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## **Technical analysis of the first biennial update report of Albania submitted on 12 October 2021**

### **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 Albania, 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

2006 IPCC Guidelines	<i>2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories</i>
AD	activity data
AFOLU	agriculture, forestry and other land use
BUR	biennial update report
CGE	Consultative Group of Experts
CH <sub>4</sub>	methane
CO	carbon monoxide
CO <sub>2</sub>	carbon dioxide
CO <sub>2</sub> eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
EF	emission factor
EU	European Union
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	greenhouse gas
HFC	hydrofluorocarbon
HWP	harvested wood products
ICA	international consultation and analysis
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
MRV	measurement, reporting and verification
N <sub>2</sub> O	nitrous oxide
NA	not applicable
NC	national communication
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NE	not estimated
NIR	national inventory report
NMVOC	non-methane volatile organic compound
non-Annex I Party	Party not included in Annex I to the Convention
NO <sub>x</sub>	nitrogen oxides
PFC	perfluorocarbon
QA/QC	quality assurance/quality control
Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines	<i>Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories</i>
SF <sub>6</sub>	sulfur hexafluoride
TTE	team of technical experts
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
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”

## **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 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 Albania, 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 2 above, Albania submitted its first BUR on 12 October 2021 as a stand-alone update report.
6. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that it started preparing its first BUR in 2019 after finalizing its NC3.
7. A desk analysis of Albania's BUR was conducted remotely from 4 to 8 April 2022 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: Buket Akay (Türkiye), Michinobu Aoyama (member of the CGE from Japan), Fernando Farias (former member of the CGE from Chile), Kokou Jérémie Fontodji (Togo), Yamikani Idriss (Malawi), Lawrence Mashungu (Zimbabwe), Jorge Morfin (Mexico), Dalia Adel Nakhla (Egypt), Lilian Portillo (former member of the CGE from Paraguay), Tigran Sekoyan (Armenia), Dingane Sithole (Zimbabwe) and Ridhima Sud (India). Michinobu Aoyama and Lilian Portillo were the co-leads. The technical analysis was coordinated by Amr Abdel-Aziz and Sohel Pasha (secretariat).
8. During the technical analysis, in addition to the written exchange, in the virtual team room, to provide technical clarifications on the information reported in the BUR, the TTE and Albania engaged in consultation<sup>1</sup> on the identification of capacity-building needs for the preparation of BURs and participation in the ICA process. Following the technical analysis of Albania's first BUR, the TTE prepared and shared a draft summary report with Albania on 13 September 2022 for its review and comment. Albania, in turn, provided its feedback on the draft summary report on 23 December 2022.
9. The TTE finalized the summary report in consultation with the Party on 23 December 2022.

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<sup>1</sup> The consultation was conducted via videoconferencing.

## **II. Technical analysis of the biennial update report**

### **A. Scope of the technical analysis**

10. 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).

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

### **B. Extent of the information reported**

12. The elements of information referred to in paragraph 10(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.

13. 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 12 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 the tables included in annex I.

### **C. Technical analysis of the information reported**

14. The technical analysis referred to in paragraph 10(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.

15. 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. Albania submitted an NIR as a stand-alone document and, further to consultations with the TTE, requested a more detailed analysis and documentation of the findings contained in the NIR to be undertaken using the agreed GHG inventory tool.

16. 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**

17. 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 most 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.

18. Albania reported in its first BUR information on its national circumstances, including a description of national development strategies, priorities, objectives and circumstances, including features of geography and population, sectoral conditions and development issues, its progress towards EU integration, its transition from a centrally planned to a market economy, climate-relevant legislation and strategy, and the first NDC, submitted in 2015, as well as information regarding national circumstances and constraints on the specific needs and concerns arising from the adverse effects of climate change and/or the impact of the implementation of response measures, as referred to in Article 4, paragraph 8, and, as appropriate, Article 4, paragraphs 9–10, of the Convention.

19. Albania transparently reported in its first BUR information on its planned institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of its NCs and BURs on a continuous basis. The current institutional arrangements are project-based and coordinated by the Ministry of Tourism and Environment. The description covers key aspects of the institutional arrangements, including the legal status and roles and responsibilities of the overall coordinating entity, which is the Ministry of Tourism and Environment, and the involvement and roles of other institutions and experts. Moreover, the description covers the re-establishment of the interministerial committee on climate change, mechanisms for information and data collection and management, systems and tools, QA/QC procedures, and provisions for public consultation and other forms of stakeholder engagement. The development of a prototype MRV management portal to facilitate sectoral information transfer is also described. The TTE noted planned improvements, including capacity-building for staff of the Ministry of Tourism and Environment to track support and finance received and training for national experts on preparing the GHG inventory and projections, reporting mitigation actions and establishing a centralized storage system for data on mitigation.

20. Albania reported in its first BUR information on its existing domestic MRV arrangements and MRV system under development. The current domestic MRV system is project-based and not well defined. The description of the new MRV system covers key aspects of the institutional arrangements, including the involvement of a single national coordinating entity (the Ministry of Tourism and Environment), a management entity, an interministerial steering committee on climate change and a QA/QC unit, as well as information on the structure of relevant technical expert groups and on data providers. The MRV arrangements under development are designed at the national level and cover the following main areas: the GHG inventory system, and MRV of mitigation, adaptation and support needed and received. The system will be significantly upgraded, building on the existing systems, processes and infrastructure, rendering it cost-effective and inclusive and ensuring that all aspects are covered. The upgrade of the system will include engaging with relevant stakeholders, sustainably and continuously improving institutional memory and producing transparent and informative national documents (e.g. NCs, BURs and NDCs).

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

21. As indicated in table I.1, Albania 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.

22. Albania submitted its first BUR in 2021 and the GHG inventory reported is for 2009–2016. The latest reported inventory year is more than four years prior to the date of submission of the Party's BUR. During the technical analysis, Albania clarified that the time

series covers until 2016 because the BUR was planned to be submitted in 2020, but submission was postponed owing to the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic. The Party also clarified that the NC4 will include a GHG emissions inventory for years until 2019.

23. Albania submitted an NIR in conjunction with its first BUR. The relevant sections of the NIR, including a breakdown of GHG information, are referenced in the BUR and the document was made publicly available on the UNFCCC website.<sup>2</sup>

24. GHG emissions and removals for the BUR covering the 2016 inventory were estimated using tier 1 methodology from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. For the AFOLU sector, methodologies from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines were used for some categories: forest land, livestock (enteric fermentation), cropland, wetlands, other land and aggregate sources and non-CO<sub>2</sub> emissions sources on land. The tier 1 methodology was applied for all categories of the AFOLU sector.

25. Information on EFs used and their sources was clearly reported in the BUR: default EFs were used for all categories.

26. Information on AD was not clearly reported in Albania's BUR, except for the IPPU sector. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that this information will be included in future BURs.

27. Information on the Party's total GHG emissions by gas for 2016 is outlined in table 1 in Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq. It shows a decrease in emissions of 25.9 per cent without land and HWP since 2009 (3,165 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq).

Table 1  
**Greenhouse gas emissions by gas of Albania for 2016**

<i>Gas</i>	<i>GHG emissions (Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq) including land and HWP<sup>a</sup></i>		<i>GHG emissions (Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq) excluding land and HWP<sup>a</sup></i>	
		<i>% change 2009–2016</i>		<i>% change 2009–2016</i>
CO <sub>2</sub>	6 939	–1.3	5 594	–39.1
CH <sub>4</sub>	2 370	12.7	2 370	12.7
N <sub>2</sub> O	1 118	10.7	1 118	10.7
HFCs	35	NA	35	NA
PFCs	NA	NA	NA	NA
SF <sub>6</sub>	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 462</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>9 117</b>	<b>–25.9</b>

<sup>a</sup> 2006 IPCC Guidelines AFOLU category 3.B (land) and, if reported, 3.D (HWP (3.D.1) and other emissions (3.D.2)).

28. Information on other emissions was clearly reported, including 39.21 Gg NO<sub>x</sub>, 79.58 Gg CO and 17.69 Gg NMVOCs.

29. Albania applied notation keys in tables where numerical data were not provided. The use of notation keys was consistent with the UNFCCC guidelines for the preparation of NCs from non-Annex I Parties.

30. Albania did not report 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. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that the information was not reported in the format provided in the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines and the IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF but it will follow the reporting guidelines for future BURs.

31. The shares of emissions that different sectors contributed to the Party's total GHG emissions excluding land and HWP (category 3.B and, if reported, 3.D), as calculated by the TTE using information from the BUR, in 2016 are reflected in table 2.

<sup>2</sup> <https://unfccc.int/documents/307388>.

Table 2  
**Shares of greenhouse gas emissions by sector of Albania for 2016**

<i>Sector</i>	<i>GHG emissions (Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq)</i>	<i>% share<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>% change 1990–2016</i>
Energy	4 781	52.4	10.2
IPPU	1 020	11.2	–24.9
AFOLU	3 688	NA	–1.6
Livestock (category 3.A)	1 531	16.8	2.8
Land (category 3.B)	1 346	NA	–63.4
Aggregate sources and non-CO <sub>2</sub> emissions sources on land (category 3.C)	811	8.9	8.6
HWP and other emissions (category 3.D)	NE	NA	NA
Waste	839	9.2	35.1
Other	134	1.5	78.7

<sup>a</sup> Share of total without 2006 IPCC Guidelines AFOLU category 3.B (land) and, if reported, 3.D (HWP (3.D.1) and other emissions (3.D.2)).

32. Albania reported information on its use of global warming potential values consistent with those provided by the IPCC in its Second Assessment Report based on the effects over a 100-year time-horizon of GHGs.

33. For the energy sector, information was clearly reported on GHG emissions, methodological tier levels, AD sources, EFs, key categories and notation keys used, in addition to other information specific to the sector. In 2016, transport together with manufacturing industries and construction contributed 53 per cent of emissions for the sector as reported by the Party and 23 per cent of total GHG emissions.

34. For the IPPU sector, information was clearly reported on methodological tier levels, AD and their sources, EFs, key categories and notation keys used, in addition to other information specific to the sector. In 2016, cement production contributed 86 per cent of emissions for the sector and 8 per cent of total GHG emissions.

35. Inconsistent emissions were reported between Albania's BUR and NIR as well as within its NIR. IPPU sectoral emissions for 2015 were reported as 1,105.501 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq in NIR table 4.2 but as 1,080.37 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq in annex II to the NIR. NIR table 4.7 reports iron and steel production as "NA" for 2009; however, annex II to the NIR reports CO<sub>2</sub> emissions for this source category for the same year. According to NIR table 4.9, aluminium was produced in Albania in 2009–2016, but the emission contribution of this source category is not shown in the BUR. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that these inconsistencies were due to miscalculations.

36. For 2006 IPCC Guidelines AFOLU categories 3.A and 3.C, enteric fermentation (CH<sub>4</sub>), manure management (CH<sub>4</sub>), direct N<sub>2</sub>O emissions from managed soils, indirect N<sub>2</sub>O emissions from managed soils and indirect N<sub>2</sub>O emissions from manure management were identified as key categories and the most relevant emissions sources in the sector. Although forests typically serve as a sink of GHGs, in Albania, because of a high level of forest damage, they represent a key source and produced annual average emissions of about 2,968 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> during 2010–2016. Forests are the second main emitter of GHGs in the country, accounting for 33.5 per cent of national total emissions for 2016.

37. For land (category 3.B), Albania reported annual GHG emissions and removals for 2009–2016. Overall, the net removals from land (category 3.B) fluctuated between a minimum of 2,157.03 CO<sub>2</sub> eq in 2015 and a maximum of 2,164.71 CO<sub>2</sub> eq in 2010. GHG removals from forest land show a consistent trend in 2009–2016. Because of massive forest fires in 2011 and 2012, net GHG emissions were higher in those years than in other years. Most of the emissions from biomass burning in 2010–2016 occurred in 2011, with emissions for that year contributing 54 per cent of the total GHG emissions from biomass burning for the period. GHG removals from cropland show a consistent trend in 2010–2016. Emissions from unmanaged wetlands were not estimated owing to the lack of data, as clarified by the Party in its BUR.

38. Information on HWP was not reported in Albania's BUR. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that there are no available data on the amount of HWP in the country, which is very small compared with the large amount of forest biomass cuttings and burned during each inventory year.

39. For the waste sector, information was clearly reported on GHG emissions, methodological tier levels, EFs, key categories and notation keys used, in addition to other information specific to the sector. Managed waste disposal sites (CH<sub>4</sub>) and domestic wastewater treatment and discharge (CH<sub>4</sub>) were identified as key categories for the sector. In 2016, solid waste disposal on land together with wastewater treatment and discharge contributed 78 per cent of emissions for the sector and 20 per cent of total GHG emissions.

40. Albania provided a general list of data sources but did not clarify the activities under the waste sector.

41. The Party reported a consistent time series for 2009–2016, the emissions for which were calculated using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. However, information on recalculations for 1990–2008 to ensure consistency with 2009–2016 was not reported in Albania's BUR. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that it is planning to recalculate the emissions for 1990–2008 for future BURs.

42. Albania described in its BUR the institutional framework for the preparation of its 2016 GHG inventory. The Party reported that the Ministry of Tourism and Environment is the governmental body responsible for its climate change policy and GHG inventory, which was prepared with the support of the National Environment Agency, the body responsible for data monitoring and reporting, and UNDP, which assisted Albania with managing preparation of the BUR and designing its GHG inventory system. The Party identified, by sector, improvements and recommendations for future inventories regarding AD collection, level of disaggregation, and consistency and quality of AD. The Party also identified a future improvement to its reporting relating to the intention of its Institute of Statistics to fully comply with EU requirements for information for all sectors. Moreover, it identified the need to establish suitable categories of disaggregated information or data to facilitate GHG inventory preparation.

43. Albania clearly reported that a key category analysis was performed for both the level of and trend in emissions. The Party reported that the analyses for both the level and the trend were conducted using approach 1 from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. The three most significant key categories identified from the level analysis were road transportation, forest land remaining forest land and enteric fermentation. The three most significant key categories identified from the trend analysis were iron and steel production, manufacturing industries and construction (liquid fuels) and cement production.

44. The BUR provides information on QA/QC measures for all sectors, such as comparing AD against information submitted to international agencies, comparing emission calculations with default net calorific values or EFs, and cross-checking the sectoral against the reference approach for the energy sector. The Party identified future improvements to its reporting such as formalizing the data-collection process for the GHG inventory by using clear templates and timelines, which will be achieved by enforcing climate change legislation. Planned improvements include using interpolation and extrapolation to fill data gaps, verifying the data collected from forms submitted by institutions and assessing the uncertainty for each subcategory and EF.

45. Albania clearly reported information on CO<sub>2</sub> fuel combustion emissions using both the sectoral and the reference approach. The information reported indicates that the combustion emissions estimated under the sectoral and reference approach are 4,550.65 and 4,560.50 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> respectively. The difference between the estimates calculated using the two approaches was reported as 2.19 per cent for 2009 and 0.22 per cent for 2016.

46. Information was clearly reported on international aviation and marine bunker fuels. The Party estimated emissions of 49.24 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq for international aviation and 17.03 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq for international waterborne navigation.

47. Albania reported information on the uncertainty assessment (level) of its national GHG inventory. The uncertainty analysis was based on approach 1 and covers all source



categories and all direct GHGs. The results obtained, as reported in the BUR, reveal that the level uncertainty for emissions is 5.8 per cent and the trend uncertainty is 5.1 per cent.

48. Information on the uncertainty values used for AD and EFs and the reasons for their selection was reported in Albania's BUR.

49. The TTE noted that the transparency of the information reported on GHG inventories could be further enhanced by addressing the areas noted in paragraphs 26, 30, 35, 38, 40 and 41 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**

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

51. The information reported provides a clear and comprehensive overview of the Party's mitigation actions and their effects. In its BUR, Albania reported information on its national context and framed its national mitigation planning and actions in the context of its NDC, National Strategy on Climate Change and National Action Plan on Mitigation. Albania reported that climate change, including mitigation, has been mainstreamed in and integrated into its development plans. Most of the mitigation actions are in the AFOLU sector.

52. The TTE acknowledged the information provided in Albania's NDC, which is presented in this summary report as contextual without assessing the completeness and transparency of the information. Albania's GHG emission reduction commitment in its NDC is to reduce emissions by 3,170 kt CO<sub>2</sub> eq (20.9 per cent) compared with the level of emissions under the 'business as usual' scenario in 2030.

53. Consistently with decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 12(a), Albania clearly reported the names of mitigation actions or groups of actions and coverage (sector) in the BUR (tables 7–10). A clear description of mitigation actions, as well as information on quantitative goals, was provided in the BUR.

54. Information on progress indicators and progress of implementation, and estimated emission reductions for mitigation actions was not reported in Albania's BUR and the reason for this was not clear to the TTE. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that it did not provide such information because it was preparing three reports for submission under the UNFCCC simultaneously (the revised NDC, NIR and BUR) and thus experienced challenges relating to human resources. The Party also clarified that its Ministry of Tourism and Environment plans to monitor the progress of implementation of the National Action Plan on Mitigation as it is linked to the National Strategy on Climate Change. Further, the Party clarified that indicators have been designed to monitor the progress of implementing the revised NDC.

55. Information on gases covered (except for all the actions in the waste sector and one action in the agriculture sector) was not reported in Albania's BUR and the reason for this was not clear to the TTE. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that detailed information was provided in its revised NDC and the action plan for its implementation. Albania noted that detailed information will be reported in future BURs.

56. Albania clearly reported information on assumptions, the objectives of the actions and steps taken or envisaged to achieve them for all mitigation actions in the energy, waste and AFOLU sectors.

57. In the energy sector, the (seven) mitigation actions focus mainly on improving energy efficiency, promoting renewable energy sources and expanding the use of natural gas. In addition to the above-mentioned information, the Party also clearly reported information on methodologies for this sector. The Party reported national targets of 15 per cent energy efficiency in 2030 and 42.5 per cent renewable energy in the final energy demand by 2030. The natural gas penetration target has been defined as 8–10 per cent in 2030. In the mitigation

scenario for the energy sector, emissions increase from 4.7 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq in 2016 to 6.5 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq in 2030.

58. In the waste sector, the (nine) mitigation actions focus mainly on landfilling, composting, incineration, open burning of waste and wastewater treatment. The Party reported estimated emission reductions and gases covered. Moreover, the Party reported that the estimated waste reaching landfills in 2030 will be reduced by 35 per cent compared with the amount in 2010; that it will capture 10 per cent of landfill gas produced in 2030; and that the amount of composted waste increased by 85 per cent between 2009 and 2020 and is expected to increase at an annual rate of 3 per cent until 2030. In the mitigation scenario for the waste sector, emissions increase from 0.84 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq in 2016 to 0.96 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> in 2030.

59. In the AFOLU sector, the (12) mitigation actions focus mainly on reducing the average rate of mineral fertilizer applied to crops, improving nitrogen fertilization, improving feeding techniques for animals in housing, promoting fuelwood efficiency, increasing afforestation, and improving the sustainable management of forest land, grassland and cropland. In the mitigation scenario for the agriculture sector, emissions decrease from 2.3 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq in 2016 to 2.1 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> in 2030.

60. While the Party reported mitigation scenarios for the energy, AFOLU and waste sectors, information on results achieved, including estimated outcomes and estimated emission reductions, was not reported. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that the implementation of mitigation actions is foreseen in the action plan for implementing its revised NDC. The Party outlined its plans for monitoring the progress of implementation of the National Action Plan on Mitigation.

61. The Party did not report information on its involvement in international market mechanisms and the reason for this was not clear to the TTE. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that since 2010 four clean development mechanism projects have been implemented in Albania. Of those, two have generated certified emission reductions and have resulted in an estimated emission reduction of 446.8 kt CO<sub>2</sub> eq. The projects are related to afforestation and reforestation, and renewable energy generation. The Party indicated that this information will be included in future BURs.

62. Albania reported information on its domestic MRV arrangements in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 13. The information reported indicates that Albania is in the process of designing and developing a domestic MRV system for mitigation actions. Albania 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. Albania has approved a national climate change law through which a government decision on MRV, to be endorsed by the end of 2021, will formalize roles and responsibilities for coordination and MRV of the GHG inventory and projections. This decision will also formalize data-collection processes, ensuring that data providers supply data sets to the national compilation teams in a timely manner and in the format required for their calculations.

63. The TTE noted that the transparency of the information reported on mitigation actions could be further enhanced by addressing the areas noted in paragraphs 54, 55, 60 and 61 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**

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

65. Albania 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, Albania identified a financial gap for implementing the National Action Plan on Mitigation, which was drafted on the basis of sectoral strategies, the existing legal framework,

and draft laws and plans. The financial gap is expected to significantly constrain the implementation of measures under the National Action Plan on Mitigation after 2022. The Party reported that its financial, technical and capacity-building needs are primarily in the areas of developing an efficient transport system, improving energy performance in buildings, diversifying alternative renewable energy sources, increasing the use of natural gas, reducing landfill gas emissions, increasing waste incineration, reducing the use of nitrogen fertilizers and preventing wildfires, as well as tracking the progress of implementation of its mitigation actions.

66. Albania reported information on financial resources, technology transfer, capacity-building and technical support received in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 15. In its BUR, the Party reported that it received technical support primarily from the EU and the GEF, as well as further support from the German Agency for International Cooperation, Germany, Sweden and UNDP. In addition, the Party received USD 852,000 from the GEF, which included allocation for preparing both its first BUR and its NC4. The information reported indicates that Albania received capacity-building and technical support from UNDP to facilitate its use of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for preparing its GHG inventory.

67. Albania reported information on nationally determined technology needs with regard to the development and transfer of technology in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 16. In its BUR, Albania reported that the technology needs assessment was nationally determined in accordance with relevant sectoral strategies, as summarized in the Party's National Action Plan on Mitigation. The needs are estimated for 2019 up until 2027 and include projects in the energy (including transport) and AFOLU sectors.

#### **5. Any other information**

68. Albania reported some information on adaptation actions that may lead to GHG emission reductions, including (1) a vulnerability assessment and adaptation analysis for the Vjosa River basin and (2) climate change adaptation efforts built on national legislation on climate risk, and support received from the Adaptation Fund, the EU, the GEF, Germany and the Green Climate Fund, without providing estimations of such reductions. During the technical analysis, Albania clarified that efforts have been made to quantify the mitigation benefits of the adaptation measures; mitigation co-benefits are included in the criteria for prioritizing the adaptation measures as part of the Adaptation Action Plan; and such information will be reported in future BURs.

69. The BUR contains a section on the assessment of gender equality in relation to climate change based on a survey and an analysis, in addition to recommendations for a series of measures necessary for promoting equitable participation and influence of women and men in adaptation-related decision-making processes.

### **D. Identification of capacity-building needs**

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

- (a) Enhancing national capacity to report AD for source categories in the energy sector;
- (b) Improving data collection for the AFOLU sector, which is significant in terms of emissions and removals in Albania;
- (c) Improving the time-series recalculations using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines;
- (d) Improving alignment of the GHG inventory with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and enhancing national capacity to carry out inventory calculations;
- (e) Improving national capacity to report information on the methodologies used to develop baseline and mitigation scenarios for the IPPU, AFOLU and waste sectors;
- (f) Enhancing national capacity to report information on estimated emission reductions for mitigation actions in the energy, AFOLU and waste sectors;

(g) Enhancing national capacity to report information on the underlying steps taken or envisaged to facilitate estimation of the effects or impacts of measures or results achieved;

(h) Enhancing institutional capacity to report on financial support received, with a focus on using information on support received as a key performance indicator to track NDC progress, and enhancing capacity to analyse support needed for NDC implementation;

(i) Enhancing institutional capacity to evaluate and report the mitigation co-benefits of adaptation actions;

(j) Enhancing institutional capacity to develop the new MRV system in relation to data management, including data collection, exchange, analysis and archiving, as a model case for government digital transformation in line with relevant EU policy.

71. The TTE noted that, in addition to those identified during the technical analysis, Albania reported the following capacity-building needs in its BUR, which include capacity-building needs for future BURs and transitioning to implementing the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement:

(a) Strengthening national capacity to prepare the GHG inventory and the NIR for the purpose of the BUR;

(b) Enhancing national capacity to compile the GHG inventory and projections;

(c) Strengthening institutional and human capacity to fulfil obligations under the Convention;

(d) Enhancing national capacity to manage mitigation actions;

(e) Establishing a centralized storage system for data on mitigation;

(f) Mapping the data flows relevant to the MRV system;

(g) Enhancing national capacity to establish the new MRV system;

(h) Enhancing the capacity of the Ministry of Tourism and Environment and stakeholders to track support and finance received;

(i) Developing an MRV tool for tracking information on climate support;

(j) Developing a prototype MRV management portal to strengthen the processes for data and information collection;

(k) Enhancing national capacity for adaptation by providing training for the responsible institutions and national experts.

### **III. Conclusions**

72. The TTE conducted a technical analysis of the information reported in the first BUR of Albania 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 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, including an NIR; mitigation actions and their effects, including associated methodologies and assumptions; constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity-building needs, including a description of support needed and received; the level of support received to enable the preparation and submission of BURs; domestic MRV; adaptation actions; and information on gender equality relevant to the achievement of the objective of the Convention. During the technical analysis, additional information was provided by Albania on the GHG inventory, mitigation actions, planned institutional arrangements and financial support received, as well as the reason for submitting the BUR later than planned. The TTE concluded that the information analysed is mostly transparent.

73. Albania reported information on the institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of its BURs. It has taken significant steps to establish institutional arrangements that enable sustainable preparation of its BURs, such as making organizational improvements and establishing knowledge-sharing procedures, including through a draft decision on a legal framework for MRV and by re-establishing an interministerial committee on climate change and developing a prototype MRV management portal to facilitate sectoral information transfer.

74. In its first BUR, submitted in 2021, Albania reported information on its national GHG inventory for 2009–2016. This included GHG emissions and removals of CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O for all relevant sources and sinks as well as the precursor gases. The inventory was developed on the basis of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. The total GHG emissions for 2016 were reported as 9,117 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq (excluding land and HWP) and 10,462 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq (including land and HWP). The five most significant key categories and main gases were identified as road transportation (CO<sub>2</sub>) (23.30 per cent), forest land remaining forest land (CO<sub>2</sub>) (12.03 per cent), enteric fermentation (CH<sub>4</sub>) (11.80 per cent), manufacturing industries and construction (liquid fuels) (CO<sub>2</sub>) (10.15 per cent) and cement production (CO<sub>2</sub>) (7.40 per cent). The Party did not specify any planned improvements related to applying a higher-tier approach for key categories. The Party did not report AD except for the IPPU sector, and the time-series estimates for 1990–2008 were not recalculated and reported.

75. Albania reported information on mitigation actions and their effects in both tabular and narrative format, including the baseline and mitigation scenarios for 2016–2030, and framed its national mitigation planning and actions in the context of its revised NDC, National Strategy on Climate Change and National Action Plan on Mitigation, which was launched in 2019. The mitigation actions focus on improving energy efficiency and promoting renewable energy sources, in addition to waste incineration, composting and wastewater treatment. Other areas of focus include improving crop production, optimizing animal management and afforestation, improving sustainable forest and grassland management, and reducing the use of fuelwood. During the technical analysis, the Party provided information on its involvement in international market mechanisms. As clarified during the technical analysis, the Party did not provide emission reduction estimates or information on methodologies, gases, or progress indicators and progress of implementation of its mitigation actions because it was preparing three reports for submission under the UNFCCC simultaneously (the revised NDC, NIR and BUR).

76. Albania reported information on key constraints, gaps and related needs, including the financial gap for implementing the National Action Plan on Mitigation, and reported that its financial, technical and capacity-building needs are primarily in the areas of energy, waste and agriculture. Information was reported on technical support received, most of which was from the EU and the GEF, the German Agency for International Cooperation, Germany, Sweden and UNDP, and USD 852,000 from the GEF, which included allocation for preparing both Albania's first BUR and its NC4.

77. The TTE, in consultation with Albania, identified the 10 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. Albania prioritized all the capacity-building needs.

## Annex I

## Extent of the information reported by Albania 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 Albania

<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	Albania submitted its first BUR in July 2021; the GHG inventory reported is for 2016.
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	Albania 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 Party did not report AD for any sector apart from the IPPU sector and no activity levels were provided. The Party provided a general list of data sources and did not clarify the activities associated with each category and sector.
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;	No	Comparable information was not reported.
	(b) The sectoral report tables annexed to the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines.	No	Comparable information was not reported.
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	The time series reported in the BUR does not include 1990–2008.
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).	No	This information was not reported.
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 9	The inventory section of the BUR should consist of an NIR as a summary or as an update of the information contained in decision 17/CP.8, annex, chapter III (National greenhouse gas inventories), including:		
	(a) Table 1 (National greenhouse gas inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources	Yes	Comparable information was reported in tabular format, but

<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>
	and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol and greenhouse gas precursors);		the table differs from table 1 in the annex to decision 17/CP.8.
	(b) Table 2 (National greenhouse gas inventory of anthropogenic emissions of HFCs, PFCs and SF <sub>6</sub> ).	Yes	Comparable information was reported in tabular format, but the table differs from table 2 in the annex to decision 17/CP.8.
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 an NIR as a stand-alone document.
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.	Yes	Albania reported in its first BUR information on its existing domestic MRV arrangements and the MRV system under development.
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 <sub>2</sub> ;	Partly	
	(b) CH <sub>4</sub> ;	Partly	
	(c) N <sub>2</sub> O.	Partly	
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 15	Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged, as appropriate, to provide information on anthropogenic emissions by sources of:	Yes	
	(a) HFCs;	Yes	
	(b) PFCs;	Yes	
	(c) SF <sub>6</sub> .	Yes	
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) CO;	Yes	
	(b) NO <sub>x</sub> ;	Yes	
	(c) NMVOCs.	Yes	
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.	Yes	
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 <sub>2</sub> fuel combustion emissions using both the sectoral and the reference approach and to explain any large differences between the two approaches.	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 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	
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 20	Non-Annex I Parties wishing to report on aggregated GHG emissions and removals expressed in CO <sub>2</sub> eq should use the global warming potential provided by the IPCC in its Second Assessment Report 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	
	(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;		
	(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	Partly	Notation keys were used for some categories but were not used for others. Albania reported the information required by source, but the table differs from table 1 in the annex to decision 17/CP.8.



<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>
	not provided, Parties should use the notation keys as indicated.		
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	
	(b) Underlying assumptions;	Yes	
	(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 Albania**

<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 of the action, coverage (i.e. sectors and gases), quantitative goals and progress indicators;	Partly	Information on gases and progress indicators for most of the mitigation actions in the energy, AFOLU and waste sectors was not reported.
	(b) Information on:		
	(i) Methodologies;	Partly	Information on the methodologies used to develop scenarios for the IPPU, AFOLU and waste sectors was not reported.
	(ii) Assumptions;	Yes	
	(c) Information on:		
	(i) Objectives of the action;	Yes	
	(ii) Steps taken or envisaged to achieve that action;	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>
	(d) Information on:		
	(i) Progress of implementation of the mitigation actions;	No	Albania reported mitigation actions but did not specify their status of implementation.
	(ii) Progress of implementation of the underlying steps taken or envisaged;	No	Albania did not report information on the underlying steps taken or envisaged to facilitate analysis of information on the effect or impacts of the actions or results achieved.
	(iii) Results achieved, such as estimated outcomes (metrics depending on type of action) and estimated emission reductions, to the extent possible;	Partly	The Party did not report on emission reductions for the mitigation actions in the energy, agriculture and waste sectors.
	(e) Information on international market mechanisms.	No	
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 Albania**

<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	
	(b) Related financial, technical and capacity-building needs.	Yes	
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 15	Non-Annex I Parties should provide:		
	(a) Information on financial resources received, technology transfer and capacity-building received;	Yes	
	(b) Information on technical support received from the GEF, 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, annex III, paragraph 16	With regard to the development and transfer of technology, non-Annex I Parties should provide information on:		
	(a) Nationally determined technology needs;	Yes	
	(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.

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## 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/gp/lulucf/gp/lulucf.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 and NIR of Albania. Available at <https://unfccc.int/BURs>.

NC1, NC2 and NC3 of Albania. Available at <https://unfccc.int/non-annex-I-NCs>.

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