



---

## Summary report on the multilateral assessment of Monaco 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 Monaco 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 Monaco had been submitted by the following delegations: China and European Union. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Monaco, as well as the broadcast of the session, can be found on the IAR web page for Monaco.<sup>1</sup> 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. Monaco was represented by Mr. Patrick Rolland, Deputy Director, Department of Environment of Monaco.

---

<sup>1</sup> <https://unfccc.int/10101.php>.

4. Mr. Rolland made an opening presentation, summarizing Monaco's progress in implementation towards the achievement of emission reductions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target. Under the Convention, Monaco made a commitment to reduce its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 30 per cent below the 1990 level by 2020.
5. Monaco's total GHG emissions excluding emissions and removals from land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) decreased by 14.7 per cent between 1990 and 2012. The decrease in the total GHG emissions can be attributed mainly to the increased use of renewable energy sources and energy efficiency measures in the buildings sector.
6. Mr. Rolland presented Monaco's key policies and measures to achieve its target. The key overarching cross-sectoral policy is Monaco's energy and climate plan, which is focused on housing, territorial planning, energy supply, transport and governance. The plan will be updated in 2017 in response to the Paris Agreement in order to include the 2030 target and to initiate the development of a low-carbon strategy. Mr. Rolland elaborated on Monaco's key policies and measures in the energy sector, mainly with regard to its waste-to-energy plant and energy efficiency measures in the housing sector.
7. On the use of units from LULUCF activities, Mr. Rolland explained that emissions and removals from the LULUCF sector are not included in the Party's target. With regard to the use of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention and other mechanisms, Monaco does not plan, but retains the option, to make use of market-based mechanisms to achieve its target.
8. Monaco's total GHG emissions excluding LULUCF in 2020 under the 'with measures' scenario are projected to be 23.7 per cent below the 1990 level. The 2020 projections suggest that Monaco may face challenges in achieving its 2020 target under the Convention.
9. Mr. Rolland reported on additional measures that are currently being planned and implemented for Monaco to achieve its targets, focusing on the energy sector (waste to energy), energy efficiency measures in the buildings sector, the transport sector (promotion of electric vehicles and cycling) and the waste sector (waste management). Mr. Rolland also reported on institutional measures aimed at enhancing Monaco's capacity for implementing enhanced climate action.
10. There were no further interventions or questions from delegations at the MA session following Mr. Rolland's opening presentation.