

Session SBI46 (2016)

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Multilateral assessment
Questions and answers Liechtenstein

[Question by](#) European Union at Tuesday, 28 February 2017

[Category:](#) Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

[Type:](#) Before 28 February

[Title:](#) Mitigation actions

In table 4-1 of its BR2, for most of the mitigation actions reported, Liechtenstein did not provide an estimation of mitigation impacts nor did it provide explanations as to why they were not estimated.

Could you provide some information on what steps are planned and/or already taken to allocate resources to reporting measures, including for estimating the reductions in GHG emissions in specific sectors and for specific PaMs and how the NDC preparation process has helped in identifying these priorities?

[Answer by](#) Liechtenstein, Wednesday, 19 April 2017

Table 4-1 provides an overview of policies in place which might have also some mitigation co-benefits. For many of the mentioned PaMs no target value is defined, therefore no mitigation impact can be estimated. Some PaMs have a mitigation side effect but their main focus is not mitigation.

The main tools to reduce national emissions in Liechtenstein are the CO₂-levy as well as the Energy strategy 2020. For the CO₂-levy the estimations are so far not possible. The Energy strategy was recently reviewed and some estimations were adjusted. For the next BR Liechtenstein might provide more detailed information on mitigation impacts of the Energy strategy 2020. There are no plans to allocate additional resources for reporting measures. During the NDC preparation process for some policies the future mitigation potential was explored. To that respect the technical development was also taken into account, especially within the transport sector, which may have a considerable impact in domestic reductions.

[Question by](#) China at Tuesday, 28 February 2017

[Category:](#) Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

[Type:](#) Before 28 February

[Title:](#) WAM scenarios

The emission levels projected for 2020 under WEM and WAM scenarios are 15.4% and 29.8% below the 1990 level, respectively. Could Liechtenstein identify the most effective additional measures contributing to the significant emission reduction in WAM scenario?

[Answer by](#) Liechtenstein, Wednesday, 19 April 2017

The assumptions for WAM origin from the scenario 3 described in Liechtenstein's Energy strategy 2020. Therefore, most of the reduction would be due to a higher level of domestic renewable energy production and a higher level of energy efficiency. One main aspect was the possibility for an ambition increase of the 2020 target. Liechtenstein did not choose to increase its ambition for the second commitment period. Most of the reductions would have occurred using market mechanisms.

Question by China at Tuesday, 28 February 2017

Category: Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 28 February

Title: emission target

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Answer by Liechtenstein, Wednesday, 19 April 2017

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Question by Thailand at Friday, 24 February 2017

Category: Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 28 February

Title: IPCC guideline

Did Liechtenstein apply the 2013 Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Wetlands (Wetlands Guidelines)?

[Answer by](#) Liechtenstein, Tuesday, 18 April 2017

As mentioned in Liechtenstein's NIR in chapter 6.7.1.1, only 2.3% of the total surface of Liechtenstein is wetlands. Land-use changes from and to wetlands are not very common and occur mainly from forest land to wetlands (e.g. in case of rivers with flood water). Wetlands consist of surface waters (CC41) and unproductive wet areas such as shore vegetation and fens (CC42). Both types of wetland are categorized as unmanaged. Liechtenstein did not apply the 2013 Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.

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