Session SB65 (2026)

Session starts: 09-08-2026

Facilitative, Multilateral Consideration of Progress

A compilation of questions to – and answers by – **Liechtenstein**
Exported on 13-10-2026 by the UNFCCC secretariat

Title: Question on emissions methodology

Question From Party: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Question raised on: 28.08.2026 CEST

Question Category: NDC target (e.g. conditions, assumptions, methodologies)

Question: Thank you, Liechtenstein, for the opportunity to comment on your 1st Biennial Transparency Report. Could Liechtenstein share how use of a fuel sold methodology to estimate road transport emissions has impacted national policymaking and tracking?

Answer:

Fuel consumption data are used to estimate greenhouse gas emissions from transport, together with a range of other indicators. Because Liechtenstein is a small country, fuel tourism—particularly involving neighbouring Austria—is currently attractive due to differences in fuel taxes, prices, and exchange rates. Analysis of fuel sold in Liechtenstein must therefore be supplemented with other indicators to support robust policy conclusions. Liechtenstein’s economy relies heavily on commuters, resulting in substantial traffic during peak hours. One of the main indicators is the number of vehicles, by type, recorded at key entry points into Liechtenstein. Efforts are also under way to improve the collection of vehicle mileage data. Addressing emission from rad transport is a clear priority of the Government of Liechtenstein and investments in public transport are significant.

Title: Use of Article 6.2, BTR pp.32-33

Question From Party: Republic of Korea

Question raised on: 09.09.2026 CEST

Question Category: Mitigation actions, policies and measures supporting NDC implementation

Question: We note that Liechtenstein is currently negotiating a bilateral agreement under Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement. How does Liechtenstein plan to make use of this international mitigation project?

Answer:

While Liechtenstein remains committed to achieving its climate target primarily through domestic emission reductions, it intends to count transferred mitigation outcomes towards its targets under the Paris Agreement. However, as stipulated in the Emissions Trading Act, domestic greenhouse gas reductions take priority, and only 15 percent of the required reductions may be achieved through international projects.

Title: Institutional arrangements for tracking progress

Question From Party: European Union

Question raised on: 09.09.2026 CEST

Question Category: Progress towards/achievement of the NDC

Question: The European Union notes that Section II.A.8 of Liechtenstein's BTR identifies the Office of Environment as responsible for Liechtenstein's national greenhouse gas (GHG) emission inventory. The BTR also explains that the Energy Office tracks key metrics and associated targets affecting emissions in the energy sector, which is identified as the largest contributor to national emissions. Could Liechtenstein provide further information on the institutions responsible for tracking progress in the different sectors covered by its NDC and explain how sectoral information is compiled and integrated into the overall assessment of progress towards the NDC?

Answer:

The table below identifies the key contributors within the Liechtenstein administration responsible for the various chapters. As the authority responsible for agriculture, forestry, and environmental protection, the Office of Environment is the principal data provider.

National Circumstances	Office of Statistics
Energy (PAM)	Office of Economic Affairs
Transport	Ministry of Infrastructure
Forestry	Office of Environment
Agriculture	Office of Environment
Waste (incl. wastewater)	Office of Environment
Support Provided	Office for Foreign Affairs
Vulnerability and Adaptation	Office of Environment

Data compilation is supported by a team of experts who also contribute to Switzerland's greenhouse gas inventory. For several sectors Liechtenstein applies Swiss methodologies to estimate greenhouse gas emissions, particularly in the agriculture, waste, and LULUCF sectors.

BTR projections draw on a broad range of indicators, particularly in the energy sector, and are also used to assess progress towards the NDC. In its second NDC submission, Liechtenstein chose the reduction in total emissions across all sectors, excluding LULUCF, as its primary progress indicator.

Progress towards the NDC target is reviewed annually through a careful assessment of the relevant indicators. This review is supported by two processes. First, the Office of Economic Affairs prepares a public energy report each year. Around 10 experts assess progress and agree on the projections. Second, as part of the BTR process, approximately 15 experts—including national experts and contractors engaged by the Party—jointly review progress and prepare projections every two years. The same team also contributes to the greenhouse gas inventory. Given the small size of Liechtenstein's administration, in-person meetings can be arranged easily, facilitating the rapid exchange of knowledge.