



Direction de l'Environnement

Multilateral Assessment

United Nations Framework Convention
on Climate Change

Dubai – 5 décembre 2023

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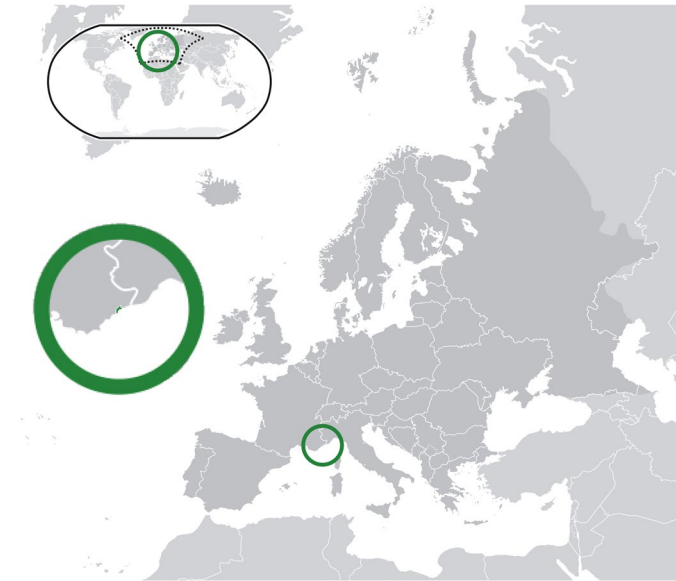
 **Gouvernement Princier**
PRINCIPAUTÉ DE MONACO

National Circumstances

- City state of 2,08 km²
- Population of around 39 050 inhabitants in 2022 (18 7745 inhabitants/km²)
- Economic center : 60 519 employees

80,3% of private sector employees live outside Monaco

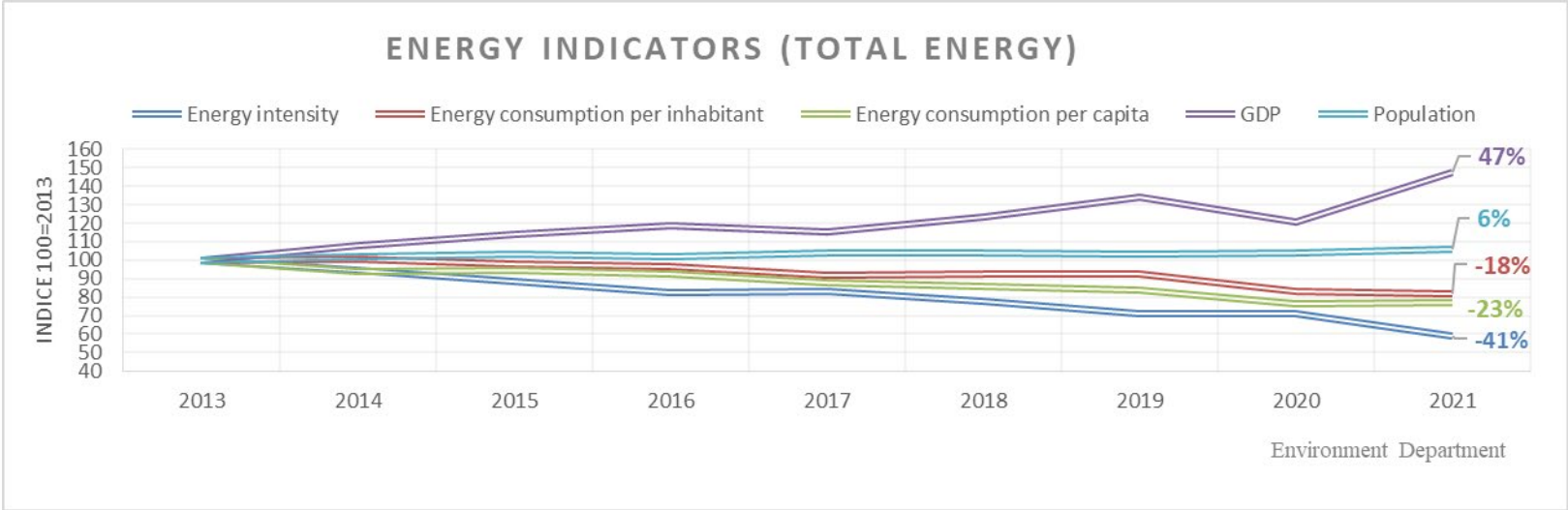
- 2021 GDP (value) was 7.27 Billions euros (+23%)
- Net importer of Energy
- No agriculture nor forest
- 44ha of green areas



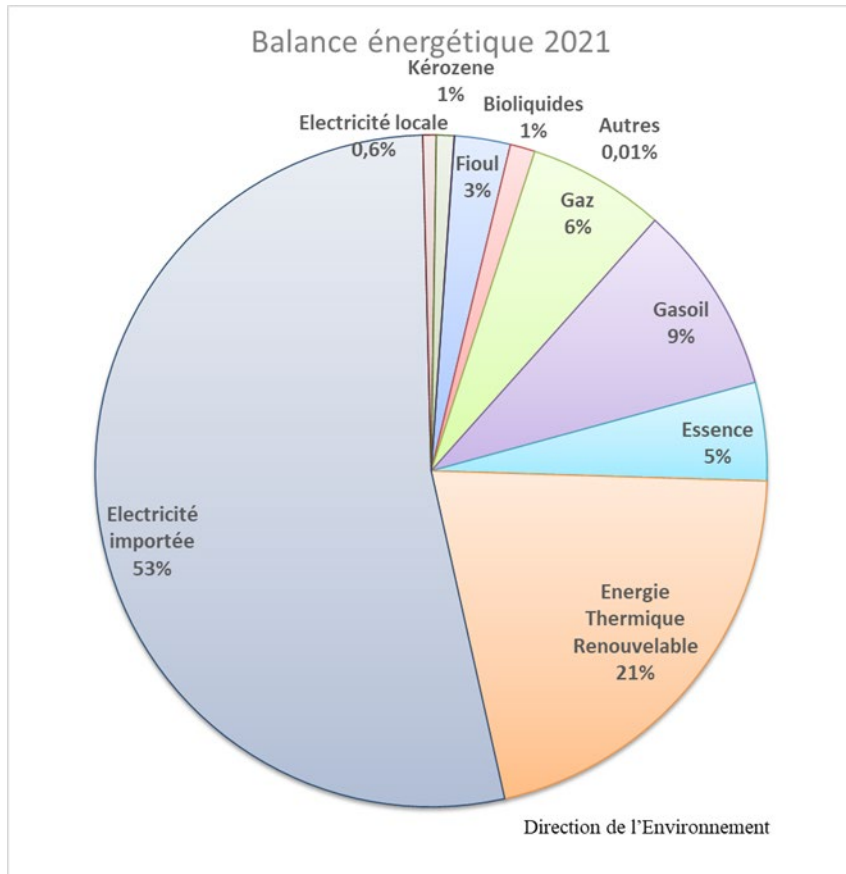
Energy indicators

Energy intensity, energy consumption per inhabitant and energy consumption per capita have been reduced by 41%, 23% and 18% respectively in 2021 (compared with 2013).

At the same time, GDP has increased by 47% and the population by 6%.



Energy Balance



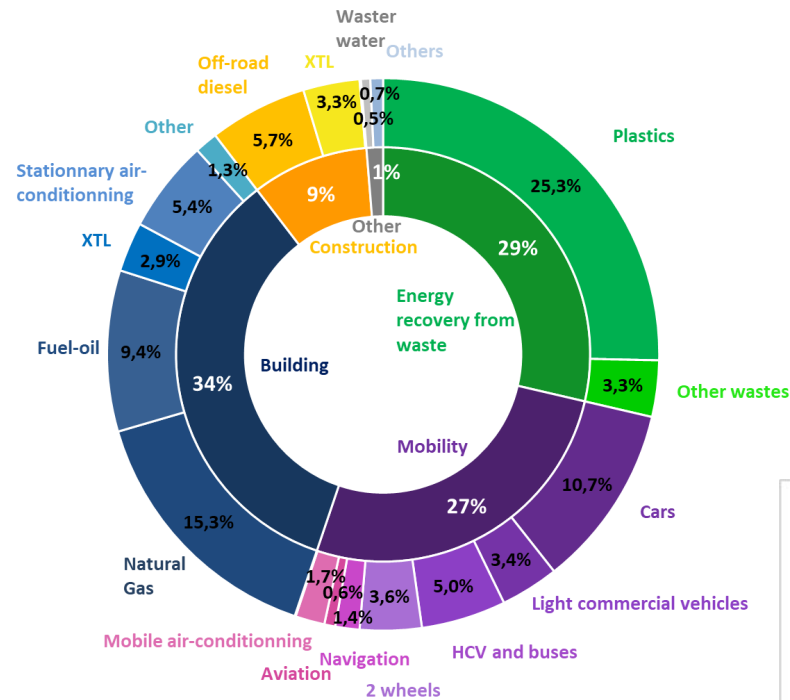
In 2021, more than half of the energy consumed in Monaco was imported electricity (53%).

Renewable energy produced locally accounts for 21.6% of consumption (heat pumps, heating networks, photovoltaics, electricity from the waste incineration plant).

63% of the energy consumed in Monaco is from renewable origins (local renewable energy + hydroelectricity + other renewable certified electricity).

Natural gas and fuel- oil account for 6% and 3% of energy consumption respectively.

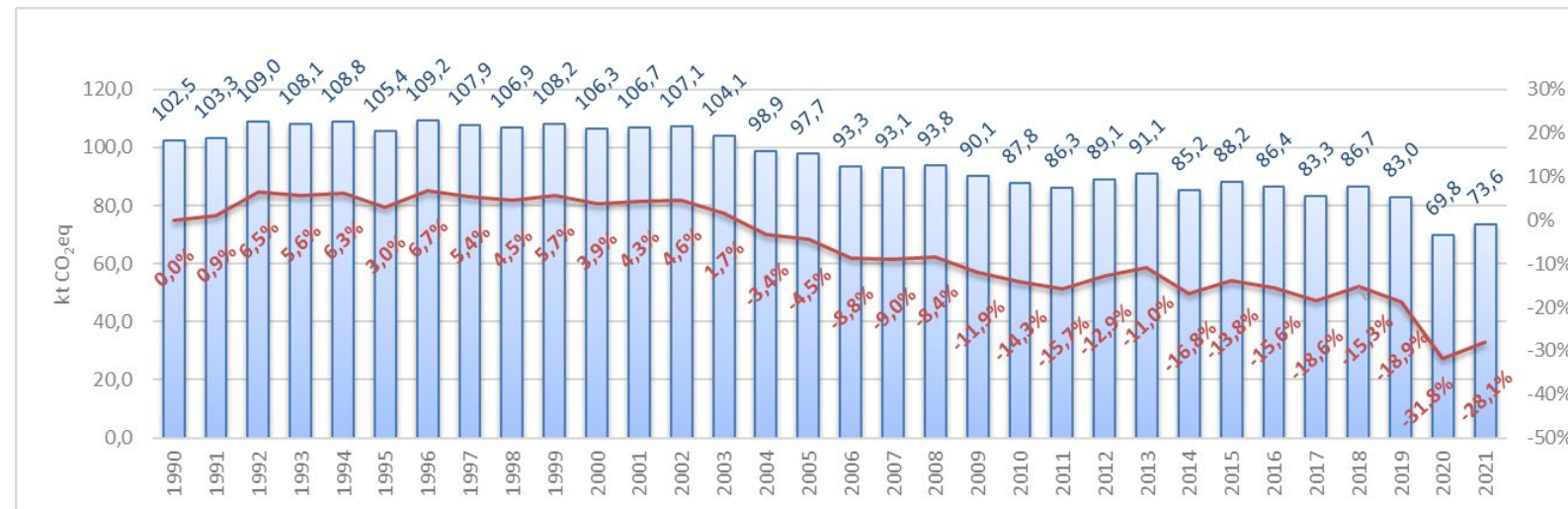
Evolution of overall GHG emissions



2021 GHG emissions by category
 Source: 2023 National Inventory Report - UNFCCC - Department of Environment

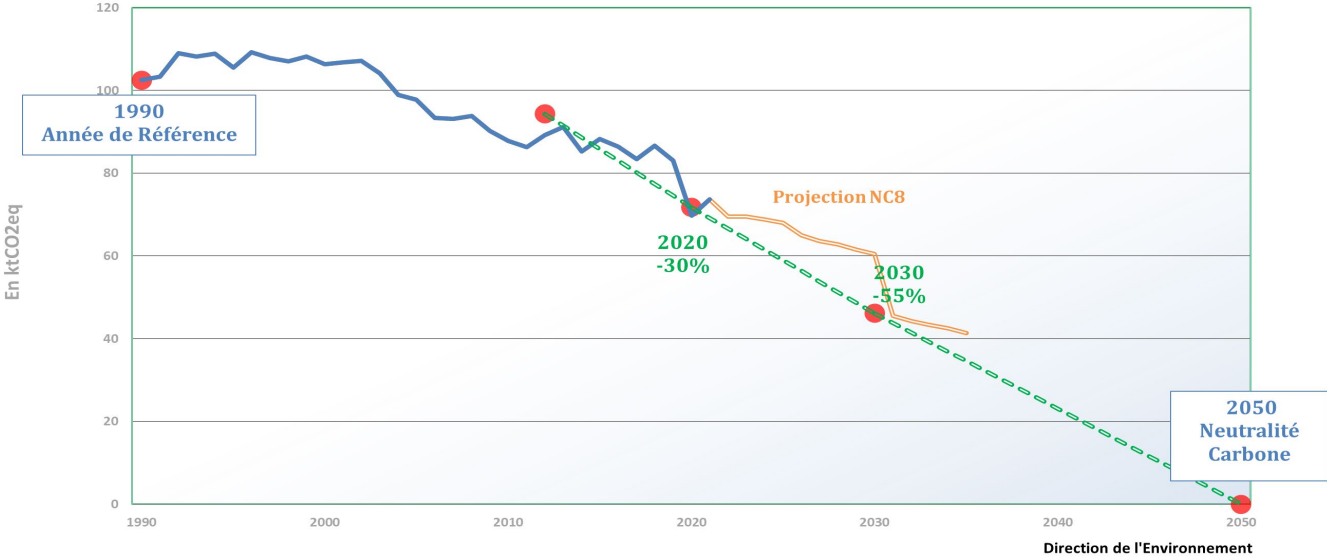
Monaco GHG emissions:

- 73,6 ktCO₂eq in 2021
- -28,1% compared to 1990



Emission reduction Targets

Objectifs de réduction des émissions de gaz à effet de serre



Targets to 2030 and to 2050 are adopted by Sovereign Ordinance No. 8.844 of 2020 december, 24th Updated National Determined Contribution submitted on 2020 december, 28th. The next NDC will be submitted by early 2025

The targets cover all sectors and all GHGs
Monaco could use units from market-based measure to achieve their objectives

Key Policies and Measures

General

- National Energy Transition Pact (commitment charter, support programmes,...)
→ 370 entities and 1800 individuals
- Committed Retailer and Restaurant Label



Waste

- Wastes regulations (General waste regulation, specific regulation on plastic bag and single use plastic utensils)
- → January 2024, ban of plastic containers for aliment
- Provision of returnable containers for meals
- Carbon offsetting of emissions due to the incineration of waste imported from France (approx. 7% of total GHG emissions)

Key Policies and Measures

Transport

- Clean mobility subsidies (electric / hybrids vehicles, electric bicycles)
→ represent 15% of the vehicles fleet in 2023
- Development of public transport infrastructures
(logistics hub, multipurpose commuter parking, specific lanes transportation)
- Free electric charging point
- Replacement of thermal buses by electrical buses
- Measures to encourage the use of bicycle and car sharing

Building

- Domestic fuel-oil ban in buildings for heating and hot water in 2022
- Large development of district heating-cooling networks based on sea thermal energy
→ -10% of GHG emission
- Obligation to achieve energy audit in every buildings
- Specific Environmental Certification for construction and renovation of buildings (Mediterranean Sustainable Building of Monaco)
- Green electricity for all the residential customers
- Financial aids for building renovation and for renewable energy production

Experience with the IAR Process

MA gives the opportunity to present concentrate information on challenges and progress implementing measures to reduce GHG emissions.

The MA is very important for sharing experience and good practice in reducing GHG emissions with other parties.

Thank you for your attention

