

Highlights from Parties' Multilateral Assessment presentations during COP26 in Glasgow

5th and 6th November 2021

Croatia

- As an EU member state, Croatia has an emission reduction target for ESD sectors which is to limit emission growth to 11 per cent above the 2005 level by 2020. Croatia is likely to overachieve this target. Croatia is also on track to achieve its 2030 target for non-ETS sectors of 16.7 per cent below the 2005 level.
- **Croatia is focusing on reducing emissions from the transport sector, which increased by 65.6 per cent by 2019 compared to 1990. To support the transition to a zero-emission vehicle fleet, Croatia is investing 300 million Kuna from auctioning revenue towards infrastructure for alternative fuels and purchase incentives for zero emission vehicles.**
- Croatia is developing an Action Plan for the implementation of the carbon neutrality commitment adopted in its National Development Strategy in consultation with relevant stakeholders. The scenario underpinning the carbon neutrality strategy indicates that by 2030, emission reductions could be 45.7 per cent below 1990 levels.
- To find out more please go to: <https://unfccc.int/MA/Croatia>

Iceland

- Under the Convention, Iceland committed to contribute to the achievement of the joint EU target of reducing GHG emissions by 20 per cent below the 1990 level by 2020. Iceland is on track to achieve its share of the joint target with the assistance of market-based mechanisms.
- **Highlighting the importance of innovation and new technologies, Iceland presented on CarbFix, an Icelandic project working to advance carbon capture and mineralization, where CO₂ is dissolved in water and injected sub-surface where it chemically reacts to form solid minerals. A second project, involving direct air capture of CO₂, was also presented, where Climeworks collaborates with CarbFix to provide permanent storage technology.**
- Iceland also presented its updated (February 2021) NDC target under the Paris Agreement, which is to contribute to the EU's target of reducing GHG emissions by at least 55 per cent below the 1990 level by 2030. Iceland has also set a long-term goal to achieve climate neutrality by 2040 (at the latest) and a 'fossil-fuel free Iceland' by 2050.
- To find out more please go to: <https://unfccc.int/MA/Iceland>

Kazakhstan

- Kazakhstan made a commitment to reduce its GHG emissions by 15 per cent by 2020 below the 1990 level. Taking into account the 1.3 per cent decrease of emissions achieved in the period 1990–2018 and an expected 5.2 per cent decrease in 2020 according to 'with measures' projections, Kazakhstan may face challenges in achieving its 2020 target only by implementing domestic policies and measures.

- **The key overarching cross-sectoral policy implemented in Kazakhstan is the Emission Trading System that covers 225 facilities in energy and industrial processes sectors and is based on the benchmark allocation approach. This market-based instrument will continue to have an important role in implementation and achievement of Kazakhstan's NDC with the ambitious goal to increase the price of carbon from the current 1 USD to 51 USD per ton of CO₂ in the period 2021–2030.**
- Kazakhstan has adopted the long-term 2050 Strategy, which includes the objectives of transitioning to a low-carbon green economy, and most notably increasing the share of alternative and renewable sources in energy production to 50 per cent in 2050. Recently, Kazakhstan announced its plans to achieve carbon neutrality by 2060.
- To find out more please go to: <https://unfccc.int/MA/Kazakhstan>

Liechtenstein

- Liechtenstein's 2020 emission reduction target under the Convention is 20% below 1990 levels. Liechtenstein expects to achieve this target by using market-based mechanisms. For 2030 Liechtenstein has set a target of 40% below 1990 levels as well as a net-zero target for 2050.
- **Liechtenstein's main measures to reduce GHG emissions focus on the energy sector and include the CO₂-Act, participation in the EU Emissions Trading System and the Energy Efficiency Act.**
- In developing its Energy Strategy 2030, Liechtenstein has heavily built on its Energy Strategy 2020, further implementing and refining the existing mitigation measures for the sector, including the carbon-levy on fuels, subsidies for the installation of solar panels and for the renovation of buildings.
- To find out more please go to: <https://unfccc.int/MA/Liechtenstein>

Luxembourg

- Luxembourg is committed to contributing to the achievement of the joint EU quantified economy-wide emission reduction target of 20 per cent below the 1990 level by 2020. Luxembourg's emission reduction target for ESD sectors (i.e. non-ETS sectors) is 20 per cent below the 2005 level by 2020 – a target it expects to overachieve. Luxembourg is also making progress towards its 2030 target.
- **Given that the transport sector is Luxembourg's largest source of emissions, one measure of particular note is Luxembourg's "free public transit" measure, in effect as of March 2020.**
- As part of last year's Climate Law, Luxembourg has also set a unilateral national target of reducing its ESD emissions by 55 per cent below the 2005 level by 2030 and mapped out a trajectory toward this goal. Luxembourg also aims to reach climate neutrality by 2050 and is currently elaborating the main areas of focus and measures needed to meet this objective.
- To find out more please go to: <https://unfccc.int/MA/Luxembourg>

Monaco

- Under the Convention Monaco made a commitment to reduce its GHG emissions by 30 per cent by 2020 below the 1990 level. Monaco may face challenges in achieving its 2020 target without the use of flexible mechanisms, since its GHG emissions in 2019 have decreased by 19.6 below the 1990 level.
- Monaco's building sector represented 35 per cent of GHG emissions in 2019, which is the largest among the three main GHG emissions' drivers. **One of Monaco's main measures in this sector is banning the use of fuel oil for heating and sanitary hot water in new buildings. This measure has been implemented since 2003 and will be extended to existing buildings with built in fuel oil heating systems from 2022, when fuel oil energy will be substituted by connecting to heating and cooling network or by electricity generated from natural gas.**
- Monaco successfully submitted its updated NDC in December 2020, which indicates GHG emission reductions of 55 per cent from 1990 levels by 2030. The Party also plans to be carbon neutral by 2050.
- To find out more please go to: <https://unfccc.int/MA/Monaco>

Poland

- As an EU member state, Poland has an emission reduction target for ESD sectors (i.e. non-ETS sectors) to limit emission growth to 14 per cent above the 2005 level by 2020. Poland is likely to achieve this target, with projected level of emissions by 2020 from non-ETS sectors being 3.4 below the AEA for 2020.
- Poland presented the MyPower Priority Programme, in which grants were provided for the installation of micro photovoltaics (PV) units on residential buildings. Best results were achieved where the solar micro PV installations were combined with energy efficiency measures in the residential buildings, including heat pumps and individual charging stations for electric vehicles.
- In Poland, the EU energy transition leads to a number of social challenges, especially in the region of Silesia, a coal producing region. **Poland implemented just transition plans to provide adequate financial support for the transition to renewable energy, including the generation of new jobs and retraining of workers.** A further challenge are the higher energy prices for society. Poland foresees that additional measures will be required.
- To find out more please go to: <https://unfccc.int/MA/Poland>

Romania

- As an EU member state, Romania has an emission reduction target for ESD sectors (i.e. non-ETS sectors) to limit emission growth to 19 per cent above the 2005 level by 2020. Romania is likely to overachieve this target, with projected level of emissions by 2020 from non-ETS sectors being 18.5 below the annual emission allocation for 2020. Furthermore, Romania has a target to reduce GHG emissions from ESD sectors by 2.0 per cent below the 2005 level by 2030.

- Romania presented the Rabla plus programme, dedicated to the procurement of clean road transport vehicles (electric and electric hybrid), which provides financing for electric cars. Furthermore, Romania presented a program dedicated for the development of electric vehicle recharging infrastructure, including finance for economic operators who want to install recharging stations on highways, national and European roads.
- **Romania presented the Romanian National Resiliency and Recovery Plan which supports the economy recovery after COVID 19 pandemic in line with the EU climate ambition and includes the coal phase-out from power plants by 2032 and the increase of renewables electricity generation capacity to more than 30.7 % in 2030.**
- To find out more please go to: <https://unfccc.int/MA/Romania>

Slovenia

- Slovenia overachieved its target under the EU ESD. While the target allowed Slovenia to increase its emissions by 4 per cent above the 2005 level by 2020, the Party reduced its emissions by 10.8 per cent by 2017.
- Transport emissions increased by 113.5 per cent by 2018 compared to 1990 levels and is projected to account for 38 per cent of total emissions by 2030. Additional measures in this sector include making public transport more attractive, increasing the use of biofuels, electrification of vehicles and synthetic fuels for trucks.
- **Slovenia showcased its Climate Mirror, an annual publication aimed at tracking the implementation of measures to address climate change.**
- To find out more please go to: <https://unfccc.int/MA/Slovenia>

United Kingdom

- United Kingdom's emission reduction target for ESD sectors (i.e. non-ETS sectors) is 16 per cent below the 2005 level by 2020. United Kingdom is likely to achieve this target, with projected level of emissions by 2020 from non-ETS sectors being 12.8 below the annual emission allocation for 2020. The United Kingdom's NDC target under the Paris Agreement is to reduce GHG emissions by 68 per cent below the 1990 level by 2030. The United Kingdom has also set a long-term goal to reach net-zero emissions by 2050.
- United Kingdom presented on promoting the share of low-carbon fuels and renewable energy sources in energy supply, decarbonizing the transport sector, reducing waste generation and restoring peat. **The United Kingdom has seen a significant adoption of zero- and low-emission vehicles. As of July 2021, there are 175,000 zero-emission vehicles and 198,000 plug-in hybrid vehicles in the United Kingdom. The share of fossil fuels in energy supply has been steadily decreasing with coal-free energy generation increasing by 97 per cent in 1990–2019. The Nature for Climate fund for England aims to spend GBP 750 million for peatland restoration and wetlands creation and management.**
- The United Kingdom's Net-Zero Strategy sets out the its vision for a net-zero emissions future. The transition to net-zero will involve all sectors and provide high quality jobs for green growth, thus contributing towards the transition to a greener economy. Nearly one in five jobs in the United Kingdom is likely to be affected by the transition to a green economy.
- To find out more please go to: https://unfccc.int/MA/United_Kingdom