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## **Report on the technical expert review of the first biennial transparency report of Czechia\***

### *Summary*

This report presents the results of the technical expert review of the first biennial transparency report of Czechia, 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 9 to 13 March 2026 in Prague.

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\* 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

BTR	biennial transparency report
CH <sub>4</sub>	methane
CO <sub>2</sub>	carbon dioxide
CO <sub>2</sub> 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
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 <sub>2</sub> O	nitrous oxide
NA	not applicable
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NE	not estimated
NF <sub>3</sub>	nitrogen trifluoride
NID	national inventory document
PaMs	policies and measures
PFC	perfluorocarbon
QA/QC	quality assurance/quality control
SF <sub>6</sub>	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 Czechia. The review was organized by the secretariat and conducted by the TERT in accordance with the MPGs,<sup>1</sup> particularly chapter VII thereof.
2. A draft version of this report was transmitted on 30 April 2026 to the Government of Czechia, which provided comments on 26 May 2026 that were taken into account, as appropriate, in this final version of the report.<sup>2</sup>
3. The review was conducted as an in-country review from 9 to 13 March 2026 in Prague by the following team of nominated experts from the UNFCCC roster of experts: Michinobu Aoyama (Japan), Eric De Brabanter (Luxembourg), Matej Gasperic (Serbia), Kristina Gonchar (Belarus), Anna Kalu (Nigeria), Isaías Martínez (Panama), Sandra Boitumelo Motshwanedi (South Africa) and Nithiya Streethran (Ireland). Eric De Brabanter and Matej Gasperic were the lead reviewers. The review was coordinated by Stefania D'Annibali (secretariat).

### B. Scope

4. The TERT conducted a technical expert review of the information reported in the BTR1 of Czechia 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 improvement<sup>3</sup> for the Party related to implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement (see chap. II.D below).

### C. Summary

5. Czechia submitted its BTR1 on 30 December 2024, before the deadline of 31 December 2024 mandated in decision 18/CMA.1. Czechia submitted its NID as a stand-alone document on 17 December 2024, before the deadline. Czechia submitted its CRTs on 17 December 2024, before the deadline, and CTF tables on 30 December 2024, before 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.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Decision 18/CMA.1, annex.

<sup>2</sup> As per para. 162(e) of the MPGs.

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

<sup>4</sup> Contained in document FCCC/ETF/TERR.1/2024/CZE/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. Czechia 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 review<sup>5</sup>****A. Review of the consistency of the submitted information with the modalities, procedures and guidelines<sup>6</sup>****1. National inventory report<sup>7</sup>**

8. The TERT assessed the information reported in the BTR1 of Czechia 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.

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<sup>5</sup> As per para. 187 of the MPGs.

<sup>6</sup> As per para. 146(a) of the MPGs.

<sup>7</sup> As per para. 150(a) of the MPGs.

Table 1

**Information reported in Czechia'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<sup>a</sup></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	7.W.4
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?	Partly	5.A.1
	Has the Party used other metrics?	No	
Gases (paras. 48–49 of the MPGs)	Which gases have been reported?	CO <sub>2</sub> , CH <sub>4</sub> , N <sub>2</sub> O, HFCs, PFCs, SF <sub>6</sub> , NF <sub>3</sub>	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
Indirect emissions (para. 52 of the MPGs)	Has the Party reported indirect CO <sub>2</sub> emissions and national totals with and without indirect CO <sub>2</sub> ?	Yes	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
	Has the Party reported indirect N <sub>2</sub> O emissions from sources other than those in the agriculture and LULUCF sectors as a memo item?	Yes	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations 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?	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.2, 4.I.3, 5.A.5, 6.L.1
	Has the Party used other IPCC methodological guidance?	Yes, the <i>2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories</i>	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
Key category analysis (paras. 25, 41 and 42 of the MPGs)	Has the Party reported a key category analysis?	Partly, a key category analysis was performed using approach 1 and 2 and a 95 per cent threshold for level and trend	2.G.2

<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<sup>a</sup></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, 43 and 57 of the MPGs)	Has the Party reported a consistent time series?	Partly	7.W.4
	Has the Party reported recalculations and provided justification and explanatory information for them?	Yes, in relation to its 2023 GHG inventory submission under the Convention	3.E.4
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 and 2 for the starting inventory year (1990) and the latest reporting year (2022)	6.L.2, 6.L.3, 7.W.3
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
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	No	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
	IPPU	Yes	4.I.2, 4.I.4
	Agriculture	Yes	5.A.2
	LULUCF	Yes	6.L.6
	Waste	Yes	7.W.2, 7.W.4
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?	No	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<sup>a</sup></i>
Methodologies, emission factors, parameters and activity data (paras. 39, 40 and 53–56 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?	No	NA
	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?		
	Energy	Partly	3.E.3, 3.E.5
	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.5
	Agriculture	Partly	5.A.3, 5.A.4, 5.A.5
	LULUCF	Partly	6.L.1, 6.L.4, 6.L.5
	Did the Party provide information on the approach to addressing emissions and subsequent removals from natural disturbances on managed land in a manner consistent with IPCC guidance, and indicate whether the estimates are included in national totals?	Yes	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
	Did the Party provide supplementary information on the approach to reporting emissions and removals	Yes	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<sup>a</sup></i>
	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	Yes	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified

<sup>a</sup> See document FCCC/ETF/TERR.1/2024/CZE/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 contribution<sup>8</sup>

9. The TERT assessed the information reported in the BTR1 of Czechia 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 Czechia's submission

<i>Topic</i>	<i>ID#(s) for the area(s) of improvement identified<sup>a</sup></i>
National circumstances and institutional arrangements (paras. 59–63 of the MPGs)	8.1
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)	11.1, 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)	13.1, 13.3

<sup>a</sup> See document FCCC/ETF/TERR.1/2024/CZE/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 provided<sup>9</sup>

10. Czechia 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 support provided to developing country Parties under Article 9 of the Paris Agreement in its BTR1.<sup>10</sup> However, Czechia did not report information on technology development and transfer, or capacity-building support provided to developing country Parties.

11. The TERT assessed the information reported in the BTR1 of Czechia and identified areas of improvement relating to consistency with the MPGs, which are described in tables 15, 16 and 18–20 of the assessment tables referred to in paragraph 6 above and summarized in table 3.

Table 3

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

<i>Topic</i>	<i>ID#(s) for the area(s) of improvement identified<sup>a</sup></i>
National circumstances and institutional arrangements (paras. 119–120 of the MPGs)	15.1, 15.2
Underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies (paras. 121–122 of the MPGs)	16.1, 16.2

<sup>8</sup> As per para. 150(b) of the MPGs.

<sup>9</sup> As per para. 150(c) of the MPGs.

<sup>10</sup> As per para. 118 of the MPGs.

<i>Topic</i>	<i>ID#(s) for the area(s) of improvement identified<sup>a</sup></i>
Information on financial support provided under Article 9 of the Paris Agreement (paras. 123–124 of the MPGs)	18.1
Information on support for technology development and transfer provided under Article 10 of the Paris Agreement (paras. 126–127 of the MPGs)	19.1, 19.2
Information on capacity-building support provided under Article 11 of the Paris Agreement (paras. 128–129 of the MPGs)	20.1, 20.2

<sup>a</sup> See document FCCC/ETF/TERR.1/2024/CZE/Add.1.

## **B. Consideration of the Party’s implementation and achievement of its nationally determined contribution<sup>11</sup>**

12. In considering Czechia’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.<sup>12</sup>

13. Czechia 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 Czechia’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. Czechia’s ESR target for 2030 is a 26 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 CO<sub>2</sub> eq net removals. The EU LULUCF regulation sets a total net removal target of 310 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq for 2030 within the scope of NDCs. Czechia’s LULUCF target for 2030 is net removals of 1,228 kt CO<sub>2</sub> eq below the base-year level.

14. Table 4 provides a summary of the reported information on the key national PaMs of Czechia.

<sup>11</sup> As per para. 146(b) of the MPGs.

<sup>12</sup> 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 Czechia**

<i>Sector</i>	<i>Key PaMs</i>	<i>Estimate of expected GHG emission reductions in 2025 (kt CO<sub>2</sub> eq)</i>	<i>Estimate of expected GHG emission reductions in 2030 (kt CO<sub>2</sub> eq)</i>	
Policy framework and cross-sectoral measures	Climate Protection Policy of Czechia <sup>a</sup>	NE	NE	
	State Environmental Policy of Czechia 2030 with an outlook to 2050 <sup>a</sup>	NE	NE	
	EU ETS <sup>a</sup>	3 424	6 624	
	ESR <sup>a</sup>	NE	NE	
	Modernisation Fund <sup>a, b</sup>	4 375	17 500	
	National Emissions Reduction Programme forming part of the Act (201/2012 Coll.) on Air Protection <sup>a, b</sup>	2 746	2 746	
Energy	National Energy and Climate Plan of Czechia <sup>a</sup>	NE	NE	
	State Energy Policy <sup>a, b</sup>	NE	NE	
	EU directive on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (directive 2018/2001) <sup>a</sup>	3 873	4 047	
	Operational Programme Enterprise and Innovation for Competitiveness <sup>a</sup>	1 440	1 381	
	Operational Programme Environment 2014–2020 <sup>a</sup>	483	441	
	New Green Savings Programme 2014–2020 <sup>a</sup>	468	438	
	EU directive on the energy performance of buildings (directive 2024/1275) <sup>a</sup>	474	446	
	EU regulation on ecodesign requirements for sustainable products (regulation 2024/1781) <sup>a</sup>	484	466	
	Soft energy efficiency measures in 2021–2030 <sup>a</sup>	507	NE	
	EU regulation on CO <sub>2</sub> from passenger cars <sup>a</sup>	610	NE	
	EU regulation on CO <sub>2</sub> from light commercial vehicles (vans) <sup>a</sup>	788	NE	
	IPPU	Implementation of EU regulation 517/2014 of 16 April 2014 on fluorinated GHGs and repealing regulation 842/2006 <sup>a</sup>	1 022	NE
	Agriculture	Strategy for Growth <sup>a</sup>	250	NE
Rural Development Programme 2014–2020 <sup>a</sup>		200	NE	
LULUCF	State Forest Policy until 2035 <sup>a</sup>	NE	NE	
	Updated recommendations for implementing the proposed measures of the National Forest Programme II <sup>a</sup>	584	NE	

<i>Sector</i>	<i>Key PaMs</i>	<i>Estimate of expected GHG emission reductions in 2025 (kt CO<sub>2</sub> eq)</i>	<i>Estimate of expected GHG emission reductions in 2030 (kt CO<sub>2</sub> eq)</i>
Waste	Waste Management Plan for 2025–2035 <sup>a</sup>	330	NE

*Sources:* Czechia’s BTR1 and CTF table 5, and information provided by the Party during the review.

<sup>a</sup> Included in the WM scenario projections.

<sup>b</sup> Name reproduced as reported in Czechia’s BTR1.

15. The TERT noted that PaMs addressing fuel combustion or production that have started to have an impact on GHG emission reductions are derived directly from EU legislation or legal instruments, particularly the EU ETS and the EU directive on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources. The EU Modernisation Fund, which supports lower-income EU member States in transitioning to climate neutrality by modernizing their energy systems and improving energy efficiency, was highlighted as one of Czechia’s success stories in terms of mitigation policies, along with the New Green Savings Programme. In the energy sector, a number of policies, actions and plans have started to have an impact on GHG emission reductions, including the Operational Programme Enterprise and Innovation for Competitiveness and the EU regulation on CO<sub>2</sub> emission performance standards for new passenger cars and for new light commercial vehicles. In the IPPU sector, key measures include introducing emission limits under the Air Protection Act and implementing industrial energy efficiency measures. The implementation of EU regulations on fluorinated gases, along with the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, has also had a positive impact on emission reductions related to IPPU. In the agriculture sector, the main PaMs driving down emissions are the Strategy for Growth and the Rural Development Programme. In the LULUCF sector, the State Forest Policy until 2035 and the updated recommendations for implementing the National Forest Plan II made the most significant contribution to GHG emission reductions. In the waste sector, the Waste Management Plan for 2025–2035 has made the most significant contribution to reducing emissions.

16. The energy sector was the largest contributor to the Party’s GHG emissions in 2022, accounting for 75.1 per cent of total GHG emissions; however, energy sector emissions demonstrate a decreasing trend, falling by 46.1 per cent between the base year (1990) and 2022, indicating that PaMs such as energy efficiency measures in the industrial and energy sectors, the promotion of RES, the closure of some large installations covered by the EU ETS and the implementation of the EU regulation on CO<sub>2</sub> emission performance standards for new passenger cars and for new light commercial vehicles had the most significant impact on GHG emissions. Emissions from the IPPU sector fluctuated between 1990 and 2022, decreasing by 12.1 per cent overall. By the end of the 1990s, they reached the lowest point for that decade owing to the global economic recession and have continued to fluctuate since then. The agriculture sector accounted for 7.0 per cent of total emissions in 2022, excluding LULUCF, and emissions in the sector decreased by 46.5 per cent between 1990 and 2022, with enteric fermentation contributing the most to the sectoral emission trend.

17. Removals from LULUCF varied over the time series, ranging from a maximum of 10,687.22 kt CO<sub>2</sub> eq in 1993 to a minimum of 4,498.83 kt CO<sub>2</sub> eq in 2017. In 2015, GHG removals began to decrease, with the sector acting as a source of emissions, rather than a sink, from 2019 onward. This was caused by a disastrous bark beetle outbreak in Czech forests, which was induced by extreme drought and peaked in 2020. Waste sector emissions increased substantially throughout the time series (1990–2022), with emissions in 2022 amounting to 5,702.11 kt CO<sub>2</sub> eq, which is 72 per cent above the base-year level, mainly owing to higher CH<sub>4</sub> emissions from solid waste disposal and emissions from biological treatment of solid waste. Trends in solid waste disposal, the main sectoral emissions source, are closely connected with trends in Czechia’s population and economy. Although almost 90 per cent of all waste produced is reused (recycled, used for energy purposes, etc.), the increase is partly caused by huge amounts of building and demolition waste, which influence the statistics for the whole waste sector. Moreover, in recent years, the amount of waste composted increased because of new legislation. Emissions from industrial wastewater steadily increased until 2019. In 2020, emissions from both municipal and industrial wastewater decreased for the

first time, and in 2022, emissions from industrial wastewater slightly increased, while those from municipal wastewater decreased. The TERT notes that the Party might consider strengthening the implementation of existing mitigation actions in the LULUCF and waste sectors to address these trends.

18. Czechia reported projections for 2025–2050 under the WM scenario.<sup>13</sup> The WM scenario reported by the Party includes PaMs implemented and adopted until 1 July 2022. In addition to the WM scenario, Czechia reported the WAM scenario. The projected emission levels are presented in table 5. The TERT noted that information on GHG emission projections was not used in considering Czechia’s progress in implementing its NDC.

Table 5  
**Summary of greenhouse gas emission projections for Czechia**

	GHG emissions (kt CO <sub>2</sub> eq/year)	Change in relation to 2020 level (%)	Change in relation to 2022 level (%)
Inventory data 2020	123 091.99		
Inventory data 2022	120 454.38	-2.1	
WM projections for 2030	83 515.72	-32.2	-30.6
WAM projections for 2030	81 707.15	-33.6	-32.2
WM projections for 2050	53 108.28	-56.9	-55.9
WAM projections for 2050	46 053.22	-62.6	-61.8

*Sources:* Czechia’s BTR1 and CTF tables 6–9. Czechia provided updated projections during the review.

*Note:* The projections are for GHG emissions with LULUCF and excluding indirect CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

19. In its BTR1 and during the review, Czechia 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,<sup>14</sup> 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 provided<sup>15</sup>

20. Czechia considers itself subject to the reporting obligations applicable to developed country Parties pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement and reported information on financial support provided to developing country Parties under Article 9 of the Paris Agreement as per those reporting obligations (see para. 10 above).

21. In its BTR1 Czechia 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; and efforts to enhance the comparability and accuracy of the information reported on financial support provided.

22. Czechia employed two key strategies and policies for the provision of its financial support to developing countries: its Development Cooperation Strategy for 2018–2030, which defines national and sectoral priorities for the Party’s foreign development cooperation efforts and reflects international commitments and challenges faced by the Party, and its Climate Protection Policy from 2017, and the updated version for 2025–2050, which defines GHG reduction targets and measures for 2020 and 2030. The support focuses mainly on six priority countries: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Georgia, Republic of Moldova and Zambia.

<sup>13</sup> 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.

<sup>14</sup> FCCC/ETF/TERR.1/2024/EU.

<sup>15</sup> As per para. 146(c) of the MPGs.

23. Czechia's BTR1 contains key information on underlying methodologies and definitions used by the Party to identify and/or report information on financial support provided, which include the definition of climate finance used by the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and the EU-wide system for tracking and reporting climate finance.

### Financial support provided under Article 9 of the Paris Agreement

#### (a) Bilateral, regional and other channels

24. Czechia provided USD 13.18 million of financial support through bilateral, regional and other channels in the biennium 2021–2022. Financial support provided through bilateral, regional and other channels was allocated to the following sectors: energy (8.3 per cent), agriculture (22.7 per cent), forestry (6.8 per cent), water and sanitation (26.4 per cent), cross-cutting (5.2 per cent) and other (30.6 per cent). The projects, programmes or activities that received financial support are related to promoting renewable energy, increasing energy efficiency of public heating systems/buildings, sustainable agriculture development, natural resource and landscape management, forest management, water resource management, wastewater treatment, capacity-building for climate governance and education, disaster risk reduction and early warning systems for climate-related disasters.

25. 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 Czechia

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	8.08	2.72	2.38	13.18	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.08</b>	<b>2.72</b>	<b>2.38</b>	<b>13.18</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Share of total for bilateral, regional and other channels (%)</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>18.1</b>	–	–

Sources: Czechia's BTR1 and CTF table III.1.

#### (b) Multilateral channels

26. Czechia provided USD 9.20 million of financial support through multilateral channels in the biennium 2021–2022. Financial support provided through multilateral channels was allocated to cross-cutting sectors (100.0 per cent).

27. 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 Czechia

(USD million)

Institution/fund	Climate-specific inflows (face value)	
	Cross-cutting	Total
Global Environment Facility	0.97	0.97
International Finance Corporation	1.70	1.70
UNFCCC trust fund for supplementary activities	0.12	0.12
Other		
Council of Europe Development Bank	0.03	0.03
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	2.95	2.95
International Development Association	3.43	3.43

<i>Institution/fund</i>	<i>Climate-specific inflows (face value)</i>	
	<i>Cross-cutting</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.20</b>	<b>9.20</b>
<b>Share of total (%)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>–</b>

*Sources:* Czechia's BTR1 and CTF table III.2.

#### **D. Identification of areas of improvement<sup>16</sup>**

28. During the technical expert review, the TERT identified areas of improvement in relation to Czechia'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**

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

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

31. 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 Czechia 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, 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.

32. The TERT notes that PaMs, actions and plans have started to have an impact on GHG emission reductions in the energy, IPPU and agriculture sectors. The energy sector remained the largest source of GHG emissions in 2022, although emissions were substantially lower than the 1990 level. The IPPU sector experienced moderate fluctuations in emissions in 1990–2022, but overall, there is a slight downward trend. Agriculture represents a relatively small share of the total emissions and also recorded a significant decline in 1990–2022. In contrast, the LULUCF sector experienced significant variability. In the mid-2010s, removals began to decrease and the sector later became a net source of emissions, largely owing to drought-related bark beetle outbreaks affecting Czech forests. Over time, emissions from the waste sector have increased, which indicates that trends in waste generation and management have outpaced the impact of mitigation PaMs in the short term.

33. Czechia 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 support provided to developing country Parties under Article 9 of the Paris Agreement in its BTR1. However, Czechia did not report information on technology development and transfer, or capacity-building support provided to developing country Parties.

34. Czechia continued to provide financial support through bilateral, regional and other channels and through multilateral channels to developing country Parties. The financial support provided through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2021–2022 totalled USD 13.18 million, while the financial support provided through multilateral channels in 2021–2022 amounted to USD 9.20 million (inflows).

<sup>16</sup> As per para. 146(d) of the MPGs.

## Annex

### Documents and information used during the review

#### A. Reference documents

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

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

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

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

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

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

“Guidance for operationalizing the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the enhanced transparency framework referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement”. Decision 5/CMA.3. FCCC/PA/CMA/2021/10/Add.2. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/460951>.

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>.

IPCC. 2014. *2013 Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Wetlands*. T Hiraishi, 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/>.

IPCC. 2019. *2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*. E Buendia, K Tanabe, et al. (eds.). Geneva: IPCC. Available at <https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2019rf/>.

“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>.

NDC of Czechia. Available at <https://unfccc.int/NDCREG>.

NDC of the EU. Available at <https://unfccc.int/NDCREG>.

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

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

Report on the technical expert review of the BTR1 of the EU.

FCCC/ETF/TERR.1/2024/EU and Add.1. 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 Michal Daňhelka, Kateřina Suchá (Ministry of the Environment of Czechia) and Jitka Slámová (Czech Hydrometeorological Institute), including additional material. The following references were provided by Czechia and may not conform to UNFCCC editorial style as some have been reproduced as received:

Emil Cienciala. 2024. *Expert judgement form. Estimation of the uncertainty of carbon stock change estimates from CBM model in category 4.A Forest land.* (File: ID\_7\_EJ-4A-2024-001).

Emil Cienciala. 2026. *Mean Deviation Analysis of the Total Area of the Czech Republic (1990–2022).* Provided as evidence of a consistent land use time series (File: ID\_3\_LULUCF\_area\_deviation\_response.doc).

Emil Cienciala. 2026. IFER – Institute of Forest Ecosystem Research. *In-country review 2026. Response to Review Issues. LULUCF Inventory.* Czech Republic. (LULUCF\_TERT\_Review\_Response.pptx)

Risto Saarikivi, 2023, *Quality manual for the Czech greenhouse gas inventory, tk02010056-v*, version Prague 15th February 2023, Czech Hydrometeorological Institute (file: id\_21\_quality manual for the czech greenhouse gas inventory.doc)

United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development, 1995 (<https://www.un.org/esa/earthsummit/czech-cp.htm#chap21>).

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