



Summary report on the multilateral assessment of Liechtenstein at the forty-sixth 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) – international assessment and review (IAR) – that aims to promote the comparability of efforts among all developed country Parties. According to the modalities and procedures for IAR specified in annex II to decision 2/CP.17, the multilateral assessment (MA) 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.

2. The second round of MA of Liechtenstein took place at a working group session during SBI 46, on 12 May 2017. 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 Liechtenstein had been submitted by the following delegations: China, the European Union and Thailand. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Liechtenstein, as well as the broadcast of the session can be found on the IAR web page for Liechtenstein.¹ The Party can submit any other observations on its MA within two months of the working group session.

II. Proceedings

3. The working group session was chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair, Mr. Zhihua Chen. Liechtenstein was represented by Ms. Heike Summer, the Office of Environment of Liechtenstein.

¹ <https://unfccc.int/10099.php>.

4. Ms. Summer made an opening presentation summarizing Liechtenstein's progress in implementation towards the achievement of emission reductions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target. Under the Convention, Liechtenstein made a commitment to reduce its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 20 per cent below the 1990 level by 2020.
5. Liechtenstein's total GHG emissions excluding emissions and removals from land use, land-use change and forestry decreased by 10.5 per cent between 1990 and 2014. The decrease in the total GHG emissions can be attributed mainly to the decline in fuel consumption, particularly in residential, commercial and institutional subsectors.
6. Ms. Summer presented Liechtenstein's key policies and measures (PaMs) for achieving its target, which include regulatory instruments such as the CO₂ Act, the Emissions Trading Act, the Energy Efficiency Act and CO₂ levy on fossil fuels. In addition, the PaMs also include Liechtenstein's Energy Strategy 2020 which describes 47 specific measures in the buildings, transport, energy production and industrial processes sectors, out of which the highest reduction potential is estimated in the transport sector. On its use of units from LULUCF activities and market-based mechanisms under the Convention and other mechanisms, according to its second biennial report, Liechtenstein intends to use them, as needed, to achieve its target.
7. Liechtenstein's total GHG emissions excluding land use, land-use change and forestry in 2020 and 2030 are projected to be 194 and 177 kt CO₂ eq, respectively, under the 'with measures' scenario, which is a decrease of 15.4 and 22.9 per cent, respectively, below the 1990 level. Under the 'with additional measures' scenario, emissions in 2020 and 2030, amounting to around 161 and 141 kt CO₂ eq, respectively, are projected to be lower than those in 1990 by 29.8 and 38.6 per cent, respectively. The 'with measures' and 'with additional measures' 2020 projections suggest that Liechtenstein may face challenges in achieving its 2020 target under the Convention with domestic measures only.
8. The opening presentation was followed by a question from New Zealand related to domestic institutional arrangements for monitoring progress towards the target. In response, Liechtenstein explained that the Office of Environment is responsible for reporting under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol, including annual GHG inventory submissions which are used for monitoring progress towards the targets under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol. The Office of Economic Affairs is responsible for tracking progress on energy savings and renewable energy production and for providing relevant information on mitigation actions to the Office of Environment.