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Contents

Table 1s1	
Table 1s2	
Table 1s3	
Table 1(a)s1	
Table 1(a)s2	
Table 1(a)s3	
Table 1(b)s1	
Table 1(b)s2	
Table 1(b)s3	
Table 1(c)s1	
Table 1(c)s2	
Table 1(c)s3	
Table 1(d)s1	
Table 1(d)s2	
Table 1(d)s3	
Table 2(a)	
Table 2(b)	
Table 2(c)	
Table 2(d)	
Table 2(e)I	
Table 2(e)II	
Table 2(f)	
Table 3	
Table 4	
Table 4(a)I_2013	
Table 4(a)I_2014	
Table 4(a)II	No data was imported from KP-LULUCF CRF table 10 from the latest official GHG inventory submission.
Table 4(b)	
Table 5	
Table 6(a)	
Table 6(b)	
Table 6(c)	
Table 7_2013	
Table 7_2014	
Table 7(a)_2013	
Table 7(a)_2014	
Table 7(b)_2013	
Table 7(b)_2014	
Table 8	
Table 9	

Table 1 HRV_BR2_v1.0

Emission trends: summary [(1)]
(Sheet 1 of 3)

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS	Base year[a]	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
	kt CO_2 eq								
CO_2 emissions without net CO_2 from LULUCF	24,074.30	24,074.30	17,630.76	17,050.12	17,565.03	16,706.04	17,326.48	17,870.74	18,952.39
CO_2 emissions with net CO_2 from LULUCF	18,530.88	18,530.88	10,515.59	9,611.10	9,557.33	8,844.06	8,878.42	9,726.37	11,449.44
CH_4 emissions without CH_4 from LULUCF	6,952.89	6,952.89	5,985.15	5,432.99	5,467.80	5,058.67	4,951.94	4,824.60	4,777.23
CH_4 emissions with CH_4 from LULUCF	6,954.12	6,954.12	5,988.33	5,448.14	5,502.19	5,070.18	4,959.49	4,841.13	4,794.86
N_2O emissions without N_2O from LULUCF	2,838.10	2,838.10	2,675.25	2,706.63	2,312.50	2,311.87	2,244.23	2,222.14	2,412.90
N_2O emissions with N_2O from LULUCF	2,843.63	2,843.63	2,681.93	2,721.60	2,340.04	2,323.83	2,253.28	2,237.33	2,428.63
HFCs	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	57.28	80.07	106.14
PFCs	1,240.24	1,240.24	850.75	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Unspecified mix of HFCs and PFCs	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
SF_6	10.45	10.45	10.33	10.42	10.53	10.64	11.12	11.57	11.43
NF3	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Total (without LULUCF)	35,115.98	35,115.98	27,152.25	25,200.15	25,355.86	24,087.23	24,591.06	25,009.12	26,260.09
Total (with LULUCF)	29,579.31	29,579.31	20,046.94	17,791.26	17,410.09	16,248.71	16,159.59	16,896.47	18,790.50
Total (without LULUCF, with indirect)	35,115.98	35,115.98	27,152.25	25,200.15	25,355.86	24,087.23	24,591.06	25,009.12	26,260.09
Total (with LULUCF, with indirect)	29,579.31	29,579.31	20,046.94	17,791.26	17,410.09	16,248.71	16,159.59	16,896.47	18,790.50

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	Base year[a]	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
	kt CO_2 eq								
1. Energy	24,902.63	24,902.63	18,377.40	17,387.43	18,279.75	17,071.15	17,858.17	18,381.27	19,274.66
2. Industrial processes and product use	4,852.60	4,852.60	3,553.90	3,064.65	2,554.54	2,735.06	2,572.87	2,540.13	2,787.46
3. Agriculture	4,766.50	4,766.50	4,617.29	4,131.18	3,890.74	3,627.46	3,486.55	3,405.23	3,487.46
4. Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry[b]	-5,536.67	-5,536.67	-7,105.31	-7,408.89	-7,945.77	-7,838.52	-8,431.47	-8,112.65	-7,469.59
5. Waste	594.24	594.24	603.66	616.89	630.84	653.56	673.47	682.49	710.51
6. Other									
Total (including LULUCF)	29,579.31	29,579.31	20,046.94	17,791.26	17,410.09	16,248.71	16,159.59	16,896.47	18,790.50

Note: All footnotes for this table are given on sheet 3.

[1] The common tabular format will be revised, in accordance with relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties and, where applicable, with decisions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol."

Table 1 HRV_BR2_v1.0

Emission trends: summary [1]
(Sheet 2 of 3)

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS	*1998*	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
CO_2 emissions without net CO_2 from LULUCF	19,654.34	20,532.83	20,073.72	21,211.51	22,309.20	23,666.57	23,330.04	23,753.49	23,980.14	25,238.58
CO_2 emissions with net CO_2 from LULUCF	12,093.35	12,789.51	12,743.58	13,977.37	14,921.84	16,663.60	16,600.92	16,746.51	17,131.30	18,887.63
CH_4 emissions without CH_4 from LULUCF	4,574.82	4,435.26	4,359.53	4,302.17	4,285.11	4,257.84	4,288.56	4,153.50	4,272.22	4,238.49
CH_4 emissions with CH_4 from LULUCF	4,619.94	4,441.17	4,456.44	4,321.17	4,291.50	4,297.40	4,291.47	4,156.24	4,278.28	4,270.26
N_2O emissions without N_2O from LULUCF	2,061.88	2,270.43	2,395.00	2,381.82	2,292.65	2,173.88	2,467.30	2,423.13	2,344.61	2,423.51
N_2O emissions with N_2O from LULUCF	2,097.26	2,278.24	2,466.14	2,399.16	2,301.25	2,206.05	2,474.70	2,430.75	2,354.94	2,451.99
HFCs	139.06	166.70	199.21	224.96	261.93	304.77	347.89	386.12	422.70	469.51
PFCs	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Unspecified mix of HFCs and PFCs	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
SF_6	11.99	11.99	11.62	11.69	12.01	12.28	12.57	13.03	13.01	13.05
NF3	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Total (without LULUCF)	26,442.09	27,417.21	27,039.08	28,132.15	29,160.89	30,415.34	30,446.35	30,729.27	31,032.68	32,383.15
Total (with LULUCF)	18,961.59	19,687.62	19,876.99	20,934.36	21,788.53	23,484.09	23,727.54	23,732.64	24,200.23	26,092.44
Total (without LULUCF, with indirect)	26,442.09	27,417.21	27,039.08	28,132.15	29,160.89	30,415.34	30,446.35	30,729.27	31,032.68	32,383.15
Total (with LULUCF, with indirect)	18,961.59	19,687.62	19,876.99	20,934.36	21,788.53	23,484.09	23,727.54	23,732.64	24,200.23	26,092.44

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	*1998*	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
1. Energy	19,928.93	20,371.09	19,739.09	20,737.32	21,888.91	23,220.31	22,647.89	22,953.63	23,160.52	24,365.81
2. Industrial processes and product use	2,548.27	3,027.51	3,291.57	3,307.97	3,278.44	3,333.13	3,725.83	3,776.88	3,937.39	4,112.71
3. Agriculture	3,238.47	3,253.04	3,208.67	3,270.34	3,140.60	2,976.42	3,144.30	3,088.88	2,936.96	2,831.11
4. Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry[b]	-7,480.49	-7,729.60	-7,162.09	-7,197.80	-7,372.36	-6,931.24	-6,718.80	-6,996.63	-6,832.45	-6,290.70
5. Waste	726.42	765.56	799.76	816.53	852.94	885.47	928.32	909.89	997.82	1,073.51
6. Other										
Total (including LULUCF)	18,961.59	19,687.62	19,876.99	20,934.36	21,788.53	23,484.09	23,727.54	23,732.64	24,200.23	26,092.44

Note: All footnotes for this table are given on sheet 3.

Table 1 HRV_BR2_v1.0

Emission trends: summary [(1)]
(Sheet 3 of 3)

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS	*2008*	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change from base to latest reported year
							(%)
CO_2 emissions without net CO_2 from LULUCF	24,024.90	22,241.22	21,432.05	20,866.49	19,022.78	18,620.85	-22.65
CO_2 emissions with net CO_2 from LULUCF	17,594.45	15,720.67	15,160.49	15,637.40	13,911.07	13,481.96	-27.25
CH_4 emissions without CH_4 from LULUCF	4,150.28	4,094.73	4,036.71	3,914.58	3,688.94	3,581.00	-48.50
CH_4 emissions with CH_4 from LULUCF	4,159.86	4,099.83	4,038.47	3,933.20	3,727.82	3,582.93	-48.48
N_2O emissions without N_2O from LULUCF	2,451.74	2,223.46	2,304.36	2,365.71	2,219.17	1,706.58	-39.87
N_2O emissions with N_2O from LULUCF	2,465.59	2,234.63	2,313.81	2,388.40	2,255.63	1,718.35	-39.57
HFCs	490.33	495.65	543.95	563.13	564.96	577.71	
PFCs	NO	0.26	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.06	-100.00
Unspecified mix of HFCs and PFCs	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
SF_6	11.98	8.03	8.95	9.37	9.21	6.58	-37.03
NF3	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
Total (without LULUCF)	31,129.23	29,063.35	28,326.05	27,719.29	25,505.09	24,492.78	-30.25
Total (with LULUCF)	24,722.21	22,559.06	22,065.71	22,531.52	20,468.71	19,367.59	-34.52
Total (without LULUCF, with indirect)	31,129.23	29,063.35	28,326.05	27,719.29	25,505.09	24,492.78	-30.25
Total (with LULUCF, with indirect)	24,722.21	22,559.06	22,065.71	22,531.52	20,468.71	19,367.59	-34.52

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	*2008*	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change from base to latest reported year
							(%)
1. Energy	23,119.75	21,894.64	21,035.31	20,559.37	18,685.67	18,122.71	-27.23
2. Industrial processes and product use	4,073.01	3,350.43	3,591.27	3,361.89	3,092.03	2,812.59	-42.04
3. Agriculture	2,789.11	2,633.75	2,526.14	2,587.06	2,512.58	2,317.95	-51.37
4. Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry[b]	-6,407.02	-6,504.29	-6,260.34	-5,187.77	-5,036.37	-5,125.18	-7.43
5. Waste	1,147.35	1,184.53	1,173.33	1,210.97	1,214.81	1,239.53	108.59
6. Other							
Total (including LULUCF)	24,722.21	22,559.06	22,065.71	22,531.52	20,468.71	19,367.59	-34.52

Notes:

(1) Further detailed information could be found in the common reporting format tables of the Party's greenhouse gas inventory, namely "Emission trends (CO_2)", "Emission trends (CH_4)", "Emission trends (N_2O)" and "Emission trends (HFCs, PFCs and SF_6)", which is included in an annex to this biennial report.

(2) 2011 is the latest reported inventory year.

(3) 1 kt CO_2 eq equals 1 Gg CO_2 eq.

Abbreviation: LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

[a] The column "Base year" should be filled in only by those Parties with economies in transition that use a base year different from 1990 in accordance with the relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties. For these Parties, this different base year is used to calculate the percentage change in the final column of this table.

[b] Includes net CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O from LULUCF.

Custom Footnotes

Table 1 (a) HRV_BR2_v1.0

Emission trends (CO_2)

(Sheet 1 of 3)

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	*Base year* [a]	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
	kt								
1. Energy	21,219.16	21,219.16	15,591.70	14,836.41	15,660.54	14,680.04	15,492.70	16,039.92	16,916.62
A. Fuel combustion (sectoral approach)	20,248.04	20,248.04	14,708.90	13,962.33	14,572.22	13,704.59	14,381.82	14,969.77	15,896.54
1. Energy industries	7,166.75	7,166.75	4,835.34	5,499.07	6,030.66	4,694.84	5,226.83	5,054.87	5,557.44
2. Manufacturing industries and construction	5,501.67	5,501.67	3,919.00	3,114.89	3,031.80	3,202.34	2,954.66	2,998.35	3,026.43
3. Transport	3,936.62	3,936.62	2,892.28	2,788.08	2,961.47	3,171.46	3,343.51	3,659.57	4,004.29
4. Other sectors	3,642.99	3,642.99	3,062.28	2,560.29	2,548.29	2,635.95	2,856.82	3,256.98	3,308.37
5. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels	971.12	971.12	882.80	874.08	1,088.31	975.45	1,110.88	1,070.15	1,020.08
1. Solid fuels	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production	971.12	971.12	882.80	874.08	1,088.31	975.45	1,110.88	1,070.15	1,020.08
C. CO2 transport and storage	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
2. Industrial processes	2,804.58	2,804.58	1,987.58	2,147.66	1,851.82	1,977.89	1,786.96	1,777.85	1,965.56
A. Mineral industry	1,280.88	1,280.88	863.47	938.79	804.89	976.59	759.97	844.58	954.10
B. Chemical industry	771.87	771.87	682.27	850.24	729.48	749.67	770.84	712.81	756.12
C. Metal industry	338.56	338.56	273.84	118.53	58.10	80.11	38.37	19.30	40.11
D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	413.27	413.27	167.99	240.10	259.34	171.51	217.78	201.16	215.23
E. Electronic industry									
F. Product uses as ODS substitutes									
G. Other product manufacture and use	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
H. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. Agriculture	50.02	50.02	50.95	65.51	52.14	47.57	46.29	52.44	68.39
A. Enteric fermentation									
B. Manure management									
C. Rice cultivation									
D. Agricultural soils									
E. Prescribed burning of savannas									
F. Field burning of agricultural residues									
G. Liming	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
H. Urea application	50.02	50.02	50.95	65.51	52.14	47.57	46.29	52.44	68.39
I. Other carbon-containing fertilizers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
J. Other									
4. Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry	-5,543.42	-5,543.42	-7,115.18	-7,439.02	-8,007.70	-7,861.98	-8,448.06	-8,144.37	-7,502.95
A. Forest land	-5,628.11	-5,628.11	-7,758.27	-8,186.62	-8,528.92	-8,281.22	-8,814.07	-8,565.32	-7,868.69
B. Cropland	217.98	217.98	214.29	221.14	208.74	224.35	229.48	226.36	243.47
C. Grassland	-103.97	-103.97	-76.80	-83.63	-86.55	-94.08	-99.94	-104.68	-113.41
D. Wetlands	30.00	30.00	30.17	31.89	33.60	35.32	37.04	38.76	40.47
E. Settlements	240.31	240.31	250.75	251.11	251.47	260.78	252.79	252.84	254.85
F. Other land	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
G. Harvested wood products	-299.62	-299.62	224.69	327.10	113.96	-7.13	-53.35	7.68	-59.65
H. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
5. Waste	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	1.82
A. Solid waste disposal	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO
B. Biological treatment of solid waste									
C. Incineration and open burning of waste	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	1.82
D. Waste water treatment and discharge									
E. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
6. Other (as specified in the summary table in CRF)									
Memo items:									
International bunkers	493.99	493.99	68.88	57.20	140.58	329.86	291.72	268.66	266.50
Aviation	346.76	346.76	68.88	57.20	140.58	190.08	188.64	177.80	192.09
Navigation	147.23	147.23	NO	NO	NO	139.78	103.08	90.86	74.41
Multilateral operations	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
CO2 emissions from biomass	2,540.16	2,540.16	1,751.68	1,520.96	1,447.04	1,462.72	1,514.24	1,807.68	1,869.84
CO2 captured	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Long-term storage of C in waste disposal sites	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Indirect N2O									
Indirect CO2 (3)	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO
Total CO2 equivalent emissions without land use, land-use change and forestry	35,115.98	35,115.98	27,152.25	25,200.15	25,355.86	24,087.23	24,591.06	25,009.12	26,260.09
Total CO2 equivalent emissions with land use, land-use change and forestry	29,579.31	29,579.31	20,046.94	17,791.26	17,410.09	16,248.71	16,159.59	16,896.47	18,790.50
Total CO2 equivalent emissions, including indirect CO2, without land use, land-use change and forestry	24,074.30	24,074.30	17,630.76	17,050.12	17,565.03	16,706.04	17,326.48	17,870.74	18,952.39
Total CO2 equivalent emissions, including indirect CO2, with land use, land-use change and forestry	18,530.88	18,530.88	10,515.59	9,611.10	9,557.33	8,844.06	8,878.42	9,726.37	11,449.44

Note: All footnotes for this table are given on sheet 3.

Table 1 (a) HRV_BR2_v1.0

Emission trends (CO_2)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	*1998*	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
1. Energy	17,748.42	18,258.06	17,657.09	18,661.04	19,823.80	21,150.61	20,577.33	20,964.40	21,063.78	22,250.01
A. Fuel combustion (sectoral approach)	16,833.30	17,368.96	16,718.48	17,656.47	18,798.68	20,173.62	19,555.45	19,963.05	20,026.59	21,242.62
1. Energy industries	6,212.63	6,439.06	5,816.84	6,381.66	7,273.79	7,946.52	6,830.91	6,853.44	6,674.57	7,806.63
2. Manufacturing industries and construction	3,313.18	2,980.25	3,103.13	3,196.99	3,057.13	3,136.78	3,583.00	3,723.73	3,855.12	3,853.05
3. Transport	4,139.75	4,370.68	4,380.15	4,442.09	4,744.72	5,137.72	5,276.57	5,487.76	5,838.23	6,255.70
4. Other sectors	3,167.75	3,578.95	3,418.37	3,635.73	3,723.03	3,952.60	3,864.98	3,898.12	3,658.66	3,327.24
5. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels	915.12	889.11	938.61	1,004.58	1,025.12	976.98	1,021.88	1,001.35	1,037.20	1,007.39
1. Solid fuels	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production	915.12	889.11	938.61	1,004.58	1,025.12	976.98	1,021.88	1,001.35	1,037.20	1,007.39
C. CO2 transport and storage	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
2. Industrial processes	1,857.97	2,219.90	2,349.61	2,451.68	2,400.86	2,443.37	2,676.41	2,703.47	2,834.95	2,898.59
A. Mineral industry	1,027.37	1,284.91	1,423.08	1,643.76	1,638.10	1,619.95	1,731.21	1,785.37	1,917.28	1,948.84
B. Chemical industry	606.29	722.89	724.36	633.80	562.20	577.51	664.88	664.65	662.17	693.88
C. Metal industry	28.85	26.86	26.78	6.56	5.86	9.88	15.36	11.81	13.85	13.10
D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	195.46	185.24	175.40	167.57	194.71	236.02	264.96	241.64	241.65	242.78
E. Electronic industry										
F. Product uses as ODS substitutes										
G. Other product manufacture and use	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
H. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. Agriculture	44.25	50.49	60.87	92.09	80.76	71.79	75.94	85.46	80.67	89.32
A. Enteric fermentation										
B. Manure management										
C. Rice cultivation										
D. Agricultural soils										
E. Prescribed burning of savannas										
F. Field burning of agricultural residues										
G. Liming	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	14.49	17.48	16.60
H. Urea application	44.25	50.49	60.87	92.09	80.76	71.79	75.94	70.97	63.19	72.72
I. Other carbon-containing fertilizers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
J. Other										
4. Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry	-7,560.99	-7,743.32	-7,330.15	-7,234.14	-7,387.35	-7,002.97	-6,729.12	-7,006.98	-6,848.84	-6,350.95
A. Forest land	-7,856.58	-7,986.62	-7,683.24	-7,672.26	-7,791.63	-7,462.63	-7,211.81	-7,291.19	-7,108.06	-6,550.79
B. Cropland	256.21	243.55	294.42	322.75	305.38	293.71	279.75	225.94	201.63	113.17
C. Grassland	-117.99	-121.64	-110.96	-148.78	-145.24	-143.30	-137.97	-91.05	-103.91	-88.74
D. Wetlands	42.19	43.91	45.63	36.33	34.40	32.46	30.53	28.59	26.66	24.72
E. Settlements	271.45	260.85	289.31	330.11	364.64	363.97	404.34	413.93	417.75	435.50
F. Other land	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
G. Harvested wood products	-156.26	-183.37	-165.29	-102.28	-154.89	-87.19	-93.96	-293.19	-282.92	-284.81
H. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
5. Waste	3.70	4.38	6.15	6.68	3.78	0.80	0.35	0.16	0.74	0.65
A. Solid waste disposal	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO
B. Biological treatment of solid waste										
C. Incineration and open burning of waste	3.70	4.38	6.15	6.68	3.78	0.80	0.35	0.16	0.74	0.65
D. Waste water treatment and discharge										
E. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
6. Other (as specified in the summary table in CRF)										
Memo items:										
International bunkers	290.77	265.95	228.73	261.50	238.64	232.48	263.12	308.25	293.77	316.13
Aviation	208.92	199.58	171.11	171.19	164.63	163.09	189.29	228.43	232.14	239.68
Navigation	81.85	66.37	57.62	90.31	74.01	69.39	73.83	79.82	61.63	76.45
Multilateral operations	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
CO2 emissions from biomass	1,750.22	1,559.35	1,751.41	1,432.17	1,450.59	1,864.85	1,861.07	1,723.86	1,778.82	1,563.68
CO2 captured	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Long-term storage of C in waste disposal sites	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Indirect N2O										
Indirect CO2 (3)	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO
Total CO2 equivalent emissions without land use, land-use change and forestry	26,442.09	27,417.21	27,039.08	28,132.15	29,160.89	30,415.34	30,446.35	30,729.27	31,032.68	32,383.15
Total CO2 equivalent emissions with land use, land-use change and forestry	18,961.59	19,687.62	19,876.99	20,934.36	21,788.53	23,484.09	23,727.54	23,732.64	24,200.23	26,092.44
Total CO2 equivalent emissions, including indirect CO2, without land use, land-use change and forestry	19,654.34	20,532.83	20,073.72	21,211.51	22,309.20	23,666.57	23,330.04	23,753.49	23,980.14	25,238.58
Total CO2 equivalent emissions, including indirect CO2, with land use, land-use change and forestry	12,093.35	12,789.51	12,743.58	13,977.37	14,921.84	16,663.60	16,600.92	16,746.51	17,131.30	18,887.63

Note: All footnotes for this table are given on sheet 3.

Table 1(a) HRV_BR2_v1.0

Emission trends (CO_2)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	*2008*	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change from base to latest reported year
							%
1. Energy	21,103.70	19,946.87	19,112.82	18,767.45	17,103.43	16,605.25	-21.74
A. Fuel combustion (sectoral approach)	20,202.28	19,115.65	18,317.65	17,977.62	16,436.54	15,949.64	-21.23
1. Energy industries	6,789.87	6,403.19	5,904.99	6,152.17	5,499.87	5,109.51	-28.71
2. Manufacturing industries and construction	3,872.78	3,157.36	3,015.80	2,779.55	2,409.07	2,380.65	-56.73
3. Transport	6,097.85	6,100.75	5,890.70	5,764.05	5,585.99	5,679.83	44.28
4. Other sectors	3,441.78	3,454.34	3,506.16	3,281.84	2,941.62	2,779.65	-23.70
5. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels	901.42	831.22	795.17	789.83	666.88	655.61	-32.49
1. Solid fuels	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production	901.42	831.22	795.17	789.83	666.88	655.61	-32.49
C. CO2 transport and storage	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
2. Industrial processes	2,823.93	2,217.23	2,239.13	2,000.68	1,822.81	1,945.57	-30.63
A. Mineral industry	1,856.99	1,460.61	1,432.29	1,220.06	1,191.09	1,291.40	0.82
B. Chemical industry	677.48	524.80	594.74	571.33	478.93	485.96	-37.04
C. Metal industry	24.15	11.56	27.55	29.45	1.76	16.60	-95.10
D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	265.30	220.27	184.55	179.84	151.03	151.60	-63.32
E. Electronic industry							
F. Product uses as ODS substitutes							
G. Other product manufacture and use	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
H. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
3. Agriculture	96.60	76.96	80.05	98.31	96.45	69.99	39.92
A. Enteric fermentation							
B. Manure management							
C. Rice cultivation							
D. Agricultural soils							
E. Prescribed burning of savannas							
F. Field burning of agricultural residues							
G. Liming	20.78	11.92	13.47	14.45	9.60	9.60	
H. Urea application	75.83	65.04	66.58	83.86	86.85	60.39	20.73
I. Other carbon-containing fertilizers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
J. Other							
4. Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry	-6,430.45	-6,520.55	-6,271.55	-5,229.09	-5,111.71	-5,138.88	-7.30
A. Forest land	-6,609.15	-6,824.05	-6,583.46	-5,509.41	-5,411.54	-5,491.49	-2.43
B. Cropland	118.33	60.66	135.03	114.66	191.56	160.55	-26.35
C. Grassland	-146.85	-98.32	-110.91	-94.55	-134.54	-103.50	-0.45
D. Wetlands	22.79	20.86	18.92	17.32	15.73	14.13	-52.90
E. Settlements	474.00	482.95	502.38	501.34	534.71	545.56	127.02
F. Other land	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
G. Harvested wood products	-289.58	-162.65	-233.51	-258.46	-307.63	-264.12	-11.85
H. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
5. Waste	0.67	0.16	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.04	-92.11
A. Solid waste disposal	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	
B. Biological treatment of solid waste							
C. Incineration and open burning of waste	0.67	0.16	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.04	-92.11
D. Waste water treatment and discharge							
E. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
6. Other (as specified in the summary table in CRF)							
Memo items:							
International bunkers	335.71	251.31	264.29	330.90	262.10	290.71	-41.15
Aviation	268.20	229.46	244.66	254.92	262.10	290.71	-16.16
Navigation	67.50	21.85	19.64	75.97	NO	NO	
Multilateral operations	C	C	C	C	C	C	
CO2 emissions from biomass	1,555.91	1,709.23	1,872.38	2,129.98	2,402.65	2,249.66	-11.44
CO2 captured	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
Long-term storage of C in waste disposal sites	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
Indirect N2O							
Indirect CO2 (3)	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	
Total CO2 equivalent emissions without land use, land-use change and forestry	31,129.23	29,063.35	28,326.05	27,719.29	25,505.09	24,492.78	-30.25
Total CO2 equivalent emissions with land use, land-use change and forestry	24,722.21	22,559.06	22,065.71	22,531.52	20,468.71	19,367.59	-34.52
Total CO2 equivalent emissions, including indirect CO2, without land use, land-use change and forestry	24,024.90	22,241.22	21,432.05	20,866.49	19,022.78	18,620.85	-22.65
Total CO2 equivalent emissions, including indirect CO2, with land use, land-use change and forestry	17,594.45	15,720.67	15,160.49	15,637.40	13,911.07	13,481.96	-27.25

Abbreviations: CRF = common reporting format, LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

[a] The column “Base year” should be filled in only by those Parties with economies in transition that use a base year different from 1990 in accordance with the relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties. For these Parties, this different base year is used to calculate the percentage change in the final column of this table.

[b] Fill in net emissions/removals as reported in CRF table Summary 1.A of the latest reported inventory year. For the purposes of reporting, the signs for removals are always negative (-) and for emissions positive (+).

Custom Footnotes

Data on *Total CO2 equivalent emissions, including indirect CO2, without land use, land-use change and forestry and Total CO2 equivalent emissions, including indirect CO2, with land use, land-use change and forestry are not correcty transferred from CRF table. For correct data please use last National Inventory Report of Republic of Craotia (NIR 2015) submited to UNFCCC on 6 November 2015*

Data onTotal CO2 equivalent emissions, including indirect CO2,without land use, land-use change and forestry and Total CO2equivalent emissions, including indirect CO2, with land use,land-use change and forestry are not correcty transferred from CRF table. Forcorrect data please use last National Inventory Report of Republic of Croatia(NIR 2015) submited to UNFCCC on 6 November 2015

Table 1(b) HRV_BR2_v1.0

Emission trends (CH_4)

(Sheet 1 of 3)

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	*Base year* [a]	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
	kt								
1. Energy	142.51	142.51	107.84	98.82	101.18	92.13	91.27	89.02	89.14
A. Fuel combustion (sectoral approach)	9.68	9.68	6.37	5.22	4.94	5.15	5.32	6.25	6.32
1. Energy industries	0.22	0.22	0.16	0.18	0.20	0.13	0.16	0.16	0.18
2. Manufacturing industries and construction	0.39	0.39	0.28	0.22	0.21	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.21
3. Transport	1.65	1.65	1.24	1.11	1.09	1.18	1.24	1.33	1.41
4. Other sectors	7.43	7.43	4.69	3.71	3.45	3.65	3.73	4.57	4.53
5. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels	132.83	132.83	101.47	93.60	96.23	86.97	85.95	82.76	82.82
1. Solid fuels	2.39	2.39	2.13	1.65	1.58	1.42	1.13	0.91	0.67
2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production	130.44	130.44	99.34	91.95	94.65	85.55	84.82	81.85	82.15
C. CO2 transport and storage									
2. Industrial processes	0.38	0.38	0.36	0.31	0.26	0.27	0.24	0.21	0.23
A. Mineral industry									
B. Chemical industry	0.23	0.23	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.21	0.20	0.20
C. Metal industry	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.10	0.04	0.07	0.03	0.01	0.03
D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
E. Electronic industry									
F. Product uses as ODS substitutes									
G. Other product manufacture and use	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
H. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. Agriculture	114.16	114.16	109.62	96.09	94.62	86.49	82.53	79.22	76.15
A. Enteric fermentation	100.04	100.04	96.05	84.47	82.96	75.59	72.26	69.30	66.57
B. Manure management	14.11	14.11	13.57	11.62	11.66	10.90	10.28	9.93	9.58
C. Rice cultivation	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
D. Agricultural soils	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
E. Prescribed burning of savannas									
F. Field burning of agricultural residues	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
G. Liming									
H. Urea application									
I. Other carbon-containing fertilizers									
J. Other									
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry	0.05	0.05	0.13	0.61	1.38	0.46	0.30	0.66	0.71
A. Forest land	0.04	0.04	0.12	0.55	1.31	0.43	0.28	0.61	0.65
B. Cropland	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO
C. Grassland	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.02	0.06	0.05
D. Wetlands	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO
E. Settlements	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
F. Other land	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
G. Harvested wood products									
H. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
5. Waste	21.07	21.07	21.59	22.11	22.66	23.46	24.03	24.53	25.58
A. Solid waste disposal	11.55	11.55	12.09	12.63	13.20	13.82	14.54	15.32	16.20
B. Biological treatment of solid waste	IE, NE	IE, NE	IE, NE	IE, NE	IE, NE	IE, NE	IE, NE	IE, NE	IE, NE
C. Incineration and open burning of waste	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO
D. Waste water treatment and discharge	9.51	9.51	9.50	9.48	9.46	9.65	9.50	9.21	9.37
E. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
6. Other (as specified in the summary table in CRF)									
Total CH4 emissions without CH4 from LULUCF	278.12	278.12	239.41	217.32	218.71	202.35	198.08	192.98	191.09
Total CH4 emissions with CH4 from LULUCF	278.16	278.16	239.53	217.93	220.09	202.81	198.38	193.65	191.79
Memo items:									
International bunkers	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
Aviation	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Navigation	0.01	0.01	NO	NO	NO	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Multilateral operations	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
CO2 emissions from biomass									
CO2 captured									
Long-term storage of C in waste disposal sites									
Indirect N2O									
Indirect CO2 (3)									

Note: All footnotes for this table are given on sheet 3.

Table 1(b) HRV_BR2_v1.0

Emission trends (CH_4)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	*1998*	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
1. Energy	83.01	78.55	76.94	76.96	77.95	77.81	75.91	74.64	78.76	79.29
A. Fuel combustion (sectoral approach)	6.12	5.91	6.29	5.12	5.17	6.17	5.96	5.68	5.65	5.01
1. Energy industries	0.21	0.22	0.16	0.18	0.20	0.23	0.19	0.18	0.19	0.22
2. Manufacturing industries and construction	0.21	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.20	0.24	0.22	0.23	0.23
3. Transport	1.45	1.48	1.43	1.22	1.19	1.14	1.07	0.98	0.97	0.93
4. Other sectors	4.26	4.04	4.53	3.55	3.61	4.59	4.45	4.30	4.26	3.62
5. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels	76.88	72.65	70.65	71.84	72.78	71.64	69.95	68.96	73.11	74.28
1. Solid fuels	0.70	0.21	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production	76.18	72.44	70.65	71.84	72.78	71.64	69.95	68.96	73.11	74.28
C. CO2 transport and storage										
2. Industrial processes	0.20	0.21	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.14
A. Mineral industry										
B. Chemical industry	0.19	0.19	0.12	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.14
C. Metal industry	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO
D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
E. Electronic industry										
F. Product uses as ODS substitutes										
G. Other product manufacture and use	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
H. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. Agriculture	73.58	71.11	68.35	65.57	62.50	60.11	61.46	58.18	55.43	50.58
A. Enteric fermentation	64.28	61.78	59.51	56.78	53.97	51.51	52.43	49.78	46.63	42.40
B. Manure management	9.30	9.33	8.85	8.79	8.53	8.60	9.03	8.40	8.80	8.18
C. Rice cultivation	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
D. Agricultural soils	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
E. Prescribed burning of savannas										
F. Field burning of agricultural residues	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
G. Liming										
H. Urea application										
I. Other carbon-containing fertilizers										
J. Other										
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry	1.80	0.24	3.88	0.76	0.26	1.58	0.12	0.11	0.24	1.27
A. Forest land	1.59	0.17	3.48	0.64	0.22	1.44	0.08	0.09	0.22	1.18
B. Cropland	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO
C. Grassland	0.21	0.07	0.39	0.12	0.03	0.14	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.09
D. Wetlands	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO
E. Settlements	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
F. Other land	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
G. Harvested wood products										
H. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
5. Waste	26.21	27.54	28.94	29.41	30.82	32.27	34.02	33.17	36.54	39.53
A. Solid waste disposal	17.13	18.18	19.24	20.47	21.85	23.39	24.82	24.01	27.14	29.86
B. Biological treatment of solid waste	IE, NE	IE, NE	IE, NE	IE, NE	IE, NE	IE, NE	IE, NE	IE, NE	IE, NE	IE, NE
C. Incineration and open burning of waste	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO
D. Waste water treatment and discharge	9.08	9.36	9.70	8.94	8.97	8.88	9.19	9.16	9.41	9.67
E. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
6. Other (as specified in the summary table in CRF)										
Total CH4 emissions without CH4 from LULUCF	182.99	177.41	174.38	172.09	171.40	170.31	171.54	166.14	170.89	169.54
Total CH4 emissions with CH4 from LULUCF	184.80	177.65	178.26	172.85	171.66	171.90	171.66	166.25	171.13	170.81
Memo items:										
International bunkers	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02
Aviation	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Navigation	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Multilateral operations	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
CO2 emissions from biomass										
CO2 captured										
Long-term storage of C in waste disposal sites										
Indirect N2O										
Indirect CO2 (3)										

Note: All footnotes for this table are given on sheet 3.

Table 1(b) HRV_BR2_v1.0

Emission trends (CH_4)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	*2008*	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change from base to latest reported year
							%
1. Energy	75.62	73.03	72.05	67.22	58.90	56.44	-60.40
A. Fuel combustion (sectoral approach)	4.99	5.17	5.62	6.32	6.46	6.13	-36.66
1. Energy industries	0.19	0.19	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.13	-40.60
2. Manufacturing industries and construction	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.18	0.19	0.18	-54.75
3. Transport	0.87	0.81	0.73	0.67	0.56	0.55	-66.43
4. Other sectors	3.71	3.96	4.51	5.30	5.56	5.28	-29.00
5. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels	70.62	67.85	66.43	60.89	52.44	50.31	-62.13
1. Solid fuels	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production	70.62	67.85	66.43	60.89	52.44	50.31	-61.43
C. CO2 transport and storage							
2. Industrial processes	0.14	0.12	0.12	0.08	0.01	0.01	-98.41
A. Mineral industry							
B. Chemical industry	0.14	0.12	0.12	0.08	0.01	0.01	-97.30
C. Metal industry	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	
D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
E. Electronic industry							
F. Product uses as ODS substitutes							
G. Other product manufacture and use	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
H. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
3. Agriculture	47.83	46.76	45.69	44.23	43.42	40.71	-64.34
A. Enteric fermentation	40.15	38.94	37.99	36.71	36.11	33.59	-66.42
B. Manure management	7.68	7.82	7.70	7.52	7.31	7.11	-49.62
C. Rice cultivation	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
D. Agricultural soils	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
E. Prescribed burning of savannas							
F. Field burning of agricultural residues	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
G. Liming							
H. Urea application							
I. Other carbon-containing fertilizers							
J. Other							
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry	0.38	0.20	0.07	0.75	1.56	0.08	56.67
A. Forest land	0.35	0.19	0.07	0.61	1.44	0.06	29.78
B. Cropland	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	
C. Grassland	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.14	0.11	0.02	334.10
D. Wetlands	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	
E. Settlements	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
F. Other land	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
G. Harvested wood products							
H. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
5. Waste	42.43	43.87	43.61	45.06	45.23	46.09	118.76
A. Solid waste disposal	32.87	35.57	35.25	36.79	37.50	37.89	227.94
B. Biological treatment of solid waste	IE, NE	IE, NE	IE, NE	IE, NE	IE, NE	0.18	
C. Incineration and open burning of waste	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	
D. Waste water treatment and discharge	9.57	8.30	8.36	8.27	7.73	8.02	-15.74
E. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
6. Other (as specified in the summary table in CRF)							
Total CH4 emissions without CH4 from LULUCF	166.01	163.79	161.47	156.58	147.56	143.24	-48.50
Total CH4 emissions with CH4 from LULUCF	166.39	163.99	161.54	157.33	149.11	143.32	-48.48
Memo items:							
International bunkers	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.03	-9.65
Aviation	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	74.53
Navigation	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	NO	NO	
Multilateral operations	C	C	C	C	C	C	
CO2 emissions from biomass							
CO2 captured							
Long-term storage of C in waste disposal sites							
Indirect N2O							
Indirect CO2 (3)							

Abbreviations: CRF = common reporting format, LULUCF = land use, land-use change and fore

[a] The column "Base year" should be filled in only by those Parties with economies in transition that use a base year different from 1990 in accordance with the relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties. For these Parties, this different base year is used to calculate the percentage change in the final column of this table.

Custom Footnotes

Table 1(c) HRV_BR2_v1.0

Emission trends (N_2O)

(Sheet 1 of 3)

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	*Base year* [a]	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
	kt								
1. Energy	0.41	0.41	0.30	0.27	0.30	0.30	0.28	0.39	0.43
A. Fuel combustion (sectoral approach)	0.40	0.40	0.30	0.27	0.30	0.29	0.28	0.39	0.43
1. Energy industries	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05
2. Manufacturing industries and construction	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
3. Transport	0.18	0.18	0.15	0.13	0.16	0.17	0.15	0.24	0.28
4. Other sectors	0.10	0.10	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07
5. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1. Solid fuels	NO, NA	NO, NA	NO, NA	NO, NA	NO, NA	NO, NA	NO, NA	NO, NA	NO, NA
2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
C. CO2 transport and storage									
2. Industrial processes	2.64	2.64	2.34	3.02	2.30	2.48	2.39	2.23	2.34
A. Mineral industry									
B. Chemical industry	2.53	2.53	2.22	2.90	2.19	2.37	2.28	2.12	2.23
C. Metal industry	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
E. Electronic industry									
F. Product uses as ODS substitutes									
G. Other product manufacture and use	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
H. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. Agriculture	6.25	6.25	6.13	5.58	4.94	4.76	4.62	4.60	5.09
A. Enteric fermentation									
B. Manure management	1.09	1.09	1.04	0.85	0.86	0.78	0.75	0.72	0.67
C. Rice cultivation									
D. Agricultural soils	5.16	5.16	5.09	4.73	4.08	3.97	3.87	3.89	4.41
E. Prescribed burning of savannas									
F. Field burning of agricultural residues	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
G. Liming									
H. Urea application									
I. Other carbon containing fertlizers									
J. Other									
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.09	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.05
A. Forest land	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.04
B. Cropland	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
C. Grassland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
D. Wetlands	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO
E. Settlements	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
F. Other land	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
G. Harvested wood products									
H. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
5. Waste	0.22	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.24	0.23	0.23
A. Solid waste disposal									
B. Biological treatment of solid waste	IE, NE, NA	IE, NE, NA	IE, NE, NA	IE, NE, NA	IE, NE, NA	IE, NE, NA	IE, NE, NA	IE, NE, NA	IE, NE, NA
C. Incineration and open burning of waste	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D. Waste water treatment and discharge	0.22	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.24	0.23	0.23
E. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
6. Other (as specified in the summary table in CRF)									
Total direct N2O emissions without N2O from LULUCF	9.52	9.52	8.98	9.08	7.76	7.76	7.53	7.46	8.10
Total direct N2O emissions with N2O from LULUCF	9.54	9.54	9.00	9.13	7.85	7.80	7.56	7.51	8.15
Memo items:									
International bunkers	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aviation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Navigation	0.00	0.00	NO	NO	NO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Multilateral operations	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
CO2 emissions from biomass									
CO2 captured									
Long-term storage of C in waste disposal sites									
Indirect N2O	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO
Indirect CO2 (3)									

Note: All footnotes for this table are given on sheet 3.

Table 1(c) HRV_BR2_v1.0

Emission trends (N_2O)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	*1998*	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
1. Energy	0.35	0.50	0.53	0.51	0.39	0.42	0.58	0.41	0.43	0.45
A. Fuel combustion (sectoral approach)	0.35	0.50	0.53	0.51	0.39	0.42	0.58	0.41	0.43	0.45
1. Energy industries	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09
2. Manufacturing industries and construction	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04
3. Transport	0.20	0.35	0.37	0.35	0.22	0.22	0.39	0.23	0.25	0.26
4. Other sectors	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06
5. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1. Solid fuels	NO, NA	NO, NA	NO, NA	NO, NA	NO, NA	NO, NA	NO, NA	NO, NA	NO, NA	NO, NA
2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
C. CO2 transport and storage										
2. Industrial processes	1.79	2.09	2.44	2.07	2.01	1.91	2.30	2.25	2.22	2.44
A. Mineral industry										
B. Chemical industry	1.68	1.98	2.33	1.95	1.90	1.80	2.19	2.14	2.11	2.33
C. Metal industry	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
E. Electronic industry										
F. Product uses as ODS substitutes										
G. Other product manufacture and use	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
H. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. Agriculture	4.55	4.78	4.83	5.16	5.02	4.70	5.14	5.20	4.93	4.96
A. Enteric fermentation										
B. Manure management	0.67	0.68	0.62	0.64	0.62	0.60	0.66	0.61	0.63	0.58
C. Rice cultivation										
D. Agricultural soils	3.88	4.10	4.21	4.52	4.41	4.11	4.48	4.58	4.31	4.38
E. Prescribed burning of savannas										
F. Field burning of agricultural residues	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
G. Liming										
H. Urea application										
I. Other carbon containing fertlizers										
J. Other										
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry	0.12	0.03	0.24	0.06	0.03	0.11	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.10
A. Forest land	0.09	0.01	0.19	0.04	0.01	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.07
B. Cropland	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
C. Grassland	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
D. Wetlands	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO
E. Settlements	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
F. Other land	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
G. Harvested wood products										
H. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
5. Waste	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.28
A. Solid waste disposal										
B. Biological treatment of solid waste	IE, NE, NA	IE, NE, NA	IE, NE, NA	IE, NE, NA	IE, NE, NA	IE, NE, NA	IE, NE, NA	IE, NE, NA	IE, NE, NA	IE, NE, NA
C. Incineration and open burning of waste	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D. Waste water treatment and discharge	0.23	0.24	0.23	0.25	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.28
E. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
6. Other (as specified in the summary table in CRF)										
Total direct N2O emissions without N2O from LULUCF	6.92	7.62	8.04	7.99	7.69	7.29	8.28	8.13	7.87	8.13
Total direct N2O emissions with N2O from LULUCF	7.04	7.65	8.28	8.05	7.72	7.40	8.30	8.16	7.90	8.23
Memo items:										
International bunkers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aviation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Navigation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Multilateral operations	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
CO2 emissions from biomass										
CO2 captured										
Long-term storage of C in waste disposal sites										
Indirect N2O	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO
Indirect CO2 (3)										

Note: All footnotes for this table are given on sheet 3.

Table 1(c) HRV_BR2_v1.0

Emission trends (N_2O)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	*2008*	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change from base to latest reported year
							%
1. Energy	0.42	0.41	0.41	0.37	0.37	0.36	-11.86
A. Fuel combustion (sectoral approach)	0.42	0.41	0.41	0.37	0.37	0.36	-11.57
1. Energy industries	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	11.86
2. Manufacturing industries and construction	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	-56.25
3. Transport	0.25	0.24	0.23	0.19	0.19	0.19	3.21
4. Other sectors	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	-25.21
5. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-77.72
1. Solid fuels	NO, NA	NO, NA	NO, NA	NO, NA	NO, NA	NO, NA	
2. Oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-77.72
C. CO2 transport and storage							
2. Industrial processes	2.49	2.10	2.67	2.64	2.33	0.95	-64.14
A. Mineral industry							
B. Chemical industry	2.38	1.99	2.57	2.53	2.19	0.81	-68.13
C. Metal industry	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
E. Electronic industry							
F. Product uses as ODS substitutes							
G. Other product manufacture and use	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.14	0.14	26.03
H. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
3. Agriculture	5.02	4.66	4.38	4.64	4.46	4.13	-33.94
A. Enteric fermentation							
B. Manure management	0.55	0.55	0.54	0.51	0.47	0.47	-56.57
C. Rice cultivation							
D. Agricultural soils	4.48	4.11	3.84	4.14	3.99	3.66	-29.18
E. Prescribed burning of savannas							
F. Field burning of agricultural residues	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
G. Liming							
H. Urea application							
I. Other carbon containing fertlizers							
J. Other							
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.08	0.12	0.04	113.04
A. Forest land	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.08	0.00	29.78
B. Cropland	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	120.63
C. Grassland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	334.10
D. Wetlands	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	
E. Settlements	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
F. Other land	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
G. Harvested wood products							
H. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
5. Waste	0.29	0.29	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.29	30.23
A. Solid waste disposal							
B. Biological treatment of solid waste	IE, NE, NA	IE, NE, NA	IE, NE, NA	IE, NE, NA	IE, NE, NA	0.01	
C. Incineration and open burning of waste	0.00	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	
D. Waste water treatment and discharge	0.29	0.29	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	24.76
E. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
6. Other (as specified in the summary table in CRF)							
Total direct N2O emissions without N2O from LULUCF	8.23	7.46	7.73	7.94	7.45	5.73	-39.87
Total direct N2O emissions with N2O from LULUCF	8.27	7.50	7.76	8.01	7.57	5.77	-39.57
Memo items:							
International bunkers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-64.53
Aviation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-17.32
Navigation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NO	NO	
Multilateral operations	C	C	C	C	C	C	
CO2 emissions from biomass							
CO2 captured							
Long-term storage of C in waste disposal sites							
Indirect N2O	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	NA, NO	
Indirect CO2 (3)							

Abbreviations: CRF = common reporting format, LULUCF = land use, land-use change and fo

[a] The column “Base year” should be filled in only by those Parties with economies in transition that use a base year different from 1990 in accordance with the relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties. For these Parties, this different base year is used to calculate the percentage change in the final column of this table.

Custom Footnotes

Table 1(d) HRV_BR2_v1.0

Emission trends (HFCs, PFCs and SF_6)

(Sheet 1 of 3)

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	*Base year* [a]	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
	kt								
Emissions of HFCs and PFCs - (kt CO2 equivalent)	1,240.24	1,240.24	850.75	NO	NO	NO	57.28	80.07	106.14
Emissions of HFCs - (kt CO2 equivalent)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	57.28	80.07	106.14
HFC-23	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
HFC-32	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00	0.00	0.00
HFC-41	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
HFC-43-10mee	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
HFC-125	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00	0.00	0.01
HFC-134	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
HFC-134a	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.03	0.04	0.05
HFC-143	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
HFC-143a	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00	0.00	0.00
HFC-152	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
HFC-152a	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
HFC-161	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
HFC-227ea	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00	0.00	0.00
HFC-236cb	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
HFC-236ea	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
HFC-236fa	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
HFC-245ca	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
HFC-245fa	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
HFC-365mfc	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Unspecified mix of HFCs(4) - (kt CO_2 equivalent)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Emissions of PFCs - (kt CO2 equivalent)	1,240.24	1,240.24	850.75	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
CF_4	0.12	0.12	0.08	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
C_2F_6	0.03	0.03	0.02	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
C_3F_8	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
C_4F_{10}	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
c-C_4F_8	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
C_5F_{12}	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
C_6F_{14}	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
C10F18	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
c-C3F6	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Unspecified mix of PFCs(4) - (kt CO_2 equivalent)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Unspecified mix of HFCs and PFCs - (kt CO2 equivalent)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Emissions of SF6 - (kt CO2 equivalent)	10.45	10.45	10.33	10.42	10.53	10.64	11.12	11.57	11.43
SF_6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Emissions of NF3 - (kt CO2 equivalent)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
NF3	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

Note: All footnotes for this table are given on sheet 3.

Table 1(d) HRV_BR2_v1.0

Emission trends (HFCs, PFCs and SF_6)

(Sheet 2 of 3)

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	*1998*	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Emissions of HFCs and PFCs - (kt CO2 equivalent)	139.06	166.70	199.21	224.96	261.93	304.77	347.89	386.12	422.70	469.51
Emissions of HFCs - (kt CO2 equivalent)	139.06	166.70	199.21	224.96	261.93	304.77	347.89	386.12	422.70	469.51
HFC-23	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
HFC-32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
HFC-41	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
HFC-43-10mee	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
HFC-125	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
HFC-134	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
HFC-134a	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.11	0.12	0.15	0.17	0.19	0.21	0.23
HFC-143	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
HFC-143a	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
HFC-152	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
HFC-152a	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00	0.00
HFC-161	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
HFC-227ea	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
HFC-236cb	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
HFC-236ea	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
HFC-236fa	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00	0.00
HFC-245ca	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
HFC-245fa	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
HFC-365mfc	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Unspecified mix of HFCs(4) - (kt CO_2 equivalent)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Emissions of PFCs - (kt CO2 equivalent)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
CF_4	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
C_2F_6	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
C_3F_8	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
C_4F_{10}	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
c-C_4F_8	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
C_5F_{12}	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
C_6F_{14}	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
C10F18	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
c-C3F6	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Unspecified mix of PFCs(4) - (kt CO_2 equivalent)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Unspecified mix of HFCs and PFCs - (kt CO2 equivalent)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Emissions of SF6 - (kt CO2 equivalent)	11.99	11.99	11.62	11.69	12.01	12.28	12.57	13.03	13.01	13.05
SF_6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Emissions of NF3 - (kt CO2 equivalent)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
NF3	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

Note: All footnotes for this table are given on sheet 3.

Table 1(d) HRV_BR2_v1.0

Emission trends (HFCs, PFCs and SF_6)

(Sheet 3 of 3)

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	*2008*	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change from base to latest reported year
							%
Emissions of HFCs and PFCs - (kt CO2 equivalent)	490.33	495.90	543.99	563.15	564.99	577.77	-53.41
Emissions of HFCs - (kt CO2 equivalent)	490.33	495.65	543.95	563.13	564.96	577.71	
HFC-23	NO	NO	0.00	0.00	NO	0.00	
HFC-32	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	
HFC-41	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
HFC-43-10mee	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
HFC-125	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	
HFC-134	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
HFC-134a	0.24	0.25	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	
HFC-143	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
HFC-143a	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	
HFC-152	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
HFC-152a	NO	0.00	0.04	NO	NO	NO	
HFC-161	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
HFC-227ea	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
HFC-236cb	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
HFC-236ea	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
HFC-236fa	0.00	NO	NO	0.00	0.00	0.00	
HFC-245ca	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
HFC-245fa	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
HFC-365mfc	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
Unspecified mix of HFCs(4) - (kt CO_2 equivalent)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
Emissions of PFCs - (kt CO2 equivalent)	NO	0.26	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.06	-100.00
CF_4	NO	NO	0.00	NO	NO	NO	
C_2F_6	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.00	-99.98
C_3F_8	NO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NO	
C_4F_{10}	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
c-C_4F_8	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
C_5F_{12}	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
C_6F_{14}	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
C10F18	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
c-C3F6	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
Unspecified mix of PFCs(4) - (kt CO_2 equivalent)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
Unspecified mix of HFCs and PFCs - (kt CO2 equivalent)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
Emissions of SF6 - (kt CO2 equivalent)	11.98	8.03	8.95	9.37	9.21	6.58	-37.03
SF_6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-37.03
Emissions of NF3 - (kt CO2 equivalent)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	
NF3	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	

Abbreviations: CRF = common reporting format, LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

[a] The column "Base year" should be filled in only by those Parties with economies in transition that use a base year different from 1990 in accordance with the relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties. For these Parties, this different base year is used to calculate the percentage change in the final column of this table.

[c]Enter actual emissions estimates. If only potential emissions estimates are available, these should be reported in this table and an indication for this be provided in the documentation box. Only in these rows are the emissions expressed as CO2 equivalent emissions.

[d]In accordance with the "Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part I: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on annual inventories", HFC and PFC emissions should be reported for each relevant chemical. However, if it is not possible to report values for each chemical (i.e. mixtures, confidential data, lack of disaggregation), this row could be used for reporting aggregate figures for HFCs and PFCs, respectively. Note that the unit used for this row is kt of CO2 equivalent and that appropriate notation keys should be entered in the cells for the individual chemicals.)

Custom Footnotes

Documentation Box:

Table 2(a) HRV_BR2_v1.0

Description of quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: base year[a]

Party	*Croatia*	
Base year /base period	1990	
Emission reduction target	% of base year/base period	% of 1990 [b]
	20.00	20.00
Period for reaching target	BY-2020	

[a] Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudge the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

[b] Optional.

Table 2(b) HRV_BR2_v1.0

Description of quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: gases and sectors covered[a]

Gases covered		*Base year for each gas (year):*
CO_2		1990
CH_4		1990
N_2O		1990
HFCs		1990
PFCs		1990
SF_6		1990
NF_3		
Other Gases (specify)		
Sectors covered[b]	Energy	Yes
	Transport[f]	Yes
	Industrial processes[g]	Yes
	Agriculture	Yes
	LULUCF	No
	Waste	Yes
	Other Sectors (specify)	

Abbreviations: LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

[a] Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudge the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

[b] More than one selection will be allowed. If Parties use sectors other than those indicated above, the explanation of how these sectors relate to the sectors defined by the IPCC should be provided.

[f] Transport is reported as a subsector of the energy sector.

[g] Industrial processes refer to the industrial processes and solvent and other product use sectors.

Table 2(c) HRV_BR2_v1.0

Description of quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: global warming potential values (GWP)[a]

Gases	*GWP values* [b]
CO_2	4th AR
CH_4	4th AR
N_2O	4th AR
HFCs	4th AR
PFCs	4th AR
SF_6	4th AR
NF_3	4th AR
Other Gases (specify)	

Abbreviations: GWP = global warming potential

[a] Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudge the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

[b] Please specify the reference for the GWP: Second Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) or the Fourth Assessment Report of the IPCC.

Table 2(d) HRV_BR2_v1.0

Description of quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: approach to counting emissions and removals from the LULUCF sector[a]

Role of LULUCF	LULUCF in base year level and target	Excluded
	Contribution of LULUCF is calculated using	

Abbreviation : LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

[a] Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudge the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

Table 2(e)I HRV_BR2_v1.0

Description of quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: market-based mechanisms under the Convention[a]

Market-based mechanisms under the Convention	*Possible scale of contributions (estimated kt CO_2 eq)*
CERs	
ERUs	
AAUs[i]	
Carry-over units[j]	
Other mechanism units under the Convention (specify)[d]	

Abbreviations : AAU = assigned amount unit, CER = certified emission reduction, ERU = emission reduction unit.

[a] Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudge the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

[d] As indicated in paragraph 5(e) of the guidelines contained in annex I of decision 2/CP.17 .

[i] AAUs issued to or purchased by a Party.

[j] Units carried over from the first to the second commitment periods of the Kyoto Protocol, as described in decision 13/CMP.1 and consistent with decision 1/CMP.8.

Table 2(e)II HRV_BR2_v1.0

Description of quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: other market-based mechanisms[a]

Other market-based mechanisms	*Possible scale of contributions*
(Specify)	*(estimated kt CO_2 eq)*

[a] Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudge the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

Description of quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: any other information[a,b]

In December 2009, the European Council reiterated the conditional offer of the EU to move to a 30% reduction by 2020 compared to 1990 levels as part of a global and comprehensive agreement for the period beyond 2012, provided that other developed countries commit themselves to comparable emission reductions and that developing countries contribute adequately according to their responsibilities and respective capabilities.

[a] Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudge the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

[b] This information could include information on the domestic legal status of the target or the total assigned amount of emission units for the period for reaching a target. Some of this information is presented in the narrative part of the biennial report.

Custom Footnotes

(Decision No406/2009/EC). These legally binding trajectories not only result in a 20% GHG reduction in 2020 compared to 1990 but also define the EU's annual targetpathway to reduce EU GHG emissions from 2013 to 2020. The Effort Sharing Decision sets annual national emission targets for all Member States for the period 2013-2020 for those sectors not covered by the EU emissions tradingsystem (ETS), expressed as percentage changes from 2005 levels. In March 2013, the Commission formally adopted the national annual limits throughout theperiod for each Member State. By 2020, the national targets will collectively deliver a reduction of around 10% in total EU emissions from the sectors covered compared with 2005 levels. The emission reduction to be achieved

Table 3 HRV_BR2_v1.0

Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects

Name of mitigation action [a]	*Sector(s) affected* [b]	*GHG(s) affected*	*Objective and/or activity affected*	*Type of instrument* [c]	*Status of implementation* [d]	*Brief description* [e]	*Start year of implementation*	*Implementing entity or entities*	*Estimate of mitigation impact (not cumulative, in kt CO_2 eq)*	
MSP-1: Inclusion of the operators in the European Union Emission Trading System (EU ETS) in the full scale from 1 January 2013 and administering aviation operators from 1 January 2014*	Energy, Industry/industrial processes	CO_2, N_2O	Increase in renewable energy Switch to less carbon-intensive fuels Efficiency improvement in the energy and transformation sector Efficiency improvement in industrial end-use sectors Installation of abatement technologies Reduction of losses	Other (Regulatory)	Implemented	From 1 January 2013, the Republic of Croatia is fully integrated in the EU Emission Trading System (EU ETS). Operators in Croatia - the pursuants in the EU ETS have been issued with Permits for greenhouse gas emissions and had established a regime for emissions monitoring and reporting to the Competent authority. The EU ETS includes activities listed in Annex I of the Regulation on the Greenhouse Gas Emission Allowances Trading (OG 69/12, 154/14). Greenhouse gases covered by EU ETS are: carbon dioxide (CO2) for all activities and additionally for certain activities nitrous oxide (N2O) and perfluorocarbon (PFC). Additional activity included in EU ETS is aviation. Aircraft operators in Croatia are included in the EU ETS from 2012, and Croatia undertook to administer aviation operators included in the EU ETS from 2014. All operators, except electricity producers for third parties sales, have submitted their applications for issuance of free allowances. Operators, which will not have a sufficient number of allowances to cover their greenhouse gases emissions, have the option to purchase emission units through an auctions or at a specialized secondary market.	2013	Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection Croatian Environment Agency		NE

Table 3 HRV_BR2_v1.0

Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects

Name of mitigation action [a]	*Sector(s) affected* [b]	*GHG(s) affected*	*Objective and/or activity affected*	*Type of instrument* [c]	*Status of implementation* [d]	*Brief description* [e]	*Start year of implementation*	*Implementing entity or entities*	*Estimate of mitigation impact (not cumulative, in kt CO_2 eq)*	
MSP-2: Adoption of the Plan for use of funds obtained from the sales of emission allowances through auctions*	Cross-cutting	CH_4, CO_2, N_2O, PFCs, HFCs, SF_6	Framework policy	Economic	Implemented	Of the total number of allowances designated for the allocation to operators and aircraft operators, in each year of the trading period, part is distributed free of charge according to the prescribed method. The remaining part is distributed to the Member States of the European Union and is subject to public auctions. Revenues from the sales of emission allowances through auctions belong to the member states, of which at least 50 percent of collected funds must be earmarked for activities that are directly associated with the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. The Air Protection Act (OG 130/11, 47/14) stipulates that Republic of Croatia for such purposes use all funds received decreased by 5 percent, and 15 percent for 2014 and 2015, which will be paid to the state budget of the Republic of Croatian to cover the costs of administering the emissions trading system, for administrative affairs, the functioning of the Union Registry, auctioneers, the National System for monitoring greenhouse gas emissions and other matters related to climate change. Plan for the use of funds obtained from the sales of emission allowances through auctions in the Republic of Croatia for the period from 2014 to 2016 adopted by the Croatian Government (OG 140/14) on the proposal of the ministry responsible for environmental protection, while funds are paid into a special account of the Environmental protection and energy efficiency fund.	2014	Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection Government of Republic of Croatia		0

Table 3 HRV_BR2_v1.0

Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects

Name of mitigation action [a]	*Sector(s) affected* [b]	*GHG(s) affected*	*Objective and/or activity affected*	*Type of instrument* [c]	*Status of implementation* [d]	*Brief description* [e]	*Start year of implementation*	*Implementing entity or entities*	*Estimate of mitigation impact (not cumulative, in kt CO_2 eq)*	
MSP-3: Preparation of National Feasibility Study with the action plan for the preparatory activities for CCS projects in Croatia	Energy, Industry/industrial processes	CO_2	Carbon capture and storage	Other (Information)	Planned	Technology for carbon capture and storage for large emission sources is not yet commercially available. The possibility of commercial application is expected in the period after the 2020. According to Directive 2009/31/EC on the geological storage of carbon dioxide, respectively Article 36 of Directive on industrial emissions 2010/75/EU, for power plants with capacity exceeding 300 MW which have obtained the construction permit after the entry into force of the Directive 2009/31/EK it is necessary to assess whether the following requirements are satisfied: - suitable storage locations are available, - transport facilities are technically and economically feasible and - upgrade of the plant for CO2 capture is technically and economically feasible If these conditions are satisfied, the competent authority should provide adequate reserve area on the plant's location for equipment for capturing and compressing extracted CO2. Due to described commitments for new thermal power plants, with this measure preparation of National Feasibility Study with the action plan of the preparatory activities for CCS projects, is planned. This Study will include stages of capturing on the sources of emissions, transport, injection and storage.	2017	Ministry of Economy		0

Table 3 HRV_BR2_v1.0

Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects

Name of mitigation action [a]	*Sector(s) affected* [b]	*GHG(s) affected*	*Objective and/or activity affected*	*Type of instrument* [c]	*Status of implementation* [d]	*Brief description* [e]	*Start year of implementation*	*Implementing entity or entities*	*Estimate of mitigation impact (not cumulative, in kt CO_2 eq)*	
MEN-1 Promotion of energy efficiency in households and services through project activities*	Energy	CO_2	Efficiency improvements of buildings Efficiency improvement in services/ tertiary sector Efficiency improvement of appliances Efficiency improvement in industrial end-use sectors	Economic|Regulatory|Information	Implemented	Increase of energy efficiency in buildings has been identified as an area with great potential for saving energy and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Important documents that have been adopted are as follows: - The Third National Action Plan for Energy Efficiency Croatia for the period 2014-2016 (Ministry of Economy, 2014), - The Long-term Strategy to Stimulate Investment in the Renovation of the National Building Stock in Croatia (OG 74/14), - The Program of Energy Renovation of Apartment Buildings for the Period from 2014 to 2020 with a Detailed Plan for the Period from 2014 to 2016 (OG 78/14), - The Program of Energy Renovation of Family Houses for the Period from 2014 to 2020 with a Detailed Plan for the Period from 2014 to 2016 (OG 43/14), - The Program of Energy Renovation of Commercial Non-residential Buildings for the Period from 2014 to 2020 with a Detailed Plan of Energy renovation of Commercial Non-residential Buildings for the Period from 2014 to 2016 (OG 98/14) and - The Programme for the Energy Renovation of Public Buildings (Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning, 2013). In the above listed documents mechanisms, dynamics and aims to achieve energy savings and reduce greenhouse gas emissions in buildings are prescribed.	2004	Ministry of Economy Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning		IE
MEN-2 Energy audits in industry*	Energy, Industry/industrial processes	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O	Efficiency improvements of buildings Demand management/reduction Efficiency improvement in industrial end-use sectors	Other (Regulatory)	Implemented	With this measure, support to assess the potential energy savings in industrial plants through co-financing the implementation of energy audits should be provided. Scheme for Energy audits in industry includes: - mandatory energy audits for large companies (companies that meet at least two of the following criteria: total assets of at least HRK 130,000,000.00, annual income of at least HRK 260,000,000.00, an average of at least 250 employees during the financial year). The obligation is regulated by the Law on Energy Efficiency (OG 127/14), - voluntary scheme of energy audits for small and medium companies. Energy audits on a voluntary basis are supported by the financial assistance provided by the Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund.	2010	Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection Ministry of Economy		IE

Table 3 HRV_BR2_v1.0

Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects

Name of mitigation action [a]	*Sector(s) affected* [b]	*GHG(s) affected*	*Objective and/or activity affected*	*Type of instrument* [c]	*Status of implementation* [d]	*Brief description* [e]	*Start year of implementation*	*Implementing entity or entities*	*Estimate of mitigation impact (not cumulative, in kt CO_2 eq)*	
MEN-3 Measurement and informative calculation of energy consumption*	Energy	CO_2	Demand management/reduction	Information	Implemented	Law on Energy Efficiency (OG 127/14) stipulates that energy distributors ensure that, to the extent that is technically possible, financially reasonable and proportionate in view of the potential energy savings, final customers of energy and hot water in homes acquire individual meters at competitive prices that accurately reflect the actual energy consumption of end customers. Energy supplier shall free of charge on request of the end customer at least once a year provide information on the calculation of electricity, heat or gas and previous consumption of the end customer. Legible and understandable energy bills (electricity, heat and natural gas) and individual consumption metering are obligation of distribution system operators and suppliers. This will increase consumer awareness of the way in which they consume the energy. The bills should include comparisons of consumption for the current year and for the corresponding period of the previous year, as well as information on available energy efficiency measures.	2010	Ministry of Economy Distributing companies		IE
MEN-4, MEN-8 Promotion of the cogeneration construction*	Energy	CO_2	Efficiency improvement in the energy and transformation sector Increase in renewable energy	Other (Regulatory)	Implemented	The legislative framework which introduces a system of incentives for electricity generation from cogeneration was adopted for implementation of this measure. The largest contribution is expected from new industrial cogeneration. Incentives (tariffs) are the main mechanism for the promotion of cogeneration. Tariffs depend on the installed plant capacity. In addition to the system of incentives for electricity generation from cogeneration plants, this measure provides adoption of appropriate regulations to promote the heat generation from cogeneration (defining the status of eligible heat producer).	2007	Ministry of Economy		NE

Table 3 HRV_BR2_v1.0

Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects

Name of mitigation action [a]	*Sector(s) affected* [b]	*GHG(s) affected*	*Objective and/or activity affected*	*Type of instrument* [c]	*Status of implementation* [d]	*Brief description* [e]	*Start year of implementation*	*Implementing entity or entities*	*Estimate of mitigation impact (not cumulative, in kt CO_2 eq)*	
MEN-5 Labelling the energy efficiency of household appliances*	Energy	CO_2	Efficiency improvement of appliances	Other (Information)	Implemented	Scheme of labelling the energy efficiency of household appliancesis is legally prescribed in the Regulations on Energy Labeling of Household Appliances (OG 130/2007, 101/2011). It is prescribed that energy efficiency label have to be marked on all household appliances that use electricity and are placed on the Croatian market, whether they are manufactured in the Republic of Croatia or imported. By energy labeling customers are informed about the energy consumption of devices, and selection is directed towards more efficient appliances. For the implementation of these measures, a lot has been done to raise public awareness and educate in order to increase the market share of household appliances with A, A+, A++ energy efficiency class and reduce the market share of household appliances under class C.	2007	Ministry of Economy		IE
MEN-6 Eco-design of energy-using products*	Energy	CO_2	Efficiency improvement of appliances	Other (Information)	Implemented	Ordinance on establishing Eco-design requirements for energy related products (OG 80/2013), transferred the 2009/125/EZ Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 the October 2009 about establishing a framework for determining the Eco-design requirements for energy related products to the Croatian legislation. This Ordinance established a framework for the setting of EU Eco-design of energy-related products with the aim of ensuring the free movement of these products on the internal market. The Ordinance provides for the determination of requirements to be met by energy-related products covered by implementing measures, to be placed on the market and / or in use. It contributes to sustainable development by increasing the energy efficiency and level of environmental protection, while at the same time increasing the security of energy supply. This Ordinance also allows the implementation of provisions related to the Directive 2009/125/EZ (air conditioners and fans, fan motor-driven, self-circulation pumps without seals, household washing machines, electric motors, non-directional household lamps, lamps directed to the corresponding equipment LED - lamps, fluorescent lamps, external power supplies, cooling devices, simple control boxes, electric and electronic equipment in homes and offices - mode, hold and mute, televisions, household dryers, washing household dishes and pumps water). The Ordinance came into force on the date of the Republic of Croatia accession to EU.	2013	Ministry of Economy		IE

Table 3 HRV_BR2_v1.0

Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects

Name of mitigation action [a]	*Sector(s) affected* [b]	*GHG(s) affected*	*Objective and/or activity affected*	*Type of instrument* [c]	*Status of implementation* [d]	*Brief description* [e]	*Start year of implementation*	*Implementing entity or entities*	*Estimate of mitigation impact (not cumulative, in kt CO_2 eq)*	
MEN-7 Supporting the use of renewable energy sources in electricity generation*	Energy	CO_2	Increase in renewable energy	Other (Regulatory)	Implemented	For the implementation of measures, legislative framework, which introduces a system of incentives electricity generation using renewable energy sources, has been adopted. The main mechanism for development of renewable energy sources are incentive prices (tariffs). The tariffs depend on the type of source, power plant size and amount of generated electricity. In the National Action Plan for Renewable Energy Sources (Ministry of Economy, 2013), the Republic of Croatia determined the objectives and policy for increasing the share of RES in final energy consumption by 2020. The Act on Renewable Energy Sources (OG 100/15) was adopted in 2015. The act, among other things, reforms the incentive system from feed-in tariffs to the premium model. The law should come into force at the beginning of 2016.	2007	Ministry of Economy		IE
MEN-9 Usage of biodegradable fraction of municipal waste in public electricity and heating plants*	Energy, Waste management/waste	CH_4, CO_2	Switch to less carbon-intensive fuels Increase in renewable energy Enhanced CH4 collection and use Waste incineration with energy use	Other (Regulatory)	Implemented	This is a cross-cutting measure meaning that it requires coordination of activities with "Waste management" sector. This measure is related to the measures MSP-15: Use of biogas for electricity and heat generation and MSP-16: Thermal treatment of municipal waste and sludge from wastewater treatment plants. The reduction of biodegradable waste in disposed municipal solid waste is one of the main objectives defined in the Waste Management Plan of the Republic of Croatia for the period from 2007 until 2015 (OG 85/2007, 126/2010, 31/2011) and the Law of Sustainable Waste Management (OG 94/2013). Using of biodegradable waste for production of biogas that could be used as a fuel as well as municipal waste and sludge from wastewater treatment in thermal treatment plant also means reducing the consumption of fossil fuels in the energy sector. One of the activities leading to the accomplishment of this objective is the utilization of waste as alternative fuel in public electricity and heating plants.	2012	Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection		IE

Table 3 HRV_BR2_v1.0

Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects

Name of mitigation action [a]	*Sector(s) affected* [b]	*GHG(s) affected*	*Objective and/or activity affected*	*Type of instrument* [c]	*Status of implementation* [d]	*Brief description* [e]	*Start year of implementation*	*Implementing entity or entities*	*Estimate of mitigation impact (not cumulative, in kt CO_2 eq)*	
MEN-10 Use of refuse derived fuel in cement industry*	Energy, Industry/industrial processes, Waste management/waste	CO_2, CH_4	Increase in renewable energy Switch to less carbon-intensive fuels Installation of abatement technologies Improved treatment technologies	Other (Regulatory)	Implemented	This is a cross-cutting measure meaning that it requires coordination of activities with "Waste management" sector. This measure is related to the measures MSP-14: Production of fuel from waste and processing of waste for use in the cement industry and MSP-15: Use of biogas for electricity and heat generation. The objective of this measure is that the waste is utilized as a fuel of rotary kilns in cement industry. The reduction of biodegradable waste in disposed municipal solid waste is one of the main objectives defined in the Waste Management Plan of the Republic of Croatia for the period from 2007 until 2015 (OG 85/2007, 126/2010, 31/2011) and the Law of Sustainable Waste Management (OG 94/2013). Waste Management Plan defines the technological processes of processing and utilization of municipal waste before final disposal of waste management centers, where procedures are mechanical-biological waste treatment are considered as methods for the production of fuel from waste. Use of fuel from waste results in reduced consumption of primary energy sources. Precondition for implementation of this measure is to ensure a stable quantity, composition and structure of waste.	2012	Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection		NE
MEN-11 Promotion of the use of renewable energy sources in heat/cooling energy production	Energy	CO_2	Increase in renewable energy	Other (Regulatory)	Implemented	The Law on the Market of Thermal Energy (OG 80/13, 14/14, 102/14, 95/15) stipulates that the use of renewable energy as a source of thermal energy is of interest for Croatia. The Republic of Croatia has in the National Action Plan for Renewable Energy Sources (Ministry of Economy, 2013) determined the objectives and policy for increasing the share of RES in final energy consumption by 2020 and in particular, the estimated contribution of energy sources for heating and cooling from renewable energy. The Act on Renewable Energy Sources (OG 100/15) was adopted in 2015. The law should come into force at the beginning of 2016.	2016	Ministry of economy		NE

Table 3 HRV_BR2_v1.0

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Name of mitigation action [a]	*Sector(s) affected* [b]	*GHG(s) affected*	*Objective and/or activity affected*	*Type of instrument* [c]	*Status of implementation* [d]	*Brief description* [e]	*Start year of implementation*	*Implementing entity or entities*	*Estimate of mitigation impact (not cumulative, in kt CO_2 eq)*	
MEN-12 Promotion of the use of renewable energy sources and energy efficiency by HBOR-a (Croatian Bank for Reconstruction and Development)*	Energy	CO_2	Increase in renewable energy Efficiency improvement in the energy and transformation sector Efficiency improvement in industrial end-use sectors Efficiency improvements of buildings Efficiency improvement in services/ tertiary sector	Economic	Implemented	For the purpose of financing the environmental protection projects, HBOR extends loans through the Loan programme for the Preparation of Renewable Energy Resources and Loan Programme for the Financing of Projects of Environmental protection, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Sources. The goal of the loan program of environmental projects, energy efficiency and renewable energy sources is the realization of investment projects focused on environmental protection, improving energy efficiency and promoting renewable energy. Loans are intended for investment in land, buildings, equipment and devices. Final user may be local and territorial (regional) governments, utility companies, companies, dealers, and other legal entities.	2009	Croatian Bank for Reconstruction and Development		IE
MEN-13 Promotion of the use of renewable energy sources and energy efficiency by FZOEU (The Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund) resources*	Energy, Transport	CO_2	Increase in renewable energy Switch to less carbon-intensive fuels Efficiency improvements of buildings Efficiency improvement of appliances Efficiency improvement in services/ tertiary sector Efficiency improvement in industrial end-use sectors Demand management/reduction Improved behaviour Low carbon fuels/electric cars	Economic	Implemented	The Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund provides funding for the preparation, implementation and development of programs and projects in the field of environmental protection, energy efficiency and use of renewable energy sources and climate change mitigation. Funds for financing are provided from the revenues raised by environmental polluters, which includes fees for nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide and carbon dioxide emissions, fees for burdening the environment with waste, environmental user fees and special fees for the environment for motor vehicles. Resources of the Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund are allocated to projects, which improve energy efficiency, including cogeneration, district heating systems, energy audits and demonstration activities, public lighting projects, fuel replacement and waste heat use and projects in the field of building construction and sustainable construction. Renewable energy projects for which the Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund dividing resources include solar energy, wind energy, biomass, energy from small hydro and geothermal energy. The Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund provides grants to local and regional governments, companies, craftsmen, non-profit organizations and individuals, through loans, interest rate subsidies, financial aids and donations. For some tenders of the Fund operators in the EU ETS are eligible, thus this measure has effects in the EU ETS and non-EU ETS sector.	2004	Environmental protection and energy efficiency fund		IE

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MEN-14 Energy efficiency projects with implementation through energy services*	Energy	CO_2	Efficiency improvements of buildings Efficiency improvement in services/ tertiary sector Efficiency improvement in industrial end-use sectors Demand management/reduction	Economic	Implemented	Energy efficiency projects with implementation through energy services include modernization, reconstruction and renovation of existing plants and facilities with the aim of rational use of energy in a way to achieve the return on investment through savings in energy costs and maintenance. These projects include the development, implementation and financing to improve energy efficiency and reduce operation and maintenance. Areas of business are public and private sectors, covering buildings (schools and kindergartens, offices, hotels, universities, hospitals), public lighting, industry and power supply systems (cogeneration, district heating).	2004	ESCO companies		IE
MTR-2: Providing information to consumers on fuel economy and CO2 emission of new passenger cars*	Transport	CO_2	Low carbon fuels/electric cars	Information	Implemented	Pursuant to the Ordinance on Availability of Information on Fuel Economy and CO2 Emissions from Passenger Cars (OG 120/07), which was replaced by the new Ordinance on Availability of Information on Fuel Economy and CO2 Emissions from Passenger Cars (OG 7/2015) each supplier of new passenger cars intended for sale shall provide consumers with information on the fuel consumption rate and specific CO2 emission of passenger cars. The Ministry of Interior which is responsible for the road traffic safety, on the basis of the Ordinance once a year, not later than 31 March of the current year, makes a Guidelines on cost-effectiveness of fuel consumption and CO2 emission from new passenger cars available for purchase on the market in the Republic of Croatia. The Guidelines contains required information for each model of new passenger cars available in the domestic market.	2007	Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection Ministry of Interior		IE
MTR-3: Implementation of the pilot project and establishment of training system for drivers of road vehicles for eco-driving*	Transport	CO_2	Improved behaviour	Education	Implemented	The pilot projects were conducted and the systematic training for drivers of road vehicles for eco-driving is implemented, as prescribed in the third National Action Plan for Energy Efficiency for the Period from 2014 to 2016 (Ministry of Economy, 2014) is . This saves energy and increases the level of awareness of all citizens and the driver in the Republic of Croatia on the advantages of this modern, intelligent and environmentally friendly driving style. Special elements are dedicated to education about eco driving for drivers of passenger cars, buses and trucks.	2011	Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection Ministry of Interior		IE

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MTR-4: Promotion of production and use of biofuels in transport*	Energy, Transport, Agriculture	CO_2	Low carbon fuels/electric cars Increase in renewable energy	Economic|Regulatory|Fiscal	Implemented	The basic regulation that regulates and promotes the usage of biofuel is Law on Biofuels for Transport (OG 65/09, 145/10, 26/11, 144/12). Based on this law, in 2010, the National Action Plan that promotes the production and use of biofuels in transport for the period 2011 - 2020 was prepared. The Plan establishes a policy to promote increased production and use of biofuels in transport in Croatia. The Plan contains a review and assessment of the situation on the fuel market for transport and air protection, comparative analysis, long-term goals, including the target-market of biofuels and measures to promote increased production and use of biofuels in transport. Measures prescribed by action plan include measures that promote the production of raw materials for the production of biofuels, measures that promote the production of biofuels with reference to the fee for promotion of production, measures that promote consumption of biofuels with reference to liquid petroleum distributors to place the biofuels on market, administrative measures and research and development activities. The National Action Plan for Renewable Energy Sources (Ministry of Economy, 2013) determined the goals and policies related to increasing the share of RES in final energy consumption by 2020 and in particular the estimated contribution of energy of biofuels in transport.	2010	Ministry of Economy		IE

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MTR-5: Modification of the system for special fee payment for the environment for motor vehicles*	Transport	CO_2	Low carbon fuels/electric cars Efficiency improvements of vehicles	Fiscal	Implemented	The current system of paying a special fee for the environment in motor vehicles is regulated by Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Law (OG 107/03, 144/12), Regulation on unit charges, corrective coefficients and detailed criteria and standards to determine the special environmental fee for motor vehicles (OG 114/14, 147/14) and Ordinance on the manner and terms of calculation and payment of the special fee for environment in motor vehicles (OG 20/04). This measure proposed changes in the method of calculating the fees according to the criteria of pollutant emissions and greenhouse gas emissions to promote the purchase of vehicles with lower emissions. By the Amendments to the Regulation on unit charges, corrective coefficients and detailed criteria and benchmarks for determination of special environmental charges for motor vehicles (OG 114/14, 147/14), this measure was implemented.	2014	Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection Environmental protection and energy efficiency fund		IE

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MTR-6: Financial incentives for the purchase of hybrid and electric vehicles*	Transport	CO_2	Low carbon fuels/electric cars	Economic	Implemented	Electric and hybrid vehicles are due to the cost of technological development currently still more expensive than conventional vehicles using internal combustion engines. Electric vehicles are significantly more efficient than conventional from the standpoint of primary energy consumption and are almost neutral from the standpoint of carbon dioxide emissions provided that are powered by electricity generated by using renewable sources. In order to increase the share of electric and hybrid vehicles, subsidies for the purchase of electric and hybrid vehicles through a grant, have been introduced. These payments are made from the income of the Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund achieved, inter alia, by collecting special environmental charge for motor vehicles. The Third National Action Plan for Energy Efficiency for the Period from 2014 to 2016 (Ministry of Economy, 2014) prescribed goals and a plan to support purchases of electric and hybrid vehicles. In addition, the Law on Excise Tax on Motor Vehicles (OG 15/13, 108/13) introduced a special tax that is calculated on the basis of unit CO2 emissions, and is accounted for the purchase of new motor vehicles. Electric and hybrid vehicles are not covered by this law, which has further stimulated the procurement of vehicles with low greenhouse gas emissions.	2014	Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection Ministry of Economy		IE

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MTR-7: Development of infrastructure for electric vehicles in urban areas	Transport	CO_2	Improved transport infrastructure Low carbon fuels/electric cars	Economic	Planned	The main objective of this measure is development and establishment of infrastructure necessary for popularizing the concept of mobility in urban areas and increase the number of electric vehicles in road traffic. Development of infrastructure should be focused on building the charging stations and stations for changing electric batteries. Because of the battery capacity, the autonomy of movement and time of charging, in urban areas is necessary to provide dense network of filling stations for vehicles in relation to the distribution of filling stations for vehicles with conventional drive. According to experiences in other countries, it was found that for the same services as for conventional vehicles it is necessary to provide one charging station for every four electric vehicles. For implementation of this measure it is necessary to prepare a techno-economic analysis with optimal solution and proposed network of filling/ battery changing stations. Croatia has adopted a National Policy Framework for Alternative Fuels (MMATI, 2015).	2016	Ministry of Economy Ministry of maritime affairs, transport and infrastructure		NE
MTR-8: Development of sustainable transport systems in urban areas	Transport	CO_2	Modal shift to public transport or non-motorized transport Demand management/reduction	Other (Planning)	Implemented	Traffic and need for mobility is one of the biggest pressures on the environment in urban areas. Increase in the number of passenger cars, the way they are used, intensity of traffic and unstructured expansion of urban areas largely reversed technological progress in relation to the energy efficiency of vehicles and emission intensity, including noise. With this measure, a gradual development of sustainable transport systems in urban areas of Croatia is provided where Plans for sustainable transport development should be drawn up as basic documents. These plans would include the analysis of the current situation, defining the vision and objectives, impact analysis and the adoption of measures for all types of transportation, distribution of responsibilities, method of implementation and monitoring mechanism. These plans would be brought on the level of major cities, they should be prepared in accordance with the European Commission guidelines and funded through EU programs and funds.	2017	Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection Units of regional and local self-government		NE
MOS-1: Handling with substances that deplete the ozone layer and fluorinated greenhouse gases*	Industry/industrial processes	SF_6, PFCs, HFCs	Reduction of emissions of fluorinated gases Replacement of fluorinated gases by other substances	Regulatory	Implemented	Ban of the release of controlled substances and fluorinated greenhouse gases into the atmosphere during collecting, checking leakage, maintenance or servicing of devices and equipment.	2014	Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection		NE

Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects

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MOS-2: Technical and organizational measures for collecting, recycling, recovering and destroying of controlled substances and fluorinated greenhouse gases*	Industry/industrial processes	PFCs, SF_6, HFCs	Reduction of emissions of fluorinated gases	Regulatory	Implemented	This group of measures defines the way in which used controlled substances and fluorinated greenhouse gases contained in products and equipment must be recovered, recycled, reclaimed or destroyed.	2014	Centers for collecting, recycling and recovering of controlled substances and fluorinated greenhouse gases		NE
MOS-2a: Capacity building and strengthening the knowledge of authorized service technician*	Industry/industrial processes	HFCs, PFCs, SF_6	Reduction of emissions of fluorinated gases	Other (Education)	Implemented	Education of authorized servicers responsible for collection of controlled substances and fluorinated greenhouse gases during servicing of devices and equipment and provide it to the Centre for the collection, recycling and recovery of controlled substances and fluorinated greenhouse gases.	2014	Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection		NE
MOS-3: Checking the leakage of controlled substances and flourinated greenhouse gases*	Industry/industrial processes	HFCs, PFCs, SF_6	Reduction of emissions of fluorinated gases	Regulatory	Implemented	The operator of the device or equipment is required to take all necessary technically feasible measures to prevent leakage as soon as possible to remove all detected leakage and reduce emissions of controlled substances and fluorinated greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. According to the Regulation on substances that deplete the ozone layer and fluorinated greenhouse gases (OG No. 90/14) checking of leakage is obliged for stationary devices and equipment for refrigeration and air conditioning and heating pumps, as well as the fixed fire protection systems.	2014	Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection Operators		NE

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MSP-9: Prevention of and reducing the amount of municipal waste*	Waste management/waste	CH_4	Demand management / reduction	Economic|Regulatory|Education	Implemented	Prevention of waste generation is the main principle of waste management, as outlined in the Law on Sustainable Waste Management (OG 94/13) and the Waste Management Strategy of the Republic of Croatia (OG 130/05). Waste Management Plan in the Republic of Croatia for the period 2007 – 2015 (OG 85/07, 126/10, 31/11) was adopted to meet the objectives of the Strategy. This measure should be achieved by cleaner production, education, economic instruments, implementation of regulations on integrated pollution prevention and control and investment in modern technologies. According the Act concerning the conditions of accession of the Republic of Croatia to the European union, quantitative targets and deadlines for reducing the total amount of waste deposited to non-compliant landfills are defined. By the end of 2015, the maximum waste disposed of to the non-compliant landfills amounts 1.21 million tons, by the end of 2016 1.01 million tons and by the end 2017 800,000 tons. Disposal of waste to non-compliant landfills in Croatia is prohibited after 31 December 2017.	2005	Units of regional and local self-government		IE

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MSP-10 Increasing the amount of separately collected and recycled municipal waste*	Waste management/waste	CH_4	Enhanced recycling Reduced landfilling	Other (Regulatory)	Implemented	Except Waste Management Strategy in Croatia, the Waste Framework Directive defines the quantitative targets and deadlines for increasing the amount of separately collected and recycled waste. In accordance with the requirements of the Waste Framework Directive by 2015, it is necessary to ensure separate collection of at least paper, metal, plastic and glass. By 2020, it is necessary to ensure the preparation for re-use and recycling of the following waste materials: paper, metal, plastic and glass from households and possibly from other sources if these waste streams are similar to waste from households, the minimum share of 50% by weight waste. The amounts of separately collected fractions from municipal waste are gradually increasing recently. Collection schemes have been developed for management of six special waste categories - packaging waste, waste oils, end-of-life vehicles, waste electrical and electronic equipment, waste tires, batteries and accumulators. This resulted in increased quantities of collection and recovery of those waste streams.	2005	Units of regional and local self-government		IE

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MSP-12: Methane flaring*	Waste management/waste	CH_4	Enhanced CH4 collection and use	Other (Regulatory)	Implemented	The Ordinance on the Methods and Conditions for the Landfill of Waste, Categories and Operational Requirements for Landfills (OG 117/07, 111/11, 17/13, 62/13) and the Ordinance on the Waste Management regulate technical requirements for landfill operation, which reduces possible adverse effects of landfills on the environment. Landfills where landfill gas is generated shall have the system for collection the gas which shall be processed and used. If the collected landfill gas cannot be used for energy generation, it must be flared at the landfill site and the emission of those gases into air has to be prevented. Methane emission into atmosphere is thereby reduced. 4,802 tons of methane is processed at Croatian landfills in 2012, whether it is burned in a flare or used for electricity generation. Collection of data on the quantity of landfill gas captured/flared/recovered is done on the basis of request from Croatian Environment Agency sent by letter to operators of landfills which reported gas capture to Landfill Inventory and Environmental Pollution Register. Methane that is recovered and burned in a flare (without energy recovery) is subtracted from generated methane in the framework of emission estimation.	2005	Units of regional and local self-government		145
MSP-13: Reducing the amount of landfilled biodegradable municipal waste*	Waste management/waste	CH_4	Reduced landfilling	Regulatory	Implemented	The aim of this measure is to reduce the amount of biodegradable fraction of waste disposed at landfills, thus reducing methane emissions resulting from anaerobic decomposition of waste. Pursuant to the Low on Sustainable Waste Management, quantitative targets related to the reduction of biodegradable municipal waste going to landfills are established. By the end of 2016, the share of biodegradable municipal waste going to landfills must be reduced to 50% weight of biodegradable municipal waste produced in 1997, until the end of 2020 the share of biodegradable municipal waste going to landfills must be reduced to 35% weight of biodegradable municipal waste generated in 1997. Reducing the biodegradable fraction of waste going to the landfills results in reduced emissions of methane, which would otherwise occurred during the process of anaerobic decomposition of waste in landfills.	2016	Units of regional and local self-government		IE

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MSP-14: Production of fuel from waste and processing of waste for use in the cement industry*	Energy, Industry/industrial processes, Waste management/waste	CH_4, CO_2	Improved treatment technologies Switch to less carbon-intensive fuels Increase in renewable energy Installation of abatement technologies	Other (Regulatory)	Implemented	The measure is related to the measures in Energy sector means of which the fossil fuels to generate electricity and heat as well as for the cement production in rotary kilns is replaced by the fuel from waste. Production of fuels from waste by mechanical-biological treatment of municipal waste in regional and county waste management centres is planned. Using biodegradable fraction of waste as fuel togenerate electricity and heat as well as in the cement industry is important from the standpoint of reducing greenhouse gas emissions, conservation primary energy sources and reducing the amount of waste going to landfills. Biodegradable fraction of waste is considered to be neutral with respect to carbon dioxide. Reduction of methane emissions will be achieved by reducing the amount of landfilled biodegradable waste.	2009	Units of regional and local self-government		NE
MSP-15: Use of biogas for electricity and heat generation*	Waste management/waste, Energy	CH_4, CO_2	Increase in renewable energy Switch to less carbon-intensive fuels Enhanced CH4 collection and use Waste incineration with energy use	Other (Regulatory)	Implemented	The measure is associated with measure MEN-9 Usage of biodegradable fraction of waste in public electricity and heating plants. The main mechanism for promoting implementation of biogas for electricity generation and to encourage the construction of biogas cogeneration plants are incentive prices (tariffs) that depend on the installed electric power of the plant. Looking at the waste management sector, the potential reduction in greenhouse gas emissions of these measures is the potential to reduce methane emissions (resulting from the anaerobic decomposition of the biodegradable fraction of waste), which is used to generate electricity and heat.	2012	Units of regional and local self-government		IE
MSP-16: Thermal treatment of municipal waste and sludge from wastewater treatment plants	Energy, Waste management/waste	CH_4, CO_2	Increase in renewable energy Switch to less carbon-intensive fuels Enhanced CH4 collection and use Waste incineration with energy use	Economic	Planned	Construction of a facility for thermal processing of municipal waste in the city of Zagreb is planned in which around 300,000 tonnes of municipal waste and around 70,000 tonnes of dried sludge from the "Central waste water treatment plant" would be processed annually at the facility by 2020. Thermal treatment of municipal waste and sludge from wastewater treatment plant is important from the standpoint of conservation primary energy sources, reducing the amount of waste going to landfills and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.	2020	City of Zagreb		34

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MSP-4: Development of the assessment of implementation of GHG emission reduction measures in the agriculture sector	Agriculture	CH_4, N_2O	Reduction of fertilizer/manure use on cropland Other activities improving cropland management Improved livestock management Improved animal waste management systems Activities improving grazing land or grassland management Improved management of organic soils	Research	Planned	Development of this assessment is recommended with the goal of valorization of middle-term period acceptability of potential emission reduction measures that imply various social and economical risks for farmers. Possible measures to be analyzed are: - change of cattle feeding regime and improvement of cattle feed with the goal of reducing methane emission from manure management and enteric fermentation - anaerobic decomposition and biogas manufacturing - improvement of nitrogen use efficiency with the goal of reducing N2O emissions from synthetic and organic fertilizer use - carbon capture in agricultural soil.	2016	Ministry of agriculture Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection		NE

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Name of mitigation action [a]	*Sector(s) affected* [b]	*GHG(s) affected*	*Objective and/or activity affected*	*Type of instrument* [c]	*Status of implementation* [d]	*Brief description* [e]	*Start year of implementation*	*Implementing entity or entities*	*Estimate of mitigation impact (not cumulative, in kt CO_2 eq)*	
MSP-4a: Rural Development Programme of the Republic of Croatia for the Period 2014-2020*	Agriculture, Forestry/LULUCF	CH_4, CO_2	Other activities improving cropland management Improved livestock management Reduction of fertilizer/manure use on cropland Improved animal waste management systems Activities improving grazing land or grassland management Improved management of organic soils	Other (Economic)	Adopted	One of the principal areas of institutional work of the European Union is the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). Rural developement, as a second CAP tier, is financed through the Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD). Development of the Rural Development Programme of the Republic of Croatia is a prerequisite for the EAFRD eligibility in the next period. Goals set by the Europe 2020 Strategy are also evident withing three CAP goals: agriculture competitivness, sustainable resource management and balanced development of rural areas. Rural Development Programme should achieve the goals set by CAP through measures given in six priorities: - Promotion of knowledge and innovation transfers in agriculture, forestry and rural areas - Improvements in sustainability and competitivness in agriculture, forestry and rural areas - Promotion of food provision chain, including processing and market placement of agricultural products, animal welfare and risk management - Revitalization, protection and improvement of agriculture and forestry related ecosystems - Promotion of resource efficiency and encouraging of the shift to low-carbon farming, resilient to climate changes in the agriculture, food and forestry sectors - Promotion of social involvement, combating poverty through economical development of rural areas.	2015	Ministry of agriculture		68

Table 3 HRV_BR2_v1.0

Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects

Name of mitigation action [a]	*Sector(s) affected* [b]	*GHG(s) affected*	*Objective and/or activity affected*	*Type of instrument* [c]	*Status of implementation* [d]	*Brief description* [e]	*Start year of implementation*	*Implementing entity or entities*	*Estimate of mitigation impact (not cumulative, in kt CO_2 eq)*	
MSP-5: Improving the reporting from LULUCF sector*	Forestry/LULUCF	CO_2	Conservation of carbon in existing forests Afforestation and reforestation Enhancing production in existing forests Enhanced forest management Increasing the harvested wood products pool Prevention of deforestation Strengthening protection against natural disturbances Substitution of GHG-intensive feedstocks and materials with harvested wood products Prevention of drainage or rewetting of wetlands Restoration of degraded lands	Regulatory	Implemented	Annex I countries United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, including the Croatian, are obligated in accordance with Annex I to Decision 15/CP.17 continuously review the quality of the relevant technical elements of GHG inventory. Because of this commitment, and because of the fact that additional improvements to the procedure for determining the changes in carbon stocks in LULUCF sector need to be done for each store separately, as well as the procedure for more detailed matrix of land, the implementation of these measures is still considered necessary. For the implementation of this measure, during 2014, the Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection launched two projects from the LULUCF sector that are currently in the final stages of implementation. These are: 'Improving the reporting in the sector Land use, land-use change and forestry during the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol' (abbreviated as LULUCF 1) and 'Upgrade of the National System for reporting on greenhouse gas emissions for the implementation of the Decision of the European Parliament and of the Council No. 529/2013 of 21 May 2013 on accounting rules on greenhouse gas emissions and removals resulting from activities relating to land use, land-use change and forestry and on information concerning actions relating to those activities' (abbreviated as LULUCF 2). Since the land matrix represents the basis for the calculation of sinks/emissions of greenhouse gases in the LULUCF sector, the LULUCF 2 project includes defining the national system for determining the cover, use and conversion of all land categories, as well as the development of the new project proposal that would put the newly defined system into operation.	2014	Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection Ministry of agriculture		NE

Table 3 HRV_BR2_v1.0

Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects

Name of mitigation action [a]	*Sector(s) affected* [b]	*GHG(s) affected*	*Objective and/or activity affected*	*Type of instrument* [c]	*Status of implementation* [d]	*Brief description* [e]	*Start year of implementation*	*Implementing entity or entities*	*Estimate of mitigation impact (not cumulative, in kt CO_2 eq)*	
MSP-6: Preparation of cost-benefit analysis of afforestation on new areas and natural regeneration of forests as a measure of increasing sinks in LULUCF sector	Forestry/LULUCF	CO_2	Afforestation and reforestation Conservation of carbon in existing forests Enhancing production in existing forests Enhanced forest management Prevention of deforestation Increasing the harvested wood products pool Strengthening protection against natural disturbances Substitution of GHG-intensive feedstocks and materials with harvested wood products Prevention of drainage or rewetting of wetlands Restoration of degraded lands	Research	Planned	Changes in the sinks of greenhouse gases as a result of direct land use change caused by human activity and forestry activities are allowed to calculate in the national balance of emissions and sinks of greenhouse gases and used to fulfill obligations under the Kyoto Protocol. By analyzing the costs and benefits of afforestation on the new areas possibility of increasing greenhouse gas sinks using reforestation activities on the barren productive forest floor will be investigated. Thus would justify introduction of possible incentive measures, such as the afforestation of fast-growing species and natural regeneration of forests, equivalent to measures for greenhouse gas emissions reduction. The implementation of this activity was determined in the Plan for Air Protection, Ozone Layer Protection and Climate Change Mitigation for the period 2013-2017 (OG 139/13), and its implementation is planned for 2015.	2016	Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection Ministry of agriculture		NE

Table 3 HRV_BR2_v1.0

Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects

Name of mitigation action [a]	*Sector(s) affected* [b]	*GHG(s) affected*	*Objective and/or activity affected*	*Type of instrument* [c]	*Status of implementation* [d]	*Brief description* [e]	*Start year of implementation*	*Implementing entity or entities*	*Estimate of mitigation impact (not cumulative, in kt CO_2 eq)*	
MSP-7: Revision of Forest Management Reference Level (FMRL) under Article 3.4 of the Kyoto Protocol for the second commitment period	Forestry/LULUCF	CO_2	Afforestation and reforestation Conservation of carbon in existing forests Enhancing production in existing forests Increasing the harvested wood products pool Enhanced forest management Prevention of deforestation Strengthening protection against natural disturbances Substitution of GHG-intensive feedstocks and materials with harvested wood products Prevention of drainage or rewetting of wetlands Restoration of degraded lands	Regulatory	Implemented	For the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol new rules for the calculation of sinks generated from forest management under which the outflow is calculated relative to the Forest Management Reference Level (FMRL) were adopted. In addition, obligation of revision of reference levels for forest management activities in accordance with the correction in the national inventory is introduced and it is necessary to determine the new value of the reference level for Croatia. For the purpose of implementing this measure, as part of the launched project LULUCF 1, a review of the established value for FMRL is planned and the first technical correction of FMRL for the Republic of Croatia will be performed and later presented in NIR 2015. According to currently available information, by the end of the Second commitment period it will be necessary to perform another technical correction of FMRL considering that further improvements of the LULUCF sector calculation are planned for this period.	2014	Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection Ministry of agriculture		NE

Table 3 HRV_BR2_v1.0

Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects

Name of mitigation action [a]	*Sector(s) affected* [b]	*GHG(s) affected*	*Objective and/or activity affected*	*Type of instrument* [c]	*Status of implementation* [d]	*Brief description* [e]	*Start year of implementation*	*Implementing entity or entities*	*Estimate of mitigation impact (not cumulative, in kt CO_2 eq)*	
MSP-8: Development of Action plan for LULUCF sector*	Forestry/LULUCF	CO_2	Afforestation and reforestation Conservation of carbon in existing forests Enhancing production in existing forests Increasing the harvested wood products pool Prevention of deforestation Enhanced forest management Substitution of GHG-intensive feedstocks and materials with harvested wood products Strengthening protection against natural disturbances Prevention of drainage or rewetting of wetlands Restoration of degraded lands	Regulatory	Implemented	According to the Decision 529/2013/EU , as a member of the European Union, Croatia is obliged to prepare and submit information from the forestry sector to the Commission in accordance with Article 10 of Decision 529/2013/EU. The plan was drafted and submitted to the EC on January 9th 2015, and will form an integral part of the national strategy for low carbon development. As part of the action plan defined are measures for maintaining/reducing emissions and maintaining/increasing sinks of greenhouse gases that occur as a result of implementation of activities of forest management, cropsland management, grazing land management, and implementation of afforestation and deforestation. The basis for the preparation of the aforementioned document was the draft of Rural Development Programme of the Republic of Croatia for the period 2014-2020 (the document is in the process of harmonization with the European Commission) to define the measures in the forestry sector as well as to define the measures associated with agricultural land use categories. During the document preparation, used were data and information available in the National Inventory Report on Greenhouse Gas Emissions for the Republic of Croatia (NIR 2014), as well as the data and information available in a number of different strategic documents, national regulations (e.g. Ordinance on cross-compliance OG 27/14) and the European Commission Guidance , which was created in order to assist Member States in fulfilling the obligations defined under Article 10 of the Decision 529/2013/EU. In order to address future activities within the low-carbon development strategy it should be noted that the Air Protection Act (OG 130/11, 47/14) stipulates the obligation of adopting the Low-Carbon Development Strategy of the Republic of Croatia, which ensures a long-term economic and social development towards a low-GHG emission society. Low-Carbon Development Strategy defines the guidelines for long term actions by defining objectives in accordance with article 4, paragraph 1 of the	2014	Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection Ministry of agriculture		NE

Table 3 HRV_BR2_v1.0

Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects

Name of mitigation action [a]	*Sector(s) affected* [b]	*GHG(s) affected*	*Objective and/or activity affected*	*Type of instrument* [c]	*Status of implementation* [d]	*Brief description* [e]	*Start year of implementation*	*Implementing entity or entities*	*Estimate of mitigation impact (not cumulative, in kt CO_2 eq)*	
MSP-18: CO2 emission tax*	Energy, Cross-cutting, Industry/industrial processes	CO_2	Framework policy Efficiency improvement in industrial end-use sectors Installation of abatement technologies	Fiscal	Implemented	The Regulation on Unit Charges, Corrective Coefficients and Detailed Criteria and Benchmarks for Determination of the Charge for Emissions into Environment of Carbon Dioxide (OG 73/07, 48/09) stipulates the obligation to pay charges on CO2 emission for all stationary sources emitting more than 30 tonnes of CO2 per year. Fee payers who invest in energy efficiency, renewable energy and other measures to reduce emissions of CO2 and other greenhouse gas emissions are charged by lower fee. The Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund is authorized for accounting and collecting charges. The Law on Amendments to the Law on Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund (OG 142/12) stipulates that from 1 January 2013 legal or natural persons who own or use a single source of CO2 emissions, for which permits for greenhouse gas emissions have been obtained, do not have to pay fee. This means that from 2013 onwards measures apply only to sources that are not covered by the ETS. The amount of compensation paid by the operators of installations excluded from the EU ETS is defined by the Decision on the amount of the unit charge on greenhouse gas emissions for operators of installations excluded from emissions trading system for 2013 (OG 105/14).	2013	Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection Environmental protection and energy efficiency fund		NE
MSP-19: Establishment of the Committee for cross-sectoral coordination of policies and measures for mitigation and adaptation to climate change*	Cross-cutting	CH_4, CO_2, HFCs, N_2O, PFCs, SF_6	Multi-sectoral policy	Regulatory	Implemented	In accordance with the Air Protection Act (OG 130/11, 47/14), for monitoring and evaluation of the implementation and planning of policies and measures for mitigation and adaptation to climate change in the Republic of Croatia, the Commission for inter-sectoral coordination of policies and measures for mitigation and adaptation to climate change (OG 114/14) was established. The committee members include representatives of relevant government bodies and other relevant organizations, agencies and non-governmental organizations. The Committee members, activities and functioning of the Commission is determined by the Croatian Government on the proposal of the ministry responsible for environmental protection.	2014	Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection, competent ministries		NE

Table 3 HRV_BR2_v1.0

Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects

Name of mitigation action [a]	*Sector(s) affected* [b]	*GHG(s) affected*	*Objective and/or activity affected*	*Type of instrument* [c]	*Status of implementation* [d]	*Brief description* [e]	*Start year of implementation*	*Implementing entity or entities*	*Estimate of mitigation impact (not cumulative, in kt CO_2 eq)*	
MSP-17: Establishment of monitoring, reporting and verification of greenhouse gas emissions in the lifetime of liquid fuels*	Cross-cutting, Transport	CO_2	Efficiency improvements of vehicles Framework policy	Regulatory	Implemented	In accordance with the Air Protection Act (OG 130/11, 47/14), supplier that places the fuel on domestic market shall monitor greenhouse gas emissions per energy unit in the life of the fuel. Suppliers have to draw up a report that has to be verified and submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency. Regulation on the quality of liquid petroleum fuels (OG 113/13, 76/14) defines limit values for components and quality characteristics of liquid petroleum fuels, the method of determining and monitoring the quality of liquid petroleum fuels, method of conformity, the conditions for the operation of laboratories for sampling and laboratory analysis of quality liquid petroleum fuels, product labeling and the method and deadline for preparation and submission of reports on the quality of liquid petroleum fuels to the Environmental Protection Agency.	2012	Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection Ministry of economy Croatian Environment Agency		NE
MSP-20: Intensifying the use of innovative information and communication technologies (ICT) to reduce greenhouse gas emissions*	Cross-cutting	CH_4, CO_2, HFCs, N_2O, PFCs, SF_6	Framework policy	Information	Adopted	Innovative information and communication technologies have an increasingly important role in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and increasing energy efficiency. Intensifying their use in public administration, services and manufacturing processes, will boost productivity and work efficiency and at the same time will reduce energy consumption and consequent greenhouse gas emissions. The measure is expected to intensify the use of innovative ICT and monitoring of actual energy savings and reductions of greenhouse gas emissions. Among others, examples of the implementation of this measure are: - System for the Measurement and Verification of Energy Savings (SMIV, 2014), which will monitor the energy savings and resultant reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, was presented by the Ministry of Economy, - Information System for Energy Management (ISGE), which is supported and established by the UNDP, GEF, the Fund and the Croatian Government is used for public buildings and is administered by the Agency for Transactions and Mediation in Immovable Properties (APN).	2011	Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection Croatian Environment Agency		NE

Table 3 HRV_BR2_v1.0

Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects

Name of mitigation action [a]	*Sector(s) affected* [b]	*GHG(s) affected*	*Objective and/or activity affected*	*Type of instrument* [c]	*Status of implementation* [d]	*Brief description* [e]	*Start year of implementation*	*Implementing entity or entities*	*Estimate of mitigation impact (not cumulative, in kt CO_2 eq)*	
Waste - group*	Waste management/waste	CH_4	Demand management / reduction Enhanced recycling Reduced landfilling	Regulatory|Economic|Education	Implemented	This group of measures includes measures: MSP-9: Prevention of and reducing the amount of municipal waste MSP-10 Increasing the amount of separately collected and recycled municipal waste MSP-13: Reducing the amount of landfilled biodegradable municipal waste The mitigation potential of abovementioned measures is included in this group of measures.	2005/2016	Units of regional and local self-government		464
Energy efficiency measures in WEM scenario*	Energy, Transport	CH_4, CO_2, N_2O	Efficiency improvements of buildings Efficiency improvement in services/ tertiary sector Efficiency improvement of appliances Efficiency improvement in industrial end-use sectors Demand management/reduction Increase in renewable energy Switch to less carbon-intensive fuels Improved behaviour Low carbon fuels/electric cars Efficiency improvement in the energy and transformation sector Modal shift to public transport or non-motorized transport Demand management/reduction Efficiency improvements of vehicles	Economic|Regulatory|Information|Fiscal|Education|Other (Planning)	Implemented	This group of measures include effects of measures: MEN-1 Promotion of energy efficiency in households and services through project activities, MEN-2 Energy audits in industry, MEN-3 Measurement and informative calculation of energy consumption, MEN-5 Labelling the energy efficiency of household appliances, MEN-6 Eco-design of energy-using products, MEN-12 Promotion of the use of renewable energy sources and energy efficiency by HBOR-a (Croatian Bank for Reconstruction and Development), MEN-13 Promotion of the use of renewable energy sources and energy efficiency by FZOEU (The Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund) resources, MEN-14 Energy efficiency projects with implementation through energy services, MTR-2: Providing information to consumers on fuel economy and CO2 emission of new passenger cars, MTR-3: Implementation of the pilot project and establishment of training system for drivers of road vehicles for eco-driving, MTR-5: Modification of the system for special fee payment for the environment for motor vehicles, MTR-6: Financial incentives for the purchase of hybrid and electric vehicles, In WEM scenario the measures to support the energy efficiency until 2020 are included in accordance with The Third National Action Plan for Energy Efficiency in Croatia. In WAM scenario it assumed that the measures will be continued after 2020 in the same dynamics with the addition of Energy efficiency obligation schemes in the period 2016-2020.	2004/2007/2010/2009/2010/2011/2013/2014	Ministry of Economy Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection Distributing companies Environmental protection and energy efficiency fund ESCO companies Ministry of Interior Croatian Bank for Reconstruction and Development Units of regional and local self-government		1229

Table 3 HRV_BR2_v1.0

Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects

Name of mitigation action [a]	*Sector(s) affected* [b]	*GHG(s) affected*	*Objective and/or activity affected*	*Type of instrument* [c]	*Status of implementation* [d]	*Brief description* [e]	*Start year of implementation*	*Implementing entity or entities*	*Estimate of mitigation impact (not cumulative, in kt CO_2 eq)*	
Renewable energy in WEM scenario*	Energy, Waste management/waste, Transport	CH_4, CO_2, N_2O	Increase in renewable energy Switch to less carbon-intensive fuels Enhanced CH4 collection and use Waste incineration with energy use Efficiency improvements of buildings Efficiency improvement of appliances Efficiency improvement in services/ tertiary sector Efficiency improvement in industrial end-use sectors Demand management/reduction Improved behaviour Low carbon fuels/electric cars	Economic|Regulatory|Fiscal	Implemented	Incorporates estimated mitigation potential of measures to support renewable energy sources in WEM scenario: MEN-7 Supporting the use of renewable energy sources in electricity generation, MEN-9 Usage of biodegradable fraction of municipal waste in public electricity and heating plants, MEN-12 Promotion of the use of renewable energy sources and energy efficiency by HBOR-a (Croatian Bank for Reconstruction and Development), MEN-13 Promotion of the use of renewable energy sources and energy efficiency by FZOEU (The Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund) resources, MTR-4: Promotion of production and use of biofuels in transport MSP-15: Use of biogas for electricity and heat generation In WEM scenario the measures to support RES until 2020 are included in accordance with The National Action Plan for RES until 2020. In WAM scenario it assumed that the measures will be continued after 2020 in accordance with the goals set in Green Book of Energy Development Strategy for Croatia.	2004/2007/2010/2012	Ministry of Economy Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection Environmental protection and energy efficiency fund Ministry of Economy		4325

Table 3 HRV_BR2_v1.0

Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects

Name of mitigation action [a]	*Sector(s) affected* [b]	*GHG(s) affected*	*Objective and/or activity affected*	*Type of instrument* [c]	*Status of implementation* [d]	*Brief description* [e]	*Start year of implementation*	*Implementing entity or entities*	*Estimate of mitigation impact (not cumulative, in kt CO_2 eq)*	
Energy efficiency measures in WAM scenario	Energy, Transport	CH_4, CO_2, N_2O	Efficiency improvements of buildings Efficiency improvement in services/ tertiary sector Efficiency improvement of appliances Efficiency improvement in industrial end-use sectors Demand management/reduction Increase in renewable energy Switch to less carbon-intensive fuels Improved behaviour Low carbon fuels/electric cars Efficiency improvement in the energy and transformation sector Modal shift to public transport or non-motorized transport Demand management/reduction Efficiency improvements of vehicles	Economic|Regulatory|Information|Education|Fiscal|Other (Planning)	Implemented	This group of measures include effects of measures: MEN-1 Promotion of energy efficiency in households and services through project activities, MEN-2 Energy audits in industry, MEN-3 Measurement and informative calculation of energy consumption, MEN-5 Labelling the energy efficiency of household appliances, MEN-6 Eco-design of energy-using products, MEN-12 Promotion of the use of renewable energy sources and energy efficiency by HBOR-a (Croatian Bank for Reconstruction and Development), MEN-13 Promotion of the use of renewable energy sources and energy efficiency by FZOEU (The Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund) resources, MEN-14 Energy efficiency projects with implementation through energy services, MTR-2: Providing information to consumers on fuel economy and CO2 emission of new passenger cars, MTR-3: Implementation of the pilot project and establishment of training system for drivers of road vehicles for eco-driving, MTR-5: Modification of the system for special fee payment for the environment for motor vehicles, MTR-6: Financial incentives for the purchase of hybrid and electric vehicles, MTR-8: Development of sustainable transport systems in urban areas. In WEM scenario the measures to support the energy efficiency until 2020 are included in accordance with The Third National Action Plan for Energy Efficiency in Croatia. In WAM scenario it assumed that the measures will be continued after 2020 in the same dynamics with the addition of Energy efficiency obligation schemes in the period 2016-2020.	2004/2007/2010/2011/2014/2017	Ministry of Economy Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning Distributing companies Environmental protection and energy efficiency fund ESCO companies Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection Ministry of Interior Croatian Bank for Reconstruction and Development Units of regional and local self-government		2553

Table 3 HRV_BR2_v1.0

Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects

Name of mitigation action [a]	*Sector(s) affected* [b]	*GHG(s) affected*	*Objective and/or activity affected*	*Type of instrument* [c]	*Status of implementation* [d]	*Brief description* [e]	*Start year of implementation*	*Implementing entity or entities*	*Estimate of mitigation impact (not cumulative, in kt CO_2 eq)*	
Renewable energy measures in WAM scenario	Energy, Waste management/waste, Transport		Increase in renewable energy Switch to less carbon-intensive fuels Enhanced CH4 collection and use Waste incineration with energy use Efficiency improvements of buildings Efficiency improvement of appliances Efficiency improvement in services/ tertiary sector Efficiency improvement in industrial end-use sectors Demand management/reduction Improved behaviour Low carbon fuels/electric cars	Economic|Regulatory|Fiscal	Planned	Incorporates estimated mitigation potential of measures to support renewable energy sources in WAM scenario: MEN-7 Supporting the use of renewable energy sources in electricity generation, MEN-9 Usage of biodegradable fraction of municipal waste in public electricity and heating plants, MEN-12 Promotion of the use of renewable energy sources and energy efficiency by HBOR-a (Croatian Bank for Reconstruction and Development), MEN-13 Promotion of the use of renewable energy sources and energy efficiency by FZOEU (The Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund) resources, MTR-4: Promotion of production and use of biofuels in transport MSP-15: Use of biogas for electricity and heat generation, MSP-16: Thermal treatment of municipal waste and sludge from wastewater treatment plants. Effects of the measures are integrated in the Energy model and the results are compared with WEM scenario. The diference is the mitigation potential. The start of the effects is after 2020. In WEM scenario the measures to support RES until 2020 are included in accordance with The National Action Plan for RES until 2020. In WAM scenario it assumed that the measures will be continued after 2020 in accordance with the goals set in Green Book of Energy Development Strategy for Croatia.	2021	Ministry of Economy Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection Environmental protection and energy efficiency fund Ministry of Economy		0

Note : The two final columns specify the year identified by the Party for estimating impacts (based on the status of the measure and whether an ex post or ex ante estimation is available).

Abbreviations : GHG = greenhouse gas; LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

[a] Parties should use an asterisk (*) to indicate that a mitigation action is included in the 'with measures' projection.

[b] To the extent possible, the following sectors should be used: energy, transport, industry/industrial processes, agriculture, forestry/LULUCF, waste management/waste, other sectors, cross-cutting, as appropriate.

[c] To the extent possible, the following types of instrument should be used: economic, fiscal, voluntary agreement, regulatory, information, education, research, other.

[d] To the extent possible, the following descriptive terms should be used to report on the status of implementation: implemented, adopted, planned.

[e] Additional information may be provided on the cost of the mitigation actions and the relevant timescale.

[f] Optional year or years deemed relevant by the Party.

Custom Footnotes

Table 4 HRV_BR2_v1.0

Reporting on progress[a, b]

	Total emissions excluding LULUCF	*Contribution from LULUCF* [d]	*Quantity of units from market based mechanisms under the Convention*		*Quantity of units from other market based mechanisms*	
Year [c]	*(kt CO_2 eq)*	*(kt CO_2 eq)*	*(number of units)*	*(kt CO_2 eq)*	*(number of units)*	*(kt CO_2 eq)*
(1990)	35,115.98					
2010	28,326.05					
2011	27,719.29					
2012	25,505.09					
2013	24,492.78					
2014						

Abbreviation : GHG = greenhouse gas, LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

[a] Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudge the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

[b] For the base year, information reported on the emission reduction target shall include the following: (a) total GHG emissions, excluding emissions and removals from the LULUCF sector; (b) emissions and/or removals from the LULUCF sector based on the accounting approach applied taking into consideration any relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties and the activities and/or land that will be accounted for; (c) total GHG emissions, including emissions and removals from the LULUCF sector. For each reported year, information reported on progress made towards the emission reduction targets shall include, in addition to the information noted in paragraphs 9(a–-c) of the UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties, information on the use of units from market-based mechanisms.

[c] Parties may add additional rows for years other than those specified below.

[d] Information in this column should be consistent with the information reported in table 4(a)I or 4(a)II, as appropriate. The Parties for which all relevant information on the LULUCF contribution is reported in table 1 of this common tabular format can refer to table 1.

Custom Footnotes

Table 4(a)I HRV_BR2_v1.0

Progress in achieving the quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets – further information on mitigation actions relevant to the contribution of the land use, land-use change and forestry sector in 2013 [a,b]

	Net GHG emissions/removals from LULUCF categories [c]	*Base year/period or reference level value* [d]	*Contribution from LULUCF for reported year*	*Cumulative contribution from LULUCF* [e]	*Accounting approach* [f]
	(kt CO_2 eq)				
Total LULUCF					
A. Forest land					
1. Forest land remaining forest land					
2. Land converted to forest land					
3. Other [g]					
B. Cropland					
1. Cropland remaining cropland					
2. Land converted to cropland					
3. Other [g]					
C. Grassland					
1. Grassland remaining grassland					
2. Land converted to grassland					
3. Other [g]					
D. Wetlands					
1. Wetland remaining wetland					
2. Land converted to wetland					
3. Other [g]					
E. Settlements					
1. Settlements remaining settlements					
2. Land converted to settlements					
3. Other [g]					
F. Other land					
1. Other land remaining other land					
2. Land converted to other land					
3. Other [g]					
Harvested wood products					

Abbreviations: GHG = greenhouse gas, LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

[a] Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudge the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

[b] Parties that use the LULUCF approach that is based on table 1 do not need to complete this table, but should indicate the approach in table 2. Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 2011 and 2012, where 2014 is the reporting year.

[c] For each category, enter the net emissions or removals reported in the most recent inventory submission for the corresponding inventory year. If a category differs from that used for the reporting under the Convention or its Kyoto Protocol, explain in the biennial report how the value was derived.

[d] Enter one reference level or base year/period value for each category. Explain in the biennial report how these values have been calculated.

[e] If applicable to the accounting approach chosen. Explain in this biennial report to which years or period the cumulative contribution refers to.

[f] Label each accounting approach and indicate where additional information is provided within this biennial report explaining how it was implemented, including all relevant accounting parameters (i.e. natural disturbances, caps).

[g] Specify what was used for the category "other". Explain in this biennial report how each was defined and how it relates to the categories used for reporting under the Convention or its Kyoto Protocol.

Custom Footnotes

Numbers for LULUCF are not reported because this sector is not included under the Convention target

Table 4(a)I HRV_BR2_v1.0

Progress in achieving the quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets – further information on mitigation actions relevant to the contribution of the land use, land-use change and forestry sector in 2014 [a, b]

	Net GHG emissions/removals from LULUCF categories [c]	*Base year/period or reference level value* [d]	*Contribution from LULUCF for reported year*	*Cumulative contribution from LULUCF* [e]	*Accounting approach* [f]
	(kt CO_2 eq)				
Total LULUCF					
A. Forest land					
1. Forest land remaining forest land					
2. Land converted to forest land					
3. Other [g]					
B. Cropland					
1. Cropland remaining cropland					
2. Land converted to cropland					
3. Other [g]					
C. Grassland					
1. Grassland remaining grassland					
2. Land converted to grassland					
3. Other [g]					
D. Wetlands					
1. Wetland remaining wetland					
2. Land converted to wetland					
3. Other [g]					
E. Settlements					
1. Settlements remaining settlements					
2. Land converted to settlements					
3. Other [g]					
F. Other land					
1. Other land remaining other land					
2. Land converted to other land					
3. Other [g]					
Harvested wood products					

Abbreviations: GHG = greenhouse gas, LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

[a] Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudge the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

[b] Parties that use the LULUCF approach that is based on table 1 do not need to complete this table, but should indicate the approach in table 2. Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 2011 and 2012, where 2014 is the reporting year.

[c] For each category, enter the net emissions or removals reported in the most recent inventory submission for the corresponding inventory year. If a category differs from that used for the reporting under the Convention or its Kyoto Protocol, explain in the biennial report how the value was derived.

[d] Enter one reference level or base year/period value for each category. Explain in the biennial report how these values have been calculated.

[e] If applicable to the accounting approach chosen. Explain in this biennial report to which years or period the cumulative contribution refers to.

[f] Label each accounting approach and indicate where additional information is provided within this biennial report explaining how it was implemented, including all relevant accounting parameters (i.e. natural disturbances, caps).

[g] Specify what was used for the category “other”. Explain in this biennial report how each was defined and how it relates to the categories used for reporting under the Convention or its Kyoto Protocol.

Custom Footnotes

Numbers for LULUCF are not reported because this sector is not included under the Convention target

Table 4(b) HRV_BR2_v1.0

Reporting on progress[a, b, c]

Units of market based mechanisms			*Year*	
			2013	*2014*
Kyoto Protocol units[d]	*Kyoto Protocol units*	*(number of units)*		
		(kt CO_2 eq)		
	AAUs	*(number of units)*		
		(kt CO2 eq)		
	ERUs	*(number of units)*		
		(kt CO2 eq)		
	CERs	*(number of units)*		
		(kt CO2 eq)		
	tCERs	*(number of units)*		
		(kt CO2 eq)		
	lCERs	*(number of units)*		
		(kt CO2 eq)		
Other units[d,e]	*Units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention*	*(number of units)*		
		(kt CO_2 eq)		
	Units from other market-based mechanisms	*(number of units)*		
		(kt CO_2 eq)		
Total		*(number of units)*		
		(kt CO_2 eq)		

Abbreviations: AAUs = assigned amount units, CERs = certified emission reductions, ERUs = emission reduction units, lCERs = long-term certified emission reductions, tCERs = temporary certified emission reductions.
Note: 2011 is the latest reporting year.

[a] Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudge the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

[b] For each reported year, information reported on progress made towards the emission reduction target shall include, in addition to the information noted in paragraphs 9(a-c) of the reporting guidelines, on the use of units from market-based mechanisms.

[c] Parties may include this information, as appropriate and if relevant to their target.

[d] Units surrendered by that Party for that year that have not been previously surrendered by that or any other Party.

[e] Additional rows for each market-based mechanism should be added, if applicable.

Custom Footnotes

Use of CER and ERU cannotbe quantified at the time of reporting

Table 5 HRV_BR2_v1.0

Summary of key variables and assumptions used in the projections analysis[a]

Key underlying assumptions		*Historical*[b]								Projected		
Assumption	*Unit*	*1990*	*1995*	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2015	2020	2025	2030
Population	*thousands*	4,778.00	4,659.00	4,497.00	4,311.00	4,303.00	4,289.86	4,275.98	NE	4,198.88	4,145.28	4,087.04
GDP growth rate	%	NE	NE	3.80	4.20	-1.70	-0.30	-2.20	NE	1.90	1.90	1.70
International oil price	EUR/GJ	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	9.30	NE	13.70	13.80	14.40
International coal price	EUR/GJ	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	2.50	NE	3.50	3.70	3.70
International gas price	EUR/GJ	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	5.90	NE	9.50	9.10	10.00
Number of households	thousands	NE	1,518.00	1,477.00	1,494.00	1,515.00	1,519.00	1,519.00	NE	1,520.50	1,533.70	1,545.40
Population growth	%	NE	-0.50	-0.70	-0.83	-0.04	-0.31	-0.32	NE	-0.20	-0.30	-0.30
EU ETS carbon price	*EUR/EUA*	NA	NA	NA	NE	NE	NE	5.80	NE	10.00	14.00	35.00

[a] Parties should include key underlying assumptions as appropriate.

[b] Parties should include historical data used to develop the greenhouse gas projections reported.

Custom Footnotes

Population census is every 10 years, last was 2011. Numbers between are estimated as arithmetic mean

Table 6(a) HRV_BR2_v1.0

Information on updated greenhouse gas projections under a 'with measures' scenario[a]

	GHG emissions and removals[b]							GHG emission projections	
	(kt CO_2 eq)							($kt CO_2$ eq)	
	Base year (1990)	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013	2020	2030
Sector[d,e]									
Energy	20,870.56	20,870.56	14,439.01	15,213.53	17,372.08	15,056.95	12,373.02	19,148.05	22,105.62
Transport	4,032.07	4,032.07	3,419.16	4,525.56	5,581.55	5,978.36	5,749.69	5,474.89	6,402.95
Industry/industrial processes	4,852.60	4,852.60	2,572.87	3,291.57	3,776.88	3,591.27	2,812.59	2,522.97	2,895.73
Agriculture	4,766.50	4,766.50	3,486.55	3,208.67	3,088.88	2,526.14	2,317.95	3,355.40	3,704.46
Forestry/LULUCF	-5,536.67	-5,536.67	-8,431.47	-7,162.09	-6,996.63	-6,260.34	-5,125.18	-8,298.47	-8,426.85
Waste management/waste	594.24	594.24	673.47	799.76	909.89	1,173.33	1,239.53	1,245.03	981.08
Other (specify)									
Gas									
CO_2 emissions including net CO_2 from LULUCF	18,530.88	18,530.88	8,878.42	12,743.58	16,746.51	15,160.49	13,481.96	10,855.75	13,753.59
CO_2 emissions excluding net CO_2 from LULUCF	24,074.30	24,074.30	17,326.48	20,073.72	23,753.49	21,432.05	18,620.85	19,154.22	22,180.44
CH_4 emissions including CH_4 from LULUCF	6,954.12	6,954.12	4,959.49	4,456.44	4,156.24	4,038.47	3,582.93	3,934.92	4,068.37
CH_4 emissions excluding CH_4 from LULUCF	6,952.89	6,952.89	4,951.94	4,359.53	4,153.50	4,036.71	3,581.00	3,934.92	4,068.37
N_2O emissions including N_2O from LULUCF	2,843.63	2,843.63	2,253.28	2,466.14	2,430.75	2,313.81	1,718.35	2,602.82	2,809.09
N_2O emissions excluding N_2O from LULUCF	2,838.10	2,838.10	2,244.23	2,395.00	2,423.13	2,304.36	1,706.58	2,602.82	2,809.09
HFCs	NO	NO	57.28	199.21	386.12	543.95	577.71	569.10	616.76
PFCs	1,240.24	1,240.24	NO	NO	NO	0.03	0.06	NA	NA
SF_6	10.45	10.45	11.12	11.62	13.03	8.95	6.58	10.39	12.22
Other (specify)									
Total with LULUCF[f]	29,579.32	29,579.32	16,159.59	19,876.99	23,732.65	22,065.70	19,367.59	17,972.98	21,260.03
Total without LULUCF	35,115.98	35,115.98	24,591.05	27,039.08	30,729.27	28,326.05	24,492.78	26,271.45	29,686.88

Abbreviations : GHG = greenhouse gas, LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

[a] In accordance with the "Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part II: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on national communications", at a minimum Parties shall report a 'with measures' scenario, and may report 'without measures' and 'with additional measures' scenarios. If a Party chooses to report 'without measures' and/or 'with additional measures' scenarios they are to use tables 6(b) and/or 6(c), respectively. If a Party does not choose to report 'without measures' or 'with additional measures' scenarios then it should not include tables 6(b) or 6(c) in the biennial report.

Table 6(a) HRV_BR2_v1.0

Information on updated greenhouse gas projections under a 'with measures' scenario[a]

	GHG emissions and removals[b]							GHG emission projections	
	(kt CO_2 eq)							(kt CO_2 eq)	
	Base year (1990)	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013	2020	2030

[b] Emissions and removals reported in these columns should be as reported in the latest GHG inventory and consistent with the emissions and removals reported in the table on GHG emissions and trends provided in this biennial report. Where the sectoral breakdown differs from that reported in the GHG inventory Parties should explain in their biennial report how the inventory sectors relate to the sectors reported in this table.

[c] 20XX is the reporting due-date year (i.e. 2014 for the first biennial report).

[d] In accordance with paragraph 34 of the "Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part II: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on national communications", projections shall be presented on a sectoral basis, to the extent possible, using the same sectoral categories used in the policies and measures section. This table should follow, to the extent possible, the same sectoral categories as those listed in paragraph 17 of those guidelines, namely, to the extent appropriate, the following sectors should be considered: energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry and waste management.

[e] To the extent possible, the following sectors should be used: energy, transport, industry/industrial processes, agriculture, forestry/LULUCF, waste management/waste, other sectors (i.e. cross-cutting), as appropriate.

[f] Parties may choose to report total emissions with or without LULUCF, as appropriate.

Custom Footnotes

Totals values have been overwritten, updated values are marked with an asterisk(*) next to them. Please update the table accordingly to match the totals.

Table 6(b) HRV_BR2_v1.0

Information on updated greenhouse gas projections under a 'without measures' scenario[a]

	GHG emissions and removals[b]							GHG emission projections	
	(kt CO_2 eq)							(kt CO_2 eq)	
	Base year (1990)	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013	2020	2030
Sector[d,e]									
Energy	20,870.56	20,870.56	14,439.01	15,213.53	17,372.08	15,056.95	12,373.02	24,701.28	28,656.51
Transport	4,032.07	4,032.07	3,419.16	4,525.56	5,581.55	5,978.36	5,749.69	5,932.61	6,845.27
Industry/industrial processes	4,852.60	4,852.60	2,572.87	3,291.57	3,776.88	3,591.27	2,812.59	3,385.47	3,921.97
Agriculture	4,766.50	4,766.50	3,486.55	3,208.67	3,088.88	2,526.14	2,317.95	3,423.27	3,782.98
Forestry/LULUCF	-5,536.67	-5,536.67	-8,431.47	-7,162.09	-6,996.63	-6,260.34	-5,125.18	NE	NE
Waste management/waste	594.24	594.24	673.47	799.76	909.89	1,173.33	1,239.53	1,854.49	2,313.77
Other (specify)									
Gas									
CO_2 emissions including net CO_2 from LULUCF	18,530.88	18,530.88	8,878.42	12,743.58	16,746.51	15,160.49	13,481.96	NE	NE
CO_2 emissions excluding net CO_2 from LULUCF	24,074.30	24,074.30	17,326.48	20,073.72	23,753.49	21,432.05	18,620.85	24,443.93	28,432.30
CH_4 emissions including CH_4 from LULUCF	6,954.12	6,954.12	4,959.49	4,456.44	4,156.24	4,038.47	3,582.93	NE	NE
CH_4 emissions excluding CH_4 from LULUCF	6,952.89	6,952.89	4,951.94	4,359.53	4,153.50	4,036.71	3,581.00	5,044.81	5,984.59
N_2O emissions including N_2O from LULUCF	2,843.63	2,843.63	2,253.28	2,466.14	2,430.75	2,313.81	1,718.35	NE	NE
N_2O emissions excluding N_2O from LULUCF	2,838.10	2,838.10	2,244.23	2,395.00	2,423.13	2,304.36	1,706.58	3,296.28	3,629.36
HFCs	NO	NO	57.28	199.21	386.12	543.95	577.71	569.10	616.76
PFCs	1,240.24	1,240.24	NO	NO	NO	0.03	0.06	NA	NA
SF_6	10.45	10.45	11.12	11.62	13.03	8.95	6.58	10.39	12.22
Other (specify)									
Total with LULUCF[f]	29,579.32	29,579.32	16,159.59	19,876.99	23,732.65	22,065.70	19,367.59		
Total without LULUCF	35,115.98	35,115.98	24,591.05	27,039.08	30,729.27	28,326.05	24,492.78	33,364.51	38,675.23

Abbreviations: GHG = greenhouse gas, LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

[a] In accordance with the "Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part II: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on national communications", at a minimum Parties shall report a 'with measures' scenario, and may report 'without measures' and 'with additional measures' scenarios. If a Party chooses to report 'without measures' and/or 'with additional measures' scenarios they are to use tables 6(b) and/or 6(c), respectively. If a Party does not choose to report 'without measures' or 'with additional measures' scenarios then it should not include tables 6(b) or 6(c) in the biennial report.

Table 6(b) HRV_BR2_v1.0

Information on updated greenhouse gas projections under a 'without measures' scenario[a]

	GHG emissions and removals[b]							GHG emission projections	
	(kt CO_2 eq)							(kt CO_2 eq)	
	Base year (1990)	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013	2020	2030

[b] Emissions and removals reported in these columns should be as reported in the latest GHG inventory and consistent with the emissions and removals reported in the table on GHG emissions and trends provided in this biennial report. Where the sectoral breakdown differs from that reported in the GHG inventory Parties should explain in their biennial report how the inventory sectors relate to the sectors reported in this table.

[c] 20XX is the reporting due-date year (i.e. 2014 for the first biennial report).

[d] In accordance with paragraph 34 of the "Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part II: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on national communications", projections shall be presented on a sectoral basis, to the extent possible, using the same sectoral categories used in the policies and measures section. This table should follow, to the extent possible, the same sectoral categories as those listed in paragraph 17 of those guidelines, namely, to the extent appropriate, the following sectors should be considered: energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry and waste management.

[e] To the extent possible, the following sectors should be used: energy, transport, industry/industrial processes, agriculture, forestry/LULUCF, waste management/waste, other sectors (i.e. cross-cutting), as appropriate.

[f] Parties may choose to report total emissions with or without LULUCF, as appropriate.

Table 6(c) HRV_BR2_v1.0

Information on updated greenhouse gas projections under a 'with additional measures' scenario[a]

	GHG emissions and removals[b]							GHG emission projections	
	(kt CO_2 eq)							(kt CO_2 eq)	
	Base year (1990)	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013	2020	2030
Sector[d,e]									
Energy	20,870.56	20,870.56	14,439.01	15,213.53	17,372.08	15,056.95	12,373.02	16,595.10	16,887.84
Transport	4,032.07	4,032.07	3,419.16	4,525.56	5,581.55	5,978.36	5,749.69	5,145.48	5,878.82
Industry/industrial processes	4,852.60	4,852.60	2,572.87	3,291.57	3,776.88	3,591.27	2,812.59	2,522.97	2,895.73
Agriculture	4,766.50	4,766.50	3,486.55	3,208.67	3,088.88	2,526.14	2,317.95	3,355.40	3,704.46
Forestry/LULUCF	-5,536.67	-5,536.67	-8,431.47	-7,162.09	-6,996.63	-6,260.34	-5,125.18	NE	NE
Waste management/waste	594.24	594.24	673.47	799.76	909.89	1,173.33	1,239.53	1,245.03	981.08
Other (specify)									
Gas									
CO_2 emissions including net CO_2 from LULUCF	18,530.88	18,530.88	8,878.42	12,743.58	16,746.51	15,160.49	13,481.96	NE	NE
CO_2 emissions excluding net CO_2 from LULUCF	24,074.30	24,074.30	17,326.48	20,073.72	23,753.49	21,432.05	18,620.85	16,824.30	17,397.43
CH_4 emissions including CH_4 from LULUCF	6,954.12	6,954.12	4,959.49	4,456.44	4,156.24	4,038.47	3,582.93	NE	NE
CH_4 emissions excluding CH_4 from LULUCF	6,952.89	6,952.89	4,951.94	4,359.53	4,153.50	4,036.71	3,581.00	3,726.53	3,648.00
N_2O emissions including N_2O from LULUCF	2,843.63	2,843.63	2,253.28	2,466.14	2,430.75	2,313.81	1,718.35	NE	NE
N_2O emissions excluding N_2O from LULUCF	2,838.10	2,838.10	2,244.23	2,395.00	2,423.13	2,304.36	1,706.58	2,588.18	2,794.69
HFCs	NO	NO	57.28	199.21	386.12	543.95	577.71	569.10	616.76
PFCs	1,240.24	1,240.24	NO	NO	NO	0.03	0.06	NA	NA
SF_6	10.45	10.45	11.12	11.62	13.03	8.95	6.58	10.39	12.22
Other (specify)									
Total with LULUCF[f]	29,579.32	29,579.32	16,159.59	19,876.99	23,732.65	22,065.70	19,367.59		
Total without LULUCF	35,115.98	35,115.98	24,591.05	27,039.08	30,729.27	28,326.05	24,492.78	23,718.50	24,469.10

Abbreviations: GHG = greenhouse gas, LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

[a] In accordance with the "Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part II: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on national communications", at a minimum Parties shall report a 'with measures' scenario, and may report 'without measures' and 'with additional measures' scenarios. If a Party chooses to report 'without measures' and/or 'with additional measures' scenarios they are to use tables 6(b) and/or 6(c), respectively. If a Party does not choose to report 'without measures' or 'with additional measures' scenarios then it should not include tables 6(b) or 6(c) in the biennial report.

Table 6(c) HRV_BR2_v1.0

Information on updated greenhouse gas projections under a 'with additional measures' scenario[a]

	GHG emissions and removals[b]							GHG emission projections	
	(kt CO_2 eq)							(kt CO_2 eq)	
	Base year (1990)	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013	2020	2030

[b] Emissions and removals reported in these columns should be as reported in the latest GHG inventory and consistent with the emissions and removals reported in the table on GHG emissions and trends provided in this biennial report. Where the sectoral breakdown differs from that reported in the GHG inventory Parties should explain in their biennial report how the inventory sectors relate to the sectors reported in this table.

[c] 20XX is the reporting due-date year (i.e. 2014 for the first biennial report).

[d] In accordance with paragraph 34 of the "Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part II: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on national communications", projections shall be presented on a sectoral basis, to the extent possible, using the same sectoral categories used in the policies and measures section. This table should follow, to the extent possible, the same sectoral categories as those listed in paragraph 17 of those guidelines, namely, to the extent appropriate, the following sectors should be considered: energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry and waste management.

[e] To the extent possible, the following sectors should be used: energy, transport, industry/industrial processes, agriculture, forestry/LULUCF, waste management/waste, other sectors (i.e. cross-cutting), as appropriate.

[f] Parties may choose to report total emissions with or without LULUCF, as appropriate.

Table 7 HRV_BR2_v1.0

Provision of public financial support: summary information in 2013[a]

Allocation channels	*Year*									
	European euro - EUR					*USD*[b]				
	Core/ general[c]	*Climate-specific*[d]				*Core/ general*[c]	*Climate-specific*[d]			
		Mitigation	*Adaptation*	*Cross-cutting*[e]	*Other*[f]		*Mitigation*	*Adaptation*	*Cross-cutting*[e]	*Other*[f]
Total contributions through multilateral channels:	30,260.00				NO	NO, NE				NO
Multilateral climate change funds[g]	NO				NO	NO				NO
Other multilateral climate change funds[h]										
Multilateral financial institutions, including regional development banks	NO				NO	NO				NO
Specialized United Nations bodies	30,260.00					NE				
Total contributions through bilateral, regional and other channels	NO			1,796.59		NO			NE	
Total	30,260.00			1,796.59	NO	NO, NE			NE	NO

Abbreviation: USD = United States dollars.

[a] Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 2011 and 2012, where 2014 is the reporting year.

[b] Parties should provide an explanation on methodology used for currency exchange for the information provided in table 7, 7(a) and 7(b) in the box below.

[c] This refers to support to multilateral institutions that Parties cannot specify as climate-specific.

[d] Parties should explain in their biennial reports how they define funds as being climate-specific.

[e] This refers to funding for activities which are cross-cutting across mitigation and adaptation.

[f] Please specify.

[g] Multilateral climate change funds listed in paragraph 17(a) of the "UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties" in decision 2/CP.17.

[h] Other multilateral climate change funds as referred in paragraph 17(b) of the "UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties" in decision 2/CP.17.

Custom Footnotes

Each Party shall provide an indication of what new and additional financial resources they have provided, and clarify how they have determined that such resources are new and additional. Please provide this information in relation to table 7(a) and table 7(b).
Documentation Box:

Table 7 HRV_BR2_v1.0

Provision of public financial support: summary information in 2014[a]

Allocation channels	*Year*									
	European euro - EUR					*USD*[b]				
	Core/ general[c]	*Climate-specific*[d]				*Core/ general*[c]	*Climate-specific*[d]			
		Mitigation	*Adaptation*	*Cross-cutting*[e]	*Other*[f]		*Mitigation*	*Adaptation*	*Cross-cutting*[e]	*Other*[f]
Total contributions through multilateral channels:	33,018.00				NO	NO, NE				NO
Multilateral climate change funds[g]	NO				NO	NO				NO
Other multilateral climate change funds[h]										
Multilateral financial institutions, including regional development banks	NO				NO	NO				NO
Specialized United Nations bodies	33,018.00					NE				
Total contributions through bilateral, regional and other channels	NO					NO				
Total	33,018.00				NO	NO, NE				NO

Abbreviation: USD = United States dollars.

[a] Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 2011 and 2012, where 2014 is the reporting year.

[b] Parties should provide an explanation on methodology used for currency exchange for the information provided in table 7, 7(a) and 7(b) in the box below.

[c] This refers to support to multilateral institutions that Parties cannot specify as climate-specific.

[d] Parties should explain in their biennial reports how they define funds as being climate-specific.

[e] This refers to funding for activities which are cross-cutting across mitigation and adaptation.

[f] Please specify.

[g] Multilateral climate change funds listed in paragraph 17(a) of the “UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties” in decision 2/CP.17.

[h] Other multilateral climate change funds as referred in paragraph 17(b) of the “UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties” in decision 2/CP.17.

Custom Footnotes

Each Party shall provide an indication of what new and additional financial resources they have provided, and clarify how they have determined that such resources are new and additional. Please provide this information in relation to table 7(a) and table 7(b).
Documentation Box:

Table 7(a) HRV_BR2_v1.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through multilateral channels in 2013[a]

Donor funding	*Total amount*				*Status*[b]	*Funding source*[f]	*Financial instrument*[f]	*Type of support*[f,g]	*Sector*[c]
	Core/general[d]		*Climate-specific*[e]						
	European euro - EUR	*USD*	*European euro - EUR*	*USD*					
Total contributions through multilateral channels	30,260.00	NO, NE	NO	NO					
Multilateral climate change funds[g]	NO	NO	NO	NO					
1. Global Environment Facility	NO	NO	NO	NO					
2. Least Developed Countries Fund	NO	NO	NO	NO					
3. Special Climate Change Fund	NO	NO	NO	NO					
4. Adaptation Fund	NO	NO	NO	NO					
5. Green Climate Fund	NO	NO	NO	NO					
6. UNFCCC Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities	NO	NO	NO	NO					
7. Other multilateral climate change funds									
Multilateral financial institutions, including regional development banks	NO	NO	NO	NO					
1. World Bank	NO	NO	NO	NO					
2. International Finance Corporation	NO	NO	NO	NO					
3. African Development Bank	NO	NO	NO	NO					
4. Asian Development Bank	NO	NO	NO	NO					
5. European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	NO	NO	NO	NO					
6. Inter-American Development Bank	NO	NO	NO	NO					
7. Other									
Specialized United Nations bodies	30,260.00	NE							
1. United Nations Development Programme									
2. United Nations Environment Programme									
3. Other	30,260.00	NE							
membership fees	30,260.00	NE						Other ()	

Abbreviations: ODA = official development assistance, OOF = other official flows.

[a] Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 2011 and 2012, where 2014 is the reporting year.

[b] Parties should explain, in their biennial reports, the methodologies used to specify the funds as provided, committed and/or pledged. Parties will provide the information for as many status categories as appropriate in the following order of priority: provided, committed, pledged.

[c] Parties may select several applicable sectors. Parties may report sectoral distribution, as applicable, under “Other”.

[d] This refers to support to multilateral institutions that Parties cannot specify as climate-specific.

[e] Parties should explain in their biennial reports how they define funds as being climate-specific.

[f] Please specify.

[g] Cross-cutting type of support refers to funding for activities which are cross-cutting across mitigation and adaptation.

Custom Footnotes

Table 7(a) HRV_BR2_v1.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through multilateral channels in 2014[a]

Donor funding	*Total amount*				*Status*[b]	*Funding source*[f]	*Financial instrument*[f]	*Type of support*[f, g]	*Sector*[c]
	Core/general[d]		*Climate-specific*[e]						
	European euro - EUR	*USD*	*European euro - EUR*	*USD*					
Total contributions through multilateral channels	33,018.00	NO, NE	NO	NO					
Multilateral climate change funds[g]	NO	NO	NO	NO					
1. Global Environment Facility	NO	NO	NO	NO					
2. Least Developed Countries Fund	NO	NO	NO	NO					
3. Special Climate Change Fund	NO	NO	NO	NO					
4. Adaptation Fund	NO	NO	NO	NO					
5. Green Climate Fund	NO	NO	NO	NO					
6. UNFCCC Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities	NO	NO	NO	NO					
7. Other multilateral climate change funds									
Multilateral financial institutions, including regional development banks	NO	NO	NO	NO					
1. World Bank	NO	NO	NO	NO					
2. International Finance Corporation	NO	NO	NO	NO					
3. African Development Bank	NO	NO	NO	NO					
4. Asian Development Bank	NO	NO	NO	NO					
5. European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	NO	NO	NO	NO					
6. Inter-American Development Bank	NO	NO	NO	NO					
7. Other									
Specialized United Nations bodies	33,018.00	NE							
1. United Nations Development Programme									
2. United Nations Environment Programme									
3. Other	33,018.00	NE							
membership fees	33,018.00	NE						Other ()	

Abbreviations: ODA = official development assistance, OOF = other official flows.

[a] Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 2011 and 2012, where 2014 is the reporting year.

[b] Parties should explain, in their biennial reports, the methodologies used to specify the funds as provided, committed and/or pledged. Parties will provide the information for as many status categories as appropriate in the following order of priority: provided, committed, pledged.

[c] Parties may select several applicable sectors. Parties may report sectoral distribution, as applicable, under “Other”.

[d] This refers to support to multilateral institutions that Parties cannot specify as climate-specific.

[e] Parties should explain in their biennial reports how they define funds as being climate-specific.

[f] Please specify.

[g] Cross-cutting type of support refers to funding for activities which are cross-cutting across mitigation and adaptation.

Custom Footnotes

Table 7(b) HRV_BR2_v1.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2013[a]

Recipient country/ region/project/programme [b]	*Total amount*		*Status* [c]	*Funding source* [g]	*Financial instrument* [g]	*Type of support* [g, h]	*Sector* [d]	*Additional information* [e]
	Climate-specific [f]							
	European euro - EUR	*USD*						
Total contributions through bilateral, regional and other channels	1,796.59	NE						
Montenegro / Republic of Montenegro/ Support to Montenegrin institutions in strengthening administrative capacity in the EU accession process in the field of climate change	1,796.59	NE	Provided	ODA	Other ()	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	

Abbreviations: ODA = official development assistance, OOF = other official flows; USD = United States dollars.

[a] Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 2011 and 2012, where 2014 is the reporting year.

[b] Parties should report, to the extent possible, on details contained in this table.

[c] Parties should explain, in their biennial reports, the methodologies used to specify the funds as provided, committed and/or pledged. Parties will provide the information for as many status categories as appropriate in the following order of priority: provided, committed, pledged.

[d] Parties may select several applicable sectors. Parties may report sectoral distribution, as applicable, under "Other".

[e] Parties should report, as appropriate, on project details and the implementing agency.

[f] Parties should explain in their biennial reports how they define funds as being climate-specific.

[g] Please specify.

[h] Cross-cutting type of support refers to funding for activities which are cross-cutting across mitigation and adaptation.

Custom Footnotes

Table 7(b) HRV_BR2_v1.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2014[a]

Recipient country/ region/project/programme [b]	*Total amount*		*Status* [c]	*Funding source* [g]	*Financial instrument* [g]	*Type of support* [g, h]	*Sector* [d]	*Additional information* [e]
	Climate-specific [f]							
	European euro - EUR	*USD*						
Total contributions through bilateral, regional and other channels								

Abbreviations: ODA = official development assistance, OOF = other official flows; USD = United States dollars.

[a] Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 2011 and 2012, where 2014 is the reporting year.

[b] Parties should report, to the extent possible, on details contained in this table.

[c] Parties should explain, in their biennial reports, the methodologies used to specify the funds as provided, committed and/or pledged. Parties will provide the information for as many status categories as appropriate in the following order of priority: provided, committed, pledged.

[d] Parties may select several applicable sectors. Parties may report sectoral distribution, as applicable, under "Other".

[e] Parties should report, as appropriate, on project details and the implementing agency.

[f] Parties should explain in their biennial reports how they define funds as being climate-specific.

[g] Please specify.

[h] Cross-cutting type of support refers to funding for activities which are cross-cutting across mitigation and adaptation.

Custom Footnotes

Table 8 HRV_BR2_v1.0

Provision of technology development and transfer support[a,b]

Recipient country and/or region	*Targeted area*	*Measures and activities related to technology transfer*	*Sector* [c]	*Source of the funding for technology transfer*	*Activities undertaken by*	*Status*	*Additional information* [d]

[a] To be reported to the extent possible.

[b] The tables should include measures and activities since the last national communication or biennial report.

[c] Parties may report sectoral disaggregation, as appropriate.

[d] Additional information may include, for example, funding for technology development and transfer provided, a short description of the measure or activity and co-financing arrangements.

Custom Footnotes

Republic of Croatia did not provide technology development and transfer support

Table 9 HRV_BR2_v1.0

Provision of capacity-building support[a]

Recipient country/region	*Targeted area*	*Programme or project title*	*Description of programme or project* [b,c]

[a] To be reported to the extent possible.

[b] Each Party included in Annex II to the Convention shall provide information, to the extent possible, on how it has provided capacity-building support that responds to the existing and emerging capacity-building needs identified by Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention in the areas of mitigation, adaptation and technology development and transfer.

[c] Additional information may be provided on, for example, the measure or activity and co-financing arrangements.

Custom Footnotes

Republic of Croatia did not provide any capacity-building support