevant (para. 76(d) of the	NA
Any other methodologies related to the NDC under Article 4 (para. 75(h) of the MPGs)	NA
Ensuring methodological consistency, including on baselines, between the communication and implementation of NDCs (para. 12(b) of the decision 4/CMA.1 and para 1 of its annex II):	
Explain how consistency has been maintained in scope and coverage, definitions, data sources, metrics, assumptions and methodological approaches including on baselines, between the communication and implementation of NDCs (para. 2(a) of	NA
Explain how consistency has been maintained between any GHG data and estimation methodologies used for accounting and the Party's GHG inventory, pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 7(a), of the Paris Agreement, if applicable (para. 2(b) of annex II to decision 4/CMA.1) and explain methodological inconsistencies with the Party's most recent national inventory	NA
For Parties that apply technical changes to update reference points, reference levels or projections, the changes should reflect either of the following (para. 2(d) of annex II to	
Explain how any methodological changes and technical updates made during the implementation of their NDC were transparently reported (para. 2(e) of annex II to decision	NA
Striving to include all categories of anthropogenic emissions or removals in the NDC and, once a source, sink or activity is included, continuing to include it (para. 12 (c) of decision 4/CMA.1 and para. 3 of annex II to decision 4/CMA.1):	
Explain how all categories of anthropogenic emissions and removals corresponding to their NDC were accounted for (para. 3(a) of annex II to decision 4/CMA.1)	Same IPCC dissagregation and categorisation, scope and metrics is used for NDC traget and NDC tracking indicator
Explain how Party is striving to include all categories of anthropogenic emissions and removals in its NDC, and, once a source, sink or activity is included, continue to include it (para. 3(b) of annex II to decision 4/CMA.1)	The design of the NECP has brought about the need for a wide range of reliable and consistent data, of which the most important are those on climate change. Being a country not included in Annex 1 of the UNFCCC, Albania has compiled an inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and the absorbing by absorbers for all greenhouse gases (GHGs) emitted into the atmosphere or absorbed by the atmosphere since 1990, as part of its Communications (CC) on Climate Change and most recently the report entitled "First biennial updated report for Albania", which provides detailed information regarding the GHG inventory. (NECP page 1
Provide an explanation of why any categories of anthropogenic emissions or removals are excluded (para. 12 (c) of decision 4/CMA.1 and para. 4 of annex II to decision 4/CMA.1)	NA
Each Party that participates in cooperative approaches that involve the use of ITMOs towards an NDC under Article 4, or authorizes the use of mitigation outcomes for international mitigation purposes other than achievement of its NDC	

Notes : (1) Pursuant to para. 79 of the MPGs, each Party shall report the information referred to in paras. 65–78 of the MPGs in a narrative and common tabular format, as applicable. (2) A Party may amend the reporting format (e.g. Excel file) to remove specific rows in this table if the information to be provided in those rows is not applicable to the Party's NDC under Article 4

[a] For the first NDC under Article 4, each Party shall clearly indicate and report its accounting approach, including how it is consistent with Article 4, paras. 13–14, of the Paris Agreement (para. 71 of the MPGs)

4. Structured summary: Tracking progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement [a]

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	Unit, as applicable	*Reference point(s), level(s), baseline(s), base year(s) or starting point(s), as appropriate (paras. 67 and 77(a)(i) of the MPGs)*	*Implementation period of the NDC covering information for previous reporting years, as applicable, and the most recent year, including the end year or end of period (paras. 68 and 77(a)(ii–iii) of the MPGs)*		*Target level* [b]	*Target year or period*	*Progress made towards the NDC, as determined by comparing the most recent information for each selected indicator, including for the end year or end of period, with the reference point(s), level(s), baseline(s), base year(s) or starting point(s) (paras. 69–70 of the MPGs)*
		2016	**2022**	**2023**			
Indicator(s) selected to track progress of the NDC or portion of NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement (paras. 65 and 77(a) of the MPGs):							
Total GHG emissions in CO2e	kt CO_2 equivalent	10,139[c]	11010.7[d]	11085.6[d]	2030 BAU: 15,148 ktCO2e 2030 Target NDC: 11,978 ktCO2e (compared to BAU scenario, represents a mitigation impact of -20.9%).[c]	2030	Albania - The overall indicator is in relation to the target in comparison to BAU projections for 2030. As noticed, the indicator value in 2023 stands on the 2030 target value .
Where applicable, total GHG emissions and removals consistent with the coverage of the NDC (para. 77(b) of the MPGs)	kt CO_2 equivalent	10,139[c]	11010.7[d]	11085.6[d]	2030 BAU: 15,148 ktCO2e 2030 Target NDC: 11,978 ktCO2e (compared to BAU scenario, represents a mitigation impact of -20.9%).[c]	2030	Albania - The overall indicator is in relation to the target in comparison to BAU projections for 2030. As noticed, the indicator value in 2023 stands on the 2030 target value .
Contribution from the LULUCF sector for each year of the target period or target year, if not included in the inventory time series of total net GHG emissions and removals, as applicable (para. 77(c) of the MPGs)	kt CO_2 equivalent	3688[c]	1,361.20	1,438.10	1,457.90	2030	
Each Party that participates in cooperative approaches that involve the use of ITMOs towards an NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, or authorizes the use of mitigation outcomes for international mitigation purposes other than achievement of the NDC, shall provide (para. 77(d) of the MPGs):			*NA*	*NA*			

Notes : (1) Pursuant to para. 79 of the MPGs, each Party shall report the information referred to in paras. 65–78 of the MPGs in a narrative and common tabular format, as applicable. (2) A Party may amend the reporting format (e.g. Excel file) to remove specific rows in this table if the information to be provided in those rows is not applicab

a This table could be used for each NDC target in case Party's NDC has multiple targets.

b Parties may provide information on conditional targets in a documentation box with references to the relevant page in their biennial transparency report.

5. Mitigation policies and measures, actions and plans, including those with mitigation co-benefits resulting from adaptation actions and economic diversification plans, related to implementing and achieving a nationally determined contribution under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement [a, b]

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Name [c]	*Description* [d, e, f]	*Objectives*	*Type of instrument* [g]	*Status* [h]	*Sector(s) affected* [i]	*Gases affected*	*Start year of implementation*
The measures below have been extracted from the Albania NECP document							
Improvement of intra-urban/intercity bus network lines	Reduction in the use of energy resources though the following measures: Efficient operation -Study to Eliminate overlaps of lines in their itineraries -Using of new technologies "Intelligent Transport Systems" and "Smart Logistics" help to manage transport systems efficiently Promotion and awareness creation: -Promoting public passenger road transport -Public awareness campaigns Tariff: -Setting traffic tariffs and limiting the use of vehicles (their use on certain days of the week, e.g., according to license plate of the car) -Drafting an optimal parking plan and optimal parking tariffs, especially in the main nodes of passenger and freight transport Infrastructure: -Use of energy efficient vehicles -Improving the quality of roads Urban Planning: -Reducing needs for mobility and distances by means of integrated planning	The main objectives are: (i) improving the infrastructure of passenger terminals; (ii) increase the efficiency of the interurban/intercity bus network; and (iii) reduce CO2 emissions caused by the vehicles used in interurban/intercity bus network.	Regulatory	Under implementation	Transport	CO2	2023 – ongoing
Integrated freight management	Improving the vehicle load factor in the freight transport -Implementation of Intelligent Systems of Transport (IST) -Integration of the Freight System with EU networks (EU freight systems) -Establishment of Intermodal and Logistic nodes	The main objectives according to the National Energy Strategy includes an active transport scenario and aims to reduce by 10% the energy intensity in the transport sector. Objectives: Logistics cost reduction. Reduction of road traffic and congestion.	Regulatory	Under implementation	Transport	CO2	2020 – 2025
Efficiency-based car fees and incentives for fleet renewal	Continue with the measures described in the section "Actions taken to date" -Annual taxes increase based on the car age and type of fuel used -Regulation on the price for EV charging and charging station installation. -Regulation for grid connection of charging stations and strengthening the Grid capacities	The measure aims at reducing the average age of cars and increasing the required standard. The measure is consistent with the INDC mitigation scenario. It includes the banning of registering the cars and increasing taxes for second-hand category cars in order to reduce at maximum their introduction to Albanian market.	Regulatory; Fiscal	Under implementation	Transport	CO2	2020 – ongoing
Clean vehicles in public procurement	To approve the minimum procurement target for the share of clean vehicles and adopt the necessary legislation; assist public authorities with procurement documents ready for use Procurement by public authorities according to the rules	Increasing the share of clean vehicles in public procurement	Regulatory	Planned	Transport	CO2	2025 - ongoing
Policies to support RES in Heating and Cooling Sector	DCM to support the achievement of National target for renewable energy sources in the heating and cooling sector. Minimum indications for the use of solar energy, to be placed considering the amount of solar radiation for different areas of the country. Approval of the specific criteria for the calculation of used solar energy to obtain hot water in particular or as part of the energy code of the buildings taking into account the latest EU standards adopted for this purpose. Regulatory schemes for the installation of photovoltaic panels both in residential and other sectors. Financial incentive schemes for solar thermal systems in connection with: o Continuation of the solar thermal incentive scheme: 70% of solar heating panels for hot water (solar thermal systems) subsidized by the government of Albania for 2000 installations o Household measures such as improving energy efficiency of the heating systems, modernisation and expansion of efficient heating systems, fuel change, etc. o Heating system improvement (HIS) for common buildings, such as the installation of simple and low-cost equipment, conducting simple energy audits along with education campaigns, fuel change; Regulatory schemes for approving the support scheme for achieving the national objective for renewable energy sources in the heating and cooling sector". Regulatory scheme for fossil fuel boiler replacement. Guidelines on the application procedure along with best practices and advantages. Combining the above measures with the retrofitting programs developed by municipalities and central government.	Promote the widespread use of renewable energies in the heating and cooling sector	Regulatory; Financial; Educational	Planned	Building	CO2	2017 – 2030
Reduction of GHG emissions from cement production	Technical and financial feasibility study to be carried out by expert team (by 2026) Planning the implementation (by 2030) Implementation of refurbishment measures at cement production sites (2030 on)	To modernise cement production in a way that the technical and economic potential for reduction of GHG emissions is fully exploited. The use of alternative fuels (such as waste) as a means of reducing greenhouse gas emissions.	Technical	Planned	Industry	CO2	2023 – ongoing
Promotion of organic agriculture	Legal framework - Improvement of the legislative framework to support organic farming with targeted subsidies - Establishment of a data collection process on organic farms and area under organic farming to evaluate and adjust policies Training and awareness creation - Drafting, publishing, and disseminating the Code Best Practice in Agriculture (BPA) - Training of farmers in implementation of the Code of BPA	Promotion of organic farming and increase of the share of organic farming in the agriculture sector and the improvement of the fertilization methods.	Regulatory; Financial; Educational	Planned	Agriculture	CO2	2020 – 2030
Improve the Agricultural Monitoring in Albania	Financial support (mainly through IPARD instrument) Improvement of the legislative framework related to the methodology of monitoring.	Establish a permanent national monitoring of land and agricultural activities in relation to GHG emissions.	Regulatory	Planned	Agriculture	CO2	2015 - ongoing
Regulating the Agricultural burning practices	Legal framework - Intensify control over incineration of agricultural waste: The burning of agricultural waste should be controlled by taking security measures from the fire as well have a defined schedule and areas designated for their incineration Training and awareness creation - Drafting, publishing, and disseminating the Code Best Practice in Agriculture - Training of farmers in implementation of the Code of BPA	Prohibition of outdoor burning of agricultural waste.	Regulatory; Educational	Planned	Agriculture	CO2	2019 - ongoing
Increasing the natural carbon sink capacity of forestry and pastures	Legal framework - National planting plan in areas damaged by illegal logging and in burned areas within the forest fund Implementation of afforestation - Afforestation with new species with high growth for wood products, using bare areas, barren lands, etc. and in partnership with the individual and the enterprise Promotion and awareness creation - Promotion of Agroforestry and with fruit trees, financial or land incentives, seedlings (fruit trees / National Agency for the Rural and Agricultural Development – AZHBR), etc. - Promotion of street and urban greenery in parks, water resources and sensitive areas, to increase the area covered with trees / greenery and prevent natural risks	Reforestation of areas within the forest fund, focusing on areas with fire damage and mass deforestation, expansion with new areas oriented mainly on agroforestry, urban and road greenery, that will lead to a regeneration of forests and the increase of their carbon sink capacity.	Regulatory; Financial; Promotional	Planned	Land-use change and forestry	CO2	2020 – 2030
Auctions for new renewable capacity (wind and solar) and storage; Approval of the 3 year auction plan	Management of auctions for renewable energy capacity: - The auctions are on competition (market-based). - The selected bidder from the auctions receive a PPA convertible in CfD based on the provisions of the Law No 24/2023 of 23.03.2023 "On promoting the use of energy from renewable sources	The objective is to increase the renewable energy capacity (wind and PV) by organizing auctions; Develop transparent and competitive quantity-based action plan for renewable energy and storage; Planning for 3 years in place.	Regulatory; Financial	Under implementation	Electricity, Heating & Cooling	CO2	2017 ongoing

TABLE 6
Summary of greenhouse gas emissions and removals in accordance with the common reporting table 10 emission trends – summary

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According to paragraph 91 of the MPGs, each Party that submits a stand-alone national inventory report shall provide a summary of its GHG emissions and removals. This information shall be provided for those reporting years corresponding to the Party's most recent national inventory report, in a tabular format.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS AND REMOVALS	Reference year/period for NDC [1]	Base year [2]	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	CO_2 equivalents (kt) [3]								
CO_2 emissions without net CO_2 from LULUCF	2022	1990	9,622.00	9,483.00	9,430.00	9,238.00	9,206.00	9,024.00	9,170.00
CO_2 emissions with net CO_2 from LULUCF	2022	1990	8,990.00	8,659.00	8,501.00	8,634.74	8,590.76	8,156.90	8,470.00
CH_4 emissions without CH_4 from LULUCF	2022	1990	1,856.00	1,712.00	1,785.00	1,713.00	1,798.00	1,592.00	1,695.00
CH_4 emissions with CH_4 from LULUCF	2022	1990	1,409.14	1,470.46	1,502.00	1,599.00	1,621.00	1,730.00	1,628.37
N_2O emissions without N_2O from LULUCF	2022	1990	685.00	661.00	523.00	701.00	591.00	569.00	486.00
N_2O emissions with N_2O from LULUCF	2022	1990	640.00	634.00	539.98	431.00	642.00	449.00	652.00
HFCs	2022	1990	n.e.	n.e.	n.e.	n.e.	n.e.	n.e.	n.e.
PFCs	2022	1990	n.e.	n.e.	n.e.	n.e.	n.e.	n.e.	n.e.
Unspecified mix of HFCs and PFCs	2022	1990	n.e.	n.e.	n.e.	n.e.	n.e.	n.e.	n.e.
SF_6	2022	1990	n.e.	n.e.	n.e.	n.e.	n.e.	n.e.	n.e.
NF_3	2022	1990	n.e.	n.e.	n.e.	n.e.	n.e.	n.e.	n.e.
Total (without LULUCF)	2022	1990	12,163.00	11,856.00	11,738.00	11,652.00	11,595.00	11,185.00	11,351.00
Total (with LULUCF)	2022	1990	11,039.14	10,763.46	10,542.98	10,664.74	10,853.76	10,335.90	10,750.37
Total (without LULUCF, with indirect)	2022	1990	12,163.00	11,856.00	11,738.00	11,652.00	11,595.00	11,185.00	11,351.00
Total (with LULUCF, with indirect)	2022	1990	11,039.14	10,763.46	10,542.98	10,664.74	10,853.76	10,335.90	10,750.37

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Reference year/period for NDC [1]	Base year [2]	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	CO_2 equivalents (kt) [3]								
1. Energy	2022	1990	7,873.00	7,842.00	7,768.00	7,736.00	7,857.00	7,545.00	7,681.00
2. Industrial processes and product use	2022	1990	1,162.00	1,107.00	1,071.00	1,109.00	1,234.00	1,012.00	1,086.00
3. Agriculture	2022	1990	1,593.00	1,506.00	1,402.00	1,445.00	1,375.00	1,311.00	1,517.00
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry [4]	2022	1990	-358.00	-472.00	-491.00	-431.00	-435.00	-364.00	-381.00
5. Waste	2022	1990	769.14	780.46	792.98	805.74	822.76	831.90	847.37
6. Other	2022	1990	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total (with LULUCF) [8]	2022	1990	11,039.14	10,763.46	10,542.98	10,664.74	10,853.76	10,335.90	10,750.37

[1] In accordance with decision 18/CMA.1, annex, para. 57, Parties shall report a consistent annual time series starting from 1990; those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect to this provision have the flexibility to instead report data covering, at a minimum,

[2] The column "Base year" should be filled in only by those Parties with economies in transition that use a base year different from 1990 in accordance with the relevant decisions of the COP. For these Parties, this different base year is used to calculate the percentage change in the final column of this table.

[3] As per decision 18/CMA.1, annex, para. 37, Parties shall use the 100-year time-horizon GWP values from the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report, or 100-year time-horizon GWP values from a subsequent IPCC assessment report as agreed upon by the CMA, to report aggregate emissions and removals of GHG

[4] Fill in net emissions/removals as reported in table Summary 1. For the purposes of reporting, the signs for removals are always negative (–) and for emissions positive (+).

[5] Parties are asked to report emissions from international aviation and international navigation and multilateral operations, as well as CO_2 emissions from biomass and CO_2 captured, under memo items. These emissions should not be included in the national total emissions from the energy sector. The Amou

[6] In accordance with the MPGs (chapter II), for Parties that decide to report indirect CO_2 emissions, the national totals shall be provided with and without indirect CO_2.

[7] In accordance with the MPGs (chapter II), HFC and PFC emissions should be reported for each relevant chemical. However, if it is not possible to report values for each chemical (i.e. mixtures, confidential data, lack of disaggregation), this row could be used for reporting aggregate figures for HFCs and I

[8] Includes net CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O from LULUCF.

Note: Minimum level of aggregation is needed to protect confidential business and military information, where it would identify particular entity's/entities' confidential data.

Documentation box:
Parties should provide a detailed description of emission trends in chapter 2 ("Trends in greenhouse gas emissions") and, as appropriate, in the corresponding chapters 3 to 8 of the NID. Use this documentation box to provide references to relevant sections of the NID, if any additional information and further details are needed to explain the contents of this table.

Custom footnotes: The data provided in this table have been taken from NID (2024) document

7. Information on projections of greenhouse gas emissions and removals under a 'with measures' scenario [a, b]

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	Most recent year in the Party's national inventory report	*Projections of GHG emissions and removals*	
	(kt CO_2 eq) [c]	*(kt CO_2 eq)* [c]	
	2022	*2025*	*2030*
Sector [d]			
Energy	6,117.00	4,563.40	5,027.30
Transport	2,180.70	2,242.40	2,457.40
Industrial processes and product use	919.00	1,720.30	1,910.30
Agriculture	1,111.00	2,325.00	2,286.40
Forestry/LULUCF	1,361.20	1,443.80	1,457.90
Waste management/waste	687.00	1,236.90	1,037.80
Other (specify)			
Gas			
CO_2 emissions including net CO_2 from LULUCF	7,006.00	11,289.20	11,719.80
CO_2 emissions excluding net CO_2 from LULUCF	6,620.00	9,845.50	10,261.90
CH_4 emissions including CH_4 from LULUCF	1,198.00	0.00	0.00
CH_4 emissions excluding CH_4 from LULUCF	1,243.00	3,163.70	2,968.10
N_2O emissions including N_2O from LULUCF	283.00	0.00	0.00
N_2O emissions excluding N_2O from LULUCF	319.00	293.50	284.20
HFCs	116.00	131.60	131.60
PFCs	FX	FX	FX
SF_6	FX	FX	FX
NF_3	FX	FX	FX
Other (specify)			
Total with LULUCF	8,603.00	11,420.80	11,851.40
Total without LULUCF	8,182.00	13,302.70	13,514.20

[a] Each Party shall report projections pursuant to paras. 93–101 of the MPGs; those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities are instead encouraged to report such projections (para. 92

[b] Those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect paras. 93–101 of the MPGs can instead report using a less detailed methodology or coverage (para. 102 of the MPGs).

[c] Projections shall begin from the most recent year in the Party's national report and extend at least 15 years beyond the next year ending in zero or five; those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of

[d] In accordance with para. 82(f) of the MPGs.

Custom footnotes:

The data provided for 2022 have been taken from NID (2024) document (excluding transport)

All the other data (including trasport and 2025) have been taken from NECP document, Table 31

8. Information on projections of greenhouse gas emissions and removals under a 'with additional measures' scenario [a, b]

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	Most recent year in the Party's national inventory report	*Projections of GHG emissions and removals*	
	(kt CO_2 eq) [c]	*(kt CO_2 eq)* [c]	
	2022	*2025*	*2030*
Sector [d]			
Energy	6,117.00	4,313.80	4,351.70
Transport	2,180.70	2,015.50	2,024.90
Industrial processes and product use	919.00	1,717.40	1,891.30
Agriculture	1,111.00	2,325.00	2,286.40
Forestry/LULUCF	1,361.20	1,360.20	1,290.70
Waste management/waste	687.00	1,236.90	1,037.80
Other (specify)			
Gas			
CO_2 emissions including net CO_2 from LULUCF	7,006.00	10,950.50	10,858.00
CO_2 emissions excluding net CO_2 from LULUCF	6,620.00	9,590.30	9,567.30
CH_4 emissions including CH_4 from LULUCF	1,198.00	0.00	0.00
CH_4 emissions excluding CH_4 from LULUCF	1,243.00	3,163.70	2,968.10
N_2O emissions including N_2O from LULUCF	283.00	0.00	0.00
N_2O emissions excluding N_2O from LULUCF	319.00	293.50	284.20
HFCs	116.00	121.70	112.70
PFCs	FX	FX	FX
SF_6	FX	FX	FX
NF_3	FX	FX	FX
Other (specify)			
Total with LULUCF	8,603.00	11,072.20	10,970.70
Total without LULUCF	8,182.00	13,047.50	12,819.60

[a] Each Party shall report projections pursuant to paras. 93–101 of the MPGs; those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities are instead encouraged to report such projections (para. 9

[b] Those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect paras. 93–101 of the MPGs can instead report using a less detailed methodology or coverage (para. 102 of the MPGs).

[c] Projections shall begin from the most recent year in the Party's national report and extend at least 15 years beyond the next year ending in zero or five; those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light c

[d] In accordance with para. 82(f) of the MPGs.

Custom footnotes:

The data provided for 2022 have been taken from NID (2024) document (excluding transport)

All the other data (including trasport and 2025) have been taken from NECP document, Table 50

9. Information on projections of greenhouse gas emissions and removals under a 'without measures' scenario [a, b]

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	Most recent year in the Party's national inventory report	*Projections of GHG emissions and removals*	
	(kt CO_2 eq) [c]	*(kt CO_2 eq)* [c]	
	2022	*2025*	*2030*
Sector [d]			
Energy	6,117.00	4,563.40	5,027.30
Transport	2,180.70	2,242.40	2,457.40
Industrial processes and product use	919.00	1,720.30	1,910.30
Agriculture	n.e.	2,325.00	2,286.40
Forestry/LULUCF	1,361.20	1,443.80	1,457.90
Waste management/waste	687.00	1,236.90	1,037.80
Other (specify)			
Gas			
CO_2 emissions including net CO_2 from LULUCF	7,006.00	11,289.20	11,719.80
CO_2 emissions excluding net CO_2 from LULUCF	6,620.00	9,845.50	10,261.90
CH_4 emissions including CH_4 from LULUCF	1,198.00	0.00	0.00
CH_4 emissions excluding CH_4 from LULUCF	1,243.00	3,163.70	2,968.10
N_2O emissions including N_2O from LULUCF	283.00	0.00	0.00
N_2O emissions excluding N_2O from LULUCF	319.00	293.50	284.20
HFCs	116.00	131.60	131.60
PFCs	FX	FX	FX
SF_6	FX	FX	FX
NF_3	FX	FX	FX
Other (specify)			
Total with LULUCF	8,603.00	11,420.80	11,851.40
Total without LULUCF	8,182.00	13,302.70	13,514.20

[a] Each Party shall report projections pursuant to paras. 93–101 of the MPGs; those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities are instead encouraged to report

[b] Those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect paras. 93–101 of the MPGs can instead report using a less detailed methodology or coverage (p

[c] Projections shall begin from the most recent year in the Party's national report and extend at least 15 years beyond the next year ending in zero or five; those developing country Parties that nee

[d] In accordance with para. 82(f) of the MPGs.

Custom footnotes:

Data for 2022 are taken from Table 6 (column referring to 2022 in Table 6, excluding transport), while data for "Transport" and in the other columns are taken from Table 7, as it refers to the term

10. Projections of key indicators[a, b]

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Key indicator(s) [c]	*Unit, as applicable*	*Most recent year in the Party's national inventory report, or the most recent year for which data are available*	*Projections of key indicators* [d]			
		2022	2025		2030	
			WEM	WAM	WEM	WAM
Total GHG emissions in CO2eq	kt CO_2 equivalent	11,010.70	11,289.20	10,950.50	11,719.80	10,858.00

Notes : The Party could add rows for each additional key indicator.

[a] Each Party shall report projections pursuant to paras. 93–101 of the MPGs; those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities are instead encouraged to report such projections (para. 92 of the MPGs).

[b] Those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect paras. 93–101 of the MPGs can instead report using a less detailed methodology or coverage (para. 102 of the MPGs).

[c] Each Party shall also provide projections of key indicators to determine progress towards its NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement (para. 97 of the MPGs).

[d] Future years extended to at least 15 years beyond the next year ending in zero or five; those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect to this provision have the flexibility to instead extend their projections at least to the end point of their NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement (para. 95 of the MPGs).

Custom footnotes:

Data sources for the figures provided in the table above are as following:
- for 2022: (NECP document, Table 31)
- for 2025 and 2040: (NECP document, Table 31 for WEM and Table 50 for WAM)

11. Key underlying assumptions and parameters used for projections[a, b]

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Key underlying assumptions and parameters[c]	*Unit, as applicable*	*Most recent year in the Party's national inventory report, or the most recent year for which data are available*	*Projections of underlying assumption/parameters*[d]	
		2018	*2025*	*2030*
Population	Millions	2.87	2.71	2.76
GDP	000 Million EUR	13,000	18,000	25,000
Household size	inhabitants/household	2.89	2.77	2.67
International fuel prices - Oil	USD/boe	59.80	76.00	92.20
International fuel prices - GAS (NCV)	USD/boe	39.40	46.70	55.20
International fuel prices - Coal	USD/boe	16.90	20.80	24.80
CO2 standards for cars and vans	gCO2/km	140.00	85.20	74.90
Ownership rates	cars per capita	0.16	0.33	0.35
Carbon taxation	EUR/t CO_2	0.00	1.5 ALL/liter for gasoline 3 ALL/liter for petrol 4.5 ALL/kg for coal	15.3 ALL/kg for coal

Note: The Party could add rows for each additional key underlying assumptions and parameters.

[a] Each Party shall report projections pursuant to paras. 93–101 of the MPGs; those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities are instead encouraged to report such projections (para. 92 of the MPGs).

[b] Those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect to paragraphs 93–101 of the MPGs can instead report using a less detailed methodology or coverage (para. 102 of the MPGs).

[c] Information provided by each Party in describing the methodology used to develop the projections should include key underlying assumptions and parameters used for projections (e.g. gross domestic product growth rate/level, population growth rate/level) (para. 96(a) of the MPGs).

[d] Future years extended to at least 15 years beyond the next year ending in zero or five; those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect to this provision have the flexibility to instead extend their projections at least to the end point of their NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement (para. 95 of the MPGs).

Custom footnotes:

12. Information necessary to track progress on the implementation and achievement of the domestic policies and measures imp

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Sectors and activities associated with the response measures [b]	*Social and economic consequences of the response measures* [c]	*Challenges in and barriers to addressing the consequences* [d]	*Actions to address the consequences* [e]

[a] Each Party with an NDC under Article 4 that consists of adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans resulting in mitigation co-benefits consistent with Article 4, pa

[b] In accordance with para. 78(a) of the MPGs.

[c] In accordance with para. 78(b) of the MPGs.

[d] In accordance with para. 78(c) of the MPGs.

[e] In accordance with para. 78(d) of the MPGs.

Custom footnotes: