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Report on the technical expert review of the first biennial transparency report of Croatia*

Summary

This report presents the results of the technical expert review of the first biennial transparency report of Croatia, conducted by a technical expert review team in accordance with the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. The review took place from 23 to 27 March 2026 in Zagreb.

* In the symbol for this document, 2024 refers to the year in which the original biennial transparency report was submitted, not to the year of publication.



Abbreviations and acronyms

AEA	annual emission allocation
BTR	biennial transparency report
CH ₄	methane
CO ₂	carbon dioxide
CO ₂ eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
COVID-19	coronavirus disease 2019
CRT	common reporting table
CTF	common tabular format
ESR	European Union effort-sharing regulation
EU	European Union
EU ETS	European Union Emissions Trading System
F-gas	fluorinated gas
GHG	greenhouse gas
HFC	hydrofluorocarbon
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPPU	industrial processes and product use
LULUCF	land use, land-use change and forestry
MPGs	modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement
N ₂ O	nitrous oxide
NA	not applicable
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NID	national inventory document
PaMs	policies and measures
PFC	perfluorocarbon
QA/QC	quality assurance/quality control
SF ₆	sulfur hexafluoride
TERT	technical expert review team
WAM	‘with additional measures’
WM	‘with measures’

I. Introduction and summary

A. Introduction

1. This report covers the technical expert review of the BTR1 of Croatia. The review was organized by the secretariat and conducted by the TERT in accordance with the MPGs,¹ particularly chapter VII thereof.
2. A draft version of this report was transmitted on 2 July 2026 to the Government of Croatia, which did not provide any comments.²
3. The review was conducted as an in-country review from 23 to 27 March 2026 in Zagreb by the following team of nominated experts from the UNFCCC roster of experts: Hakan Acar (Türkiye), Irina Atamyradova (Turkmenistan), Said Kaddour (Algeria), Shiva Khanal (Nepal), Traute Koether (Austria), Vanessa Leonardi (Italy), Gustavo Mozzer (Brazil) and Stanislav Stokov (Estonia). Irina Atamyradova and Traute Koether were the lead reviewers. The review was coordinated by Gopal Raj Joshi (secretariat).

B. Scope

4. The TERT conducted a technical expert review of the information reported in the BTR1 of Croatia as per the scope of the review defined in paragraph 146 of the MPGs, consisting of:
 - (a) Review of the consistency of the information submitted by the Party under Article 13, paragraphs 7 and 9, of the Paris Agreement with the MPGs (see chap. II.A below);
 - (b) Consideration of the Party's implementation and achievement of its NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement (see chap. II.B below);
 - (c) Consideration of the support provided by the Party, as relevant (see chap. II.C below);
 - (d) Identification of areas of improvement³ for the Party related to implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement (see chap. II.D below).

C. Summary

5. Croatia submitted its BTR1 on 31 December 2024, on the deadline mandated in decision 18/CMA.1. Croatia submitted its NID as a stand-alone document on 17 December 2024, before the deadline. Croatia also submitted its CRTs on 17 December 2024, before the deadline, and CTF tables on 31 December 2024, on the deadline.
6. A list of the areas of improvement identified on the basis of the review of the consistency of the reported information with the MPGs can be found in the assessment tables.⁴

D. Information provided by the Party pursuant to paragraphs 143–145 of the modalities, procedures and guidelines

7. Croatia does not consider itself subject to the reporting obligations applicable to developing country Parties pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 10, of the Paris Agreement. Accordingly, the Party did not report information on support needed and received for

¹ Decision 18/CMA.1, annex.

² As per para. 162(e) of the MPGs.

³ As referred to in paras. 7, 8, 146(d) and 162(d) of the MPGs.

⁴ Contained in document FCCC/ETF/TERR.1/2024/HRV/Add.1, available at <https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports>.

implementing Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and transparency-related activities, including for transparency-related capacity-building.

II. Technical expert review⁵

A. Review of the consistency of the submitted information with the modalities, procedures and guidelines⁶

1. National inventory report⁷

8. The TERT assessed the information reported in the BTR1 of Croatia and identified areas of improvement relating to consistency with the MPGs, which are described in tables 2–7 of the assessment tables referred to in paragraph 6 above and summarized in table 1.

⁵ As per para. 187 of the MPGs.

⁶ As per para. 146(a) of the MPGs.

⁷ As per para. 150(a) of the MPGs.

Table 1

Information reported in Croatia's national inventory report and review of consistency with the modalities, procedures and guidelines

<i>Element</i>	<i>Information to be reported</i>	<i>Response and summary as relevant</i>	<i>ID#(s) for the area(s) of improvement identified^a</i>
Submission type (para. 12 of the MPGs)	Has the national inventory report been submitted as a stand-alone document?	Yes	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
Time series (paras. 57–58 of the MPGs)	What years have been reported and is the time series in accordance with the MPGs?	1990–2022, in accordance with the MPGs	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
Metrics (para. 37 of the MPGs)	Has the Party used the 100-year global warming potential values from the Fifth Assessment Report of the IPCC?	Yes	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
	Has the Party used other metrics?	No	NA
Gases (paras. 48–49 of the MPGs)	Which gases have been reported?	CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O, HFCs, PFCs, SF ₆	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
Indirect emissions (para. 52 of the MPGs)	Has the Party reported indirect CO ₂ emissions and national totals with and without indirect CO ₂ ?	Partly	2.G.7
	Has the Party reported indirect N ₂ O emissions from sources other than those in the agriculture and LULUCF sectors as a memo item?	No	NA
National circumstances and institutional arrangements (paras. 18–19 of the MPGs)	Has the Party reported information on the functions related to inventory planning, preparation and management?	Partly	2.G.1
Methodologies, parameters and data (paras. 20–24 of the MPGs)	Has the Party used the <i>2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories</i> ?	Partly	3.E.1, 3.E.3, 4.I.6, 5.A.3
	Has the Party used other IPCC methodological guidance?	Yes, the <i>2013 Revised Supplementary Methods and Good Practice Guidance Arising from the Kyoto Protocol</i> and the <i>Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry</i>	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified

<i>Element</i>	<i>Information to be reported</i>	<i>Response and summary as relevant</i>	<i>ID#(s) for the area(s) of improvement identified^a</i>
Key category analysis (paras. 25, 41 and 42 of the MPGs)	Has the Party reported a key category analysis?	Yes, a key category analysis was performed using approaches 1 and 2 and a 95 per cent threshold for level and trend assessment for the starting inventory year (1990) and the latest reporting year (2022) and with and without LULUCF	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
Time-series consistency and recalculations (paras. 26–28, 43 and 57 of the MPGs)	Has the Party reported a consistent time series?	Yes	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
	Has the Party reported recalculations and provided justification and explanatory information for them?	Yes	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
Uncertainty assessment (paras. 29 and 44 of the MPGs)	Has the Party reported the results of the uncertainty analysis and the methods used, underlying assumptions and trends?	Partly, including level and trend uncertainty, reported using approaches 1 and 2 for the latest reporting year (2022)	2.G.2
QA/QC plan and procedures (paras. 34–36 and 46 of the MPGs)	Has the Party elaborated information on an inventory QA/QC plan, including information on the inventory agency responsible for implementing QA/QC, and current and future QA/QC procedures?	Partly, including information on the inventory agency responsible for implementing QA/QC, an inventory QA/QC plan, general QC procedures and category-specific QC for key categories and for individual categories for which significant methodological changes and/or data revisions have occurred	2.G.4, 2.G.5
Assessment of completeness (paras. 30–33, 45, 47 and 50 of the MPGs)	Have any areas of improvement for lack of completeness been identified for the following sectors?	Yes	2.G.3
	Energy	Yes	3.E.2
	IPPU	Yes	4.I.3
	Agriculture	No	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
	LULUCF	Yes	6.L.2, 6.L.3

<i>Element</i>	<i>Information to be reported</i>	<i>Response and summary as relevant</i>	<i>ID#(s) for the area(s) of improvement identified^a</i>
	Waste	No	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
Threshold for reporting significant categories (para. 32 of the MPGs)	Are the estimated emissions for all categories and in total for all gases and categories reported insignificant below the relevant thresholds?	Yes	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
	For categories reported as not estimated owing to insignificance, has information been reported showing that the likely level of emissions is below the threshold of significance?	Yes	NA
Methodologies, emission factors, parameters and activity data (paras. 39, 40 and 53–56 of the MPGs)	Has information been transparently reported on categories, gases, methodologies (including the rationale for selecting them), emission factors and activity data at a disaggregated level for the following sectors?	Partly	2.G.6
	Energy	Partly	3.E.4, 3.E.5, 3.E.6, 3.E.7, 3.E.8, 3.E.9, 3.E.10, 3.E.11
	Has information been reported on international aviation and marine bunker fuel emissions as two separate entries and such emissions distinctly reported from national totals?	Yes	NA
	Has information been reported indicating how feedstocks and non-energy use of fuels have been accounted for in the inventory, under the energy or IPPU sector?	Yes	NA
	IPPU	Partly	4.I.1, 4.I.2, 4.I.3, 4.I.4, 4.I.5, 4.I.7
	Agriculture	Partly	5.A.1
	LULUCF	Partly	6.L.4, 6.L.5
	Did the Party provide supplementary information on the approach to	Partly	6.L.6

<i>Element</i>	<i>Information to be reported</i>	<i>Response and summary as relevant</i>	<i>ID#(s) for the area(s) of improvement identified^a</i>
	reporting emissions and removals from harvested wood products in accordance with IPCC guidance other than the production approach, and provide supplementary information on emissions and removals from harvested wood products estimated using the production approach?		
	Waste	Partly	7.W.1, 7.W.2, 7.W.3, 7.W.4

^a See document FCCC/ETF/TERR.1/2024/HRV/Add.1. The areas of improvement referred to in this table comprise only those relating to recommendations in that document.

2. Information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving the nationally determined contribution⁸

9. The TERT assessed the information reported in the BTR1 of Croatia and identified areas of improvement relating to consistency with the MPGs, which are described in tables 8, 11 and 13 of the assessment tables referred to in paragraph 6 above and summarized in table 2.

Table 2

Information reported in Croatia's submission

<i>Topic</i>	<i>ID#(s) for the area(s) of improvement identified^a</i>
National circumstances and institutional arrangements (paras. 59–63 of the MPGs)	8.1, 8.2
Description of the NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, including updates (para. 64 of the MPGs)	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
Information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving the NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement (paras. 65–79 of the MPGs)	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
Mitigation PaMs, actions and plans related to implementing and achieving the NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement (paras. 80–90 of the MPGs)	11.2, 11.3
Summary of GHG emissions and removals (para. 91 of the MPGs)	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
Projections of GHG emissions and removals (paras. 92–102 of the MPGs)	13.2

^a See document FCCC/ETF/TERR.1/2024/HRV/Add.1. The areas of improvement referred to in this table comprise only those relating to recommendations in that document.

3. Financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support provided⁹

10. Croatia does not consider itself subject to the reporting obligations applicable to developed country Parties pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement, but nonetheless, in accordance with the MPGs, reported information on financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support provided to developing country Parties under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement in its BTR1.¹⁰

B. Consideration of the Party's implementation and achievement of its nationally determined contribution¹¹

11. In considering Croatia's progress in implementing and achieving its NDC, the TERT noted that the EU and its member States have a joint NDC with a target of an economy-wide net domestic reduction in emissions of at least 55 per cent by 2030 compared with the 1990 level.¹²

12. Croatia reported information on the actions and PaMs that support the implementation and achievement of its NDC. Three overarching EU PaMs – the EU ETS directive, and the ESR and the EU LULUCF regulations – significantly influence Croatia's portfolio of PaMs. The EU ETS covers mainly GHG emission point sources in the energy, industry, maritime shipping and aviation sectors. An EU-wide emission cap was put in place for 2021–2030 for

⁸ As per para. 150(b) of the MPGs.

⁹ As per para. 150(c) of the MPGs.

¹⁰ As per para. 118 of the MPGs.

¹¹ As per para. 146(b) of the MPGs.

¹² The consideration of the implementation and achievement of the joint EU NDC is in the context of the NDC submitted by the EU on 17 December 2020 and updated on 17 October 2023.

the EU ETS with the goal of reducing emissions by 62 per cent below the 2005 level by 2030. The ESR sets binding annual GHG emission targets for member States covering the transport, buildings, agriculture and waste sectors, as well as industry sectors not covered by the EU ETS. The ESR-covered sectors are required to collectively contribute to a 40 per cent reduction in emissions at the EU level by 2030 compared with the 2005 level, with individual member States' reduction targets ranging from 10 to 50 per cent below the 2005 level. Croatia's ESR target for 2030 is a 16.7 per cent reduction compared with the 2005 level. EU member States must achieve binding national LULUCF targets to contribute to the EU-wide target for 2030. The member States' targets for 2030 are defined as the average of net emissions and removals in 2016–2018 plus an individual binding target, which collectively corresponds to an additional 42 Mt CO₂ eq net removals. The EU LULUCF regulation sets a total net removal target of 310 Mt CO₂ eq for 2030 within the scope of NDCs. Croatia's LULUCF target for 2030 is net removals of 593 kt CO₂ eq below the base-year level. The Party's LULUCF target, which was not reported in the BTR1, was shared by the Party during the review.

13. Table 3 provides a summary of the reported information on the key national PaMs of Croatia.

Table 3

Summary of information on key national policies and measures reported by Croatia

<i>Sector</i>	<i>Key PaMs^a</i>	<i>Estimate of expected GHG emission reductions in 2030 (kt CO₂ eq)</i>	<i>Estimate of expected GHG emission reductions in 2050 (kt CO₂ eq)</i>
Energy			
Energy transformation ^b	Reducing transmission losses; improving efficiency in the energy and transformation sector, increasing renewable energy sources in the electricity sector and the heating and cooling sector; operating a safe and reliable gas transmission system; and implementing multi-sectoral policies	282.65	1 713.62
Manufacturing industries ^b	Improving efficiency in the sector; increasing renewable energy sources in the sector; installing abatement technologies; switching to less carbon-intensive fuels; using carbon capture and storage; and implementing multi-sectoral policies	9.48	298.73
General consumption ^b	Improving efficiency of buildings; managing and reducing demand; increasing use of renewable energy sources in the electricity sector and the heating and cooling sector; and improving efficiency in industrial end-use sectors	43.19	558.35
Transport ^b	Improving efficiency of vehicles; promoting low-carbon fuels/electric cars; enhancing electric road transport; improving transport infrastructure; managing and reducing demand; reducing CO ₂ emissions from road vehicles; shifting to public transport or non-motorized transport; improving behaviour; and reducing emissions from maritime transport	336.29	3 290.12
IPPU ^b	Improving control of manufacturing, fugitive and disposal emissions of F-	446.60	1 119.25

<i>Sector</i>	<i>Key PaMs^a</i>	<i>Estimate of expected GHG emission reductions in 2030 (kt CO₂eq)</i>	<i>Estimate of expected GHG emission reductions in 2050 (kt CO₂eq)</i>
	gases; and replacing F-gases with other substances		
Agriculture ^b	Reducing emissions of CH ₄ , nitrogen, and ammonia through manure management; increasing soil carbon sequestration and reducing nitrate seepage; reducing emissions from use of fertilizer; increasing the share of agricultural soils under irrigation; reducing the leakage of nitrates from agricultural soil; and increasing the share of biogas plants	75.43	18.84
LULUCF	Harnessing the estimated mitigation potential of measures in the sector	909.29	280.95
Waste	Reducing waste generation; reducing landfilling; improving waste treatment technologies; enhancing CH ₄ collection and its use; and enhancing waste recycling	682.60	1 314.84

Sources: Croatia's BTR1 and CTF table 5.

^a Names of PaMs reproduced as reported in Croatia's BTR1.

^b Included in the WM scenario projections.

14. The TERT noted that PaMs have contributed to GHG emission reductions in many sectors. In the energy sector, GHG emissions decreased by 21.2 per cent in 1990–2022. Mitigation measures implemented at the national and local level, including those related to energy efficiency programmes, building renovations, renewable energy promotion and green infrastructure initiatives, continue to support emission reductions in the longer term. However, GHG emissions from the sector increased by 3.6 per cent in 2021–2022, which indicates that economic drivers such as increased demand for transport and energy, population increase after the COVID-19 pandemic, and global energy price fluctuations counteracted the effects of mitigation PaMs in this period.

15. In the IPPU sector, emissions decreased by 8.8 per cent in 2021–2022 and by 25.7 per cent in 1990–2022, reflecting historic economic fluctuations and current recovery trends. The effects of mitigation PaMs have been supplemented by the implementation of the EU ETS, the use of best available techniques in production processes, and the introduction of measures limiting the use of F-gases, helping to limit emissions in the long term.

16. In the agriculture sector, GHG emissions decreased significantly in 2021–2022, falling by 8.2 per cent, which indicates that reductions in livestock numbers, improvements in manure management practices, and the implementation of measures reducing emissions of CH₄ and nitrogen compounds supplemented the effects of mitigation PaMs in this period. In the waste sector, GHG emissions increased by 3.2 per cent in 2021–2022 and by 48.7 per cent in 1990–2022, which reflects ongoing challenges in waste management.

17. The TERT notes that the Party might consider strengthening the implementation of existing mitigation actions and planning for additional mitigation actions to address these trends and support full achievement of the NDC.

18. The TERT also noted that national circumstances, including post-pandemic economic recovery, economic inflation pressures in 2022 and the adoption of the euro in 2023, have influenced GHG emissions over time, which have also varied in response to key drivers such as economic cycles, the energy transition and external shocks, with recent trends showing moderate increases in emissions following the pandemic, although emissions have remained below pre-2020 levels. The Party's key national circumstances relevant to its NDC include a declining population, economic growth from 2015 onward and an increase in construction activity, all of which have influenced energy demand and emissions. While economic activity

has generally increased, GHG emissions have, in part, been decoupled from economic growth since 2009, with a temporary decline in emissions in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The energy sector remains the main source of emissions, with trends largely driven by the transport subsector, although emissions have fluctuated owing to changes in fuel use, rising vehicle numbers and increased renewable energy capacity. Emissions from industry and agriculture have declined owing to reduced activity, while emissions from waste remain high. Croatia tracks its contribution to the EU NDC target through a national GHG inventory and monitoring system coordinated by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Green Transition, which oversees NDC implementation planning, reporting and alignment with EU rules.

19. Croatia's AEAs, which correspond to its national emission reduction obligation for ESR-covered sectors, decrease from 2021 to 2030. Croatia, in its BTR, reported information on its ESR-covered emissions as a way to track its contribution towards the joint EU NDC target. The level of emissions in 2021 and 2022 was, respectively, 1.3 per cent below and 9.2 per cent above the AEAs for those years. The TERT noted that the Party's cumulative deficit of AEAs through 2022 is 1,292.38 kt CO₂ eq, which suggests that Croatia may need to strengthen mitigation actions or use the flexibility allowed under the ESR in the future.

20. Croatia reported projections for 2022–2050 under the WM scenario.¹³ The WM scenario reported by the Party includes PaMs implemented and adopted. In addition to the WM scenario, Croatia reported the WAM scenario. The projected emission levels are presented in table 4. The TERT noted that information on GHG emission projections was not used in considering Croatia's progress in implementing its NDC.

Table 4

Summary of greenhouse gas emission projections for Croatia

	<i>GHG emissions (kt CO₂ eq/year)</i>	<i>Change in relation to 2020 level (%)</i>	<i>Change in relation to 2022 level (%)</i>
Inventory data 2020	23 914.49		
Inventory data 2022	24 551.98	2.7	
WM projections for 2030	23 396.57	–2.2	–4.7
WAM projections for 2030	18 831.47	–21.3	–23.3
WM projections for 2050	15 878.59	–33.6	–35.3
WAM projections for 2050	6 854.00	–71.3	–72.1

Sources: Croatia's BTR1 and CTF tables 6–9.

Note: The projections are for GHG emissions without LULUCF and excluding indirect CO₂ emissions.

21. In its BTR1 and during the review, Croatia described its contribution to the progress towards the joint EU NDC target. The TERT noted that the consideration of progress by the EU and its member States towards the joint EU NDC is contained in the report on the technical expert review of the BTR1 of the EU,¹⁴ which states that the EU and its member States are on track to achieving the joint 2030 NDC target by implementing mitigation actions; however, maintaining this pace of emission reductions will require the full implementation of the EU 2030 legal framework and its related investment flows.

C. Consideration of the Party's support provided¹⁵

22. Croatia does not consider itself subject to the reporting obligations applicable to developed country Parties pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement, but nonetheless reported information on financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support provided to developing country Parties under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement as per those reporting obligations (see para. 10 above).

¹³ Note that, as per para. 93 of the MPGs, projections shall not be used to assess progress towards the implementation and achievement of an NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement unless the Party has identified a reported projection as its baseline.

¹⁴ FCCC/ETF/TERR.1/2024/EU.

¹⁵ As per para. 146(c) of the MPGs.

23. In its BTR Croatia reported information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to reporting on the provision and mobilization of support. The Party reported information on the systems and processes used to identify, track and report on support provided; challenges and limitations; experience and good practices relating to public policy and regulatory frameworks for private climate financing and investment; and efforts to enhance the comparability and accuracy of the information reported on financial support provided.

24. Croatia described its national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the provision of technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support. Croatia's transition towards a sustainable economy is underpinned by investments in clean energy, innovation and green technologies, involving both public and private actors and supported by EU programmes and regional cooperation. With regard to institutional arrangements, the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Green Transition leads the planning and implementation of policies and collaborative efforts in the area of climate and technology, working with other ministries and financial institutions to mobilize national and EU resources. While challenges remain in areas such as funding, coordination and technology adaptation, Croatia's engagement and collaboration at the international and regional level provide a strong basis for supporting technology development and transfer and capacity-building efforts aimed at developing country Parties.

1. Financial support provided under Article 9 of the Paris Agreement

(a) Bilateral, regional and other channels

25. Croatia contributed to financial support for development and humanitarian cooperation activities targeting developing country Parties coordinated by the European Commission, the European Development Fund and the European Investment Bank. However, for 2021–2022, these cooperation activities did not involve any financial support for climate-specific activities.

(b) Multilateral channels

26. Croatia contributed to multilateral development assistance for developing country Parties by participating in development and humanitarian cooperation activities associated with international organizations and instruments such as the European Commission, the European Development Fund, the European Investment Bank, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, the United Nations, and the World Bank Group. However, for 2021–2022, these cooperation activities did not involve any financial support for climate-specific activities.

2. Technology development and transfer support provided under Article 10 of the Paris Agreement

27. Croatia implemented measures or activities related to technology development and transfer, including activities undertaken by both the public and the private sector, that benefited developing country Parties. The Party's technology development and transfer support for developing country Parties included a range of activities carried out within the framework of EU programmes and international initiatives and under regional collaboration. Croatia's contribution to technology development and transfer was primarily achieved through knowledge-based transfer and technical cooperation, rather than through the export of physical equipment or technologies. Croatian institutions and experts participate in international, regional and EU cooperation initiatives, sharing technical expertise, methodologies, operational practices and institutional experience with partner countries. Technology transfer activities were carried out via joint projects, training programmes, workshops and advisory support.

28. Croatia supported measures and activities related to technology development and transfer that focused mainly on technology transfer and innovation, the energy transition, green transformation and regional cooperation. The support provided contributed to supporting research and innovation for developing low-carbon technologies; promoting energy efficiency and the renewable energy transition; protecting biodiversity and promoting

sustainable resource management; implementing sustainable water management practices and flood risk strategies; reducing plastic pollution in the ocean; modernizing national meteorological observation stations; and improving flood risk management. The types of technologies that received support include low-carbon and renewable energy technologies; energy-efficient systems; gas transmission technology; water management systems, technologies for reducing water consumption; technology for climate data collection and analysis; and environment conservation technologies. For the reporting period 2021–2022, most of the measures and activities aimed at supporting technology development and transfer were reported as ongoing. EU cooperation initiatives, sharing technical expertise, methodologies, operational practices, and institutional experience with partner countries. Technology transfer activities were carried out via joint projects, training programmes, workshops, and advisory support.

3. Capacity-building support provided under Article 11 of the Paris Agreement

29. Croatia provided capacity-building support to developing country Parties for mitigation, adaptation and cross-cutting needs. Croatia's capacity-building support responded to the existing and emerging capacity-building needs, priorities and gaps of developing country Parties by following the principles of national ownership and country-driven demand; ensuring that activities were designed and implemented in collaboration with recipient countries; engaging a range of stakeholders; enhancing cooperation and coordination among donors; and documenting and disseminating best practices.

30. Croatia supported capacity-building measures or activities that focused mainly on strengthening technical and institutional capacity to address climate change; promoting climate education, awareness and technical skills; enhancing national capacity for implementing climate actions; reducing emissions and increasing resilience in the tourism sector; transitioning to renewable energy and energy-efficiency technologies; developing climate policies and legal frameworks; implementing green infrastructure to reduce flood risks and enhance adaptation to the effects of climate change; enhancing coastal resilience; and developing advanced waste sorting and recycling technologies. For the reporting period 2021–2022, most of the capacity-building measures or activities were reported as ongoing.

D. Identification of areas of improvement¹⁶

31. During the technical expert review, the TERT identified areas of improvement in relation to Croatia's implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, which are summarized in chapter II.A above and included in the assessment tables referred to in paragraph 6 above.

III. Conclusions and recommendations

32. The TERT conducted a technical expert review of the information reported in the BTR, NID, CRTs and CTF tables of Croatia in accordance with the MPGs.

33. The areas of improvement identified by the TERT on the basis of the review of the consistency of the information reported by Croatia with the MPGs are summarized in chapter II.A above and included in the assessment tables referred to in paragraph 6 above.

34. The EU and its member States have a joint NDC with a target of an economy-wide net domestic reduction in emissions of at least 55 per cent by 2030 compared with the 1990 level. In its BTR Croatia described its contribution to the progress towards the joint EU NDC target. The TERT noted that the consideration of progress by the EU and its member States towards the joint EU NDC is contained in the report on the technical expert review of the BTR of the EU, which states that the EU and its member States are on track to achieving the joint 2030 NDC target by implementing mitigation actions; however, maintaining this pace

¹⁶ As per para. 146(d) of the MPGs.

of emission reductions will require the full implementation of the EU 2030 legal framework and its related investment flows.

35. The TERT notes that PaMs have contributed to GHG emission reductions in the energy, IPPU and agriculture sectors in the long term. In the energy sector, GHG emissions increased slightly in 2021–2022, which indicates that economic drivers such as increased demand for transport and energy, increase in population after the COVID-19 pandemic and global energy price fluctuations have outpaced the impact of mitigation PaMs in the short term.

36. Croatia does not consider itself subject to the reporting obligations applicable to developed country Parties pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement, but nonetheless, in accordance with the MPGs, reported information on financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support provided to developing country Parties under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement in its BTR.

37. Croatia provided financial support through bilateral, regional, and other channels and multilateral channels to developing country Parties for development and humanitarian activities; however, for 2021–2022, these cooperation activities did not involve any financial support for climate-specific activities.

38. Croatia continued to provide support for technology development and transfer, and capacity-building through EU programmes, international initiatives and regional cooperation. The Party provided technological assistance through its participation in international, regional and EU initiatives and by sharing technical expertise and experience. Capacity-building efforts were aimed at strengthening the technical and institutional capacities of recipient countries to address challenges related to climate change.

Annex

Documents and information used during the review

A. Reference documents

BTR1 of Croatia. Available at <https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports>.

BTR1 CRTs of Croatia. Available at <https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports>.

BTR1 CTF tables of Croatia. Available at <https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports>.

BTR1 of the EU. Available at <https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports>.

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B. Additional information provided by the Party

Responses to questions during the review were received from Tatjana Antolic, Domagoj Stjepan Krnjak and Vlatka Palčić (Ministry of Environmental Protection and Green Transition of Croatia), including additional material. The following references were provided by Croatia and may not conform to UNFCCC editorial style as some have been reproduced as received:

Apparent energy consumption in RA–SA comparison. Unpublished screenshot provided by the Party during the review.

Berislav Marković, Borna Glöckselig, & Goran Kiš. 2023. *Stručne Podloge Za Poboljšanje Izračuna Emisija Stakleničkih Plinova Iz Sektora 3. Poljoprivreda. Za Potrebe Izrade Nacionalnog Inventara. Emisija Stakleničkih Plinova (Expert basis for improvement of the calculation of greenhouse gas emissions from sector 3. Agriculture for the purposes of development a national inventory of greenhouse gas emissions)*. Zagreb: EKONERG.

IPCC decision tree for Tier selection in Energy sector – applied tiers. Unpublished screenshot provided by the Party during the review.

Izvešća - Zadnje izvješće o inventaru stakleničkih plinova (Latest Greenhouse Gas Inventory Reports). Available at <https://www.haop.hr/hr/tematska-podrucja/zrak-klima-tlo/klimatske-promjene/izvjesca>.

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Reconciliation of ETS plant-level data with national energy balance. Unpublished calculation sheets provided by the Party during the review week.

Tabular information on number of road motor vehicles, using fossil fuels, by type. Unpublished tabular information provided by the Party during the review week.

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