# Session SB65 (2026)

**Session starts:** 09-08-2026

**Facilitative, Multilateral Consideration of Progress**

A compilation of questions to – and answers by – **Croatia**
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**Title:** GHG impacts of PaMs

**Question From Party:** Norway

**Question raised on:** 09.09.2026 CEST

**Question Category:** Mitigation actions, policies and measures supporting NDC implementation

**Question:** Norway notes in the technical expert review report (TERR) that Croatia does currently not have a monitoring or modelling framework capable of attributing emission reductions to individual PaMs. Can Croatia share some information on whether the potential GHG impacts are considered ex-ante when deciding on the implementation of PaMs?

**Answer:**

Croatia does not currently systematically quantify the potential GHG impact of each individual PaM ex-ante. When developing mitigation policies and measures, measures expected to contribute to reducing GHG emissions are identified and included in the relevant sectoral policies and projection scenarios.
The expected GHG impact is assessed primarily through the combined effect of groups of measures within the WEM and WAM scenarios. For example, in the buildings sector, the projected development of energy consumption reflects the combined effect of a number of measures, such as the renovation of different categories of buildings, increased use of renewable energy sources and other energy-efficiency measures. The resulting change in projected energy consumption and related GHG emissions therefore reflects the combined effect of these measures rather than an emission reduction attributed to an individual PaM.
Consequently, the expected contribution of PaMs to GHG emission reductions is considered in the development of sectoral scenarios and projections, but it is generally not quantified separately for each individual PaM.

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