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## **Summary report on the multilateral assessment of Monaco at the forty-second session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation**

**Note by the secretariat**

### **I. Background**

1. The Conference of the Parties, by decision 1/CP.16, decided that developed country Parties should enhance the reporting in their national communications and submit biennial reports on their progress in achieving emission reductions. It also established a new process under the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) – the international assessment and review (IAR) of emissions and removals related to developed country Parties' quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets – that aims to promote the comparability of efforts among all developed country Parties. The first round of the IAR process is to be conducted during the period 2014–2015.

2. According to the modalities and procedures for IAR specified in annex II to decision 2/CP.17, the multilateral assessment (MA), being part of the IAR process, is to be conducted for each developed country Party at a working group session of the SBI, with the participation of all Parties. The aim of the MA is to assess each Party's progress in implementation towards the achievement of emission reductions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target.

3. The first MA of Monaco took place at a working group session during SBI 42, on 5 June 2015. Such a working group session is preceded by a three-month period of questions and answers; in the first month, any Party may submit written questions to the Party being assessed, which may respond to the questions within the remaining two months. Questions for Monaco had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by the following delegations: Brazil, China, European Union and Netherlands. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Monaco can be found on the IAR web page for Monaco.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> <<http://unfccc.int/8828.php>>.

## II. Proceedings

4. The working group session was chaired by the SBI Chair, Mr. Amena Yauvoli. Monaco was represented by Mr. Patrick Rolland, Department of the Environment.

5. Mr. Rolland made an opening presentation, summarizing Monaco's progress in the implementation of its emission reduction and removal commitments related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets. He explained the national circumstances of Monaco, which is a very small country and a net importer of energy. Energy is the main source of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in Monaco, contributing more than 90 per cent of its total emissions and originating in equal shares from waste incineration, buildings and transport. Since 2000 a gradual decrease in emissions has been observed, which led to emissions in 2012 being 13 per cent lower than the base year level, compared with its target of an 8 per cent emission reduction for the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol. The main policies and measures (PaMs) contributing to the emission decrease include: a cap on the annual waste capacity of the waste incineration plant; urban renewal; the banning of domestic fuel boilers in new buildings; and the clean mobility policy.

6. Regarding its mitigation targets under the Convention, Monaco is committed to reducing its emissions by 30 per cent by 2020 and by 80 per cent by 2050 compared with the 1990 level, and to achieving carbon neutrality by 2050. Land use, land-use change and forestry is not accounted for as it comprises only 0.04 per cent of Monaco's total annual emissions. In addition to its climate commitments, Monaco is also committed to increasing energy efficiency in buildings by 20 per cent, to achieving a 20 per cent share of renewable energy sources in its final energy production and to keeping electricity consumption stable by 2020. To achieve those targets, Monaco implemented its Energy and Climate Action Plan. According to its GHG emission projections, meeting its targets by 2020 will not be ensured by domestic emission reductions alone. Hence, Monaco is currently defining and implementing additional PaMs to achieve its 2020 and longer-term targets, including: the prevention of waste production and the renewal of the waste treatment facility; the promotion of clean vehicles, soft mobility and infrastructure for intra-urban logistics; and, in buildings, the gradual substitution of fossil fuels for renewable energy along with energy efficiency measures.

7. The opening presentation was followed by interventions and questions from the following delegations: Brazil, China, India, New Zealand, Republic of Korea and United Republic of Tanzania. The questions related to: PaMs to reduce emissions from transport; PaMs to increase the share of biofuels; subsidies for domestic households; measures to reduce electricity consumption, also targeting the import of electricity; emission trends in the most recent years; Monaco's participation in activities related to reducing emissions from international aviation; and how emission reduction efforts in Monaco are influenced by its dependency on international and cross-border cooperation. In response, Monaco provided further explanations. Details can be found in the webcast of this session on the IAR web page for Monaco.

8. In closing, the SBI Chair reminded Monaco that it can submit any other observations on its MA process within two months of the working group session, and that they will form part of its Party record for the MA. The SBI Chair thanked the delegation of Monaco, all the other delegations and the secretariat for this successful MA session.

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