

## Session SBI46 (2016)

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Multilateral assessment  
Questions and answers Monaco

Question by European Union at Tuesday, 28 February 2017

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

Type: Before 28 February

Title: Policies and measures

During the technical review of its BR2, Monaco explained that it encounters difficulties in making an annual assessment of the impacts for various reasons, including cross-cutting effects of individual policies. The Party indicated that its commitment to achieving its 2030 target communicated in its intended nationally determined contribution should lead to more resources being allocated to reporting measures, including for estimating the reductions in GHG emissions in specific sectors and for specific PaMs.

Could you provide more information on what steps are planned and/or already taken to allocate resources to reporting measures, including for estimating the reductions in GHG emissions in specific sectors and for specific PaMs and how the NDC preparation process has helped in identifying these priorities?

Answer by Monaco, Friday, 28 April 2017

For the Principality of Monaco, the ratification of the Paris Agreement and the announcement of an ambitious emission reduction objective led to a quicker implementation of the Climate Energy Plan measures, by prioritizing actions on the most important GES emissions sectors.

The team of experts in charge of the Kyoto reporting within Monaco's Department of the Environment is also responsible for coordinating projects that are also expected to benefit GHG emissions assessments.

The update of a "Waste Disposal Plan" for 2020 and 2030 puts into perspective the quantitative and qualitative evolution of household waste. This includes the monitoring of the GHG emissions assessment by physical characterizations of the waste collected before treatment. The working group on the implementation and monitoring of this plan is led by experts and coordinators of Monaco's GHG reporting.

A working group has been created on the evaluation of road transport emissions, including the office in charge of mobility as well as the office in charge of air quality in partnership with the air quality control organization of the French region PACA. This working group, which is directly led by the Department of the Environment as well as experts and coordinators of GHG reporting, aims to model GHG and pollutants emissions based on activity data: vehicle fleet and road traffic.

This working group also aims to project the GHG and pollutants emissions pattern for 2021 and 2030 through scenarios determined by the update of the Urban Displacement Plan framework study.

The purpose in having two estimation methods is to assess more precisely the effects of public transport policies on GHG and pollutants emissions.

The Air Energy Climate Plan update, led by the Department of the Environment, will soon be carried out . One of its objectives is to plan actions and assess the effects of energy transition in the building sector and in economic activities.

Based on the construction of an energy cadastre, the impacts of decarbonation measures on the energy used for heating and cooling in buildings, the impacts of energy efficiency and the impacts of renewable energy development, can be quantified and allocated to the different types of energy used (fuel oil, natural gas, electricity, grid energy) and on the different sectors of activity.

At the same time, the expert team in charge of the industrial sector is taking steps to adopt regulatory texts on the use of fluorinated gases. Some of objectives of the expert team are, through control and declaration measures, to consolidate the HFC-CFC emissions assessments.

In order to monitor these various measures and to ensure the reporting of the effects of the taken actions, a strengthening of the national system was carried out by increasing the number of experts in particular on the energy and transport sectors.

Initiated within the framework of the 2017 National Inventory Report, the strengthening of the national system is expected to continue before the end of 2017, through the allocation of additional human resources.

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[Question by](#) China at Tuesday, 28 February 2017

[Category:](#) Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

[Type:](#) Before 28 February

[Title:](#) estimated impacts of the key mitigation actions

The estimated impacts for some key mitigation actions, e.g. increase the share of local renewable energy in electricity consumption, were reported as 'NE' in Monaco's BR2. What are the difficulties for the Party to provide such information?

[Answer by](#) Monaco, Friday, 28 April 2017

The Principality has decided to implement significant measures to reduce GHG emissions directly or indirectly (energy demand management) through legislative or incentive drivers.

In order to improve the estimation of GHG emission reductions of the implemented actions, an important work has been undertaken, as described in the previous question posed by the European Union.

However, all these measures are regularly monitored and adjusted, when required.

Concerning measures on energy demand management, the Principality does not yet have available data on the distribution of heating production sources between fossil fuels/non-fossil fuels and electricity in the various consuming sectors. It should be noted that the electricity consumed in Monaco is, to a large extent, imported from France and that the residual amount is from renewable origin. According to the IPCC guidelines, electricity generated outside the country is not included in the national inventory.

The measures taken to promote photovoltaic electricity production, as mentioned in the question, must be integrated into a global GHG emission reduction approach.

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[Question by China](#) at Tuesday, 28 February 2017

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

[Type](#): Before 28 February

[Title](#): usage of the international market-mechanisms

Since the option to use the units from international market-mechanism to achieve the 2020 target has been retained, what rules and standards for the units does Monaco plan to apply?

[Answer by Monaco](#), Friday, 28 April 2017

The option to use international market mechanisms has not yet been the subject of a formal decision by the Principality of Monaco, as mentioned in the BR2. The Principality keeps the possibility in reserve at this stage.

In any case, the Principality will only use UNFCCC-certified solutions and, as a priority, clean development mechanisms. It will ensure that the projects supported respect the principles of environmental integrity, sustainable development, transparency and avoid double counting.

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