

Session SBI59 (2023)

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A compilation of questions to - and answers by - Monaco [exported on 02-12-2023] by the UNFCCC secretariat

Question by New Zealand at Saturday, 30 September 2023

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 30 September

Title: Waste Elimination and Management Plan

In 2016, the Waste Elimination and Management Plan was updated and the following objectives were adopted:

- Limit the increase in the quantity of waste produced in Monaco;
- Limit as much as possible the share of plastics in waste recovered for energy
- Increase waste material recovery.

To what extent have these objectives been implemented and how successful have they been in reducing emissions in the waste sector?

Answer by Monaco, Monday, 16 October 2023

Since the adoption of the waste management plan, major actions have been implemented or initiated to reduce the proportion of plastic waste incinerated, increase waste recovery and limit the increase in the amount of waste produced in Monaco.

Between 2016 and 2021, the quantity of municipal waste has decreased from 496 to 329 kg/inhab/yr, the waste recovery rate has increased from 14% to 17% and the quantity of plastic waste incinerated has decreased by 10%.

Over the same period, greenhouse gas emissions from this sector have been reduced by 6%.

Question by Canada at Friday, 29 September 2023

Category: All emissions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 30 September

Title: How is atmospheric measurement data considered in your GHG inventory?

Improved measurement technologies in recent years have resulted in the advancement of emissions data derived from atmospheric measurements which can be compared to emissions/removals data reported to the UNFCCC. Could you please share information about how atmospheric measurement data are considered in the development of your GHG inventory, including any plans to incorporate such measurements into inventory methodologies?

[Answer by Monaco](#), Monday, 16 October 2023

Given the size of the country and the structure of the emitting sectors, we do not believe that it is necessary to develop atmospheric measurement technologies in Monaco.

[Question by United States of America](#) at Friday, 29 September 2023

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

Type: Before 30 September

Title: QAQC Plan

Does Monaco have any lessons to share about the implementation of the 2019 QA/QC plan? Can you elaborate on plans to improve quality control measures and better address uncertainty in inventory calculations?

[Answer by Monaco](#), Thursday, 19 October 2023

Significant work has been lead in recent years on the QA/QC processes, leading to an overall improvement in the quality of Monaco's national inventory.

This improvement has been achieved, firstly, by establishing a precise organizational structure defining the roles of each expert within the quality control process.

For each sector, calculation sheets and their pre-processing undergo verifications by a third-party expert, followed by the coordinator, and, when necessary, the quality assurance manager.

Additionally, the timeline for implementing QA/QC operations has been extended to allow for modifications and corrections.

Substantial efforts have also been invested in standardizing the documentation and calculation tools, including quality control sheets, to enhance accessibility and facilitate control by experts and third responsible parties.

An additional compilation tool, a database, is used to analyze and control the data within each sector and category before implementing the CRF and NIR reports.

Various technical and regulatory measures have been undertaken to enhance the quality of the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventory and reduce uncertainty, this includes improving emission factors, prioritizing key categories, and implementing quality assurance processes.

- characterizing incinerated waste to determine their composition and country specific emission factors.
- chemical analysis of liquid fuel for the determination of the emission factors for the transport sector, including off-road diesel and stationary combustion.

In Monaco's context, the improvement of information access is used to benefit the understanding of activity data and their associated uncertainties.

This improvement is a result of the adoption of a regulatory text: Ministerial Order No. 2020-916 dated December 24, 2020, which defines the national inventory system and the framework for its development. It obliges each identified actor to communicate the necessary information to the Department of Environment for the national inventory. This obligation applies starting from the 2021 declarations, which are included in the 2023 national inventory report, reducing the non-response rate to data collected through surveys.

More precise data on activities are also used to develop measurement and information systems, including the utilization of source data and self-monitoring analyses from the wastewater treatment plant. Furthermore, a tool has been developed to estimate carbon sequestration by trees in green spaces through a precise inventory of plantations and individualized carbon sequestration factors for each tree (species, size, age).

These improvements are also involved in evaluating and developing policies and measures aimed to reduce GHG emissions.

Question by United States of America at Friday, 29 September 2023

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

Type: Before 30 September

Title: Waste Management Plan

What progress has been made in the first three years of the 2030 waste management plan? What are the lessons learned, and what improvements will be made to the waste

management plan going forward to address any challenges?

[Answer by Monaco](#), Wednesday, 11 October 2023

Since the adoption of the waste management plan, major actions have been implemented or initiated to reduce the proportion of plastic waste incinerated, increase waste recovery and limit the increase in the amount of waste produced in Monaco.

Between 2016 and 2021, the quantity of municipal waste has decreased from 496 to 329 kg/inhab/yr, the waste recovery rate has increased from 14% to 17% and the quantity of plastic waste incinerated has decreased by 10%.

Over the same period, greenhouse gas emissions from this sector have been reduced by 6%.

The next challenges are to limit food waste and develop the circular economy, while further developing the policies that have already been implemented.

[Question by European Union](#) at Thursday, 28 September 2023

[Category](#): All emissions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

[Type](#): Before 30 September

[Title](#): Greenhouse gas emissions from industrial processes

According to Monaco's Fifth Biennial Report, greenhouse gas emissions from the sector 'industrial processes' (which includes the use of fluorinated gases) increased in the years up to 2008 and remained relatively stable thereafter. Which factors led to the stabilisation of these emissions? Did any policies or measures address these emissions in the period up to 2020?

[Answer by Monaco](#), Monday, 16 October 2023

As there is no "production" in Monaco, the majority of emissions from the industrial sector come from "use".

The majority of emissions from the industrial sector come from refrigeration and air conditioning for the residential, industrial, commercial and mobile sectors, as well as from the "Other uses and manufacture of products" category.

The factors who lead the stabilisation are not yet identified, but Monaco benefits indirectly of the effect of 2 European Union policies:

- the ban from 1 January 2015 of domestic refrigerators and freezers containing HFCs with a GWP equal to or greater than 150. Gases other than R-134a have already been used since 1995, mainly isobutane (R600a) and other gases not covered by the Convention. (Regulation (EU) No 517/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on fluorinated greenhouse gases

- the ban of the placing on the market of equipment containing HFCs with a Global Warming Potential (GWP) greater than 150 in mobile air-conditioning systems, by 1 January 2017 at the latest. Directive 2006/40/EC)

Question by United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland at Friday, 22 September 2023

Category: All emissions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 30 September

Title: Question to Monaco on its Energy Plan

Thank you, Monaco, for the opportunity to comment on your 5th Biennial Report and 8th National Communication. In your report, you mention your national pact to energy transition (Pacte National pour la Transition Energétique), which guides Monaco's transition to renewable energy sources. Can you provide further detail on how you have secured buy-in from businesses and communities?

Answer by Monaco, Thursday, 19 October 2023

The National Pact for Energy Transition ("Pacte National pour la Transition Energétique") is a Governmental program designed to motivate and accompany businesses, residents, workers and students towards greenhouse gas emission reductions. Joining the Pact is a voluntary process and is not sanctionable. By joining the Pact, these stakeholders can have free access to a calculator to assess their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, to commit to an Energy Transition Charter and implement an action plan that is tailored to their profile or economic sector (e.g. industry, health, architecture, service provider, etc.). The action plans cover Monaco's 3 main GHG emission categories that are transport, waste and energy consumption/renewable energy. By joining the Pact, companies have access to workshops, subsidies for their carbon reduction projects, and undergo an annual assessment through which the Government follows up on their progress and invites them to choose and

implement new actions. The Government also communicates Pact members' best practices and rewards the most innovative and ambitious projects. During the past annual assessments, the majority of Pact business or individual members declared that the fact that they had joined a Government program with 1800+ other people or 380+ other businesses motivates them (and their employees) to change their ways and act to reduce their carbon footprint. The Pact stimulates a sentiment of contributing to a national effort towards a global issue. The fact that the Government asks businesses to "play their part" adds to their other stakeholders' demands such as employees that seek to work for an environmentally responsible company, clients that have green purchasing policies or goals, or investors that seek to reduce the carbon risk of their investment portfolios.



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