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

Summary

This report presents the results of the technical expert review of the first biennial transparency report of Austria, 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 8 to 12 September 2025 in Vienna.

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



Abbreviations and acronyms

2006 IPCC Guidelines	<i>2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories</i>
ADA	Austrian Development Agency
BTR	biennial transparency report
CH ₄	methane
CO ₂	carbon dioxide
CO ₂ eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
CRT	common reporting table
CTF	common tabular format
ESR	European Union effort-sharing regulation
EU	European Union
EU ETS	European Union Emissions Trading System
GHG	greenhouse gas
GN-SEC	Global Network of Regional Sustainable Energy Centres
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
NE	not estimated
NF ₃	nitrogen trifluoride
NID	national inventory document
OECD DAC	Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PaMs	policies and measures
PFC	perfluorocarbon
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 Austria. 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 to the Government of Austria, which provided comments that were taken into account, as appropriate, in this final version of the report.²
3. The review was conducted as an in-country review from 8 to 12 September 2025 in Vienna by the following team of nominated experts from the UNFCCC roster of experts: Marc Balder (Kingdom of the Netherlands), Moonjung Kim (Republic of Korea), Yingyan Lu (Belgium), Erick Wamalwa Masafu (Kenya), Babacar Sarr (Senegal), Valentyna Slivinska (Ukraine), Jimmy Phuntsho Yoedse (Bhutan) and Songli Zhu (China). Valentyna Slivinska and Songli Zhu were the lead reviewers. The review was coordinated by Alma Jean (secretariat).

B. Scope

4. The TERT conducted a technical expert review of the information reported in the BTR1 of Austria 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. Austria submitted its BTR1 on 19 December 2024, before the deadline of 31 December 2024 mandated in decision 18/CMA.1. Austria submitted its NID as a stand-alone document on 19 December 2024, before the deadline of 31 December 2024. Austria submitted its CRTs on 14 November 2024, before the deadline of 31 December 2024, and CTF tables on 19 December 2024, before the deadline of 31 December 2024.
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

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/AUT/Add.1, available at <https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports>.

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

7. Austria 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 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 Austria 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 Austria's national inventory report and review of consistency with the modalities, procedures and guidelines

<i>Element</i>	<i>Elements of 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 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 were identified
Metrics (para. 37 of the MPGs)	Has the Party used the 100-year global warming potential values from the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report?	Yes	4.I.6
	Has the Party used other metrics?	No	No areas of improvement were identified
Gases (paras. 47–49 and 51 of the MPGs)	Which gases have been reported?	CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O, HFCs, PFCs, SF ₆ , NF ₃	No areas of improvement 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 ?	No	No areas of improvement were identified
	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	No areas of improvement were identified
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?	Yes	No areas of improvement were identified
Methodologies, parameters and data (paras. 20–24 of the MPGs)	Has the Party used the 2006 IPCC Guidelines?	Yes	6.L.1, 6.L.2
	Has the Party used other IPCC methodological guidance?	Yes, the <i>2013 Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Wetlands</i> and the <i>2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories</i>	No areas of improvement were identified
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	No areas of improvement were identified

<i>Element</i>	<i>Elements of information to be reported</i>	<i>Response and summary as relevant</i>	<i>ID#(s) for the area(s) of improvement identified^a</i>
		assessment for the starting inventory year (1990) and the latest reporting year (2022) and with and without LULUCF	
Time-series consistency and recalculations (paras. 26–28 and 43 of the MPGs)	Has the Party reported a consistent time series?	Yes	No areas of improvement were identified
	Has the Party provided justification and explanatory information for recalculations?	Partly	4.I.1
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?	Yes, including level and trend uncertainty, reported using approach 1 for the starting inventory year (1990) and the latest reporting year (2022)	2.G.1, 2.G.2
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?		
	Energy	Yes	3.E.4
	IPPU	Yes	4.I.3, 4.I.4, 4.I.7
	Agriculture	No	No areas of improvement were identified
	LULUCF	No	No areas of improvement were identified
	Waste	Yes	7.W.2
Threshold for reporting significant categories (para. 32 of the MPGs)	For categories reported as “NE” owing to insignificance, has information been reported showing that the likely level of emissions is below the threshold of significance?	Yes	No areas of improvement were identified
Methodologies, emission factors, parameters and activity data (paras. 39, 40 and 53–56 of the MPGs)	Has information been reported on categories, gases, methodologies (including the rationale for selecting them), emission factors and activity data at a disaggregated level for the following sectors?		
	Energy	Partly	3.E.3, 3.E.5, 3.E.6, 3.E.8

<i>Element</i>	<i>Elements of information to be reported</i>	<i>Response and summary as relevant</i>	<i>ID#(s) for the area(s) of improvement identified^a</i>
	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.2, 4.I.5
	Agriculture	Yes	No areas of improvement were identified
	LULUCF	Yes	No areas of improvement were identified
	Did the Party provide supplementary information on the approach to 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?	Yes	No areas of improvement were identified
	Waste	Partly	7.W.1

^a See document FCCC/ETF/TERR.1/2024/AUT/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 Austria and identified areas of improvement relating to consistency with the MPGs, which are described in table 11 of the assessment tables referred to in paragraph 6 above and summarized in table 2.

Table 2

Information reported in Austria’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)	No areas of improvement were identified
Description of the NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, including updates (para. 64 of the MPGs)	No areas of improvement 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 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 were identified

^a See document FCCC/ETF/TERR.1/2024/AUT/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. According to paragraph 118 of the MPGs, developed country Parties shall provide information pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement in accordance with chapter V of the MPGs. Other Parties that provide support should also provide such information and, in doing so, are encouraged to use the MPGs contained in that chapter.

11. Pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement, developed country Parties shall and other Parties that provide support should provide information on financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support provided to developing country Parties under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement.

12. Austria considered itself subject to the reporting obligations applicable to developed country Parties pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement and, in accordance with the MPGs, reported information on financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support provided under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement in its BTR1.¹⁰

13. The TERT assessed the information reported in the BTR1 of Austria and identified areas of improvement relating to consistency with the MPGs, which are described in tables 15 and 19 of the assessment tables referred to in paragraph 6 above and summarized in table 3.

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.

Table 3

Review of the consistency of the information on financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support reported in Austria’s submission with the modalities, procedures and guidelines

<i>Topic</i>	<i>ID#(s) for the area(s) of improvement identified^a</i>
National circumstances and institutional arrangements (paras. 119–120 of the MPGs)	15.1
Underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies (paras. 121–122 of the MPGs)	No areas of improvement were identified
Information on financial support provided under Article 9 of the Paris Agreement (paras. 123–124 of the MPGs)	No areas of improvement were identified
Information on support for technology development and transfer provided under Article 10 of the Paris Agreement (paras. 126–127 of the MPGs)	19.1
Information on capacity-building support provided under Article 11 of the Paris Agreement (paras. 128–129 of the MPGs)	No areas of improvement were identified

^a See document FCCC/ETF/TERR.1/2024/AUT/Add.1.

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

14. In considering Austria’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

15. Austria 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 Austria’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 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. Austria’s ESR target for 2030 is a 48 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 42 Mt CO₂ eq. The EU LULUCF regulation sets a net removal target of 310 Mt CO₂ eq within the scope of NDCs.

16. Table 4 provides a summary of the reported information on the key national PaMs of Austria.

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.

Table 4
Summary of information on key national policies and measures reported by Austria

<i>Sector</i>	<i>Key PaMs^a</i>	<i>Estimate of expected GHG emission reductions in 2030 (kt CO₂ eq)</i>
Policy framework and cross-sectoral measures	National Carbon Pricing Scheme	NE
	Domestic Environmental Support Scheme	NE
	Austrian Climate and Energy Fund	NE
Energy		
Energy efficiency	Increased energy efficiency in residential electricity demand	NE
Energy supply and renewables	EU ETS	NE
Transport	Accelerated modal shift from private cars to public transport and from road freight to rail freight (supported by station density, service frequency and funding programmes for rail freight)	218
	Accelerated increase of use of renewable energy sources and fuel efficiency in transport	2 172
IPPU	Accelerated decrease of fluorinated gas emissions	87
Agriculture	Implementation of EU agricultural policies	NE
	Livestock and feed management	87
LULUCF	Forest management	NE
Waste	Reducing emissions from landfills	NE

Sources: Austria’s BTR1 and CTF table 4, and information provided by the Party during the review.

Note: PaMs in the energy, IPPU, agriculture, LULUCF and waste sectors are included in the WM scenario projections.

^a Names of PaMs reproduced as reported in Austria’s BTR1.

17. The TERT noted that PaMs, actions and plans have contributed to GHG emission reductions in the energy, transport, IPPU and agriculture sectors. In the energy sector, GHG emissions significantly decreased in 1990–2022, which indicates that economic drivers such as increased demand for electricity, district heating and population growth were counteracted by the effects of mitigation PaMs in this period, including shifting from coal to gas, increasing use of biomass and improving energy efficiency. Increased electricity imports are indicated in the BTR1 as making an important contribution to emission reductions by facilitating a shift to lower-carbon electricity sources. However, they were not reported as a stand-alone measure but as an outcome of the implementation of mitigation policies such as renewable energy expansion and fuel switching. In the transport, agriculture and industrial sectors, despite mitigation PaMs being in place, a slight increasing trend in net GHG emissions can be observed. This indicates that, in the short term, sectoral economic drivers such as rising transport demand, increasing vehicle numbers, higher agricultural output and growth in industrial production have partially offset the effects of PaMs.

18. The Party’s national circumstances, such as its growing population and number of households and the shift in its energy mix towards renewables, have driven long-term changes in GHG emissions and removals, which involve multiple interrelated dynamics. The population increased by 19 per cent compared with the 1990 level to reach 9.13 million in 2023, while households increased by 41 per cent, driven by the increase in single-person dwellings, which led to increased residential energy demand. These demographic and socioeconomic factors – population growth, increasing number of households, rising energy

demand and industrial activity – have contributed to the upward trend in emissions in the transport and industry sectors, despite emission reductions in the energy and waste sectors.

19. The country’s gross energy use increased by one third from 1990 to 2023, but the renewable share doubled, with strong growth in the use of non-hydropower sources. The share of renewables in final energy consumption increased to 40 per cent in the same period, whereas oil use declined and coal use was nearly phased out. Transport remained the sector with the highest energy use, followed by industry and households, while emissions from energy industries were cut as a result of fuel switching and efficiency gains. Industrial emissions increased with economic activity but at a lower carbon intensity. Transport emissions grew with demand but the increase was partly offset by a decrease due to use of biofuels and efficiency improvements. Household heating emissions stabilized owing to building upgrades, use of renewables for heating and warmer winters. Agricultural emissions varied with livestock trends, while forestry remained a carbon sink despite damage caused by pests and storms. Waste emissions declined as a result of landfill gas recovery and better organic waste treatment. Projections forecast further emission reductions across the energy, transport and industry sectors resulting from the implementation of policies in relation to carbon pricing, renewable energy expansion, energy efficiency, building renovations, and sustainable transport and agriculture. Institutional frameworks ensure monitoring and alignment with EU and Paris Agreement goals.

20. Despite the decreasing trend in net emissions at the aggregate level, emission drivers risk slowing down emission reduction progress, highlighting the need for enhanced implementation of existing mitigation measures and planning of new targeted actions. Addressing these trends is crucial to sustaining and making progress on the net emission reduction trajectory towards achieving national and EU climate targets. To keep Austria’s overall emission reduction trajectory on track, further strengthening of existing mitigation measures and planning of additional targeted actions in the transport, agriculture and industry sectors will be important.

21. Austria is a small, open, land-locked economy with strong integration, a growing and ageing population, and a federal governance structure. Austria’s federal governance structure, demographic trends (ageing population and urbanization), alpine geography and climate vulnerabilities, as well as strong EU policy integration and economic openness, create both opportunities and challenges for implementing mitigation and adaptation measures and achieving the NDC. While oil accounts for one third and gas accounts for one fifth of the Party’s energy supply despite rapid growth in use of renewables, trends such as growth in population and increasing number of households, transport activity and industrial production have been important drivers of energy demand and GHG emissions. However, the effects of these drivers have been partly offset by improved energy efficiency in buildings and industry, fuel switching from coal to gas and biomass, expansion of renewable power generation and regulatory measures in the waste and agriculture sectors, resulting in overall net emission reductions in 2023, compared with the 1990 level.

22. Austria reported projections for 2025–2040 under the WM scenario.¹³ The WM scenario reported by the Party includes PaMs implemented and adopted until 2023. In addition to the WM scenario, Austria reported the WAM scenario. The projected emission levels are presented in table 5.

Table 5
Summary of greenhouse gas emission projections for Austria

	<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	74 030.06		
Inventory data 2022	72 844.02	–1.6	
WM projections for 2030	65 772.90	–11.1	–9.7
WAM projections for 2030	54 447.61	–26.4	–25.2

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.

	<i>GHG emissions (kt CO₂ eq/year)</i>	<i>Change in relation to 2020 level (%)</i>	<i>Change in relation to 2022 level (%)</i>
WM projections for 2040	57 015.56	–23.0	–21.7
WAM projections for 2040	36 649.96	–50.5	–49.7

Sources: Austria’s BTR1 and CTF tables 6–9. Austria provided updated projections in a corrigendum to its BTR1 submitted during the review.

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

23. In its BTR1 and during the review, Austria described 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

24. Austria 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 the reporting obligations applicable to developed country Parties pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement (see para. 12 above).

25. In its BTR1 Austria reported information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to reporting on the provision and mobilization of support. Austria tracks its provision of support through a project-based tracking and reporting system, designed on the basis of the OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System, using the Rio markers to identify finance flows that have supporting climate action as a principal or significant objective. In line with EU requirements, Austria reports its climate finance under article 19 of regulation (EU) 2018/1999 and the implementing regulation (EU) 2020/1208. Annex tables in the implementing regulation were designed to align with the CTF tables in order to enhance the comparability and accuracy of the information therein.

26. Austria described its national circumstances relevant to the provision of technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support. Austria has an established presence in the field of environmental and ecological technologies, with a portfolio of climate finance projects that have the development and transfer of mitigation and adaptation technologies as a core component. Further, Austria frames capacity-building as an endogenous change process owned by partner countries, with Austria playing a supporting role.

27. Austria employed the following key strategies and policies on the provision of its technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support. Austria’s technology development and transfer is anchored in the Three-Year Programme on Austrian Development Policy 2022–2024, which focuses on sustainable energy and energy efficiency, alongside its transformative innovation policy and strategic engagement with international financial institutions. The main actors involved in the implementation of this Programme are the Ministry for Climate Action, the Ministry of Finance, ADA and the Austrian Development Bank. Austria contributes internationally, including providing EUR 80,000 in 2024 for the work of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network under the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism.

28. In terms of capacity-building, Austria’s emphasis is on supporting climate resilience through training of local institutions, improved access to climate information and strengthened policy frameworks such as environmental impact assessments. Austrian development cooperation strategies involve a tailored, context-specific approach guided by the ADA *Manual Capacity Development*, with a focus on renewable energy, agriculture, rural development and disaster risk reduction. In terms of the focus of the Party’s support, for technology development and transfer Austria engages in European initiatives (e.g. Horizon

¹⁴ FCCC/ETF/TERR.1/2024/EU.

¹⁵ As per para. 146(c) of the MPGs.

Europe) and global collaboration, including co-leading the Net-Zero Industries Mission under Mission Innovation with Australia, Canada, China, the European Commission, Finland, the Republic of Korea and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; for capacity-building Austria funds multi-level programmes such as GN-SEC across Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific, and the United Nations Environment Programme's ClimaProof in the six Western Balkan countries, combining individual training, institutional strengthening and regional framework development.

29. Austria's BTR1 contains key information on underlying assumptions and methodologies used by the Party to identify and/or report information on financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support provided. For the tracking of finance provided, Austria avoids double counting by ensuring that bilateral projects include only Austrian funding sources and treating multi-country projects as a single entry reported once. Austria noted the lack of standardized methods for tracking technology development and transfer and capacity-building support, and advocates for joint approaches in order to ensure comparability across providers. While Austria uses the OECD DAC Rio markers for tracking climate finance, it is testing the OECD DAC secretariat's proposed methodologies for tracking technology development and transfer and capacity-building support, which combine Creditor Reporting System parameters with manual verification, and is working with ADA and other providers to refine this approach.

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

(a) Bilateral, regional and other channels

30. Austria provided USD 465.59 million of financial support through bilateral, regional and other channels in the biennium 2021–2022. The financial support provided through bilateral, regional and other channels was allocated to the following sectors: energy (51.8 per cent), cross-cutting (10.9 per cent), transport (10.3 per cent), water and sanitation (9.0 per cent), industry (6.9 per cent), agriculture (5.7 per cent), forestry (1.2 per cent) and other (4.2 per cent). The projects, programmes or activities that received financial support are related to promoting renewable energy, increasing energy efficiency of public transport and buildings, water resource management, industrial decarbonization, capacity-building for climate governance, clean cooking technologies, drought-resistant crops and climate-resilient agriculture, forest management and land restoration, and waste management.

31. Table 6 summarizes information on financial support provided by the Party through bilateral, regional and other channels by type of support.

Table 6

Summary of financial support provided through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2021–2022 by Austria

Type of financial instrument	Amount (climate-specific) (face value – USD million)				Share of total for bilateral, regional and other channels (%)
	Adaptation	Mitigation	Cross-cutting	Total	
Grant	46.11	28.98	63.44	138.53	29.8
Concessional loan	19.35	260.70	17.90	297.95	64.0
Other	2.38	26.73	0.00	29.11	6.2
Total	67.84	316.41	81.34	465.59	100.0
Share of total for bilateral, regional and other channels (%)	14.6	67.9	17.5	100.0	–

Sources: Austria's BTR1 and CTF table III.1, and information provided by the Party during the review.

(b) Multilateral channels

32. Austria provided USD 257.49 million of financial support through multilateral channels in the biennium 2021–2022. The financial support provided through multilateral channels was allocated to the following sectors: cross-cutting (97.8 per cent) and agriculture (2.2 per cent).

33. Table 7 summarizes information on financial support provided by the Party through multilateral channels by type of support.

Table 7

Summary of financial support provided through multilateral channels in 2021–2022 by Austria

(USD million)

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Climate-specific inflows (face value)</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>	<i>Cross-cutting</i>	
Adaptation Fund	–	–	5.00	5.00
African Development Bank	–	–	2.82	2.82
Global Environment Facility	–	–	23.80	23.80
Green Climate Fund	–	–	55.90	55.90
Inter-American Development Bank	–	–	0.39	0.39
International Finance Corporation	–	–	6.38	6.38
Other				
African Development Fund	–	–	29.65	29.65
Asian Development Fund	–	–	1.27	1.27
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	–	–	1.19	1.19
International Development Association	–	–	114.50	114.50
International Development Association-Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	–	–	6.77	6.77
International Development Association Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative	–	–	1.65	1.65
International Fund for Agricultural Development	–	–	4.38	4.38
IPCC			0.04	0.04
Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol	–	–	3.51	3.51
UNFCCC			0.24	0.24
Total			257.49	257.49
Share of total (%)			100.0	100.0

Sources: Austria's BTR1 and CTF table III.2, which include only information on cross-cutting financial support.

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

34. Austria 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. Furthermore, the Party, through the Ministry of Finance, provided support at all stages of the technology cycle by prioritizing climate action in its cooperation with international financial institutions, providing core and programmatic funding to institutions and trust funds, and promoting technology development and transfer in line with the Paris Agreement. The Party also provided bilateral support to partner institutions and countries and contributed to the work under the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism to enhance the development and expansion of endogenous capacities and technologies in developing countries. The Party encouraged private sector engagement by supporting enterprise-led projects through the ADA business partnerships programme –

requiring co-financing and developmental benefits – and by supporting international financial institution programmes that leverage private investment in climate-related technologies. Further, the Party engaged in technology innovation through collaborative research, development and deployment, focusing on climate-neutral cities, energy, mobility and the circular economy via bilateral and multilateral initiatives such as co-leading the Net-Zero Industries Mission, and by supporting international financial institutions in developing and sharing innovative climate technologies.

35. The Party supported measures related to technology development and transfer that focused mainly on renewable energy and energy access, grid modernization, energy efficiency of industrial processes and industrial decarbonization. For example, under the Southern African Solar Thermal Training and Demonstration Initiative, Austria supported the installation of 100 solar thermal systems, saving 2,500 MWh annually and training 1,200 individuals and strengthening local capacity, in Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe. The types of technology that received support include photovoltaic systems in Vanuatu, recycling and photovoltaic technologies in Cameroon, and transformers and auxiliary systems in Brazil. For the reporting period 2021–2022, most of the measures aimed at supporting technology development and transfer were reported as ongoing.

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

36. Austria provided capacity-building support to developing country Parties for mitigation, adaptation and cross-cutting needs. Austria'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, country-driven demand, cooperation between donors and across programmes, and impact assessment and monitoring. It promotes national ownership by treating capacity-building as an endogenous change process, ensuring that partner institutions and local stakeholders lead and shape initiatives. Support is based on partner-identified priorities in NDCs, national adaptation plans, long-term strategies and tailored needs assessments to guarantee relevance and effectiveness. Austria also fosters cooperation through regional initiatives such as GN-SEC and ClimaProof, while aligning its efforts with those of other donors to maximize impact. Finally, effectiveness is strengthened by conducting capacity needs assessments and applying monitoring frameworks for tracking progress and informing the adjustment of support.

37. Austria ensured the involvement and engagement of stakeholders in its capacity-building efforts by working with government institutions, civil society, academia, the private sector and local authorities. Emphasis was placed on the participation of women, youth, Indigenous Peoples and other vulnerable groups through inclusive dialogues, outreach and partnerships with local organizations. Austria promoted local ownership by embedding community knowledge and practices into planning and implementation, for example in its support for climate adaptation strategies in the Republic of Moldova. To facilitate the sharing of lessons learned and best practices, Austria engaged in regional platforms and knowledge-exchange initiatives like the Climate Learning and Advocacy for Resilience initiative, which foster South–South learning and regional cooperation.

38. Austria supported capacity-building measures and activities that focused mainly on strengthening institutional and individual capacity and creating enabling environments in the areas of disaster risk reduction, sustainable food production, climate resilience-building, 'climate proofing' of investments, freshwater management, renewable energy and mobilization of finance, guided by the *ADA Manual Capacity Development*. For the reporting period 2021–2022, most of the capacity-building measures or activities were reported as ongoing and completed.

D. Identification of areas of improvement¹⁶

39. During the technical expert review, the TERT identified areas of improvement in relation to Austria'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

40. The TERT conducted a technical expert review of the information reported in the BTR1, NID, CRTs and CTF tables of Austria in accordance with the MPGs.

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

42. 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 BTR1 Austria described its contributions 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, 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.

43. The TERT notes that PaMs, actions and plans have contributed to GHG emission reductions in the energy, transport, IPPU and agriculture sectors. Sustaining and enhancing mitigation actions in these sectors will be important for maintaining and advancing progress on Austria's net emission reduction trajectory towards EU climate targets.

44. Austria considers itself subject to the reporting obligations applicable to developed country Parties pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement and, in accordance with the MPGs, reported information on financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support provided under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement in its BTR1.¹⁷

45. Austria continued to provide financial support through bilateral, regional and other channels and through multilateral channels to developing countries. The financial support through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2021–2022 totalled USD 465.59 million. Similarly, financial support through multilateral channels in 2021–2022 amounted to USD 257.49 million (inflows).

46. Austria continued to provide support for technology development and transfer, and capacity-building initiatives, delivered through global, regional and bilateral programmes. Priority for technological support was given to projects related to renewable energy systems, smart grids, energy storage and energy-efficient industrial technologies. Priority for capacity-building support was given to projects in the areas of disaster risk reduction, sustainable food production, climate resilience-building, 'climate proofing' of investments and freshwater management.

¹⁶ As per para. 146(d) of the MPGs.

¹⁷ As per para. 118 of the MPGs.

Annex

Documents and information used during the review

A. Reference documents

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

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

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IPCC. 2014. *2013 Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Wetlands*. T Hiraiishi, T Krug, K Tanabe, et al. (eds.). Geneva: IPCC. Available at <https://www.ipcc.ch/publication/2013-supplement-to-the-2006-ipcc-guidelines-for-national-greenhouse-gas-inventories-wetlands/>.

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“Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement”. Annex to decision 18/CMA.1. FCCC/PA/CMA/2018/3/Add.2. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/193408>.

Report on the technical expert review of the BTR1 of the EU. Available at <https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports>.

B. Additional information provided by the Party

Responses to questions during the review were received from Austrian experts from the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Climate and Environmental Protection, Regions and Water Management of Austria and from Environment Agency Austria, including additional material. The following references were provided by Austria and may not conform to UNFCCC editorial style as some have been reproduced as received:

BMK. 2024. Bericht zur internationalen Klimafinanzierung – Berichtsjahr 2023. <https://www.bmluk.gv.at/service/publikationen/klima-und-umwelt/bericht-zur-internationalen-klimafinanzierung-berichtsjahr-2023.html>

Leisewitz, A. & Schwarz, W. (2010), *Assessment of the consumption and the real emissions of fluorinated greenhouse gases in Austria 2000-2008*. Frankfurt/M.

Mandfred T, Kalivoda and Monika Kudrna. 2002. *Report on air traffic emissions calculation in Austria 1990-2000: Study report*. Perchtoldsdorf, DN 2001-006-015

Austria Development Agency. 2011. *Manual Capacity Development - [Manual Capacity Development Austrian Development Agency 2011](#) | [Capacity4dev](#)*

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