



OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENT
PRINCIPALITY OF LIECHTENSTEIN

Liechtenstein's Greenhouse Gas Inventory 1990 - 2016

National Inventory Report 2018

Submission of 12 April 2018
under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
and under the Kyoto Protocol



Published and distributed by:

Office of Environment (OE)

Postfach 684

FL-9490 Vaduz

Principality of Liechtenstein

<http://www.au.llv.li>

Vaduz, April 2018

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National Inventory Report 2018

Submission of 12.4.2018 under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the second commitment period (CP2) under the Kyoto Protocol

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lie-2018-apr-nir.docx

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Glossary

ARR	Annual Inventory Review Report (UNFCCC)
AD	Activity Data
ART	Agroscope Reckenholz-Tänikon Research Station
AZV	Abwasserzweckverband der Gemeinden Liechtensteins (Liechtenstein's wastewater administration union)
BCEF, BEF	Biomass Conversion and Expansion Factor, Biomass Expansion Factor
CC	Combined Category for land-use/land-cover
CFC	Chlorofluorocarbon (organic compound: refrigerant, propellant)
CH ₄	Methane
chp.	Chapter
CLRTAP	UNECE Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution
CNG	Compressed Natural Gas
CO	Carbon monoxide
CO ₂ , (CO ₂ eq)	Carbon dioxide (equivalent)
CORINAIR	CORe INventory of AIR emissions (under the European Topic Centre on Air Emissions and under the European Environment Agency)
CP	Commitment Period
CRF	Common Reporting Format
DOC	Degradable Organic Carbon
EF	Emission Factor
EMEP	European Monitoring and Evaluation Programme (under the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution)
EMIS	Swiss Emission Information System (database run by FOEN)
EMPA	Swiss Federal Laboratories for Material Testing and Research
ERT	Expert Review Team
FAL	Swiss Federal Research Station for Agroecology and Agriculture (since 2006: ART)
FCCC	Framework Convention on Climate Change
FMRL	Forest Management Reference Level
FOCA	Swiss Federal Office of Civil Aviation
FOD	First Order Decay Model

FOEN	Swiss Federal Office of the Environment (former name SAEFL)
g	Gramme
GHFL	Genossenschaft für Heizöllagerung im Fürstentum Liechtenstein (Cooperative society for the Storage of Gas Oil in the Principality of Liechtenstein)
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GJ	Giga Joule (10^9 Joule = 1'000 Mega Joule)
GRUDAF	Grundlagen für die Düngung im Acker – und Futterbau
GWP	Global Warming Potential
ha	Hectare (100 m x 100 m)
HFC	Hydrofluorocarbons (e.g. HFC-32 difluoromethane)
HWP	Harvested Wood Products
IDP	Inventory Development Plan
IEF	Implied Emission Factor
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IR	Initial Report (UNFCCC)
KC, KCA	Key Category, Key Category Analysis
KP	Kyoto Protocol
kg	Kilogramme (1'000 g)
kha	Kilo hectare (1'000 ha)
kt	Kilo tonne (1'000 tons)
LFO	Light fuel oil (Gas oil)
LGV	Liechtensteinische Gasversorgung (Liechtenstein's gas utility)
LKW	Liechtensteinische Kraftwerke (Liechtenstein's electric power company)
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Propane/Butane)
LTO	Landing-Take-off-Cycle (Aviation)
LULUCF	Land-Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry
LWI	Landeswaldinventar (Liechtenstein's National Forest Inventory)
MJ	Mega Joule (10^6 Joule = 1'000'000 Joule)
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
MCF	Methane Conversion Factor
MWh	Mega Watt hour (1 MWh = 3.6 MJ)
MWWTP	Municipal Waste Water Treatment Plant
NCV	Net Calorific Value

NFI	National Forest Inventory (see also LWI)
NF ₃	Nitrogen trifluoride 2006 IPCC GWP: 17'200 (UNFCCC 2014, Annex III)
NFR	Nomenclature For Reporting (IPCC code of categories)
NIC	National Inventory Compiler
NIR	National Inventory Report
NIS	National Inventory System
NMVOC	Non-Methane Volatile Organic Compounds
N ₂ O	Nitrous oxide (laughing gas)
NO _x	Nitrogen oxides
OA	Office for Agriculture, former name of today's Division of Agriculture within the Office of Environment, since 2012
OCI	Office of Construction and Infrastructure
ODS	Ozone-Depleting Substances (CFCs, halons etc.)
OE	Office of Environment
OEA	Office of Economic Affairs
OEP	Office of Environmental Protection, former name of today's Office of Environment (OE) since 2012
OFIVA	Office of Food Inspection and Veterinary Affairs
OS	Office of Statistics
PFC	Perfluorinated carbon compounds (e.g. Tetrafluoromethane)
QA/QC	Quality assurance/quality control: QA includes a system of review procedures conducted by persons not directly involved in the inventory development process. QC is a system of routine technical activities to control the quality of the inventory.
SAEFL	Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscape (former name of Federal Office of the Environment FOEN)
SF ₆	Sulphur hexafluoride, 2006 IPCC GWP: 22'800 (UNFCCC 2014, Annex III)
SFOE	Swiss Federal Office of Energy
SFSO	Swiss Federal Statistical Office
SO ₂	Sulphur dioxide
TJ	Tera Joule (10 ¹² Joule = 1'000'000 Mega Joule)
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VOC	Volatile organic compounds

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES.1 Background information on climate change, greenhouse gas inventories and supplementary information required under Art. 7.1. KP

ES.1.1 Background information on climate change

According to research programs, significant negative effects of global climate warming in the Alpine region are to be expected. Changes in the permafrost layer and water drainages will play a central role in this regard.

Liechtenstein's annual mean temperature has risen by 0.7°C between the reference period 1961-1990 and 1981-2010. This increase is up to three times higher as the world-wide increase and has been observed in the other Alpine countries as well. The increase projected between 1990 and 2100 for the neighbouring northern Switzerland is 2.7 °C and 4.8 °C depending on the scenario considered. Further reductions between 18% and 28% in the summer precipitation amount are being predicted compared to the period 1980-2009, representing a substantial shift in the seasonal precipitation distribution. Glaciers in the Alps have lost 25% of their volume since 1970. Phenological observations show that the biological beginning of spring has been advancing by 1.5–2.5 days per decade.

The following effects are expected as a consequence of a further temperature rise: Heat waves with increased mortality will occur more frequently, also tropical diseases will surface in Central Europe and existing diseases will spread to higher elevations. Indirect consequences for health are to be expected from storm, floods, and landslides. The increasing weather instabilities may lead to floods in winter and droughts in summer time and composition of forest vegetation may change too. Global climate warming will therefore affect various economic sectors in Liechtenstein (e.g. Tourism, Agriculture, Forestry).

ES.1.2 Background information on greenhouse gas inventories

In 1995, the Principality of Liechtenstein ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Furthermore in 2004, Liechtenstein ratified the Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC. A National Inventory System (NIS) according to Article 5.1 of the Kyoto Protocol has been implemented. On 23 April 2015, Liechtenstein submitted its "Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC)" to the UNFCCC, which aims at a reduction of greenhouse gases by 40% compared to 1990 by 2030.

In 1995, 2001, 2005, 2010, 2014 and in December 2017 Liechtenstein submitted its National Communication Reports to the secretariat of the UNFCCC. Also, a first Greenhouse Gas Inventory (without National Inventory Report) was submitted in the Common Reporting Format (CRF) in 2005. In 2006, two submissions took place, the first on May 31, including the national greenhouse gas inventory for 1990 and 2004, as well as the National Inventory Report (NIR). The second submission on 22 December 2006 contained

the national greenhouse gas inventory for the full time period 1990–2004, National Inventory Report and the Initial Report under Article 7, paragraph 4 of the Kyoto Protocol (OEP 2006, 2006a, 2007a). In May 2007, the GHG inventory 1990–2005 was submitted together with the National Inventory Report (OEP 2007). In February 2008, in April 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2016, in May 2016 and in April 2017 the further GHG inventories 1990–2006, 1990-2007, 1990-2008, 1990-2009, 1990-2010, 1990-2011, 1990-2012, 1990-2013, 1990-2014 and 1990-2015 were submitted together with the National Inventory Report (OEP 2008, OEP 2009, OEP 2010, OEP 2011, OEP 2012b, OE 2013, OE 2014, OE 2016a, OE 2016c, OE 2017). The present report is Liechtenstein's 13th National Inventory Report, NIR 2018, prepared under the UNFCCC and under the Kyoto Protocol. It includes, as a separate document, Liechtenstein's 1990–2016 Inventory in the CRF. Furthermore, the Standard Electronic Format application (SEF) is submitted along with the NIR 2018, providing an annual account of Kyoto units traded in the respective year.

From 11 to 15 June 2007 an individual review (in-country review) took place in Vaduz: The submission documents, the Initial Report and the GHG inventory 1990-2004 including CRF tables and National Inventory Report were objects of the review. Following the recommendations of the expert review team, some minor corrections were carried out in the emission modelling leading to recalculations and some methodological changes (revision of the definition of forests). Due to the recalculation, the time series of the national total of emissions did slightly change and therefore, Liechtenstein's assigned amount has been adjusted by -0.407%. After this correction, Liechtenstein's assigned amount corresponded to 1'055.623 kt CO₂ equivalents.

In September 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 centralized reviews of Liechtenstein's GHG inventories and NIRs of 2007/2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 took place in Bonn, Germany. Again, a number of recommendations were addressed to Liechtenstein, which was accounted for in subsequent submissions (FCCC/ARR 2009, 2010, 2010a, 2011, 2012).

Between 2 and 6 September 2013 a second individual (in-country) review took place in Vaduz. The submission documents, GHG inventory 1990-2011 including CRF tables and the National Inventory Report were scrutinized during the review. Following the recommendations of the Expert Review Team (ERT), numerous improvements were implemented in the 2014 submission. Amongst others, this included methodological changes, where data was delineated from the Swiss inventory (sectors Energy, Industrial Processes and Solvents) and complementation of the text in the NIR for transparency reasons. The recommendations by the ERT are documented in the report of the individual review of the greenhouse gas inventory of Liechtenstein submitted in 2013 (FCCC/ARR 2013).

Another centralized review took place in 2014, addressing the inventory and NIR of 2014 (FCC/ARR 2014). In September 2016, the latest review for the two submissions 2015 and 2016 took place.

The latest recommendations - concerning submission 2016 - are published in the Report on the individual review of the annual submission of Liechtenstein submitted in 2016 (FCCC/ERT 2016). The current IDP shows the status of implementation for the preliminary findings of the review in 2016 (see also Annex A8.3, Table A - 10).

Due to the fact that the UNFCCC did not have enough resources for reviewing all national inventories in 2017, there was no review of Liechtenstein's GHG inventory and National

Inventory Report 2017 (written communication from Vitor Gois to Helmut Kindle (UNFCCC 2017), further information in UNFCCC 2017a, paragraphs 3 and 4).

The Office of Environment (OE) is in charge of compiling the emission data and bears the overall responsibility for Liechtenstein's national greenhouse gas inventory. All inventory data are assembled and prepared for input by an inventory group. It is responsible for ensuring the conformity of the inventory with UNFCCC guidelines. In addition to the OE, the Office of Economic Affairs (OEA), the Office of Statistics (OS) and the Office of Construction and Infrastructure (OCI) participate directly in the compilation of the inventory. Several other administrative and private institutions are involved in the inventory preparation.

The emissions are calculated based on the standard methods and procedures of the Revised 2006 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (IPCC 2006) adopted by the UNFCCC as well as of the revised supplementary methods and good practice guidance arising from the Kyoto Protocol (IPCC 2014). The activity data sources used to compile the national inventory and to estimate greenhouse gas emissions and removals are: The national energy statistics, separate statistics for the consumption of gasoline and diesel oil, agriculture, LULUCF and waste. The data is finally implemented in the CRF Reporter that generates the **reporting tables**.

The **National Inventory Report** follows in its structure the default chapters of the "UNFCCC reporting guidelines on annual greenhouse gas inventories" (UNFCCC 2014).

For the interpretation of Liechtenstein's emissions and removals it is important to recognise that Liechtenstein is a small central European State in the Alpine region with a population of 37'815 inhabitants (2016) and with an area of 160 km². Its neighbours are therefore important partners: Liechtenstein and Switzerland form a customs and monetary union governed by a customs treaty. On the basis of this union, Liechtenstein is linked to Swiss foreign trade strategies, with few exceptions, such as trade with the European Economic Community: Liechtenstein – contrary to Switzerland – is a member of the European Economic Area. The Customs Union Treaty with Switzerland impacts greatly on environmental and fiscal strategies. Many Swiss levies and regulations for special goods (for example, environmental standards) are also adapted and applied in Liechtenstein. For the determination of the GHG emissions, Liechtenstein appreciates having been authorised to adopt a number of Swiss methods and Swiss emission factors.

ES.1.3 Background information on supplementary information required under Article 7.1. of the Kyoto Protocol (KP)

Chapter 11 of this NIR and Liechtenstein's Second Initial Report under the Kyoto Protocol (Government 2016) provide information on KP-LULUCF.

Liechtenstein only accounts for the mandatory activity Forest Management under Article 3, paragraph 4 of the Kyoto Protocol. In accordance with Annex I to Decision 2/CMP.7 (Annex I, Para 13), credits from Forest Management are capped in the second commitment period. Thus, for Liechtenstein the cap amounts to 3.5% of the 1990 emissions (excluding LULUCF).

Liechtenstein has chosen to account over the entire commitment period for emissions and removals from activities under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Kyoto Protocol. In addition to the mandatory submission of the inventory years 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016, data for the years 2008-2012 are available and shown in Liechtenstein's NIR.

ES.2 Summary of national emission and removal-related trends as well as emissions and removals from KP-LULUCF activities

ES.2.1 GHG inventory

National total emissions

Liechtenstein's greenhouse gas emissions in the year 2016 amount to 188.0 kt CO₂ equivalent (CO₂eq) excluding LULUCF sources or sinks (including LULUCF: 196.0 kt CO₂eq). This refers to 5.0 t CO₂eq per capita. Total emissions (excl. LULUCF) have declined by 18.0% compared to the base year 1990 and by 5.3% compared to the previous inventory year 2015. This decrease is less pronounced when including LULUCF (16.5% for 1990-2016).

Key category analysis (KCA)

In 2016, 11 among 196 categories were identified as key categories in level and trend analysis for Liechtenstein (excluding LULUCF), covering 96.1% of total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (CO₂ equivalent). There are three major sources, all from category 1A Fuel combustion within the energy sector, summing up to a contribution of 64.1% of the national total emissions:

- 1A3b Road transportation, CO₂
- 1A4 Other sectors, liquid fuels, CO₂
- 1A4 Other sectors, gaseous fuels, CO₂

When including LULUCF categories in the analysis, 21 among 223 categories are key. Eight of the key categories are from the LULUCF sector.

Uncertainties

Uncertainty analyses with Approach 1 and Approach 2 are carried out and presented in chp. 1.6.1.3. The results of the Approach 2 analysis with Monte Carlo simulations shows the following uncertainties:

- The total uncertainty level of Liechtenstein's 2016 national total GHG emissions excluding LULUCF is 5.04% with a slightly asymmetric 95% confidence interval between 95.04% and 105.13%.
- The trend in national total emissions excluding LULUCF between 1990 and 2016 is -17.99%. With a probability of 95% the trend lies within the range of -24.27% to -11.74%, which corresponds to a mean trend uncertainty of 6.26%.

- Including LULUCF, level uncertainty is 5.35% and trend uncertainty is 6.56%. Both uncertainties are about 0.3 percent points higher than the analysis without LULUCF.

Recalculations

Some emissions have been recalculated due to updates in respective sectors. The results are discussed in Chapter 10. For the base year 1990, the recalculations carried out in submission 2018 lead to an increase of 0.03% in the national total emissions (excluding LULUCF categories). In contrary, the national total emissions of the year 2015 decreased by 0.4% due to the recalculations (excluding LULUCF categories).

ES.2.2 KP-LULUCF activities

Liechtenstein reports LULUCF activities afforestation and reforestation, deforestation, forest management including the forest management reference level (FMRL) and harvested wood products (HWP) from forest management. ES Table 1 shows the result for the KP-LULUCF Inventory in year 2016. The net CO₂eq emissions add up to 1.98 kt. The corrected forest management reference level 2013-2020 is 0.36 kt CO₂eq. The level uncertainty (Approach 1) is estimated at ± 2.84 kt CO₂eq.

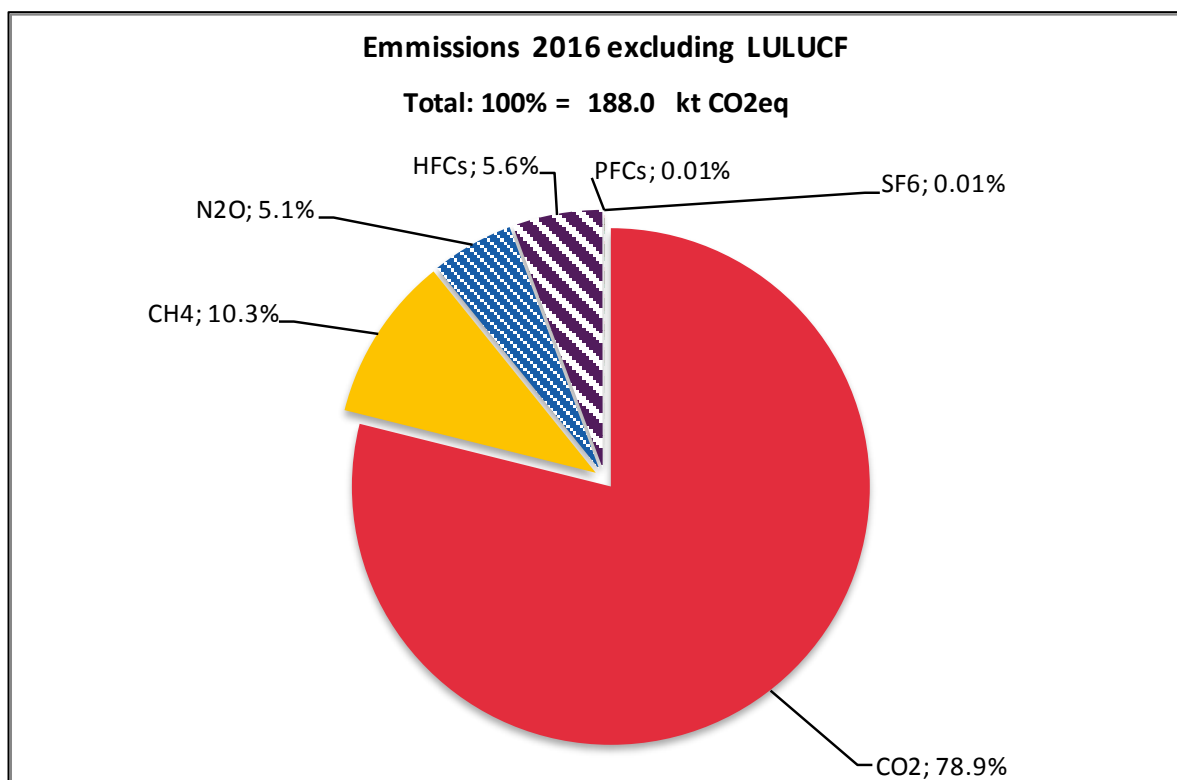
ES Table 1 Summary table afforestation and reforestation, deforestation, forest management and HWP. FMRL: Forest Management Reference Level, incl. technical corrections.

Activity, year 2016	Area kha	Net CO ₂ emission/removal kt CO ₂	N ₂ O emission kt N ₂ O	Net CO ₂ eq emission/removal kt CO ₂ eq
A.1 Afforestation	0.034	-0.28	NO	-0.28
A.2 Deforestation	0.186	4.37	0.00021	4.43
B.1 Forest management (FM)	6.196	-2.36	NO	-2.36
4.C HWP from FM	---	0.19	NO	0.19
Total emission/removal		1.91	0.00021	1.98
B.1.1 FMRL 2013-2020	---			0.36

ES.3. Overview of source and sink category emission estimates and trends including KP-LULUCF activities

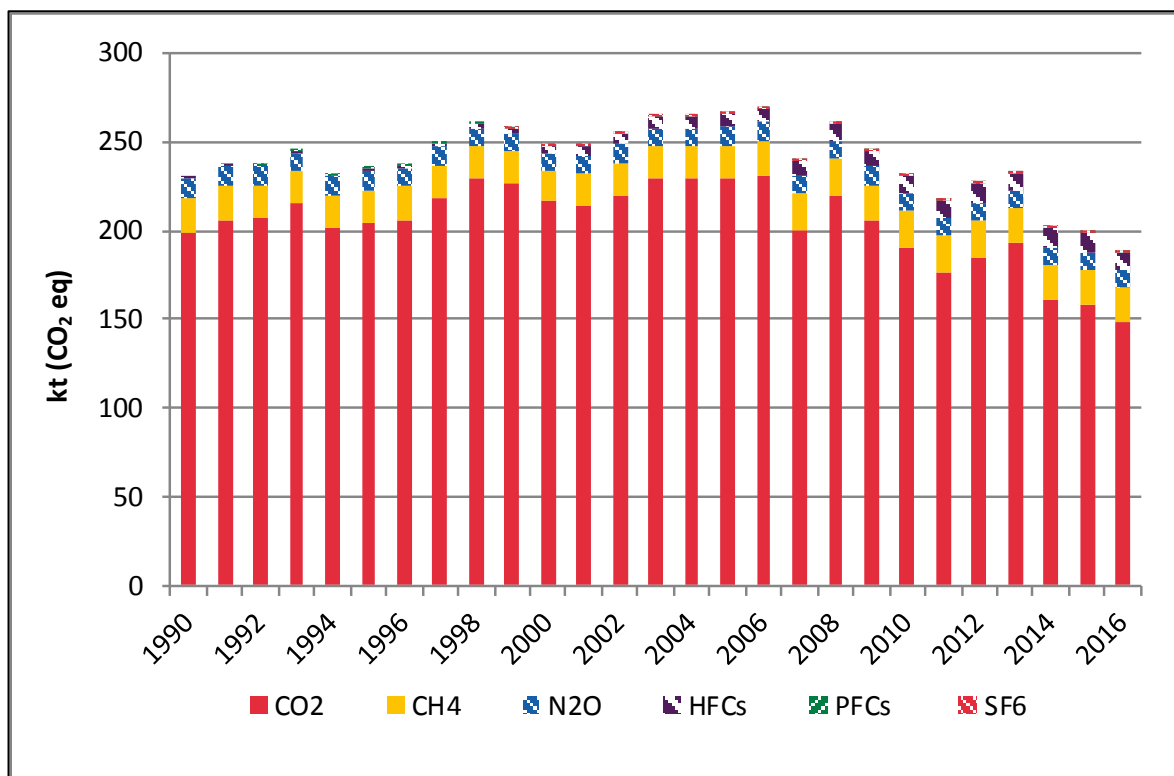
ES.3.1 GHG inventory

ES Figure 1 shows the emissions in 2016 by GHG. The main GHG is CO₂ with a share of 78.9%. CH₄ and N₂O contribute with 10.3% and 5.1%, F-gases with about 5.6%, respectively.



ES Figure 1 Liechtenstein's GHG emissions by gas (excluding LULUCF).

ES Figure 2 illustrates that the 2016 shares are typical for the whole period 1990-2016. After increasing emissions between 1990 and 1998, the emissions fluctuate between 1998 and 2006 without any significant trend. After 2006, emissions show a decreasing trend while still showing fluctuations driven by the mean temperatures of winter seasons and fuel prices. In 2016, emissions reach an all-time low.



ES Figure 2 Trend of Liechtenstein's GHG emissions by gases. CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O correspond to the respective total emissions excluding LULUCF.

Over the period 1990-2016, the share of CO₂ (excl. LULUCF categories) fluctuated between 88.1% (1993) and 78.9% (2016). The share of CH₄ increased from 8.5% in 1990 to 10.3% in 2016. Simultaneously, the share of N₂O slightly increased from 4.8% (1990) to 5.1% (2016) and the share of F-gases clearly increased from 0.0% (1990) to 5.6% (2016). See ES Table 2 for further information.

ES Table 2 Summary of Liechtenstein's GHG emissions in CO₂ equivalent (kt) by gas. The last column shows the percentage change in emissions in 2016 as compared to the base year 1990. HFC emissions have increased by about a factor of 100'000 in 2016 compared to 1990.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	CO ₂ equivalent (kt)									
CO ₂ emissions incl. net CO ₂ from LULUCF	204.2	195.5	207.2	212.0	217.7	207.1	200.3	224.4	227.3	223.5
CO ₂ emissions excl. net CO ₂ from LULUCF	199.0	206.3	206.9	215.0	201.1	204.2	206.0	218.4	229.2	226.6
CH ₄ emissions incl. CH ₄ from LULUCF	19.4	19.3	18.9	18.1	18.3	18.2	18.7	18.4	18.2	17.6
CH ₄ emissions excl. CH ₄ from LULUCF	19.4	19.3	18.9	18.1	18.3	18.2	18.7	18.4	18.2	17.6
N ₂ O emissions incl. N ₂ O from LULUCF	11.2	11.4	11.3	11.1	11.0	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.6	10.3
N ₂ O emissions excl. N ₂ O from LULUCF	10.9	11.1	11.0	10.8	10.7	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.2	10.0
HFCs	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.4	1.7	2.1	2.7	3.3
PFCs	NO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SF ₆	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.0
Total (including LULUCF)	234.8	226.2	237.5	241.3	247.5	237.6	231.6	255.7	258.8	254.7
Total (excluding LULUCF)	229.3	236.7	237.0	244.1	230.7	234.4	236.9	249.4	260.4	257.5

Greenhouse Gas Emissions	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	CO ₂ equivalent (kt)									
CO ₂ emissions incl. net CO ₂ from LULUCF	239.9	214.1	220.4	233.8	236.1	235.8	242.9	221.9	242.8	225.6
CO ₂ emissions excl. net CO ₂ from LULUCF	216.9	214.7	220.0	229.3	229.4	229.0	231.1	200.8	219.5	205.4
CH ₄ emissions incl. CH ₄ from LULUCF	17.4	18.0	18.3	18.5	18.6	19.2	19.9	20.3	20.6	20.3
CH ₄ emissions excl. CH ₄ from LULUCF	17.4	18.0	18.3	18.5	18.6	19.2	19.9	20.3	20.6	20.3
N ₂ O emissions incl. N ₂ O from LULUCF	10.2	10.2	10.4	10.4	10.1	10.2	10.4	10.5	10.7	10.5
N ₂ O emissions excl. N ₂ O from LULUCF	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.0	9.7	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.3	10.1
HFCs	4.1	4.9	5.5	6.1	7.0	7.4	7.8	8.5	9.1	9.1
PFCs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
SF ₆	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
Total (including LULUCF)	271.6	247.5	254.8	269.2	272.1	272.9	281.1	261.3	283.6	265.8
Total (excluding LULUCF)	248.3	247.7	254.1	264.3	265.0	265.7	268.9	239.8	259.9	245.1

Greenhouse Gas Emissions	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1990-2016
	CO ₂ equivalent (kt)							%
CO ₂ emissions incl. net CO ₂ from LULUCF	209.5	199.3	208.1	207.6	176.0	168.3	155.9	-23.6%
CO ₂ emissions excl. net CO ₂ from LULUCF	190.8	176.8	185.3	192.5	161.1	158.9	148.4	-25.4%
CH ₄ emissions incl. CH ₄ from LULUCF	19.8	20.2	20.6	19.7	19.7	19.4	19.4	-0.1%
CH ₄ emissions excl. CH ₄ from LULUCF	19.8	20.2	20.6	19.7	19.7	19.4	19.4	-0.1%
N ₂ O emissions incl. N ₂ O from LULUCF	10.3	10.7	10.6	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.1	-9.9%
N ₂ O emissions excl. N ₂ O from LULUCF	9.9	10.3	10.2	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.7	-11.2%
HFCs	9.7	10.0	10.4	10.6	10.7	10.4	10.6	see caption
PFCs	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	---
SF ₆	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	---
Total (including LULUCF)	249.4	240.2	249.7	248.6	216.7	208.4	196.0	-16.5%
Total (excluding LULUCF)	230.3	217.3	226.5	233.0	201.4	198.6	188.0	-18.0%

ES Table 3 represents the GHG emissions and removals by categories. Sector 1 Energy is the largest source of national emissions, contributing to 80.2% of the emissions (excluding LULUCF) in 2016. Emissions caused within the energy sector decreased by 24.9% over the period 1990-2016. The emissions from sector 2 Industrial processes and product use increased by a factor of about 17 due to a more frequent use of F-gases. Compared to total emissions, F-gas emissions still are of a minor importance. In sector 3 Agriculture, emissions are by 5.7% below the 1990 level. Emissions and removals in the sector 4 LULUCF form a net source in 2016 and show an increase of 44.4% compared to 1990. The emissions from sector 5 Waste have also increased since 1990, but notably they encompass only a small amount of emissions because municipal solid waste is exported to a Swiss incineration plant.

ES Table 3 Summary of Liechtenstein's GHG emissions by source and sink categories in CO₂ equivalent (kt). The last column indicates the percent change in emissions in 2016 as compared to the base year 1990.

Source and Sink Categories	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	CO ₂ equivalent (kt)									
1 Energy	200.9	208.5	209.3	217.5	203.5	206.7	208.6	221.1	232.0	229.4
1A1 Energy industries	0.2	0.9	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.6	2.5	2.9	2.9
1A2 Manufacturing industries & constr.	36.3	36.0	36.4	37.6	35.7	35.7	35.8	37.6	40.4	39.9
1A3 Transport	76.6	90.0	89.3	87.2	79.8	81.8	83.1	86.7	86.3	90.5
1A4 Other sectors	87.4	81.3	81.3	90.2	85.7	86.5	86.4	93.5	101.6	95.3
1A5 Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
1B Fugitive emissions from fuels	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
2 IPPU	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.9	2.2	2.6	3.2	3.8
3 Agriculture	25.5	25.5	24.8	23.8	23.9	23.7	23.9	23.5	23.0	22.1
5 Waste	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2
Total (excluding LULUCF)	229.3	236.7	237.0	244.1	230.7	234.4	236.9	249.4	260.4	257.5
4 LULUCF	5.5	-10.6	0.6	-2.8	16.9	3.2	-5.3	6.3	-1.6	-2.8
Total (including LULUCF)	234.8	226.2	237.5	241.3	247.5	237.6	231.6	255.7	258.8	254.7

Source and Sink Categories	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	CO ₂ equivalent (kt)									
1 Energy	219.8	217.4	222.7	232.1	231.9	231.5	233.7	203.4	222.3	208.1
1A1 Energy industries	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.9	3.0
1A2 Manufacturing industries & constr.	36.5	36.4	37.9	41.2	39.9	39.2	40.6	33.9	36.4	27.6
1A3 Transport	91.3	87.9	83.8	83.6	82.2	81.8	79.2	83.3	87.8	81.9
1A4 Other sectors	88.4	89.3	97.5	103.4	105.8	106.3	109.9	82.4	94.0	94.6
1A5 Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
1B Fugitive emissions from fuels	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1
2 IPPU	4.6	5.5	6.1	6.9	7.7	8.1	8.4	9.1	9.9	9.7
3 Agriculture	21.5	22.5	22.9	23.0	23.0	23.6	24.6	24.9	25.1	25.0
5 Waste	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.3
Total (excluding LULUCF)	248.3	247.7	254.1	264.3	265.0	265.7	268.9	239.8	259.9	245.1
4 LULUCF	23.4	-0.2	0.7	4.9	7.1	7.2	12.2	21.5	23.7	20.6
Total (including LULUCF)	271.6	247.5	254.8	269.2	272.1	272.9	281.1	261.3	283.6	265.8

Source and Sink Categories	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1990-2016
	CO ₂ equivalent (kt)							%
1 Energy	193.6	179.5	188.1	195.3	163.6	161.5	150.9	-24.9%
1A1 Energy industries	3.3	3.1	2.8	3.0	2.5	2.0	2.2	1134.6%
1A2 Manufacturing industries & constr.	26.1	23.6	25.7	26.4	27.1	27.4	25.5	-29.7%
1A3 Transport	77.7	76.9	79.8	79.5	73.8	61.1	59.3	-22.6%
1A4 Other sectors	85.4	74.9	78.6	85.1	59.1	69.8	62.7	-28.3%
1A5 Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	-
1B Fugitive emissions from fuels	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	216.8%
2 IPPU	10.2	10.4	10.8	11.2	11.2	10.9	10.9	1573.9%
3 Agriculture	24.2	24.9	25.1	24.0	24.4	24.1	24.0	-5.7%
5 Waste	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.2%
Total (excluding LULUCF)	230.3	217.3	226.5	233.0	201.4	198.6	188.0	-18.0%
4 LULUCF	19.1	22.9	23.2	15.5	15.3	9.8	8.0	44.4%
Total (including LULUCF)	249.4	240.2	249.7	248.6	216.7	208.4	196.0	-16.5%

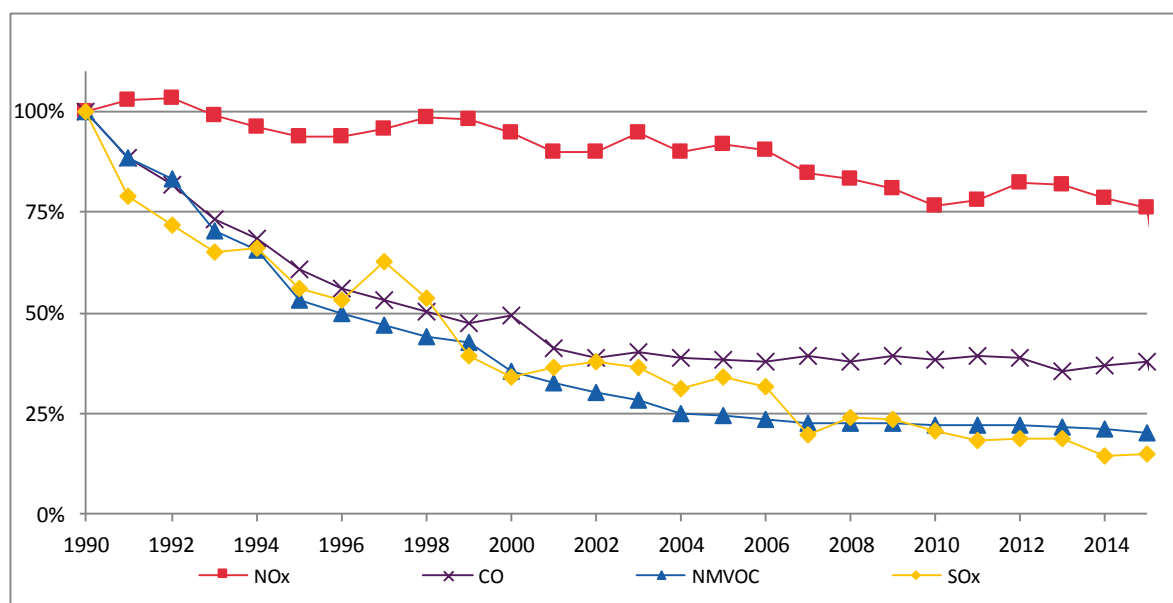
ES.3.2 KP-LULUCF activities

See ES 2.2 for KP-LULUCF overview.

ES.4. Other information

Liechtenstein is member to the UNECE Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP) and submits data on air pollutants including indirect GHG. The submission in 2018 will take place at the end of April 2018, and **the overview and results provided below stem from the submission to CLRTAP in 2017**.

For the precursor substances NO_x, CO and NMVOC as well as for the gas SO₂, data from the current state of knowledge in air pollution reporting is shown in ES Figure 3 (and described in chp. 2.4), but they are not integrated in the reporting tables under the UNFCCC (CRF). The system boundaries for the road transportation sector categories are not the same as under the UNFCCC reporting since Liechtenstein uses the territorial approach under the CLRTAP but the sales principle for the UNFCCC reporting, which restricts the comparability of the two data sets.



ES Figure 3 Trend of NO_x, CO, NMVOC and SO_x emissions as of CLRTAP submission 2017 (OE 2017f).

Acknowledgement

Liechtenstein's Office of Environment (OE) highly appreciates the generous support by the members of the GHG Inventory Core Group at the Swiss Federal Office of Environment (FOEN). The free use of methods and tools developed by the FOEN has been essential during the permanent development of Liechtenstein's GHG inventory and its NIR.

The OE also gratefully acknowledges the support of the Agroscope Reckenholz-Tänikon Research Station. The use of the model developed by Agroscope greatly facilitated the calculation process of agricultural emissions and their uncertainties. Personal and close contacts between the GHG specialists of Switzerland and Liechtenstein developed during this work laid the basis for a very promising and fruitful cooperation both on a technical and political level.

The OE also thanks the data suppliers of Liechtenstein: Office of Economic Affairs (OEA), Office of Statistics (OS), Office of Construction and Infrastructure (OCI), Liechtenstein's Gas Utility (LGV) and Electric Power Company (LKW), Liechtenstein's Wastewater Administration Union (AZV), Swiss Helicopter AG, Swiss Federal Office of Civil Aviation (FOCA), Swiss Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN), the sectoral experts and the NIR authors. Their effort made it possible to finalise the inventory and the NIR 2018.

PART 1: Annual inventory submission under the UNFCCC

1. Introduction

1.1 Background information on Liechtenstein's greenhouse gas inventory, climate change and supplementary information of the Kyoto Protocol (KP)

1.1.1 Background information on climate change

In recent years, various research programs on the effects of global climate warming in the Alpine region have been conducted, e.g. CH2014-Impacts (2014) and CH2011 (2011). The development so far and projections indicate that noticeable effects are to be expected. Changes to the permafrost line and water drainages will play a central role in this regard (North et al. 2007). Liechtenstein is also affected by these developments.

The expected impacts of climate change have primarily been studied in Switzerland, which is beside Austria one of the two neighbouring countries of Liechtenstein, and draw to a large extent on the findings of reports prepared by the Swiss Advisory Body on Climate Change (OcCC 2007; OcCC 2008; OcCC 2012) and the latest findings by the CH2014-Impacts study (CH2014-Impacts 2014), the CH2011 (CH2011 2011) report and the Swiss Academies Report no. 11 (SCNAT 2016), which document the present state of knowledge. Also, results of a report of the International Bodensee Conference have been considered with specific findings for Liechtenstein (IBK 2007).

In 2013, the Swiss Federal Office for the Environment FOEN and Meteoswiss (the Federal Office of Meteorology and Climatology) published a report, which shows the numerous indicators that demonstrate the changes in the climate in Switzerland, whether in the cryosphere, the hydrosphere, vegetation, human health, the economy or the society (FOEN/Meteoswiss 2013). Impacts are analysed quantitatively in the CH2014-Impacts (2014) study. The results are also representative for Liechtenstein (see publication "Facts and figures about the climate in Liechtenstein", OE 2016i). In addition, a climate risk analysis has been done for the alpine region of Switzerland (INFRAS/Egli Engineering 2015) in particular for the canton of Uri. The conditions in Liechtenstein are comparable to the Swiss Alps. The results can therefore give valuable insights about climate change related future risks.

1.1.1.1 Impacts

The Office of Environment (OE) Liechtenstein published a booklet with facts and figures about climate change in 2018 (OE 2016i). The mean annual temperature of Liechtenstein

(location Vaduz) currently is 10.1°C (MeteoSwiss 2015a) for the reference period 1981-2010. The mean annual temperature increased by 0.7°C compared to the reference period 1961-1990 (MeteoSwiss 2015b). According to the Swiss Climate Change Scenarios CH2011 (2011), the future climate of Liechtenstein is expected to change significantly from present and past conditions. Depending on the scenarios the mean temperature will very likely increase by 2.7-4.8 °C until the end of this century. Figure 1-1 illustrates the past and expected future changes in seasonal temperature (left) and precipitation (right) over north-eastern Switzerland. Summer mean precipitation is projected to decrease by 18-28%, depending on the scenario.

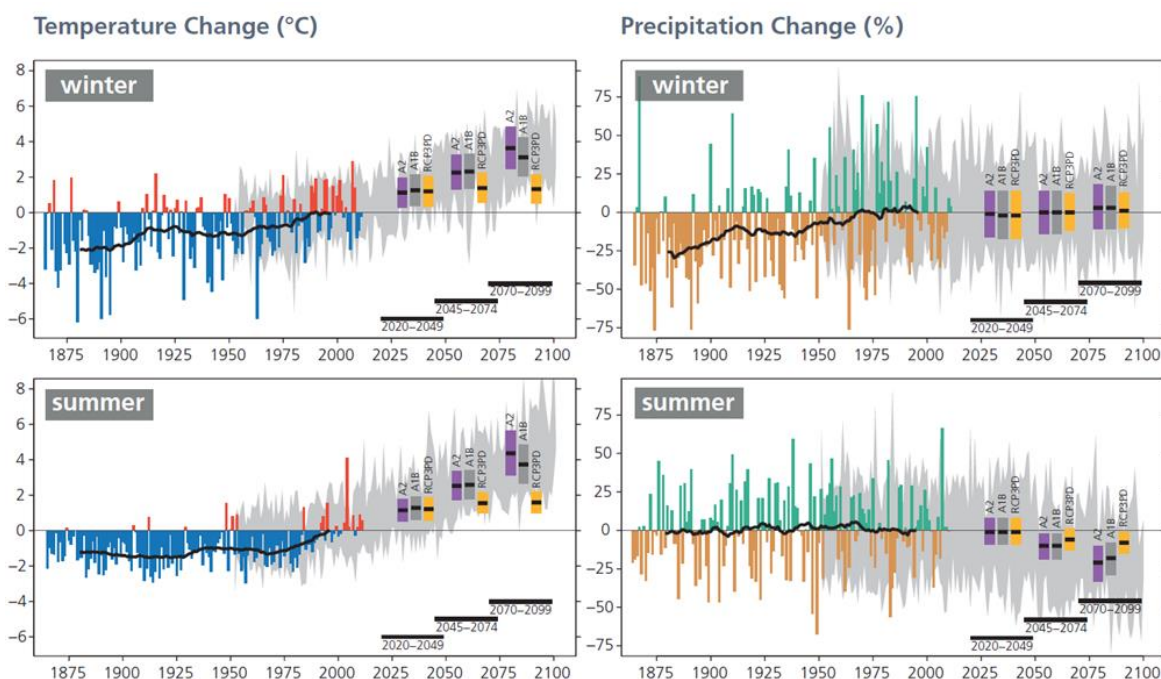


Figure 1-1 Past and expected future changes in seasonal temperature (°C) and precipitation (%) over north-eastern Switzerland. The changes are depicted relative to the reference period 1980-2009. The thin coloured bars display the year-to-year differences with respect to the average of observations within the reference period, the heavy black lines are the corresponding smoothed 30-year averages. The grey shading indicates the range of year-to-year differences as projected by climate models for the A1B climate scenario. The thick coloured bars show best estimates of the future projections, and associated uncertainty ranges, for selected 30-year intervals and for three greenhouse gas emission scenarios (from CH2011 2011).

Along with these changes in the mean temperature and precipitation, the nature of extreme events is also expected to change towards more frequent, intense and longer-lasting summers and heat waves (accompanied with drought events). The number of cold winter days and nights is expected to decrease. It is documented that the days with snow have decreased by 5 days per decade since 1960 in Switzerland (FOEN/Meteoswiss 2013). In addition, a shift from solid (snow) to liquid (rain) precipitation is expected, which would increase flood risk primarily in the lowlands (CH2011 2011). The warming trend and changing precipitation patterns are also expected to have significant effects on ecosystems. The Biodiversity Monitoring Switzerland reports that impacts of climate

change are being observed even within limited time frames. For instance, typical alpine vascular plants have shifted their distribution in the uphill direction during the past few years and phenological observations show that the biological beginning of spring has been advancing by 1.5 – 2.5 days per decade.

The expected increase in intensity of storms and reduction of snowfall and snow cover duration are particularly important for alpine areas. Tourism, infrastructure and forestry are particularly affected due to more frequent floods, landslides and debris flows and an increased risk of avalanches. A risk analysis in Switzerland for the alpine canton Uri in Switzerland shows increasing risks for infrastructures because of rising flood and landslide intensity as well as an increasing number of hot days for the lower parts of the canton with significant impacts on human health (INFRAS/Egli Engineering 2015). The climate-related risks for Liechtenstein are expected to be similar but are not yet studied in detail.

1.1.1.2 Vulnerability assessments

It is difficult to transfer the consequences of global climate warming calculated on the basis of models to the spatial scale of Liechtenstein (160 km²). The available climate models are not yet able to predict detailed regional impacts. Overall, the following general effects can be expected as a consequence of further increasing CO₂ concentrations and the associated rise in temperature:

Health: the increase in intensity of heat waves in combination with high tropospheric ozone concentrations represents the greatest risk that climate change poses to human health (see INFRAS/Egli Engineering 2015). Another important health risk of climate change is the occurrence of vector-borne diseases. There is still high uncertainty about how future climate change will trigger further health issues.

Ecosystems: a temperature increase changes the composition of forest and grassland vegetation and biodiversity in general. For instance, deciduous trees may become more important than today. Also, natural hazards (e.g. storms, avalanches, and debris flows) may have negative effects on forest and vegetation. The invasive, non-native species are an additional risk for ecosystems.

Water cycles and soil: changes in weather patterns may lead to an increased risk of floods in winter and droughts in summer time. A high flood risk exists particularly in the narrow Alpine valleys (mountain streams), where various protective measures (e.g. rock fall barriers and water course corrections) become vital. A further danger is posed by the Rhine: Although regulated, the river may endanger the intensively used valley floor in the event of a flood.

Tourism: within the next decades Liechtenstein's tourism sector, such as the economically important recreation resorts in Malbun and Steg, will have to deal with great challenges caused by climate change related developments in Liechtenstein's ecosystems. Especially winter tourism will be affected by higher temperatures, which cause a rise of the freezing level and will lead to a shift of the snow line towards higher altitudes.

Other economic sectors: global warming will also affect other economic sectors in Liechtenstein. A rise in temperature may have negative effects on the productivity of grain

cultivation in the long term (e.g. increased risk of draughts) but could also bring positive effects (e.g. longer vegetation period). The international engagement of the insurance sector will likely suffer the most severe negative consequences from an increase in the probability of losses.

1.1.1.3 Adaptation/mitigation

The projected consequences of an ongoing climate change require the immediate implementation of the so called Two-Pillar-Strategy – Mitigation (Pillar1) and Adaptation (Pillar 2).

Mitigation: reduction of greenhouse gas emissions can only be achieved if concrete measures are implemented in due time. Liechtenstein has launched a set of measures to address the problem of growing greenhouse gas emissions such as the most recent Energy Strategy 2020 (Government 2012a), Emissions Trading Act (Government 2012), Energy Efficiency Act (Government 2008), CO₂-Act (OE 2013b), Environmental Protection Act (OEP 2008b), National Transport Policies, National Climate Protection Strategy (Government 2015) and Action Plan on Air (OEP 2007e). Liechtenstein's climate policy goal is – in the midterm – to fulfil the obligations originating from the Kyoto Protocol. The mitigation measures however will be further developed, especially with respect to sectors that have not yet been totally included into strict climate change regulation (e.g. traffic and transportation).

Adaptation: it is already known that certain consequences related to climate change will become irreversible. Therefore, pillar 2 deals with the question of how these future threats could be addressed and how potential future damages can be limited or even avoided. Liechtenstein's Climate Change Adaptation strategy is currently in preparation (OE 2018).

Natural hazard: Liechtenstein has established so called "Geological Risk Maps" with a special focus on residential areas. These maps provide regional information on specific risks from avalanches, rockfall and landslides and flooding.

Agriculture: identified adaptation measures are the selection of plant breeds that are suitable under expected future climatic conditions and selecting suitable plant breeds. However, the use of genetically modified crops is not foreseen. Irrigation of agricultural fields will increase resulting in conflicts with other public interests, especially during longer draught periods.

Forestry: increase of draught periods and subsequent damages caused by insects, pathogens (viruses, bacteria, fungus), fire or storms will lead to a decrease of the protective functions of forests in Liechtenstein. Adaptation measures already implemented are the conversion of spruce and fir stocks into mixed deciduous and coniferous forests.

Tourism: in this sector, further efforts need to be considered within the next years. The production of artificial snow, as currently practiced, is not considered to be a sustainable solution to address the lack of snow in skiing resorts. Various municipalities and institutions have already introduced new options for winter and summer tourism in order

to counter potential revenue losses. Thereby, the focus lies on strategies to promote a "gentle tourism".

1.1.2 Background information on greenhouse gas inventory

1.1.2.1 Framework

In 1995, the Principality of Liechtenstein ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Furthermore, Liechtenstein ratified the Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC in 2004. A National Inventory System (NIS) according to Article 5.1 of the Kyoto Protocol has been implemented. On 23 April 2015, Liechtenstein submitted its "Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC)" to the UNFCCC, which aims at a reduction of greenhouse gases by 40% by 2030 compared to 1990.

1.1.2.2 Former submissions and submissions under the first commitment period (2008-2012)

In 1995, 2001, 2005, 2010 and 2014 Liechtenstein submitted its National Communication Reports to the secretariat of the UNFCCC. Greenhouse Gas Inventories and National Inventory Reports were submitted in the following years:

- 2005: The first Greenhouse Gas Inventory of Liechtenstein was submitted in the Common Reporting Format (CRF) without National Inventory Report.
- 2006: The first submission took place on May 31 including the national greenhouse gas inventory for 1990 and 2004 as well as the National Inventory Report. A re-submission on 22 December 2006 contained the national greenhouse gas inventory for the full time period 1990–2004, the National Inventory Report 2006 (OEP 2006) and the Initial Report under Article 7, paragraph 4 of the Kyoto Protocol including a Corrigendum (OEP 2006a, 2007a, 2007b).
- 2007: Submission of the Greenhouse Gas Inventory 1990–2005 together with the National Inventory Report 2007 on 10 May 2007 (OEP 2007).
- 2008: Submission of the Greenhouse Gas Inventory 1990–2006 together with the National Inventory Report 2008 prepared under the UNFCCC and under the Kyoto Protocol on 29 February 2008 (OEP 2008).
- 2009: Submission of the Greenhouse Gas Inventory 1990–2007 together with the National Inventory Report 2009 prepared under the UNFCCC and under the Kyoto Protocol on 2 April 2009 (OEP 2009). Furthermore, the Standard Electronic Format application (SEF) was submitted.
- 2010: Submission of the Greenhouse Gas Inventory 1990–2008 together with the National Inventory Report 2010 prepared under the UNFCCC and under the Kyoto Protocol on 11 March 2010 (OEP 2010). Additionally, the Standard Electronic Format application (SEF) was submitted. Submission 2010 incorporated the new guidelines: Annotated outline of the National Inventory Report including reporting elements under the Kyoto Protocol (UNFCCC 2009).

- 2011: Submission of the Greenhouse Gas Inventory 1990–2009 together with the National Inventory Report 2011 prepared under the UNFCCC and under the Kyoto Protocol on 11 March 2011 (OEP 2011). Additionally, the Standard Electronic Format application (SEF) was submitted.
- 2012: Submission of the Greenhouse Gas Inventory 1990–2010 together with the National Inventory Report 2012 prepared under the UNFCCC and under the Kyoto Protocol on 11 March 2012 (OEP 2012b). Additionally, the Standard Electronic Format application (SEF) was submitted.
- 2013: Submission of the Greenhouse Gas Inventory 1990–2011 together with the National Inventory Report 2013 prepared under the UNFCCC and under the Kyoto Protocol on 15 March 2013 (OE 2013). Additionally, the Standard Electronic Format application (SEF) was submitted.
- 2014: Submission of the Greenhouse Gas Inventory 1990–2012 together with the National Inventory Report 2014 prepared under the UNFCCC and under the Kyoto Protocol on 15 March 2014 (OE 2014). Additionally, the Standard Electronic Format application (SEF) was submitted. The submission 2014 was simultaneously the ending of the first commitment period.

1.1.2.3 Review processes of former submissions and submissions under the first commitment period (2008-2012)

Liechtenstein's greenhouse gas inventory was subject to in-country reviews in the years 2007 and 2013. Furthermore, centralized reviews took place in 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2014. Find further information under chp. 1.2.3.2.

1.1.2.4 Submissions under the second commitment period (2013-2020)

During its October 2014 session, the Liechtenstein Parliament approved the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol accepting a 20% reduction until 2020.

- 2016: Submission of the Greenhouse Gas Inventory 1990-2013 together with the National Inventory Report 2015 prepared under the UNFCCC and under the Kyoto Protocol on 15 April 2016 (OE 2016a).
- 2016: Submission of the Greenhouse Gas Inventory 1990-2014 together with the National Inventory Report 2016 prepared under the UNFCCC and under the Kyoto Protocol on 27 May 2016 (OE 2016c).
- 2017: Submission of the Greenhouse Gas Inventory 1990-2015 together with the National Inventory Report 2017 prepared under the UNFCCC and under the Kyoto Protocol on 13 April 2017 (OE 2017).
- The present report is Liechtenstein's 13th National Inventory Report, NIR 2018, prepared under the UNFCCC and under the Kyoto Protocol. The present report includes, as separate files, Liechtenstein's 1990–2016 Inventory in the CRF Reporter format and the updated Standard Electronic Format application (SEF).

Note: No CP2 transactions were conducted so far. As requested by the UNFCCC secretariat, the empty SEF reports and tables for Liechtenstein had to be submitted in August 2016 (for submission 2016) and in April 2017 (for submission 2017).

1.1.2.5 Review processes and the second commitment period (2013-2020)

The review for the GHG inventories and National Inventory Reports 2015 and 2016 took place simultaneously in September 2016 due to the postponed submission 2015. Due to the fact that the UNFCCC did not have enough resources for reviewing all national inventories in 2017, there was no review of Liechtenstein's GHG inventory and National Inventory Report 2017 (written communication from Vitor Gois to Helmut Kindle (UNFCCC 2017), further information in UNFCCC 2017a, paragraphs 3 and 4).

Find further information under chp. 1.2.3.2.

1.1.3 Background information on supplementary information required under Art.

7.1. KP

Chapter 11 of this NIR and Liechtenstein's Second Initial Report under the Kyoto Protocol (Government 2016) provide information on KP-LULUCF.

Liechtenstein only accounts for the mandatory activity Forest Management under Article 3, paragraph 4 of the Kyoto Protocol. In accordance with Annex I to Decision 2/CMP.7 (Annex I, Para 13), credits from Forest Management are capped in the second commitment period. Thus, for Liechtenstein the cap amounts to 3.5% of the 1990 emissions (excluding LULUCF).

Liechtenstein has chosen to account over the entire commitment period for emissions and removals from activities under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Kyoto Protocol. In addition to the mandatory submission of the inventory years 2013-2016, data for the years 2008-2012 are available and shown in Liechtenstein's NIR.

1.2 National inventory arrangements

1.2.1 Institutional, legal and procedural arrangements

The Office of Environment (OE) is in charge of compiling the emission data and bears overall responsibility for Liechtenstein's national greenhouse gas inventory. In addition to the OE, the Office of Economic Affairs (OEA), the Office of Statistics (OS) and the Office of Construction and Infrastructure (OCI) participate directly in the compilation of the inventory. Several other administrative and private institutions are involved in inventory preparation.

Liechtenstein is a small central European State in the Alpine region with a population of 37'815 inhabitants (2016) and with an area of 160 km². With its neighbouring country Switzerland, Liechtenstein forms a customs and monetary union governed by a customs treaty (Government 1980). On the basis of this union, Liechtenstein is linked to Swiss

foreign trade strategies, with few exceptions, such as trade with the European Economic Community: Liechtenstein – contrary to Switzerland – is a member of the European Economic Area. The Customs Union Treaty with Switzerland impacts greatly on environmental and fiscal strategies. Many Swiss levies and regulations for special goods, for example, environmental standards for motor vehicles and quality standards for fuels are also adapted and applied in Liechtenstein. For the determination of the GHG emissions, Liechtenstein appreciates having been authorised to adopt a number of Swiss methods and Swiss emission factors.

As part of a comprehensive project, the Government mandated its Office of Environment (OE) in 2005 to design and establish the NIS in order to ensure full compliance with the reporting requirements of the UNFCCC and its Kyoto Protocol. With regard to the provisions of Art. 5.1 of the Kyoto Protocol, the project encompasses the following elements:

- Collaboration and cooperation of the different offices involved in data collection
- Upgrading and updating of central GHG emissions data base
- Setting up a simplified QA/QC system
- Official consideration and approval of the data

1.2.2 Overview of inventory planning, preparation and management

Inventory planning, preparation, and management are well-established in Liechtenstein and follow an annual cycle according to an official schedule (Table 1-1). The planning of the inventory starts with the initial reporting meeting in June where the head of the inventory group and quality manager, the project manager and NIC, the project manager assistant as well as the emission modeler and the NIR authors participate. At the initial meeting, the work scheduled and priorities with regard to inventory development are set. Decisions regarding planned improvements are taken as well using the latest key category analysis to prioritize the enhancements. Source and sink categories which are key categories and hence need an additional improvement because of the recommendation by the ERT are usually planned to implement in the next annual submission (priority 1) unless specified otherwise. All other potential improvements are planned to implement (priority 2) depending on available resources (see IDP in Annex A8.3, Table A - 10). The entire data compilation process lasts from June to October including multiple quality control activities, in particular including quality checks of different versions of the reporting tables (CRF) from October to December. At the end of the annual process, the official UN review process in August and September provides further input for inventory improvements and therefore also for the inventory development plan (IDP).

Due to the transition to the new UNFCCC and IPCC guidelines, the inventory cycles for submissions 2015 and 2016 deviated uniquely. From 2017 on, the cycle corresponds to the description above again.

After inventory preparation, the NIR is passed through a multistage quality control cycle too (see Table 1-1). NIR authors, the emission modeler, the head of the inventory group, the project manager and the project manager assistant as well as additional people of the Office of Environment (OE) and sector experts review the drafts of the NIR mutually. Thus,

a maximum of quality assurance can be achieved. If the internal review suggests large revisions, they are taken up in the inventory development plan for future improvements too. Archiving of inventory material is made after submission by the OE and sectoral experts, by the contributing authors and by the QA/QC officer.

Table 1-1 Annual cycle of inventory planning, preparation and management.

Process	Month											
	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May
Initial meeting												
Data compilation												
CRF as 1st draft version												
QC of the CRF 1st draft version												
CRF as complete draft												
QC of the complete CRF draft												
Final CRF version												
Preparation of the NIR												
1st draft version NIR												
QC 1st draft version NIR												
2nd draft version NIR												
QC 2nd draft version NIR												
Final version NIR												
Submission final NIR and final CRF's												
Official UN review process												
Archiving												

Further inventory preparation and management activities are described in chapter 1.3.

1.2.3 Quality assurance, quality control and verification plan

According to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (IPCC 2006) the major elements of a QA/QC and verification system are:

Participation of an inventory compiler who is also responsible for coordinating QA/QC and verification activities and definition of roles/responsibilities within the inventory;

- A QA/QC plan;
- General QC procedures that apply to all inventory categories;
- Category-specific QC procedures;
- QA and review procedures;
- QA/QC system interaction with uncertainty analyses;
- Verification activities;
- Reporting, documentation, and archiving procedures.

The implementation status of these quality elements is described in the following chapters. Please note that Liechtenstein's QA/QC system accounts for the **specific circumstances of the Principality of Liechtenstein**: Due to the small size of the State, not every process, data flow and arrangement needs to be established by a formal agreement due to short "distances" within the administration and due to a high degree of acquaintance between the persons involved. Therefore, the National System manages with little number of written documents.

The QA/QC activities are coordinated by the Mr. Helmut Kindle, National Focal Point and Director of the Office of Environment. (email: helmut.kindle@lv.li, phone: +423 236 6197). The QA/QC activities are organised within the Inventory Group, see National System depicted in Figure 1-2.

Operational tasks are delegated to the NIR lead author. He distributes checklists to the project manager being also the National Inventory Compiler, to the sectoral experts and to other NIR authors. They fill in the procedures that they carried out. The lists are then sent back to the quality manager, who confirms the performance of the QA/QC activities. The activities are documented in the NIR (see Annex 8).

The quality management shall enable the party to principally fulfil the requirements of the articles 3, 5 and 7 of the Kyoto Protocol. Specifically, it shall ensure and improve the quality of GHG inventory that means a continuous improvement **of transparency, consistency, comparability, completeness and confidence**. In detail, it serves

- for providing checks to ensure data integrity, correctness and completeness;
- to identify errors and omissions;
- to reduce the uncertainties of the emission estimates;
- to document and archive inventory material.

1.2.3.1 Quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) procedures applied

Quality assurance (QA)

According to IPCC (2006) quality assurance (QA) comprises activities outside of the actual inventory compilation. QA procedures include reviews and audits to assess the quality of the inventory, to determine the conformity of the procedures taken and to identify areas where improvements could be made. QA procedures are used in addition to the general and category-specific QC procedure. It is important to use QA reviewers that have not been involved in preparing the inventory (IPCC 2006).

Liechtenstein's NIS quality management system follows a Plan-Do-Check-Act-Cycle (PDCA-cycle), which is a generally accepted model for pursuing a systematic quality performance according to international standards. This approach is in accordance with procedures described in decision 19/CMP.1 and in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines (IPCC 2006).

Liechtenstein carries out the following QA activities:

- Internal review: The draft NIR is passing an internal review. The project manager also being the NIC, the project manager assistant, specialised staff members of the climate unit and other staff member of the OE are proofreading the NIR or parts of it (all personnel not directly involved in the preparation of a particular section of the inventory). They document their findings in checklists, which are sent back to the NIR authors (see Annex 8).
- The Swiss inventory management involves external experts for sectoral QA activities to review the Swiss GHG inventory. Since a number of Swiss methods and Swiss emission factors are used for the preparation of the Liechtenstein inventory as well, the results of the Swiss QA activities are checked and analysed by Liechtenstein's experts as well.

Positive reviews may be interpreted as positive for Liechtenstein too, and problematic findings must not only be taken into account in Switzerland but also in Liechtenstein. The following sectors have already been reviewed:

- A consulting group (not involved in the GHG emission modelling) was mandated to review the two sectors Energy and former Industrial Processes with respect to methods, activity data, emission factors, CRF tables and NIR chapters (Eicher and Pauli 2006). The results were documented in a review report and communicated to Liechtenstein's Inventory Group. Regarding the topics, influencing GHG emissions, only minor issues were identified. The main issue of the Swiss inventory was the problem of transparency which has been solved in recent years. Concerning Industrial Processes of Liechtenstein, emissions in 2F1 and 2F7 were affected from the findings above. Other industrial processes are not occurring in Liechtenstein. The consequences for the main findings were evaluated for Liechtenstein's GHG inventory and for the NIR for submission December 2006.
- The Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH) was mandated to review the methane emissions of agriculture with respect to methods, activity data and emission factors. The results were documented in two reports (Soliva 2006, 2006a) and communicated to Liechtenstein's Inventory Group. The consequences for the main findings have been evaluated for Liechtenstein's GHG inventory and for the NIR for submission December 2006.
- The waste sector of Switzerland was reviewed by a peer expert group in 2009. The reviewers concluded that waste related emissions are calculated in a plausible way and that results from the report are plausible. The emission factors as well as activity data are based on reliable and solid sources. For details see Rytec (2010). The share of fossil matter in municipal waste has been determined in an extended measuring campaign during 2011 (Mohn 2011). The consequences for the main findings had been evaluated for Liechtenstein's GHG inventory and had been accounted for in the submission April 2013.
- An expert peer review of the LULUCF sector of the Swiss GHG inventory took place in 2010. The reviewers concluded that "the LULUCF sector of the Swiss greenhouse gas inventory is proved to be of superior quality, good applicatory characteristics and scientifically sound applied definitions and methodology". For details see VTI (2011).
- Furthermore, in 2012 a Swiss national review of the former sector 2 Industrial Processes took place (CSD 2013). The final report has been evaluated and suggestions for improvement were implemented in the subsequent submissions of both, Switzerland's and Liechtenstein's, reports.
- For the Swiss NIR, an annual internal review takes place shortly before the submission. Every chapter of the NIR is being proofread by specialists not involved in the emission modelling or in the NIR editing. The internal review is organised by the quality officer and the results are compiled by the same person that is also compiling Liechtenstein's NIR (lead author J. Heldstab, INFRAS). The results of the Swiss review are therefore communicated to Liechtenstein's Inventory Group. If methods and results are affected, which are relevant for Liechtenstein too, the consequences are taken into account accordingly. This procedure has been

performed in the last and the current submissions (May and December 2006, May 2007, February 2008, April for the years 2009-2014 and April, May 2016 and April 2017). It will also be repeated for future submissions.

- The applicability of Swiss methodologies and emission factors to Liechtenstein's GHG inventory was reviewed as well: before Swiss methods were applied, they were discussed with the experts of Liechtenstein's administration. This process had taken place before the submission in December 2006 for the sectors energy, former industrial processes, former solvent and other product use, agriculture and waste, for the sector LULUCF before the submission in February 2008. Since then, the issue is a permanent point on the agenda of the annual kick-off meetings of the Inventory Group. Potential modifications or updates of the Swiss emission factors are discussed and checked upon their applicability for Liechtenstein's GHG inventory.
- For the sector LULUCF a new external reviewer was mandated in 2012 (Meteotest 2012). The entire LULUCF sector was revised and brought in line with the IPCC methodology.

Quality control (QC)

General QC procedures include generic quality checks related to calculations, data processing, completeness, and documentation that are applicable to all inventory source and sink categories (IPCC 2006).

The following QC activities are carried out:

- The annual cycle for inventory preparation contains meetings of the inventory group and meetings of governmental and other data suppliers with the OE. In these meetings the activities, responsibilities and schedule for the inventory preparation process are being organised and determined.
- Regular meetings within the Office of Environment (OE) in particular between Heike Summer (project manager) and Helmut Kindle Director of the Office of Environment/quality manager) take place. Beside technical issues also political topics are discussed. As needed, important information is referred to the department or ministry.

The project manager, also operating as the national inventory compiler (NIC), the sectoral experts, and the NIR authors accomplish a number of QC activities:

- The NIR authors check the emission results produced by the sectoral experts, for consistency of cross-cutting parameters, correctness of emissions aggregation, and completeness of the GHG inventory. They compare the methods used with 2006 IPCC Guidelines (IPCC 2006), check the correct compiling of the methods in the NIR, the correct transcription of CRF data into NIR data tables and figures, the consistency between data tables and text in the NIR as well as the completeness of references in the NIR. Furthermore, they are responsible for the correctness of the key source, the

- uncertainty analysis and the complete implementation of specific planned improvements of the inventory development plan.
- The sectoral experts check the description of methods, numbers and figures in the NIR. They further incorporate recommendations by the ERT into respective text passages.
 - The NIC checks the integrity of the database files, the consistency of time series, the correct and complete inputs into the CRF Reporter. A final data check is done by comparison of random data fields with the provided data modelling.
 - Further staff members of the OE carry out a proof reading of single sectors.
 - The project manager executes an overall checking function for the GHG inventory and the NIR: monitoring of the GHG emission modelling and key category analysis. The project manager checks the NIR for correctness, completeness, transparency and quality, checks for the complete archiving of documents and the completeness of the CRF submission documents.
 - In order to provide an overview and to increase transparency, all authors, experts, and involved staff members of Liechtenstein's government are listed in a separate table together with specific descriptions about their responsibilities. This table is available for the entire reporting period and helps to improve the QC management in general.
 - The CRF Reporting Tables for the current submission, exported from the CRF Reporter software, underwent an iterative quality control in a triple check:
 - The emissions of the year 2016 were compared with those of the year 2015 within the current Reporting Table Summary2.
 - The emissions of the year 2015 were compared between the current Reporting Table Summary2 of submission 2018 and the Reporting Table Summary2 of submission 2017.
 - The emissions of the base year 1990 were compared between the current Reporting Table Summary2 of submission 2018 and the Reporting Table Summary2 of the submission 2017.
 - The CRF Reporting Tables Summary2 are compared using Excel. For the comparable emissions and sinks the ratios in percent were calculated and the deviations from 100% were analysed. The findings due to this check were discussed among the core group members and the modelling specialists. Anomalies in data were investigated within more detailed CRF tables (e.g. Table1.A(a)s1) and explanations for those were sought. This procedure usually leads to the identification of errors in data, which are subsequently corrected before the submission.

The current NIR passes several quality controls. Table 1-1 illustrates the official quality control procedure of Liechtenstein's NIR. The first internal NIR draft is cross-checked by the NIR authors in terms of correctness, completeness, consistency and layout. The Office of environment (OE) and the emission modeller review the entire NIR as external experts because experts of the OE are not directly involved in updating the NIR. They check the first draft of the NIR in detail and provide a detailed feedback on data, interpretation, completeness, consistency, transparency and implementation of the issues given by Liechtenstein's inventory development plan (see chapter 1.2.3.2). The review forms for the OE experts and the emission modeller are attached in Annex 8. Afterwards, the NIR

authors improve the NIR considering the revisions made by the OE experts and prepare the second internal draft, which also undergoes an internal cross-check. This second NIR draft again is reviewed by the OE and the emission modeller. Their inputs are implemented within the NIR too. The NIR authors complete the final NIR version including last internal cross-checks. The Office of Environment (OE) then submits the official National Inventory Report (NIR). This process guarantees the compliance of the QA/QC requirements according to the IPCC guidelines (IPCC 2006).

1.2.3.2 QA/QC plan

The QA/QC activities are well established and part of the entire inventory process. For detailed information see chapters above. Planned improvements are also documented in Liechtenstein's inventory development plan (IDP). The IDP summarizes all issues that resulted from internal and external QA/QC activities, in particular from recommendations made by the ERT. As described above, future improvements are prioritized according to the latest key category analysis (see Annexes A8.3 and A8.4).

Former reviews and recommendations made by the ERT

From 11 to 15 June 2007 an individual review (in-country review) took place in Vaduz: The submission documents, the Initial Report and the GHG inventory 1990-2004 including CRF tables and National Inventory Report were objects of the review. Following the recommendations of the expert review team, some minor corrections were carried out in the emission modelling leading to recalculations and some methodological changes (revision of the definition of forests). The consequences are documented in the reports of the review of the initial report of Liechtenstein (FCCC/IRR 2007) and of the individual review of the greenhouse gas inventory of Liechtenstein submitted in 2006 (FCCC/ARR 2007). Due to the recalculation, the time series of the national total of emissions slightly changed and therefore, Liechtenstein's assigned amount has been adjusted by -0.407%. The modifications are documented in a Response by Party and a Corrigendum to the Initial Report (OEP 2007a, 2007b). After this correction, Liechtenstein's assigned amount has been fixed to 1'055.623 kt CO₂ equivalents.

Furthermore, in September 2008, a centralized review of Liechtenstein's GHG inventories and NIRs of 2007 and 2008 took place in Bonn, Germany with results documented in FCCC/ARR (2009). Further centralized reviews took place in September 2009 (inventory and NIR of 2009, FCCC/ARR 2010), in September 2010 (inventory and NIR 2010, FCCC/ARR 2010a), in September 2011 (inventory 1990–2009 and NIR 2011, FCCC/ARR 2011) and in September 2012 (inventory 1990–2010 and NIR 2012, FCCC/ARR 2012). Important recommendations were integrated in former versions of Liechtenstein's IDP.

Between 2nd and 6th September 2013 the second in-country review was conducted in Vaduz. Again, the submission documents, GHG inventory 1990-2011 including CRF tables and the National Inventory Report were examined during the review. Following the recommendations of the expert review team, numerous improvements were implemented in the submission 2014. Amongst others, this included methodological changes where data is delineated from the Swiss inventory (sectors Energy, Industrial

processes and Solvents) and complementation of the text in the NIR for transparency reasons. The recommendations by the ERT are documented in the report of the individual review of the greenhouse gas inventory of Liechtenstein submitted in 2013 (FCCC/ARR 2013). However, since the report was finalized late in the update phase of the NIR, not all of the recommendations were already implemented for the submission 2014. Furthermore, recommendations from ARR 2012 and from discussions during the in-country review were considered for the report 2014. From the in-country review no Friday Paper resulted and no resubmission of the inventory 2011 was requested for the submission 2014.

Another centralized review of Liechtenstein's GHG inventory and NIR of the submission 2014 took place in September 2014. The findings were summarized in the ARR (FCCC/ARR 2014). Although the report was published before the final submission 2015 not all recommendations are incorporated in the current inventory development plan due to focus on the implementation of Liechtenstein's emissions into the current CRF reporter as well as on the implementation of the requirements related to the new reporting guidelines (IPCC 2006) in the NIR. More details see next paragraph.

The latest centralized review for the GHG inventories and National Inventory Reports 2015 and 2016 (no review took place in 2017, see below) took place simultaneously in September 2016 due to the postponed submission 2015. The ERT found potential methodical issues concerning land use changes from forest to non-forest as well as solid waste disposal and wastewater treatment (FCCC/ARR 2015 and FCCC/ARR 2016). Liechtenstein recalculated the emissions in the waste sector in a resubmission of 14 November 2016 (OE 2016d), taking into account the specific recommendations by the ERT. The potential problems with forest land use changes are addressed and corrected in the National Inventory Report 2017, as recommended by the ERT.

Due to the fact that the UNFCCC did not have enough resources for reviewing all national inventories in 2017, there was no review of Liechtenstein's GHG inventory and National Inventory Report 2017 (written communication from Vitor Gois to Helmut Kindle (UNFCCC 2017), further information in UNFCCC 2017a, paragraphs 3 and 4).

Inventory development plan (IDP)

In the NIR 2017, IDP tables depicted recommendations and encouragements from the ERT and other improvements concerning the NIR which

- had been incorporated into the NIR 2017, see pp. 37-38 of OE 2017,
- planned improvements for future submissions, improvements that will not be implemented and improvements that are already implemented p. 322 - 323 of NIR 2015 (OE 2017).

From the planned improvements mentioned above the following have been realised for the current submission 2018:

- Sector Energy:

- As of Submission 2018, Liechtenstein estimates CO₂ emissions from lubricant use based on the Swiss GHG inventory and reports activity data of both bitumen and lubricants in the CRF tables. The party does not report indirect emissions.
- The share of biofuel is identical to the share of biofuel reported by Switzerland. Starting in Submission 2018, LIE applies the same shares as Switzerland.
- An error in the CO₂ emission factor of biodiesel 2007-2009 (73.6 t/TJ instead of 73.4 t/TJ) was corrected for submission 2018.
- The N₂O emission factor in 1A3a has been updated.
- CO₂ emission factors in 1A3b for gasoline and diesel have been updated based on implied emission factors from Switzerland.
- Sector LULUCF:
 - The estimation of sawnwood production has been improved (chp. 6.11.2).
 - A brief survey has been conducted, showing that there is no production of paper or wood-based panels in Liechtenstein and no export of HWP from Liechtenstein (chp. 6.11.2).
 - The land-use matrix was translated to IPCC land-use categories (Table 6-8).
 - Descriptions of the reporting methodology for estimating uncertainties have been extended.
- Sector Waste: The CO₂ emission factor for source category 5C has been updated concerning fossil and renewable shares.
- KP-LULUCF: The party implements a consistent time interval of 6 years for distinguishing harvesting or forest disturbance that is followed by the re-establishment of a forest from deforestation (chp. 11.1.3.2).

Planned improvements see sector chapters and a summary in chp. 10.4 of this NIR. Improvements that are already implemented and improvements that will not be implemented are documented in Annex A8.3, Table A - 10.

Switzerland's QC-plan with implications for Liechtenstein

In addition, Liechtenstein will also benefit from Switzerland's future QA activities and its QA plan, as described in chp. 1.2.3.1. Because all important sectors were already reviewed by external experts, no future reviews are planned so far.

1.2.3.3 Verification activities

Verification activities were conducted in various steps of the development of the inventory. As Liechtenstein compiles its inventory in close collaboration with Switzerland concerning the methods and models used, continuous comparison between the two inventories is taking place.

In many cases the same emission factors as in the Swiss NIR are applied. Therefore, those factors are checked when copied from the Swiss NIR and correlation thus depends on

activity data. As both countries have used similar methodologies, comparable economic structure, similar liquid/gaseous fuels mixes and vehicle fleet composition, the comparison of total per capita CO₂ emission indicates completeness of source categories:

- If the national total emissions (without LULUCF) of the two countries are compared, very similar and highly correlated trends may be found. In 1990, Liechtenstein's emissions were 0.43% of the Swiss emissions. After a slight increase between 1993 and 2009, this share is 0.42% in 2015. In the same years, the share of inhabitants slightly changed from 0.43% to 0.45%. This may be interpreted as a simple form of verification, since Liechtenstein has used the same or similar methods and EF for many sectors, in which activity data is linked to the number of inhabitants.
- Another indirect verification may be derived from the ambient air pollutant concentration measurements. Liechtenstein is integrated in a monitoring network of the Eastern cantons of Switzerland (www.ostluft.ch). The results are commonly analysed and published (OSTLUFT 2015). They show that the local air pollution levels of NO₂, O₃ and PM10 in Liechtenstein vary in the same range as in the Swiss neighbouring measurement sites.

1.2.3.4 Treatment of confidentiality issues

In Liechtenstein, all activity data and emission factors are publicly available and not subject to confidentiality treatment. However, some emission factors used from Switzerland might see confidentiality restrictions in the Swiss NIR and thus also for this report.

1.2.4 Changes in national inventory arrangements since previous inventory submission

Changes to institutional, legal and procedural arrangements (24/CP.19, 22. (a))

There are no changes to arrangements with other institutions. The agreements regarding responsibilities and deliverables are maintained. On the other hand, the NIR authors and the emission modeller remained the same as for previous submissions. This also guaranteed continuity in inventory preparation.

Changes in staff and capacity (24/CP.19, 22. (b))

- Mr. Sven Braden has left the Office of Environment and is no longer responsible Project Manager Assistant, International Affairs, Accounting on Kyoto Units, Emissions Trading, CDM, JI. His functions have now been delegated to Dr. Heike Summer.
- Mr. Andreas Gstöhl is also no longer involved in the work on the National inventory report. His duties were shifted to Mr. Helmut Kindle, Director Office of Environment.

Changes to national entity with overall responsibility for the inventory (24/CP.19, 22.(c))

No changes.

Changes to the process of inventory planning (24/CP.19, 22.(d,e)/23./24.)

No changes.

Changes to the process of inventory preparation (24/CP.19, 25./26.)

No changes.

Changes to the process of inventory management (24/CP.19, 27.)

No changes.

1.3 Inventory preparation, and data collection, processing and storage

1.3.1 GHG Inventory and KP-LULUCF inventory

Figure 1-2 gives a schematic overview of the institutional setting of the process of inventory preparation within the NIS.

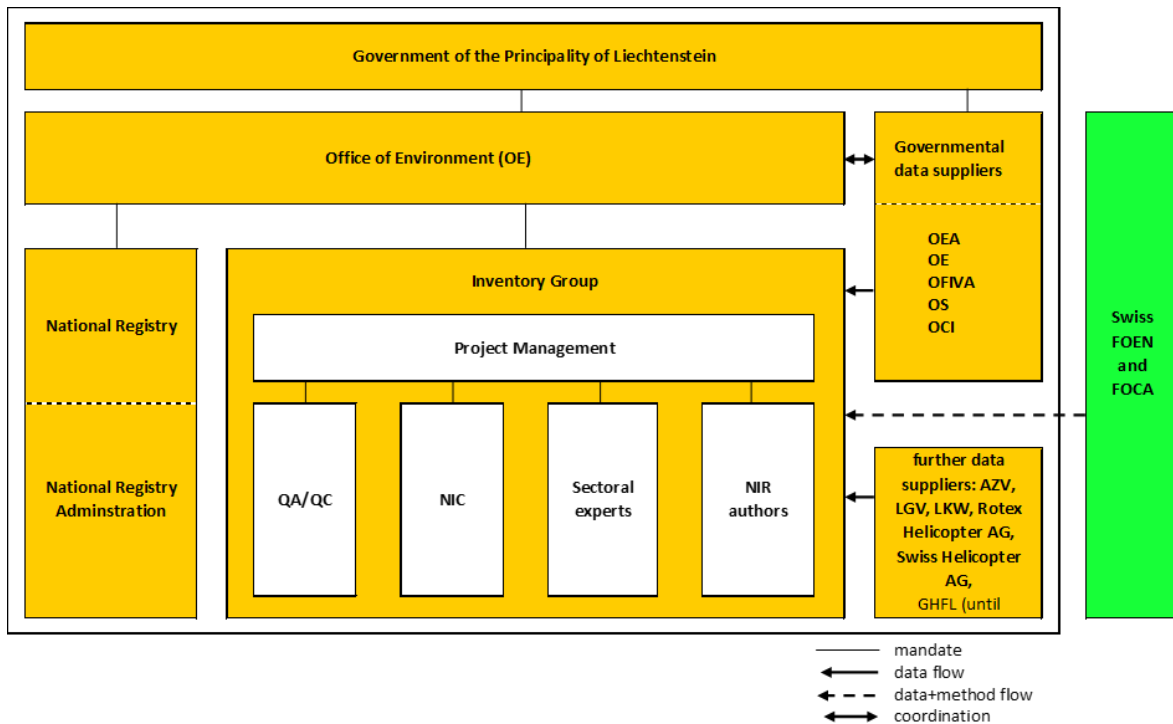


Figure 1-2 National Inventory System: Institutional setting and data suppliers. OE: Office of Environment; OEA: Office of Economic Affairs; OFIVA: Office of Food Inspections and Veterinary Affairs; OS: Office of Statistics; OCI: Office of Construction and Infrastructure; AZV: Liechtenstein's wastewater administration union; GHFL: Corporate society for the Storage of Gas Oil in the Principality of Liechtenstein; LGV: Liechtenstein's gas utility; LKW: Liechtenstein's electric power company; FOEN: Swiss Federal Office of the Environment; FOCA: Swiss Federal Office of Civil Aviation.

The Government of the Principality of Liechtenstein bears the overall responsibility for the NIS. By Liechtenstein's Emission Trading Act (Emissionshandelsgesetz, Government 2012), the Office of Environment (OE) is in charge of establishing emission inventories and is therefore also responsible for all aspects concerning the establishing of the National Inventory System (NIS) under the Kyoto Protocol. The responsibility of the OE for establishing the NIS is also described in the report of the Government to the parliament for ratifying the Kyoto Protocol. The Government mandated the realisation of the NIS to its Office of Environment (OE). Please note that the Office of Environment is reorganized since 2013. The Office of Agriculture (OA), the Office of Forest, Nature and Land Management (OFNLM) and the Office of Environmental Protection (OEP) have been merged to the Office of Environment (OE). The former Office of Land Use Planning (SLP) is reorganized since 2013 and the Local Land Use Planning Bureau is now incorporated into the Office of Construction and Infrastructure (OCI).

The Office of Environment (OE) plays a major role in the National Inventory System and is acting as the National Registry Administrator. Its representative, the head of the OE, is the registered National Focal Point. He also coordinates in cooperation with the responsible head of the unit the data flow from the governmental data suppliers to the Inventory Group.

The Inventory group consists of the project manager, the person responsible for the QA/QC activities, the National Inventory Compiler (NIC) who is represented by the project manager and his assistant. Furthermore, several external experts belong to the Inventory Group: Sectoral specialists for modelling the greenhouse gas emissions and removals and the NIR authors.

Among the governmental data suppliers are

- Office of Economic Affairs (OEA)
- Office of Statistics (OS)
- Office of Construction and Infrastructure (Local Land Use Planning Bureau)
- Office of the Environment (OE)

Further data suppliers are

- Liechtenstein's Gas Utility / Liechtensteinische Gasversorgung (LGV)
- Electric power company / Liechtensteinische Kraftwerke (LKW)
- Abwasserzweckverband (AZV)
- Heliport Balzers (Swiss Helicopter AG and Rotex Helicopter AG)
- Swiss Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN)
- Swiss Federal Office of Civil Aviation (FOCA)

In former years, the cooperative society for the storage of gas oil in the Principality of Liechtenstein (Genossenschaft für Heizöl-Lagerhaltung im Fürstentum Liechtenstein, GHFL) delivered data about the annual storage of fuels. However, the cooperative society was closed in 2008.

Cooperation with the Swiss Federal Office for the Environment

The Swiss Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN) is the agency that has the lead within the Swiss federal administration regarding climate policy and its implementation. The FOEN and Liechtenstein's OE cooperate in the inventory preparation.

- Due to the Customs Union Treaty of the two states, the import statistics in the Swiss overall energy statistics (SFOE 2017) also includes the fossil fuel consumption of the Principality of Liechtenstein, except for gas consumption of Liechtenstein, which is excluded from SFOE (2017). FOEN therefore corrects its fuel consumption data by subtracting Liechtenstein's liquid fuel consumption from the data provided in the Swiss overall energy statistics to avoid double-counting. To that aim, OE calculates its energy consumption and provides FOEN with the data.

- FOEN, on the other hand, provides a number of methods and emission factors to OE, mainly for transportation, agriculture, LULUCF, F-gases, and industrial processes and product use. Liechtenstein has benefited to a large extent from the methodological support by the inventory core group within the FOEN and its willingness to share data and spreadsheet-tools in an open manner. Its kind support is herewith highly appreciated.

1.3.2 Data Collection, processing and storage, including for KP-LULUCF inventory

Figure 1-3 illustrates the simplified data flow leading to the CRF tables required for reporting under the UNFCCC and under the Kyoto Protocol. For roles and responsibilities of the contributors see Figure 1-2.

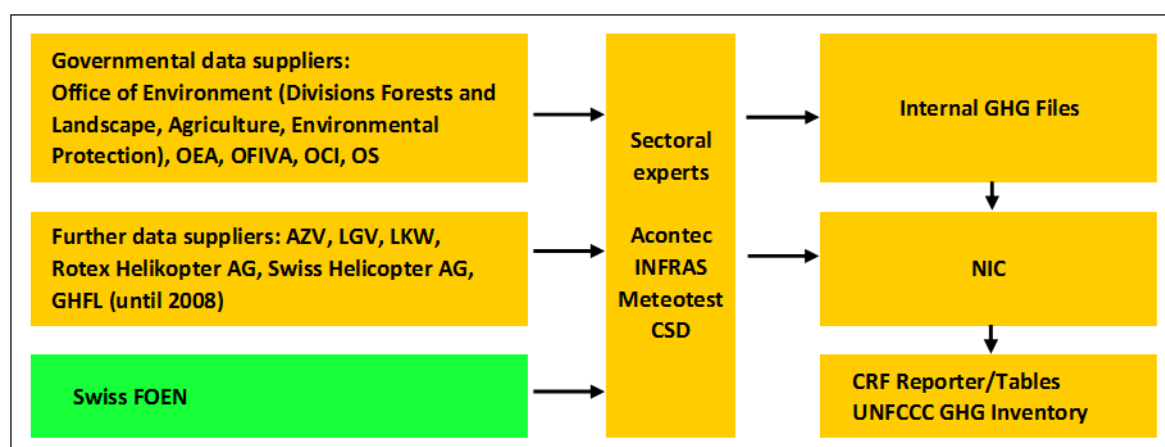


Figure 1-3 Data suppliers and data collection for setting up the UNFCCC GHG Inventory (see Glossary for abbreviations).

Documentation and archiving procedures

For the submission 2008, the QC activities had been documented for the first time through the use of checklists. These lists are now updated for the current submission and are shown in Annex 8. The classification of the QC activities follows the IPCC Guidelines (IPCC 2006). The following persons are involved in the QC activities:

- Sectoral experts
- NIC / Project manager
- NIR authors

Special attention of the QC activities for emissions has been directed to the key categories.

The electronic files of Liechtenstein's GHG inventory are all saved by the backup system of Liechtenstein's administration.

Every computer belonging to the administration, including the computers of the Office of Environment, are connected to a central network. The data of the server systems, file-clusters and database servers, are being saved in a tape-library. For safety reasons, the tape-library is not in the computing centre but in the national police building: In case of a total loss of the computing centre, the data are still available.

There are several backups

- daily incremental, saved up to one month (4 weeks)
- Weekly full backup, saved up to two months
- Monthly full backup, saved up to one year

The backup files are being initialised via scheduler of the master server. The data are written via network onto one of the LTO 2 Drives (tape). The master server manages the handling of the tapes. Backups are checked daily via Activity Monitor. If a backup is not carried out, it may be caught up manually. Since daily restores of user data are carried out, there is a guarantee for keeping the data readable.

For archiving reasons, the backup tapes are being doubled four times a year. The duplicates are not being overwritten for five years.

In addition to the administrative archiving system, the external experts of Acontec AG, who are mandated with the emission modelling and CRF generation, save all CRF and background tables yearly on CD ROM/DVD ROM. The disks are stored in a bank safe of the Liechtensteinische Landesbank (Liechtenstein's National Bank). Also, the data generated in the NIR compilation process such as the NIR itself, QA/QC documents, KCA files, uncertainty analysis, review documents are archived by INFRAS within its archiving system that is maintained in the ISO 9001:2015 quality management system by INFRAS (IQNet 2017).

Finally, the entire information exchange by email between all people involved in updating the NIR 2016 is stored in PST format.

Therefore, archiving practices are in line with paragraph 16(a) of the annex to decision 19/CMP.1

1.4 Methodologies and data sources

1.4.1 GHG inventory

1.4.1.1 General description

The emissions are mainly calculated based on the standard methods and procedures of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (IPCC 2006) as adopted by the UNFCCC in its Decision 24/CP.19 (UNFCCC 2014).

The emissions are modelled by using country-specific activity data. Country-specific emission factors are applied if available. A number of default emission factors from IPCC are used. For a majority of emission sources, however, emission factors are adopted from

the Swiss GHG inventory after checking their applicability. In those cases, the emission factors are reported as country-specific. It is noteworthy that there is a very close relationship between Liechtenstein and Switzerland based on the Customs Union Treaty between the two countries (see chp. 1.2.1). The Customs Union Treaty with Switzerland has a significant impact on environmental and fiscal strategies. Many Swiss environmental provisions and climate-protection regulations are also applicable in Liechtenstein or are implemented into Liechtenstein law on the basis of specific international treaty rules.

Therefore, a number of emission factors are adopted from Switzerland assuming that the Swiss emission factors actually represent the emission standards more accurately than default emission factors. This assumption especially holds for:

- the sector Energy due to the same fuel quality standards and regulations and standards for exhaust gases of combustion and motor vehicles,
- the emission of F-gases due to similar product and consumer's attitude,
- agricultural emissions due to similar stock farming and cultivation of land,
- the sector LULUCF due to – again – similar geographic, meteorological and climatic circumstances for forestry, cropland, grassland and wetlands.

In the following paragraph, a short summary of the methods used is given for each sector.

1 Energy

- Emissions from 1A Fuel combustion: Activity data is taken from the National Energy Statistics (including consistency modifications) and from census for the fuel sales of gasoline and diesel oil. The methods are country-specific.
- Emissions from 1B Fugitive emissions from fuels: The Swiss method is applied corresponding to country-specifics.

2 Industrial processes and product use

- HFC and PFC emissions from 2F1 Refrigeration and air conditioning are reported and are calculated with the rule of proportion applied on the Swiss emissions using country-specific activity data as representative for the conversion (e.g. no. of inhabitants).
- SF₆ emissions from 2G1 Electrical equipment are reported based on country-specific data.
- N₂O emissions from 2G3 product uses are reported and are calculated with the rule of proportion applied on the Swiss emissions using country-specific activity data (no. of inhabitants) as representative for the conversion.
- CO and NMVOC emissions from 2D3b Road paving with asphalt and 2D3c Asphalt roofing are estimated from the Swiss emissions using the number of inhabitants as a reference value for the rough estimate of Liechtenstein's emissions

- NMVOC emissions from 2D3 Other are delineated from the Swiss emissions using the number of inhabitants as a reference value for the rough estimate of Liechtenstein's emissions.
- Other emissions from industrial processes and product use (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O) are not occurring.

3 Agriculture

- Emissions are reported for 3A Enteric fermentation, 3B Manure management and 3D Agricultural soils by applying Swiss methods (country-specific) combined with Liechtenstein specific activity data as far as available.

4 LULUCF

- Emissions and removals are reported for 4A to 4G, 4(III) and 4(IV). Most of the methods and the emission factors are adopted from Switzerland, for forest land also country-specific data from Liechtenstein's National Forest Inventory are used.

5 Waste

- Emissions for 5A Solid waste disposal, 5B Biological treatment of solid waste and 5D Wastewater treatment and discharge are estimated according to IPCC (2006) with country-specific activity data.
- Emissions for 5C Incineration and open burning of waste a country-specific method is used, based on CORINAIR, adapted from the Swiss NIR (FOEN 2017).

1.4.1.2 Specific assumptions for the year 2016

For the modelling of its emissions, Liechtenstein uses several emission factors originating from the Swiss GHG inventory. At the time of inventory preparation, the emissions 2015 of the Swiss inventory 2017 were available in the EMIS (Swiss Emission Information System) database of the Swiss Federal Office for the Environment dated from April 2017 corresponding to the emission data which Switzerland submitted in April 2017 in its NIR to the UNFCCC.

Table 1-2 Notation keys for applied methods and emission factors 2016 (see also CRF tables Summary3s1, Summary3s2).

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES (CO ₂ , CH ₄ , and N ₂ O)	CO ₂		CH ₄		N ₂ O	
	Method applied	Emission factor	Method applied	Emission factor	Method applied	Emission factor
1. Energy	T1,T2	CS,D	T1,T2,T3	CS,D	T1,T2,T3	CS,D
A. Fuel combustion	T1,T2	CS,D	T1,T2,T3	CS,D	T1,T2,T3	CS,D
1. Energy industries	T2	CS,D	T2	CS	T2	CS,D
2. Manufacturing industries and construction	T1,T2	CS,D	T1,T2	CS	T1,T2	CS,D
3. Transport	T1,T2	CS,D	T2,T3	CS,D	T2,T3	CS,D
4. Other sectors	T1,T2	CS,D	T1,T2	CS	T1,T2	CS,D
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels	NA	NA	T3	CS	NA	NA
2. Oil and natural gas	NA	NA	T3	CS	NA	NA
2. Industrial processes and product use	NA	NA	NA	NA	CS	CS
A. Mineral industry	NA	NA				
D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	T1	D	NA	NA	NA	NA
G. Other product manufacture and use	NA	NA	NA	NA	CS	CS
3. Agriculture	T1	D	T2	CS,D	T2	D
A. Enteric fermentation			T2	CS,D		
B. Manure management			T2	D	T2	D
D. Agricultural soils ⁽³⁾					T2	D
H. Urea application	T1	D				
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry	T2	CS,D	NA	NA	T2	D
A. Forest land	T2	CS	NA	NA	NA	NA
B. Cropland	T2	CS	NA	NA	T2	D
C. Grassland	T2	CS	NA	NA	T2	D
D. Wetlands	T2	CS	NA	NA	T2	D
E. Settlements	T2	CS	NA	NA	T2	D
F. Other land	T2	CS	NA	NA	T2	D
G. Harvested wood products	T2	D				
5. Waste	T2	CS	T2	CS,D	T2	CS,D
A. Solid waste disposal	NA	NA	T2	D		
B. Biological treatment of solid waste			T2	CS	T2	CS
C. Incineration and open burning of waste	T2	CS	T2	CS	T2	D
D. Waste water treatment and discharge			T3	CS,D	T3	CS,D
6. Other (as specified in summary 1.A)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES (F-GASES)	HFCs		PFCs		SF ₆	
	Method applied	Emission factor	Method applied	Emission factor	Method applied	Emission factor
2. Industrial processes and product use	CS	CS	CS	CS	CS	CS
F. Product uses as ODS substitutes	CS	CS	CS	CS	NA	NA
G. Other product manufacture and use	NA	NA	NA	NA	CS	CS
6. Other (as specified in summary 1.A)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: The CRF Tables Summary3s1 and 3s2 do not always display the correct notation keys for the applied methods and emission factors, which is the reason why the information above has been adapted manually where necessary and may therefore deviate in some positions from information given in the CRF Tables.

1.4.1.3 Reference approach for the energy sector

Liechtenstein carried out the reference approach to estimate energy consumption and CO₂ emissions for the energy sector. The results are shown in chp. 3.2.1.

1.4.2 KP-LULUCF Inventory

The information in this Inventory is provided in accordance with Decision 2/CMP.7 and the KP-Supplement (IPCC 2014) and based on the information given in Liechtenstein's Initial Report (OEP 2006a), the Corrigendum to the Initial Report of 19 Sep 2007 (OEP 2007b) and Liechtenstein's second Initial Report (OE 2016, resubmitted on December 19 2016).

Liechtenstein had to determine for each activity of the LULUCF sector whether removal units (RMUs) shall be issued annually or for the entire commitment period. Liechtenstein chose to account over the entire commitment period for emissions and removals from activities under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Kyoto Protocol (see OE 2016). The decision remains fixed for the entire second commitment period.

Liechtenstein adopts the forest definition of the Land Use Statistics (AREA) of the Swiss Federal Statistical Office. AREA provides an excellent data base to derive accurate, detailed information not only for forest areas, but for all types of land use and land cover. Thus, AREA offers a comprehensive, consistent and high-quality data set to estimate the surface area of the different land use categories in reporting under the Kyoto Protocol. For Liechtenstein, the Land Use Statistics was built up identically to Switzerland (same method and data structures, same realisation).

The following forest definition is used (OEP 2007b):

- minimum area of land: 0.0625 hectares (with a minimum width of 25 m)
- minimum crown cover: 20 percent
- minimum height of the dominant trees: 3 m (dominant trees must have the potential to reach 3 m at maturity in situ)

1.5 Brief Description of Key Categories

The key category analysis (KCA) is performed based on the automatic KCA implemented in the CRF Reporter Software. The software indicates to every source and sink category whether it is key or not (CRF Table7). The method corresponds to an Approach 1 level and trend assessment methodology with the proposed threshold of 95% as recommended by the 2006 IPCC Guidelines (IPCC 2006).

The analyses lead to four results:

- Base year 1990 level assessment without LULUCF categories
- Base year 1990 level assessment with LULUCF categories
- Reporting year 2016 level and trend assessment without LULUCF categories
- Reporting year 2016 level and trend assessment with LULUCF categories

To every source and sink category identified as key, the corresponding emission or sink is attributed. The data of the four analyses is shown in Table 1-3 to Table 1-6.

An Approach 2 level and trend assessment has not been carried out in the current submission. The identified key categories and especially new key categories are analysed in more detail in order to identify the reasons for category being key as well as possible needs for improvement.

1.5.1 GHG Inventory

1.5.1.1 KCA excluding LULUCF categories

For 2016, among a total of 196 categories, eleven have been identified as Approach 1 key categories by the CRF Reporter Software (see CRF Table7 of the reporting tables) with an aggregated contribution of 96.1% of the national total emissions (see Table 1-3). Ten categories are key categories according to level assessment and nine according to trend assessment.

Within those eleven key categories, seven stem from the energy sector, contributing 79.4% to total CO₂ equivalent emissions in 2016. The other key categories are from the sectors Agriculture (three categories, contribution 11.1%) and Industrial Processes and Product Use IPPU (one category, contribution 5.6%).

The three major sources, all from the energy sector, sum up to a contribution of 64.1% of the national total emissions:

- 1A3b Road transportation, CO₂
- 1A4 Other sectors, gaseous fuels, CO₂
- 1A4 Other sectors, liquid fuels, CO₂

The same categories are key in the reporting year as in the previous submission. Even the ranking is the same with one exception: 1A4 Other Gaseous Fuels and Liquid Fuels exchanged their positions. Further details are shown in Table 1-3 below.

Table 1-3 List of Liechtenstein's Approach 1 key categories 2016 excluding LULUCF. Sorted by share of total emissions.

Key Category Analysis 2016 (excluding LULUCF) IPCC Source Categories (and fuels if applicable)	GHG	Emissions 2016 [kt CO ₂ eq]	Share of Total Emissions	Cumulative Total	Result of Assessment
1.A.3.b Road Transportation	CO ₂	58.87	31.3%	31.3%	KC Level & KC Trend
1.A.4 Other Sectors - Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	33.66	17.9%	49.2%	KC Level & KC Trend
1.A.4 Other Sectors - Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	28.04	14.9%	64.1%	KC Level & KC Trend
1.A.2 Fuel combustion - Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	14.60	7.8%	71.9%	KC Level & KC Trend
3.A Enteric Fermentation	CH ₄	13.33	7.1%	79.0%	KC Level & KC Trend
1.A.2 Fuel combustion - Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	10.82	5.8%	84.7%	KC Level & KC Trend
2.F.1 Refrigeration and Air conditioning	F-gases	10.58	5.6%	90.4%	KC Level & KC Trend
3.D.1 Direct N ₂ O Emissions From Managed Soils	N ₂ O	4.78	2.5%	92.9%	KC Level
3.B Manure Management	CH ₄	2.67	1.4%	94.3%	KC Level
1.A.1 Fuel combustion - Energy Industries - Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	2.14	1.1%	95.5%	KC Level & KC Trend
1.B.2.b Fugitive Emissions from Fuels - Oil and Natural Gas - Natural Gas	CH ₄	1.16	0.6%	96.1%	KC Trend

For the base year 1990, the level key category analysis is given in Table 1-4 below. There are eight level key categories without any changes compared to the KCA of the previous submission.

Table 1-4 List of Liechtenstein's Approach 1 key categories in 1990 excluding LULUCF. Sorted by share of total emissions.

Key Category Analysis 1990 (excluding LULUCF) IPCC Source Categories (and fuels if applicable)	GHG	Emissions 1990 [kt CO ₂ eq]	Share of Total Emissions	Cumulative Total	Result of Assessment
1.A.4 Other Sectors - Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	76.71	33.5%	33.5%	KC Level
1.A.3.b Road Transportation	CO ₂	75.29	32.8%	66.3%	KC Level
1.A.2 Fuel combustion - Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	20.99	9.2%	75.5%	KC Level
1.A.2 Fuel combustion - Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	15.20	6.6%	82.1%	KC Level
3.A Enteric Fermentation	CH ₄	13.66	6.0%	88.0%	KC Level
1.A.4 Other Sectors - Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	10.21	4.5%	92.5%	KC Level
3.D.1 Direct N ₂ O Emissions From Managed Soils	N ₂ O	5.20	2.3%	94.8%	KC Level
3.B Manure Management	CH ₄	3.06	1.3%	96.1%	KC Level

1.5.1.2 KCA including LULUCF categories

According to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines (IPCC 2006), the key category analysis including LULUCF categories is conducted on the full GHG inventory in order to identify additional key categories. The KCA including LULUCF categories is performed as an automatic step by the CRF Reporter.

The Approach 1 key category analysis for the year 2016 including LULUCF categories consists of a total of 223 categories, whereof 21 are key categories. Eight categories are identified key from the LULUCF sector and contribute with a total of 8.7% to total emissions:

- 4A1 Forest land remaining forest land, CO₂
- 4A2 Land converted to forest land, CO₂
- 4B1 Cropland remaining cropland, CO₂
- 4C1 Grassland remaining grassland, CO₂
- 4C2 Land converted to grassland, CO₂
- 4E2 Land converted to settlements, CO₂
- 4F2 Land converted to Other Land, CO₂
- 4G Harvested wood products, CO₂

Additionally, two categories from the sector energy and one from the sector agriculture are key when performing the KCA for the full inventory:

- 1A4 Other Sectors – Biomass, CH₄
- 3D2 Indirect N₂O emissions from managed soils, N₂O

Compared to the KCA in the previous submission 2017 for the reporting year 2015, one category is not key anymore: 1A3b Road transportation, CH₄. There are no other changes in the KCA compared to the previous submission 2017. Further details are shown in Table 1-5.

In the KCA 1990 including LULUCF categories, three key categories contributing 4.0% to total emissions are identified from the LULUCF sector (see Table 1-6):

- 4B1 Cropland remaining cropland, CO₂
- 4E2 Land converted to settlements, CO₂
- 4G Harvested wood products, CO₂

Table 1-5 List of Liechtenstein's Approach 1 key categories 2016 including LULUCF. Sorted by share of total emissions.

Key Category Analysis 2016 (including LULUCF) IPCC Source Categories (and fuels if applicable)	GHG	Emissions 2016 (absolute value) [kt CO ₂ eq]	Share of Total Emissions	Cumulative Total	Result of Assessment
1.A.3.b Road Transportation	CO ₂	58.87	28.4%	28.4%	KC Level & KC Trend
1.A.4 Other Sectors - Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	33.66	16.2%	44.6%	KC Level & KC Trend
1.A.4 Other Sectors - Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	28.04	13.5%	58.1%	KC Level & KC Trend
1.A.2 Fuel combustion - Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	14.60	7.0%	65.1%	KC Level & KC Trend
3.A Enteric Fermentation	CH ₄	13.33	6.4%	71.5%	KC Level & KC Trend
1.A.2 Fuel combustion - Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	10.82	5.2%	76.8%	KC Level & KC Trend
2.F.1 Refrigeration and Air conditioning	F-gases	10.58	5.1%	81.9%	KC Level & KC Trend
3.D.1 Direct N ₂ O Emissions From Managed Soils	N ₂ O	4.78	2.3%	84.2%	KC Level
4.A.1 Forest Land Remaining Forest Land	CO ₂	4.30	2.1%	86.2%	KC Level & KC Trend
4.B.1 Cropland Remaining Cropland	CO ₂	4.00	1.9%	88.2%	KC Level & KC Trend
4.E.2 Land Converted to Settlements	CO ₂	3.04	1.5%	89.6%	KC Level & KC Trend
3.B Manure Management	CH ₄	2.67	1.3%	90.9%	KC Level
4.C.2 Land Converted to Grassland	CO ₂	2.30	1.1%	92.0%	KC Level & KC Trend
1.A.1 Fuel combustion - Energy Industries - Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	2.14	1.0%	93.1%	KC Level & KC Trend
3.D.2 Indirect N ₂ O Emissions From Managed Soils	N ₂ O	1.87	0.9%	94.0%	KC Level
4.C.1 Grassland Remaining Grassland	CO ₂	1.49	0.7%	94.7%	KC Level
4.A.2 Land Converted to Forest Land	CO ₂	1.48	0.7%	95.4%	KC Level
4.F.2 Land Converted to Other Land	CO ₂	1.18	0.6%	96.0%	KC Trend
1.B.2.b Fugitive Emissions from Fuels - Oil and Natural Gas - Natural Gas	CH ₄	1.16	0.6%	96.5%	KC Trend
1.A.4 Other Sectors - Biomass	CH ₄	0.63	0.3%	96.8%	KC Trend
4.G Harvested Wood Products	CO ₂	0.19	0.1%	96.9%	KC Trend

Table 1-6 List of Liechtenstein's Approach 1 key categories 1990 including LULUCF. Sorted by share of emissions.

Key Category Analysis 1990 (including LULUCF) IPCC Source Categories (and fuels if applicable)	GHG	Emissions 1990 (absolute value) [kt CO ₂ eq]	Share of Total Emissions	Cumulative Total	Result of Assessment
1.A.4 Other Sectors - Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	76.71	31.4%	31.4%	KC Level
1.A.3.b Road Transportation	CO ₂	75.29	30.8%	62.1%	KC Level
1.A.2 Fuel combustion - Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Liquid Fuels	CO ₂	20.99	8.6%	70.7%	KC Level
1.A.2 Fuel combustion - Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	15.20	6.2%	76.9%	KC Level
3.A Enteric Fermentation	CH ₄	13.66	5.6%	82.5%	KC Level
1.A.4 Other Sectors - Gaseous Fuels	CO ₂	10.21	4.2%	86.7%	KC Level
3.D.1 Direct N ₂ O Emissions From Managed Soils	N ₂ O	5.20	2.1%	88.8%	KC Level
4.B.1 Cropland Remaining Cropland	CO ₂	4.18	1.7%	90.5%	KC Level
3.B Manure Management	CH ₄	3.06	1.3%	91.8%	KC Level
4.E.2 Land Converted to Settlements	CO ₂	2.94	1.2%	93.0%	KC Level
4.G Harvested Wood Products	CO ₂	2.69	1.1%	94.1%	KC Level
3.D.2 Indirect N ₂ O Emissions From Managed Soils	N ₂ O	2.37	1.0%	95.03%	KC Level

1.5.2 KP-LULUCF inventory

Liechtenstein identified four key categories for activities under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Kyoto Protocol (Afforestation, Deforestation, Forest Management and Harvested Wood Products). The approach relies on full inventory KCA (with LULUCF), KP - CRF association and qualitative assessment. A detailed description is presented in chp. 11.6 and in Table 11-3.

1.6 Uncertainty evaluation

1.6.1 GHG inventory

1.6.1.1 Approach

This chapter presents the main results of the uncertainty evaluation Approach 1 and Approach 2 in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines (IPCC 2006/Chapter 3

Uncertainties). Concerning key assumptions and requirements for both approaches we refer to the guidelines, here we only recap the clues of both approaches:

- Approach 1: based on propagation of error, uncertainty in the emission level in 2016 and in the trend between the reporting year (2016) and the base year (1990) is estimated for the inventory total and for the single source categories and gases using uncertainty ranges of corresponding activity data and emission factors.
- Approach 2: is based on Monte Carlo analysis (IPCC 2006, UNFCCC 2014a). Uncertainty is evaluated with level (2016) and trend (1990-2016) analyses. This approach provides a detailed category-by-category assessment of uncertainty, particularly where uncertainties are large, distribution is non-normal, the algorithms are complex functions and/or there are correlations between some of the activity data, emission factors or both. The principle of Monte Carlo analysis is to select random values for emission factor and activity data from within their individual probability distributions, and to calculate the corresponding emission values. This procedure is repeated until an adequately stable result has been found. The results of all iterations yield the overall emission probability distribution.

All uncertainties are given as half of the 95% confidence interval divided by the mean and expressed as a percentage (approximately two standard deviations) as suggested by the 2006 IPCC Guidelines (IPCC 2006).

As in previous submissions, a simplified uncertainty analysis has been carried out (for both Approaches, 1 and 2). The simplification means that uncertainty analysis individually accounts for the key categories, whereas the rest of the categories were aggregated by gas and treated as four “rest” categories CO₂, CH₄, N₂O and F-gases, to which a semi-quantitative uncertainty (see below, Table 1-7) was attributed.

In the automatic KCA of the CRF Reporter, the aggregation level of the categories is not identical to the aggregation level as applied in previous uncertainty analyses. Therefore, a small number of categories, for which the uncertainty is available, had to be aggregated in a preparing step by Gaussian error propagation, to the level of the corresponding key category (see Annex A7.1 for further information).

1.6.1.2 Uncertainty estimates

Data on uncertainties is not provided explicitly for most emission sources and sinks by the OE. Therefore, the authors and the involved expert of Acontec generated first estimates of uncertainties based on uncertainty data from the Swiss NIR (FOEN 2017) and expert estimates.

All uncertainty figures are to be interpreted as corresponding to half of the 95% confidence interval. Distributions are symmetric for Approach 1 analysis as this is crucial.

For key categories, individual uncertainties are used based. Those are described in the respective sector chapters. For the remaining categories, qualitative estimates of uncertainties are applied. The terms used are “high”, “medium” and “low” data quality. To each term, quantitative uncertainties as shown in Table 1-7 are used. They are motivated by the comparison of uncertainty analyses of several countries carried out by De Keizer et al. (2007), as presented at the 2nd Internat. Workshop on Uncertainty in Greenhouse Gas Inventories (Vienna 27-28 Sep 2007).

Table 1-7 Semi-quantitative uncertainties (95% level) for categories, for which no explicit uncertainty is known. Note that there is no source of NF₃ in Liechtenstein, therefore no values are given in the table.

Gas	Uncertainty category	Relative uncertainty
CO ₂	low	2%
	medium	10%
	high	40%
CH ₄	low	15%
	medium	30%
	high	60%
N ₂ O	low	40%
	medium	80%
	high	150%
HFC	medium	20%
PFC	medium	20%
SF ₆	medium	20%

Note that uncertainties in the GWP values were not taken into account in the inventory uncertainty estimates.

1.6.1.3 Results of Approach 1 uncertainty evaluation

The quantitative uncertainty analysis Approach 1 has been carried out following the 2006 IPCC Guidelines Approach 1 methodology (IPCC 2006, vol. 1, chp. 3, Table 3.2).

Details on uncertainty estimates of specific sources are provided in the sub-sections on "Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency" in each of the chapters on source categories.

The Approach 1 level uncertainty (2016) in the national total annual CO₂eq emissions **excluding LULUCF** is estimated to be 5.41%, trend uncertainty (1990-2016) is 5.02%.

The Approach 1 level uncertainty (2016) in the national total annual CO₂eq emissions **including LULUCF** is estimated to be 5.54%, trend uncertainty (1990-2016) is 4.98%.

Compared to the **previous submission 2017 (reporting year 2015)**, the results of Approach 1 analyses show a slight decrease of level and trend uncertainties for both assessments, including and excluding LULUCF:

- Level uncertainty 2015 (previous submission): 5.49% (excluding LULUCF) and 5.54% (including LULUCF)
- Trend uncertainty 1990-2015 (previous submission): 5.58% (excluding LULUCF) and 5.54% (including LULUCF)

The slight decrease of the level uncertainties is due to the shift in key categories and non-key rest categories, which leads to a change in the respective emissions used to weight uncertainties of the (sub-)categories in the analyses. The reduction of trend uncertainty is mainly influenced by the reduction of emissions from category 1A4 (Liquid fuels, CO₂), which have a high relative activity data uncertainty.

Still, the overall uncertainty in Liechtenstein is to some extent determined by the high activity data uncertainty of liquid fuels. This is due to the fact that Liechtenstein, forming a customs and monetary union with Switzerland, has no own customs statistics of imports of oil products, and activity data has to be based on inquiries with suppliers, being of heterogeneous quality.

Table 1-8 Approach 1 level (2016) and trend (1990-2016) uncertainty excluding LULUCF.

IPCC Source category		Gas	Base year emissions or removals	Year 2016 emissions or removals	AD unc.	EF unc.	Comb. unc.	Contr. to variance by Category in 2016	Type A sensitivity	Type B sensitivity	Unc. in trend in nat. emissions introduced by EF unc.	Unc. in trend in nat. emissions introduced by AD unc.	Unc. introduced into the trend in total national emissions		
(categories excluding LULUCF)			kt CO ₂ eq	kt CO ₂ eq	%	%	%	-	%	%	%	%	-		
1. Energy	A. Fuel combustion activities	1. Energy industries	Gaseous F.	CO ₂	0.12	2.14	5.0	1.1	5.1	0.003	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.004
		2. Manufacturing industries & construction	Liquid F.	CO ₂	20.99	10.82	20.0	0.1	20.0	1.325	0.03	0.05	0.00	1.34	1.783
			Gaseous F.	CO ₂	15.20	14.60	5.0	1.1	5.1	0.158	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.45	0.203
		3. Transp.; b. Road Transp.		CO ₂	75.29	58.87	9.0	0.1	9.0	7.958	0.01	0.26	0.00	3.27	10.704
		4. Other Sectors	Liquid F.	CO ₂	76.71	28.04	15.8	0.1	15.8	5.573	0.15	0.12	0.01	2.74	7.497
	Gaseous F.		CO ₂	10.21	33.66	3.9	0.9	3.9	0.499	0.11	0.15	0.09	0.80	0.649	
	B. Fugitive Em. from Fuels	2. Oil & Natural Gas		CH ₄	0.37	1.16	35.4	35.4	50.0	0.096	0.00	0.01	0.13	0.25	0.082
				F-gases	0.00	10.58	10.6	10.6	15.0	0.712	0.05	0.05	0.49	0.69	0.718
	3. Agriculture	A. Enteric Ferment.		CH ₄	13.66	13.33	6.4	16.9	18.1	1.651	0.01	0.06	0.16	0.53	0.305
				CH ₄	3.06	2.67	6.4	54.0	54.4	0.598	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.11	0.013
D. Agricultural Soils	1. Direct Soil Emissions		N ₂ O	5.20	4.78	16.6	96.9	98.3	6.250	0.00	0.02	0.22	0.49	0.286	
			N ₂ O	5.20	4.78	16.6	96.9	98.3	6.250	0.00	0.02	0.22	0.49	0.286	
non-key rest			CO ₂	0.45	0.23	7.1	7.1	10.0	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.000	
			CH ₄	2.33	2.24	21.2	21.2	30.0	0.128	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.29	0.087	
			N ₂ O	5.68	4.89	56.6	56.6	80.0	4.324	0.00	0.02	0.06	1.71	2.911	
			F-gases	-	0.01	14.1	14.1	20.0	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	
Total			229.28	188.04				29.28					25.24		
Percentage uncertainty in total inventory:									5.41	Trend uncertainty:				5.02	

Table 1-9 Approach 1 level (2016) and trend (1990-2016) uncertainty including LULUCF.

A		B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M			
IPCC Source category		Gas	Base year emissions or removals	Year 2016 emissions or removals	AD unc.	EF unc.	Comb. unc.	Contr. to variance by Category in 2016	Type A sensitivity	Type B sensitivity	Unc. in trend in nat. emissions introduced by EF unc.	Unc. in trend in nat. emissions introduced by AD unc.	Unc. introduced into trend in total national emissions			
(categories including LULUCF)			kt CO ₂ eq	kt CO ₂ eq	%	%	%	-	%	%	%	%	-			
1. Energy	1A1 1A2 1A3b 1A4	A. Fuel combustion activities	1. Energy industries	CO ₂	0.12	2.14	5.0	1.1	5.1	0.003	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.004		
			2. Manufacturing ind. & const.	CO ₂	20.99	10.82	20.0	0.1	20.0	1.220	0.03	0.05	0.00	1.30	1.700	
				CO ₂	15.20	14.60	5.0	1.1	5.1	0.145	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.44	0.193	
			3. Transp.; b. Road ind. & const.	4. Other Sectors	CO ₂	75.29	58.87	9.0	0.1	9.0	7.324	0.02	0.25	0.00	3.19	10.207
					CO ₂	76.71	28.04	15.8	0.1	15.8	5.129	0.15	0.12	0.01	2.67	7.149
					CO ₂	10.21	33.66	3.9	0.9	3.9	0.459	0.11	0.14	0.09	0.78	0.618
			1B2b	B. Fugitive Emissions from Fuels	2. Oil, nat. gas, other em. from energy prod.	CH ₄	0.13	0.63	19.2	21.5	28.8	0.009	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.07
	CH ₄	0.37				1.16	35.4	35.4	50.0	0.088	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.25	0.078	
	2F1	2. IPPU	F. Prod. uses as subst. for ODS	1. Refriger. & air cond.	F-gases	0.00	10.58	10.6	10.6	15.0	0.655	0.05	0.05	0.48	0.685	
	3A	3. Agriculture	A. Enteric Ferment.		CH ₄	13.66	13.33	6.4	16.9	18.1	1.520	0.01	0.06	0.14	0.52	0.287
	3B				B. Manure Managem.	CH ₄	3.06	2.67	6.4	54.0	54.4	0.551	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.10
	3D1		D. Agricultural Soils	1. Dir. Soil Em.	N ₂ O	5.20	4.78	16.6	96.9	98.3	5.752	0.00	0.02	0.18	0.48	0.260
	3D2				2. Indir. Soil Em.	N ₂ O	2.37	1.87	27.7	171.2	173.5	2.753	0.00	0.01	0.07	0.31
4. LULUCF	4A1 4A2	A. Forest Land	1. Forest land remaining forest land	CO ₂	-0.60	-4.30	2.7	47.9	48.0	1.106	0.02	0.02	0.77	0.07	0.604	
				CO ₂	-1.64	-1.48	17.2	40.3	43.8	0.109	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.15	0.024	
	4B1	B. Cropland	1. Cropland remaining cropland	CO ₂	4.18	4.00	30.8	23.0	38.4	0.614	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.74	0.552	
				CO ₂	1.49	1.49	30.6	23.0	38.3	0.085	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.27	0.076	
	4C1 4C2	C. Grassland	1. Grassland remaining grassland	CO ₂	0.33	2.30	13.6	40.3	42.5	0.248	0.01	0.01	0.35	0.19	0.156	
	CO ₂			2.94	3.04	19.4	50.0	53.6	0.694	0.00	0.01	0.13	0.36	0.142		
	4E2	E. Settlements	2. Land converted to settlements	CO ₂	0.30	1.18	40.9	50.0	64.6	0.152	0.00	0.01	0.20	0.29	0.125	
	4F2	F. Other land	2. Land converted to other land	CO ₂	-2.69	0.19	50.0	57.0	75.8	0.005	0.01	0.00	0.59	0.06	0.353	
	4G	G. HWP		CO ₂	1.35	1.35	7.1	7.1	10.0	0.005	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.003	
	non-key rest				CH ₄	2.20	1.61	21.2	21.2	30.0	0.061	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.21	0.043
N ₂ O					3.62	3.43	56.6	56.6	80.0	1.961	0.00	0.01	0.10	1.17	1.376	
F-gases					-	0.01	14.1	14.1	20.0	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	
Total					234.80	196.01				30.65						24.76
		Percentage uncertainty in total inventory:					5.54			Trend uncertainty:				4.98		

The level uncertainties are also evaluated by gas according to the results of the approach 1 uncertainty assessment.

Table 1-10 Level uncertainties by gas 2016 for the total national emissions excluding LULUCF.

Gas	Emmissions 2016 (excluding LULUCF) kt CO ₂ eq	Mean absolute uncertainty kt CO ₂ eq	Mean relative uncertainty
CO2	148.4	7.4	5%
CH4	19.4	3.0	15%
N2O	9.7	6.1	63%
F-gases	10.6	1.6	15%
Total	188.0	10.2	5.41%

Please note that the current results of the Approach 1 uncertainty analysis for GHG emissions from key categories in Liechtenstein do not (fully) take into account the following factors that may further increase uncertainties:

- Correlations that exist between source categories that have not been considered.
- Uncertainties due to the assumption of constant parameters, e.g. of constant net calorific values for fuels for the entire period since 1990.
- Uncertainties due to methodological shortcomings, such as differences between sold fuels and actually combusted fuels (stock-changes in residential tanks) for liquid fossil fuels.

1.6.1.4 Results of Approach 2 uncertainty evaluation

In the present analysis, Monte Carlo simulations were performed to estimate uncertainties both in emissions 2016 and in emission trends 1990–2016, at the source category level (individually accounting for the key categories, while the rest of the categories is aggregated by gas and treated as four “rest” categories CO₂, CH₄, N₂O and F-gases) as well as for the inventory as a whole (excluding and including LULUCF categories). The simulations were run with the commercial software package Crystal Ball (® Decisioneering, Release 11.1.2.4.400). This tool generates random numbers within user defined probability ranges and probability distributions. As a result, selected statistics are produced for the forecast variables.

Assumptions for the Monte Carlo simulations are given in Annex 7.2. In this chapter, only the main results of the simulations for level and trend analyses are presented.

Table 1-11 Approach 2 level (2016) and trend (1990-2016) uncertainty.

Approach 2 (Monte Carlo) Uncertainty Analysis						
Version	Level uncertainty 2016			Trend uncertainty 1990-2016		
	2.5 percentile	97.5 percentile	mean	2.5 percentile	97.5 percentile	mean
excl. LULUCF	-4.96%	5.13%	5.04%	-24.27%	-11.74%	6.26%
incl. LULUCF	-5.30%	5.41%	5.35%	-23.14%	-10.02%	6.56%

Approach 2 uncertainties **excluding LULUCF**:

- The total uncertainty level of Liechtenstein's 2016 national total GHG emissions excluding LULUCF is 5.04% with a slightly asymmetric 95% confidence interval between 95.04% and 105.13%.
- The trend in national total emissions excluding LULUCF between 1990 and 2016 is -17.99%. With a probability of 95% the trend lies within the range of -23.14% to -10.02%, which corresponds to a mean trend uncertainty of 6.26%.

Approach 2 uncertainties **including LULUCF**:

- The total uncertainty level of Liechtenstein's 2016 national total GHG emissions including LULUCF is 5.35% with a slightly asymmetric 95% confidence interval between 94.70% and 105.41%.
- The trend in national total emissions including LULUCF between 1990 and 2016 is -16.52%. With a probability of 95% the trend lies within the range of -23.14% to -10.02%, which corresponds to a mean trend uncertainty of 6.56%.

That means that level and trend uncertainty are higher if LULUCF categories are included in the uncertainty analysis, which is caused by large contributions, large uncertainties and strong trends of several LULUCF categories.

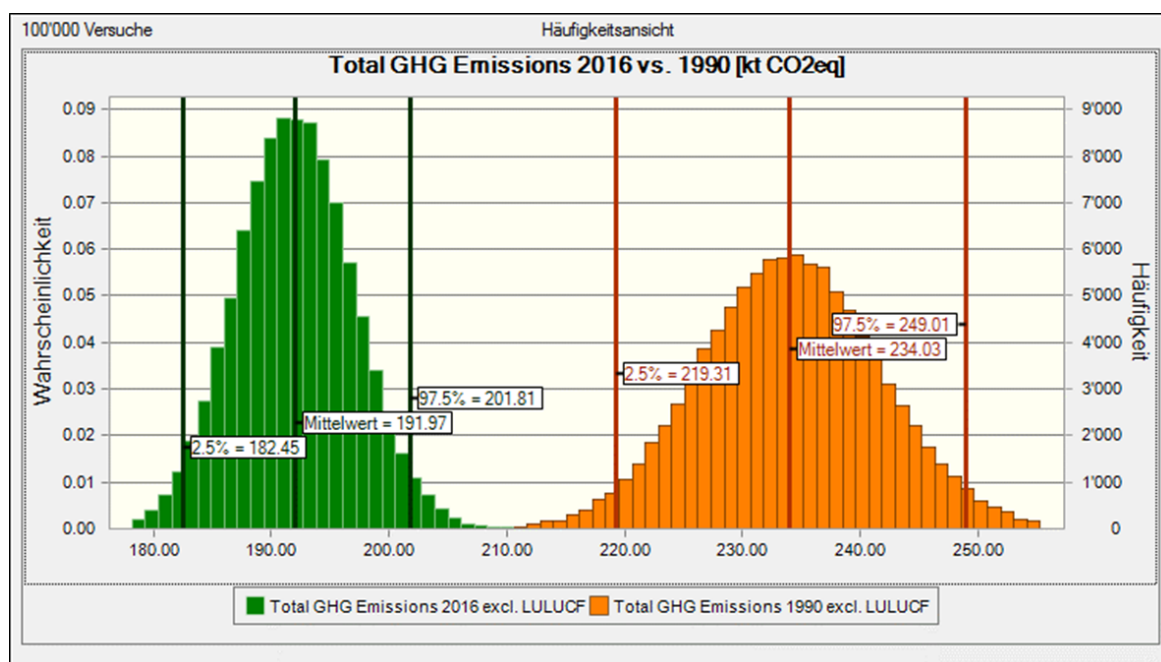


Figure 1-4 Probability distributions of the simulated total emissions excluding LULUCF for the base year 1990 (in orange) and year 2016 (in green). The vertical lines show simulated mean and percentile values (black for 2016, red for 1990). The number of Monte Carlo runs is 100'000 ("Versuche"). x-axis: total emissions [kt CO₂ eq]. Y-axis: Probability (left, "Wahrscheinlichkeit") and Frequency (right, "Häufigkeit"). The simulated values deviate slightly from the reported inventory values (see Table A - 7 for detailed deviations).

In the course of Monte Carlo simulation, the uncertainties are also evaluated by gas (see Table 1-12). As expected, CO₂ emissions have the highest precision or the lowest uncertainties among the Kyoto gases.

Table 1-12 Approach 2 level uncertainties by gas for the total national emissions 2016 excluding LULUCF. Total emissions 2016 are simulated and can deviate from reported inventory values (see Table A-8)

Gas	Simulated Emission 2016 (excl. LULUCF) kt CO ₂ eq	Lower bound 2.5 percentile kt CO ₂ eq	Upper bound 97.5 percentile kt CO ₂ eq	Mean absolute uncertainty kt CO ₂ eq	Mean relative uncertainty %
CO ₂	148.4	141.6	155.0	6.7	5%
CH ₄	19.4	15.9	22.9	3.5	18%
N ₂ O	13.6	8.5	19.5	5.5	40%
Aggregated F-Gases	10.6	8.5	12.7	2.1	20%
Total	192.0	182.5	201.8	9.7	5.04%

Detailed results per category of the Monte Carlo simulation are presented in Table A - 6, inputs on probability distributions and correlation coefficients in Table A - 4 and Table A - 5.

The following chart – called Tornado plot – shows the results of a sensitivity analysis, depicting the most important uncertainties. These can either be emission factors, activity data or emissions. The bars depict the amount of uncertainty introduced compared to total emissions (on x-axis). On the left-hand side, the variable is indicated containing the information of type (EM emission, EF emission factor, AD activity data), NFR number and gas (if gas is missing, it is replaced with “0”). The letter “t” refers to year 2016.

Categories 1A3b (CO₂), 1A4 Liquid fuels (CO₂) and 4A1 Forest land remaining forest land (CO₂), are the most important contributors to level uncertainty.

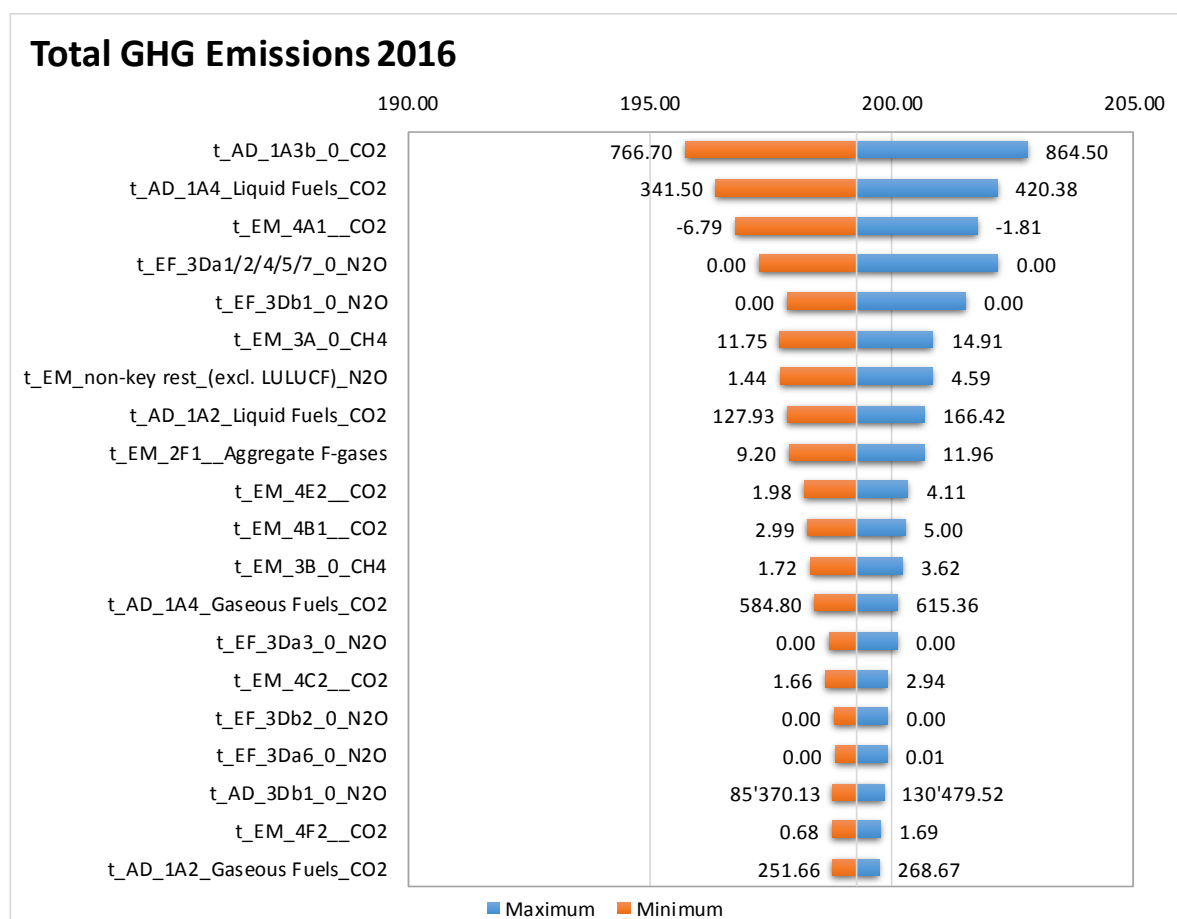


Figure 1-5 Tornado plot of the uncertainties by category. Abbrev.: “t” refers to the submission year 2016, “EF” emission factor, “AD” activity data, “EM” emissions. x-axis: Simulated national total of CO₂ eq emissions (in kt) including LULUCF in 2016 (the simulated values deviate slightly from the reported inventory values, see Table A - 7 for details). The width of the bar shows the combined uncertainty introduced by the corresponding uncertainty.

Further results of the Monte Carlo simulations are shown in Annex 2.2.

1.6.1.5 Comparison of Approach 1 and Approach 2

In the GHG inventory, the amount of the uncertainties can be high, their statistical distribution may clearly deviate from normal distributions and they can be correlated.

Approach 1 is based on simple error propagation, which assumes only small, normally distributed and uncorrelated uncertainties. The application of the Approach 1 is therefore not the optimal method for determining the uncertainties of a GHG inventory. The more appropriate choice, which is recommended by the IPCC 2006 Guidelines (IPCC 2006), is the Monte Carlo simulation (Approach 2), which is designed for uncertainties of any extent, any statistical distribution and any correlated parameters. The results of the Monte Carlo simulation are therefore considered to provide a more realistic picture of the uncertainties than the results of Approach 1.

Level uncertainty

Approach 2 excl. LULUCF leads to an overall level uncertainty of 5.04%, which is slightly lower than the result of Approach 1 (5.41%). The correct treatment of large uncertainties, asymmetric distributions for agricultural sources and accounting for relevant correlations lead all together to a slight decrease in the level uncertainty.

For the level uncertainty incl. LULUCF, Approach 2 also leads to a slightly lower overall level uncertainty (5.35%) than Approach 1 (5.54%).

Trend uncertainty

In terms of trend uncertainty, the results of Approach 2 show considerably higher uncertainties than the results of Approach 1. If LULUCF categories are excluded, Approach 2 leads to an uncertainty of 6.26% and Approach 1 to 5.02%, whereas when LULUCF categories are included, the numbers are 6.56% and 4.98%, respectively. Positive correlations for activity data and emission factors between the base year and 2016 tend to increase trend uncertainty. This effect is slightly enforced for the analysis including LULUCF due to the strong trends and rather high uncertainty values in this sector.

1.6.2 KP-LULUCF inventory

The net CO₂ emissions in 2016 are 1.98 kt CO_{2eq} ± 2.84 kt CO_{2eq} (see chp. 11.3.2 for details of the calculation).

1.7 Assessment of completeness

1.7.1 GHG inventory

Liechtenstein's current GHG inventory is complete for all gases concerning the second commitment period.

1.7.2 KP-LULUCF inventory

Liechtenstein's current KP-LULUCF Inventory is complete.

2. Trends in greenhouse gas emissions and removals

This chapter provides an overview of Liechtenstein's GHG emissions and removals as well as their trends in the period 1990–2016.

2.1 Aggregated greenhouse gas emissions 2016

Liechtenstein's greenhouse gas emissions in the year 2016 amount to 188.0 kt CO₂ equivalent (CO₂eq) excluding LULUCF sources or sinks (including LULUCF: 196.0 kt CO₂eq). This refers to 5.0 t CO₂eq per capita. Total emissions (excl. LULUCF) have declined by 18.0% compared to 1990 and by 5.3% compared to 2015. This decrease is less pronounced when including LULUCF (16.5% for 1990-2016).

Among the different greenhouse gases, CO₂ accounts for the largest share of total emissions. Table 2-1 shows the emissions for individual gases and sectors in Liechtenstein for the year 2016. The most important emission sources are fuel combustion activities in the Energy sector. Emissions of CH₄ and N₂O mainly originate from the sector Agriculture, and F-gas emissions stem from the sector 2 Industrial processes and product use (IPPU) by definition.

Table 2-1 Summary of Liechtenstein's GHG emissions in 2016 by gas and sector in CO₂ equivalent (kt). Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

Emissions 2016	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	HFCs	PFCs	SF ₆	Total
	CO ₂ equivalent (kt)						
1 Energy	148.2	2.03	0.7	-	-	-	150.9
2 IPPU	0.14	NO	0.2	10.6	0.03	0.01	10.9
3 Agriculture	0.04	16.00	8.0	-	-	-	24.0
5 Waste	0.01	1.38	0.8	-	-	-	2.2
Total (excluding LULUCF)	148.4	19.4	9.7	10.6	0.03	0.01	188.0
4 LULUCF	7.6	-	0.4	-	-	-	8.0
Total (including LULUCF)	155.9	19.4	10.1	10.6	0.03	0.01	196.0
<i>International Bunkers</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.0002</i>	<i>0.01</i>	-	-	-	<i>0.9</i>

A breakdown of Liechtenstein's total emissions by gas is shown in Figure 2-1 below. Figure 2-2 shows the contributions of each sector to the different greenhouse gases.

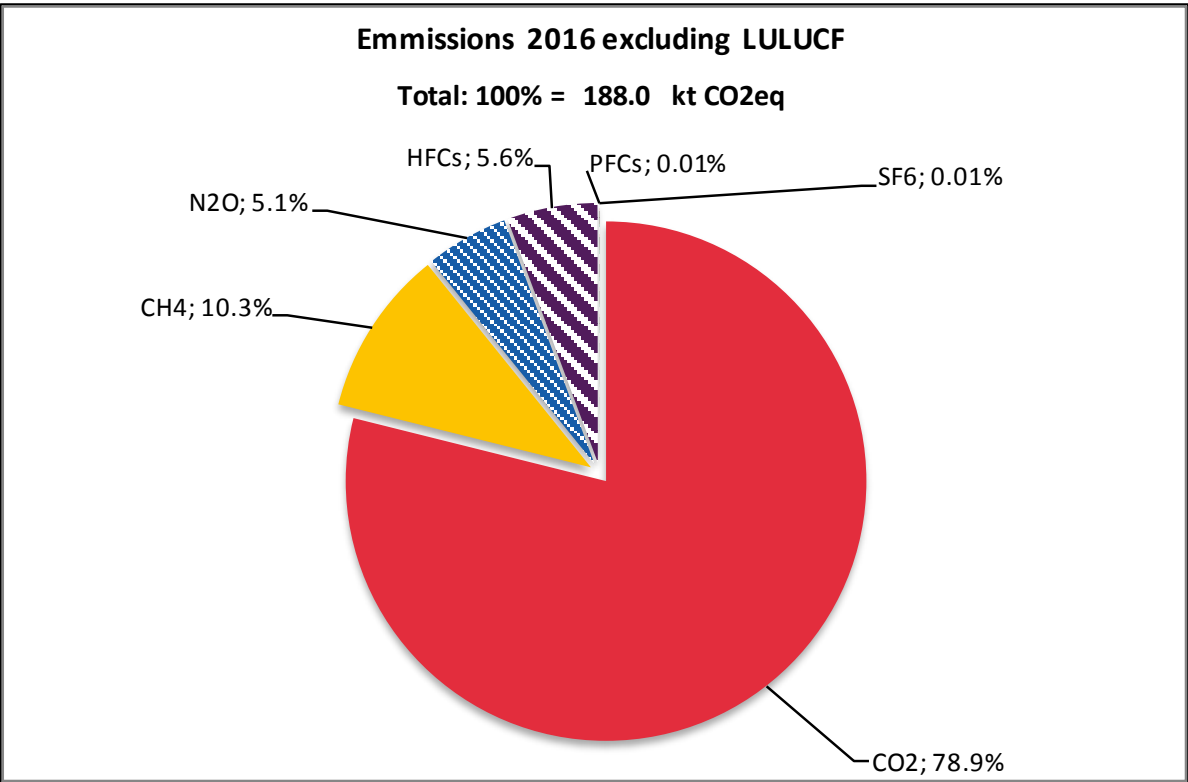


Figure 2-1 Liechtenstein's GHG emissions by gases excluding LULUCF emissions.

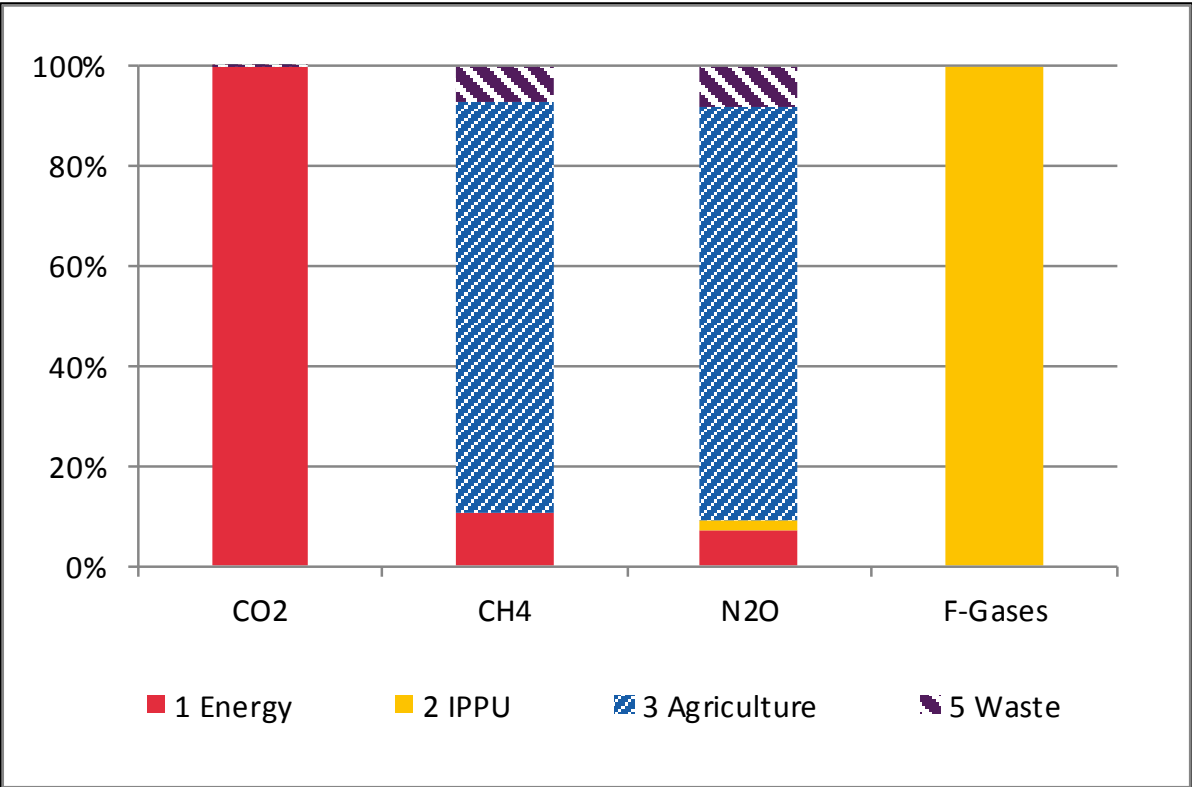


Figure 2-2 Relative contributions of the individual sectors (excluding LULUCF) to GHG emissions in 2016.

2.2 Emission trends by gas

Emission trends 1990–2016 by gas are summarised in Table 2-2 and in Figure 2-3.

Table 2-2 Summary of Liechtenstein's GHG emissions in CO₂eq (kt) by gas. The last column shows the percentage change in emissions in 2016 as compared to the base year 1990. HFC emissions have increased by about a factor of 100'000 in 2016 compared to 1990.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	CO ₂ equivalent (kt)									
CO ₂ emissions incl. net CO ₂ from LULUCF	204.2	195.5	207.2	212.0	217.7	207.1	200.3	224.4	227.3	223.5
CO ₂ emissions excl. net CO ₂ from LULUCF	199.0	206.3	206.9	215.0	201.1	204.2	206.0	218.4	229.2	226.6
CH ₄ emissions incl. CH ₄ from LULUCF	19.4	19.3	18.9	18.1	18.3	18.2	18.7	18.4	18.2	17.6
CH ₄ emissions excl. CH ₄ from LULUCF	19.4	19.3	18.9	18.1	18.3	18.2	18.7	18.4	18.2	17.6
N ₂ O emissions incl. N ₂ O from LULUCF	11.2	11.4	11.3	11.1	11.0	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.6	10.3
N ₂ O emissions excl. N ₂ O from LULUCF	10.9	11.1	11.0	10.8	10.7	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.2	10.0
HFCs	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.4	1.7	2.1	2.7	3.3
PFCs	NO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SF ₆	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.0
Total (including LULUCF)	234.8	226.2	237.5	241.3	247.5	237.6	231.6	255.7	258.8	254.7
Total (excluding LULUCF)	229.3	236.7	237.0	244.1	230.7	234.4	236.9	249.4	260.4	257.5

Greenhouse Gas Emissions	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	CO ₂ equivalent (kt)									
CO ₂ emissions incl. net CO ₂ from LULUCF	239.9	214.1	220.4	233.8	236.1	235.8	242.9	221.9	242.8	225.6
CO ₂ emissions excl. net CO ₂ from LULUCF	216.9	214.7	220.0	229.3	229.4	229.0	231.1	200.8	219.5	205.4
CH ₄ emissions incl. CH ₄ from LULUCF	17.4	18.0	18.3	18.5	18.6	19.2	19.9	20.3	20.6	20.3
CH ₄ emissions excl. CH ₄ from LULUCF	17.4	18.0	18.3	18.5	18.6	19.2	19.9	20.3	20.6	20.3
N ₂ O emissions incl. N ₂ O from LULUCF	10.2	10.2	10.4	10.4	10.1	10.2	10.4	10.5	10.7	10.5
N ₂ O emissions excl. N ₂ O from LULUCF	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.0	9.7	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.3	10.1
HFCs	4.1	4.9	5.5	6.1	7.0	7.4	7.8	8.5	9.1	9.1
PFCs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
SF ₆	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
Total (including LULUCF)	271.6	247.5	254.8	269.2	272.1	272.9	281.1	261.3	283.6	265.8
Total (excluding LULUCF)	248.3	247.7	254.1	264.3	265.0	265.7	268.9	239.8	259.9	245.1

Greenhouse Gas Emissions	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1990-2016
	CO ₂ equivalent (kt)							%
CO ₂ emissions incl. net CO ₂ from LULUCF	209.5	199.3	208.1	207.6	176.0	168.3	155.9	-23.6%
CO ₂ emissions excl. net CO ₂ from LULUCF	190.8	176.8	185.3	192.5	161.1	158.9	148.4	-25.4%
CH ₄ emissions incl. CH ₄ from LULUCF	19.8	20.2	20.6	19.7	19.7	19.4	19.4	-0.1%
CH ₄ emissions excl. CH ₄ from LULUCF	19.8	20.2	20.6	19.7	19.7	19.4	19.4	-0.1%
N ₂ O emissions incl. N ₂ O from LULUCF	10.3	10.7	10.6	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.1	-9.9%
N ₂ O emissions excl. N ₂ O from LULUCF	9.9	10.3	10.2	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.7	-11.2%
HFCs	9.7	10.0	10.4	10.6	10.7	10.4	10.6	see caption
PFCs	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	---
SF ₆	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	---
Total (including LULUCF)	249.4	240.2	249.7	248.6	216.7	208.4	196.0	-16.5%
Total (excluding LULUCF)	230.3	217.3	226.5	233.0	201.4	198.6	188.0	-18.0%

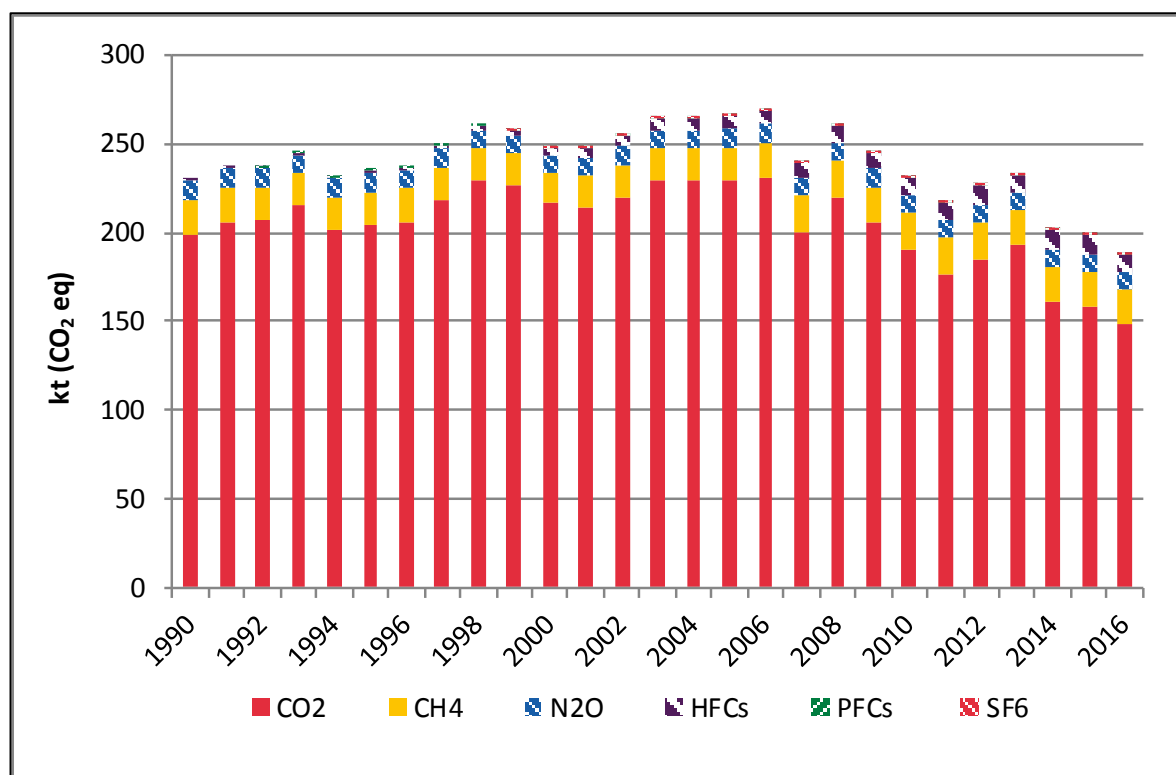


Figure 2-3 Trend of Liechtenstein's greenhouse gas emissions by gases. CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O correspond to the respective total emissions excluding LULUCF.

Emission trends for the individual gases can be described as follows:

- Total emissions (in CO₂eq) excluding LULUCF sources or sinks decreased by 18.0% from 1990 to 2016.
- Total emissions (in CO₂eq) including LULUCF show a decrease of 16.5% in 2016 compared to 1990 levels.
- Accounting for 78.9% of the total emissions, CO₂ is the most dominant greenhouse gas emitted in Liechtenstein. CH₄ emissions represent 10.3% and N₂O emissions 4.7% of the total emissions.
- CO₂ emissions (excluding net CO₂ from LULUCF) have declined by 25.4% between 1990 and 2016. In comparison to the previous reporting year 2015, CO₂ emissions (excluding net CO₂ from LULUCF) decreased by 6.6% in 2016. This is mainly due to the increase in the CO₂ levy by January 1, 2016, which caused to an increase in sales of gas oil in 2015 and a reduced apparent consumption in 2016. The most important drivers of net CO₂ emissions are fuel prices and winter temperatures (heating degree days).
- CH₄ emissions (excluding CH₄ from LULUCF) have slightly decreased by 0.1% since 1990. Compared to 2015, CH₄ emissions (excluding LULUCF) show a slight decrease by 0.1% in 2016. The share of CH₄ increased from 8.5% in 1990 to 10.3% in 2016.
- N₂O emissions (excluding N₂O from LULUCF) have declined by 11.2% in 2016 compared to 1990. Compared to 2015, N₂O emissions (without LULUCF) in 2016 decreased by 1.4%. The share of N₂O slightly increased from 4.8% (1990) to 5.1% (2016).

- HFC emissions increased due to their role as substitutes for CFCs. SF₆ emissions originate from electrical transformation stations and play a minor role for the total of the synthetic gases (F-gases). PFC emissions are occurring since 1997 and are increasing on a low level. The share of the sum of all F-gases (within total emissions excl. LULUCF) increased from 0.00005% (1990) to 5.6% (2016).

2.3 Emission trends by sector

Table 2-3 shows emission trends for all major source and sink categories. As the largest share of emissions originated from sector 1 Energy, the table shows the contributions of the source categories attributed to it in more detail (1A1-1A5, 1B).

Table 2-3 Summary of Liechtenstein's GHG emissions by source and sink categories in CO₂eq (kt). The last column shows the percent change in emissions in 2016 compared to the base year 1990.

Source and Sink Categories	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	CO ₂ equivalent (kt)									
1 Energy	200.9	208.5	209.3	217.5	203.5	206.7	208.6	221.1	232.0	229.4
1A1 Energy industries	0.2	0.9	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.6	2.5	2.9	2.9
1A2 Manufacturing industries & constr.	36.3	36.0	36.4	37.6	35.7	35.7	35.8	37.6	40.4	39.9
1A3 Transport	76.6	90.0	89.3	87.2	79.8	81.8	83.1	86.7	86.3	90.5
1A4 Other sectors	87.4	81.3	81.3	90.2	85.7	86.5	86.4	93.5	101.6	95.3
1A5 Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
1B Fugitive emissions from fuels	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
2 IPPU	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.9	2.2	2.6	3.2	3.8
3 Agriculture	25.5	25.5	24.8	23.8	23.9	23.7	23.9	23.5	23.0	22.1
5 Waste	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2
Total (excluding LULUCF)	229.3	236.7	237.0	244.1	230.7	234.4	236.9	249.4	260.4	257.5
4 LULUCF	5.5	-10.6	0.6	-2.8	16.9	3.2	-5.3	6.3	-1.6	-2.8
Total (including LULUCF)	234.8	226.2	237.5	241.3	247.5	237.6	231.6	255.7	258.8	254.7

Source and Sink Categories	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	CO ₂ equivalent (kt)									
1 Energy	219.8	217.4	222.7	232.1	231.9	231.5	233.7	203.4	222.3	208.1
1A1 Energy industries	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.9	3.0
1A2 Manufacturing industries & constr.	36.5	36.4	37.9	41.2	39.9	39.2	40.6	33.9	36.4	27.6
1A3 Transport	91.3	87.9	83.8	83.6	82.2	81.8	79.2	83.3	87.8	81.9
1A4 Other sectors	88.4	89.3	97.5	103.4	105.8	106.3	109.9	82.4	94.0	94.6
1A5 Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
1B Fugitive emissions from fuels	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1
2 IPPU	4.6	5.5	6.1	6.9	7.7	8.1	8.4	9.1	9.9	9.7
3 Agriculture	21.5	22.5	22.9	23.0	23.0	23.6	24.6	24.9	25.1	25.0
5 Waste	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.3
Total (excluding LULUCF)	248.3	247.7	254.1	264.3	265.0	265.7	268.9	239.8	259.9	245.1
4 LULUCF	23.4	-0.2	0.7	4.9	7.1	7.2	12.2	21.5	23.7	20.6
Total (including LULUCF)	271.6	247.5	254.8	269.2	272.1	272.9	281.1	261.3	283.6	265.8

Source and Sink Categories	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1990-2016
	CO ₂ equivalent (kt)							%
1 Energy	193.6	179.5	188.1	195.3	163.6	161.5	150.9	-24.9%
1A1 Energy industries	3.3	3.1	2.8	3.0	2.5	2.0	2.2	1134.6%
1A2 Manufacturing industries & constr.	26.1	23.6	25.7	26.4	27.1	27.4	25.5	-29.7%
1A3 Transport	77.7	76.9	79.8	79.5	73.8	61.1	59.3	-22.6%
1A4 Other sectors	85.4	74.9	78.6	85.1	59.1	69.8	62.7	-28.3%
1A5 Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	-
1B Fugitive emissions from fuels	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	216.8%
2 IPPU	10.2	10.4	10.8	11.2	11.2	10.9	10.9	1573.9%
3 Agriculture	24.2	24.9	25.1	24.0	24.4	24.1	24.0	-5.7%
5 Waste	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.2%
Total (excluding LULUCF)	230.3	217.3	226.5	233.0	201.4	198.6	188.0	-18.0%
4 LULUCF	19.1	22.9	23.2	15.5	15.3	9.8	8.0	44.4%
Total (including LULUCF)	249.4	240.2	249.7	248.6	216.7	208.4	196.0	-16.5%

A graphical representation of the data in the table above is given in Figure 2-4. For more detail on the development of the emissions of sector 1 Energy consult chp. 3.

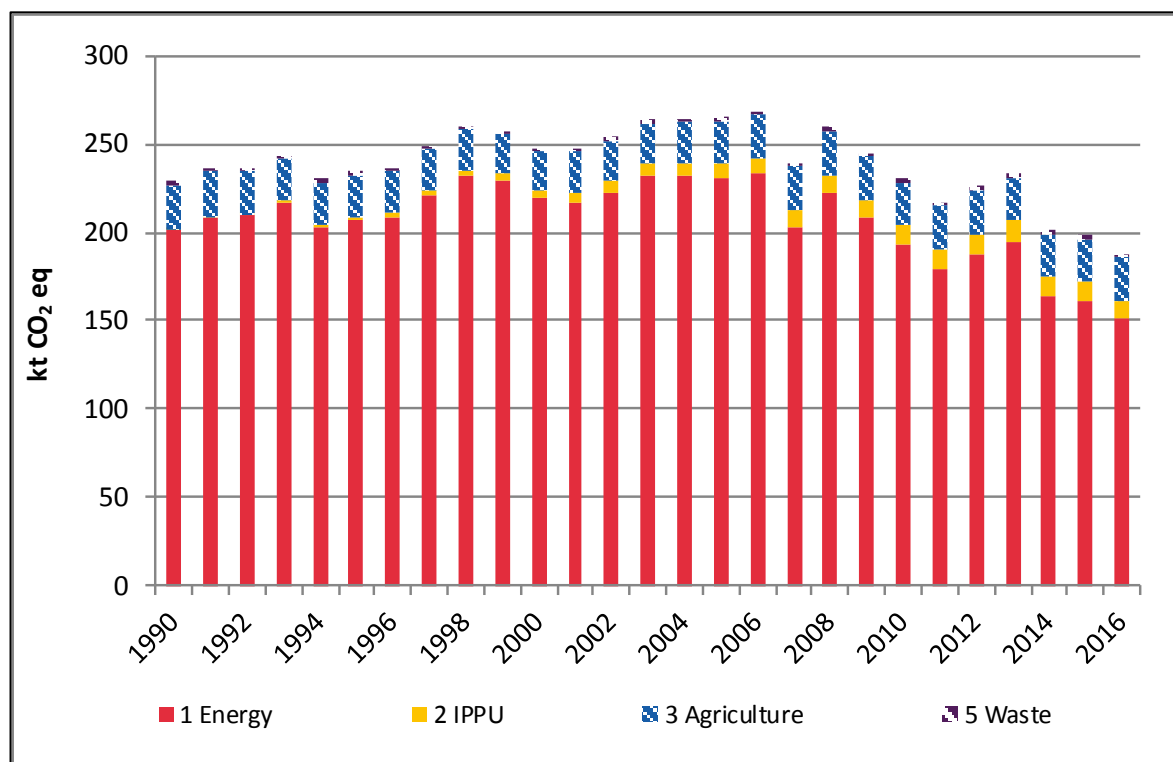


Figure 2-4 Trend of Liechtenstein's greenhouse gas emissions by main source categories in CO₂eq (kt) (excl. net CO₂ from LULUCF).

The following emission trends are characteristic within the sectors:

Sector 1 Energy: In 2016, 80.2% of Liechtenstein's GHG emissions (excluding LULUCF) originate from sector 1 Energy, which is 1.1 percentage points less than in 2015. The share of sector 1 Energy in the total emissions declined by 7.4 percentage points since 1990. Also, the total emissions of the sector 1 Energy clearly decreased in comparison to 1990 levels (24.9%). The source categories within sector 1 Energy show the following trends between 1990 and 2016:

- 1A1 Energy industries: Since 1990, Liechtenstein's gas-grid has been extended and natural gas has replaced gas oil as the main heating fuel in buildings. Total emissions have increased by about a factor of 12 since 1990.
- 1A2 Manufacturing industries and construction: Total emissions from this source category have declined by 29.7% since 1990. Gaseous fuels are the more important energy carrier in Liechtenstein. In 2016, emissions from gaseous fuels decreased by 3.9% compared to 1990 and slightly increased by 0.6% compared to 2015. Liquid fuel emissions decreased by 15.0% compared to 1990.
- 1A3 Transport: In previous years, fuel consumption in road transportation was mostly in line with a general development of road-vehicle kilometres of all vehicle categories. However, total emissions have started decreasing since 2014. In 2016, they declined by 2.9% compared to the previous year and the overall trend shows a decrease of

22.6% between 1990 and 2016. This reduction is mainly provoked by a shift in the fuel prices, which have decreased in Austria and increased in Liechtenstein between 2013 and 2016 (FOEN 2017c).

- 1A4 Other sectors: GHG emissions in source category 1A4 have decreased by 10.2% compared to the previous reporting year 2015. An important driver of emissions from category 1A4 are heating degree days, which generally correlate well with the use of heating fuels. Despite the increasing number of heating degree days in 2016, emissions from 1A4 Other sectors declined. This is due to the increase in the CO₂ levy by January 1, 2016, which caused to an increase in sales of gas oil in 2015 and a reduced apparent consumption in 2016. The emissions of the sector 1 Energy reached a minimum 2016. Besides this reduction between 2015-2016, various emission reduction measures in Liechtenstein are influencing the fuel consumption, such as the increase of the CO₂-tax in 2010 or the installation of a district heating pipeline, which is suggested by the stronger declining trend of the CO₂ emissions than the trend of the heating degree days. This is also an indication of an increasing decoupling between heating activities and CO₂ emissions.

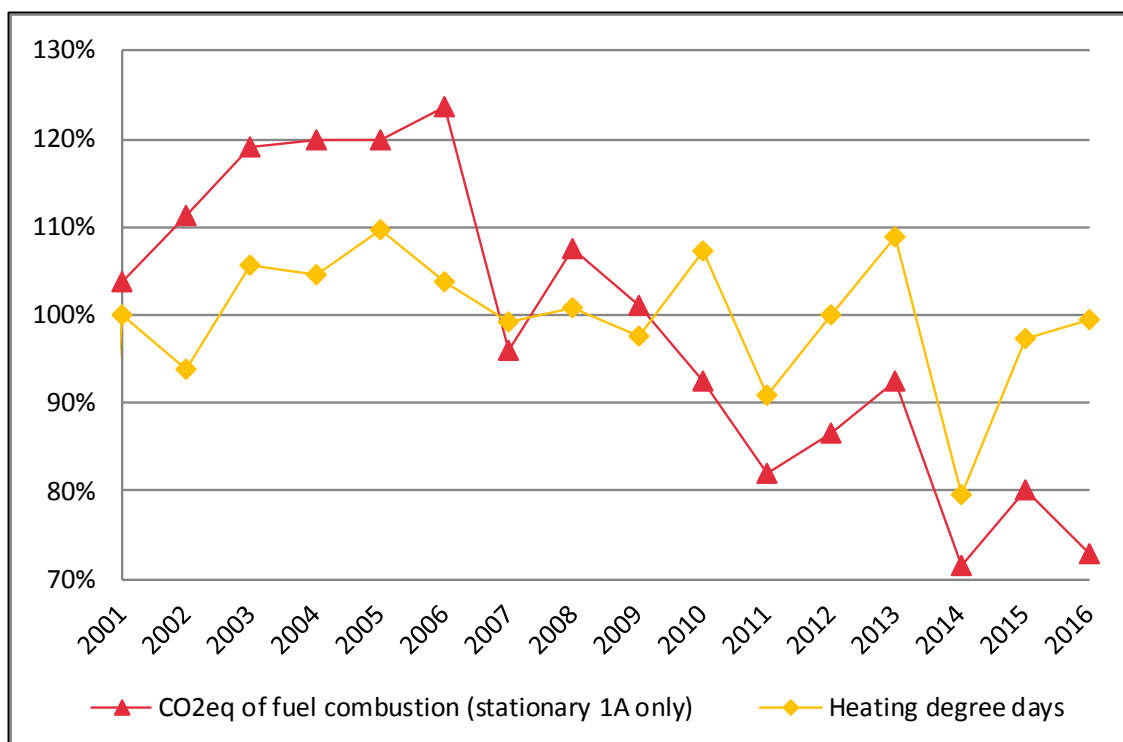


Figure 2-5 Relative trend for CO₂ emissions from 1A Fuel Combustion compared with the number of heating degree days. The drop of emissions in 2007 is driven by high oil and gas prices.

- 1A5 Other (mobile): Liechtenstein does not have any emissions under source category 1A5 because Liechtenstein has no army.
- 1B Fugitive emissions from fuels: In parallel with the build-up of Liechtenstein's gas supply network since 1990, the fugitive emissions have strongly increased over the period 1990-2016 (216.8%).

Sector 2 Industrial processes and product use: Due to the lack of heavy industry within the borders of Liechtenstein, there are only small sources of F-gases and emissions are on

a low level. Still, the use of F-gases has increased throughout the period 1990-2016, which leads to enormous rising emissions in sector 2 by almost a factor of 17.

Sector Agriculture: In 2016, emissions are below the 1990 level by 5.7%. The main parameter influencing emissions in agriculture are animal numbers.

Sector 4 LULUCF: Figure 2-6 shows CO₂ emissions or removals by sources and sinks from LULUCF categories in Liechtenstein. The dominant categories when looking at the changes in CO₂ emissions are gain and loss of living biomass in forests. There is a considerable annual variation of loss of living biomass in forests dependent on the wood harvesting rate and storm events. The total net emissions increased by 44.4% between 1990 and 2016.

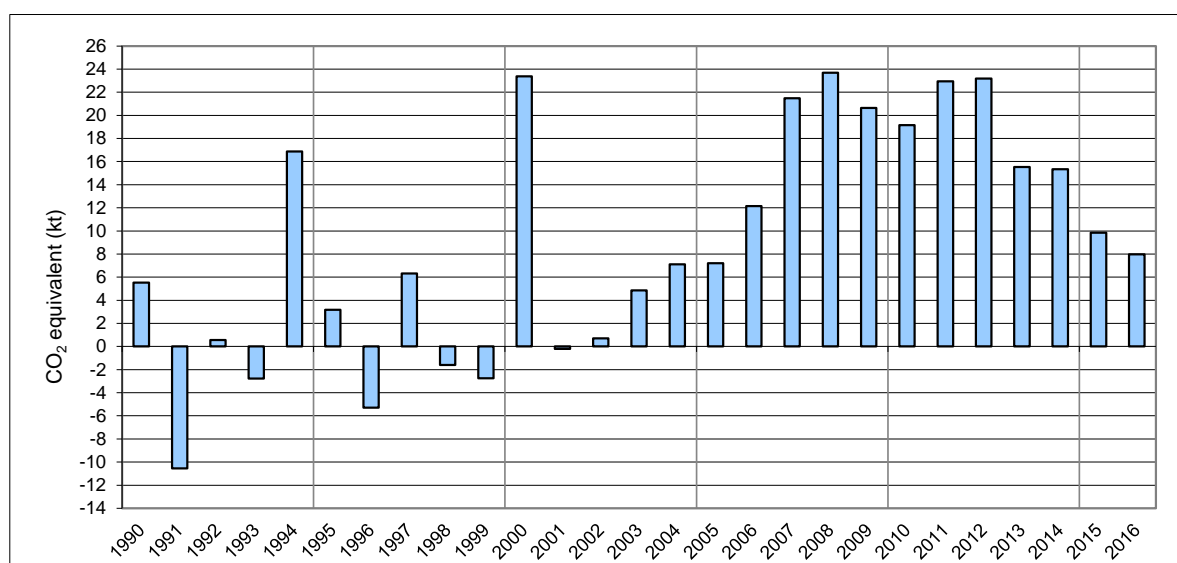


Figure 2-6 Liechtenstein's CO₂ emissions/removals of source category 4 LULUCF in kt CO₂ equivalent.

Sector 5 Waste: In Liechtenstein, only few emissions occur from the sector Waste since all municipal solid waste is exported to a Swiss incineration plant. The waste sector shows a slight increase between 1990 and 2016 (0.2%).

2.4 Emission trends for precursor greenhouse gases and SO₂

Liechtenstein is member to the UNECE Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP) and submits data on air pollutants including indirect GHG. The submission in 2018 will take place at the end of April 2018, and **the overview and results provided below are from the submission to CLRTAP in 2017.**

For the precursor substances NO_x, CO and NMVOC as well as for the gas SO₂, data from the current state of knowledge in air pollution reporting is shown in Table 2-4 (Acontec 2017). The system boundaries for the road transportation sector categories are not the

same as under the UNFCCC reporting since Liechtenstein uses, the territorial approach under the CLRTAP and the sales principle for the UNFCCC reporting, which restricts the comparability of the two data sets.

Table 2-4 Development of NO_x, CO, NMVOC and SO_x emissions (in t) as of submission 2017 (OE 2017f).

Precursor gases and SO ₂	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	tonnes									
NO _x	682	701	706	677	655	641	639	652	673	669
CO	1'390	1'234	1'135	1'016	949	848	778	738	699	661
NMVOC	1'177	1'044	979	826	770	625	585	552	520	501
SO _x	132	104	95	86	87	74	70	83	71	52

Precursor gases and SO ₂	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	tonnes									
NO _x	647	613	615	646	613	626	617	577	569	552
CO	684	571	543	563	538	536	524	548	524	544
NMVOC	416	386	354	331	292	288	279	268	267	266
SO _x	45	48	50	48	41	45	42	26	32	31

Precursor gases and SO ₂	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	1990-2015
	tonnes						%
NO _x	523	532	560	559	536	520	-24%
CO	536	544	543	494	512	528	-62%
NMVOC	263	259	259	255	248	237	-80%
SO _x	27	24	25	25	19	20	-85%

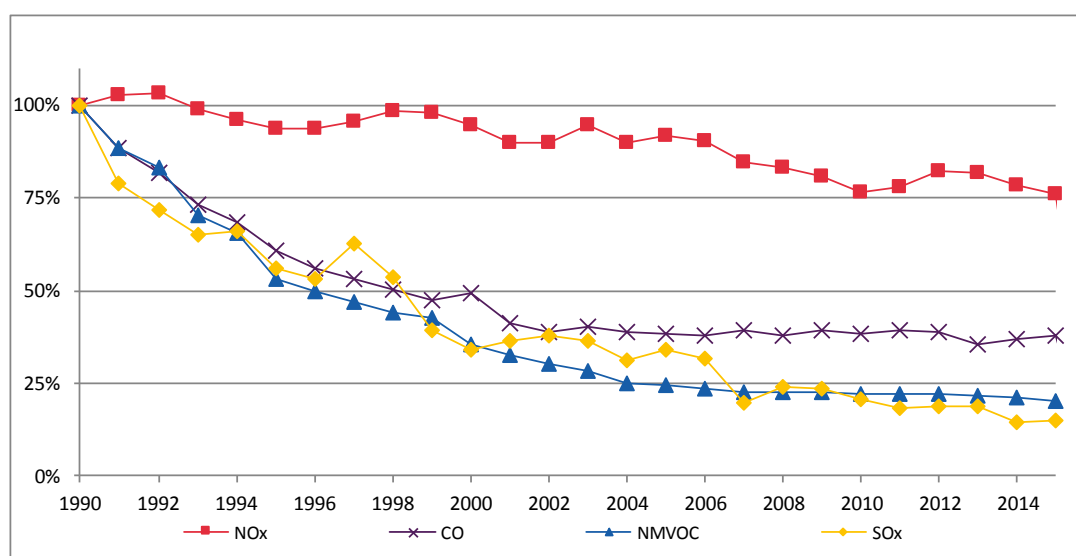


Figure 2-7 Trend of NO_x, CO, NMVOC and SO_x emissions as of CLRTAP submission 2017 (OE 2017f).

The complete CLRTAP Inventory data can be found on the internet (see OE 2017f):
http://www.ceip.at/ms/ceip_home1/ceip_home/status_reporting/2017_submissions/.

2.5 Emission trends in KP-LULUCF inventory

Table 2-5 and Figure 2-8 illustrates the total net emissions occurring from activities under KP-LULUCF. Deforestation is an emission source, while afforestation and reforestation as well as forest management activities are sinks.

Table 2-5 Development of net CO₂ equivalent emissions of afforestation and reforestation, deforestation and forest management in Liechtenstein.

KP-LULUCF	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	CO ₂ equivalent (kt)								
Afforestation	-0.18	-0.19	-0.20	-0.21	-0.23	-0.24	-0.25	-0.26	-0.28
Deforestation	3.92	4.00	4.10	4.20	4.30	4.40	4.34	4.37	4.37
Forest Mangement	13.72	10.51	8.91	12.82	13.11	5.22	5.13	-0.46	-2.36

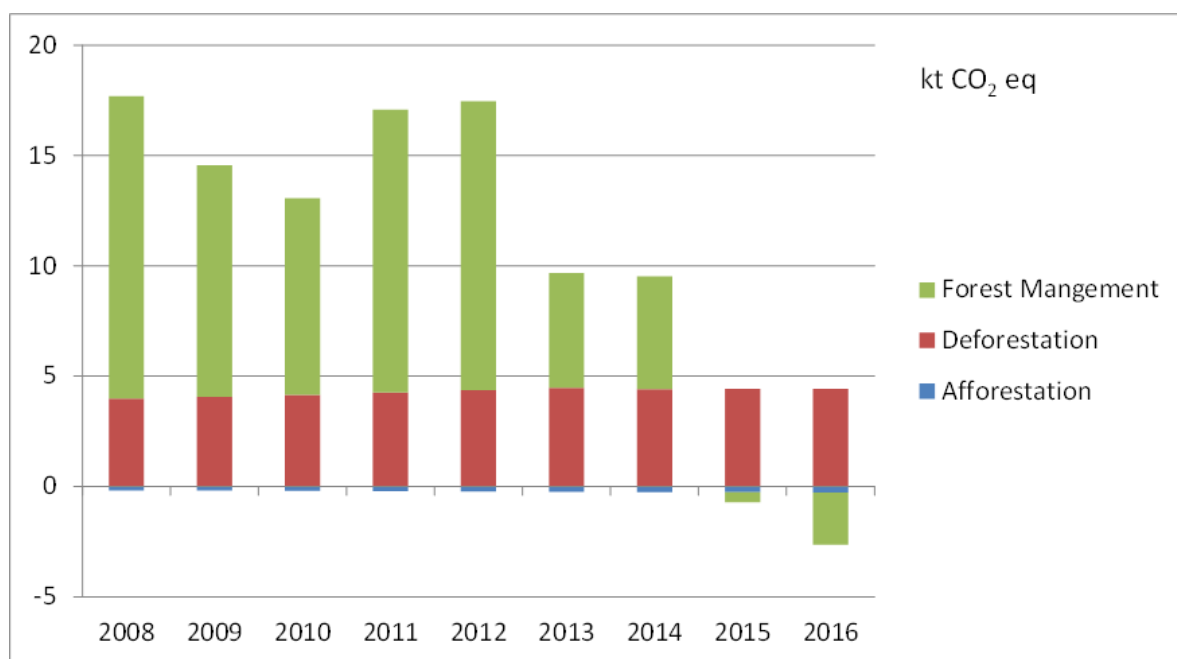


Figure 2-8 Trend of emissions of afforestation and reforestation, deforestation and forest management in Liechtenstein.

3. Energy

3.1 Overview

This chapter contains information about the greenhouse gas emissions of sector 1 Energy. In Liechtenstein, the sector 1 Energy is the most relevant greenhouse gas source. 150.9 kt CO₂ equivalents were emitted within this sector, which corresponds to 80.2% of total emissions (188.0 kt CO₂ equivalent, excluding LULUCF). The emissions of the time period 1990–2016 are depicted in Figure 3-1.

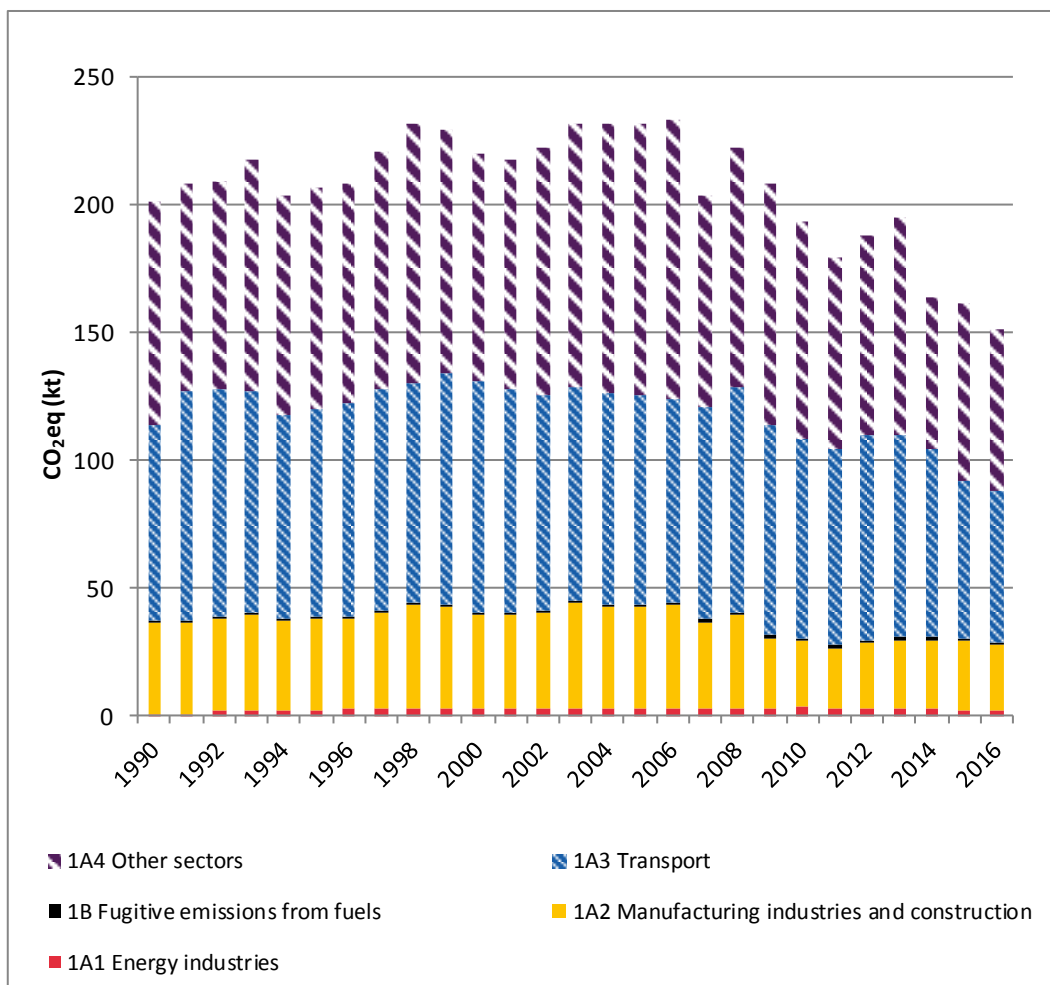


Figure 3-1 Liechtenstein’s GHG emissions of the sector 1 Energy by sub-sectors. Note that there are no emissions in sub-sector 1A5.

Table 3-1 summarises the emissions from sector 1 Energy by individual gases 1990–2016. The numbers do neither include emissions from international bunkers (aviation) nor CO₂ emissions from biomass burning since none of those are accounted for in the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol.

Table 3-1 GHG emissions of sector 1 Energy by gas in CO₂ equivalent (kt) and the relative change (last column).

Gas	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	CO ₂ equivalent (kt)									
CO ₂	198.7	206.1	206.7	214.8	200.9	204.0	205.7	218.1	229.0	226.3
CH ₄	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5
N ₂ O	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5
Sum	200.9	208.5	209.3	217.5	203.5	206.7	208.6	221.1	232.0	229.4

Gas	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	CO ₂ equivalent (kt)									
CO ₂	216.6	214.5	219.8	229.1	229.1	228.7	230.9	200.5	219.3	205.2
CH ₄	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
N ₂ O	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Sum	219.8	217.4	222.7	232.1	231.9	231.5	233.7	203.4	222.3	208.1

Gas	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1990-2016
	CO ₂ equivalent (kt)							%
CO ₂	190.6	176.6	185.1	192.3	160.9	158.7	148.2	-25.4%
CH ₄	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	76.5%
N ₂ O	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	-37.6%
Sum	193.6	179.5	188.1	195.3	163.6	161.5	150.9	-24.9%

Table 3-2 shows more details of the emissions of sector 1 Energy in 2016. The table includes emissions from international bunkers (aviation) and from biomass burning in two separate rows, which are both not accounted for in the Convention under the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol.

Table 3-2 Summary of sector 1 Energy, emissions in 2016 in kt CO₂ equivalent (rounded values).

Emissions 2016	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	Total	
Sources	CO ₂ equivalent (kt)				%
1 Energy	148.2	2.0	0.7	150.9	100.0%
1A Fuel Combustion	148.2	0.9	0.7	149.7	99.2%
1A1 Energy industries	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.4%
1A2 Manufacturing industries and construction	25.4	0.0	0.1	25.5	16.9%
1A3 Transport	58.9	0.1	0.3	59.3	39.3%
1A4 Other sectors	61.7	0.7	0.3	62.7	41.6%
1A5 Other					-
1B Fugitive emissions from fuels	NO	1.2		1.2	0.8%
International Bunkers	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	-
CO₂ Emissions from Biomass	21.0	-	-	21.0	-

Emissions from sector 1 Energy may be characterised as follows:

- Concerning the total emissions (CO₂ eq) from sector 1 Energy, a trend of -24.9% can be observed between 1990 and 2016. The trend between 2015 and 2016 shows that

emissions declined by 6.5%, which is mainly caused by the decline in the consumption of gas oil in 1A4 Other sectors. Despite the increasing number of heating degree days in 2016, emissions from 1A4 Other sectors declined. This is due to the increase in the CO₂ levy by January 1, 2016, which caused to an increase in sales of gas oil in 2015 and a reduced apparent consumption in 2016. The emissions of the sector 1 Energy reached a minimum 2016.

- The three source categories 1A2, 1A3 and 1A4 dominate the emissions of sector 1 Energy and cover altogether 97.8% (147.6 kt CO₂ eq) of total emissions of sector 1.
 - 1A3 Transport accounts for 39.3% of the emissions in 2016.
 - 1A4 Other sectors (commercial/institutional, residential) contributes to 41.6% of the total energy-related emissions.
 - 1A2 Manufacturing industries and construction contributes to 16.9% of the emissions.
 - 1A1 Energy industries and 1B Fugitive emissions only play a minor role. In 2016, they cover 1.4% and 0.8%, respectively, of the total sector 1 emissions.
- The only occurring bunker emissions originate from a helicopter base in Balzers, Liechtenstein. Only few flights are domestic, most of them are business flights to Switzerland and Austria, producing bunker emissions of 0.9 kt CO₂ eq.
- CO₂ emissions from biomass add up to 21.0 kt. They originate from use of biofuels in transport, wood burning (heating) and the burning of sewage gas (heating, power) as well as the consumption of biogas produced from sewage gas, which is fed into the general gas network.
- The far most important gas emitted from source category 1 Energy is CO₂. It accounts for 98.2% of the category in 1990 and for 98.9% in 2016.
- In 2016, CH₄ emissions accounted for 1.3% of total emissions in the sector 1 Energy. The increasing trend since 1990 (+76.5%) is the result of the increase in consumption of natural gas and the subsequent increase of fugitive emissions of methane (increase by 317%). Additionally, the CH₄ emissions of source category 1A4 have increased by 374% in the same period. The CH₄ emissions from road transportation show a reduction of 88.4%, mainly due to the growing number of gasoline passenger cars with catalytic converters.
- N₂O emissions accounted for 0.5% of the total sector 1 Energy emissions in 1990 as well as in 2016.

The Liechtenstein greenhouse gas inventory identifies seven key categories within the energy sector (see Chapter 1.5). The emissions in 1990 and 2016 of these categories are depicted in Figure 3-2. In 2016, CO₂ emissions from 1A3b Road Transportation are most dominant.

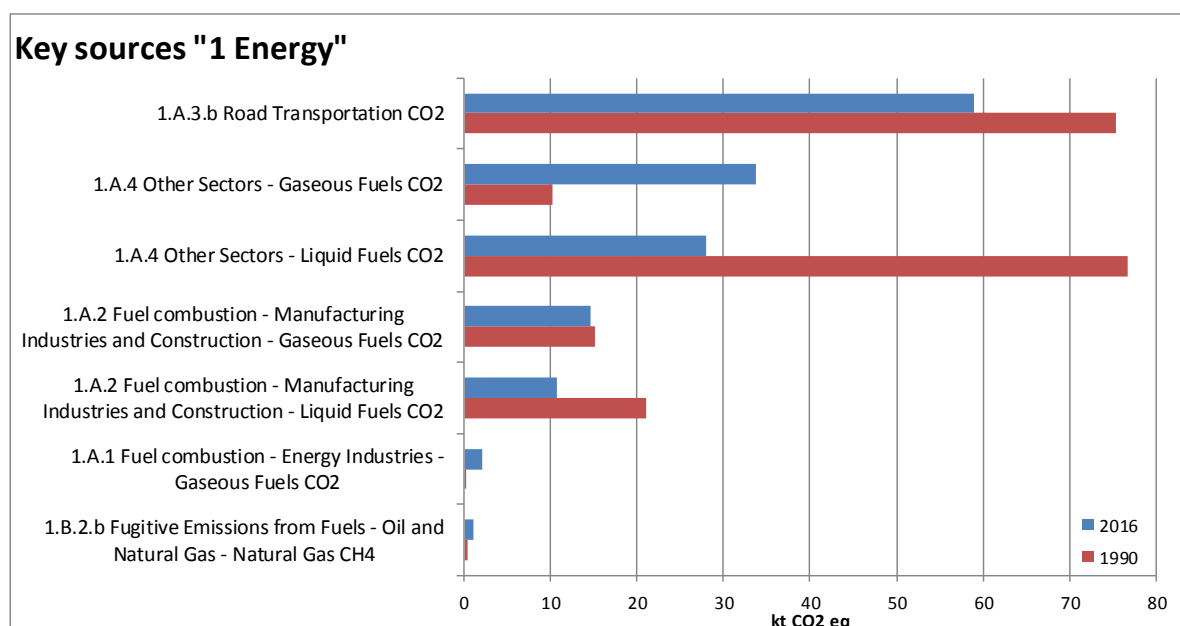


Figure 3-2 Key sources in the energy sector. Emissions in CO₂ equivalents (kt) per key source category in 2016 and in the base year 1990.

3.2 Source category 1A – Fuel combustion

3.2.1 Comparison of the sectoral approach and the reference approach

The reference approach uses Tier 1 methods for the different source categories of the sector 1 Energy, whereas the national (sectoral) approach uses specific methods for the different source categories. For the inventory of the Framework Convention and the Kyoto Protocol the sectoral approach is used. The reference approach is only used for controlling purposes (quality control).

Due to the close relations with Switzerland, Liechtenstein is characterized by similar economic structures, the same quality of liquid/gaseous fuels and a similar vehicle fleet composition. Therefore, a large number of emission factors, especially for CO₂, are taken from the Swiss greenhouse gas inventory. The oxidation factor is set to 1.0 because the combustion installations in Liechtenstein have very good combustion properties. Combined emissions of CO and unburnt VOC range between 0.1 and 0.3 % of CO₂ emissions for oil and gas combustion. The assumption of complete oxidation is also in line with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines that recommends the use of an oxidation factor of 1.0 (IPCC 2006).

Coal is not burnt anymore since 2012. For coal, an oxidation factor of 1.0 was used as a conservative assumption and because the consumed amount was negligible. This is consistent with the information and assumptions from Switzerland's greenhouse gas inventory.

Conversion factors (TJ/unit) and carbon emission factors (t C/ TJ) for submission 2018 have been taken from Table 3-5 (see reporting table CRF Table 1.A(b)) and are therefore identical to the ones used for the sectoral approach.

The apparent consumption, the net carbon emissions and the effective CO₂ emissions are calculated for the reference approach as prescribed in the reporting table CRF Table 1A(b). Data is taken from the energy statistics as described in chapter 3.2.4.2. The reference approach covers the CO₂ emissions of all imported fuels minus exported fuels (e.g. natural gas by the gas network).

Table 3-3 and Figure 3-3 show the differences between reference and sectoral (national) approaches 1990–2016. Energy consumption differs by around -0.14% in 2016, whereas CO₂ emissions show a maximum difference of 0.8%.

The difference of the energy consumption between the reference and the sectoral approach can be explained by different measurement methods of the two approaches. While for the reference approach the total gas imports and exports are measured, more detailed information of the gas usage from the gas utility are used for the sectoral approach. This disaggregated data varies from the top-down reference approach data due to measuring errors, rounding errors and other assumptions made by the gas utility.

The main explanation of the small differences in CO₂ emissions is that a small fraction of the gas consumed is not burnt but lost in the distribution network leading to higher total emissions as in the case of a complete burning of the natural gas. Consequently, the results of the reference approach, which accounts for this fact, become larger compared to the sectoral approach results.

As the consumption of gas is increasing in Liechtenstein the differences between the two approaches are increasing, too.

The difference between the sectoral and the reference approach is positive for CO₂ emissions and negative for energy consumption. It is not clear, why the the two approaches result in differences with opposite signs. The reference approach will be further refined in the next submission.

Table 3-3 Differences in energy consumption and CO₂ emissions between the reference and the sectoral (national) approach. The difference is calculated according to $[(RA-SA)/SA]$ 100% with RA = reference approach, SA = sectoral (national) approach. For calculating the difference in energy consumption between the two approaches, data as reported as “apparent” energy consumption (excluding non-energy use, reductants and feedstocks) are used for the reference approach.

Difference between reference and sectoral approach										
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	percent (%)									
Energy consumption	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CO ₂ emissions	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	percent (%)									
Energy consumption	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
CO ₂ emissions	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.09	0.11	0.14	0.13	0.12

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	percent (%)						
Energy consumption	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	-0.02	-0.04	-0.10	-0.14
CO ₂ emissions	0.14	0.17	0.19	0.18	0.30	0.58	0.79

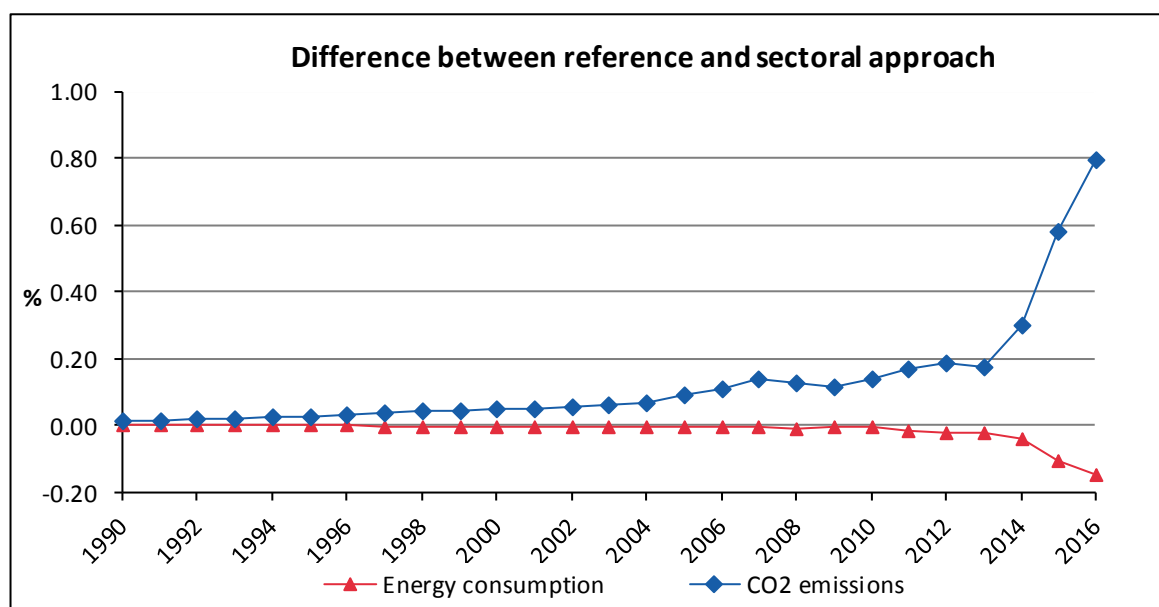


Figure 3-3 Time series for the differences between reference and sectoral approach. Numbers are taken from the table above.

Recalculations in the Reference Approach

- Diesel: Since 1997, biodiesel is blended with regular diesel. Corresponding emissions from biomass are reported for the first time in Submission 2018. This leads to a reduction of the amount of fossil diesel and therefore leads to a recalculation in the Reference Approach for the years 1997 – 2015.
- Gasoline: Since 2010, bioethanol is blended with regular gasoline. Corresponding emissions from biomass are reported for the first time in Submission 2018. This leads to a reduction of the amount of gasoline and therefore leads to a recalculation in the Reference Approach for the years 2010 – 2015.
- Lubricants and bitumen are reported for the first time in Submission 2018.

3.2.2 International bunker fuels (1D)

For Liechtenstein, the only source of international bunker emissions is civil aviation originating from one helicopter landing place. Total emissions of civil aviation are calculated as described in section 3.2.7.2 using a Tier 1 method. For the year 2016, the effective consumption for domestic and international flights was provided by the two operating companies of the helicopter landing site (Rotex Helicopter AG and Swiss Helicopter).

In 1995, an estimation was undertaken at the two operating companies that determined the share of international flights to be 85%. A second and more comprehensive estimation was made in 2001 and 2002 that determined a share of 84.3% in 2001 and 86.2% in 2002 (Rotex Helicopter AG 2007). For the years where comprehensive surveys on the split between domestic and international flight exist (1995, 2001, 2002, since 2012), these estimates are used. Based on this information a linear interpolation between the years

1995 and 2001 is applied for the shares in the years between. For the years before any studies are available (1990-1994), a fixed share of 85%, as determined in 1995, is applied. For the years 2003-2011 also a linear interpolation was applied. Since 2012, effective consumption data is available for each year.

Since there are only two helicopters operated in Liechtenstein, activity data is highly dependent on the annual demand for these helicopters and thus emissions change significantly in years with high or low demand for flying (passengers and freight transportation).

Marine bunker emissions are not occurring.

Table 3-4 Kerosene (civil aviation) based on sales principle: International flights (bunker, memo item), domestic flights (reported under 1A3a) and total. Data source: Rotex Helicopter AG (Rotex Helicopter AG 2006-2016)

Kerosene	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	TJ									
International bunkers aviation	5.84	5.84	5.84	5.84	5.84	5.84	6.00	6.16	6.33	6.49
1A3a Domestic aviation	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.04	1.05	1.06	1.07
Total	6.87	6.87	6.87	6.87	6.87	6.87	7.04	7.21	7.39	7.56

Kerosene	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	TJ									
International bunkers aviation	6.66	6.82	6.12	6.82	4.60	6.62	11.31	11.20	10.98	13.29
1A3a Domestic aviation	1.08	1.09	1.14	1.11	1.08	1.04	1.01	0.98	0.95	0.92
Total	7.74	7.91	7.26	7.93	5.68	7.67	12.32	12.18	11.93	14.21

Kerosene	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	TJ						
international (bunker)	11.57	12.48	15.28	14.44	16.20	16.36	12.59
domestic (1A3a)	0.89	0.86	0.83	0.74	0.85	0.81	0.56
Total	12.46	13.34	16.10	15.18	17.05	17.16	13.14

3.2.3 Feedstocks and non-energy use of fuels

Energy data are taken from Liechtenstein's energy statistics (OS 2017a). These statistics account for production, imports, exports, transformation and stock changes. Hence all figures for energy consumption in Liechtenstein correspond to apparent consumption figures.

No bitumen and lubricants are produced in Liechtenstein. Bitumen is imported for road paving and NMVOC emissions from bituminous materials are related to road paving and to asphalt roofing. Regarding the use of bitumen, the amount is calculated based on Swiss import, export and production data (FOEN 2017b). The total amount of apparent consumption in Liechtenstein and Switzerland is split proportional to the length of paved roads in Liechtenstein (630 km in 2017, OS 2017e) and Switzerland (71'520 km in 2015, SFSO 2017e) respectively. A constant split is applied, since the road length does not show a strong variation from year to year.

In response to the recommendation of the ERT (FCCC/ARR 2013, see Annex A8.3, Table A - 10, IDP No 25&26), Liechtenstein also accounts for the use of lubricants. The amount of lubricants used in Liechtenstein is estimated based on the Swiss import and export and production data (FOEN 2017b). The total amount of apparent consumption in Liechtenstein and Switzerland is split proportional to the number of inhabitants in Liechtenstein and Switzerland respectively (see Table 4-4).

3.2.4 Country-specific issues

3.2.4.1 CO₂ emission factors and net calorific values (NCV)

The CO₂ emission factors and the net calorific values (NCV) used for the calculation of the emissions 2016 of sector 1 Energy are shown in Table 3-5. Except for gasoline, diesel and kerosene, emission factors are assumed constant for the entire time series. The time series of gasoline and diesel is shown in Table 3-6.

Table 3-5 CO₂ emission factors and net calorific values (NCV) for fuels in 2016. Except for gasoline, diesel and kerosene emission factors are assumed constant for the entire time series. The time series of gasoline and diesel is shown in Table 3-6.

Fuel	CO ₂ Emission Factor 2016		Net calorific values (NCV)
	t CO ₂ / TJ	t CO ₂ / t	TJ / t
Hard coal	94.0	2.64	0.0281
Gas oil	73.7	3.16	0.0429
Natural gas	56.1	-	-
Gasoline	73.8	3.14	0.0426
Diesel oil	73.3	3.15	0.0430
Propane/Butane (LPG)	65.5	3.01	0.0460
Jet kerosene	72.8	3.13	0.0430
Alkylate gasoline	73.8	3.14	0.0425
Biofuel (vegetable oil)	73.3	3.15	0.0430
Biodiesel	73.3	3.15	0.0430
Bioethanol	73.8	3.14	0.0426
Sewage gas	100.5	1.93	0.0192

Table 3-6 CO₂ emission factors of gasoline, diesel and kerosene 1990-2016. For bioethanol, the same emission factors are applied as for gasoline and for biodiesel the same emission factors are applied as for diesel.

Fuel	unit	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Gasoline	t CO ₂ /TJ	73.9	73.9	73.9	73.9	73.9	73.9	73.9	73.9	73.9	73.9
Diesel	t CO ₂ /TJ	73.6	73.6	73.6	73.6	73.6	73.6	73.6	73.6	73.6	73.6
Kerosene	t CO ₂ /TJ	73.2	73.2	73.2	73.2	73.2	73.2	73.2	73.2	73.2	73.2

Fuel	unit	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Gasoline	t CO ₂ /TJ	73.9	73.9	73.9	73.9	73.9	73.9	73.8	73.8	73.8	73.8
Diesel	t CO ₂ /TJ	73.6	73.5	73.5	73.5	73.5	73.5	73.4	73.4	73.4	73.4
Kerosene	t CO ₂ /TJ	73.1	73.1	73.1	73.1	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.0	72.9	72.9

Fuel	unit	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Gasoline	t CO ₂ /TJ	73.8	73.8	73.8	73.8	73.8	73.8	73.8
Diesel	t CO ₂ /TJ	73.4	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3
Kerosene	t CO ₂ /TJ	72.9	72.9	72.8	72.8	72.8	72.8	72.8

Data sources of NCV

The NCV of Hard coal, Jet kerosene and Alkylate gasoline are taken from the Swiss overall energy statistics of the year 2000 (SFOE 2001). The NCV of hard coal, gas oil, gasoline, diesel oil and LPG are taken from the energy statistic of Liechtenstein (OS 2017a). For bioethanol, the same NCV is applied as for gasoline and for biodiesel the same NCV is applied as for diesel (this only holds if the NCV is expressed in energy units).

In 1998, 2008 and 2011 the NCV have been confirmed by measurement campaigns for liquid fuels (EMPA 1999, Intertek 2008, Intertek 2012) and show that NCVs are almost constant over the whole reporting period. The authors of the measurements write in their report, that only small deviations were found, which are within the range of uncertainties in the measurements.

Data sources of CO₂ emission factors

The CO₂ emission factors of fossil fuels are taken from the Swiss overall energy statistics of the year 2000 (SFOE 2001) with the following exceptions:

- Emission factors of gasoline, diesel oil and kerosene are taken from the measurement campaign mentioned above (EMPA 1999, Intertek 2008, Intertek 2012),
- Emission factors for bioethanol and biodiesel are taken from INFRAS (2017).
- The emission factor of LPG is based on FOEN 2016a and natural gas is taken from the IPCC 2006 Guidelines.
- The emission factor of sewage gas is based on the assumption that 35% of the volume of the sewage gas is CO₂ and 65% CH₄.

Note that the emissions factors for CH₄ and N₂O are not only dependent on the fuel type but on the technology as well. Therefore, they are not integrated in Table 3-5 but are shown in the corresponding sectors and categories.

3.2.4.2 Energy statistics (activity data)

National energy statistics and modifications

In general, the data is taken from Liechtenstein's energy statistics (OS 2017a). Some additional data sources are used as it is explained in the following sections. The results are summarised in Table 3-7.

The following modifications on the original energy statistics data have been carried out for this submission:

Gas oil

The consumption of gas oil in Liechtenstein's energy statistics reflects the amount of gas oil supplied annually to customers in Liechtenstein by oil transport and distribution companies, such as:

- Direct delivery of gas oil from Switzerland to Liechtenstein: the information provided by Switzerland includes delivery to end consumers and delivery to the main storage facility.
- Delivery from Liechtenstein's main storage facility: information from Liechtenstein's storage facility and its delivery to end consumers.

The delivery from the main storage facility is therefore counted twice in the energy statistics 1990-2008. In order to avoid this double counting, the values have been corrected by subtracting the amount of gas oil supplied from Switzerland to the storage facility from the overall amount of gas oil supplied, as provided by the energy statistics. Note that the storage facility was closed in 2008 (see below). Data on the amount of gas oil supplied to Liechtenstein's storage facility was collected from the Cooperative Society for the Storage of Gas Oil in the Principality of Liechtenstein (GHFL 2007, GHFL 2008). The actual consumption of gas oil in Liechtenstein is calculated based on the total amount supplied according to national energy statistics minus supply of the stock (see Table 3-8).

Table 3-7 Time series of Liechtenstein's fuel consumption based on the sales principle, including bunker fuel consumption (kerosene only) and biomass. Data sources: OS (2017a), OEP (2006c), OEP (2008) and Rotex Helicopter AG (2006–2016).

Fuel	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	TJ									
Gasoline	819	916	957	947	878	903	910	954	896	919
Diesel	250	339	288	261	230	230	242	251	310	347
Gas Oil	1'264	1'109	1'070	1'182	1'088	1'058	982	1'118	1'201	1'053
Natural Gas	455	552	619	668	679	742	848	823	907	976
LPG	13.3	8.1	15.5	12.1	9.5	8.1	9.8	7.0	7.2	5.8
Hard Coal	1.04	0.98	1.18	1.07	0.76	0.73	0.53	0.56	0.59	0.31
Kerosene (domestic)	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.04	1.05	1.06	1.07
Sum	2'804	2'927	2'952	3'073	2'887	2'944	2'993	3'155	3'323	3'303
1990=100%	100%	104%	105%	110%	103%	105%	107%	113%	119%	118%
<i>Kerosene (bunker)</i>	5.84	5.84	5.84	5.84	5.84	5.84	6.00	6.16	6.33	6.49
Biomass										
Wood	42.9	29.7	42.8	38.9	49.1	36.2	33.6	40.8	45.7	50.1
Sewage gas	15.6	16.3	17.3	17.3	18.7	17.0	18.1	18.4	20.0	21.5
Biofuel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4
<i>Sum biomass</i>	58.5	46.0	60.1	56.2	67.8	53.2	51.7	59.6	66.0	72.0

Fuel	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	TJ									
Gasoline	977	946	865	827	800	774	708	712	716	658
Diesel	297	267	287	334	342	367	399	438	492	470
Gas Oil	925	880	995	1'055	1'024	980	1'024	607	775	871
Natural Gas	960	1'063	1'089	1'165	1'231	1'284	1'308	1'259	1'297	1'024
LPG	5.5	3.9	4.2	4.6	4.1	3.7	5.5	6.1	4.7	4.8
Hard Coal	0.67	0.37	0.34	0.37	0.28	0.25	0.17	0.14	0.11	0.06
Kerosene (domestic)	1.08	1.09	1.14	1.11	1.08	1.04	1.01	0.98	0.95	0.92
Sum	3'167	3'162	3'242	3'386	3'402	3'410	3'445	3'022	3'286	3'030
1990=100%	113%	113%	116%	121%	121%	122%	123%	108%	117%	108%
<i>Kerosene (bunker)</i>	6.66	6.82	6.12	6.82	4.60	6.62	11.31	11.20	10.98	13.29
Biomass										
Wood	87.9	53.8	56.3	74.4	81.4	90.1	102.9	137.1	138.4	169.9
Sewage gas	21.7	20.9	20.0	20.7	21.6	20.8	22.5	24.3	25.0	23.7
Biofuel	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.3	1.8	3.4	3.1	1.9
<i>Sum biomass</i>	110.0	75.0	76.6	95.6	103.7	112.2	127.2	164.7	166.5	195.5

Fuel	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1990-2016
	TJ							%
Gasoline	594	565	583	562	511	406	379	-54%
Diesel	473	496	554	576	549	481	487	94%
Gas Oil	693	606	634	686	470	569	452	-64%
Natural Gas	1'079	954	971	1'030	856	914	908	99%
LPG	5.3	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.6	-73%
Hard Coal	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-100%
Kerosene (domestic)	0.89	0.86	0.83	0.74	0.85	0.81	0.56	-46%
Sum	2'846	2'626	2'746	2'859	2'390	2'374	2'230	-20%
1990=100%	101%	94%	98%	102%	85%	85%	80%	
<i>Kerosene (bunker)</i>	11.57	12.48	15.28	14.44	16.20	16.36	12.59	116%
Biomass								
Wood	182.9	198.9	202.8	172.5	185.7	209.4	202.5	372%
Sewage gas	22.2	22.5	22.8	24.3	1.0	0.5	1.8	-89%
Biofuel	2.00	2.44	3.08	2.97	4.92	10.78	14.22	-
<i>Sum biomass</i>	207.2	223.8	228.7	199.8	191.7	220.6	218.5	274%

Table 3-8 Total supply of gas oil as provided by Liechtenstein's energy statistics and fraction of supply that is supplied to Liechtenstein's stock (and may be further supplied to final consumers). Gas oil consumption 1 is the difference of total supply minus stock supply: (Consumption 1 = Total supply - Supplied to stock). This consumption is then corrected for actual density, resulting in consumption 2. The latter is then used for Liechtenstein's GHG Inventory. (Consumption 2 = Consumption 1 * 0.845 / 0.840).

Source	Total supply Energy Statistics	Supplied to stock GHFL 2008	Consumption 1 Calculated	Assumed density OS-LIE	Consumption Calculated	Actual density FOEN 2011	Consumption 2 Calculated	Consumption Calculated
Year	Gas oil [t]	Gas oil [t]	Gas oil [t]	Gas oil [t/m ³]	Gas oil [m ³]	Gas oil [t/m ³]	Gas oil [t]	Gas oil [TJ]
1990	35'484	5'813	29'671	0.840	35'323	0.845	29'848	1'272
1991	29'240	3'207	26'033	0.840	30'991	0.845	26'188	1'116
1992	26'083	961	25'122	0.840	29'907	0.845	25'271	1'077
1993	28'531	792	27'739	0.840	33'023	0.845	27'904	1'189
1994	26'931	1'380	25'551	0.840	30'418	0.845	25'704	1'095
1995	25'004	159	24'845	0.840	29'578	0.845	24'993	1'065
1996	23'053	0	23'053	0.840	27'444	0.845	23'190	988
1997	26'443	200	26'243	0.840	31'241	0.845	26'399	1'125
1998	28'701	520	28'181	0.840	33'549	0.845	28'349	1'208
1999	24'774	45	24'729	0.840	29'439	0.845	24'876	1'060
2000	21'931	216	21'715	0.840	25'851	0.845	21'844	931
2001	21'098	435	20'663	0.840	24'599	0.845	20'786	885
2002	24'218	859	23'359	0.840	27'808	0.845	23'498	1'001
2003	24'871	116	24'755	0.840	29'471	0.845	24'903	1'061
2004	24'036	0	24'036	0.840	28'614	0.845	24'179	1'030
2005	23'100	98	23'002	0.840	27'383	0.845	23'139	986
2006	24'231	278	23'953	0.840	28'516	0.845	24'096	1'030
2007	14'549	352	14'197	0.840	16'902	0.845	14'282	611
2008	18'120	0	18'120	0.840	21'571	0.845	18'228	779
2009	20'368	0	20'368	0.840	24'248	0.845	20'489	876
2010	16'212	0	16'212	0.840	19'300	0.845	16'309	697
2011	14'183	0	14'183	0.840	16'885	0.845	14'267	610
2012	14'830	0	14'830	0.840	17'655	0.845	14'918	638
2013	15'986	0	15'986	0.840	19'031	0.845	16'081	690
2014	10'957	0	10'957	0.840	13'044	0.845	11'022	473
2015	13'263	0	13'263	0.840	15'789	0.845	13'342	568
2016	10'535	0	10'535	0.840	12'542	0.845	10'598	451

In 2008, the storage facility was closed. From 2008 onwards, the amount supplied to the storage facility is therefore zero.

Gas oil supply is measured in volume units (litres, m³) and later reported to the Office of Environment in mass units (t). This conversion is made with a (rounded) density of 0.840 t/m³, whereas the more precise density is 0.845 t/m³ (FOEN 2011). Therefore, the Consumption 1 is corrected accordingly, resulting in Consumption 2, as is shown in Table 3-8. Using country-specific net calorific values provided by the Energy statistics of Liechtenstein (OS 2017a), the actual consumption in energy units results as used in Liechtenstein's GHG inventory. See also Table 3-5.

Natural gas

Natural gas consumption as published in the energy statistics (OS 2017a) is based on net natural gas imports. The amount of natural gas leaking from the distribution network (reported under 1B2b) and which is not burned at the final consumer's combustion system, is subtracted from the net imports in order to determine final consumption in 1A.

Gasoline / Diesel oil

A census, carried out by the Office of Economic Affairs (OEA), revealed that values for fuel consumption have large uncertainties. A number of distributors of gasoline and diesel annually report the amount of gasoline and diesel provided to domestic gasoline stations. Since not all distributors are known (they may originate from any Swiss gasoline station and may differ every year), the census may not provide a complete statistic. Therefore, in 2000, the Office of Environmental Protection started a second survey of all public gasoline stations. The results of this new census can be considered as a complete survey of all gasoline and diesel oil sold to passenger cars (including "fuel tourism") for the years 2000-2016. For the years 1990-1999 (diesel: 1990-2001), data compiled by OEA were collected in their original units (mass and volume units were used) and transformed into energy units by using the related densities and NCV (see Table 3-5). To ensure quality of time-series consistency an outlier and implied emission factor check was carried out as described in 2006 IPCC Guidelines. Both checks revealed that the time series 1990-2016 are consistent.

The data from the energy statistics is used for **gasoline** consumption in 1990. For the years 1991-1999, a moving average over three years is applied (e.g. 1991: arithmetic mean of 1990, 1991 and 1992). Since 2000, the values of the second survey are used (OE 2017e). The resulting time series is shown in Table 3-7 in row "gasoline".

For **diesel oil** the amount sold at gasoline stations does not yet cover the whole amount consumed.

- There are private diesel stations, which are not part of the OE census covering only publicly accessible gasoline stations. The holders of these private stations are mainly transport companies with heavy duty vehicles, construction companies with construction vehicles and farmers with agricultural machinery/vehicles. As the diesel oil containers are subject to registration, the holders of these private diesel stations are known by the OEA. Based on this registration data, the OE (by that time called OEP) started an additional census of the diesel consumption by these private stations in 2002 (OEP 2006c, OE 2017e).
- Finally, consumption from the agriculture sector is calculated based on the following information sources:
 - Until 2005: Farmers declared their purchase of diesel fuel and claimed refund of the fuel levy at the General Directorate of Swiss Customs, which was the collecting and refunding institution of fuel levies for fuel purchase in Switzerland and Liechtenstein, and which provided to the OEP information about the amount declared annually by Liechtenstein's farmers. For simplification reasons, Switzerland has ceased the refunding system.
 - Since 2005: The OEP/OE collects consumption data directly at the level of individual farmers by conducting a specific survey. In winter 2007 the survey was carried out for the first time. The survey provided consumption data for 2005, which was also available from the former method practised by the General Directorate of Swiss Customs. This allowed a quality control check. Since the difference was only 1% (OEP 2006c), both methods are of equal and very high quality. The census is now being repeated annually.

The OEP/OE census for diesel oil therefore consists of three parts: diesel oil of public gasoline stations (in improved census since 2000), diesel oil consumption of private stations (in census since 2002) and diesel oil consumption by farmers (data available for all years since 1990). The sum of these three data sources, as available since 2002, corresponds to the total diesel oil consumption.

For diesel oil the value in 1990 is taken from the energy statistics. For the years 1991-2001, a moving average over three years is applied (e.g. 1991: arithmetic average of 1990, 1991, 1992), because of low data quality. Since 2002, the values of the OEP/OE census are used, because for these years, data of high quality is available. The resulting time series is shown in Table 3-7 in row "diesel".

Kerosene

The effective kerosene consumption of the only helicopter base at Balzers is reported in detail for the years 2001-2016 (see Rotex Helicopter AG 2006-2017) and separated in domestic and international/bunker consumption using the method described in section 3.2.2. Less detailed information is available for 1995. For all other years in the reporting period, adequate assumptions were made (see section 3.2.7.2).

Bunker

Bunker kerosene consumption see section 3.2.2.

Biomass

A description of the methodology for calculating CO₂ emissions from the combustion of biomass and the consumption of biofuels is included in the relevant chapters 3.2.5.2 (1A1 Energy industries), 3.2.6.2 (1A2 Manufacturing industries and construction), 3.2.7.2 (1A3 Transport), 3.2.8.2 (1A4 Other sectors) and 7 (Waste sector).

CO₂ emissions from biomass do not account for the national total emissions and are therefore reported as memo items only.

Energy statistics and contribution to the IPCC source categories

Gas oil

There is currently no data on the specific contribution of source categories 1A2, 1A4a and 1A4b to total gas oil consumption in 1A Fuel combustion available. Therefore, the following shares are estimated based on expert judgement for all years from 1990 to 2015: The Energy Statistics of Liechtenstein (e.g. OS 2017a) only indicates the total consumption of gas oil. That means the distribution between the different sectors had to be evaluated by experts for all years from 1990 until 2015. The experts of Liechtenstein assume that 60% of the gas oil consumption can be attributed to the commercial and institutional sources (1A4a), 20% to the manufacturing industries and construction

companies (1A2) and the remaining 20% to residential sources (1A4b). As there has not been any significant change in the different sources regarding gas oil consumption nor any switch from the gas oil consumption from one sector to the other, constant shares are assumed between 1990 and 2016.

Table 3-9 Estimated share of source categories in total consumption of gas oil in 1A Fuel combustion.

Source category		Share in consumption of gas oil (1990-2016)
1A2	Manufacturing industries and construction	20%
1A4a	Other sectors - Commercial/institutional	60%
1A4b	Other sectors - Residential	20%
Total 1A		100%

Natural gas

The data on total consumption of natural gas in Liechtenstein is provided by the gas utility (LGV 2017) and published in the national energy statistics (OS 2017a).

For the partition of natural gas consumption between the different combustion activities in 1A, only limited data is available. Even though the gas utility publishes statistics of natural gas consumption of different groups of its customers, the definition of these groups is not fully in line with IPCC source categories. Therefore, the following attribution is applied:

Table 3-10 Applied allocation between IPCC source categories and categories in Liechtenstein's natural gas (NG) consumption statistics.

	IPCC source category	Corresponding category in NG statistics	
		(English)	(German)
1A1a	Public electricity and heat production	Co-generation	Blockheizkraftwerke
1A2	Manufacturing industries and construction	Industry	Industrie
1A3b	Road transportation	Fuel for transportation	Treibstoff
1A4a	Other sectors - Commercial/institutional	Services	Gewerbe/Dienstleistungen und öffentliche Hand
1A4b	Other sectors - Residential	Residential/households	Wohnungen/Haushalt

Gasoline

The entire amount of gasoline sold is attributed to 1A3b Road transportation.

Alkylate gasoline is attributed 20% to 1A4b Residential and 80% to 1A4c Agriculture/forestry/fishing. This attribution is based on an expert estimate, which takes into account that most of the alkylate gasoline is used in forestry. The amount of alkylate sold (activity data) was surveyed by a census in 2011 encompassing all selling stations and consumers (OEP 2011c). Data of the year 2011 is then extrapolated for the entire time series. To calculate the time series until 1995, when selling of alkylate gasoline in Liechtenstein started, the development of consumption of the two biggest consumers were analysed. Based on this trend, the total sales estimated for Liechtenstein were linearly extrapolated

back to 1996. For the first year (1995), it is assumed that only 50% of the amount of 1996 was sold.

Diesel oil

The diesel consumption, which is derived from three different data sources (census of private diesel fuel tanks, National Energy Statistics and census of diesel oil consumption in the agricultural sectors as described above), is attributed to the source categories based on the following assumptions.

Table 3-11 Data sources for the diesel consumption and its attribution to IPCC source categories for the period 1990-2016 (Acontec 2006).

Data source	1A3b Road transportation	1A4c Other sectors - Agriculture/forestry/fishing	1A2g Other - Off-road vehicles and machinery	Sum
Census gasoline stations	100%	0%	0%	100%
Private diesel fuel tanks agriculture	0%	100%	0%	100%
Private diesel fuel tanks industry	70%	0%	30%	100%

Please note that for the Swiss greenhouse gas inventory, the data for source category 1A Fuel combustion from the Swiss Overall Energy Statistics is corrected for the gas oil consumption in Liechtenstein (FOEN 2017). In the Swiss GHG inventory, the gas oil consumption in Liechtenstein is subtracted from the fuel consumption provided by the Swiss Overall Energy Statistics (that includes Liechtenstein's consumption). Therefore, a potential overestimation (underestimation) of fuel consumption in Liechtenstein is fully compensated by a related underestimation (overestimation) of fuel consumption in Switzerland.

Additional information on energy consumption

In order to increase the transparency, additional comprehensive data on energy consumption, shares of fuels and their development before 1990 and post-1990 are given in this chapter according to the recommendation of the ERT. Figure 3-4 and Table 3-12 from Liechtenstein's energy statistics 2001 (OS 2001) illustrate the evolution of the energy demand in Liechtenstein between 1964 and 2001. Natural gas consumption started only in the mid-1980s.

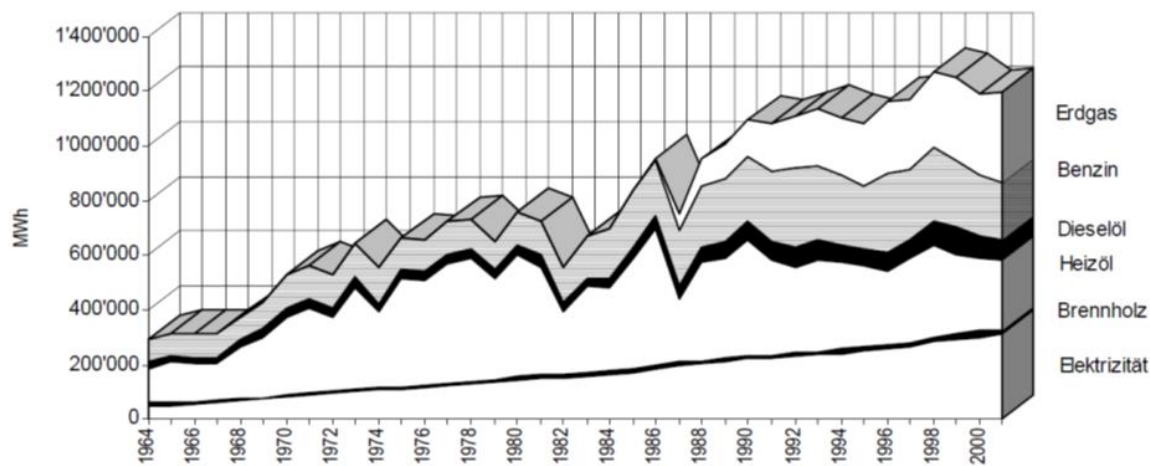


Figure 3-4 Liechtenstein's energy consumption and fuel shares 1964-2001 (OS 2001) in MWh. The fuels are descending: natural gas (Erdgas), gasoline (Benzin), diesel (Dieselöl), gas oil (Heizöl), wood (Brennholz), electricity (Elektrizität).

The electricity production 1990-2001 is given in Table 3-15 and documents the increasing relevance and shares of the natural gas consumption. In 1990, only one natural gas electricity production plant was in operation with a very small production. Older official numbers about the effective electricity production numbers are unfortunately not available. Nevertheless, the numbers indicate that the thermal power plant was installed shortly before 1990. This is also confirmed by an official publication of the Swiss gas organisation (Erdgas Schweiz, see Gasette 2014) about the renovation of the thermal power plant in Triesen (Liechtenstein) after more than 20 years of operation. As per official information from the Office of Environment (OE), the thermal power plant at Triesen was installed between 1989 and 1991 (first only one engine, the second engine was installed in 2000).

Table 3-12 Energy consumption 1964-2001 in MWh (OS 2011). The headers are from left to right: year (Jahr), electricity (Elektrizität), wood (Brennholz), coal (Kohle), gas oil (Heizöl), diesel (Dieselöl), gasoline (Benzin), natural gas (Erdgas), liquid gas (Flüssiggas), total (Total), energy consumption per inhabitant (Verbrauch je Einwohner). *) Consumption, **) Import

Jahr	Elektrizität* (MWh) ¹	Brennholz* (MWh) ²	Kohle** (MWh) ³	Heizöl** (MWh) ⁴	Dieselöl** (MWh) ^{4,6}	Benzin** (MWh) ⁴	Erdgas** (MWh) ⁵	Flüssiggas** (MWh) ⁴	TOTAL (MWh)	Verbrauch (MWh) je Einwohner
1964	48'008	13'007	11'396	123'801	22'904	84'880	-	-	303'995	15.9
1965	52'416	11'679	10'175	144'895	24'120	81'662	-	-	324'947	16.8
1966	56'102	9'680	8'425	135'603	25'440	84'514	-	-	319'763	16.1
1967	61'077	8'127	7'570	135'921	20'188	88'031	-	-	320'914	15.7
1968	67'542	7'150	1'718	188'230	25'993	80'730	-	-	371'362	17.5
1969	72'936	6'415	2'414	221'344	30'950	97'639	-	-	431'697	20.6
1970	81'730	4'974	4'197	286'201	33'159	124'336	-	-	534'597	25.0
1971	90'205	4'868	1'626	311'409	32'690	119'477	-	-	560'275	25.6
1972	96'377	4'153	1'474	273'818	33'501	122'647	-	-	531'971	23.7
1973	104'598	4'062	2'638	370'211	41'234	124'145	-	-	646'888	27.9
1974	108'639	6'546	2'638	274'601	32'089	130'398	-	-	554'910	23.4
1975	110'434	5'495	1'644	401'263	29'676	115'263	-	-	663'774	27.7
1976	117'675	4'885	1'198	385'138	31'365	114'864	-	-	655'126	27.1
1977	125'571	4'487	334	441'294	32'620	121'692	-	10'484	736'481	29.8
1978	132'655	4'991	1'064	449'510	36'546	104'731	-	12'643	742'139	29.3
1979	137'883	6'287	988	372'071	30'582	103'741	-	14'397	665'948	25.8
1980	144'955	11'625	1'661	443'941	37'863	121'175	-	27'101	788'320	31.3
1981	151'393	13'927	2'556	389'538	44'149	125'309	-	35'058	761'929	29.2
1982	152'065	14'024	1'038	229'320	34'774	126'871	-	28'957	587'048	22.3
1983	155'928	15'166	731	315'312	30'320	152'252	-	29'297	699'006	26.4
1984	163'813	15'120	1'074	302'185	35'647	182'093	-	32'642	732'575	27.5
1985	171'234	12'411	1'005	402'985	44'913	205'279	-	33'277	871'104	32.2
1986	182'414	15'212	699	500'256	48'184	200'490	3'316	31'788	982'358	35.9
1987	196'093	11'852	500	232'765	49'975	202'000	57'889	21'575	772'648	27.9
1988	203'943	10'111	423	358'878	58'847	222'536	100'974	6'338	962'050	34.1
1989	214'283	8'449	466	366'686	58'124	233'613	124'785	3'581	1'009'987	35.5
1990	221'176	12'407	304	420'929	69'417	233'050	140'705	3'684	1'101'673	37.9
1991	224'944	8'583	282	346'817	67'648	260'837	170'770	2'256	1'082'137	36.8
1992	233'000	12'376	338	309'409	75'887	288'369	191'330	4'291	1'115'000	37.3
1993	234'762	11'239	311	338'451	74'124	267'672	206'522	3'364	1'136'444	37.5
1994	241'159	14'186	221	319'434	61'602	252'767	209'830	2'621	1'101'820	36.0
1995	252'593	10'471	215	296'574	63'460	229'090	229'370	2'254	1'084'027	35.1
1996	259'303	9'715	155	273'432	68'058	288'913	262'318	2'703	1'164'597	37.4
1997	263'372	11'803	163	313'640	66'066	258'271	254'441	1'938	1'169'694	37.3
1998	283'639	13'202	170	340'423	87'166	267'017	280'459	1'989	1'274'065	39.8
1999	295'031	14'490	90	293'844	101'850	239'545	301'711	1'619	1'248'180	38.5
2000	302'018	25'419	195	260'123	79'646	223'819	296'992	1'530	1'189'742	36.2
2001	313'450	15'553	106	250'243	76'397	212'314	328'647	1'084	1'197'794	35.9

¹ Bis 1994: Verbrauch im Landesnetz. Ab 1995 Verbrauch im Inland

² Forstamtlicher Rechenschaftsbericht (Forstamtliches Jahr: 1. Juli - 30. Juni) (Holzverwertung)

³ Erhebung bei den Liechtensteiner Händlern

⁴ Erhebung bei den Liechtenstein beliefernden Grossisten

⁵ Meldungen der Liechtensteinischen Gasversorgung

* Verbrauch

** Import

Table 3-13 Electricity production and the increasing natural gas consumption of Liechtenstein 1990-2001 (OS 2001). The headers are from left to right: year (Jahr), hydropower (Wasserkraft), natural gas (Erdgas), biogas (Biogas), photovoltaics (Fotovoltaik), total (Total). All numbers are given in MWh. Notes: ¹⁾ in operation since 1995, ²⁾ in operation since 2000.

Jahr	Wasserkraft					Erdgas	Biogas	Fotovoltaik	Total
	Lawena und Samina	Jenny-Spoerry	Schlosswald ¹	Letzana ²	Steia ²				
1990	54'674	738	.	.	.	123	.	.	55'535
1991	53'777	961	.	.	.	928	58	.	55'724
1992	59'655	2'061	.	.	.	2'309	871	.	64'896
1993	64'880	2'638	.	.	.	2'272	871	8	70'669
1994	61'339	2'503	.	.	.	2'243	1'070	18	67'173
1995	64'854	3'035	1'812	.	.	2'458	873	32	73'064
1996	59'516	2'752	1'991	.	.	3'080	1'082	40	68'461
1997	58'170	2'596	1'974	.	.	2'859	1'236	63	66'898
1998	63'826	2'380	1'985	.	.	3'352	1'302	71	72'916
1999	66'963	3'003	2'180	.	.	3'018	1'341	74	76'579
2000	71'492	2'308	2'280	495	10	2'960	1'424	66	81'035
2001	70'872	1'973	2'223	981	219	2'874	1'392	69	80'603

3.2.5 Source category 1A1 – Energy industries

3.2.5.1 Source category description: Energy industries (1A1)

Key category information 1A1

CO₂ from the combustion of Gaseous Fuels in Energy Industries (1A1) is a key category regarding level and trend.

According to IPCC guidelines, source category 1A1 Energy industries comprises emissions from fuels combusted by fuel extraction and energy producing industries. In Liechtenstein, source category 1A1 includes only emissions from the production of heat and/or electricity for sale to the public in 1A1a Public electricity and heat production. Petroleum refining (1A1b) and Manufacture of solid fuels and other energy industries (1A1c) do not occur (see Table 3-14).

Table 3-14 Specification of source category 1A1 Energy industries

1A1	Source	Specification
1A1a	Public electricity and heat production	This source consists of natural gas or biogas used for public co-generation units.
1A1b	Petroleum refining	Not occurring in Liechtenstein.
1A1c	Manufacture of solid fuels and other energy industries	Not occurring in Liechtenstein.

In 2016, 22% of Liechtenstein's electricity consumption was produced domestically and 78% was imported (see Table 3-15). In absolute values, the electricity consumption 2016 amounts to 399 GWh. This corresponds to a slight increase of 1.3% since 2015. Domestic electricity generation increased by 31%. As a consequence, the electricity imports decreased by 5% compared to 2015.

Table 3-15 Electricity consumption, generation and imports in Liechtenstein (OS 2017a).

Electricity consumption, generation and imports in Liechtenstein 2016	MWh	Share
Total electricity consumption in Liechtenstein	398'534	100%
Electricity generation in Liechtenstein 2016	89'464	22%
Hydro power	67'793	17%
Natural gas co-generation	2'269	0.6%
Biogas co-generation	80	0.0%
Photovoltaic	19'322	4.8%
Electricity imports in Liechtenstein 2016	309'070	78%

Liechtenstein's domestic electricity generation is dominated by hydroelectric power plants (see Figure 3-5). Other electricity sources are photovoltaic plants as well as fossil and biogas fuelled combined heat and power generation plants.

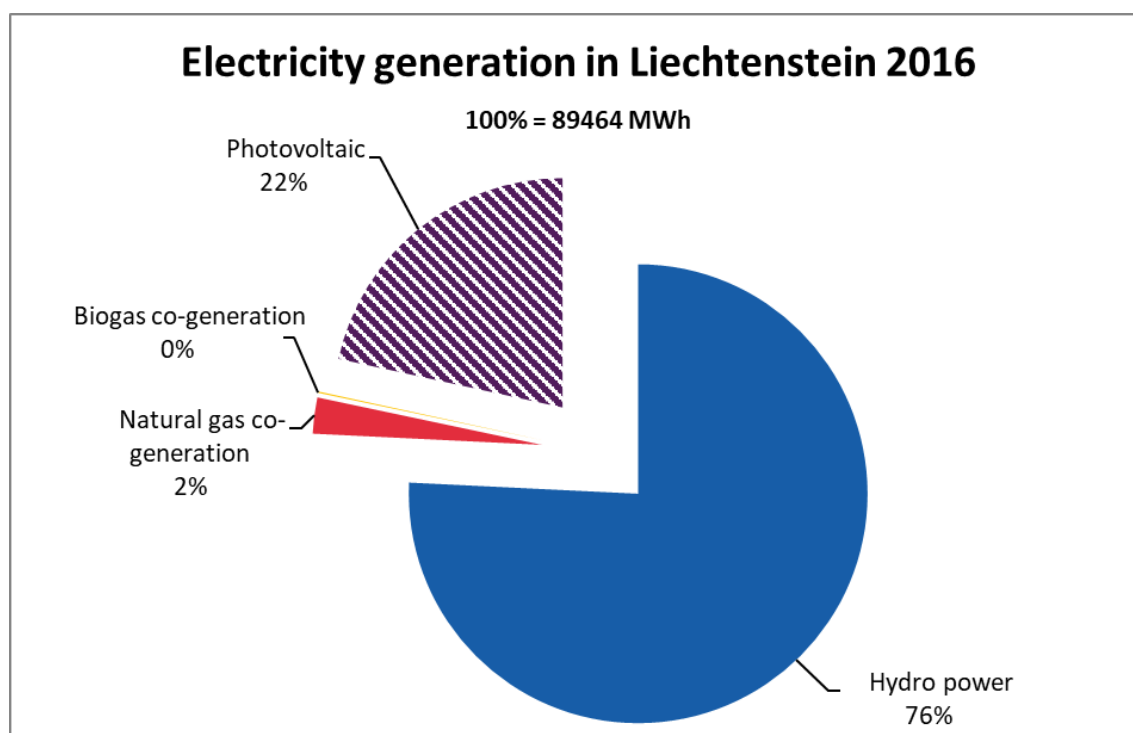


Figure 3-5 Structure of electricity generation in Liechtenstein 2015. Data source: Energy Statistics 2016 (OS 2017a).

Renewable sources account for 97.5% of domestic electricity generation in Liechtenstein. Compared to 2015, the electricity produced by photovoltaic plants has increased by 11%. Photovoltaic is thus representing 5% of the total domestic electricity production in 2016.

Waste incineration plants do not exist in Liechtenstein and municipal solid waste is exported to Switzerland for incineration. Therefore, no heat and/or electricity production from waste incineration plants is occurring in Liechtenstein.

As discussed above, electricity generation is based on natural gas and biogas co-generation. Therefore, source category 1A1 includes only emissions from gaseous fuels and biogas from wastewater treatment plants.

3.2.5.2 Methodological issues: Energy industries (1A1)

Methodology

For fuel combustion in 1A1a Public electricity and heat production, the only occurring source within 1A1 Energy industries, a Tier 2 method is used. Aggregated fuel consumption data from the Energy Statistics of Liechtenstein (OS 2017a) is used to calculate emissions. As mentioned above, only natural gas and biomass (sewage gas) are occurring within this source category 1A1a. The waste water treatment plant uses only biogas for electricity generation and no additional fuels are used to combust the biogas. In addition, the WWTP applies lubricants. Corresponding emissions are reported under 2D1 (see chp. 4.5).

The sources are characterised by similar industrial combustion processes and the same emission factors for all processes of this source category are applied.

Emission factors

Natural gas

The CO₂ emission factor of natural gas corresponds to the IPCC default value (IPCC 2006). The CH₄ emission factor of natural gas is country-specific and representative for engines used in Switzerland and Liechtenstein (lean fuel-air-ratio). Hence, emission factors have been taken from Switzerland (SAEFL 2005e). For more details, see the assumptions below. The N₂O emission factor corresponds to the default value from IPCC (2006).

Biomass

Country-specific emission factors for biogas from wastewater treatment plants are taken from SAEFL (2005e). The emission factor of biogenic CO₂ has been adapted to take into account CO₂ being present in the biogas as a product of fermentation already prior to combustion. The following table presents the emission factors used in 1A1a.

Table 3-16 Emission factors for 1A1a Public electricity and heat production in energy industries for 2016 (public co-generation).

Source/fuel	CO ₂ [t/TJ]	CO ₂ biogenic [t/TJ]	CH ₄ [kg/TJ]	N ₂ O [kg/TJ]
1A1a Public electricity and heat production				
Natural gas	56.1	NO	25.0	0.1
Biomass (Biogas from WWTP)	NO	56.1	25.0	0.1
Biomass (Sewage gas)	NO	100.5	6.0	11.0

Activity data

Activity data on natural gas consumption (in TJ) for Public electricity and heat production (1A1a) is extracted from the energy statistics (OS 2017a). Activity data on sewage gas consumption from waste water treatment plants is provided by plant operators (for data see section 7.5.2). In 2016, natural gas accounts for 94% of energy consumption in source category public electricity and heat fuel consumption. Table 3-17 documents the activity data of heat fuel consumption in Liechtenstein for fossil fuels (natural gas) and biomass (sewage gas). Natural gas consumption increased by a factor of about 18 from 1990 to 2016. The rapid increase in the years 1990 – 1992 is due to the significant expansion of the natural gas network and increasing connections within Liechtenstein. This increase in natural gas consumption and the related increase in emissions is the reason why gaseous fuels of 1A1 is a key category regarding trend.

Biomass consumption increased from 1990 to 2014. Between 2013 and 2014 there is a strong decrease in biomass consumption, since the sewage gas is processed to biogas since November 2013. The biogas produced is fed to the general gas network. While in 1990, biomass contributed with 88% to electricity production and heat fuel consumption, in 2014 it only represents about 5% and only 6% in 2016.

Table 3-17 Activity data for natural gas and biomass consumption in 1A1a Public electricity and heat production.

Source/fuel	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
1A1a Public electricity and heat production	TJ									
Natural gas	2.16	14.04	32.40	33.48	31.32	35.64	44.64	43.56	50.40	50.40
Biomass	15.57	16.32	17.28	17.28	18.75	16.98	18.12	18.44	19.96	21.49

Source/fuel	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1A1a Public electricity and heat production	TJ									
Natural gas	47.52	50.40	43.20	48.60	50.76	54.00	48.96	44.28	50.04	51.12
Biomass	21.70	20.87	20.00	20.73	21.64	20.82	22.54	24.26	25.03	23.66

Source/fuel	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1990-2016
1A1a Public electricity and heat production	TJ							%
Natural gas	56.16	52.56	48.24	52.13	44.24	36.02	38.16	1667%
Biomass	22.24	22.49	22.79	24.40	2.13	1.39	2.63	-83%

3.2.5.3 Uncertainties and time-series consistency

Uncertainties are analysed on an aggregated level for the entire source category 1A since no customs statistics exist that would provide reliable data on fuel imports into Liechtenstein. The aggregated uncertainty analysis is presented in chapter 3.2.10.

3.2.5.4 Category-specific QA/QC and verification

Information about category-specific QA/QC activities and verification processes are provided in chapter 3.2.11.

3.2.5.5 Category-specific recalculations

There are no category-specific recalculations.

3.2.5.6 Category-specific planned improvements

According to Liechtenstein's inventory development plan no future improvements are planned under source-category 1A1.

3.2.6 Source category 1A2 – Manufacturing industries and construction

3.2.6.1 Source category description: Manufacturing industries and construction (1A2)

Key category information 1A2

CO₂ from the combustion of gaseous fuels and of liquid fuels in manufacturing industries and construction (1A2) is a key category regarding both level and trend.

In source category 1A2 Manufacturing industries and construction only 1A2e Food processing, beverages and tobacco and 1A2g Other - Non-road vehicles and other machinery occur in Liechtenstein. In the category 1A2e all emissions from the combustion of fuels in stationary boilers, gas turbines and engines are included as well as on-site production of heat and electricity.

In Liechtenstein, there are two companies participating in the European Emission Trading Scheme (EU-ETS):

- Hilcona AG in Schaan
- Herbert Ospelt Anstalt in Bendern.

The emissions of the EU-ETS companies represent only a small part of the source category emissions. In 2016 only 0.151 kt CO₂eq, representing approximately 1.1% of source category 1A2.

Table 3-18 Specification of source category 1A2 Manufacturing industries and construction

1A2	Source	Specification
1A2a	Iron and steel	Not occurring in Liechtenstein.
1A2b	Non-ferrous metals	Not occurring in Liechtenstein.
1A2c	Chemicals	Not occurring in Liechtenstein.
1A2d	Pulp, paper and print	Not occurring in Liechtenstein.
1A2e	Food processing, beverages and tobacco	Contains emissions of the food processing, beverages and tobacco industry such as meat production, milk products, convenience food, etc.
1A2f	Non-metallic minerals	Not occurring in Liechtenstein.
1A2g	Other non-road machinery	Contains emissions of non-road machinery in construction and industry.

3.2.6.2 Methodological issues: Manufacturing industries and construction (1A2)

Methodology

Food processing, beverages and tobacco (1A2e)

A top-down method based on aggregated fuel consumption data from the energy statistics of Liechtenstein (OS 2017a) is used to calculate emissions under 1A2e. The emission sources are characterised by rather similar industrial combustion processes and thus homogeneous emission factors can be assumed. Therefore, a top-down approach is appropriate and identical emission factors for each fuel type are applied for these source categories. The unit of emission factors refers to fuel consumption (in TJ). In addition, the industrial sector is rather small in Liechtenstein and therefore, the energy use for heating is an important emission source within this category. An oxidation factor of 100% is assumed for all combustion processes and fuels because technical standards for combustion installations in Liechtenstein are relatively high (see section 3.2.1).

Other – Non-road machinery (1A2g)

A Tier 2 method is used for non-road machinery in construction and industry. It is assumed that 30% of Liechtenstein's diesel consumption is attributed to activity from construction vehicles and machinery as well as industrial non-road vehicles and machinery (see Table 3-11). Emission factors are taken from the Swiss non-road study (INFRAS 2015).

Emission factors

1A2e Food processing, beverages and tobacco (1A2e)

CO₂ emission factors and NCV values of gas oil are country-specific and have been determined based on the Swiss overall energy statistics of the year 2000 (SFOE 2001). In 1998, 2008 and 2011, the values have been confirmed by measurement campaigns of NCV and carbon content of fuels (EMPA 1999, Intertek 2008, Intertek 2012). For further information, see chapter 3.2.4.1. For the N₂O emissions the default emission factors from IPCC 2006 have been used.

CO₂ emissions from combustion of natural gas are also calculated using the IPCC default emission factors (IPCC 2006). Emission factors for CH₄ however are country-specific based on an analysis of industrial boilers documented in SAEFL 2000 (pp. 14-27). For biogas produced from sewage gas the same emission factors are used as for natural gas. Table 3-19 shows the emission factors used for the sources in category 1A2.

1A2g Other – Non-road machinery (1A2g)

The CO₂ emission factor of diesel taken from Switzerland. For three years, measurements are available (EMPA 1999, Intertek 2008, Intertek 2012), for the other years the emission factor is interpolated or kept constant, see Table 3-6. The N₂O and CH₄ emission correspond to the implied emission factors of Switzerland's Handbook of Emission Factors is used for the whole period 1990-2016 (INFRAS 2017).

Emission factors of biodiesel are assumed to be equal to the emission factors of fossil diesel in 1A2g.

Table 3-19 Emission factors for sources in 1A2 in 2016.

Source/fuel	CO ₂ [t/TJ]	CO ₂ biogenic [t/TJ]	CH ₄ [kg/TJ]	N ₂ O [kg/TJ]
1A2e Food processing, beverages and tobacco				
Gas oil	73.7		1.0	0.6
Natural gas	56.1		6.0	0.1
Biomass (Biogas from WWTP)		56.1	6.0	0.1
1A2g Other off-road vehicles and machinery				
Diesel	73.3		0.7	3.3
Biodiesel	73.3		0.7	3.3

Activity data**1A2e Food processing, beverages and tobacco (1A2e)**

Activity data on fuel consumption (TJ) are based on aggregated fuel consumption data from the energy statistics of Liechtenstein (OS 2017a). In Liechtenstein, no heavy industries with high furnaces or other processes are occurring. Industries in Liechtenstein using fuels are of minor importance and consist mainly of small businesses. The Industry sector includes machinery, equipment manufacturing, production of dental products, transport equipment and food production but most of the manufacturing processes depend on electric energy and steam generation. Since 2009, steam is imported from the waste incineration plant in Buchs (Switzerland) and is not produced on-site from fossil

fuels. Fuel consumption of source category 1A2e is mostly determined by the heating activities by Liechtenstein's companies.

It is further assumed that 20% of the Liechtenstein's gas oil consumption can be attributed to the food processing, beverages and tobacco industry.

1A2g Other – Non-road machinery (1A2g)

Activity data includes the consumption of diesel oil from non-road machineries in construction and industry. Diesel is blended with a small share of biodiesel. The share of biodiesel is assumed to be identical to the share of biodiesel in Switzerland. For Switzerland, the share of biodiesel is determined based on data from the Swiss customs statistic (a).

It is assumed that the fleet composition in Liechtenstein is similar to the Swiss fleet composition (vehicle category, size class, age distribution). The resulting disaggregated fuel consumption of source category 1A2 for the entire time series 1990-2016 is given in the table below.

Table 3-20 Activity data of Liechtenstein's fuel consumption in 1A2e Food processing, beverages and tobacco as well as in 1A2g Other non-road vehicles and machinery.

Source/fuel	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	TJ									
1A2e Food processing, beverages and tobacco										
Gas oil	252.8	221.8	214.0	236.3	217.7	211.7	196.4	223.6	240.1	210.7
Natural gas	270.9	296.5	312.4	314.6	307.0	317.4	337.8	329.7	349.6	375.7
Biomass (Biogas from WWTP)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
1A2g Other off-road vehicles and machinery										
Diesel	32.1	38.8	39.6	32.7	30.7	29.7	30.4	34.2	39.7	42.0
Biodiesel								0.05	0.05	0.05

Source/fuel	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	TJ									
1A2e Food processing, beverages and tobacco										
Gas oil	185.0	176.0	199.0	210.9	204.8	196.0	204.8	121.4	154.9	174.1
Natural gas	351.5	370.5	362.5	393.4	384.4	375.5	385.9	383.0	378.6	195.6
Biomass (Biogas from WWTP)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
1A2g Other off-road vehicles and machinery										
Diesel	40.2	34.5	37.6	46.8	41.5	47.9	49.7	45.7	48.7	49.6
Biodiesel	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.08	0.17	0.23	0.23	0.25	0.19

Source/fuel	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1990-2016
	TJ							%
1A2e Food processing, beverages and tobacco								
Gas oil	138.6	121.3	126.8	137.2	94.0	113.8	90.4	-64%
Natural gas	218.8	188.7	208.2	206.7	276.5	258.6	260.2	-4%
Biomass (Biogas from WWTP)	NO	NO	NO	0.3	6.8	6.3	5.8	-
1A2g Other off-road vehicles and machinery								
Diesel	47.6	53.8	62.6	62.5	62.0	59.4	56.8	77%
Biodiesel	0.20	0.22	0.28	0.25	0.42	0.87	1.09	-

Table 3-20 documents the decrease of gas oil consumption by 64% from 1990 to 2016. This decrease is correlated with the extension of the natural gas grid in Liechtenstein

which led to a corresponding substitution of gas oil as the main heating fuel in buildings (see also chapter 3.2.5.2). The consumption of liquid fuels showed a sharp decrease in 2007 followed by an increase in 2008 and 2009 and another decrease in 2010 and 2011 which are discussed below under source category 1A4 Other sectors.

Between 1990 and 2016 consumption of gaseous fuels decreased by 4% including a sharp decrease of 48% in 2009. This significant decrease in the natural gas consumption can be explained by the installation of the new district heating pipeline. This new district heating facility, installed in 2009, delivers heat from the onsite waste incineration plant in Buchs (Switzerland). Related emissions are occurring in Switzerland and therefore reported in the inventory of Switzerland. Fluctuations in the natural gas consumption are a result of the changing heating needs in cold or warm winters. For example, the increase in natural gas consumption in 2010, 2012 and 2013 is illustrated by the increased heating needs as these were relatively cold winters.

This shift in fuel mix is the reason for CO₂ emissions from gaseous and liquid fuels in category 1A2 being key categories with regards to the trend 1990-2016. Between 2013 and 2014 there is a strong increase in biomass consumption, since sewage gas is processed to biogas since November 2013. The biogas produced is fed to the general gas network thus leading to an increase in biomass consumption in source category 1A2e. In addition, the biodiesel, which is blended with regular diesel contributes to an increase in biomass consumption in source category 1A2g.

3.2.6.3 Uncertainties and time-series consistency

Uncertainties are analysed on an aggregated level for the entire source category 1A since no customs statistics exist that would provide reliable data on fuel imports into Liechtenstein. The aggregated uncertainty analysis is presented in chapter 3.2.10.

3.2.6.4 Category-specific QA/QC and verification

Information about category-specific QA/QC activities and verification processes are provided in chapter 3.2.11.

3.2.6.5 Category-specific recalculations

- 1A2g: Since 1997, biodiesel is blended with regular diesel. Corresponding emissions from biomass are reported for the first time in the current Submission 2018. This requires a recalculation for the years 1997 – 2015. In 2015, it leads to a reduction in CO₂ emissions from 1A2 of 0.06 kt CO₂.

3.2.6.6 Category-specific planned improvements

According to Liechtenstein's inventory development plan no future improvements are planned under source-category 1A2.

3.2.7 Source Category 1A3 - Transport

3.2.7.1 Source category description: Transport (1A3)

Key category information 1A3b

CO₂ from the combustion of fuels in Road transportation (1A3b) is a key category regarding both level and trend.

The source contains road transport and national civil aviation. Civil aviation in fact is only a very small contribution resulting from only one helicopter base in Liechtenstein. Railway is not producing emissions (see below). Navigation and other transportation are not occurring in Liechtenstein. Further non-road transportation is included in source categories 1A2g Other non-road machinery and 1A4c Other sectors non-road transport in agriculture and forestry.

Table 3-21 Specification of Liechtenstein's source category 1A3 Transport.

1A3	Source	Specification
1A3a	Domestic aviation	Helicopters only.
1A3b	Road transportation	Light and heavy motor vehicles, coaches, two-wheelers.
1A3c	Railways	Fully electrified system, but no electricity infeed, no diesel locomotives, switchyard
1A3d	Domestic navigation	Not occurring in Liechtenstein.
1A3e	Other transportation	Not occurring in Liechtenstein.

3.2.7.2 Methodological issues: Transport (1A3)

Methodology

Domestic aviation (1A3a)

A Tier 1 method was applied for the calculation of emissions (see activity data below for additional information or chapter 3.2.2). Liechtenstein's emissions are calculated based on the fuel consumption, flying hours and the fleet composition of its single helicopter base at Balzers. Emission factors are constant for the entire time series (see Table 3-22).

Activity data is available as measured consumption of the two helicopter companies Rotex Helicopter AG and Swiss Helicopter AG (see Rotex Helicopter AG 2017) for the years 2012-2016. Before 2012, kerosene consumption was estimated.

Note that these emissions are also reported in the Swiss GHG inventory. Since Switzerland and Liechtenstein form a customs union, all imports of kerosene appear in the Swiss

overall energy statistics. The Swiss Federal Office of Civil Aviation (FOCA) carries out an extended Tier 3a method to determine the domestic (and bunker) emissions of civil aviation. Within this calculation, all fuel consumption of helicopters is accounted for. The helicopter basis in Balzers/Liechtenstein is included in the Swiss modelling scheme. All resulting emissions from helicopters are reported in the Swiss inventory as domestic emissions. The amount of emissions from the Balzers helicopter base is very small compared to the total of all other Swiss helicopter emissions. Therefore, Switzerland refrains from subtracting the small contribution of emissions from its inventory. Nevertheless, for Liechtenstein these emissions are not negligible.

Road transportation (1A3b)

The emissions are calculated with a Tier 2 method (top-down) as suggested by 2006 IPCC Guidelines (IPCC 2006) using Swiss implied emission factors. The CO₂ emission factors are derived from the carbon content of fuels (see Table 3-5 and Table 3-6). For CH₄ and N₂O, the country-specific implied emission factors of the Swiss GHG inventory are applied. The activity data corresponds to the amounts of gasoline and diesel fuel sold in Liechtenstein (sales principle). These data are taken from the national energy statistics modified as mentioned in Chapter 3.2.4.2.

Note that a large number of Austrian and German citizens are working in Liechtenstein (2016: 36'680 registered employees, 17'673 commuters, whereof 46% are non-Swiss citizens) and buying their gasoline in Liechtenstein (OS 2017b). The method of reporting the fuel sold at all gasoline stations in the country guarantees that indeed the sales principle is applied and not a territorial principle as might be the case by applying a traffic model, which, for Liechtenstein, would considerably underestimate the fuel sold. This statement only holds up to 2014 as long as prices were higher in Austria as compared to Liechtenstein and Switzerland (which both have the same price due to the Customs Union Treaty). The discontinuation of Switzerland's minimum exchange rate on January 15, 2015, resulted in a strong appreciation of the Swiss franc, which led to a switch in the direction of fuel tourism (FOEN 2017c).

Railways (1A3c)

There is a railway line crossing the country, where Austrian and Swiss railways are passing by. Liechtenstein has no own railway. The railway line is owned and maintained by the Austrian Federal Railway. The line in Liechtenstein is fully electrified. There are no diesel sales to railway locomotives, therefore there are no GHG emissions occurring.

Domestic navigation (1A3d)

Domestic navigation is not occurring in Liechtenstein, since there are no lakes. The river Rhine is not navigable on the territory of Liechtenstein. Therefore, no emissions are occurring in this sector.

Other Transportation (1A3e)

Fuel consumption by equipment supporting pipeline transportation activities of natural gas and ground activities in airports do not occur in Liechtenstein.

Emissions factors**Domestic aviation (1A3a)**

The emission factors used for emission calculations of 1A3a Domestic aviation are illustrated in Table 3-22. The CO₂ emission factor for kerosene is taken from Table 3-5 (SFOE/FOEN 2014). The CH₄ and N₂O emission factors are default values given by IPCC (2006).

Table 3-22 Emission factors used for estimating emissions of helicopters. The values are used for the entire time series 1990-2016.

Source/fuel	CO ₂ [t/TJ]	CH ₄ [kg/TJ]	N ₂ O [kg/TJ]
1A3a Domestic aviation (helicopters only)			
Kerosene	72.8	0.5	2.0

Road transportation (1A3b)CO₂

- CO₂ emission factors of for fossil gasoline, diesel oil, bioethanol and biodiesel: The emission factors are adopted from Switzerland (see Table 3-5 and Table 3-6 in chp. 3.2.4.1).
- CO₂ emission factor of for natural gas: emission factor corresponds to the IPCC default value (IPCC 2006).
- CO₂ emission factors of biogas: Since 2013, Liechtenstein produces biogas from sewage gas treatment and uses a part of this biogas in road transportation. The emission factors is equal to natural gas.
- CO₂ emission factors of vegetable oil: In the past, there was one distributor in Liechtenstein who imported biofuels in the years 2007-2009, mixed them with other fuel types and then sold the fuel. This is not considered to be a “production of biofuels” and thus in CRF Table 1A(b) there is only data provided for import and export of the biogenic compounds of the fuel. The fuel was based on recycling of waste vegetable oil consisting mainly of canola. A small fraction of fossil diesel oil was added to the vegetable fuel. The fossil fraction is contained in the diesel sold and therefore has not to be accounted again. the biogenic fraction is not reported under 1A3b but under Memo items “biomass” for respective years (see Annex A8.3, Table A - 10, IDP No 27, ARR 2013/34). The emission factors are assumed to be identical to conventional diesel. In 2010 the production of biofuels ceased.

CH₄, N₂O

- CH₄, N₂O for gasoline, diesel oil, biodiesel and bioethanol: the implied emission factors of Switzerland's Handbook of Emission Factors is used for the whole period 1990-2016 (INFRAS 2017). Note that the regulation for emission concepts of the two countries is identical: Switzerland and Liechtenstein adopt the same limit values for pollutants on the same schedule as the countries of the European Union. The fleet composition of the two countries, the CO₂ emissions of light motor vehicles (passenger cars, light duty vehicles, motorcycles) and the emissions of heavy motor vehicles (heavy duty vehicles, buses, coaches) are similar in Liechtenstein and Switzerland. A quantitative analysis based on the traffic models of Switzerland (INFRAS 2004, Annex A5) and of Liechtenstein (OEP 2002, Table 7, p. 16) reveals that the contribution of light motor vehicles to the CO₂ emissions of the total (light and heavy motor vehicles) is 80% in Liechtenstein and 85% in Switzerland. Note that these results are derived based on the territorial principle. From the viewpoint of the sales principle, both numbers would be higher due to fuel tourism, but in Liechtenstein, the increase would be stronger since fuel tourism was more pronounced in Liechtenstein than in Switzerland. It can therefore be expected that if fuel tourism was considered, the two figures 80% and 85% would converge even more. This comparison underpins the applicability of Swiss implied emission factors for Liechtenstein. Annual variation in the implied emission factors may reach a few percent. But the deviation of the emission total of source category 1A3b is very small.
- CH₄, N₂O emission factors of natural gas: For CH₄ the lower default emission factor from 2006 IPCC Guidelines is used, for N₂O the default emission factor from 2006 IPCC Guidelines for mobile combustion is used.
- CH₄, N₂O emission factors of biogas: For biogas from sewage gas treatment, implied emission factors 1A3b for natural gas are used (see Table 3-23).
- Production of liquid biofuel occurred only from 2007 to 2009. For this period, CH₄, N₂O emission factors for biofuel are assumed to be identical to those of fossil diesel used in 1A3b Road transportation.

Annex A3.1 provides explanations on the origin of the Swiss emission factors for road transportation.

Table 3-23 Emission factors of fossil fuels road transport. The values for gasoline and diesel oil are adopted from the Swiss GHG inventory (FOEN 2017). For gaseous fuels, IPCC default values are used (IPCC 2006).

Gas	unit	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Gasoline											
CO ₂	t/TJ	73.9	73.9	73.9	73.9	73.9	73.9	73.9	73.9	73.9	73.9
CH ₄	kg/TJ	25.5	23.0	20.6	19.2	17.9	16.9	16.1	15.3	14.6	13.9
N ₂ O	kg/TJ	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.8
Diesel											
CO ₂	t/TJ	73.6	73.6	73.6	73.6	73.6	73.6	73.6	73.6	73.6	73.6
CH ₄	kg/TJ	1.77	1.76	1.72	1.66	1.60	1.54	1.49	1.41	1.33	1.24
N ₂ O	kg/TJ	0.55	0.57	0.60	0.62	0.65	0.69	0.73	0.78	0.83	0.89
Gaseous fuels											
CO ₂	t/TJ	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
CH ₄	kg/TJ	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
N ₂ O	kg/TJ	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lubricants											
CO ₂	t/TJ	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3
CH ₄	kg/TJ	25.5	23.0	20.6	19.2	17.9	16.9	16.1	15.3	14.6	13.9
N ₂ O	kg/TJ	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.8

Gas	unit	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Gasoline											
CO ₂	t/TJ	73.9	73.9	73.9	73.9	73.9	73.9	73.8	73.8	73.8	73.8
CH ₄	kg/TJ	13.1	12.4	11.6	10.3	9.6	9.2	8.5	8.1	7.6	7.0
N ₂ O	kg/TJ	3.6	3.4	3.1	2.8	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.0
Diesel											
CO ₂	t/TJ	73.6	73.5	73.5	73.5	73.5	73.5	73.4	73.4	73.4	73.4
CH ₄	kg/TJ	1.14	1.00	0.89	0.80	0.70	0.64	0.56	0.49	0.40	0.34
N ₂ O	kg/TJ	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.9
Gaseous fuels											
CO ₂	t/TJ	NA	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1
CH ₄	kg/TJ	NA	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
N ₂ O	kg/TJ	NA	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Lubricants											
CO ₂	t/TJ	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3
CH ₄	kg/TJ	13.1	12.4	11.6	10.3	9.6	9.2	8.5	8.1	7.6	7.0
N ₂ O	kg/TJ	3.6	3.4	3.1	2.8	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.0

Gas	unit	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Gasoline								
CO ₂	t/TJ	73.8	73.8	73.8	73.8	73.8	73.8	73.8
CH ₄	kg/TJ	6.7	6.3	6.0	5.7	5.3	5.1	5.0
N ₂ O	kg/TJ	0.90	0.78	0.67	0.58	0.50	0.45	0.42
Diesel								
CO ₂	t/TJ	73.4	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3
CH ₄	kg/TJ	0.30	0.27	0.24	0.21	0.20	0.18	0.17
N ₂ O	kg/TJ	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3
Gaseous fuels								
CO ₂	t/TJ	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1
CH ₄	kg/TJ	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
N ₂ O	kg/TJ	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Lubricants								
CO ₂	t/TJ	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3
CH ₄	kg/TJ	6.7	6.3	6.0	5.7	5.3	5.1	5.0
N ₂ O	kg/TJ	0.90	0.78	0.67	0.58	0.50	0.45	0.42

Table 3-24 Emission factors of biofuels used in road transport. For biofuel (waste vegetable oil for 2007-2009) and biogas (sewage gas treatment since 2013), the CO₂ emission factor refers to biogenic emissions.

Gas	unit	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Bioethanol											
CO ₂	t/TJ	73.9	73.9	73.9	73.9	73.9	73.9	73.9	73.9	73.9	73.9
CH ₄	kg/TJ	25.5	23.0	20.6	19.2	17.9	16.9	16.1	15.3	14.6	13.9
N ₂ O	kg/TJ	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.8
Biodiesel											
CO ₂	t/TJ	73.6	73.6	73.6	73.6	73.6	73.6	73.6	73.6	73.6	73.6
CH ₄	kg/TJ	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2
N ₂ O	kg/TJ	0.55	0.57	0.60	0.62	0.65	0.69	0.73	0.78	0.83	0.89
Biogas (2013-2016) / Vegetable oil (2007-2009)											
CO ₂	t/TJ	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
CH ₄	kg/TJ	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
N ₂ O	kg/TJ	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Gas	unit	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Bioethanol											
CO ₂	t/TJ	73.9	73.9	73.9	73.9	73.9	73.9	73.8	73.8	73.8	73.8
CH ₄	kg/TJ	13.1	12.4	11.6	10.3	9.6	9.2	8.5	8.1	7.6	7.0
N ₂ O	kg/TJ	3.6	3.4	3.1	2.8	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.0
Biodiesel											
CO ₂	t/TJ	73.6	73.5	73.5	73.5	73.5	73.5	73.4	73.4	73.4	73.4
CH ₄	kg/TJ	1.1	1.0	0.89	0.80	0.70	0.64	0.56	0.49	0.40	0.34
N ₂ O	kg/TJ	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.9
Biogas (2013-2016) / Vegetable oil (2007-2009)											
CO ₂	t/TJ	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	73.4	56.1	56.1
CH ₄	kg/TJ	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	50.0	50.0	50.0
N ₂ O	kg/TJ	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.0	3.0	3.0

Gas	unit	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Bioethanol								
CO ₂	t/TJ	73.8	73.8	73.8	73.8	73.8	73.8	73.8
CH ₄	kg/TJ	6.7	6.3	6.0	5.7	5.3	5.1	5.0
N ₂ O	kg/TJ	0.90	0.78	0.67	0.58	0.50	0.45	0.42
Biodiesel								
CO ₂	t/TJ	73.4	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3
CH ₄	kg/TJ	0.30	0.27	0.24	0.21	0.20	0.18	0.17
N ₂ O	kg/TJ	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3
Biogas (2013-2016) / Vegetable oil (2007-2009)								
CO ₂	t/TJ	NA	NA	NA	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1
CH ₄	kg/TJ	NA	NA	NA	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
N ₂ O	kg/TJ	NA	NA	NA	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0

Activity data

Domestic aviation (1A3a)

The two operating companies of the helicopter base provided data on fuel consumption for 1995, 2001–2016 as well as detailed flying hours, shares of domestic and international flights as well as specific consumption of the helicopter fleet for 2001–2016 (Rotex Helicopter AG 2006-2017). The fleet consists of:

- Company Swiss Helicopter AG (formerly Rhein-Helikopter AG): Helicopter AS 350 B-3 Ecureuil, 180 litre/hour
- Rotex Helicopter AG: Helikopter Kamax K 1200, 320 litres/hour

The kerosene consumption of Liechtenstein's domestic flights in 2017 is based on numbers provided by the two operative helicopter companies Rotex Helicopter AG and Swiss Helicopter AG (see Rotex Helicopter AG 2017). The consumption 1990–1994 was assumed to be constant and equal to 1995 (mean share of 15%) due to missing data. The consumption for 1996–2000 was linearly interpolated between the values for 1995 and 2001 (according to Rotex Helicopter AG 2007: share 2001 15.7%, 2002 13.8%, see also chapter 3.2.2). For 2003-2011, the share is linearly interpolated.

Table 3-25 Activity data for 1A3a Domestic aviation: kerosene consumption 1990-2016 in TJ (only domestic consumption without international bunker fuels).

Source/fuel	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
1A3a Domestic aviation (helicopters only)	TJ									
Kerosene (domestic)	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.04	1.05	1.06	1.07

Source/fuel	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1A3a Domestic aviation (helicopters only)	TJ									
Kerosene (domestic)	1.08	1.09	1.14	1.11	1.08	1.04	1.01	0.98	0.95	0.92

Source/fuel	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1990--2015
1A3a Domestic aviation (helicopters only)	TJ							%
Kerosene (domestic)	0.89	0.86	0.83	0.74	0.85	0.81	0.56	-46%

Source/fuel	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
1A3a Domestic aviation (helicopters only)	TJ									
Kerosene (domestic)	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.04	1.05	1.06	1.07

Source/fuel	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1A3a Domestic aviation (helicopters only)	TJ									
Kerosene (domestic)	1.08	1.09	1.14	1.11	1.08	1.04	1.01	0.98	0.95	0.92

Source/fuel	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1990--2015
1A3a Domestic aviation (helicopters only)	TJ							%
Kerosene (domestic)	0.89	0.86	0.83	0.74	0.85	0.81	0.56	-22%

Road transportation (1A3b)

The amount of gasoline and diesel fuel sold in Liechtenstein serve as activity data for the calculation of the CO₂ emissions (see Table 3-26). For gaseous fuels, the amount reported

by gasoline stations is used. Since 1997 the imported diesel is blended with a small share of biodiesel and since 2010 the imported gasoline is blended with a small share of bioethanol. The shares are assumed to be equal to the share determined for Switzerland (INFRAS 2017a).

The biofuel consumption of vegetable oil produced in Liechtenstein occurred only between 2007 and 2009. Since 2013, Liechtenstein produces biogas from sewage gas treatment and uses a part of this biogas in road transportation.

Table 3-26 Time series of activity data for 1A3b Road transportation. Vegetable oil was used between 2007 and 2009 and biogas is used since 2013.

Fuel	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	TJ									
Gasoline	819	916	957	947	878	903	909	953	896	919
Diesel	200	282	230	211	182	184	195	198	253	286
Natural Gas	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Lubricants (1A3biv)	0.0025	0.0024	0.0024	0.0023	0.0022	0.0022	0.0021	0.0020	0.0019	0.0019
Biogas/Vegetable oil	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Bioethanol	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Biodiesel	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.28	0.32	0.32
Sum	1'020	1'198	1'187	1'159	1'060	1'086	1'104	1'152	1'149	1'205
	100%	118%	116%	114%	104%	107%	108%	113%	113%	118%

Fuel	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	TJ									
Gasoline	977	946	864	826	800	773	707	711	715	658
Diesel	239	214	231	267	280	301	329	372	425	401
Natural Gas	NO	14	31	32	31	32	36	49	54	55
Lubricants	0.0018	0.0017	0.0017	0.0016	0.0015	0.0015	0.0014	0.0013	0.0012	0.0012
Biogas/Vegetable oil	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	1.12	0.59	0.11
Bioethanol	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Biodiesel	0.30	0.28	0.27	0.39	0.55	1.05	1.49	1.90	2.15	1.53
Sum	1'216	1'175	1'126	1'125	1'111	1'107	1'075	1'135	1'196	1'116
	119%	115%	110%	110%	109%	109%	105%	111%	117%	109%

Fuel	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1990-2015
	TJ							%
Gasoline	593	564	582	562	510	406	378	-54%
Diesel	407	428	476	493	470	405	415	102%
Natural Gas	59	57	23	23	19	17	9	-
Lubricants	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0007	0.0008	0.0008	0.0008	-66%
Biogas/Vegetable oil	NO	NO	NO	0.11	1.72	1.54	0.76	-
Bioethanol	0.01	0.42	0.61	0.68	1.18	3.70	4.89	-
Biodiesel	1.71	1.74	2.12	1.96	3.20	5.97	7.96	-
Sum	1'061	1'051	1'085	1'081	1'006	839	816	-20%
	104%	103%	106%	106%	99%	82%	80%	

The Office of Environmental Protection (OEP) conducted a study in the year 2002 in order to estimate the territorial fuel consumption based on kilometres travelled (OEP 2002). This approach is substantiated by a model which uses input data from transport statistics

and traffic counting. The CO₂ emissions were more than 40% lower in the base year and 30% lower in 2004 than the emissions reported in respective GHG inventories. The differences between this result and the statistics of fuel sales are explained by fuelling of (mainly) Austrian cars due to lower gasoline prices in Liechtenstein. Moreover, the differences show the importance of collecting sales numbers as activity data for Liechtenstein and not using data derived from the territorial principle (as mentioned above in this chapter, the fuel tourism decreased significantly in 2015 due changing of the exchange rate between Swiss francs (Liechtenstein's currency) and Euros (Austria's currency)).

Note that the consumption of lubricants is included in the global gasoline sales reported in the national energy statistics.

Due to a mistake in the data processing, the activity data of biogas are underestimated by a factor of 3600 in the CRF-Tables. The data provided in Table 3-26 show corrected values. This mistake will be corrected for Submission 2019 (see IDP Nr. 88)

3.2.7.3 Uncertainties and time-series consistency

Uncertainties are analysed on an aggregated level for the entire source category 1A since no customs statistics exist that would provide reliable data on fuel imports into Liechtenstein. The aggregated uncertainty analysis is presented in chapter 3.2.10.

3.2.7.4 Category-specific QA/QC and verification

Information about category-specific QA/QC activities and verification processes are provided in chapter 3.2.11.

3.2.7.5 Category-specific recalculations

In 2015, the recalculations listed here lead to a reduction of CO₂ emissions by 0.71 kt CO_{2eq} a reduction of CH₄ emissions by 0.02 kt CO_{2eq} and a reduction of N₂O emissions by 0.05 kt CO_{2eq}.

In 1990, the recalculations listed here lead to a reduction of CH₄ emissions by 0.1 kt CO_{2eq} and a reduction of N₂O emissions by 0.01 kt CO_{2eq}. The change in CO₂ emissions is less than 0.001 kt CO_{2eq}.

- 1A3a: A mistake in the emission factor of N₂O was corrected. This leads to a recalculation of the entire time series.
- 1A3biv: For motorcycles the amount of lubricants is reported for the first time, leading to a recalculation of the entire time series for CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O emissions.
- 1A3bi: A share of blended biodiesel is accounted for based on the share applied in Switzerland (INFRAS 2017a). This leads to a recalculation of the CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O emissions since 1997.

- 1A3bi: A share of blended bioethanol is accounted for based on the share applied in Switzerland (INFRAS 2017a). This leads to a recalculation of the CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O emissions since 2010.
- 1A3bi: Updated CH₄ and N₂O emission factors from the Swiss Handbook of Emission Factors for Road Transport (version HBEFA 3.3) are implemented for the entire time series. (INFRAS 2017). This leads to a recalculation of CH₄ and N₂O emissions for the entire time series.

3.2.7.6 Category-specific planned improvements

Due to a mistake in the data processing, the activity data of biogas are under estimated by a factor of 3600 in the CRF-Tables. The data provided in Table 3-26 show corrected values. This mistake will be corrected for Submission 2019 (see IDP Nr. 88)

3.2.8 Source category 1A4 – Other sectors (commercial/institutional, residential, agriculture/forestry/fishing)

3.2.8.1 Source category description: Other sectors (1A4)

Key category information 1A4

CO₂ from the combustion of gaseous and of liquid fuels and biomass in Other Sectors (1A4) are key categories regarding both level and trend.

Source category 1A4 Other sectors comprises emissions from fuels combusted in commercial and institutional buildings, in households, as well as emissions from fuel combustion for grass drying and non-road machinery in agriculture.

Table 3-27 Specification of source category 1A4 Other sectors.

1A4	Source	Specification
1A4a	Commercial/institutional	Emissions from fuel combustion in commercial and institutional buildings.
1A4b	Residential	Emissions from fuel combustion in households.
1A4c	Agriculture/forestry/fishing	Emissions from fuel combustion of agricultural machineries.

3.2.8.2 Methodological issues: Other sectors (1A4)

Methodology

Commercial/institutional (1A4a) and residential (1A4b)

For fuel combustion in commercial and institutional buildings (1A4a) as well as in households (1A4b), a Tier 2 method is used and cross-checked with the estimate on the gas oil consumption based on expert judgement (see sub-section 3.2.4.2 energy statistics and contribution to the IPCC source categories). A top-down method based on aggregated fuel consumption data from the energy statistics of Liechtenstein (OS 2017a) is used to calculate emissions. The sources of source category 1A4a and 1A4b are characterised by rather similar combustion processes and therefore, the same emission factors are implemented. An oxidation factor of 100% is assumed for all combustion processes and fuels (see chp. 3.2.1).

Agriculture/forestry/fishing (1A4c)

For source category 1A4c, a Tier 1 method is used. Emissions stem from fuel combustion in agricultural machinery. Implied emission factors from a Swiss non-road study (INFRAS 2015) are used. The activity data is derived from the information provided by the General Directorate of Swiss Customs (refunding institution of fuel levies until 2005) and by OEP census (OEP 2012c). For more details, see section 3.2.4.2, paragraph gasoline/diesel oil.

Emission factors

Commercial/institutional (1A4a) and residential (1A4b)

CO₂ emission factors and NCV values are country-specific (see Table 3-5 and chp. 3.2.4.1 for details).

Liechtenstein is a very small country and strongly linked with Switzerland on several aspects. Therefore, the technology providers are mostly the same for both countries and it can be assumed, that the technologies used as well as the consumption properties are the same. Therefore, the coal emission factor for CO₂ refers to the emission factor of hard coal in Switzerland (SFOE 2001). As Liechtenstein is a small neighbouring country of Switzerland, it is assumed that similar coal is used as in Switzerland.

Emission factors for CH₄ are country-specific and are based on analysis of combustion boilers in the residential, commercial institutional and agricultural sectors, documented in SAEFL 2000 (pp. 42-56) and SAEFL 2005e. The country-specific emission factor for 2emissions from Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) is from UBA 2004. Emission factors for biomass are also country-specific and based on SAEFL 2000 (pp. 26ff).

The emission factor for alkylate gasoline is taken from SFOE 2001 (see Table 3-5). Since the contribution of stationary engines to total fuel consumption is rather small, emission factors for combustion boilers are used for all sources and fuels considered.

Table 3-28 Emission factors for 1A4a and 1A4b: Commercial/institutional and residential in Other sectors for the year 2015.

Source/fuel	CO ₂ fossil [t/TJ]	CO ₂ biogenic [t/TJ]	CH ₄ [kg/TJ]	N ₂ O [kg/TJ]
1A4a/b Other sectors - Commercial/institutional and Residential				
Gas oil	73.7	-	1.0	0.6
LPG	65.5	-	2.5	0.1
Alkylate gasoline	73.8	-	5.0	0.4
Coal	94.0	-	300	1.6
Natural gas	56.1	-	6.0	0.1
Biomass (Biogas from WWTP)	-	56.1	6.0	0.1
Biomass (Wood combustion 1A4a)	-	92.0	8.0	1.6
Biomass (Wood combustion 1A4b)	-	92.0	300.0	1.6

Agriculture/forestry (1A4c)

Emission factors for the use of diesel in non-road vehicles and machinery (agriculture and forestry) are country-specific and are taken from INFRAS 2015. For alkylate gasoline the same emission factors as for gasoline in 1A3b are applied (see Table 3-23).

Table 3-29 Emission factors for 1A4c: Other sectors – Agriculture/forestry for the year 2016.

Source/fuel	CO ₂ fossil [t/TJ]	CO ₂ biogenic [t/TJ]	CH ₄ [kg/TJ]	N ₂ O [kg/TJ]
1A4c Other sectors - Agriculture/forestry				
Diesel	73.3	-	1.5	3.0
Biodiesel	73.3	-	1.5	3.0
Alkylate gasoline	73.8	-	5.0	0.4

Activity data

Commercial/institutional (1A4a) and residential (1A4b)

Activity data on fuel consumption (TJ) are based on aggregated fuel consumption data from the energy statistics of Liechtenstein (OS 2017a). A description of the modifications and the disaggregation of data from energy statistics are provided in section 3.2.4.2.

Activity data for consumption of alkylate gasoline have been determined by a census carried out by the Office of Environment (OE 2017e). 20% of alkylate gasoline is allocated to households and reported in 1A4b Residential whereas 80% of alkylate gasoline is allocated to agriculture and forestry and reported in 1A4c.

The resulting disaggregation is given in the table below.

Table 3-30 Activity data in 1A4a Commercial/institutional and 1A4b Residential. Biomass consumption comprises consumption of biogas from waste water treatment plants and consumption of wood.

Source/fuel	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	TJ									
1A4a Commercial/institutional	938.28	865.44	843.99	929.59	887.59	881.27	881.23	941.42	1'024.88	941.01
Gas oil	769.53	659.50	625.16	687.68	631.25	607.55	554.35	634.20	677.08	587.51
LPG	2.16	14.04	32.40	33.48	31.32	35.64	44.64	43.56	50.40	50.40
Natural gas	140.84	166.15	160.68	182.68	199.27	212.33	256.50	237.91	271.65	277.35
Coal	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Biomass	25.75	25.75	25.75	25.75	25.75	25.75	25.75	25.75	25.75	25.75
1A4b Residential	312.23	310.33	345.70	390.19	379.17	403.38	420.03	452.25	494.42	503.45
Gas oil	252.80	221.80	214.04	236.34	217.70	211.67	196.38	223.56	240.07	210.66
Alkylate gasoline	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.07	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Natural gas	41.22	75.68	113.36	137.23	141.08	176.43	209.54	211.66	235.36	272.30
Coal	1.04	0.98	1.18	1.07	0.76	0.73	0.53	0.56	0.59	0.31
Biomass	17.17	11.87	17.12	15.55	19.63	14.49	13.44	16.33	18.27	20.05

Source/fuel	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	TJ									
1A4a Commercial/institutional	949.37	925.23	1'004.03	1'067.89	1'093.55	1'108.00	1'155.36	883.68	996.84	974.70
Gas oil	560.55	532.06	601.28	637.30	618.50	591.61	619.92	370.28	469.52	527.27
LPG	47.52	50.40	43.20	48.60	50.76	54.00	48.96	44.28	50.04	51.12
Natural gas	288.54	310.49	325.80	337.35	375.47	408.34	424.75	386.87	394.26	294.34
Coal	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Biomass	52.75	32.28	33.75	44.64	48.82	54.05	61.73	82.25	83.02	101.97
1A4b Residential	493.86	515.47	548.78	594.97	626.88	646.39	658.44	571.68	630.92	670.24
Gas oil	184.98	176.02	198.98	210.88	204.75	195.94	204.76	121.35	154.89	174.11
Alkylate gasoline	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16
Natural gas	272.91	317.43	326.82	353.81	389.16	414.01	412.20	395.20	420.42	427.94
Coal	0.67	0.37	0.34	0.37	0.28	0.25	0.17	0.14	0.11	0.06
Biomass	35.17	21.52	22.50	29.76	32.55	36.03	41.16	54.83	55.35	67.98

Source/fuel	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1990-2016
	TJ							%
1A4a Commercial/institutional	799.90	728.02	768.32	792.29	528.63	645.60	561.29	-40%
Gas oil	365.01	315.47	336.29	363.21	241.43	309.05	236.64	-69%
LPG	56.16	52.56	48.24	52.13	44.24	36.02	38.16	1667%
Natural gas	268.97	240.66	262.08	273.12	128.39	170.73	161.40	15%
Coal	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	-
Biomass	109.76	119.34	121.71	103.83	114.58	129.81	125.09	386%
1A4b Residential	687.40	616.47	636.85	681.70	565.31	639.13	620.03	99%
Gas oil	138.57	121.23	126.76	137.12	93.96	113.76	90.33	-64%
Alkylate gasoline	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.15	0.21	0.16	0.26	-
Natural gas	475.43	415.47	428.78	474.83	387.37	430.90	438.68	964%
Coal	0.06	0.06	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	-
Biomass	73.18	79.56	81.14	69.60	83.78	94.32	90.75	429%

Since 1990, gas oil consumption decreased by approximately 69% for 1A4a and by 64% for 1A4b. The significant decline in 2007, followed by an increase of the gas oil consumption between 2008 and 2009 and another decrease in 2010 and 2011, are caused by two different reasons: First special fluctuation of prices for fossil fuels and second warm winters with low number of heating degree days. As stock changes in residential fuel tanks are not taken into account, high prices of fossil fuels therefore led to a smaller apparent consumption of fossil fuels in 2007, when stocks were depleted, and higher apparent consumption in 2008, when fuel tanks were refilled. In 2009, the lower prices raised the demand of gas oil and the launch of the CO₂ levy on January 1, 2010 induced the commercial consumers to refill their fuel tanks at the end of 2009. In 2012, the cold winter (high number of heating degree days) led to a small increase of gas oil consumption in these source categories 1A4a and 1A4b. Due to the further increase in the CO₂ levy by

January 1, 2016, again an increase in sales of gas oil was observed in 2015, which leads to a reduced apparent consumption of gas oil in 2016.

This shift in fuel mix is the reason for CO₂ emissions from the use of gaseous and liquid fuels in category 1A4a and 1A4b being key categories regarding level and trend.

Among other factors, the increase in consumption of harvested wood as fuel (as documented in the wood harvesting statistics of Liechtenstein, OE 2016f) contributes to the strong increase in biomass consumption between 1990 and 2015.

Agriculture/forestry/fishing (1A4c)

The activity data related non-road machinery is shown in Table 3-31. Besides diesel, the consumption of alkylate gasoline is also accounted for (20% in 1A4b and 80% in 1A4c). The consumption of alkylate gasoline in 2016 has been derived from an annual census carried out by the Office of Environment (OE 2017e).

Table 3-31 Activity data in 1A4c Agriculture/forestry/fishing.

Source/fuel	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
1A4c Other Sectors - Agriculture/forestry	TJ									
Alkylate gasoline	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.20	0.40	0.40	0.41	0.41
Diesel	17.91	18.32	18.01	17.42	17.51	17.04	16.68	18.67	17.54	18.98
Biodiesel	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.03	0.02	0.02

Source/fuel	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1A4c Other Sectors - Agriculture/forestry	TJ									
Alkylate gasoline	0.41	0.42	0.43	0.44	0.45	0.46	0.47	0.47	0.48	0.49
Diesel	17.90	18.60	18.67	20.70	20.69	18.63	19.42	20.07	19.31	19.38
Biodiesel	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.07

Source/fuel	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1990-2016
1A4c Other Sectors - Agriculture/forestry	TJ							%
Alkylate gasoline	0.50	0.49	0.51	0.47	0.62	0.47	0.80	-
Diesel	18.95	14.03	14.82	20.00	16.80	16.00	14.74	-18%
Biodiesel	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.11	0.24	0.28	-

Assumptions

Agriculture/forestry (1A4c)

As Liechtenstein is a small neighbouring country of Switzerland with similar agricultural features like topography, climate, machinery (same regulation for Euro classes), it is assumed that the same emission factor can be applied as for the Swiss inventory.

3.2.8.3 Uncertainties and time-series consistency

Uncertainties are analysed on an aggregated level for the entire source category 1A since no customs statistics exist that would provide reliable data on fuel imports into Liechtenstein. The aggregated uncertainty analysis is presented in chapter 3.2.10.

3.2.8.4 Category-specific QA/QC and verification

Information about category-specific QA/QC activities and verification processes are provided in chapter 3.2.11.

3.2.8.5 Category-specific recalculations

In 2015, the following recalculations lead to a reduction of CO₂ emissions by 0.02 kt CO₂eq, a reduction of CH₄ emissions by less than 0.001kt CO₂eq and a reduction of N₂O emissions by 0.004kt CO₂eq. In 1990, the recalculations lead to a reduction of CH₄ emissions by less than 0.001kt CO₂eq and a reduction of N₂O emissions by 0.01 kt CO₂eq.

- 1A4c: Liechtenstein reports for the first time the share of biodiesel blended with the imported diesel. This leads to a recalculation of CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O emissions since 1997.
- 1A4b/c: For alkylate gasoline the same emission factors are assumed as for gasoline. Emission factors for gasoline were updated based on INFRAS (2017). This also leads to a recalculation of emissions of CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O from consumption of alkylate gasoline for the time period 1995-2015.

3.2.8.6 Category-specific planned improvements

Revised emission factors for biomass 1A4a/1A4b are available from Switzerland's NIR. Liechtenstein plans to implement these emission factors in Submission 2019.

3.2.9 Source category 1A5 – Other

3.2.9.1 Source category description: Other (1A5)

Emissions of source category 1A5 do not occur in Liechtenstein.

3.2.10 Uncertainties and time-series consistency 1A

3.2.10.1 Uncertainties 1A – Fuel combustion activities

For the current submission, a simplified uncertainty analysis has been carried out as described in chp. 1.6.1. Uncertainties were accounted individually for the key categories, whereas the rest of the sources was aggregated by gas and treated as four "rest" categories (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, F-gases) with mean uncertainties according to Table 1-7. The key categories 1A1, 1A2 liquid fuels, 1A2 gaseous fuels, 1A3b, 1A4 liquid fuels, 1A4 gaseous fuels are treated individually, whereas the remaining categories are included in the "rest" categories with mean uncertainty.

Uncertainty in aggregated fuel consumption activity data (1A)

Liechtenstein and Switzerland form a customs and monetary union governed by a customs treaty. Therefore, no customs statistics exist that would provide reliable data on (liquid and solid) fuel imports into Liechtenstein. However, the data on fuel consumption originates at the aggregated level of sales figures. It is disaggregated using simple expert judgement leading to the consumption in households as well as different industry and services sectors (see Section 3.2.4.2, energy statistics and contribution to the IPCC source categories). For liquid fuels, the uncertainties have been estimated for four fuel types separately, because methods to determine fuel consumption and associated uncertainties differ for each fuel type (see also section 1.6.1.3 and 3.2.4.2).

Details about the uncertainty analysis of the activity data (fuel consumption) in 1A are based on expert judgements. Dominant to overall uncertainty is liquid fuel consumption. Since import customs statistics of oil products do not exist, this data is based on surveys with oil suppliers, carried out earlier by OEA and in recent years by OEP/OE.

Comparing different liquid fuels, the uncertainty for gasoline is lowest because activity data is based on surveys at all filling stations in Liechtenstein and the uncertainty is estimated to be 10%. Diesel consumption is also based on surveys at filling stations but small unknown quantities may be imported directly from construction companies and farmers. Therefore, the uncertainty is estimated to be 15% for diesel. The uncertainty for gas oil and LPG consumption is estimated to be the highest among liquid fuels, because fuel is provided by direct delivery to homes by several companies, which is more difficult to monitor. Their uncertainties are estimated to be 20%.

Uncertainty of gaseous fuels is estimated to be 5% as the quantities of gas can be determined on a detailed level. Solid fuels and biomass fuels have a relatively high uncertainty of 20%.

Uncertainty of CO₂ emission factors in Fuel combustion activities (1A)

Liechtenstein and Switzerland form a customs and monetary union governed by a customs treaty. Therefore, all gas oil is supplied by Swiss suppliers and no taxation accrues at the borders for the import to Liechtenstein. It is therefore assumed that fuel has the same properties as the fuels sold on the Swiss market. Therefore, the emission factors and their uncertainties have been taken from Switzerland, and are documented in the Swiss NIR (FOEN 2016):

In 2013, a large measurement campaign was carried out in Switzerland to determine the CO₂ emission factors of the dominant liquid fuels (SFOE/FOEN 2014). Based on the standard deviation of these measurements relative uncertainties were derived (FOEN 2016). Liechtenstein adopts these uncertainty estimates for the uncertainty analysis. The following uncertainties have been applied for the emission factors

- Natural gas (1A1, 1A2, 1A4): $U(\text{EF CO}_2) = 1.1\%$
- Liquid fuels (1A2, 1A4): $U(\text{EF CO}_2) = 0.08\%$
- Gasoline (1A3b): $U(\text{EF CO}_2) = 0.13\%$
- Diesel oil (1A3b): $U(\text{EF CO}_2) = 0.07\%$

Note that 1A3b/CO₂ is not differentiated in the KCA of the CRF Reporter by fuel type but is considered as a key category as sum of gasoline and diesel oil. For the uncertainty analysis, the uncertainty of the aggregated category has to be calculated via error propagation from the uncertainty inputs given above: AD 10% and 15% for gasoline and diesel oil respectively and EF (CO₂) 0.13% and 0.07%. Annex 7 shows the procedure for uncertainty aggregation. The results are:

1A3b/CO₂: U(AD) = 9.2%, U(EF) = 0.1%.

Analogously, the uncertainties of the aggregated key categories 1A4 liquid fuels, 1A4 gaseous fuels are derived:

1A4 liquid/CO₂: U(AD) = 15.8%, U(EF) = 0.1%

1A4 gaseous/CO₂: U(AD) = 3.9%, U(EF) = 0.9%

1A4 biomass/CH₄: U(AD) = 19.2%, U(EF) = 21.5%

All the non-key categories of 1A (1A1a/CH₄, 1A1a/N₂O, 1A2e/CH₄ etc.) are summed up in the rest categories CH₄, N₂O to which medium uncertainties are attributed (see explanation in chapter 1.6.1).

3.2.10.2 Consistency and completeness 1A - Fuel combustion activities

Consistency

The applied methods for the calculations of Liechtenstein's GHG emissions are the same for the years 1990-2015. The entire time series are therefore consistent.

Completeness

The emissions for the entire time series 1990–2016 have been calculated and reported. The data on emissions of the Kyoto gases for sector 1 Energy (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O) are also complete.

3.2.11 Category-specific QA/QC and verification of 1A – Fuel combustion activities

General QA/QC activities

The category-specific QA/QC activities have been carried out as mentioned in section 1.2.3.1 also including triple checks of Liechtenstein's reporting tables (CRF tables). The triple check includes a detailed comparison of current and last year emissions by two NIR

authors and by the specialist from the Office of Environment. In addition, the activity data has been cross checked with the data in Liechtenstein's energy statistics (OS 2017a) as well as with the annual report of the gas distribution of Liechtenstein (LGV 2017).

Road transportation (1A3b)

The international project for the update of the emission factors for road vehicles is overseen by a group of external and international experts that guarantees an independent quality control. Updated emission factors for Switzerland's road transport emissions were published in 2017. The same emission factors are used for Liechtenstein. The results have undergone large plausibility checks and comparisons with earlier estimates.

The emission factors for CH₄ and N₂O used for the modelling of 1A3b Road transportation are taken from the handbook of emission factors HBEFA 3.3. (INFRAS 2017), which is also applied in Germany, Austria, Netherlands and Sweden.

3.2.12 Category-specific recalculations

All recalculations carried out for source categories 1A1 – 1A5 are listed in corresponding sub-chapters 3.2.5.5 to 3.2.8.5. No other recalculations have been performed.

3.3 Source category 1B – Fugitive emissions from solid fuels and oil and natural gas and other emission from energy production

3.3.1 Source category 1B1- Fugitive emissions from solid fuels

Fugitive emissions from source category 1B1 Fugitive emissions from solid fuels do not occur in Liechtenstein.

3.3.2 Source category 1B2- Fugitive emissions from oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production

3.3.2.1 Source category description: fugitive emissions from oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production (1B2)

Key category information 1B2b

Source category 1B2b Fugitive emissions of CH₄ from natural gas is a key category regarding trend.

Intentional or unintentional release of greenhouse gases may occur during the extraction, processing and delivery of fossil fuels to the point of final use. These are known as fugitive

emissions (IPCC 2006). According to the IPCC guidelines (IPCC 2006), the term fugitive emissions in 1B2 covers all greenhouse gas emissions from oil and gas systems except contributions from fuel combustion. Oil and natural gas systems comprise all infrastructure required to produce, collect, process or refine and deliver natural gas and petroleum products to market. The system begins at the well head, or oil and gas source, and ends at the final sales point to the consumer (IPCC 2006).

In Liechtenstein, only emissions from gas pipelines occur. Table 3-32 shows the sources for which fugitive emissions are accounted for.

Table 3-32 Specification of source category 1B2 Fugitive emissions from oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production.

1B2	Source	Specification
1B2a	Oil	Not occurring in Liechtenstein.
1B2b	Natural gas	Emissions from gas pipelines only.
1B2c	Venting and flaring	Not occurring in Liechtenstein.
1B2d	Other	Not occurring in Liechtenstein.

3.3.2.2 Methodological issues: Fugitive emissions from oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production (1B2)

Methodology

For source 1B2b Natural gas, the emissions of CH₄ leakages from gas pipelines are calculated with a Tier 3 method. The method considers the length, type and pressure of the gas pipelines. The distribution network components (regulators, shut off fittings and gas meters), the losses from maintenance and extension as well as the end user losses are taken into account. NMVOC leakages are not estimated. For the calculation of the fugitive emissions of the transmission pipelines data in Table 3-35 and Table 3-36 are considered. Regarding density, NCV and share of methane within natural gas, the following values are applied for the time series 1990-2016:

- Net calorific value (NCV): 36.3 MJ/m³ (under norm conditions of 0°C and 1013 mbar)
- Density of methane: 0.717 kg/m³ (under norm conditions of 0°C and 1013 mbar)
- Content of methane in natural gas: 92.6 %

According to expert information of Liechtenstein's gas utility (LGV), the losses identified within the NIR are generally overestimated as the natural gas pipeline has a very high quality based on its new pipeline system compared to other natural gas systems.

For the calculation approach the points below have to be considered:

- In Liechtenstein's approach, the total amount of natural gas transported through the pipeline is not relevant. For the estimation of the fugitive emissions, the amount of natural gas transported is not used and only the length as well as the type and pressure of the gas pipelines are considered.
- Additionally, several aspects as for example the emissions of the components at the household connection, emissions from the network maintenance as well as from components in the transmission pipeline (e.g. valves) are also considered in Liechtenstein's calculation (see Table 3-34).

Therefore, the calculation is defined as **the length of the pipeline (km of pipeline) x emission factor of losses (EF / km of pipeline)**. Additionally, losses of the household connections as well as different components in the transmission pipeline (in % of the leakage per pipeline calculated) are added as well.

Within the reporting tables (CRF) the data for distribution is included in the energy unit GJ. Therefore, the emissions calculations described above are at the end converted into energy unit GJ in order to provide the data needed in the CRF.

Emission factors

The emission factors for gas distribution losses (source 1B2b) depend on the type and pressure of the natural gas pipeline (see Table 3-33) and are provided by literature and base mostly on the study of Battelle 1994 that provides specific emission factors for different sources of fugitive emissions based on measurements of 1998 in Germany. Specific data for Switzerland (and Liechtenstein) is provided by a study of Xinmin (2004), but also these emission factors are mostly based on Battelle (1994). The CH₄ emissions due to gas meters are accounted for by applying an emission factor of 5.11 m³ CH₄ per gas meter and year. Liechtenstein is a very small country and strongly linked with Switzerland in several aspects. Therefore, the technology providers are mostly the same for both countries and it can be assumed that the technologies used are the same. Therefore, the CH₄ emission factors are based on Swiss studies (e.g. Battelle 1994 and Xinmin 2004).

Table 3-33 CH₄ emission factors for 1B2b Fugitive emissions from natural gas in 2016 (Battelle 1994, Xinmin 2004). For HDPE (polyethylene) 1-5 bar, the first value shows the assumption for 1993 and previous years while the second value (italic) shows the value for 2001 and following years. Data between 1993 and 2001 are linearly interpolated between the two values.

Source/fuel	< 100 mbar [m ³ /h/km]	1-5 bar [m ³ /h/km]	> 5 bar [m ³ /km*year]	Gas meters [m ³ /number*year]
1B2b Fugitive emissions from natural gas				
Steel cath.	-	-	249	-
HDPE (polyethylene)	0.0080	0.0024 <i>0.0006</i>	-	-
Gas meters	-	-	-	5.11

Table 3-34 provides background information on the natural gas losses at gas meters and at end users, which are provided as shares in terms of natural gas volumes used in industry and “other” (=households and services) respectively as documented in Table 3-36.

Table 3-34 Natural gas losses at end users as additional information (Several years ago, these emission factors for fugitive emission losses were derived for Liechtenstein. The data source are however no longer available).

Source/fuel		1990-2016
1B2b Fugitive emissions from natural gas	Unit	
Losses end user (Gas meters)	m ³ /(gas meter*year)	5.11
Losses end user (Installations) households, services	%	0.06
Losses end user (Installations) Industry	%	0.06

Activity data

The activity data such as length and type of the pipelines in the distribution network for the calculation of methane leaks have been extracted from the annual reports of Liechtenstein's Gas Utility (LGV 2017). The emissions are attributed on one hand to the activity data of the steel cath. pipelines of >5 bar pressure as part of the transmission of natural gas and on the other hand to pipelines of the distribution network (HDPE pipelines).

Table 3-35 Activity data for 1B2 Fugitive emissions from oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production. Activity data include the length of natural gas pipelines and the number of connections to customers.

Source/fuel		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
1B2b Fugitive emissions from natural gas	Unit										
Steel cath. > 5 bar	km	26.3	26.3	26.3	26.3	26.3	26.3	26.3	26.3	26.3	26.3
HDPE (Polyethylene) 1-5 bar	km	28.5	28.5	28.3	28.5	29.2	29.5	29.8	30.0	34.1	35.8
HDPE (Polyethylene) < 100 mbar	km	67.0	84.3	96.5	109.0	122.4	135.9	147.6	162.7	179.3	192.0
Connections	number	479	698	890	1'060	1'221	1'398	1'584	1'782	1'984	2'195

Source/fuel		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1B2b Fugitive emissions from natural gas	Unit										
Steel cath. > 5 bar	km	26.3	26.3	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.6
HDPE (Polyethylene) 1-5 bar	km	37.3	37.4	36.0	38.9	45.3	45.6	49.3	49.7	50.1	50.8
HDPE (Polyethylene) < 100 mbar	km	206.0	218.7	238.5	252.0	264.9	276.3	289.1	297.6	304.6	308.6
Connections	number	2'460	2'657	2'863	3'067	3'271	3'464	3'659	3'801	3'948	4'045

Source/fuel		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1990-2016
1B2b Fugitive emissions from natural gas	Unit								%
Steel cath. > 5 bar	km	26.6	26.6	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.7	1%
HDPE (Polyethylene) 1-5 bar	km	51.0	51.5	51.6	51.9	52.1	52.1	52.1	83%
HDPE (Polyethylene) < 100 mbar	km	312.8	319.3	323.8	328.8	336.1	341.2	347.0	409%
Connections	number	4'116	4'209	4'311	4'337	4'411	4'486	4'491	837%

Table 3-35 documents the continuous increase of Liechtenstein's gas supply network since 1990. The number of connections installed have increased by more than factor 9 by 2016 compared 1990.

Table 3-36 Natural gas volumes of Liechtenstein's natural gas distribution network as additional information.

Source/fuel	Unit	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
1B2b Fugitive emissions from natural gas											
Natural gas volume industry	Mio. m ³	7.5	8.2	8.6	8.7	8.5	8.8	9.3	9.1	9.6	10.4
Natural gas volume other	Mio. m ³	5.1	7.1	8.5	9.8	10.3	11.7	14.1	13.6	15.4	16.6
Sum natural gas volume	Mio. m ³	12.6	15.2	17.1	18.4	18.7	20.5	23.4	22.7	25.0	26.9

Source/fuel	Unit	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1B2b Fugitive emissions from natural gas											
Natural gas volume industry	Mio. m ³	9.7	10.2	10.0	10.9	10.6	10.4	10.7	10.6	10.5	5.4
Natural gas volume other	Mio. m ³	16.8	19.1	20.0	21.3	23.4	25.1	25.5	24.2	25.4	22.9
Sum natural gas volume	Mio. m ³	26.5	29.3	30.1	32.2	34.0	35.4	36.1	34.7	35.8	28.3

Source/fuel	Unit	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1990-2016
1B2b Fugitive emissions from natural gas									%
Natural gas volume industry	Mio. m ³	6.0	5.2	5.8	5.7	7.6	7.1	7.2	-4%
Natural gas volume other	Mio. m ³	23.7	21.1	21.1	22.7	16.0	18.1	17.9	256%
Sum natural gas volume	Mio. m ³	29.8	26.3	26.8	28.4	23.6	25.2	25.1	100%

3.3.2.3 Uncertainties and time-series consistency

Uncertainty in fugitive CH₄ emissions from natural gas pipelines in 1B2

Based on expert judgement, an estimate of 50% is assumed for the combined uncertainty 1B2.

The time series are consistent.

3.3.2.4 Category-specific QA/QC and verification

The category-specific QA/QC activities have been carried out as mentioned in sections 1.1.3 including also the triple check of the CRF table Summary2 (detailed comparison of latest with previous data for the base year, for 2015 and for the changing rates 2015/2016).

3.3.2.5 Category-specific recalculations

No category-specific recalculations were carried out.

3.3.2.6 Category-specific planned improvements

According to Liechtenstein's inventory development plan no future improvements are planned for activities in source category 1B2 - Fugitive emissions from oil and natural gas and other emissions from energy production.

3.4 Source category 1C – CO₂ transport and storage

Source category 1C is not occurring in Liechtenstein.

4. Industrial processes and product use

4.1 Overview

Industrial processes and product use (IPPU), covers greenhouse gas emissions occurring from industrial processes, from the use of products, and from non-energy uses of fossil fuel carbon. According to IPCC guidelines (IPCC 2006), emissions within this sector comprise greenhouse gas emissions as by-products from industrial processes and also emissions of synthetic greenhouse gases during production, use and disposal. Emissions from fuel combustion in industry are reported in source category 1A2.

Only GHG emissions of two IPCC source categories among the IPPU sector occur in Liechtenstein. Sources in the following source categories do not occur in Liechtenstein at all:

- Mineral industry (2A)
- Chemical industry (2B)
- Metal industry (2C)
- Electronics industry (2E)
- Other (2H)

GHG emissions from 2F Product uses as ODS substitutes, in particular HFC and PFC emissions from 2F1 Refrigeration and air conditioning, HFC emissions from 2F2 Foam blowing agents and from 2F4 Aerosols, as well as from 2G Other product manufacture and use (including N₂O emissions from 2G3a Medical applications and 2G3b Other propellant for pressure and aerosol products), are reported under source category 2 IPPU. In addition, SF₆ emissions from 2G1 Electrical equipment and CO₂ emissions from 2D1 Lubricant use are reported. NF₃ emissions are not occurring.

The emissions of source category 2 Industrial processes and product use have increased from 1990 to 2013 and they show a decreasing trend since then, as shown in Table 4-1.

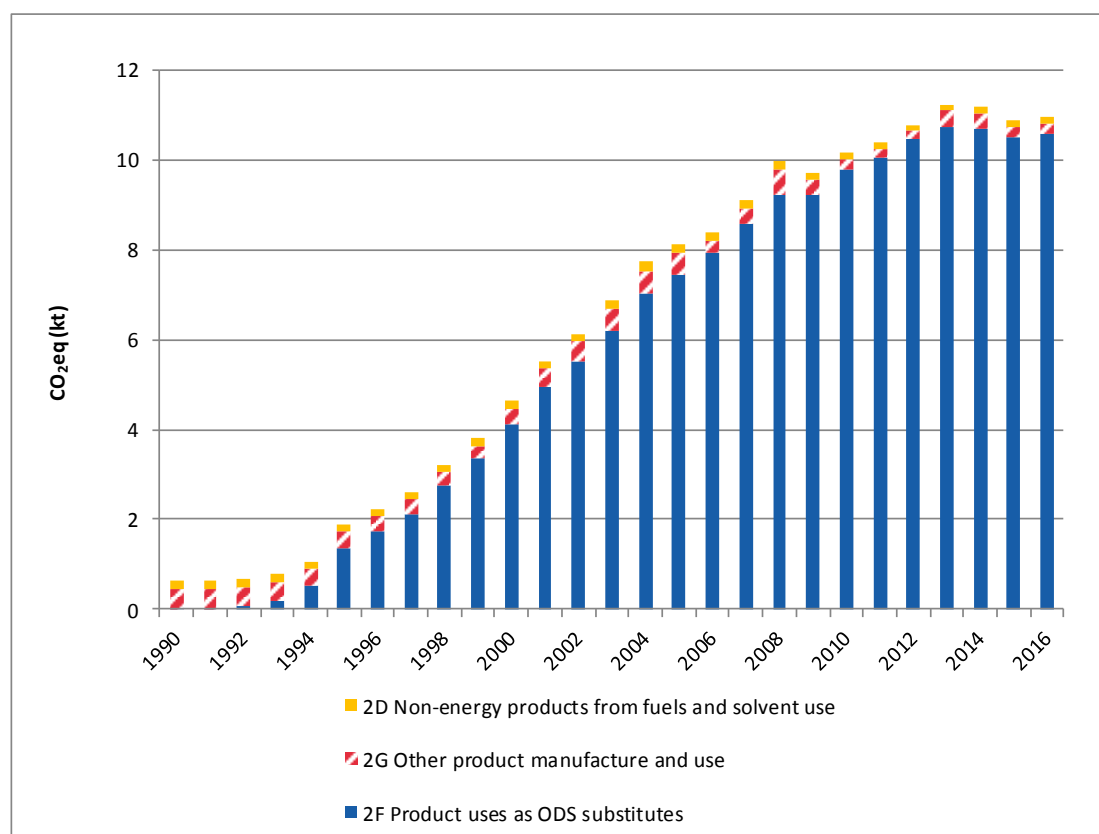


Figure 4-1 Liechtenstein's GHG emissions of sector 2 Industrial processes and product use. Note that there are no emissions in sectors 2A, 2B, 2C, 2E and 2H.

Table 4-1 GHG emissions of sector 2 Industrial processes and product use by gases in CO₂ equivalent (kt) and the relative change (last column).

Gas	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	CO ₂ equivalent (kt)									
CO ₂	0.20	0.19	0.18	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.16	0.17
N ₂ O	0.45	0.44	0.42	0.40	0.38	0.36	0.34	0.32	0.30	0.28
F-Gases	0.00	0.01	0.09	0.20	0.52	1.35	1.72	2.12	2.74	3.36
Sum	0.65	0.63	0.69	0.78	1.06	1.88	2.22	2.61	3.20	3.81

Gas	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	CO ₂ equivalent (kt)									
CO ₂	0.17	0.15	0.15	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.14
N ₂ O	0.26	0.24	0.23	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.21	0.20	0.20
F-Gases	4.21	5.13	5.75	6.43	7.29	7.70	7.97	8.69	9.56	9.34
Sum	4.64	5.52	6.13	6.86	7.72	8.13	8.37	9.10	9.95	9.68

Gas	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1990-2016
	CO ₂ equivalent (kt)							%
CO ₂	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	-32%
N ₂ O	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	-55%
F-Gases	9.80	10.05	10.44	10.88	10.81	10.52	10.60	10142204%
Sum	10.16	10.39	10.77	11.22	11.16	10.86	10.93	1574%

The most relevant emissions are those of HFCs followed by N₂O, SF₆ and PFC emissions, which are of minor importance. The use of HFC started to be relevant in 1992 when these substances were introduced as substitutes for CFCs.

The total emissions of sector 2 Industrial processes and other product use (IPPU) account for 10.9 kt CO₂ equivalent in 2016. Emissions of the IPPU sector play therefore a minor role in Liechtenstein's inventory and contribute to 5.8% of the total emissions excluding LULUCF. 10.6 kt CO₂ equivalent were emitted in sector 2F Product uses as ODS substitutes and another 0.20 kt CO₂ equivalent in sector 2G Other product manufacture and use and 0.14 kt CO₂ equivalent in sector 2D Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use. The total emissions in the IPPU sector increased by a factor of almost 16 since 1990. This trend is in particular dominated by the increase in HFC emissions. CO₂ emissions decreased by 32% and N₂O emissions decreased by 55% between 1990 and 2016.

Since 2016, the total F-gas emissions increased by 0.7%, HFC emissions increased by 1.1% and PFC emissions decreased by 30.7% and SF₆ emissions by 62%.

Further details on the methodological approach used for the calculation of emissions from source category 2D, 2F and 2G are documented in Annex A3.3.

4.2 Source category 2A – Mineral industry

4.2.1 Source category description: Mineral industry (2A)

Greenhouse gas emissions from source category 2A are not occurring in Liechtenstein.

4.3 Source category 2B – Chemical industry

4.3.1 Source category description: Chemical industry (2B)

Greenhouse gas emissions from source category 2B are not occurring in Liechtenstein.

4.4 Source category 2C – Metal industry

4.4.1 Source category description: Metal industry (2C)

Greenhouse gas emissions from source category 2C are not occurring in Liechtenstein.

4.5 Source category 2D – Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use

4.5.1 Source category description: Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use (2D)

Key category information 2D

Source category 2D “Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use” is not a key category.

Source category 2D comprises emissions of CO₂ from lubricant use (see also Annex A8.3, Table A - 10, IDP No 25 and 26, ARR 2013/26&27). Other direct greenhouse gas emissions from source category 2D are not occurring in Liechtenstein. Liechtenstein does not report indirect emissions. Therefore, NMVOC or CO emissions from bituminous materials that are related to road paving and to asphalt roofing and NMVOC emissions from solvent use are not reported.

Table 4-2 Specification of source category 2D Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use.

2D	Source	Specification
2D1	Lubricant use	Emissions of CO ₂ from primary usage of lubricants in machinery and vehicles

4.5.2 Methodological issues: Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use (2D)

4.5.2.1 Methodology

Lubricant use (2D1)

Lubricants are mostly used in industrial and transportation applications. They can be subdivided into motor oils, industrial oils and greases, which differ in terms of physical characteristics, commercial applications and environmental fate. Lubricants in engines are primarily used for their lubricating properties and associated CO₂ emissions are therefore considered as non-combustion emissions reported in 2D1 Lubricant use.

4.5.2.2 Emission factors

Lubricant use (2D1)

Liechtenstein estimates the emissions from lubricant use in Switzerland by assuming that emissions in Liechtenstein are proportional to the number of inhabitants. The emission

factors of CO₂ from lubricant use in Switzerland are based on default IPCC values for NCV, carbon content and oxidation fraction documented in vol. 2, chp.1 and vol. 3, chp. 5.2 and 5.3, respectively, of IPCC 2006.

Based on CO₂ emissions in source category 2D1 in Switzerland and the number of inhabitants in Switzerland the following emission factors per inhabitant are derived.

Table 4-3 Emission factors for 2D1 Non-energy products from fuels and solvents.

Emission factors 2D Non-energy products from fuels and solvents	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Inhabitants Switzerland (-)	6'796'000	6'880'000	6'943'000	6'989'000	7'037'000	7'081'000	7'105'000	7'113'000	7'132'000	7'167'000
Emissions 2D1 Switzerland (kt)	47	44	42	40	37	36	36	38	35	37
2D1 CO ₂ from Lubricant use - CO ₂ (kg/inhabitant)	6.92	6.40	6.03	5.72	5.28	5.11	5.12	5.41	4.92	5.09

Emission factors 2D Non-energy products from fuels and solvents	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Inhabitants Switzerland (-)	7'209'000	7'285'000	7'343'000	7'405'000	7'454'000	7'501'000	7'558'000	7'619'000	7'711'000	7'799'000
Emissions 2D1 Switzerland (kt)	37	33	32	42	44	43	40	42	39	31
2D1 CO ₂ from Lubricant use - CO ₂ (kg/inhabitant)	5.14	4.55	4.39	5.70	5.84	5.69	5.28	5.48	5.01	3.91

Emission factors 2D Non-energy products from fuels and solvents	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Inhabitants Switzerland (-)	7'870'000	7'954'700	8'039'100	8'139'600	8'237'700	8'327'100	8'419'600
Emissions 2D1 Switzerland (kt)	33	32	30	32	32	30	30
2D1 CO ₂ from Lubricant use - CO ₂ (kg/inhabitant)	4.14	3.97	3.74	3.87	3.84	3.66	3.59

4.5.2.3 Activity data

Lubricant use (2D1)

The amount of lubricants used in Liechtenstein is based on import, export and production data from Switzerland (FOEN 2017b). The amount used in Liechtenstein is assumed to be proportional to the number of inhabitants in Switzerland and Liechtenstein respectively.

Table 4-4 Number of inhabitants of Liechtenstein as proxy for activity data calculations of emissions under source category 2D1.

Number of inhabitants for AD calculation	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	Number of inhabitants									
Liechtenstein	29'032	29'386	29'868	30'310	30'629	30'923	31'143	31'320	32'015	32'426

Number of inhabitants for AD calculations	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	Number of inhabitants									
Liechtenstein	32'863	33'525	33'863	34'294	34'600	34'905	35'168	35'356	35'589	35'894

Number of inhabitants for AD calculations	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	Number of inhabitants						
Liechtenstein	36'149	36'475	36'838	37'129	37'366	37'623	37'815

4.5.3 Uncertainties and time-series consistency

For the current submission, a simplified uncertainty analysis has been carried out as described in chp. 1.6.1. Uncertainties were accounted individually only for the key categories, whereas the rest of the sources was aggregated by gas and treated as four "rest" categories (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, F-gases) with mean uncertainties according to Table 1-7.

Since 2D1 is not a key category, its uncertainties are accounted in the “rest” categories with mean uncertainty, which is 10% combined uncertainty for CO₂ emissions.

The time series are consistent.

4.5.4 Category-specific QA/QC and verification

The category-specific QA/QC activities have been carried out as mentioned in section 1.1.3.

4.5.5 Category-specific recalculations

- 2D1: Emissions from lubricant use are reported for the first time. This leads to a recalculation of the entire time series of CO₂ emissions. In 1990 the recalculation leads to an increase in CO₂ of 0.20 kt CO₂ and in 2015 of 0.14 kt CO₂.

4.5.6 Category-specific planned improvements

No category-specific improvements are planned.

4.6 Source category 2E – Electronic industry

4.6.1 Source category description: Electronic industry (2E)

Greenhouse gas emissions from source category 2E are not occurring in Liechtenstein. This also holds for NF₃, which would have to be reported under the revised UNFCCC Guidelines (UNFCCC 2014).

4.7 Source category 2F – Product uses as ODS substitutes

4.7.1 Source category description: Product uses as ODS substitutes (2F)

Key category information 2F1

Source category 2F1 aggregated F-gases from Refrigeration and Air conditioning is a key category regarding level and trend.

Source category 2F comprises HFC and PFC emissions from consumption of the products listed below. Other applications are not occurring in Liechtenstein.

Table 4-5 Specification of source category 2F Product uses as substitutes for ODS.

2F	Source	Specification
2F1	Refrigeration and air conditioning	Emissions from Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment (inclusive heat pumps and tumble dryers)
2F2	Foam blowing agents	Emissions from foam blowing, incl. Polyurethan spray
2F3	Fire protection	Not occurring in Liechtenstein.
2F4	Aerosols	Emissions from use as aerosols, incl. Metered dose inhalers
2F5	Solvents	Not occurring in Liechtenstein.
2F6	Other applications	Not occurring in Liechtenstein.

4.7.2 Methodological issues: Product uses as ODS substitutes (2F)

4.7.2.1 Methodology

Data on HFC and PFC emissions are not available for Liechtenstein. Therefore, these emissions are derived from data from Switzerland's national inventory database EMIS (FOEN 2017a) as a best estimate.

In order to derive Liechtenstein's emissions under source category 2F, the most relevant source categories were determined using a relative threshold in a first step. Every single emission source given in Switzerland's national inventory database EMIS was analysed with respect to a threshold, which is defined as follows:

Every single emission source, separated by gas, is evaluated with respect to its contribution to the corresponding superior source category (on the level of 2F1, 2F2, 2F4). Only emission sources and gases that contribute more than 10% are taken into account for Liechtenstein's GHG inventory under source category 2F.

In a second step, emissions from the sources identified as relevant are transformed into Liechtenstein specific emissions by applying the rule of proportion based on the emissions reported by Switzerland and specific indicators such as the number of inhabitants or the number of employees. The Swiss emissions are then divided by the Swiss indicators in order to get Swiss specific emissions per inhabitant or per employee etc. and are then multiplied by the corresponding indicator of Liechtenstein. This underlying assumption allows an estimate of emissions under source category 2F. As it can be assumed that the consumption patterns for industry, service sector and household sector of Liechtenstein are very similar to Switzerland, this approach will result in reliable figures for Liechtenstein. Further details on the methodological approach used for the calculation of emissions from source category 2F are documented in Annex A3.3.

Refrigeration and air conditioning (2F1)

In the Swiss Inventory PFC emissions, under 2F1, result from Commercial Refrigeration and Transport Refrigeration. More details of the underlying data models are documented in the Switzerland's National Inventory Report 2017 (FOEN 2017).

Manufacturing of refrigeration and air conditioning equipment is not occurring in Liechtenstein. Disposal of retired equipment falling under the categories of Domestic Refrigeration, Mobile Air Conditioning and Transport Refrigeration is collected mostly through a single recycling company in Liechtenstein (Elkuch Recycling AG). The recycling company collects and exports the equipment to Switzerland or Austria without recovering of F-gases in the refrigeration or Air Conditioning units. Nevertheless, Liechtenstein's emissions are estimated on basis of the rule of proportion applied onto the sum of emissions for Switzerland including manufacturing, product life emissions and disposal losses. For more precision, the rule of proportion should be restricted to product life emissions and the Swiss manufacturing emissions and disposal losses should be excluded from the calculation. Since the manufacturing emissions in Switzerland are of low relative importance, this bias is neglected. The inclusion of emissions from manufacturing and disposal is a conservative estimate for Liechtenstein. As the statistical basis for a more detailed analysis is not available, the effect is also neglected and the conservative estimation is accepted.

The following methodological explanation is taken from Switzerland's National Inventory Report 2017 (FOEN 2017). It is considered as valid for Liechtenstein as well, since Liechtenstein's data are based on Switzerland's national inventory database EMIS (FOEN 2017a):

The inventory under source category 2F1 includes different applications and equipment types. For each individual emission, models are used for calculating actual emissions as per the 2006 IPCC Guideline's Tier 2a approach (emission factor approach). In order to obtain the most reliable data for the calculations, two different approaches are applied to get the stock data needed for the model calculations. For the following applications, a 'bottom up' approach is applied relying on statistics, product informations and expert estimations:

- *Domestic refrigeration*
- *Mobile air conditioning for different vehicle types*
- *Transport refrigeration for different vehicles types*
- *Stationary air conditioning (direct and indirect systems)*
- *Heat pumps*
- *Tumble dryers*

On the other hand, a 'top down' approach is applied for the calculation of the stock in commercial and industrial equipment, starting with the total imported amount of refrigerant. To determine the portion used for commercial and industrial refrigeration, the refrigerant consumption of other applications is subtracted from the import amount. The evaluation of commercial and industrial refrigeration is carried out together, and the portion of industrial refrigeration is included under commercial refrigeration in the reporting tables.

The combination of 'bottom up' with 'top down' calculations leads to more comprehensive results than using just one approach. Noteworthy, in the hypothetical but possible case of incomplete 'bottom up' evaluations, remaining imported refrigerant would be attributed to the production and maintenance of industrial and commercial refrigeration equipment. This might be a reason why the resulting refrigerant stock of commercial and industrial refrigeration, which serves as the residual, tends to be higher than in neighbouring countries.

The import data as reported to FOEN are adjusted for imported substances to be used in Liechtenstein. This is to eliminate double counting with the inventory data of Liechtenstein. The split factor is based on the proportion of employees in the industrial and service sector (share of import for Liechtenstein <1%). The adjustment does not affect the bottom up calculations and leads to an adjustment of commercial and industrial refrigeration mainly.

The import data as reported to FOEN are adjusted for imported substances that are used in Liechtenstein in order to eliminate double counting with the inventory data of Liechtenstein. Under source category 2F1, import data which are related to commercial and industrial refrigeration equipment are split between Switzerland and Liechtenstein from the year 2008 onwards. The split factor is based on the proportion of employees in the industrial and service sector (share of import for Liechtenstein <1%). For other equipment types no risk of double counting with the inventory of Liechtenstein was identified and therefore no adjustment is required.

Table 4-6 Indicators used in calculating Liechtenstein's emissions for source category 2F1 on basis of Switzerland's emissions by applying rule of proportion.

Application	Refrigerant	Base value	Indicator for calculation by rule of proportion
Domestic Refrigeration	HFC-134a	Total emissions reported for Switzerland	Number of households
Commercial Refrigeration	HFC-125 HFC-134a HFC-143a C ₃ F ₈	Total emissions reported for Switzerland	Number of persons employed in industrial and service sector
Transport Refrigeration	HFC-125 HFC-134a HFC-143a	Total emissions reported for Switzerland	Number of inhabitants
Industrial Refrigeration	Included in commercial refrigeration		
Stationary Air Conditioning	HFC-32 HFC-125 HFC-134a HFC-143a	Total emissions reported for Switzerland	Number of persons employed in industrial and service sector
Mobile Air Conditioning	HFC-134a	Total emissions reported for Switzerland (cars, trucks, railway)	Number of registered cars

Foam blowing agents (2F2)

As manufacturing of foams is not occurring in Liechtenstein, only emissions during life of product and disposal are considered. Emissions under source category 2F2 are related to hard foams only. For soft foams, manufacturing using HFC is not occurring in Switzerland or Liechtenstein. As soft foam emissions are only occurring during production, emissions from soft foams are NO.

More details of the underlying data models are documented in Switzerland's National Inventory Report 2017 (FOEN 2017), given below.

In Switzerland, no production of open cell foam based on HFCs is reported by the industry. Therefore, only closed cell PU and XPS foams, PU spray applications and further closed cell applications as sandwich elements are relevant under source category 2F2.

The emission model (Tier 2a) for foam blowing has been developed 'top down' based on import statistics for products, industry information and expert assumptions for market volumes and emission factors. Emissions from further not specified have been calculated (Tier 1a) as residual balance between FOEN import statistics and consumption in PU spray, PU and XPS foams.

Aerosols (2F4)

To restrict the complexity of the estimation model for Liechtenstein, gases with very low emissions in Switzerland are neglected, as described above. The relevance of the absolute emission amounts reported under 2F4 is very low (less than 0.1 kt CO₂eq) and therefore, inaccuracies in the estimation model are considered negligible.

More details of the underlying data models are documented in Switzerland's National Inventory Report 2017 (FOEN 2017), given below.

The Tier 2a emission model for Aerosol / MDI is based on a 'top-down' approach using import statistics for HFCs.

4.7.2.2 Emission factors

Refrigeration and air conditioning (2F1)

Liechtenstein's emissions are estimated based on specific emission factors described above (e.g. emissions per inhabitant, emissions per employee, emissions per car, etc.) and the corresponding indicators. Underlying emission factors are taken from Switzerland's national inventory database EMIS (FOEN 2017a). The following explanations are taken from Switzerland's National Inventory Report 2017 (FOEN 2017):

Emission factors for manufacturing, product life and disposal as well as average product lifetime are established on the basis of expert judgement and literature. Direct monitoring of the product life emission factors is only done at the company level for internal use and has been used partly for the verification of quality (confidential data from retailers and

other type of industry). The product life factors and further parameters (i.e. re-filling frequency, handling losses and reuse of refrigerant) are used to allocate imported F-gases to new products and maintenance activities.

Table 4-7 displays the detailed model parameters used for the present submission. Changes of model parameters within the period 1990 to 2015 are indicated with values in brackets. The parameters in brackets are applied for the inventory 2015. For product life emission factors of some equipment types, a dynamic model which implies that emission decrease linearly between 1995 and 2015 due to improved production technologies and the continuous sensitisation of service technicians is applied. The start/end values are based on expert statements (UBA 2005, UBA 2007, Schwarz 2001, Schwarz and Wartmann 2005). The charge at end of life for different applications has been analysed considering the technical minimal charge of equipment and the expected frequency of maintenance (UBA/Ökorecherche 2012). Disposal losses are calculated based on expert assumptions on the portion of broken equipment (100% loss) and on assumptions on disposal losses for professional recovery at site or waste treatment by specialized companies.

Table 4-7 Typical values of lifetime, charge and emission factors used in the model calculations for 1990 to 2015 for refrigeration and air conditioning equipment. Changes of model parameters within this time period are indicated with the starting year of the application in brackets (for example a charge of 4.7–7.5 kg was applied for heat pumps until 2000 and a lower charge of 2.8–4.5 kg from 2000 onwards. A linear interpolation is applied for the product life emission factor of commercial and industrial refrigeration, stationary air conditioning and for the emission factor of mobile air conditioning between the starting year and 2015 (FOEN 2017).

Equipment type	Product life time	Initial charge of new product	Manufacturing emission factor	Product life emission factor	Charge at end of life *)	Export of retiring equipment **)	Disposal loss emission factor ***)
	[a]	[kg]	[% of initial charge]	[% per annum]	[% of initial charge of new product]	[% of retiring equipment]	[% of remaining charge]
Domestic refrigeration	16	0.1	NO	0.5	92	0-5 (2015:3)	19 ****)
Commercial and industrial refrigeration	10	NR	0.5	Sinking from 12 in 1990 to 7 in 2015	78-90	NE	19
Transport refrigeration: trucks/vans	10	1.8-7.8	1.5	15	86	90	28
Transport refrigeration: wagons	16	NR	NO	10	100	NE	28
Stationary air conditioning: direct cooling systems	15	NR	3 (2005: 1)	Sinking from 10 in 1995 to 4 in 2010	74-89	NE	28
Stationary air conditioning: indirect cooling systems	15	NR	1	Sinking from 6 in 1995 to 4 in 2010	85-89	NE	19
Stationary air conditioning: heat pumps	15	4.7-7.5 (2000: 2.8-4.5)	3 (2005: 1)	2	86	NE	19
Stationary air conditioning: tumble dryers	15	0.4	0.5	2	74	NE	19
Mobile air conditioning: cars	15	Sinking from 0.84 1990 to 0.55 in 2014	NO	8.5	58	31-72 (2015: 44)	50
Mobile air conditioning: truck/van cabins	12	1.1	NO	10 (2010: 8.5)	69-73	90 trucks (50 vans)	50
Mobile air conditioning: buses	12	7.5	NO	20 (2001: 15)	100	50	50
Mobile air conditioning: trains	16	20	NO	5.5	100	NE	20

*) Calculated value taking into account annual loss and portion refilled over the whole product life where applicable.

***) Allocation of disposal losses to export country

****) Calculated value taking into account share of total refrigerant loss and emission factor of professional disposal. Disposal losses of HFC and PFC occur from 2000 onwards (introduction of HFCs and PFCs starting 1991 and 10 to 16 years lifetime of equipment). The value of 50% for mobile air conditioning is based on UBA 2005 and expert assumptions on share of total refrigerant loss, e.g. due to road accident.

*****) Takes into account HFC-134a content in foams, based on information from the recycling organisation SENS.

NR = Not relevant as only aggregate data is used

NO = Not occurring (only import of charged units)

NE = Not estimated

Foam blowing agents (2F2)

Liechtenstein's emission factors are the derived indicators described above (e.g. emissions per inhabitant, emissions per employee, emissions per car, etc.). The underlying emission factors are provided by Switzerland's national inventory database EMIS (FOEN 2017a). The following explanations are taken from Switzerland's National Inventory Report 2017 (FOEN 2017):

For emission factors and lifetime of XPS and PU foam, expert estimates and default values according to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines (IPCC 2006, Volume 3, p. 7.37) are used. For PU spray, expert estimates and specific default values according to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines (IPCC 2006, Volume 3, p. 7.37) are used. Unknown applications are evaluated following the Gamlen model recommended in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines (IPCC 2006). First-year losses are allocated to the country of production.

Table 4-8 Typical values on lifetime, charge and emission factors used in model calculations for foam blowing (from FOEN 2017).

Product	Product lifetime	Charge of new product	Manufacturing emission factor	Product life emission factor	Charge at end of life
Foam type	years	% of product weight	% of initial charge	% per annum	% charge of new product
PU foam	50	4.5	NR	NR	Calculated charge minus emissions over lifetime (so far not relevant, products still in use)
XPS foam HFC-134a	50	6.5	NR	NR / 0.7**	
XPS foam HFC-152a				100 / 0**	
PU spray all HFC	50	13.6 / 0 *	<1%	95 / 2.5 **	
Unknown use:					
HFC 134a, HFC 227ea, HFC 365 mfc	20	NR	10	10 / 4.5 **	
HFC 152a			100	100 / 0 **	

* The first value represents the charge of HFC 1995 (start of HFC use as substitutes for ozone depleting substances). The HFC amount was reduced continuously between 1995 and 2008. Since 2009 the production of PU spray is HFC free in Switzerland.

** Data for 1st year / following years (HFC-152a all emissions allocated to production)

NR Not relevant (PU foam: no substances according to this protocol have been used; XPS foam: emissions occur outside Switzerland; unknown use: calculations are based on the remaining propellant import amount).

Aerosols (2F4)

Liechtenstein's emissions are estimated based on specific emission factors described above (e.g. emissions per inhabitant, emissions per employee, emissions per car, etc.) and the corresponding indicators. Underlying emission factors are taken from Switzerland's national inventory database EMIS (FOEN 2017a). The following explanations are taken from Switzerland's National Inventory Report 2017 (FOEN 2017):

A manufacturing emission factor of 1% is applied. The model then assumes prompt emissions, i.e. 50% of the remaining substance is emitted in the first year and the rest in the second year, in line with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.

4.7.2.3 Activity data

Refrigeration and air conditioning (2F1)

Activity data for Liechtenstein is calculated based on activity data for Switzerland with the methodology as described above. The following figures have been used for the indicators:

Table 4-9 Figures used as indicators for calculation of activity data by applying rule of proportion.

	1990		2016	
Number of households				
Liechtenstein	10'556	Source: National census 1990 (OEA 2010)	16'733	Source: National census 2010 with trend extrapolation (OEA 2010)
Switzerland	2'841'850	Source: National census 1990 (SFSO 2005)	3'642'475	Source: National census 2014 with trend extrapolation (SFSO 2017a)
Conversion Factor CH→LIE	0.371%		0.459%	
Number of employees in industrial and service sector				
Liechtenstein	19'554	Source: Statistical Yearbook Liechtenstein (OS 2017c)	37'208	Source: OS 2017b
Switzerland	3'658'406	Source: National census of enterprises (SFSO 2017b)	4'805'513	Source: National census of enterprises (SFSO 2017b)
Conversion Factor CH→LIE	0.534%		0.774%	
Number of registered passenger cars				
Liechtenstein	16'891	Source: Statistical Yearbook Liechtenstein (OS 2017c)	29'241	Source: Statistical Yearbook Liechtenstein (OS 2017c)
Switzerland	2'985'397	Source: National motorcar statistics for Switzerland (SFSO 2017c)	4'524'029	Source: National motorcar statistics for Switzerland (SFSO 2017c)
Conversion factor CH→LIE	0.566%		0.646%	

There is slight fluctuation in the emission data from 2004 to 2010 in the Refrigeration and Air Conditioning sub category. Fluctuations are affiliated with year to year changes in several of the underlying sub categories of Refrigeration and Air Conditioning. They can be explained by changing consumer behaviour (linked to economic preconditions for demand) for the sub category Mobile Air Conditioning. A more detailed explication would require an in-depth analysis to flesh out the respective categories and causes of change.

Foam blowing agents (2F2)

Activity data for Liechtenstein is calculated based on activity data for Switzerland with the methodology described above. The following figures have been used for the indicators:

Table 4-10 Figures used as indicator for calculation of activity data by applying rule of proportion (see also Table 4-4).

Number of inhabitants in 2016		
Liechtenstein	37'815	Source: OS 2017d
Switzerland	8'419'600	Source: SFSO 2017d
Conversion Factor CH→LIE	0.449%	

Emissions from the foam blowing subcategory have been declining from 2009 to 2010. There are mainly two reasons for this: firstly, the only Swiss producer of PU-Sprays ceased the use of HFC in 2009 completely. This caused a significant decline in respective emissions. Secondly, a small but continuous declining trend of HFC content in imported goods from Germany can be observed.

Aerosols (2F4)

Activity data for Liechtenstein is calculated based on activity data for Switzerland with the methodology as described above. The figures as shown in Table 4-10 have been used as a proxy.

4.7.3 Uncertainties and time-series consistency

There is only one key category as determined by the CRF Reporter from this sector: 2F1/aggregate F-gases. The combined uncertainty is based on a Monte Carlo simulation of the Swiss GHG inventory 2016 for HFC and amounts to 20%. Since 99% of the F-gases emissions are caused by HFC, this value seems to be justified. For the emissions of F-gases of non-key categories, an uncertainty of 20% is assumed (Table 1-7).

The methods for calculating the emissions are consistent for the entire time series.

4.7.4 Category-specific QA/QC and verification

The category-specific QA/QC activities have been carried out as mentioned in section 1.1.3 including also the triple check of the CRF table Summary2 (detailed comparison of latest with previous data for the base year, for 2015 and for the changing rates 2015/2016).

Under 2F3, emissions from Fire protection are reported as not occurring since no emissions are occurring in this sector within Switzerland. The application of HFC, PFC and SF6 in fire extinguishers is prohibited by law in Switzerland. For the 2010 GHG inventory of

Liechtenstein (OEP 2012b) validity of this assumption was examined with industry representatives also for Liechtenstein. They confirmed that there is neither production nor disposal or known stocking of fire extinguishers using HFC, PFC or SF₆. Therefore, it can be assumed that the notation key NO is correct for Liechtenstein.

4.7.5 Category-specific recalculations

- F1: Updated numbers of households are available for 2010 and 2015. These data are used to interpolate the time series between 2010 and 2015 and between 2000 and 2010. This leads to a recalculation between 2001 and 2015.

Switzerland's GHG inventory 2018 was not yet available for Liechtenstein's submission 2018. For Switzerland, the following recalculations have been carried out in submission 2017, which also influence Liechtenstein's emission time series reported in Submission 2018. These recalculations lead to an increase in HFC emissions by 0.02 kt CO₂eq in 2015:

- 2F1: Product life emission factor of commercial and industrial refrigeration is now assumed to decrease slower, i.e. linearly from 12% in 1995 to 7% in 2015.
- 2F1: The correction factor for refrigerant import to avoid double countings with Liechtenstein has been applied for the full period (so far only considered for the time period 2007 to 2014).

4.7.6 Category-specific planned improvements

No category-specific improvements are planned.

4.8 Source category 2G - Other product manufacture and use

4.8.1 Source category description: Other product manufacture and use (2G)

Key category information 2G

Source category 2G "Other product manufacture and use" is not a key category.

According to the IPCC guidelines (IPCC 2006) N₂O for anaesthetic use is supplied in steel cylinders and used during anaesthesia for two reasons: a) as an anaesthetic and analgesic and as b) a carrier gas for volatile fluorinated hydrocarbon anaesthetics such as isoflurane, sevoflurane and desflurane. The anaesthetic effect of N₂O is additive to that of the fluorinated hydrocarbon agents. N₂O is also used as a propellant in aerosol products primarily in food industry. Typical usage is to make whipped cream, where cartridges filled with N₂O are used to blow the cream into foam (IPCC 2006).

Liechtenstein emission sources of 2G Other product manufacture and use are given in Table 4-11.

Table 4-11 Specification of source category 2G Other product manufacture and use.

2G	Source	Specification
2G1	Electrical equipment	SF ₆ emissions used in electrical equipment and released due to disposal.
2G2	SF ₆ and PFCs from other product use	Not occurring in Liechtenstein.
2G3	N ₂ O from product uses	N ₂ O emissions from anaesthesia use in hospitals as well as N ₂ O emissions from the use of aerosol cans.
2G4	Other	Not occurring in Liechtenstein.

Source category 2G comprises emissions from SF₆ in electrical equipment as well as N₂O emissions from product applications hospitals (anaesthesia) and households (aerosol cans). Other emissions due not occur in Liechtenstein or are not significant.

4.8.2 Methodological issues: Other product manufacture and use (2G)

4.8.2.1 Methodology

Electrical equipment

The only SF₆ emissions in Liechtenstein arise from the transformers operated by the utility Liechtensteinische Kraftwerke (LKW). The LKW reports on activity data and emissions with a Tier 3 method. A complete mass balance analysis is conducted by LKW on installation level, which was reconfirmed by LKW in 2011. No production of equipment with SF₆ is occurring.

N₂O from product use

Data availability in Liechtenstein is very limited. In order to estimate emissions for Liechtenstein, the specific emissions per inhabitant in Switzerland are used as a proxy: emissions from the source category 2G in Liechtenstein are the product of the specific emissions per inhabitant in Switzerland and the number of inhabitants in Liechtenstein. This basis allows an estimate of emissions. The rationale behind this approach is that the general characteristics for determining emissions are generally very similar in Liechtenstein and Switzerland (e.g. use of similar products). Further details on the methodological approach used for the calculation of emissions of N₂O from product use are documented in Annex A3.3.

4.8.2.2 Emission factors

Electrical equipment

Emission factors for this source category are based on industry information and fluctuate over time due to differences in the gas imports per year, installations of F-gas equipment and differences in refill amounts of SF₆ gases. For further information, see Table 4-12.

N₂O from product use

Emission factors for N₂O, which correspond to the specific emissions per inhabitant, are taken from Switzerland's national inventory database EMIS (FOEN 2017a). The calculation is done for emission factors under 2G3a Medical applications and 2G3b Other propellant for pressure and aerosol products separately. Table 4-12 illustrates the implied emission factor on aggregated level for the entire source category 2G3. The rationale behind the methodology for source category 2G is that the general characteristics of Liechtenstein and Switzerland determining emissions are similar. As regulatory frameworks, technical standards and legal principles (threshold values, etc.) in the construction sector of Liechtenstein correspond to Swiss standards, it is justified to adopt Switzerland's country-specific methodology and/or emission factors. Therefore, specific emissions per inhabitant in Switzerland (FOEN 2017a) are used as a proxy for Liechtenstein.

Table 4-12 Emission factors of Liechtenstein's SF₆ emissions under source category 2G1 and N₂O emissions under 2G3 for the time series 1990-2016.

Emission factors 2G Other product manufacture and use	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
2G1 Electrical equipment - SF ₆ product life factor (% per annum)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.074
2G3 N ₂ O from product uses - N ₂ O (g/inhabitant)	52.3	49.7	47.1	44.5	42.0	39.4	36.8	34.2	31.6	29.1

Emission factors 2G Other product manufacture and use	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
2G1 Electrical equipment - SF ₆ product life factor (% per annum)	0.360	0.399	0.420	0.428	0.423	0.403	0.087	0.170	0.508	0.196
2G3 N ₂ O from product uses - N ₂ O (g/inhabitant)	26.5	23.9	22.9	23.0	22.3	22.5	20.8	20.0	19.3	18.5

Emission factors 2G Other product manufacture and use	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
2G1 Electrical equipment - SF ₆ product life factor (% per annum)	0.0329	0.0185	0.0005	0.2006	0.1300	0.0413	0.0158
2G3 N ₂ O from product uses - N ₂ O (g/inhabitant)	18.8	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9

4.8.2.3 Activity data

Table 4-4 illustrates the numbers of inhabitants of Liechtenstein and Switzerland for the entire time series 1990-2016. The number of inhabitants is used in order to derive Liechtenstein's activity data under source category 2G3 (see below for further information).

Table 4-13 Activity data of source category 2G Other product manufacture and use. (Number of inh. see also Table 4-4.)

Activity data 2G Other product manufacture and use	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
2G1 Electrical equipment - SF ₆ amount in operating systems (average annual stocks) in kt	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.0001	0.0002	0.0002	0.0003
2G3 N ₂ O from product uses - number of inhabitants	29'032	29'386	29'868	30'310	30'629	30'923	31'143	31'320	32'015	32'426
Emission factors 2G Other product manufacture and use	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
2G1 Electrical equipment - SF ₆ amount in operating systems (average annual stocks) in kt	0.0011	0.0018	0.0025	0.0025	0.0027	0.0028	0.0028	0.0029	0.0030	0.0030
2G3 N ₂ O from product uses - number of inhabitants	32'863	33'525	33'863	34'294	34'600	34'905	35'168	35'356	35'589	35'894
Emission factors 2G Other product manufacture and use	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016			
2G1 Electrical equipment - SF ₆ amount in operating systems (average annual stocks) in kt	0.0031	0.0032	0.0037	0.0038	0.0039	0.0040	0.0040			
2G3 N ₂ O from product uses - number of inhabitants	36'149	36'475	36'838	37'129	37'366	37'623	37'815			

Electrical equipment

Activity data is based on industry information. Before 1995/1996 a different technology was applied, which did not use SF₆ (see Table 4-13). SF₆ emissions show an increasing trend. Since only one company is involved (LKW), individual changes in emissions become evident. Variability could also be a result of changing reporting periods and/or changes (reductions) in actual maintenance and repair interventions.

N₂O from product use & Other

The activity data is the number of inhabitants in Liechtenstein and is provided in Table 4-4. The number of inhabitants in Liechtenstein is based on OS 2017d. Data on the Swiss inhabitants (1990 and 2016 see Table 4-9) are published in SFSO 2017d.

4.8.3 Uncertainties and time-series consistency

For the current submission, a simplified uncertainty analysis has been carried out as described in chp. 1.6.1. Uncertainties were accounted individually only for the key categories, whereas the rest of the sources was aggregated by gas and treated as four "rest" categories (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, F-gases) with mean uncertainties according to Table 1-7. Since 2G is not a key category, its uncertainties are accounted in the "rest" categories with mean uncertainty, which is 20% combined uncertainty for SF₆ emissions.

The time series are consistent.

4.8.4 Category-specific QA/QC and verification

The category-specific QA/QC activities have been carried out as mentioned in section 1.1.3 including also the triple check of the CRF table Summary2 (detailed comparison of latest with previous data for the base year, for 2015 and for the changing rates 2015/2016).

For the inventory 2010 (OEP 2012b), the sum of SF₆ emissions reported by Liechtenstein for 1996-2010 for the former source category 2F8 Electrical Equipment as potential and actual emissions have been checked with the Liechtensteinische Kraftwerke (LKW 2010)

and were confirmed to be plausible in view of the installation based data from the electrical equipment operated by the Liechtensteinische Kraftwerke.

4.8.5 Category-specific recalculations

No category-specific recalculations were carried out.

4.8.6 Category-specific planned improvements

No category-specific improvements are planned.

4.9 Source category 2H - Other

4.9.1 Source category description: Other (2H)

Emissions from source category 2H are not occurring in Liechtenstein.

5. Agriculture

5.1 Overview

This chapter provides information on the estimation of the greenhouse gas emissions from sector Agriculture. The following source categories are reported:

- Enteric fermentation (3A) – CH₄ emissions from domestic livestock
- Manure management (3B) – CH₄ and N₂O emissions
- Agricultural soils (3D) – N₂O, NO_x, CO, and NMVOC emissions
- Urea application (3H) – CO₂ emissions

Categories 3C Rice cultivation, 3E Prescribed burning of savannas, 3F Field burning of agricultural residues and 3G Liming do not occur in Liechtenstein and are therefore not reported. Please also note that CO₂ emissions from energy use in agriculture are reported in line with IPCC Guidelines under sector 1 Energy Other sectors (1A4c).

Liechtenstein's emissions within sector 3 Agriculture are calculated according to the Swiss agriculture model. The ERT considered this approach as appropriate in its Annual Review Report 2014 (FCCC/ARR 2014) in paragraph 60. Country-specific activity data such as livestock, agricultural area, harvest or milk yield are updated on a yearly basis. Specific parameters and variables in the model are revised at 5 yearly intervals with latest Swiss values and data. The effort for updating the model at an annual basis is not feasible for a small country such as Liechtenstein. The final model update will be in the last submission year of the commitment period (see planned improvements in Annex A8.3, Table A - 10).

Greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture amount to 24.05 kt CO₂ equivalents in 2016, which is a contribution of 12.8% to the total of Liechtenstein's greenhouse gas emissions (excluding LULUCF). Main agricultural sources of greenhouse gases in 2016 were enteric fermentation emitting 13.3 kt CO₂eq, followed by agricultural soils with 6.7 kt CO₂eq, manure management with 4.0 kt CO₂eq and urea application with 0.04 kt CO₂eq. A decrease of 5.7% can be observed between 1990 and 2016 regarding overall emissions from agriculture (see Table 5-1 and Figure 5-1). The decreasing trend from 1990 on was interrupted by an increasing period between 2001 and 2008. From 2009 on, emissions are fluctuating while showing a slightly decreasing trend. Compared to the previous reporting year, emissions have slightly decreased from 2015 to 2016 by around 0.2%.

Table 5-1 shows the emission trends for CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O within sector 3 Agriculture. Regarding CO₂ emissions, which originate from urea application only, a slight negative trend of 27.4% can be observed between the years 1990 and 2016, which is due to the development of urea application in the Swiss inventory (see FOEN 2017, chp. 5.1, p. 268). CH₄ emissions are 4.3% below 1990 level, and N₂O emissions also decreased between 1990 and 2016, by 8.3%. Both, CH₄ and N₂O emissions, are highly dependent on animal populations (see also Figure 5-5).

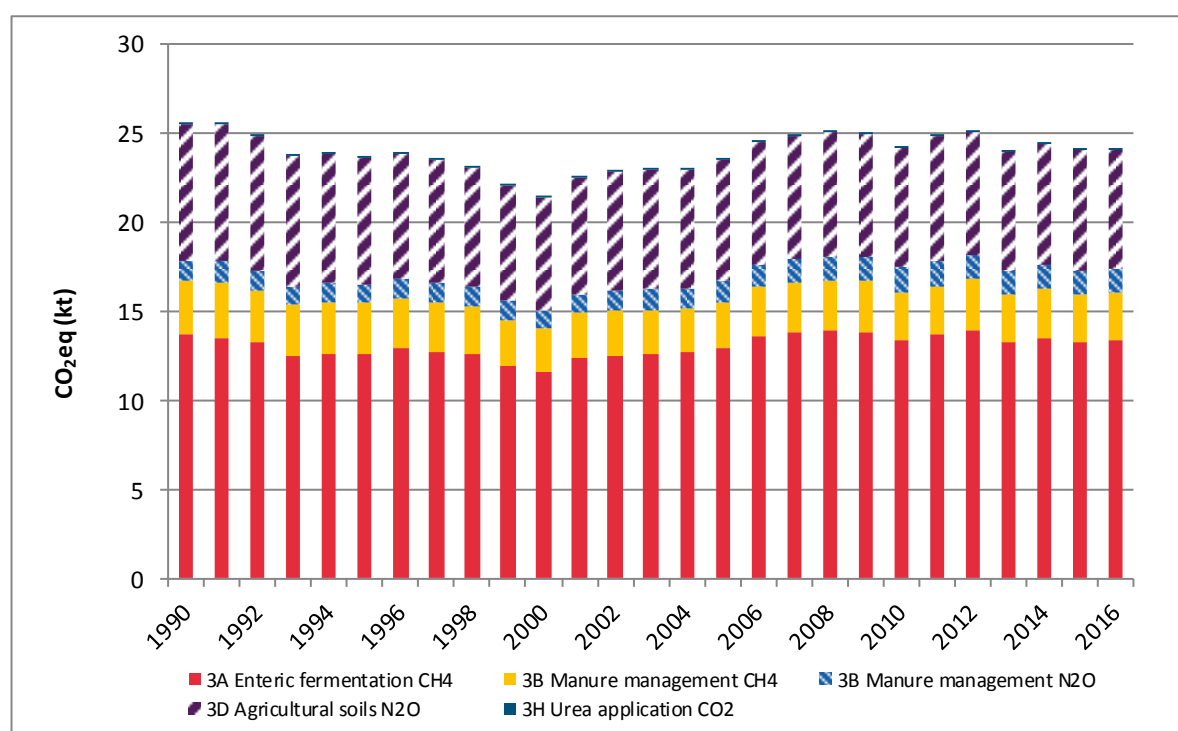


Figure 5-1 Liechtenstein's GHG emissions of the sector 3 Agriculture by sub-sectors. Note that there are no emissions in sub-sectors 3C, 3E, 3F, 3G, 3I.

Table 5-1 GHG emissions of sector 3 Agriculture by gas in CO₂ equivalent (kt) and the relative change (last column).

Gas	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	CO ₂ equivalent (kt)									
CO ₂	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04
CH ₄	16.72	16.63	16.16	15.35	15.48	15.46	15.74	15.44	15.23	14.51
N ₂ O	8.73	8.84	8.62	8.35	8.32	8.17	8.10	8.05	7.77	7.55
Sum	25.51	25.53	24.84	23.76	23.86	23.68	23.88	23.55	23.04	22.10

Gas	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	CO ₂ equivalent (kt)									
CO ₂	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.04
CH ₄	14.04	14.89	15.01	15.10	15.13	15.53	16.33	16.59	16.71	16.67
N ₂ O	7.40	7.59	7.81	7.86	7.81	7.99	8.19	8.28	8.36	8.28
Sum	21.48	22.53	22.87	23.01	22.99	23.56	24.57	24.91	25.12	25.00

Gas	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1990-2016
	CO ₂ equivalent (kt)							
CO ₂	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	-27.40%
CH ₄	16.10	16.44	16.79	15.96	16.26	15.92	16.00	-4.30%
N ₂ O	8.05	8.42	8.29	8.01	8.09	8.12	8.00	-8.34%
Sum	24.19	24.91	25.13	24.02	24.38	24.09	24.05	-5.74%

There are three key categories of the inventory belonging to the sector 3 Agriculture. Those categories are displayed in Figure 5-2, including absolute emission numbers for the base year 1990 and the reporting year 2016.

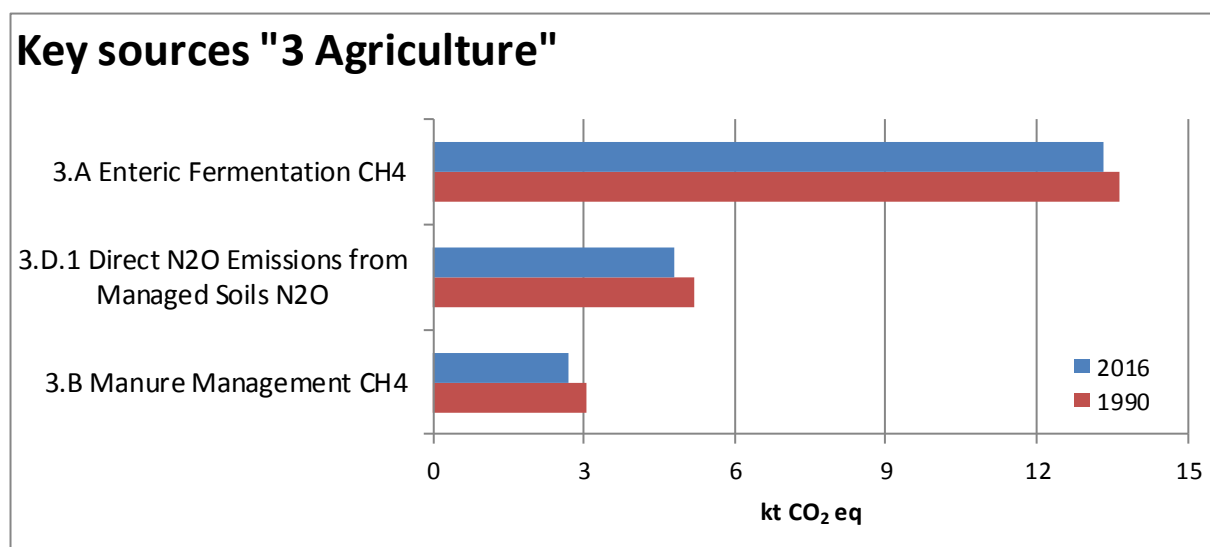


Figure 5-2 Key categories from agriculture (KCA excl. LULUCF). Emissions in CO₂ equivalents (kt) in 2016 and in the base year 1990.

5.2 Source category 3A – Enteric fermentation

5.2.1 Source category description: Enteric fermentation (3A)

Key category information 3A

CH₄ emissions from 3A Enteric fermentation are a key category by level and trend.

This emission source comprises the domestic livestock population cattle, sheep, swine, and other livestock such as goats, horses, mules and asses, and poultry (see also Table 5-2).

As illustrated in Figure 5-1, CH₄ emissions from source category 3A Enteric fermentation have decreased between 1990 and 2000 and then again increased from 2001 to 2012 to the level of 1990. From then on, emissions show again a slightly decreasing trend. The fluctuating emission developments are basically following the cattle population number, as emissions from cattle contribute to over 90% of the enteric fermentation emissions. A second relevant development in 3A Enteric fermentation is the increasing productivity of dairy cattle's (high-yield cattle), which results in higher (per animal) emission factors.

Table 5-2 Specification of source category 3A Enteric fermentation.

3A	Source	Specification
3A1	Cattle	Mature dairy cattle Other mature cattle Growing cattle (fattening calvev, pre-weaned calves, breeding cattle 1 st year, breeding cattle 2 nd year, breeding cattle 3 rd year, fattening cattle)
3A2	Sheep	Sheep
3A3	Swine	Swine
3A4a	Goats	Goats
3A4b	Horses	Horses < 3 years Horses > 3 years
3A4c	Mules and Asses	Mules and Asses
3A4d	Poultry	Poultry

5.2.2 Methodological issues: Enteric fermentation (3A)

According to the decision tree in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines (IPCC 2006) chapter 10, Figure 10.2, a Tier 2 approach was applied for CH₄ emissions from domestic livestock. As done for previous submission, Liechtenstein adopted the methodology of Switzerland (for further information see chp. 5.1) in order to calculate emissions originating from source category 3A Enteric fermentation.

Detailed Swiss specific data on nutrient requirements, feed intake and CH₄ conversion rates for specific animals and feed types were used. For mature dairy cattle, a detailed feeding model was applied, predicting gross energy intake based on animal performance and diet chemical composition. The methane conversion rate (Y_m) for mature dairy cattle was derived from a series of studies representing Swiss specific feeding conditions.

Activity data are adjusted to Liechtenstein's circumstances.

5.2.2.1 Emission factors

All emission factors applied for source category 3A Enteric fermentation are based on the country specific emission factors of Switzerland from the inventory submission 2016 (FOEN 2017, p. 272). The method is based on the IPCC 2006 Guidelines (IPCC 2006), equation 10.21:

$$EF = \frac{GE \cdot (Y_m \div 100) \cdot 365 \text{ days/year}}{55.65 \text{ MJ/kg CH}_4}$$

Where:

EF = annual CH₄ emission factor (kg/head/year)

GE = gross energy intake (MJ/head/day)

Y_m = methane conversion rate: fraction of gross energy in feed converted to methane (%)

55.65 MJ/kg = energy content of methane.

The parameters used for estimating the emission factors are described in the following sections. Find detailed data for the estimation of emission factors in Annex A3.2 (copy of Tables from NIR Switzerland).

Gross energy intake (GE) (compare FOEN 2017 page 272)

For calculating the gross energy intake (GE), the Swiss-specific methods based on available data on requirements of net energy, digestible energy and metabolisable energy were applied. The different energy levels used for energy conversion from energy required for maintenance and production to GE intake are illustrated in Figure 5-3. The respective conversion factors are given in Table 5-3.

For the **cattle categories**, detailed estimations for energy requirements are necessary. As the Swiss Farmers Union (SBV) does not provide these estimates on a detailed cattle sub-category level, specific requirements were calculated following the feeding recommendations for Switzerland provided in RAP (1999) and Morel et al. (2015). These RAP recommendations are also used by the Swiss farmers as the basis for their cattle feeding regimes and for filling in application forms for direct payments; they are therefore highly appropriate.

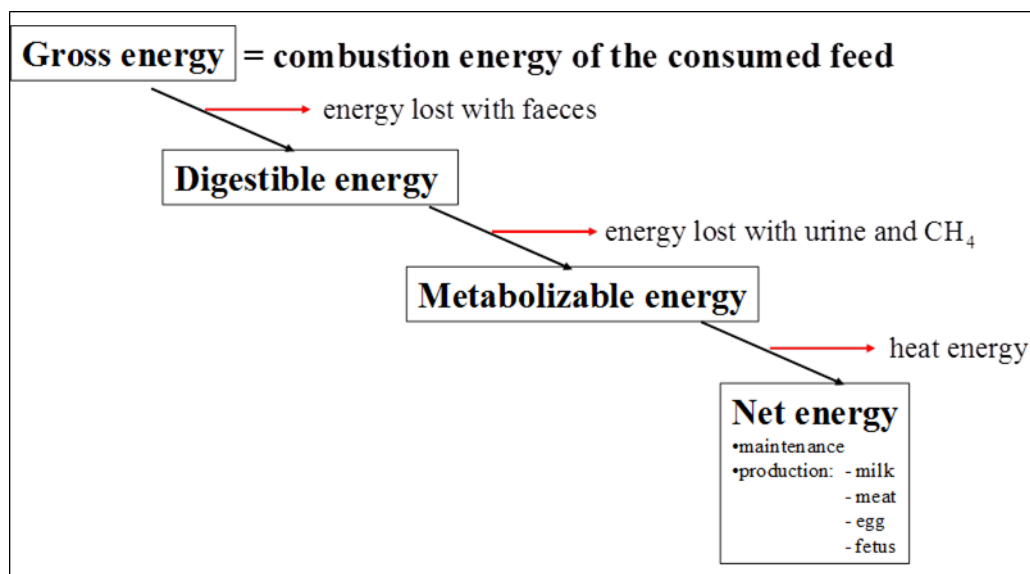


Figure 5-3 Levels of feed energy conversion (Soliva 2006a).

Table 5-3 Conversion factors used for the calculation of energy requirements of individual livestock categories (2016). GE: Gross energy; DE: Digestible energy; ME: Metabolisable energy; NEL: Net energy for lactation; NEV: Net energy for growth. Conversion factors used for calculation of energy requirements of individual livestock categories. Reference: Soliva 2006a. GE: Gross energy; DE: Digestible energy; ME: Metabolisable energy; NEL: Net energy for lactation; NEV: Net energy for growth.

Livestock Category		Conversion Factors	
Mature Dairy Cattle		NEL to GE	0.340
Other Mature Cattle		NEL to GE	0.275
Growing Cattle	<i>Fattening Calves</i>	<i>ME to GE</i>	<i>0.930</i>
	<i>Pre-Weaned Calves</i>	<i>NEL to GE</i>	<i>0.291</i>
	<i>Breeding Cattle 1st Year</i>	<i>NEL to GE</i>	<i>0.328</i>
	<i>Breeding Cattle 2nd Year</i>	<i>NEL to GE</i>	<i>0.313</i>
	<i>Breeding Cattle 3rd Year</i>	<i>NEV to GE</i>	<i>0.313</i>
	<i>Fattening Cattle</i>	<i>NEV to GE</i>	<i>0.384</i>
Sheep	<i>Fattening Sheep</i>	<i>NEV to GE</i>	<i>0.350</i>
	<i>Milksheep</i>	<i>NEL to GE</i>	<i>0.287</i>
Swine		DE to GE	0.682
Goats		NEL to GE	0.283
Horses		DE to GE	0.700
Mules and Asses		DE to GE	0.700
Poultry		ME to GE	0.700

Gross energy intake of **mature dairy cattle** is primarily dependent on animal performance, i.e. body weight and milk yield. Accordingly, the respective GE was assessed with a detailed model within the Swiss GHG inventory (Agroscope 2014c). Using the respective model outputs, simple linear regression equations were applied to estimate GE of mature dairy cattle for Liechtenstein. It was assumed that no differences exist concerning body weight and feeding strategies between Switzerland and Liechtenstein. Hence the resulting linear regression given below and in Figure 5-4 include only milk yield as driving parameter:

- milk production per year < 6'000 kg:
 $GE = 0.0252 \text{ MJyr/kg/day} * \text{Milk} + 135.83 \text{ MJ/head/day}$
- milk production per year > 6'000 kg:
 $GE = 0.0152 \text{ MJyr/kg/day} * \text{Milk} + 196.34 \text{ MJ/head/day}$

Where:

GE = gross energy intake (MJ/head/day)

Milk = amount of milk produced (kg/head/year)

To achieve yearly milk yields higher than 6'000 kg, cows have to be fed with an increasing share of feed concentrates that have a substantially higher net energy (NE) density than the basic feed ration. The model reproduces this behaviour. Due to the increasing ratio of

net energy to gross energy the increase of GE with increasing milk yields is slower above 6'000 kg*year⁻¹ (red line in Figure 5-4). In Liechtenstein, this transition occurred around 1997.

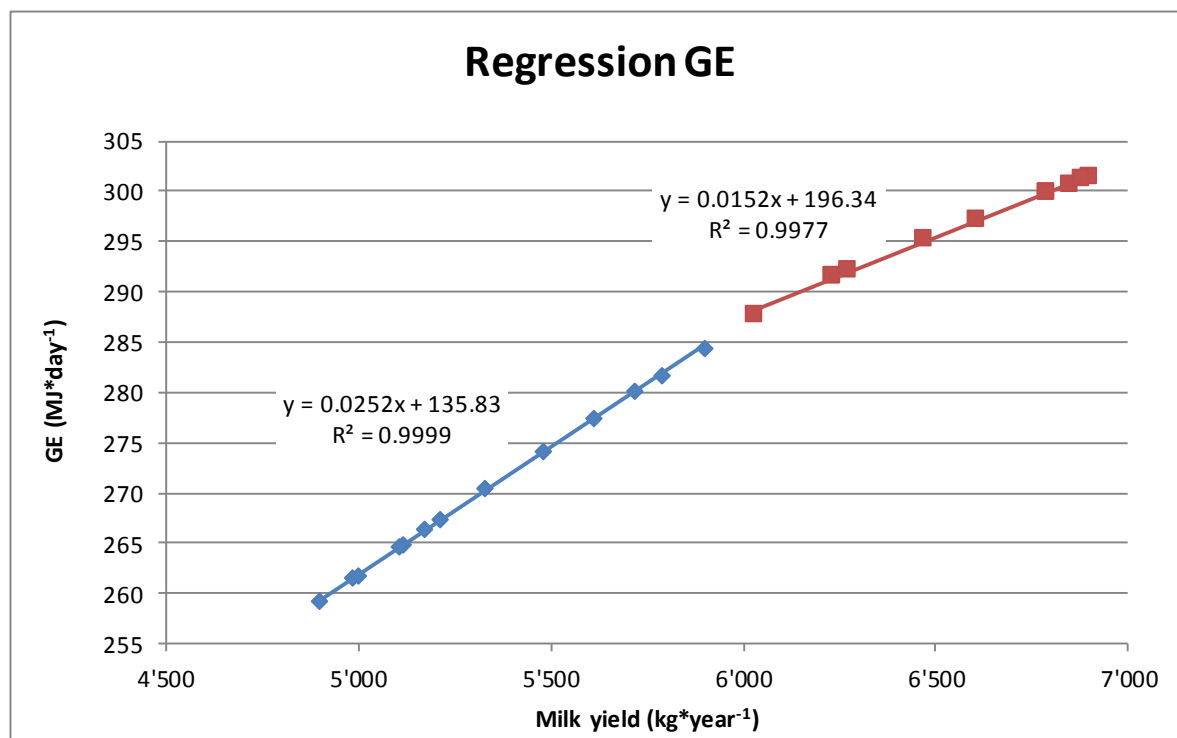


Figure 5-4 Linear regressions relating gross energy intake (GE) to milk yield for mature dairy cattle's (based on FOEN 2015).

Milk production (see Table 5-4) of mature dairy cattle increased from 5'792 kg per head and year in 1990 (18.99 kg per head for 305 days) to 6'933 kg per head and year in 2016 (22.73 kg per head for 305 days). Statistics of annual milk production are provided by Liechtenstein's Office for Food-control and Veterinary (Amt für Lebensmittelkontrolle und Veterinärwesen) in corporation with the Division of Agriculture for values from 2002 onwards (OFIVA/OE 2015) and from the Office of Agriculture (see OA 2002) for years before 2002. Milk production includes marketed milk, milk consumed by calves on farms and milk sold outside the commercial industry. It should be noted that daily milk yield refers to milk production during lactation (305 days) and not during the whole year (365 days). Accordingly, milk production and energy requirement for lactation was zero during the two remaining months when the cows are dry.

Table 5-4 Average daily milk production during lactation in Liechtenstein. The unit kg/head/day does not refer to a full year, but only to 305 days (energy requirement for lactation is assumed zero during two months when cows are dry).

Milk Production Cattle		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Population Size Mature Dairy Cattle	head	2'850	2'843	2'747	2'601	2'677	2'643	2'652	2'622	2'614	2'589
Lactation Period	day	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305
Milk Yield Mature Dairy Cattle	kg/head/day	18.99	19.05	19.26	19.41	18.94	19.19	19.23	19.70	20.02	20.19
Milk Yield Other Mature Cattle	kg/head/day	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20

Milk Production Cattle		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Population Size Mature Dairy Cattle	head	2'440	2'639	2'560	2'543	2'460	2'489	2'589	2'593	2'579	2'565
Lactation Period	day	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305
Milk Yield Mature Dairy Cattle	kg/head/day	20.72	21.60	21.83	21.93	22.54	22.24	22.11	22.09	22.29	21.70
Milk Yield Other Mature Cattle	kg/head/day	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20

Milk Production Cattle		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Population Size Mature Dairy Cattle	head	2'425	2'435	2'456	2'363	2'367	2'299	2'232
Lactation Period	day	305	305	305	305	305	305	305
Milk Yield Mature Dairy Cattle	kg/head/day	21.87	22.09	22.40	22.19	22.16	22.73	22.73
Milk Yield Other Mature Cattle	kg/head/day	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20

For **other mature cattle** and **growing cattle** Liechtenstein follows the Swiss approach in order to determine GE. The method is based on the feeding requirements according to RAP (1999). In the calculation of the NE data, the animal's weight, daily growth rate, daily feed intake (dry matter), daily feed energy intake, and energy required for milk production and pregnancy for the respective sub-categories were considered. The method is described in detail in Soliva (2006a). NE is further subdivided into NE for lactation (NEL) and NE for growth (NEV) (see

Table 5-3). For some of the growing cattle categories NEL is used, rather than NEV that would seem logical. However, cattle-raising is often coupled with dairy cattle activities and therefore the same energy unit (NEL) is used in these cases. Exceptions are the fattening calves (milk-fed calves), whose requirement for energy is expressed as metabolisable energy (ME).

The gross energy intake for **other mature cattle** is significantly higher than IPCC default values, since the category "other mature cattle" only includes mature cows that produce offspring for meat (so-called "suckler cows" or "mother cows"). Milk production of other mature cattle is 2500 kg per head and year (305 days of lactation) and has not changed over the inventory time period (RAP 1999).

The gross energy intake of **growing cattle** was calculated separately for all sub-categories displayed in Table 5-5 (in italics) and subsequently averaged (weighted average). The values for all 6 sub-categories are constant over time and based on the respective estimates in the Swiss Inventory (FOEN 2017). In the case of breeding cattle 1st year and fattening cattle, no further disaggregation was conducted as in the Swiss inventory. Since the composition of the young cattle category changed over time (e.g. more pre-weaned calves, see Table 5-6), the average gross energy intake for growing cattle also changes slightly.

Table 5-5 Gross energy intake per head of different livestock groups. Highly disaggregated categories not contained in the CRF-Tables are displayed in italic.

Gross Energy Intake	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	MJ/head/day									
Cattle										
Mature Dairy Cattle	281.8	283.3	292.4	299.4	298.8	298.7	299.7	296.9	297.7	298.7
Other Mature Cattle	205.1	205.1	205.1	205.1	205.1	205.1	205.1	205.1	205.1	205.1
Growing Cattle (weighted average)	101.8	99.4	99.8	97.4	96.7	94.7	95.3	96.3	97.6	96.9
	<i>Fattening Calves</i>	47.6	47.6	47.6	47.6	47.6	47.6	47.6	47.6	47.6
	<i>Pre-Weaned Calves</i>	55.7	55.7	55.7	55.7	55.7	55.7	55.7	55.7	55.7
	<i>Breeding Cattle 1st Year</i>	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6
	<i>Breeding Cattle 2nd Year</i>	129.1	129.1	129.1	129.1	129.1	129.1	129.1	129.1	129.1
	<i>Breeding Cattle 3rd Year</i>	129.1	129.1	129.1	129.1	129.1	129.1	129.1	129.1	129.1
	<i>Fattening Cattle</i>	103.6	103.6	103.6	103.6	103.6	103.6	103.6	103.6	103.6
Sheep	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5
Swine	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0
Goats	25.5	25.5	25.5	25.5	25.5	25.5	25.5	25.5	25.5	25.5
Horses (weighted average)	107.5	107.7	108.0	108.2	108.1	108.2	108.4	108.2	108.3	108.3
	<i>Horses <3 years</i>	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.4
	<i>Horses >3 years</i>	109.0	109.0	109.0	109.0	109.0	109.0	109.0	109.0	109.0
Mules and Asses	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6
Poultry ¹⁾	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3

Gross Energy Intake	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	MJ/head/day				
Cattle					
Mature Dairy Cattle	300.2	299.2	299.2	299.2	299.2
Other Mature Cattle	205.1	205.1	205.1	205.1	205.1
Growing Cattle (weighted average)	95.8	96.5	97.3	96.8	98.2
	<i>Fattening Calves</i>	47.6	47.6	47.6	47.6
	<i>Pre-Weaned Calves</i>	55.7	55.7	55.7	55.7
	<i>Breeding Cattle 1st Year</i>	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6
	<i>Breeding Cattle 2nd Year</i>	129.1	129.1	129.1	129.1
	<i>Breeding Cattle 3rd Year</i>	129.1	129.1	129.1	129.1
	<i>Fattening Cattle</i>	103.6	103.6	103.6	103.6
Sheep	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5
Swine	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0
Goats	25.5	25.5	25.5	25.5	25.5
Horses (weighted average)	107.9	108.2	108.3	108.2	108.5
	<i>Horses <3 years</i>	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.4
	<i>Horses >3 years</i>	109.0	109.0	109.0	109.0
Mules and Asses	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6
Poultry ¹⁾	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3

1) Poultry data is not Gross Energy intake (GE) but Metabolizable Energy intake (ME)

Energy requirements and GE intake of **sheep, swine, goats** and **poultry** correspond to the respective mean values for the first commitment period (1990-2012) in the Swiss inventory. Yearly fluctuations in the Swiss inventory are statistical artefacts and do not reflect actual changes of feeding practices. The data is based on the estimates of the feedstuff balance of the Swiss Farmers Union (SBV 2014, Giuliani 2014). These estimates

are not officially published anymore in the statistical yearbooks (e.g. SBV 2014) but are still available from background data and are based on the same method as earlier published energy requirement statistics (e.g. SBV 2007).

Gross energy intake for **horses** and **mules** and **asses** were estimated by Stricker (2012), mainly based on Meyer and Coenen (2002).

Resulting estimates of gross energy intakes are provided in Table 5-5.

Methane conversion rate (Y_m) (compare FOEN 2017 page 277)

For the methane conversion rate (Y_m), only limited country-specific data exist. The same approach as in the Swiss inventory was applied for all animal categories.

For **cattle** and **sheep** default values recommended by the IPCC for developed countries in Western Europe were mainly used (IPCC 2006: Table 10.12, 10.13, 10A.2, 10A.3).

Due to the great importance of **mature dairy cattle**, Liechtenstein follows the Swiss country-specific approach. A Y_m of 6.9% was adopted based on a series of measurements conducted under Swiss specific feeding and husbandry conditions at the Federal Institute of Technology in Zürich (based on data compiled in Zeitz et al. (2012) and additional measurements described in Estermann et al. (2001), Külling et al. (2002) and Staerfl et al. (2012)). For all juvenile cattle consuming only milk (i.e. fattening calves) the methane conversion rate is assumed to be zero.

According to table 10.13 in IPCC (2006) two different Y_m were used for **sheep**, namely 4.5% for lambs < 1 year and 6.5% for mature sheep. Since no detailed data on the sheep population structure in Liechtenstein is available, overall Y_m was weighted according to the population structure of Switzerland, resulting in an average value of 5.8%.

For **Swine**, a rather low methane conversion rate of 0.6% was used. This value has been suggested by Crutzen et al. (1986) and was confirmed by the compilation of references in Minonzio et al. (1998). Since the 2006 IPCC Guidelines do not provide a default value for **goats**, an Y_m of 6% was adopted based on the work of Martínez-Fernández et al. (2014) and Fernández et al. (2013). For **Horses**, and **mules and asses** an Y_m of 2.45% was used, which corresponds to a methane energy loss of 3.5% of digestible energy (Vermorel et al. 1997, Minonzio et al. 1998) and a feed digestibility of 70% (Stricker 2012). For **poultry**, a country-specific value (0.16% of metabolisable energy) was used. This value was evaluated in an in vivo trial with broilers (Hadorn and Wenk 1996).

5.2.2.2 Activity data

The activity data was obtained from Liechtenstein's Office for Food-control and Veterinary (Amt für Lebensmittelkontrolle und Veterinärwesen) in cooperation with the Division of Agriculture (OFIVA/OE 2015, for all years since 2002) and from the Office of Agriculture (OA 2002, for the years before 2002). Data for the livestock categories mature dairy cattle, sheep, goats and swine are available annually for the whole time-series. For all the other livestock categories data are available for the years 1990 and 2000 as well as for 2002

onward. Data in between was interpolated. From 2002 onward, data for all livestock categories is available on an annual basis.

Any deviation from FAO figures is due to the fact that **Liechtenstein is not a FAO member** and has no obligation to report livestock numbers to FAO. Consequently, FAO makes its own estimates regarding Liechtenstein livestock numbers.

Activity data (population sizes) are provided in Table 5-6.

Table 5-6 Activity data for Liechtenstein (data sources: OFIVA/OE 2015, OA 2002).

Population size		1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
		1000 head									
Cattle		6.33	5.86	4.95	5.57	5.83	6.03	6.05	6.08	5.99	6.15
Mature Dairy Cattle		2.85	2.64	2.44	2.49	2.59	2.59	2.58	2.57	2.43	2.44
Other Mature Cattle		0.02	0.05	0.07	0.36	0.41	0.47	0.45	0.43	0.38	0.45
Growing Cattle (weighted average)		3.46	3.17	2.43	2.72	2.83	2.97	3.01	3.08	3.19	3.27
	<i>Fattening Calves</i>	0.05	0.08	0.11	0.08	0.06	0.11	0.08	0.10	0.08	0.08
	<i>Pre-Weaned Calves</i>	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.27	0.28	0.34	0.34	0.29	0.28	0.33
	<i>Breeding Cattle 1st Year</i>	1.14	1.06	0.65	0.60	0.72	0.69	0.72	0.72	0.81	0.82
	<i>Breeding Cattle 2nd Year</i>	0.90	0.70	0.54	0.68	0.67	0.68	0.66	0.73	0.81	0.81
	<i>Breeding Cattle 3rd Year</i>	0.63	0.58	0.34	0.35	0.40	0.32	0.37	0.37	0.46	0.46
	<i>Fattening Cattle</i>	0.72	0.73	0.77	0.74	0.70	0.84	0.84	0.86	0.74	0.76
Sheep		2.78	2.63	2.98	3.06	3.69	3.68	3.85	3.96	3.66	3.63
Swine		3.25	2.43	1.99	1.70	1.72	1.74	1.76	1.81	1.69	1.79
Goats		0.17	0.15	0.16	0.32	0.36	0.32	0.43	0.45	0.43	0.46
Horses (weighted average)		0.17	0.16	0.16	0.27	0.29	0.28	0.30	0.31	0.34	0.33
	<i>Horses <3 years</i>	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03
	<i>Horses >3 years</i>	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.28	0.28	0.30	0.30
Mules and Asses		0.07	0.13	0.22	0.14	0.14	0.16	0.19	0.19	0.15	0.19
Poultry		4.44	6.25	8.06	10.45	11.87	12.39	12.41	12.17	12.92	12.49

Population size		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
		1000 head				
Cattle		6.29	6.01	6.21	6.03	6.23
Mature Dairy Cattle		2.46	2.36	2.37	2.30	2.23
Other Mature Cattle		0.54	0.46	0.45	0.47	0.41
Growing Cattle (weighted average)		3.29	3.18	3.40	3.27	3.59
	<i>Fattening Calves</i>	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
	<i>Pre-Weaned Calves</i>	0.40	0.34	0.33	0.34	0.30
	<i>Breeding Cattle 1st Year</i>	0.79	0.79	0.88	0.83	0.98
	<i>Breeding Cattle 2nd Year</i>	0.79	0.78	0.87	0.82	0.97
	<i>Breeding Cattle 3rd Year</i>	0.45	0.44	0.49	0.47	0.55
	<i>Fattening Cattle</i>	0.79	0.75	0.75	0.73	0.70
Sheep		3.80	3.52	3.58	3.89	4.05
Swine		1.74	1.66	1.71	1.75	1.79
Goats		0.39	0.27	0.28	0.29	0.33
Horses (weighted average)		0.33	0.30	0.31	0.30	0.27
	<i>Horses <3 years</i>	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02
	<i>Horses >3 years</i>	0.28	0.27	0.28	0.27	0.25
Mules and Asses		0.18	0.17	0.18	0.16	0.17
Poultry		12.53	13.03	12.68	12.50	12.83

Total number of cattle decreased by about a fifth between 1990 and the beginning of the new millennium, grew again between 2000 and 2007 and from then on has stabilised at a slightly lower level than 1990. Other mature cattle have grown in number (from 20 heads in 1990 to 413 heads in 2016), due to an increasing meat demand from extensive livestock production. Swine population has constantly decreased throughout the time period, with one drastic drop between 2003 and 2004 caused by a disease. The extraordinary increase in the poultry population between 1990 and 2007 is a result of two new poultry farms that were established in Liechtenstein. From then on, the poultry population size remained at a constant level with some fluctuations.

Figure 5-5 illustrates the development of Liechtenstein's animal population size.

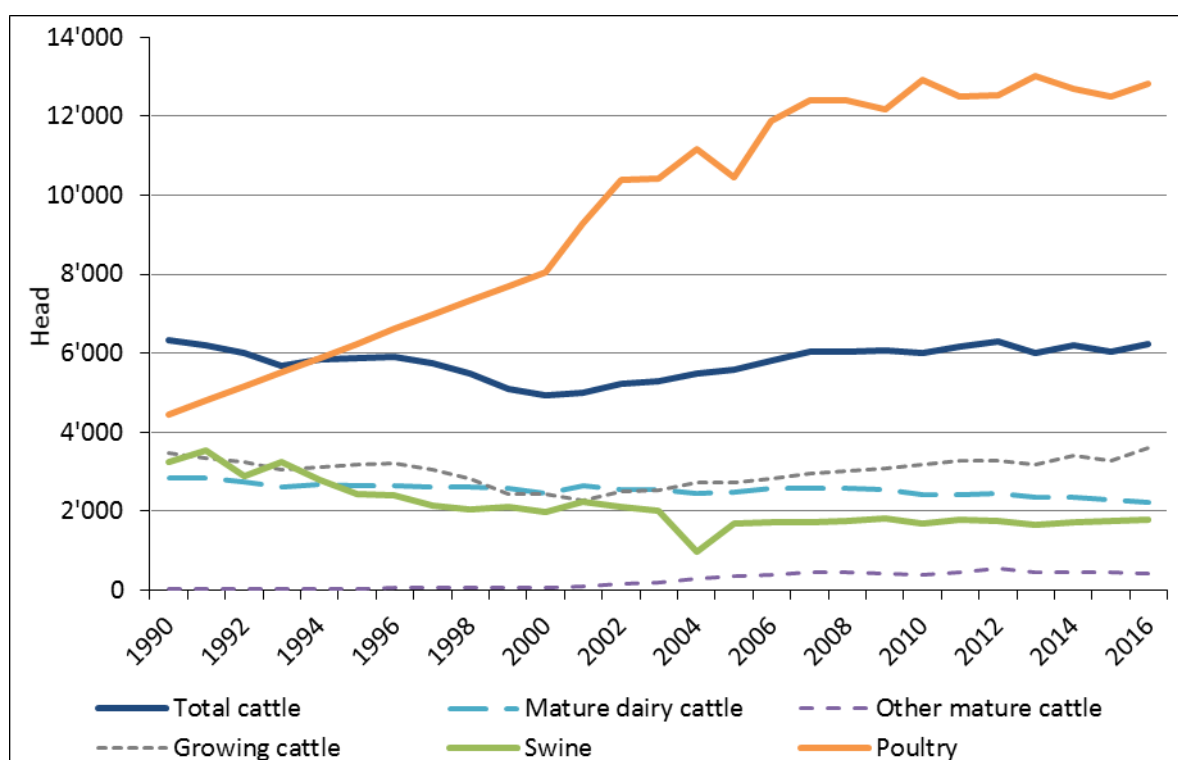


Figure 5-5 Development of population size of main animal categories 1990-2016 (OFIVA/OE 2015, OA 2002).

5.2.3 Uncertainties and time-series consistency

Uncertainties of emission factors and activity data are taken from ART (2008). The uncertainties were determined for the Swiss GHG inventory. However, since the same model is applied for Liechtenstein's GHG inventory, the uncertainties are adopted for Liechtenstein, too. ART (2008) was updated with current activity and emission data of the Swiss inventory and completed with default uncertainties from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines (IPCC 2006). The arithmetic mean of the lower and upper bound uncertainty was used for activity data (6.4%) and for emission factors (16.9%), resulting in a combined uncertainty of 18.1% for Approach 1 analysis. Uncertainty values used in Approach 2 (some of which a

are asymmetric) are depicted in Table A - 6 (e.g., 3A CH₄ AD uncertainty – lower estimate = -6.4%, upper estimate = +6.4%).

The time series 1990–2016 are consistent, although the following issues should be considered:

- Liechtenstein has only very small animal populations that can fluctuate considerably due to establishment or cessation of farms or agricultural activities.
- Gross energy intakes of some of the aggregated animal categories reveal some fluctuations during the inventory period due to varying shares of the sub-categories.
- Gross energy intakes as well as the implied emission factor for mature dairy cattle increase, mainly as a result of higher milk production (Table 5-4).

5.2.4 Category-specific QA/QC and verification

The category-specific QA/QC activities were carried out as mentioned in section 1.2.3 including triple checks of Liechtenstein's reporting tables (CRF tables). The triple check includes a detailed comparison of current and previous submission data for the base year 1990 and for the year 2015 as well as an analysis of the increase or decrease of emissions between 2015 and 2016 in the current submission.

In addition to the overall triple check a separate internal technical documentation of Liechtenstein's model is available (Bretscher 2015, in German only). The manual also ensures transparency and retraceability of the calculation methods and data sources. Supplementary, a quality control was done by Acontec and INFRAS by a countercheck of the calculation sheets.

Further QA/QC activities are also documented in the Swiss NIR (see FOEN 2017 page 281). The respective conclusions are equally valid for Liechtenstein since the methods used are an adaptation of the Swiss model version. Bottom up inventory estimates in Switzerland agree well with several atmospherically CH₄ measurements, thus verifying the methodological approach applied in the inventory.

The SE, the NIC and the NIR author report their QC activities in a checklist (see Annex 8).

5.2.5 Category-specific recalculations

No category-specific recalculations were carried out.

5.2.6 Category-specific planned improvements

- It is planned that Liechtenstein's agriculture model will be updated every 5 years with latest Swiss values and data. The effort updating the model annually is not feasible for a small country such as Liechtenstein. The final model update will be in the last submission year of the commitment period.
- In the provisional main findings from the review 2016 (FCCC/ERT 2016), the ERT recommended that Liechtenstein conducts a national survey to clarify the feeding

situation. Since this parameter is not needed for the calculation of emissions in category 3A and the effort for this survey would be very high and not appropriate (referring to para. 73 in the Annex of the Lima Decision 13/CP.20), this recommendation will not be implemented.

- The notation keys in CRF table 3.As2 are similar to the Swiss CRF, since the methodology is the same. Only exception are the parameters weight and digestibility of feed (not for cattle, but for Swine, Sheep and other animal categories), where Liechtenstein will adjust the notation keys to the Swiss inventory in submission 2019.

5.3 Source category 3B – Manure management

5.3.1 Source category description: Manure management (3B)

Key category information 3B

CH₄ emissions from 3B Manure Management are a key category by level.

The emission source is the domestic livestock population broken down into 3 cattle categories (mature dairy cattle, other mature cattle, growing cattle), sheep, swine, buffalo, goats, horses, mules and asses, and poultry (see Table 5-7). Five (CH₄) respectively four (N₂O) different manure management systems are considered including indirect N₂O emissions from manure management (see Table 5-8). The total emissions from source category 3B Manure management closely follow the development of the cattle population. Significant contributors to CH₄ emissions in 2016 are cattle with approximately 86%. Likewise, cattle and sheep contribute significantly to N₂O emissions with 61% and 26%, respectively (direct emissions only). Approximately 72% of the total N₂O emissions attributed to source category 3B Manure management originate from indirect N₂O emissions.

Table 5-7 Specification of source category 3B Manure Management according to livestock.

3B	Source	Specification
3B1	Cattle	Mature dairy cattle Other mature cattle Growing cattle (fattening calves, Pre-weaned calves, breeding cattle 1 st year, breeding cattle 2 nd year, breeding cattle 3 rd year, fattening cattle)
3B2	Sheep	Fattening sheep Milk sheep
3B3	Swine	Piglets Fattening pig over 25 kg Dry sows Nursing sows Boars
3B4	Other livestock	Goats Horses (Horses < 3 years, Horses > 3 years) Poultry Mules and Asses

Table 5-8 Specification of source category 3B Manure Management according to manure management system. Note that the encoding items 3B6a, 3B6b, 3B6e are an auxiliary convention in Switzerland's EMIS database, which is also used in Liechtenstein's emission model.

3B	Source	Specification
3B6a	Direct emissions	Liquid systems
3B6b		Solid storage and dry lot
3B / 3D		Pasture, range and paddock
3B6e		Other
	Poultry system	
3B5a	Indirect emissions	Atmospherical deposition
3B5b		Leaching and run-off

5.3.2 Methodological issues: Manure management (3B)

5.3.2.1 Methodology

As done for previous submission, Liechtenstein adopted the methodology of Switzerland (for further information see chp. 5.1) in order to calculate emissions originating from source category 3B Manure management. The calculation is based on methods described in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines (CH₄: IPCC 2006 equation 10.23; N₂O: IPCC 2006 equation 10.25).

CH₄ emissions from Manure management were generally estimated using a Tier 2 methodology. For cattle a more detailed method was applied, estimating volatile solids (VS) excretion based on gross energy intake estimates as used for Enteric fermentation. Methane conversion factors (MCF) are from IPCC (2006; solid storage, pasture range and paddock, anaerobic digesters, poultry manure) or were modelled according to Mangino et al. (2001).

N₂O emissions from source category 3B Manure management were estimated using a Tier 2 methodology. Activity data were adjusted to the particular situation of Liechtenstein (see Table 5-9 and activity data given in Table 5-6 and additional information below). Detailed country-specific data on nitrogen excretion rates, manure management system distribution and nitrogen volatilisation were applied in accordance with the Swiss inventory. Emission factors for direct N₂O emissions are based on IPCC (2006), corresponding to the third EF (EF₃), whereas the emission factor for indirect emissions from atmospheric deposition is based on Bühlmann et al. (2015) and Bühlmann (2014). Leaching of NO₃⁻ from manure management systems was considered negligible and is thus not included in the estimates. Note that N₂O emissions from pasture, range and paddock are reported under 3D Agricultural soils, source category 3Da3 (Urine and dung deposited by grazing animals).

For the calculation of CH₄ and N₂O emissions, slightly different livestock sub-categories were used (see Table 5-9). The livestock categories reported in the CRF-tables are the same, but the respective sub-categories as a basis for the calculation are different. The

categorization for the estimation of CH₄ emissions had to be adapted to data available for energy requirements, while the categorisation for the estimation of N₂O emissions is determined by the respective categorisation of the Swiss ammonia inventory (AGRAMMON, Kupper et al. 2013, Flisch et al. 2009). Nevertheless, there is no inconsistency in the total number of animals as they are the same both for CH₄ and N₂O emissions. Note that although not growing cattle in the proper sense, bulls are contained in the categories breeding cattle 3rd year or fattening cattle according to their purposes.

Table 5-9 Livestock categories for estimating CH₄ and N₂O emissions from source category 3B Manure management.

3B	CH ₄	N ₂ O			
Cattle	Mature Dairy Cattle	Mature Dairy Cattle			
	Other Mature Cattle	Other Mature Cattle			
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Growing Cattle</td> <td> Fattening Calves Pre-Weaned Calves Breeding Cattle 1st year Breeding Cattle 2nd year Breeding Cattle 3rd year Fattening Cattle </td> </tr> </table>	Growing Cattle	Fattening Calves Pre-Weaned Calves Breeding Cattle 1 st year Breeding Cattle 2nd year Breeding Cattle 3rd year Fattening Cattle	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Growing Cattle</td> <td> Fattening Calves Pre-Weaned Calves Breeding Cattle 1st year Breeding Cattle 2nd year Breeding Cattle 3rd year Fattening Cattle </td> </tr> </table>	Growing Cattle
Growing Cattle	Fattening Calves Pre-Weaned Calves Breeding Cattle 1 st year Breeding Cattle 2nd year Breeding Cattle 3rd year Fattening Cattle				
Growing Cattle	Fattening Calves Pre-Weaned Calves Breeding Cattle 1 st year Breeding Cattle 2nd year Breeding Cattle 3rd year Fattening Cattle				
Sheep	Sheep	Fattening Sheep Milk Sheep			
Swine	Swine	Piglets Fattening Pig over 25 kg Dry Sows Nursing Sows Boars			
Goats	Goats	Goat places			
Horses	Horses < 3 years	Horses < 3 years			
	Horses > 3 years	Horses > 3 years			
Mules and Asses	Mules an Asses	Mules an Asses			
Poultry	Poultry	Growers			
		Layers Broilers Turkey Other Poultry			

5.3.2.2 Emission factors CH₄

Calculation of CH₄ emissions from manure management is based on methods described in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines (IPCC 2006, equation 10.23):

$$EF_T = VS_T \cdot 365 \frac{\text{days}}{\text{year}} \cdot B_{0T} \cdot 0.67 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \cdot \sum_S MCF_S \cdot MS_{T,S}$$

Where:

EF_T = annual CH₄ emission factor for livestock category T (kg/head/year)

VS_T = daily volatile solids (VS) excreted for livestock category T (kg/head/day)

B_{0T} = maximum CH₄ producing capacity for manure produced by livestock category T (m³/kg)

0.67 kg/m³ = conversion factor of m³ CH₄ to kilograms CH₄

MCF_S = CH₄ conversion factors for each manure management system S (%)

MS_{TS} = fraction of livestock category T's manure handled using manure management system S (dimensionless)

Volatile solids excretion (VS) (compare FOEN 2017 page 287)

The daily excretions of volatile solids (VS) for all **cattle sub-categories** were estimated according to equation 10.24 in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines (IPCC 2006):

$$VS = \left[GE \cdot \left\{ 1 - \frac{DE\%}{100} \right\} + (UE \cdot GE) \right] \cdot \left[\frac{1 - ASH}{EDF} \right]$$

Where:

VS = volatile solids excretion per day on a dry-organic matter basis (kg/head/day)

GE = gross energy intake (MJ/head/day)

DE = digestibility of the feed (%)

(UE • GE) = urinary energy expressed as fraction of GE (MJ/head/day)

ASH = ash content of manure calculated as a fraction of the dry matter feed intake (-)

EDF = energy density of feed, conversion factor for dietary GE per kg of dry matter (MJ/kg)

Gross energy intake was calculated according to the method described in chp. 5.2.2. For **mature dairy cattle** data on energy density and ash content of feed as well as data on feed digestibility was adopted from Switzerland. To derive these parameters, the Swiss inventory system uses the same Agroscope feeding model that is also used for the estimation of GE (Agroscope 2014c). The digestibility of feed is of crucial importance for the calculation of volatile solids. The modelled values for dairy cows are somewhat higher than the IPCC default and were compared to measurements from feeding trials in Switzerland. The comparison revealed that modelled values are on average slightly higher than measurements. Accordingly, an adjustment was made in order to take account of the high feeding level that is usually above maintenance (Ramin and Huhtanen 2012). High feeding levels may lead to an increase in rumen passage rate and subsequently to lower feed digestibility (Nousiainen et al. 2009). The correction decreased the feed digestibility on average by 2.5 per cent points. Resulting feed digestibility was 72.1% on average, gross energy content (EDF) was 18.27 MJ/kg and ash content was 8.9% each with very small fluctuations along the time series. For urinary energy expressed as fraction of gross energy the default value of 0.04 was adopted (IPCC 2006).

IPCC default values of 65% respectively 60% were taken for the feed digestibility of **calves and other growing cattle**. For the urinary energy expressed as fraction of gross energy and for the energy density of the feed (EDF) the IPCC default values, i.e. 0.04 and 18.45 MJ/kg were adopted. Furthermore, an ash content of 8.0% was used for all these categories.

For VS excretion of the livestock categories **sheep, swine, goats, mules and asses** and **poultry** default values from IPCC were taken (IPCC 2006, Tables 10A-7, 10A-8, 10A-9). Considering the gross energy intake of **horses**, the VS-excretion in the revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines (1.72 kg/head/day) is clearly more appropriate and was thus adopted instead of the default value of the 2006 Guidelines (i.e. 2.13 kg/head/day).

Maximum CH₄ producing capacity (B₀)

For the methane producing capacity (B₀) default values were used (IPCC 2006).

Methane conversion factor (MCF) (compare FOEN 2017 page 288)

For estimating CH₄ emissions from source category 3B manure management, five different manure management systems are distinguished. Liechtenstein has an average annual temperature below 15°C (MeteoSwiss 2015a) and was therefore allocated to the cool climate region without any differentiation.

In the case of **solid manure** and **pasture range and paddock** the default MCF values from table 10.17 of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines were used (see Table 5-10).

Liquid/slurry systems are usually responsible for the major part of methane emissions from Manure management. Accordingly, the Swiss inventory system uses a more detailed model based on Mangino et al. (2001) to determine the respective MCF. As the manure management and temperature regimes do not differ substantially between Switzerland and Liechtenstein, the model results were also used in the Liechtenstein inventory. The respective MCF-values for liquid/slurry systems decrease slightly from 14.5% to 13.5% along the time series. The variation of the MCF is due to the increasing share of manure dropped on pasture, range and paddock which can be observed in Switzerland as well as in Liechtenstein. As livestock is only grazing during summer, the relative share of low methane conversion factors during the cold winter month increases when summer grazing time increases. Note that in Liechtenstein's inventory the MCF is kept constant since submission 2015 (i.e. 13.7%) until the agriculture model is updated (5-yearly).

Fattening calves, sheep and goats are kept in **deep litter systems**. A MCF of 10% was adopted, which is the mean value between the IPCC default values for cattle and swine deep bedding < 1 month and > 1 month at 10 °C (IPCC 2006). The choice of a MCF of 10% for deep litter is supported by the specific feeding and manure management regime in Liechtenstein (especially cold winter temperatures) and confirmed by a number of studies representative for the country-specific management conditions (Amon et al. 2001, Külling et al. 2002, Külling et al. 2003, Moller et al. 2004, Hindrichsen et al. 2006, Park et al. 2006, Sommer et al. 2007 and Zeitz et al. 2012).

For all poultry categories a MCF value of 1.5% was used according to the default value for **poultry manure systems** in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.

Table 5-10 Manure management systems and methane conversion factors (MCFs) for 2016. Note that the encoding items 3B6a, 3B6b, 3B6e are an auxiliary convention in Switzerland's EMIS database, which is also used in Liechtenstein's emission model.

Manure management system		Description	MCF (%)		
3B6a	Direct emissions	Liquid systems	Combined storage of dung and urine under animal confinements for longer than 1 month.	13.7	
3B6b		Solid storage and dry lot	Dung and urine are excreted in a barn. The solids (with and without litter) are collected and stored in bulk for a long time (months) before disposal.	2.0	
3B / 3D		Pasture, range and paddock	Manure is allowed to lie as it is, and is not managed (distributed, etc.).	1.0	
3B6e		Other	Deep litter	Dung and urine is excreted in a barn with lots of litter and is not removed for a long time (months).	10.0
			Poultry system	Manure is excreted on the floor with or without bedding.	1.5

Manure management system distribution (MS) (compare FOEN 2017 page 291)

In Switzerland, the fraction of animal manure handled using different manure management systems (MS) as well as the percentages of urine and dung deposited on pasture, range and paddock was separately assessed for each livestock category (see Table 5-11). Since agricultural structures and practices are fundamentally the same, these values were also adopted for Liechtenstein. The fractions are determined by the livestock husbandry system (e.g. tie stall or loose housing system) as defined in Flisch et al. (2009). The estimation is conducted within the framework of the Swiss ammonium model AGRAMMON (Kupper et al. 2013). Values for 1990 and 1995 are based on expert judgement and values from the literature, while values for 2002, 2007 and 2010 are based on extensive farm surveys. The data clearly reproduces the shift towards an increased use of pasture, range and paddocks and a decrease in solid storage. The changes of the manure management system distribution reflect the shift to a more animal-friendly livestock husbandry in the course of the agricultural policy reforms during the 1990s and the early 21st century (see Liechtenstein's strategy for agriculture/Landwirtschaftliches Leitbild, Government 2004, and OE 2013c).

Table 5-11 Manure management system distribution (MS) for Liechtenstein for selected years.

MS Distribution	1990				1995				2002			
	%				%				%			
	Liquid / Slurry	Solid storage	Pasture range and paddock	Other (Deep litter, Poultry manure)	Liquid / Slurry	Solid storage	Pasture range and paddock	Other (Deep litter, Poultry manure)	Liquid / Slurry	Solid storage	Pasture range and paddock	Other (Deep litter, Poultry manure)
Mature Dairy Cattle	64.0	27.7	8.3	0.0	65.9	24.5	9.5	0.0	65.7	16.4	18.0	0.0
Other Mature Cattle	41.5	32.2	26.3	0.0	39.5	34.2	26.2	0.0	40.1	20.8	39.1	0.0
Growing Cattle (weighted average)	49.7	32.5	16.3	1.5	50.2	32.1	15.7	2.0	45.6	26.5	26.3	1.6
<i>Fattening Calves</i>	14.6	0.0	0.0	85.4	15.3	0.0	0.0	84.7	22.0	0.0	0.3	77.7
<i>Pre-Weaned Calves</i>	41.5	32.2	26.3	0.0	39.5	34.2	26.2	0.0	41.5	21.2	37.3	0.0
<i>Breeding Cattle 1st Year</i>	37.3	48.6	14.1	0.0	38.3	47.5	14.2	0.0	34.0	38.9	27.0	0.0
<i>Breeding Cattle 2nd Year</i>	45.6	29.0	25.4	0.0	47.5	26.8	25.6	0.0	38.1	23.5	38.4	0.0
<i>Breeding Cattle 3rd Year</i>	50.8	29.2	20.0	0.0	51.7	28.0	20.3	0.0	42.5	22.6	34.8	0.0
<i>Fattening Cattle</i>	70.4	24.2	0.0	5.5	66.6	27.7	0.0	5.6	67.7	26.9	2.2	3.2
Sheep (weighted average)	0.0	0.0	30.7	69.3	0.0	0.0	30.7	69.3	0.0	0.0	33.5	66.5
Swine (weighted average)	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.6	0.3	0.1	0.0
Goats	0.0	0.0	13.6	86.4	0.0	0.0	13.6	86.4	0.0	0.0	12.2	87.8
Horses (weighted average)	0.0	93.2	6.8	0.0	0.0	93.2	6.8	0.0	0.0	78.9	21.1	0.0
Mules and Asses (weighted average)	0.0	93.2	6.8	0.0	0.0	93.2	6.8	0.0	0.0	76.9	23.1	0.0
Poultry (weighted average)	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	99.4	0.0	0.0	5.0	95.0

MS Distribution	2007				2010			
	%				%			
	Liquid / Slurry	Solid storage	Pasture range and paddock	Other (Deep litter, Poultry manure)	Liquid / Slurry	Solid storage	Pasture range and paddock	Other (Deep litter, Poultry manure)
Mature Dairy Cattle	68.3	13.9	17.7	0.0	68.2	14.8	16.9	0.0
Other Mature Cattle	50.4	20.6	29.0	0.0	49.2	18.4	32.4	0.0
Growing Cattle (weighted average)	49.3	25.3	23.6	1.8	48.2	27.2	23.1	1.5
<i>Fattening Calves</i>	22.7	0.0	0.2	77.1	18.1	0.0	0.2	81.6
<i>Pre-Weaned Calves</i>	50.9	19.0	30.1	0.0	45.9	33.3	20.9	0.0
<i>Breeding Cattle 1st Year</i>	41.9	34.9	23.3	0.0	44.6	33.9	21.5	0.0
<i>Breeding Cattle 2nd Year</i>	42.3	21.1	36.5	0.0	44.5	21.2	34.3	0.0
<i>Breeding Cattle 3rd Year</i>	46.5	21.7	31.8	0.0	47.5	21.9	30.6	0.0
<i>Fattening Cattle</i>	63.2	29.5	4.3	2.9	58.9	33.7	4.0	3.5
Sheep (weighted average)	0.0	0.0	40.2	59.8	0.0	0.0	34.5	65.5
Swine (weighted average)	98.6	0.1	1.3	0.0	99.7	0.2	0.1	0.0
Goats	0.0	0.0	7.1	92.9	0.0	0.0	10.0	90.0
Horses (weighted average)	0.0	79.9	20.1	0.0	0.0	74.8	25.2	0.0
Mules and Asses (weighted average)	0.0	75.2	24.8	0.0	0.0	79.3	20.7	0.0
Poultry (weighted average)	0.0	0.0	7.0	93.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	94.1

5.3.2.3 Activity data CH₄

The activity data was obtained from Liechtenstein's Office for Food-control and Veterinary (Amt für Lebensmittelkontrolle und Veterinärwesen) in cooperation with the Division of Agriculture (OFIVA/OE 2015, for all years since 2002) and from the former Office of Agriculture (OA 2002, for the years before 2002). Data for the livestock categories mature dairy cattle, sheep, goats and swine are available annually for the full time series. For all the other livestock categories data are available for the years 1990 and 2000 as well as for 2002 onward. Data in between was interpolated. Table 5-6 (see chp. 5.2.2.2) illustrates livestock data.

Any deviation from FAO figures is due to the fact that Liechtenstein is not a FAO member and has no obligation to report livestock numbers to FAO. Consequently, FAO makes its own estimates regarding Liechtenstein's livestock numbers.

5.3.2.4 Emission factors N₂O

Estimation of direct N₂O emissions from Manure management relies basically on the same manure management systems as the estimation of CH₄ emissions (see Table 5-8). All emission factors are based on default values given in table 10.21 of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines (see Table 5-12). For liquid/slurry systems a weighted emission factor was calculated based on the share of systems with and without natural crust cover in Switzerland (Kupper et al. 2013, FOEN 2017). Formation of thick and permanent natural crusts on slurry tanks is not widespread in Liechtenstein or in Switzerland. According to the surveys conducted for the Swiss ammonia inventory AGRAMMON (Kupper et al. 2013) the share of systems with crust formation ranges from 0.0 to 7.1% and leads to a N₂O emission factor that ranges from 0.0000 to 0.0004, respectively.

The emission factor for indirect N₂O emissions after volatilisation of NH₃ and NO_x from manure management systems was reassessed during a literature review by Bühlmann et al. (2015) and Bühlmann (2014). Due to the fragmented land use in Switzerland and Liechtenstein, where agricultural land use alternates with natural and semi-natural ecosystems over short distances, the average share of volatilised nitrogen that is re-deposited in (semi-)natural habitats is higher than 55%. Thus, the assumption made in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines that a substantial fraction of the indirect emissions will in fact originate from managed land cannot be applied here. Accordingly, the overall emission factor for indirect emissions was estimated by calculating an area-weighted mean of the indirect emission factor for managed land (i.e. 0.01 based on IPCC 2006) and the indirect emission factor for (semi-)natural land (as provided in Bühlmann 2014). Due to slightly changing land use over the inventory time period, the resulting emission factor shows some small temporal variation around a mean value of 2.54%. Note that in Liechtenstein's inventory the emission factor for indirect emissions is kept constant since submission 2015 (i.e. 0.026 kg N₂O-N / kg N) until the agriculture model is updated (5-yearly).

Table 5-12 N₂O emission factor for manure management systems in Liechtenstein (2016).

Animal waste management system	Emission factor
	kg N ₂ O-N / kg N
Liquid/Slurry: with natural crust cover	0.005
Liquid/Slurry: without natural crust cover	0.000
Solid storage	0.005
Cattle and swine deep bedding: no mixing	0.010
Poultry manure	0.001
Indirect emissions due to volatilisation	0.026

5.3.2.5 Activity data N₂O

Activity data for N₂O emissions from source category 3B Manure management was estimated according to equation 10.25 of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines:

$$N_2O_{D(mm)} = \left[\sum_S \left\{ \sum_T (N_T \cdot Nex_T \cdot MS_{T,S}) \right\} \cdot EF_{3(S)} \right] \cdot \frac{44}{28}$$

Where:

N₂O_{D(mm)} = direct N₂O emissions from manure management (kg N₂O/year)

N_T = number of head of livestock species/category T (head)

Nex_T = annual average N excretion per head of species/category T (kg N/head/year)

MS_{T,S} = fraction of total annual nitrogen excretion for each livestock species/category T that is managed in manure management system S (-)

EF_{3(S)} = emission factor direct N₂O emissions from manure management system S (kg N₂O-N/kg N)

44/28 = conversion of (N₂O-N)_(mm) emissions to N₂O_(mm) emissions

Livestock population

The activity data was obtained from Liechtenstein's Office for Food-control and Veterinary (Amt für Lebensmittelkontrolle und Veterinärwesen) in cooperation with the Division of Agriculture (OFIVA/OE 2015, for all years since 2002) and from the formerly Office of Agriculture (OA 2002, for the years before 2002). Data for the livestock categories mature dairy cattle, sheep, goats and swine are available annually for the whole time-series. For all the other livestock categories data are available for the years 1990 and 2000 as well as for 2002 onward. Data in between was interpolated. Underlying data is given below.

Table 5-13 Liechtenstein's animal population sizes.

Population sizes Liechtenstein	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Fattening Calves	50	81	112	83	81	82	82	79	79	77	75
Pre-Weaned Calves	15	35	11	266	281	329	395	341	330	342	304
Breeding Cattle 1st Year	1'136	1'057	649	601	814	821	792	789	877	828	982
Breeding Cattle 2nd Year	903	699	544	676	808	814	786	782	871	822	974
Breeding Cattle 3rd Year	631	575	343	348	459	462	446	444	494	466	553
Fattening Cattle	723	725	774	743	743	763	792	748	745	732	700
Growing Cattle	3'458	3'172	2'433	2'717	3'186	3'271	3'293	3'183	3'396	3'267	3'588
Mature Dairy Cattle	2'850	2'643	2'440	2'489	2'425	2'435	2'456	2'363	2'367	2'299	2'232
Other Mature Cattle	20	47	74	362	382	448	538	464	449	465	413
Total Cattle	6'328	5'862	4'947	5'568	5'993	6'154	6'287	6'010	6'212	6'031	6'233
Fattening Sheep	1'636	1'079	1'522	2'005	2'061	2'102	2'154	2'077	2'105	2'094	2'087
Milksheep	0	0	0	41	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total Sheep	2'781	2'632	2'983	3'063	3'656	3'631	3'800	3'522	3'581	3'892	4'050
Goat Places	111	100	96	171	253	255	217	187	169	182	217
Total Goats	171	145	164	324	434	462	388	269	283	285	330
Horses <3 years Agr.	33	27	20	28	31	31	46	29	27	29	17
Horses >3 years Agr.	133	135	136	237	304	301	283	271	282	272	249
Total Horses Agr.	166	162	156	265	335	332	329	300	309	301	266
Total Mules and Asses Agr.	73	133	223	144	154	191	177	166	178	163	172
Piglets	506	452	398	222	301	143	234	242	114	285	226
Fattening Pig over 25 kg	1'006	1'091	1'229	1'162	1'058	1'152	1'053	1'112	1'180	1'206	1'153
Dry Sows	207	191	91	96	101	89	76	94	72	87	77
Nursing Sows	66	62	22	21	18	31	28	14	26	12	25
Boars	5	5	4	3	3	5	4	4	2	10	2
Total Swine	3'251	2'429	1'992	1'703	1'690	1'789	1'739	1'655	1'712	1'747	1'789
Growers	105	53	0	0	61	25	15	17	12	246	141
Layers	4'145	5'506	6'866	10'112	12'175	11'862	12'216	12'544	12'509	12'056	12'438
Broilers	0	500	1'000	250	390	362	112	250	5	0	100
Turkey	22	55	87	52	103	42	0	25	31	43	44
Other Poultry (Geese, Ducks, Ostriches, Quails)	163	134	106	39	191	203	182	189	123	153	104
Total Poultry	4'435	6'248	8'059	10'453	12'920	12'494	12'525	13'025	12'680	12'498	12'827

Nitrogen excretion (N_{ex}) (compare FOEN 2017 page 295)

Data on nitrogen excretion per animal category (kg N/head/year) is country-specific and is the same as in the Swiss inventory (Kupper et al. 2013), see Figure 5-6 below. These values are based on the "Principles of Fertilisation in Arable and Forage Crop Production" (Flisch et al. 2009) and adjusted according to the livestock census data of the Swiss ammonia model AGRAMMON (Kupper et al. 2013). Unlike to the method in the IPCC Guidelines, the age structure of the animals and the different use of the animals (e.g. fattening and breeding) are considered. Standard nitrogen excretion rates are modified in order to account for changing agricultural structures and production techniques over the years (e.g. milk yield, use of feed concentrates, protein reduced animal feed etc.). This more disaggregated approach leads to considerable lower calculated nitrogen excretion rates compared to IPCC, mainly because lower N_{ex} -rates of young animals are considered explicitly.

The nitrogen excretion rates are given on an annual basis, considering replacement of animals (growing cattle, swine, poultry) and including excretions from corresponding offspring and other associated animals (sheep, goats, swine) (see ART/SHL 2012).

As an exception, nitrogen excretion of **mature dairy cattle** was not adopted from the AGRAMMON model. In order to simulate the effect of milk production and feed properties

on nitrogen excretion, an approach based on the results from the Swiss feeding model was chosen (Agroscope 2014c, see also chp. 5.2.2.1). As no separate model runs were performed for Liechtenstein, the respective effects were reproduced by using linear regressions displays the increase in nitrogen excretion with increasing milk yield. Equations for milk yields <6'000 kg*year⁻¹ and >6'000 kg*year⁻¹ are:

- milk production per year < 6'000 kg:
NexDC = 0.00841 kg N / kg * Milk + 61.5771 kg N/head/year
- milk production per year > 6'000 kg:
NexDC = 0.00297 kg N / kg * Milk + 94.5778 kg N/head/year

Where:

NexDC = annual average N excretion per mature dairy cattle (kg N/head/year)

Milk = amount of milk produced (kg/head/year)

To achieve high milk yields, cows have to be fed with an increasing share of feed concentrates. Due to the energy dense feed concentrates, the ratio between net energy content and protein content increases. For milk yields above 6'000 kg/year the increase in nitrogen excretion rate is thus slower than for lower milk yields. Data on milk yield is contained in Table 5-4.

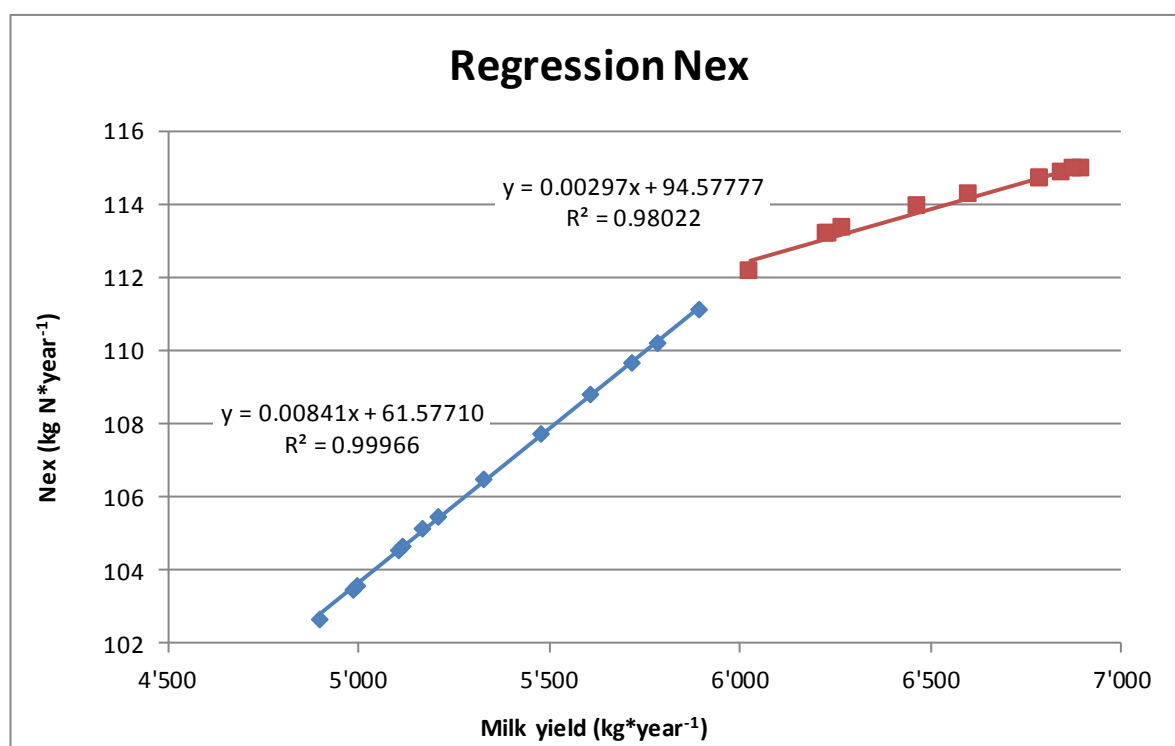


Figure 5-6 Linear regression relating nitrogen excretion (NexDC) of mature dairy cattle to milk yield (based on FOEN 2015).

Table 5-14 Nitrogen excretion rates of Liechtenstein's livestock.

Nitrogen Excretion	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	kg N/head/year									
Mature Dairy Cattle	110.3	110.8	113.4	114.7	114.6	114.6	114.8	114.2	114.4	114.6
Other Mature Cattle	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0
Growing Cattle (weighted average)	35.9	35.4	34.6	35.3	35.4	34.5	34.9	34.9	35.5	35.4
<i>Fattening Calves</i>	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
<i>Pre-Weaned Calves</i>	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0
<i>Breeding Cattle 1st Year</i>	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
<i>Breeding Cattle 2nd Year</i>	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0
<i>Breeding Cattle 3rd Year</i>	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0
<i>Fattening Cattle</i>	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0
Sheep (weighted average)	8.8	6.1	7.7	10.1	8.6	8.4	8.1	7.9	8.5	8.7
Swine (weighted average)	8.5	11.5	11.0	10.6	9.6	9.8	9.6	9.9	10.0	10.5
Goats	10.4	11.0	9.4	8.4	8.8	9.0	9.4	9.4	9.3	8.8
Horses (weighted average)	43.6	43.7	43.7	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8
Mules and Asses	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7
Poultry (weighted average)	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8

Nitrogen Excretion	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	kg N/head/year				
Mature Dairy Cattle	114.9	114.7	114.7	115.2	115.2
Other Mature Cattle	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0
Growing Cattle (weighted average)	35.3	35.4	35.6	35.5	35.8
<i>Fattening Calves</i>	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
<i>Pre-Weaned Calves</i>	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0
<i>Breeding Cattle 1st Year</i>	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
<i>Breeding Cattle 2nd Year</i>	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0
<i>Breeding Cattle 3rd Year</i>	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0
<i>Fattening Cattle</i>	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0
Sheep (weighted average)	8.5	8.8	8.8	8.1	7.7
Swine (weighted average)	9.5	10.3	10.1	10.4	9.8
Goats	8.9	11.1	9.6	10.2	10.5
Horses (weighted average)	43.7	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.9
Mules and Asses	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7
Poultry (weighted average)	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8

Manure management system distribution (MS) (compare FOEN 2017 page 291)

The split of nitrogen flows into the different animal waste management systems and its temporal dynamics are based on the respective analysis of the Swiss AGRAMMON model (Kupper et al. 2013). The distribution is consistent with the allocation of volatile solids used for the calculation of CH₄ emissions from Manure management (see chp. 5.3.2.2).

Volatilisation of NH₃ and NO_x from manure management systems (compare FOEN 2017 page 298)

N₂O emissions from the deposition of volatilised nitrogen from manure management are based on NH₃ and NO_x emissions.

Losses of ammonia from stables and manure storage systems to the atmosphere are calculated according to the Swiss ammonium emission model AGRAMMON (Kupper et al. 2013). It is assumed that the same underlying assumptions on agricultural structures and practices in Switzerland are also valid for Liechtenstein. Specific loss-rates for all major livestock categories are estimated based on agricultural structures and techniques (e.g. stable type, manure management system, measures to reduce NH₃ emissions). Accordingly, the overall fraction of nitrogen volatilised underlies certain temporal dynamics that can be explained by changes in agricultural management practices (e.g. the transition to more animal friendly housing systems). It ranges from 14% to 20%.

For the volatilisation of NO_x default values from the EMEP/EEA air pollutant emission inventory guidebook 2013 (EMEP/EEA 2013) were used, assuming that 50% and 25% of the nitrogen is present in the form of TAN (total ammonia nitrogen) in liquid/slurry and solid storage systems respectively. Accordingly, it is estimated that 0.005% and 0.25% of the total nitrogen in liquid/slurry and solid storage systems are lost to the atmosphere. In this context, the management systems “deep litter” and “poultry manure” are treated as solid storage system.

5.3.3 Uncertainties and time-series consistency

Uncertainties of emission factors and activity data are taken from ART (2008). The uncertainties were determined for the Swiss GHG inventory. However, since the same model is applied for Liechtenstein’s GHG inventory, the uncertainties are adopted for Liechtenstein, too. ART (2008) was updated with current activity and emission data of the Swiss inventory and completed with default uncertainties from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines (IPCC 2006). The arithmetic mean of the lower and upper bound was used for activity data and for emission factors in the Approach 1 analysis (only for key categories, see Table 3-16).

Table 5-15 Uncertainties for source category 3B Manure management 2015. AD: Activity data; EF: Emission factor; comb.: Combined

Uncertainty 3B		Approach 1		
		AD	EF	comb.
		%		
CH ₄		6.4	54.0	54.4

Uncertainty values used in Approach 2 (some of which are asymmetric) are depicted in Table A - 6 (e.g., 3B CH₄ AD uncertainty – lower estimate = -6.4%, upper estimate = +6.4%).

The time series 1990–2016 are consistent, although the following issues should be considered:

- For time series consistency of livestock population data and gross energy intake see chp. 5.2.3.
- The MCF for liquid/slurry systems varies according to the development of the grazing management over the years as described in chp. 5.3.2.2
- Input data from the AGRAMMON-model is available for the years 1990 and 1995 (expert judgement and literature) as well as for 2002, 2007 and 2010 (extensive surveys on approximatively 3000 farms). Values in-between the assessment years were interpolated linearly, whereas values beyond 2010 were kept constant and will be updated as new survey results become available in parallel with an update of the whole agriculture model.
- Since Liechtenstein has only small animal populations the proportion of the sub-animal categories to each other are highly variable. For that reason, the weighted N-excretions also fluctuate from year to year (e.g. swine and goat). The fluctuation can be fully explained with the underlying data structure in the model for Liechtenstein.
- The emission factor for indirect N₂O emissions after volatilisation of NH₃ and NO_x from manure management systems varies according to varying land use as described in Bühlmann (2014).

5.3.4 Category-specific QA/QC and verification

The category-specific QA/QC activities were carried out as mentioned in section 1.2.3.1 including triple checks of Liechtenstein's reporting tables (CRF tables). The triple check includes a detailed comparison of current and previous submission data for the base year 1990 and the year 2015 as well as an analysis of the increase or decrease of emissions between 2015 and 2016 in the current submission.

In addition to the overall triple check a separate internal technical documentation of Liechtenstein's model is available (Bretscher 2015, in German only). The manual also ensures transparency and retraceability of the calculation methods and data sources. Supplementary, a quality control was done by Acontec and INFRAS by a countercheck of the calculation sheets.

Further QA/QC activities are also documented in the Swiss NIR (see FOEN 2017). The respective conclusions are equally valid for Liechtenstein since the methods used are an adaptation of the Swiss model version. Bottom up inventory estimates in Switzerland agree well with several atmospherically CH₄ measurements, thus verifying the respective methodological approach applied in the inventory.

The SE, the NIC and the NIR author report their QC activities in a checklist (see Annex 8).

5.3.5 Category-specific recalculations

No category-specific recalculations were carried out.

5.3.6 Category-specific planned improvements

- It is planned that Liechtenstein's agriculture model will be updated every 5 years with latest Swiss values and data. The effort updating the model annually is not feasible for a small country such as Liechtenstein. The final model update will be in the last submission year of the commitment period.
- An inconsistency in the CRF tables will be resolved, as recommended by the ERT in ARR 2016 / A.16. In CRF table 3.B(a)s2, the allocation manure for goats, mules and asses are reported as NO for all manure management systems. However, CH₄ emissions from manure management for these animals were reported in CRF table 3.B(a)s1, and information on nitrogen excretion was reported for some manure management systems in CRF table 3.B(b) for these animals.

5.4 Source category 3C – Rice cultivation

Rice cultivation does not occur in Liechtenstein.

5.5 Source category 3D – Agricultural soils

5.5.1 Source category description: Agricultural soils (3D)

Key category information 3D

Direct N₂O emissions from agricultural soils (3D1) are a key category by level.

The source category 3D includes direct and indirect N₂O emissions from managed soils with a subdivision given in Table 5-16.

The most significant N₂O emission sources in 2016 were animal manure applied to soils (22.2%), nitrogen input from atmospheric deposition (19.1%), nitrogen in crop residues returned to soils (13.5%), Urine and dung deposition by grazing animals and inorganic nitrogen fertilisers (13.1%).

Furthermore, NO_x emissions from managed soils as well as NMVOC emissions are estimated.

Table 5-16 Specification of source category 3D Agricultural soils. AD: Activity data; EF: Emission factors.

3D	Source	Specification
3Da	Direct N ₂ O emissions from managed soils	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inorganic N fertilisers 2. Organic N fertilisers (animal manure applied to soils, sewage sludge applied to soils, other organic fertilisers applied to soils) 3. Urine and dung deposited by grazing animals 4. Crop residues (inc. residues from meadows and pasture) 5. Mineralisation/immobilisation associated with loss/gain of soil organic matter 6. Cultivation of organic soils (i.e. histosols) 7. Other (Domestic synthetic fertiliser)
3Db	Indirect N ₂ O emissions from managed soils	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Atmospheric deposition 2. Nitrogen leaching and run-off

Direct and indirect N₂O emissions have decreased by 8.1% and 20.8% in 2016 compared to 1990 levels, respectively. The lowest N₂O emission level was in the year 2000. Since then, total emissions are slightly increasing, reflecting a similar increase of cattle numbers (see Figure 5-5).

5.5.2 Methodological issues: Agricultural soils (3D)

5.5.2.1 Methodology

As done for previous submission, Liechtenstein adopted the methodology of Switzerland (for further information see chp. 5.1) in order to calculate emissions originating from source category 3D Agricultural soils. The calculation is based on methods described in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.

For the calculation of N₂O emissions from source category 3D Agricultural soils a country-specific Tier 2 method used in the Swiss inventory and based on the IULIA model from Schmid et al. (2000) was applied. IULIA is an IPCC-derived method for the calculation of N₂O emissions from agriculture that basically uses the same emission factors, but adjusts the activity data to the particular situation of Switzerland. IULIA is continuously updated. New values for nitrogen excretion rates, manure management system distribution and ammonium emission factors from the Swiss ammonium model AGRAMMON were adopted (Kupper et al. 2013). Furthermore, the updated version of the "Principles of Fertilisation in Arable and Forage Crop Production" (GRUDAF; Flisch et al. 2009) was used instead of obsolete data from FAL/RAC 2001 and Walther et al. 1994.

The modelling of the N₂O emissions from agricultural soils is consistent with source category 3B N₂O emissions from Manure management. The model structure is displayed in Figure 5-7 and the corresponding amounts of nitrogen are given in Table 5-17.

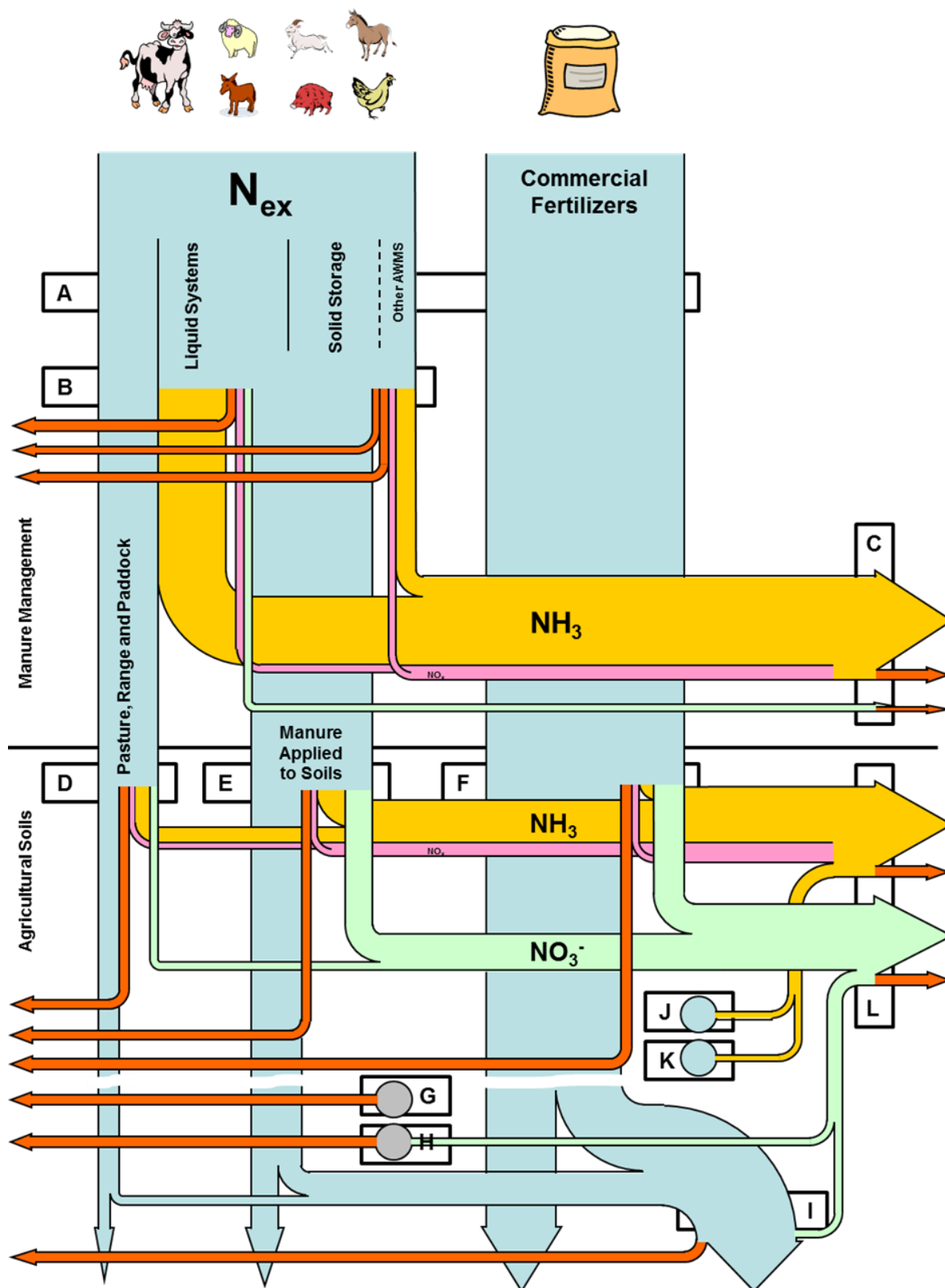


Figure 5-7 Diagram depicting the methodology of the approach to calculate the N₂O emissions in agriculture (red arrows). Black frames and the respective letters refer to the nitrogen flows in Table 5-17. Note that the figure shows explicitly the methodology of the approach and not necessarily the physical nitrogen flows.

Table 5-17 Nitrogen flows of the N-flow model for Liechtenstein's agriculture. Letters refer to the letters in Figure 5-7. Processes refer to the nitrogen flows in the black frames in Figure 5-7 from left to right or from top to bottom.

	Process	Amount of N		CRF table
		1990	2015	
		tN		
A	1 Pasture, range and paddock	54.97	100.53	3.Da3
	2 Liquid/slurry systems	291.46	270.30	3.B(b)
	3 Solid storage	135.74	89.64	3.B(b)
	4 Other AWMS	23.51	34.78	3.B(b)
	5 Commercial fertiliser	278.07	180.04	3.Da1,2,7
B	1 Pasture, range and paddock	54.97	100.53	3.Da3
	2 NH ₃ volatilisation housing	30.50	49.95	3.B(b)5
	3 N ₂ O emission liquid/slurry	0.00	0.08	3.B(b)
	4 NO _x volatilisation liquid/slurry and digester	0.01	0.01	3.B(b)5
	5 Leaching manure management	0.00	0.00	3.B(b)5
	6 Manure applied to soils	385.74	315.19	3.Da2
	7 N ₂ O emission solid storage	0.68	0.45	3.B(b)
	8 N ₂ O emission other AWMS	0.21	0.26	3.B(b)
	9 NO _x volatilisation solid storage and deep litter	0.40	0.31	3.B(b)5
	10 NH ₃ volatilisation storage	33.17	28.46	3.B(b)5
C	1 NH ₃ deposition manure management	63.67	78.40	3.B(b)5
	2 NO _x deposition manure management	0.41	0.32	
	3 Leaching manure management	0.00	0.00	
D	1 Available N PR&P	38.04	71.05	
	2 N ₂ O emission PR&P	1.02	1.86	3.Da3
	3 NO _x volatilisation PR&P	0.30	0.55	
	4 NH ₃ volatilisation PR&P	2.73	5.16	
	5 Leaching and run-off PR&P	12.88	21.90	
E	1 Available N animal manure	183.18	165.39	
	2 N ₂ O emission application animal manure	3.86	3.15	3.Da2
	3 NO _x volatilisation application animal manure	2.12	1.73	
	4 NH ₃ volatilisation application animal manure	106.22	76.25	
	5 Leaching and run-off application animal manure	90.36	68.67	
F	1 Available N com. fertiliser	192.76	130.92	
	2 N ₂ O emission application com. fertiliser	2.78	1.80	3.Da1,2,7
	3 NO _x volatilisation application com. fertiliser	1.53	0.99	
	4 NH ₃ volatilisation application com. fertiliser	15.86	7.11	
	5 Leaching and run-off application com. fertiliser	65.14	39.22	
G	1 Cultivation of organic soils (ha)	193.00	183.67	3.Da6
H	1 Mineralisation/immobilisation soil organic matter	0.00	0.00	3.Da5
I	1 N in crop residues pasture, range and paddock	157.79	164.08	3.Da4
	2 N in crop residues arable crops	33.24	28.24	
J	1 NH ₃ volatilisation agricultural area	10.56	10.95	
K	1 NH ₃ volatilisation alpine area	0.00	0.00	
L	1 NH ₃ deposition fertiliser appl. and PR&P	124.81	88.52	3.Db1
	2 NO _x deposition fertiliser appl. and PR&P	3.95	3.28	
	3 NH ₃ deposition agricultural and alpine area	10.56	10.95	
	4 Leaching and run-off fertiliser appl. and PR&P	168.38	129.79	3.Db2
	5 Leaching and run-off mineralisation SOM	0.00	0.00	
	6 Leaching and run-off crop residues	44.75	41.90	

5.5.2.2 Direct N₂O emissions from managed soils (3Da)

Calculation of Direct N₂O emissions from managed soils is based on IPCC 2006 equation 11.2 including six terms for activity data and three different emission factors:

$$N_2O_{Direct-N} = (F_{SN} + F_{ON} + F_{CR} + F_{SOM}) \cdot EF_1 + F_{OS} \cdot EF_2 + F_{PRP} \cdot EF_3$$

Where:

N_2O_{Direct} = annual direct N₂O emissions produced from managed soils (kg N₂O–N/year)

F_{SN} = annual amount of synthetic fertiliser N applied to soils (kg N/year)

F_{ON} = annual amount of animal manure, compost, sewage sludge and other organic N additions applied to soils (kg N/year)

F_{CR} = annual amount of N in crop residues, including N-fixing crops, returned to soils (kg N/year)

F_{SOM} = annual amount of N in mineral soils that is mineralised, in association with loss of soil C from soil organic matter as a result of changes of land use or management (kg N/year)

F_{OS} = annual area of managed/drained organic soils (ha)

F_{PRP} = annual amount of urine and dung N deposited by grazing animals on pasture, range and paddock (kg N/year)

EF_1 = emission factor for N₂O emissions from N inputs (kg N₂O–N/kg N input)

EF_2 = emission factor for N₂O emissions from drained/managed organic soils (kg N₂O–N/ha/year)

EF_3 = emission factor for N₂O emissions from urine and dung N deposited on pasture, range and paddock by grazing animals (kg N₂O–N/kg N input)

Emission factors for direct N₂O emissions

Emission factors for calculating direct N₂O emissions from managed soils are all based on default values as provided in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines (see Table 5-18). Due to the lack of data, no fertiliser specific emission factors were applied for EF_1 . The emission factor for urine and dung deposited by grazing animals was calculated as the weighted mean between the emission factor for cattle, poultry and pigs ($EF_{3PRP, CPP} = 0.02$) and the emission factor for sheep and “other animals” ($EF_{3PRP, SO} = 0.01$) according to the shares of nitrogen excreted on pasture, range and paddock by the respective animals.

Table 5-18 Emission factors for calculating direct N₂O emissions from managed soils (IPCC 2006).

Emission Source	Emission factor
EF ₁ Inorganic N fertilisers (kg N ₂ O-N/kg)	0.0100
EF ₁ Organic N fertilisers (kg N ₂ O-N/kg)	0.0100
EF ₁ Crop residue (kg N ₂ O-N/kg)	0.0100
EF ₁ Mineralisation/immobilisation soil organic matter (kg N ₂ O-N/kg)	0.0100
EF ₁ Other (domestic synthetic fertilisers) (kg N ₂ O-N/kg)	0.0100
EF ₂ Cultivation of organic soils (kg N ₂ O-N/ha)	8.0000
EF ₃ Urine and dung deposited by grazing animals (kg N ₂ O-N/kg)	0.0185

Activity data for direct N₂O emissions (compare FOEN 2017 page 307)

Activity data for calculation of direct soil emissions includes 1. Inorganic N fertilisers, 2. Organic N fertilisers, 3. Urine and dung deposited by grazing animals, 4. Crop residues, 6. Cultivation of organic soils (i.e. histosols) and 7. Other (i.e. domestic inorganic fertilisers). 5. Nitrogen from mineralisation/immobilisation associated with loss/gain of soil organic matter is not occurring in Liechtenstein.

Emissions from **inorganic nitrogen fertilisers** include urea and other mineral fertilisers (mainly ammonium-nitrate). Data on the application of synthetic fertilisers in Liechtenstein is not available. Consequently, N input was estimated multiplying average inorganic N input per ha in Switzerland (FOEN 2017) with the area fertilized in Liechtenstein which is provided by the Division of Agriculture (OE 2015a). The split of mineral fertilisers in urea and other mineral fertiliser is based on the mean value of the respective time series 1990-2012 in the Swiss inventory (see internal technical documentation in Bretscher 2015). Accordingly, a share of 15% was allocated to urea and 85% to other synthetic fertilisers. It is estimated that 4% of the mineral fertilisers are used for non-agricultural purposes (Kupper et al. 2013). These fertilisers are used in public green areas, sports grounds and home gardens. In the CRF-tables they are reported under 3Da7 Other (Domestic synthetic fertilisers) while emission calculation is conducted together with 3Da1. In certain occasions, as for instance for the estimation of indirect N₂O emissions from managed soils, the sum of urea, other mineral fertilisers, sewage sludge (1990-2003 only), other organic fertilisers and domestic fertilisers is referred to as "commercial fertilisers" (see also Figure 5-7 and Table 5-17).

The amount of **sewage sludge** applied to agricultural soils is provided by the annual report "Rechenschaftsbericht" (CG 2016). Since 2003, the use of sewage sludge as fertiliser is prohibited in Liechtenstein (see Annex A6.1). From then on, the entire sewage sludge is treated in one centralized Municipal Waste Water Treatment Plant (MWWTP) in Bendern. After the anaerobic digestion, the digested sewage sludge is dewatered and dried. Pellets are transported and incinerated in Switzerland in the cement plant Untervaz (AZV 2017).

Organic nitrogen fertilisers include animal manure and other organic fertilisers. The amount of nitrogen in **animal manure applied to soils** is calculated according to the methods described in chp. 5.3.2.5. As suggested in chapter 10.5.4. and equation 10.34 of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines (IPCC 2006), all nitrogen excreted on pasture, range and paddock as well as all nitrogen volatilised prior to final application to managed soils is subtracted

from the total excreted manure (for the estimation of N-volatilisation see chp. 5.3.2.5, compare also Figure 5-7 and Table 5-20). FracGASM in reporting table 3.D represents the amount of nitrogen volatilised as NH₃, NO_x and N₂O from housing and manure storage divided by the manure excreted in the stable (liquid/slurry, solid storage, deep litter and poultry manure). The nitrogen input from manure applied to soils under 3Da2a in reporting table 3.D can thus be calculated with the numbers given in reporting table 3.B(b) and 3.D. Nitrogen from bedding material was not accounted for under animal manure applied to soils. The respective nitrogen is included in the nitrogen returned to soils as crop residues.

Other organic fertilisers contain compost. Compost data are provided by the Office of Environment (OE). It is assumed that 15% of the total amount of Liechtenstein's compost is used as agricultural fertiliser. The rest of the compost amount is reported under sector 5 Waste, categories 5B and 5C.

Calculation of emissions from **urine and dung deposited by grazing animals** is based on equation 11.5 of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines (IPCC 2006). Estimation of total livestock nitrogen excretion was described under 5.3.2.5. The share of manure nitrogen excreted on pasture, range and paddock is the same as in the Swiss AGRAMMON-model (Kupper et al. 2013). For each livestock category, the share of animals that have access to grazing, the number of days per year they are actually grazing as well as the number of hours per day grazing takes place was assessed. The estimates are based on values from the literature and expert judgement (1990, 1995) and on surveys on approximately 3000 Swiss farms (2000, 2007, 2010).

N₂O emissions from **crop residues** are based on the amount of nitrogen in crop residues returned to soil. For **arable crops** data were calculated based on standard values for nitrogen in crop residues per hectare from GruDAF (Flisch et al. 2009) and the corresponding cropland of Liechtenstein (OE 2015a):

$$F_{CR,AC} = \sum_T (N_T \cdot A_T)$$

Where:

$F_{CR,AC}$ = amount of nitrogen in crop residues from arable crops returned to soils (t N)

N_T = standard nitrogen amount in crop residues per hectare for crop T (t N / ha)

A_T = cropland in hectare for crop T (ha)

For sugar beet and fodder beet it is assumed that 10% of the crop residues are removed from the fields for animal fodder. For silage corn it is assumed that 5% of the biomass harvested is left as crop residues.

Crop residues from **meadows and pastures** were also assessed. The main part of the agricultural land use consists of grassland which underscores the importance of this source for Liechtenstein:

$$F_{CR,MP} = \sum_P \left(A_P \cdot \frac{SY_{DM,P}}{10} \cdot N_{DM,P} \div 1000 \cdot R_P \right)$$

Where:

$F_{CR,MP}$ = amount of nitrogen in crop residues from meadows and pastures returned to soils (t N)

A_P = area of meadow and pasture of type P (ha)

$SY_{DM,P}$ = standard dry matter yield per area of meadow and pasture of type P (dt/ha)

$N_{DM,P}$ = dry matter nitrogen content of meadow and pasture of type P (kg/t)

R_P = ratio of residues to harvested yield for meadows and pasture of type P (kg/kg)

Input data on the managed area of meadows and pastures are taken from the Office of the Environment, Division of Agriculture (OE 2015a). Standard dry matter yields per area, nitrogen content of dry matter as well as percentage of yield losses were based on the IULIA model (Schmid et al. 2000).

N_2O emissions from **N-mineralization** are zero (not occurring NO) in Liechtenstein since net carbon stock changes for mineral soils under cropland remaining cropland are zero (NO) (compare chp. 6.5.2).

Estimates of N_2O emissions from **cultivated organic soils** are based on the area of cultivated organic soils and the IPCC default emission factor for N_2O emissions from cultivated organic soils (IPCC 2006). The area of cultivated organic soils corresponds to the total area of organic soils under cropland and grassland as reported in the reporting tables 4.B and 4.C (see also chp. 6).

Table 5-19 Activity data for calculating direct N₂O emissions from managed soils.

Activity Data		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
		t N/yr									
1. Inorganic N fertilisers	Urea	37	35	35	35	33	31	32	31	27	27
	Other mineral fertilisers	200	189	191	191	179	169	170	166	145	147
2. Organic N fertilisers	a. Animal manure	386	390	374	350	356	353	344	338	325	306
	b. Sewage sludge	30	44	37	41	38	31	21	24	21	16
	c. Other organic fertilisers	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
3. Urine and dung deposited by grazing animals		55	55	55	52	53	52	62	67	72	75
4. Crop residues	Arable crops	33	39	39	39	41	43	35	34	32	31
	Residues PR&P	158	159	160	161	161	162	163	163	164	164
5. Min./imm. associated with loss/gain of SOM		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6. Cultivation of organic soils (ha)		193	193	192	192	191	191	190	190	189	189
7. Other (domestic inorganic fertilisers)		9.9	9.4	9.4	9.4	8.8	8.4	8.4	8.2	7.2	7.3

Activity Data		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
		t N/yr									
1. Inorganic N fertilisers	Urea	29	28	31	30	29	29	29	28	30	29
	Other mineral fertilisers	155	154	166	163	157	158	155	154	162	154
2. Organic N fertilisers	a. Animal manure	294	300	302	303	301	311	324	329	332	331
	b. Sewage sludge	11	6.1	5.4	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	c. Other organic fertilisers	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4
3. Urine and dung deposited by grazing animals		73	87	92	93	97	100	104	104	104	102
4. Crop residues	Arable crops	30	30	30	30	30	28	28	28	28	28
	Residues PR&P	165	165	166	170	173	171	170	171	169	169
5. Min./imm. associated with loss/gain of SOM		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6. Cultivation of organic soils (ha)		188	188	187	187	186	186	186	185	185	185
7. Other (domestic inorganic fertilisers)		7.6	7.6	8.2	8.0	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.6	8.0	7.6

Activity Data		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
		t N/yr						
1. Inorganic N fertilisers	Urea	27	31	28	27	26	30	27
	Other mineral fertilisers	147	170	151	147	142	162	145
2. Organic N fertilisers	a. Animal manure	321	328	333	319	323	317	315
	b. Sewage sludge	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	c. Other organic fertilisers	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
3. Urine and dung deposited by grazing animals		99	102	105	99	102	99	101
4. Crop residues	Arable crops	25	25	26	26	29	28	28
	Residues PR&P	165	181	165	164	164	163	164
5. Min./imm. associated with loss/gain of SOM		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6. Cultivation of organic soils (ha)		185	185	184	184	184	184	184
7. Other (domestic inorganic fertilisers)		7.3	8.4	7.5	7.2	7.0	8.0	7.2

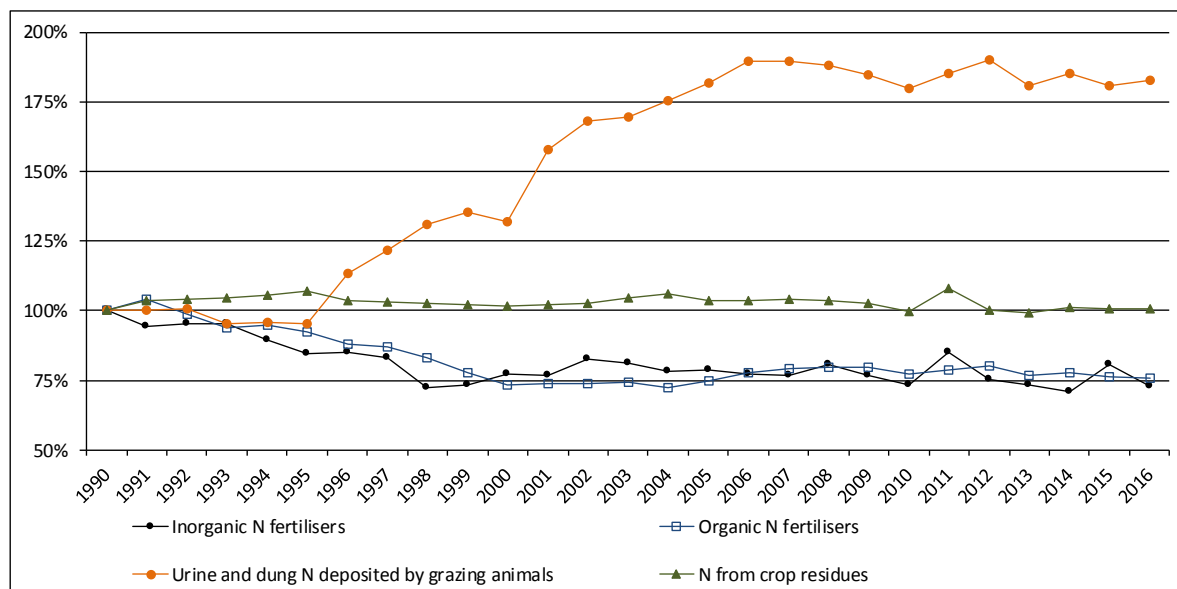


Figure 5-8 Relative development of the most important activity data for source category 3Da direct N₂O emissions from managed soils

Figure 5-8 depicts the development of the most important activity data for direct N₂O emissions from managed soils. The use of inorganic N-fertiliser declined mainly during the 1990s due to structural changes: Between 1996 and 2011 the number of farms certified by the production labels “BIO” (organic production) and “IP” (integrated production) grew from 80 to 115 (OS 2014d). Simultaneously, nitrogen input from animal manure declined due to smaller livestock populations (mainly cattle) and an increasing share of nitrogen deposited on pasture, range and paddock. Urine and dung deposited by grazing animals increased substantially due to the shift to more animal-friendly livestock husbandry in the course of the agricultural policy reforms during the 1990s and the early 21st century (see also chp. 5.3.2). N inputs from crop residues remained more or less constant during the inventory time period due to more or less stable crop production rates.

Due to a recalculation in the Swiss inventory 2014 (see chp. 5.5.5 or FOEN 2016, p. 480), the amount of commercial fertiliser applied on agricultural soils has increased in Switzerland and Liechtenstein. This leads to an increase of NH₃-emissions from the application and leaching and run-off of commercial fertiliser.

5.5.2.3 Indirect N₂O emissions from atmospheric deposition of N volatilised from managed soils (3Db1)

N₂O emissions from atmospheric deposition of N volatilised from managed soil were estimated based on equations 11.9 and 11.11 of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines (IPCC 2006). However, the method was adapted to the far more detailed approach of Switzerland and consequently of Liechtenstein:

$$N_2O_{(ATD)} - N = \left[\begin{array}{l} \sum_i (F_{CN_i} \cdot \text{Frac}_{GASF_i}) \\ + \sum_T (F_{AM_T} \cdot \text{Frac}_{GASM_T}) \\ + \sum_T (F_{PRP_T} \cdot \text{Frac}_{GASP_T}) \end{array} \right] + \left[\begin{array}{l} (F_{CN} + F_{AM}) \cdot \text{Frac}_{NOXA} \\ + F_{PRP} \cdot \text{Frac}_{NOXP} \end{array} \right] \cdot EF_4$$

Where:

$N_2O_{(ATD)}-N$ = annual amount of N_2O-N produced from atmospheric deposition of N volatilised from managed soils (kg N_2O-N /year)

F_{CN_i} = annual amount of commercial fertiliser N of type i applied to soils (kg N/year)

Frac_{GASF_i} = fraction of commercial fertiliser N of type i that volatilises as NH_3 (kg N/kg N)

F_{AM_T} = annual amount of managed animal manure N of livestock category T applied to soils (kg N/year)

Frac_{GASMT} = fraction of applied animal manure N of livestock category T that volatilises as NH_3 (kg N/kg N)

F_{PRPT} = annual amount of urine and dung N deposited on pasture, range and paddock by grazing animals of livestock category T (kg N/year)

Frac_{GASPT} = fraction of urine and dung N deposited on pasture, range and paddock by grazing animals of livestock category T that volatilises as NH_3 (kg N/kg N)

NH_{3AS} = ammonia volatilised from the vegetation cover on agricultural soils (kg N/ha)

F_{CN} = total amount of commercial fertiliser N applied to soils (kg N/year)

F_{AM} = total amount of managed animal manure N applied to soils (kg N/year)

Frac_{NOXA} = fraction of applied N (commercial fertilisers and animal manure) that volatilises as NO_x (kg N/kg N)

F_{PRP} = total amount of urine and dung N deposited on pasture, range and paddock by grazing animals (kg N/year)

Frac_{NOXP} = fraction of urine and dung N deposited on pasture, range and paddock that volatilises as NO_x (kg N/kg N)

EF_4 = emission factor for N_2O emissions from atmospheric deposition of N on soils and water surfaces (kg N_2O-N /kg N volatilised)

Emission factors for indirect N_2O emissions from atmospheric deposition

The emission factor for indirect N_2O emissions from atmospheric deposition of N volatilised from managed soils is the same as used for the assessment of indirect N_2O emissions after volatilisation of NH_3 and NO_x from manure management systems. The emission factor was reassessed by a literature review by Bühlmann et al. (2015) and Bühlmann (2014). Due to slightly changing land use, the resulting emission factor shows

some small variations around a mean value of 2.54%. For further information, see chp. 5.3.2.4. For $Fra_{C_{NO_xA}}$ and $Fra_{C_{NO_xP}}$, see Stehfest and Bouwman (2006).

Activity data for indirect N₂O emissions from atmospheric deposition (compare FOEN 2017 page 311)

The estimation of volatilisation of ammonia and NO_x was harmonized with the Swiss ammonia model AGRAMMON using the same emission factors and basic parameters (see Table 5-20). Losses of commercial fertiliser nitrogen, animal manure N applied to soils, urine and dung N deposited on pasture, range and paddock by grazing animals as well as ammonia losses from agricultural soils due to processes in the vegetation cover were considered. For the calculation of NH₃ emissions, changes of agricultural structures (e.g. changes to more animal friendly housing systems) and techniques (manure management, measures to reduce NH₃ emissions) are considered and explain temporal dynamics.

Ammonia volatilisation from **commercial fertiliser N** was estimated separately for urea and other synthetic fertilisers, sewage sludge (1990-2003), and other organic fertilisers (compost). Ammonia volatilisation of nitrogen in synthetic fertilisers is 15% for urea and 2% for other synthetic fertilisers. These estimates are based on a literature review by Van der Weerden and Jarvis (1997) who examined ammonia emission factors for ammonium nitrate and urea for grassland and cropland soils. The emission factors for all other synthetic fertilisers (as straight and compound fertilisers) were assumed to be similar to that for ammonium nitrate. Ammonia emission factors for sewage sludge range from 20% to 26% depending on the composition of the sludge (Kupper et al. 2013) and is not occurring (NO) from 2004 on. Other organic fertilisers include compost with an ammonia emission factor of 3.4%.

Total $Fra_{C_{GASF}}$ as reported in reporting table 3.D declined considerably from 6.3% in 1990 to 4.5% in 2016 due to a change in the shares of the different commercial fertilisers: the use of urea and sewage sludge (1990-2003), which both have high NH₃ emission factors, has declined since 1990.

Different ammonia loss factors were used for **animal manure N applied to soils** from different livestock categories according to the detailed approach of the AGRAMMON model (Kupper et al. 2013). Overall weighted $Fra_{C_{GASMT}}$ for animal manure applied to soils slightly decreased from 27.5% in the early 1990s to 24.2% in 2016.

Ammonia volatilisation from **urine and dung N deposited on pasture, range and paddock by grazing animals** was also assessed individually for each livestock category. Weighted mean loss rates ($Fra_{C_{GASPT}}$) range between 4.9% and 5.2%.

As an additional source, **volatilisation of ammonia from the vegetation cover** on agricultural soils was accounted for (Kupper et al. 2013), assuming that 2.0 kg NH₃-N/ha are emitted from agricultural land (Schjoerring and Mattsson 2001).

Nitrogen pools and flows for calculating indirect N₂O emissions from managed soils are displayed in Table 5-21.

Table 5-20 Overview of NH₃ and NO_x emission factors used for the assessment of emissions from source category 3Db1 Indirect N₂O emissions from atmospheric deposition.

Emission Factors Volatilisation		1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
		%									
NH ₃ from commercial fertiliser N (Frac _{GASFI})		5.70	6.55	5.13	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95
	Urea	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
	Other Mineral Fertilisers	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
	Recycling Fertilisers (weighted average)	19.84	23.74	25.21	3.43	3.43	3.43	3.43	3.43	3.43	3.43
	Sewage Sludge	20.00	23.94	26.07	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
	Compost	3.43	3.43	3.43	3.43	3.43	3.43	3.43	3.43	3.43	3.43
NH ₃ from application of animal manure N (Frac _{GASMT})		27.54	27.67	25.82	25.47	25.71	25.95	25.30	24.69	24.11	24.12
	Mature Dairy Cattle	29.41	29.53	28.05	27.76	27.89	28.02	27.39	26.77	26.14	26.14
	Other Mature Cattle	27.35	27.05	25.61	26.71	27.25	27.76	27.26	26.75	26.22	26.22
	Growing Cattle (weighted average)	27.99	27.99	26.12	26.43	26.90	27.05	26.54	25.95	25.64	25.65
	Sheep (weighted average)	8.79	9.35	9.42	10.53	10.94	11.44	11.28	11.13	10.98	10.98
	Swine (weighted average)	22.85	22.43	20.58	20.72	20.99	21.35	20.67	20.04	19.36	19.40
	Other Livestock (weighted average)	10.17	11.15	10.88	11.30	11.53	11.72	11.64	11.56	11.54	11.52
NH ₃ from urine and dung N deposited on PR&P (Frac _{GASPT})		4.97	4.97	5.03	5.11	5.14	5.15	5.14	5.12	5.12	5.11
	Mature Dairy Cattle	4.95	4.93	4.87	4.82	4.81	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.80
	Other Mature Cattle	4.98	4.98	4.98	4.98	4.98	4.98	4.98	4.98	4.98	4.98
	Growing Cattle (weighted average)	4.98	4.98	4.98	4.98	4.98	4.98	4.98	4.98	4.98	4.98
	Sheep (weighted average)	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
	Swine (weighted average)	NA	NA	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
	Other Livestock (weighted average)	5.00	6.03	8.39	10.16	10.82	11.34	10.36	9.63	9.25	9.07
NH ₃ from Agricultural Soils (kg/ha/year)		2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
NO _x from applied fertilisers (Frac _{NOXA})		0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55
NO _x from urine and dung N deposited on PR&P (Frac _{NOXP})		0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55

Emission Factors Volatilisation		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
		%				
NH ₃ from commercial fertiliser N (Frac _{GASFI})		3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95
	Urea	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
	Other Mineral Fertilisers	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
	Recycling Fertilisers (weighted average)	3.43	3.43	3.43	3.43	3.43
	Sewage Sludge	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
	Compost	3.43	3.43	3.43	3.43	3.43
NH ₃ from application of animal manure N (Frac _{GASMT})		24.18	24.17	24.19	24.16	24.19
	Mature Dairy Cattle	26.14	26.14	26.14	26.14	26.14
	Other Mature Cattle	26.22	26.22	26.22	26.22	26.22
	Growing Cattle (weighted average)	25.62	25.64	25.71	25.69	25.82
	Sheep (weighted average)	10.98	10.98	10.98	10.98	10.98
	Swine (weighted average)	19.37	19.43	19.48	19.46	19.43
	Other Livestock (weighted average)	11.59	11.76	11.74	11.70	11.77
NH ₃ from urine and dung N deposited on PR&P (Frac _{GASPT})		5.11	5.13	5.13	5.12	5.13
	Mature Dairy Cattle	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.80
	Other Mature Cattle	4.98	4.98	4.98	4.98	4.98
	Growing Cattle (weighted average)	4.98	4.98	4.98	4.98	4.98
	Sheep (weighted average)	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
	Swine (weighted average)	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
	Other Livestock (weighted average)	9.24	9.76	9.64	9.61	10.08
NH ₃ from Agricultural Soils (kg/ha/year)		2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
NO _x from applied fertilisers (Frac _{NOXA})		0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55
NO _x from urine and dung N deposited on PR&P (Frac _{NOXP})		0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55

Note: The notation key of emission factors for sewage sludge is automatically set "NO" by the CRF reporter.

Table 5-21 Overview of N pools and flows for calculating indirect N₂O emissions from managed soils.

Nitrogen Pools and Flows		1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
		t N/yr								
	Animals manure N applied to soils	385.7	352.6	293.8	310.9	323.8	329.1	331.7	331.4	321.0
	Commercial fertiliser	278.1	240.7	202.4	195.7	192.0	190.1	200.0	190.6	182.3
	Area of agricultural soils (ha)	5'278	5'377	5'476	5'476	5'476	5'476	5'476	5'476	5'476
Deposition	Sum volatilised N (NH ₃ and NO _x)	139.3	130.3	104.0	106.3	110.6	112.6	111.6	108.9	103.9
	NH ₃ emissions from commercial fertilisers	15.9	15.8	10.4	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.9	7.5	7.2
	NH ₃ emissions from applied animal manure	106.2	97.6	75.9	79.2	83.3	85.4	83.9	81.8	77.4
	NH ₃ emissions from pasture, range and paddock	2.73	2.61	3.65	5.10	5.36	5.37	5.32	5.21	5.07
	NH ₃ emissions from agricultural soils	10.6	10.8	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
	NO _x emissions from commercial fertilisers	1.53	1.32	1.11	1.08	1.06	1.05	1.10	1.05	1.00
	NO _x emissions from applied animal manure	2.12	1.94	1.62	1.71	1.78	1.81	1.82	1.82	1.77
	NO _x emissions from PR&P	0.30	0.29	0.40	0.55	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.56	0.54
Leaching and run-off	Sum leaching and run-off	213.1	191.5	166.2	175.3	178.2	179.1	181.4	178.6	172.7
	Leaching and run-off from commercial fertilisers	65.1	54.2	44.1	42.6	41.8	41.4	43.6	41.5	39.7
	Leaching and run-off from applied animal manure	90.4	79.4	64.0	67.7	70.5	71.7	72.3	72.2	69.9
	Leaching and run-off from pasture, range and paddock	12.9	11.8	15.8	21.7	22.7	22.7	22.6	22.1	21.6
	Leaching and run-off from crop residues	44.7	46.1	42.3	43.2	43.1	43.3	43.0	42.8	41.5
	Leaching and run-off from mineralisation of SOM	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Nitrogen Pools and Flows		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
		t N/yr					
	Animals manure N applied to soils	327.6	332.9	318.7	323.2	316.8	315.2
	Commercial fertiliser	210.4	187.3	181.4	175.9	200.0	180.0
	Area of agricultural soils (ha)	5'476	5'476	5'476	5'476	5'476	5'476
Deposition	Sum volatilised N (NH ₃ and NO _x)	107.0	107.6	103.5	104.6	103.9	102.7
	NH ₃ emissions from commercial fertilisers	8.31	7.39	7.16	6.94	7.90	7.11
	NH ₃ emissions from applied animal manure	79.0	80.5	77.0	78.2	76.5	76.2
	NH ₃ emissions from pasture, range and paddock	5.20	5.34	5.10	5.21	5.10	5.16
	NH ₃ emissions from agricultural soils	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
	NO _x emissions from commercial fertilisers	1.16	1.03	1.00	0.97	1.10	0.99
	NO _x emissions from applied animal manure	1.80	1.83	1.75	1.78	1.74	1.73
	NO _x emissions from PR&P	0.56	0.57	0.55	0.56	0.55	0.55
Leaching and run-off	Sum leaching and run-off	184.3	177.7	171.8	173.0	176.1	171.7
	Leaching and run-off from commercial fertilisers	45.8	40.8	39.5	38.3	43.6	39.2
	Leaching and run-off from applied animal manure	71.4	72.5	69.4	70.4	69.0	68.7
	Leaching and run-off from pasture, range and paddock	22.2	22.8	21.6	22.2	21.7	21.9
	Leaching and run-off from crop residues	45.0	41.6	41.3	42.1	41.8	41.9
	Leaching and run-off from mineralisation of SOM	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Figure 5-9 depicts the development of the most important activity data for indirect N₂O emissions from managed soils. Ammonia emissions from application of commercial fertilisers declined mainly due to reduced fertiliser use and due to the decreasing share of fertilisers with high ammonia emission rates (i.e. urea and sewage sludge) (see chapter 5.5.2.2). Ammonia emissions from applied animal manure declined mainly due to declining livestock populations and hence due to the reductions of available manure N. The fraction of applied animal manure N that volatilises as NH₃ (Fra_{CGASMT}) declined slightly and also contributed to the decreasing trend.

Due to a recalculation in the Swiss inventory 2014 (see chp. 5.5.5 or FOEN 2016, p. 480), the amount of commercial fertiliser applied on agricultural soils has increased in Switzerland and Liechtenstein. This leads to an increase of NH₃-emissions from the application and leaching and run-off of commercial fertiliser.

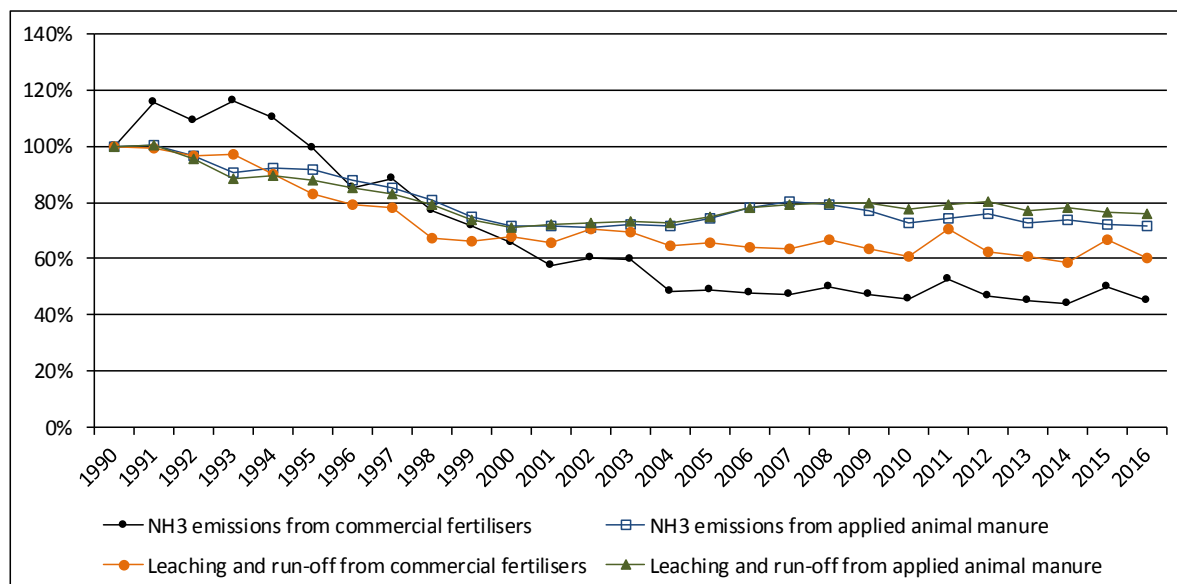


Figure 5-9 Relative development of the most important activity data for source category 3Db indirect N₂O emissions from managed soils.

5.5.2.4 Indirect N₂O emissions from leaching and run-off from managed soils (3Db2)

N₂O emissions from leaching and run-off from managed soils were estimated based on equation 11.10 of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines (IPCC 2006):

$$N_2O_{(L)} - N = (F_{CN} + F_{AM} + F_{PRP} + F_{CR} + F_{SOM}) \cdot Frac_{LEACH-(H)} \cdot EF_5$$

Where:

$N_2O_{(L)} - N$ = annual amount of N₂O–N produced from leaching and run-off of N additions to managed soils (kg N₂O–N/year)

F_{CN} = annual amount of commercial fertiliser N applied to soils (kg N/year)

F_{AM} = annual amount of managed animal manure N applied to soils (kg N/year)

F_{PRP} = annual amount of urine and dung N deposited by grazing animals (kg N/year)

F_{CR} = annual amount of N in crop residues, including N-fixing crops, returned to soils (kg N/year)

F_{SOM} = annual amount of N in mineral soils that is mineralised, in association with loss of soil C from soil organic matter as a result of changes of land use or management (kg N/year)

$Frac_{LEACH-(H)}$ = fraction of all N added to/mineralised in managed soils that is lost through leaching and runoff (kg N/kg of N additions)

EF_5 = emission factor for N₂O emissions from N leaching and run-off (kg N₂O–N/kg N leached and run-off)

Emission factor for indirect N₂O emissions from nitrogen leaching and run-off

The emission factor for indirect N₂O emissions from leaching and run-off from managed soils is 0.0075 kg N₂O–N/kg N according to the 2006 IPCC guidelines (IPCC 2006).

Activity data for indirect N₂O emissions from nitrogen leaching and run-off (compare FOEN 2017 page 316)

For the calculation of N₂O emissions from leaching and run-off from managed soils, N-leaching from commercial fertilisers (including synthetic fertilisers, sewage sludge and compost), managed animal manure N applied to soils (FAM), urine and dung N deposited by grazing animals (FPRP) and N in crop residues returned to soils (FCR) were accounted for. It is assumed that no nitrogen is mineralised in agricultural soils of Liechtenstein. The method for the assessment of the respective amounts of nitrogen is described in chp. 5.5.2.2 and numbers are contained in Table 5-19.

Fra_{CLEACH} was taken from the Swiss GHG inventory. It was estimated for the year 2010 by dividing the available amount of nitrogen by the absolute amount of nitrogen that is lost due to leaching and run-off in Switzerland in the model estimates of Hürdler et al. 2015. The respective loss rate is 21.8% for 2010. According to Spiess and Prasuhn (2006), it can be assumed that loss rates were somewhat higher in the early 1990s. Accordingly, a reduction in the nitrate loss rate of 7% was implemented between 1990 and 1999 leading to a Fra_{CLEACH} of 23.4% for 1990. The same loss rates have been applied to all nitrogen pools independent of their origin and composition. The resulting amount of nitrogen that is lost through leaching and run-off is given in Table 5-21.

Figure 5-9 depicts the development of the most important activity data for indirect N₂O emissions from managed soils. Both leaching and run-off from commercial fertiliser and animal manure N declined during the inventory time period due to the reduced nitrogen inputs and the decreasing nitrate loss rates (Fra_{CLEACH}). However, due to a recalculation in the Swiss inventory 2014 (see chp. 5.5.5 and FOEN 2016, p. 480), the amount of commercial fertiliser applied on agricultural soils has increased in Switzerland and Liechtenstein.

5.5.3 Uncertainties and time-series consistency

Uncertainties of emission factors and activity data are taken from ART (2008). The uncertainties were determined for the Swiss GHG inventory. Since the same model is applied for Liechtenstein's GHG inventory, the uncertainties are adopted for Liechtenstein, too. ART (2008) was updated with current activity and emission data of the Swiss inventory and completed with default uncertainties from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines (IPCC 2006). The arithmetic mean of the lower and upper bound uncertainty was used for the uncertainty of activity data and emission factors, resulting in combined Approach 1 uncertainties as shown in Table 5-22. For 3Da (Direct N₂O emissions – Fertilisers) the sub-positions 3Da 1, 2, 4, and 7 were combined according to Approach 1 error propagation.

Since there are two aggregate categories 3D direct/N₂O and 3D indirect/N₂O, the uncertainties of fertilisers, organic soils, urine and dung deposited on pasture range and

paddock are aggregated (via error propagation) and similar for 3D indirect/N₂O atmospheric deposition and leaching /runoff. The results of the aggregations are given in Table 5-22 and are used in chp. 1.6.1.

Uncertainty values used in Approach 2 (some of which are asymmetric) are depicted in Table A - 6 (e.g., 3Da3 N₂O AD uncertainty – lower estimate = -52.7%, upper estimate = +83.9%).

Table 5-22 Approach 1 uncertainties for 3D Agricultural soils 2015. AD: Activity data; EF: Emission factor; CO: Combined.

Uncertainty 3D		Approach 1		
		AD	EF	comb.
		%		
3D1 Direct soil emissions	Fertilisers	15.0	135.0	135.8
	Organic soils	29.4	137.5	140.6
	Urine and dung deposited on PR&P	68.3	132.5	149.1
	3D1 aggregate	16.8	96.1	97.6
3D2 Indirect soil emissions	Atmospheric deposition	39.6	240.0	243.2
	Leaching and run-off	22.4	163.3	164.9
	3D2 aggregate	27.8	171.8	174.0

For further uncertainty results also consult chp. 1.6.

The time series 1990–2016 are consistent, although the following issues should be considered:

- Input data from the AGRAMMON-model is available for the years 1990 and 1995 (expert judgement and literature) as well as for 2002, 2007 and 2010 (extensive surveys on approximately 3000 farms). Values in-between the assessment years were interpolated linearly, whereas values beyond 2010 are kept constant and will be updated as new survey results become available.
- The emission factor for indirect N₂O emissions following volatilization of NH₃ and NO_x varies according to varying land use as described in chp. 5.3.2.4.
- Considerable fluctuations within the small animal populations due to establishment or cessation of farms or agricultural activities can lead to fluctuations in activity data and emissions (e.g. for animal manure applied to agricultural soils).
- For more details on time-series consistency see chp. 5.2.3 and 5.3.3.

5.5.4 Category-specific QA/QC and verification

The category-specific QA/QC activities was carried out as mentioned in section 1.2.3.1 including triple checks of Liechtenstein's reporting tables (CRF tables). The triple check includes a detailed comparison of current and previous submission data for the base year

1990 and the year 2015 as well as an analysis of the increase or decrease of emissions between 2015 and 2016 in the current submission.

In addition to the overall triple check a separate internal technical documentation of Liechtenstein's model is available (Bretscher 2015, in German only). The manual also ensures transparency and retraceability of the calculation methods and data sources. Supplementary, a quality control was done by Acontec and INFRAS by a countercheck of the calculation sheets.

Further QA/QC activities are also documented in the Swiss NIR (see FOEN 2017). The respective conclusions are equally valid for Liechtenstein since the methods used are an adaptation of the Swiss model.

The SE, the NIC and the NIR author report their QC activities in a checklist (see Annex 8).

5.5.5 Category-specific recalculations

- Data for agricultural areas have been revised based on the newest data from Switzerland, which leads to a slight increase of N₂O emissions in the time period 1990-2015 (increase for 2015: 0.002 kt CO₂eq).

5.5.6 Category-specific planned improvements

It is planned that Liechtenstein's agriculture model will be updated every 5 years with latest Swiss values and data. The effort updating the model annually is not feasible for a small country such as Liechtenstein. The final model update will be in the last submission year of the commitment period.

5.6 Source category 3E – Prescribed burning of savannas

Burning of savannas does not occur (NO) as this is not an agricultural practice in Liechtenstein.

5.7 Source category 3F – Field burning of agricultural residues

Field burning of agricultural residues is not occurring (NO) in Liechtenstein.

5.8 Source category 3G – Liming

According to a research of the OE, liming is not occurring (NO) in Liechtenstein (OE 2015b).

5.9 Source category 3H – Urea application

5.9.1 Source category description: Urea application (3H)

Key category information 3H

There are no key categories under source category 3H Urea application.

Adding urea to soils during fertilisation leads to a loss of CO₂ that was fixed during the industrial production process of the fertiliser. Emissions in Liechtenstein range from 0.04 to 0.06 kt CO₂ per year with a general decreasing trend from 1990 to 2016.

5.9.2 Methodological issues: Urea application (3H)

Methodology

A simple Tier 1 approach was adopted using estimated amounts of urea applied and IPCC default emission factors.

Emission factors

No country-specific emission factors are available. Consequently, the IPCC default emission factor of 0.20 t of C per t of urea was applied.

Activity data

The amount of urea applied to Liechtenstein's soils is not known. Based on Swiss fertiliser use data it is assumed that urea amounts to a share of 15% of all synthetic fertilisers. Further information regarding the methods for estimating commercial fertilisers see chp. 5.2.2.2.

5.9.3 Uncertainties and time-series consistency

For the current submission, a simplified uncertainty analysis has been carried out as described in chp. 1.6.1. Uncertainties were accounted individually only for the key categories, whereas the rest of the sources was aggregated by gas and treated as four "rest" categories (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, F-gases) with mean uncertainties according to Table 1-7. Since 3H is not a key category its uncertainties are accounted in the "rest" categories with mean uncertainty.

Consistency: Time series for source category 3H Urea application are all considered consistent.

5.9.4 Category-specific QA/QC and verification

General QA/QC measures are described in NIR chp. 1.2.3.

No further category-specific quality assurance activities were conducted.

5.9.5 Category-specific recalculations

- Data for agricultural areas have been revised based on the newest data from Switzerland, which leads to a slight increase of CO₂ emissions in the time period 1990-2015 (increase for 2015: <0.001 kt CO₂eq).

5.9.6 Category-specific planned improvements

There are no further planned improvements in this area.

5.10 Source category 3I – Other carbon-containing fertilisers

Other carbon-containing fertilisers are not in use (NO) in Liechtenstein.

6. Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF)

6.1 Overview of LULUCF

6.1.1 Methodology

Chapter 6 presents estimates of greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks from land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF). The sector LULUCF also includes emissions and removals from the carbon pool in harvested wood products (HWP). Data acquisition and calculations are based on the Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (IPCC 2006), Volume 4 "Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use" (AFOLU). In several sub-categories country-specific emission factors are used. Many of the country-specific methods were adopted from Switzerland.

The land areas in the period 1990-2016 are represented by geographically explicit land-use data with a resolution of one hectare (following approach 3 for representing land areas; IPCC 2006). Direct and repeated assessment of land use with full spatial coverage also enables to calculate spatially explicit land-use change matrices. Land-use statistics for Liechtenstein are available for the years 1984, 1996, 2002, 2008 and 2014. They are based on the same methodology as the Swiss land-use statistics (SFSO 2006a).

The six main land-use categories required by IPCC (2006) are: A. Forest Land, B. Cropland, C. Grassland, D. Wetlands, E. Settlements and F. Other Land. These categories were divided in 18 sub-divisions of land use. A further spatial stratification reflects the criteria "altitude" (3 zones) and "soil type" (mineral, organic).

Country-specific emission factors and carbon stocks for Forest Land were derived from Liechtenstein's National Forest Inventory (LWI 2012), which had been recorded in 2010. The inventory comprehended ca. 400 terrestrial sampling plots, where biomass stock, growth, harvesting and mortality had been measured.

For cropland and grassland, partially country-specific emission factors and carbon stock values were applied. For other land use categories, IPCC default values or expert estimates from Switzerland are used.

6.1.2 Emissions and removals

Table 6-1 and Figure 6-1 summarize the CO₂ equivalent emissions and removals in consequence of carbon losses and gains for the years 1990-2016. The total net emissions of CO₂ equivalent vary between -10.86 kt (1991) and 23.29 kt (2008). Three components of the CO₂ balance are shown separately:

- Gain of living biomass on forest land: this is the growth of biomass on forest land remaining forest land; it is the largest sink of carbon.
- Loss of living biomass on forest land: this is the decrease of carbon in living biomass (by harvest and mortality) on forest land remaining forest land; it is the largest source of carbon.

- Land-use change, soil and HWP: this is all the rest including carbon removals/emissions due to land-use changes and use of soils, especially of organic soils, as well as the carbon stock changes in harvested wood products (HWP). It also includes the N₂O emissions due to N mineralization in soils (up to 0.42 CO₂ eq) associated with land-conversions (CRF-table 4(III)) and nitrogen leaching and run-off on non-agricultural soils (indirect N₂O emissions; CRF-table 4(IV)).

Table 6-1 CO₂ equivalent emissions/removals [kt] of the source category LULUCF. Positive values refer to emissions; negative values refer to removals from the atmosphere.

LULUCF	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	kt CO ₂ eq									
Gain of living biomass in forest	-51.10	-51.17	-51.24	-51.31	-51.38	-51.45	-51.52	-51.61	-51.71	-51.80
Loss of living biomass in forest	50.81	34.63	45.63	42.17	61.70	47.90	39.32	50.47	42.11	40.49
Land-use change, soil and HWP	5.80	5.99	6.18	6.36	6.55	6.72	6.90	7.45	8.00	8.55
Sector 4 LULUCF (total)	5.52	-10.55	0.57	-2.78	16.86	3.17	-5.30	6.31	-1.60	-2.76
	kt CO ₂ eq									
	kt CO ₂ eq									
Gain of living biomass in forest	-51.89	-51.98	-52.07	-52.14	-52.20	-52.27	-52.34	-52.41	-52.48	-52.64
Loss of living biomass in forest	66.16	42.21	42.75	46.65	48.68	48.53	53.25	62.37	64.35	61.33
Land-use change, soil and HWP	9.09	9.57	10.03	10.34	10.64	10.94	11.24	11.54	11.83	11.94
Sector 4 LULUCF (total)	23.37	-0.20	0.71	4.85	7.11	7.20	12.15	21.49	23.70	20.63
	kt CO ₂ eq									
	kt CO ₂ eq									
Gain of living biomass in forest	-52.80	-52.96	-53.12	-53.20	-53.28	-53.32	-53.36	-52.18		
Loss of living biomass in forest	59.88	63.81	64.20	56.60	56.57	51.18	49.37	51.60		
Land-use change, soil and HWP	12.06	12.09	12.11	12.13	12.03	11.97	11.95	9.63		
Sector 4 LULUCF (total)	19.14	22.93	23.18	15.53	15.33	9.84	7.97	9.05		

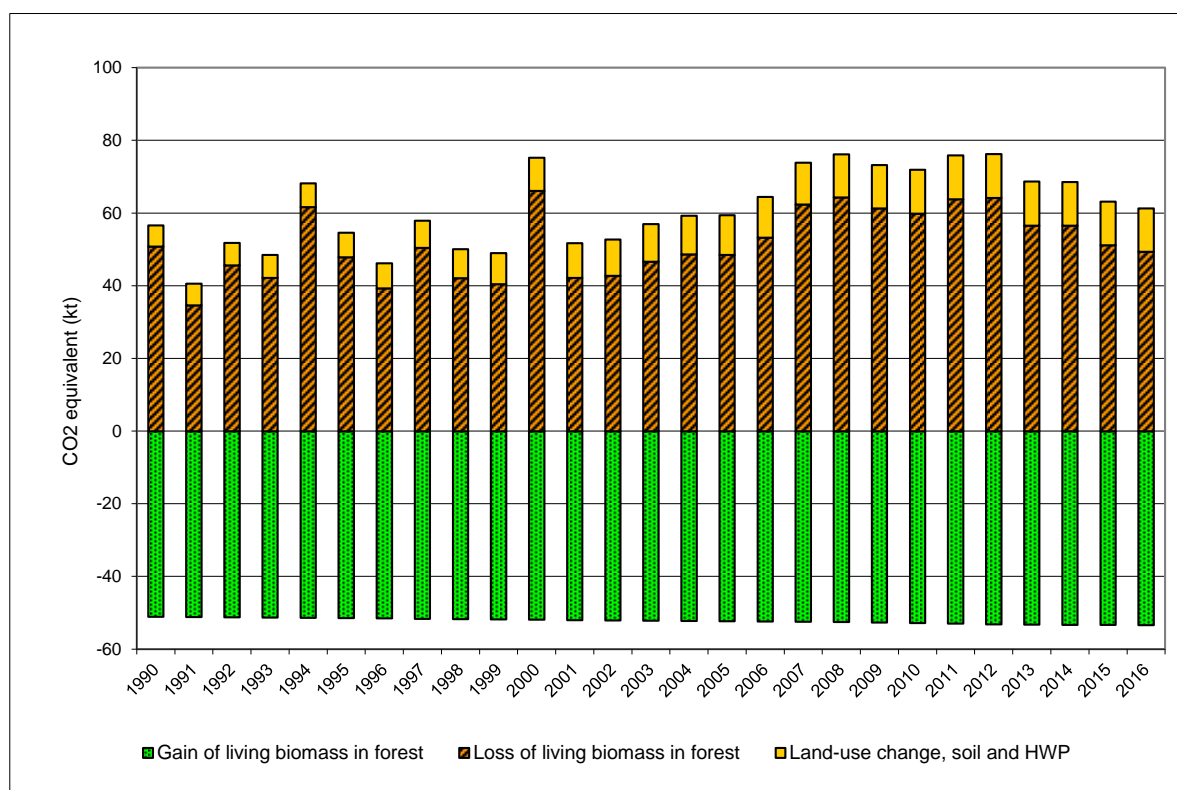


Figure 6-1 Liechtenstein's CO₂ removals due to the increase (growth) of living biomass on forest land, the CO₂ emissions due to the decrease (harvest and mortality) of living biomass on forest land and the net CO₂ equivalent emissions due to land-use changes and from use of soils.

Gain and loss of living biomass in forests are the dominant categories when looking at the CO₂ emissions and removals. There is a considerable annual variation of loss of living biomass in forests dependent on the wood harvesting rate. In 1994 and 2000 as well as 2006-2014 the loss of living biomass in forests was larger than the gain (Table 6-1). The resulting CO₂ emissions are also visible in the total emissions/removals of the LULUCF sector (see Figure 6-2).

Compared to these biomass changes in forests, the net CO₂ equivalent emissions arising from land-use changes, from soils and HWP are relatively small (see Figure 6-1). It can be observed that land-use conversions to grassland increase significantly between 1997 and 2013: higher conversion rates from forest land to grassland leads to increased CO₂ emissions (see Table 6-2). However, the application of a conversion period of 20 years smoothens and delays the effect in time. The net carbon stock change in the HWP pool varies from one year to the other mainly following the production rate of sawnwood.

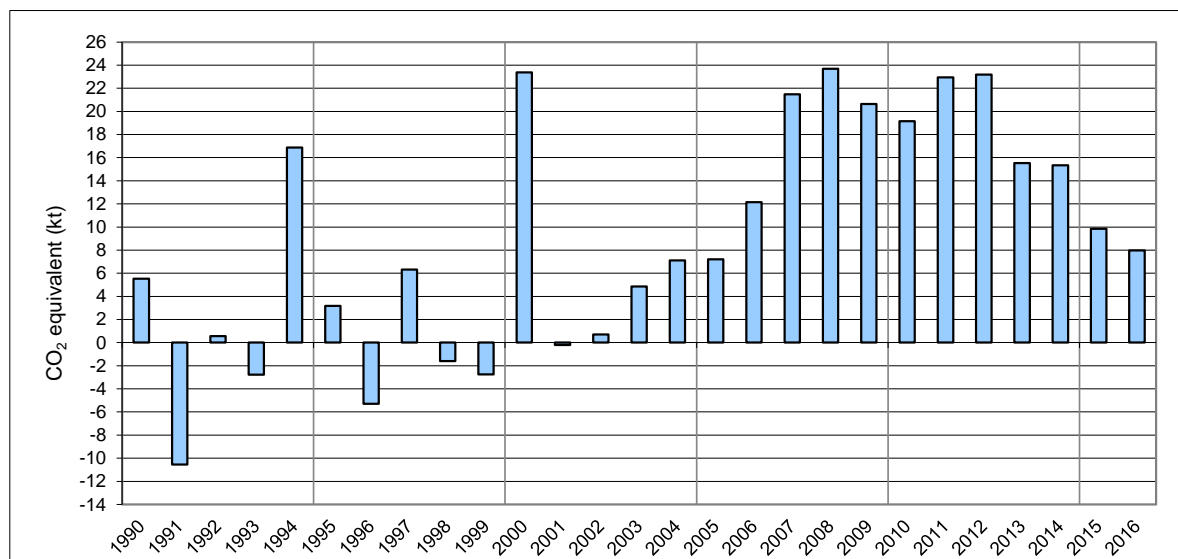


Figure 6-2 Liechtenstein's CO₂ emissions/removals of sector 4 LULUCF.

Table 6-2 Net CO₂ removals and emissions per land-use category in kt CO₂ equivalent.

Net CO ₂ emissions/removals	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total Land-Use Categories	5.21	-10.86	0.26	-3.08	16.56	2.87	-5.61	6.00	-1.92	-3.10
A. Forest Land	-2.25	-18.51	-7.58	-11.11	8.35	-5.52	-14.17	-3.10	-11.55	-13.25
1. Forest Land remaining Forest Land	-0.60	-16.86	-5.93	-9.46	10.00	-3.87	-12.52	-1.47	-9.93	-11.65
2. Land converted to Forest Land	-1.64	-1.64	-1.64	-1.64	-1.64	-1.64	-1.64	-1.63	-1.61	-1.60
B. Cropland	4.54	4.53	4.52	4.51	4.50	4.49	4.48	4.48	4.48	4.48
1. Cropland remaining Cropland	4.18	4.17	4.17	4.16	4.15	4.14	4.13	4.13	4.12	4.11
2. Land converted to Cropland	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.37
C. Grassland	1.82	1.81	1.80	1.79	1.79	1.78	1.77	1.97	2.17	2.38
1. Grassland remaining Grassland	1.49	1.48	1.47	1.47	1.46	1.45	1.44	1.44	1.43	1.43
2. Land converted to Grassland	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.54	0.74	0.95
D. Wetlands	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.18	0.20	0.22
1. Wetlands remaining Wetlands	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
2. Land converted to Wetlands	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.18	0.20	0.22
E. Settlements	3.19	3.19	3.19	3.19	3.19	3.19	3.19	3.22	3.26	3.30
1. Settlements remaining Settlements	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.28
2. Land converted to Settlements	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.97	2.99	3.02
F. Land converted to Other Land	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.53	0.61	0.70
G. Harvested wood products	-2.69	-2.48	-2.27	-2.07	-1.87	-1.67	-1.48	-1.29	-1.11	-0.93

Net CO ₂ emissions/removals	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total Land-Use Categories	23.02	-0.57	0.34	4.47	6.73	6.81	11.75	21.09	23.29	20.22
A. Forest Land	12.35	-11.69	-11.23	-7.36	-5.37	-5.55	-0.86	8.21	10.16	6.96
1. Forest Land remaining Forest Land	13.93	-10.12	-9.68	-5.84	-3.87	-4.08	0.58	9.63	11.55	8.38
2. Land converted to Forest Land	-1.58	-1.57	-1.55	-1.53	-1.50	-1.47	-1.45	-1.42	-1.39	-1.42
B. Cropland	4.48	4.48	4.48	4.45	4.43	4.41	4.39	4.36	4.34	4.34
1. Cropland remaining Cropland	4.11	4.10	4.10	4.08	4.07	4.06	4.05	4.04	4.03	4.03
2. Land converted to Cropland	0.37	0.38	0.38	0.37	0.36	0.35	0.34	0.33	0.32	0.32
C. Grassland	2.58	2.78	2.98	3.12	3.25	3.39	3.52	3.66	3.79	3.82
1. Grassland remaining Grassland	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.44	1.44	1.45	1.45	1.46	1.46
2. Land converted to Grassland	1.15	1.36	1.56	1.69	1.82	1.95	2.07	2.21	2.33	2.36
D. Wetlands	0.24	0.27	0.29	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.31	0.32	0.33
1. Wetlands remaining Wetlands	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
2. Land converted to Wetlands	0.24	0.27	0.29	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.31	0.32	0.33
E. Settlements	3.34	3.38	3.41	3.42	3.43	3.44	3.45	3.45	3.46	3.46
1. Settlements remaining Settlements	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.32	0.33	0.34	0.34	0.35	0.36	0.37
2. Land converted to Settlements	3.05	3.07	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.09
F. Land converted to Other Land	0.78	0.87	0.95	0.99	1.03	1.07	1.11	1.15	1.19	1.19
G. Harvested wood products	-0.75	-0.65	-0.54	-0.44	-0.34	-0.25	-0.15	-0.06	0.04	0.13

Net CO ₂ emissions/removals	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total Land-Use Categories	18.73	22.52	22.76	15.11	14.92	9.42	7.55
A. Forest Land	5.33	9.07	9.28	1.58	1.50	-3.95	-5.78
1. Forest Land remaining Forest Land	6.77	10.54	10.76	3.09	2.99	-2.45	-4.30
2. Land converted to Forest Land	-1.44	-1.46	-1.49	-1.51	-1.49	-1.51	-1.48
B. Cropland	4.35	4.36	4.36	4.36	4.36	4.35	4.34
1. Cropland remaining Cropland	4.03	4.03	4.03	4.03	4.03	4.01	4.00
2. Land converted to Cropland	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.34	0.33	0.34	0.34
C. Grassland	3.85	3.88	3.91	3.94	3.84	3.82	3.79
1. Grassland remaining Grassland	1.47	1.48	1.48	1.49	1.48	1.49	1.49
2. Land converted to Grassland	2.38	2.40	2.42	2.45	2.36	2.33	2.30
D. Wetlands	0.35	0.36	0.38	0.39	0.38	0.38	0.38
1. Wetlands remaining Wetlands	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
2. Land converted to Wetlands	0.35	0.36	0.38	0.39	0.38	0.38	0.38
E. Settlements	3.46	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45
1. Settlements remaining Settlements	0.38	0.39	0.40	0.42	0.40	0.40	0.40
2. Land converted to Settlements	3.07	3.06	3.05	3.03	3.05	3.04	3.04
F. Land converted to Other Land	1.19	1.19	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18
G. Harvested wood products	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.19

6.1.3 Approach for calculating carbon emissions and removals

6.1.3.1 Work steps

The selected procedure for calculating carbon emissions and removals in the LULUCF sector is similar to the approaches used in Switzerland (FOEN 2017). It corresponds to a Tier 2 approach as described in IPCC (2006; Volume 4, chp. 3) and can be summarised as follows:

- Land use categories and sub-divisions with respect to available land-use data (see Table 6-3) were defined. For these carbon emissions and removals estimations so-called combination categories (CC) were defined on the basis of the land-use and land-cover categories of Liechtenstein's land-use statistics, which uses the same nomenclature as the Swiss land-use statistics (AREA survey, SFSO 2006a).
- Criteria for the spatial stratification of the land-use categories (altitude and soil type) were taken from Switzerland. Based on these criteria data for the spatial stratification of the land-use categories were collected in Liechtenstein.
- Carbon stocks, gains and losses in living biomass of managed forests were derived from results of Liechtenstein's forest inventory (LWI 2012). For other categories, carbon stocks and carbon stock changes were taken from Swiss data based on measurements and estimations.
- The land use and the land-use change matrix were calculated in each spatial stratum.
- Carbon stock changes in living biomass (ΔC_l), in dead organic matter (ΔC_d) and in soil (ΔC_s) were calculated for all cells of the land-use change matrix.
- Finally, the results were aggregated by summarising the carbon stock changes over land-use categories and strata according to the level of disaggregation displayed in the CRF tables.

The procedure of calculating emissions and removals in LULUCF and the different institutions involved are displayed schematically in Figure 6-3.

The distinction between managed and unmanaged land (Table 6-3) is done as follows:

- Forest land is by definition managed land as all forests in Liechtenstein are subject to forest management.
- Land categories which can't be cultivated, are classified as unmanaged. This holds for stony grassland, unproductive grassland, surface waters, unproductive wetland and other land (rocks, sand, glaciers).

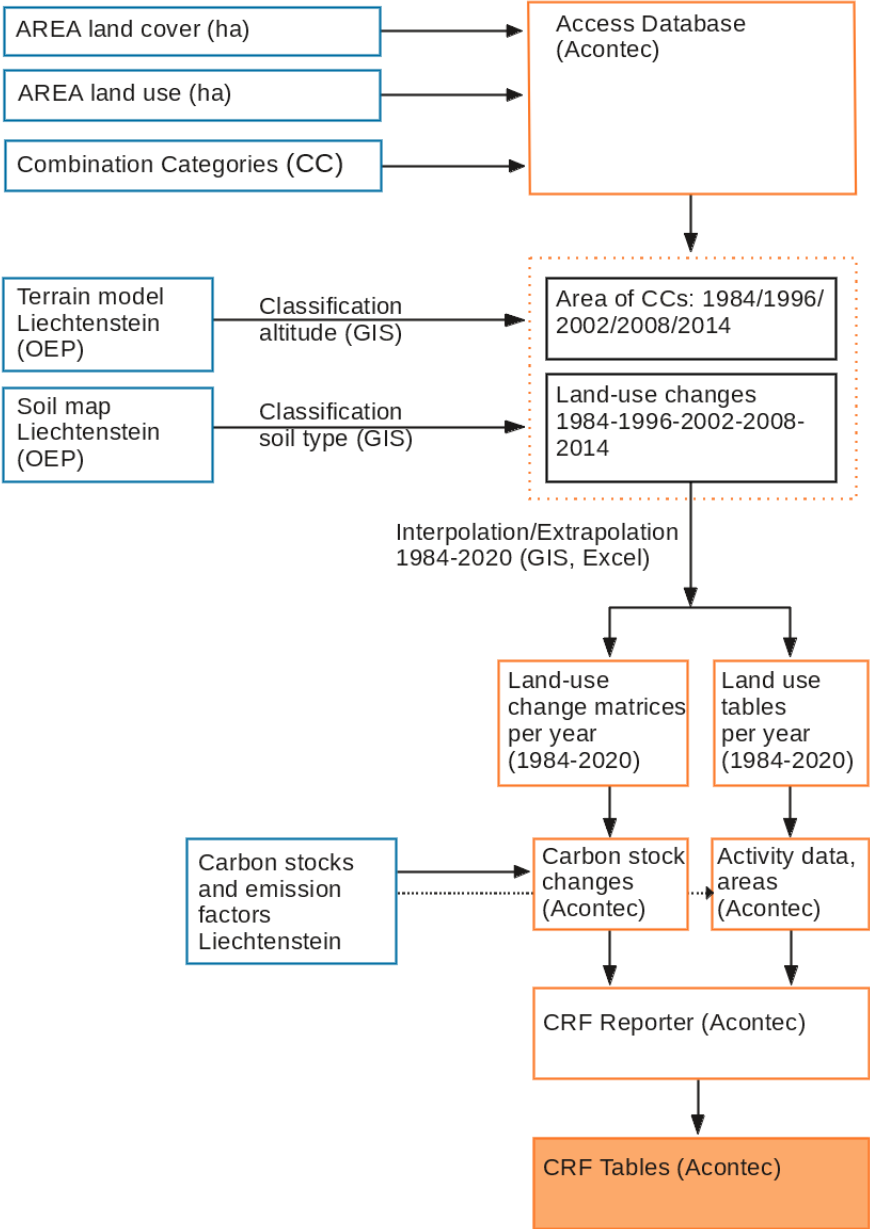


Figure 6-3 Procedure of calculating emissions and removals from LULUCF in Liechtenstein.

Table 6-3 Land-use categories used in this report (so-called combination categories CC): 6 main land-use categories and the 18 sub-divisions. Additionally, descriptive remarks, abbreviations used in the CRF tables, and CC codes are given. For a detailed definition of the CC categories see chp. 6.2.1.

CC Main category	CC Sub-division	Remarks	Managed or unmanaged	CC code
A. Forest Land	Afforestations	areas converted to forest by active measures, e.g. planting	managed	11
	Managed Forest	dense and open forest meeting the criteria of forest land	managed	12
	Unproductive Forest	brush forest and inaccessible forest meeting the criteria of forest land	managed	13
B. Cropland		arable and tillage land (annual crops and leys in arable rotations)	managed	21
C. Grassland	Permanent Grassland	meadows, pastures (low-land and alpine)	managed	31
	Shrub Vegetation	agricultural and unproductive areas predominantly covered by shrubs	managed	32
	Vineyards, Low-Stem Orchards, Tree Nurseries	perennial agricultural plants with woody biomass (no trees)	managed	33
	Copse	agricultural and unproductive areas covered by perennial woody biomass including trees	managed	34
	Orchards	permanent grassland with fruit trees	managed	35
	Stony Grassland	grass, herbs and shrubs on stony surfaces	unmanaged	36
	Unproductive Grassland	unmanaged grass vegetation	unmanaged	37
D. Wetlands	Surface Waters	lakes and rivers	unmanaged	41
	Unproductive Wetland	reed, unmanaged wetland	unmanaged	42
E. Settlements	Buildings and Constructions	areas without vegetation such as houses, roads, construction sites, dumps	managed	51
	Herbaceous Biomass in Settlements	areas with low vegetation, e.g. lawns	managed	52
	Shrubs in Settlements	areas with perennial woody biomass (no trees)	managed	53
	Trees in Settlements	areas with perennial woody biomass including trees	managed	54
F. Other Land		areas without soil and vegetation: rocks, sand, screes, glaciers	unmanaged	61

Note that Reforestation does not occur in Liechtenstein. For more than 100 years, the area of forest has not decreased anymore. Any reforestation would have required a deforestation within the last 50 years, but **deforestation is prohibited by law** (Government 1991).

6.1.3.2 Calculating carbon stock changes

The method is based largely on the Swiss procedure according to FOEN (2017).

For calculating carbon stock changes, the following input parameters (mean values per hectare) must be quantified for all land-use categories (CC) and spatial strata (i):

stock $C_{l,i,CC}$: carbon stock in living biomass

stock $C_{d,i,CC}$: carbon stock in dead organic matter (dead wood and litter)

stockC _{s,i,CC} :	carbon stock in soil
increaseC _{l,i,CC} :	annual gain (growth) of carbon in living biomass
decreaseC _{l,i,CC} :	annual loss (cut & mortality) of carbon in living biomass
changeC _{d,i,CC} :	annual net carbon stock change in dead organic matter (dead wood and litter)
changeC _{s,i,CC} :	annual net carbon stock change in soil

On this basis, the carbon stock changes in living biomass (deltaCl), in dead organic matter (deltaCd) and in soil (deltaCs) are calculated for all cells of the land-use change matrix. Each cell is characterized by a land-use category before the conversion (b), a land-use category after the conversion (a) and the area of converted land within the spatial stratum (i). Equations 6.1.-6.3 show the general approach of calculating C-removals/emissions taking into account the net carbon stock changes in living biomass, dead organic matter and soils as well as the stock changes due to conversion of land use (difference of the stocks before and after the conversion):

$$\text{deltaC}_{l,i,ba} = [\text{increaseC}_{l,i,a} - \text{decreaseC}_{l,i,a} + W_l * (\text{stockC}_{l,i,a} - \text{stockC}_{l,i,b}) / \text{CT}] * A_{i,ba} \quad (6.1)$$

$$\text{deltaC}_{d,i,ba} = [\text{changeC}_{d,i,a} + W_d * (\text{stockC}_{d,i,a} - \text{stockC}_{d,i,b}) / \text{CT}] * A_{i,ba} \quad (6.2)$$

$$\text{deltaC}_{s,i,ba} = [\text{changeC}_{s,i,a} + W_s * (\text{stockC}_{s,i,a} - \text{stockC}_{s,i,b}) / \text{CT}] * A_{i,ba} \quad (6.3)$$

where:

a: land-use category after conversion (CC = a)

b: land-use category before conversion (CC = b)

ba: land use conversion from b to a

A_{i,ba}: area of land converted from b to a in the spatial stratum I, activity data from the land-use change matrix (area converted in the inventory year if CT=1 year, or the sum of the areas converted within the last 20 years if CT=20 years)

W_l, W_d, W_s: weighting factors for living biomass, dead organic matter and soil, respectively.

CT: conversion time (yr)

The following values for W were chosen:

W_l = W_d = W_s = 0 if land use after the conversion is 'Forest Land' (a = {11,12,13})
or if a and b are unmanaged categories {36,37,41,42,61}; this
corresponds to the gain-loss approach.

W_s = 0.5 if a or b is 'Buildings and Constructions' (a = 51 or b = 51)

W_l = W_d = W_s = 1 otherwise; this corresponds to the stock difference approach.

The difference of the stocks before and after the conversion are weighted with a factor (W_i , W_d , W_s) accounting for the effectiveness of the land-use change in some special cases. For example, the succession from grassland to forest land is quite frequent in mountainous regions (see Table 6-8). Immediately after the conversion young forests have lower carbon stocks than the mean carbon stock values determined for 'managed forest'. Therefore, the weighting factors for the conversion 'to forest land' was set to zero in order to avoid an overestimation of C-sinks. In the case of land-use changes involving 'buildings and constructions' it is assumed that only 50% of the soil carbon is emitted as the humus layer is re-used on construction sites.

The weighting factors W were set to zero in case of changes between unmanaged categories in order to prevent reporting of emissions or sinks on unmanaged land.

For calculating annual carbon stock changes in soils due to land-use conversion, IPCC (2006) suggests a default delay time (CT) of 20 years. In Liechtenstein, a conversion time of 20 years has been applied to all carbon stock changes in soil and biomass. Accordingly, the CRF tables 4A2, 4B2 and 4C2, 4D2, 4E2 and 4F2 contain the cumulative area remaining in the respective category in the reporting year.

There is no consistent data on land-use changes before 1984, but it is known (Broggi 1987, ARE/SAEFL 2001 in Switzerland) that the main trends of the land-use dynamics (e.g. increase of settlements, decrease of cropland) did arise before 1970. Therefore, it was assumed that between 1971 and 1989 the annual rate of all land-use changes was the same as in 1990. Based on this assumption it has been possible to produce the land-use data required for the consideration of the conversion time in that period.

6.1.4 Carbon emission factors and stocks at a glance

Table 6-4 lists all values of carbon stocks, increases, decreases and net changes of carbon specified for land-use category (CC) and associated spatial strata. These values remain constant during the period 1990-2016 except for the loss in living biomass of productive forest (CC12) where annual values are used (see chp. 6.4.2).

Table 6-4 Carbon stocks and changes in biomass, dead organic matter and soils for the combination categories (CC), stratified for altitude and soil type. These values are valid for the whole period 1990-2016, except the highlighted cells (see main text).

land-use code CC	altitude zone z	carbon stock in living biomass (stockCl,i) 1990	carbon stock in dead wood (stockCd,i)	carbon stock in litter (stockCh,i)	carbon stock in mineral soil (stockCs,i)	carbon stock in organic soil (stockCs,i)	gain of living biomass (gainCl,i)	loss of living biomass (lossCl,i)	net change in dead wood (changeCd,i)	net change in litter (changeCh,i)	net change in mineral soil (changeCs,i)	net change in organic soil (changeCs,i)
11 Afforestations	1	7.84	0	0	66.10	NO	1.63	0	0	0	0	NO
	2	4.30	0	0	75.91	NO	1.09	0	0	0	0	NO
	3	1.61	0	0	95.78	NO	0.57	0	0	0	0	NO
12 Productive forest	1	128.57	8.25	7.51	66.10	NO	3.21	-3.41	0	0	0	NO
	2	124.41	9.05	16.29	75.91	NO	2.83	-2.90	0	0	0	NO
	3	125.62	11.15	26.21	95.78	NO	2.34	-2.34	0	0	0	NO
13 Unproductive forest	1	20.45	0	7.51	66.10	NO	0	0	0	0	0	NO
	2	47.53	0	16.29	75.91	NO	0	0	0	0	0	NO
	3	42.36	0	26.21	95.78	NO	0	0	0	0	0	NO
21 Cropland	all	4.69	0	0	53.40	240.00	0	0	0	0	0	-9.52
31 Permanent Grassland	1	7.08	0	0	62.02	240.00	0	0	0	0	0	-9.52
	2	6.00	0	0	67.50	240.00	0	0	0	0	0	-9.52
	3	7.95	0	0	75.18	240.00	0	0	0	0	0	-9.52
32 Shrub Vegetation	1	20.45	0	0	62.02	NO	0	0	0	0	0	NO
	2	20.45	0	0	67.50	NO	0	0	0	0	0	NO
	3	20.45	0	0	75.18	NO	0	0	0	0	0	NO
33 Vineyards et al.	all	3.74	0	0	53.40	240.00	0	0	0	0	0	-9.52
34 Copse	1	20.45	0	0	62.02	NO	0	0	0	0	0	NO
	2	20.45	0	0	67.50	NO	0	0	0	0	0	NO
	3	20.45	0	0	75.18	NO	0	0	0	0	0	NO
35 Orchards	all	24.32	0	0	64.76	240.00	0	0	0	0	0	-9.52
36 Stony Grassland	all	7.16	0	0	26.31	NO	0	0	0	0	0	NO
37 Unproductive Grassland	all	7.01	0	0	68.23	NO	0	0	0	0	0	NO
41 Surface Waters	all	0	0	0	0	NO	0	0	0	0	0	NO
42 Unproductive Wetland	all	6.50	0	0	68.23	NO	0	0	0	0	0	NO
51 Buildings, Constructions	all	0	0	0	0	NO	0	0	0	0	0	NO
52 Herbaceous Biomass in S.	all	9.54	0	0	53.40	NO	0	0	0	0	0	NO
53 Shrubs in Settlements	all	15.43	0	0	53.40	NO	0	0	0	0	0	NO
54 Trees in Settlements	all	20.72	0	0	53.40	NO	0	0	0	0	0	NO
61 Other Land	all	0	0	0	0	NO	0	0	0	0	0	NO
Legend												
altitude zones:							NO: land-use type does not occur on organic soil					
1	< 600 m											
2	601 - 1200 m											
3	> 1200 m											

On organic soils, a value of 240 t C ha⁻¹ for stock Cs was assumed for all land-use categories that occur on organic soils (FOEN 2013, based on Leifeld et al. (2003, 2005)). Thus, when calculating carbon changes in organic soils as a consequence of land-use changes, the difference of carbon stocks is always zero.

For productive forests (CC12), stocks, gains and losses are based on Liechtenstein's NFI (LWI 2012, cells highlighted in orange in Table 6-4). The data for afforestations, unproductive forests, agriculture, grassland and settlements are based on experiments, field studies, literature and expert estimates from Switzerland. For wetlands and other land, expert estimates or default values are available. The deduction of the individual values is explained in the sector sub-chapters 6.x.2.

6.1.5 Uncertainty estimates, overview

Table 6-5 gives an overview of uncertainty estimates of activity data (AD) and of emission factors (EF). The uncertainty of AD often depends on the uncertainty of the AREA survey data (see chp. 6.3.3); in the Table 6-5 these values are highlighted in orange. For categories 4B, 4C1, 4(III), 4(IV) and 4G other data sources are relevant; they are presented in detail in the respective chp. (6.x.3) of the LULUCF categories, along with the uncertainty estimates of EF.

Table 6-5 Uncertainty estimates in the LULUCF sector, expressed as half of the 95% confidence intervals. Highlighted values: see main text.

IPCC category		Gas	Activity data uncertainty	Emission factor uncertainty	Combined uncertainty
			%	%	%
4A1	Forest Land remaining Forest Land	CO ₂	2.7	88.6	88.6
4A2	Land converted to Forest Land	CO ₂	17.2	40.3	43.8
4B1	Cropland remaining Cropland	CO ₂	30.8	23.0	38.4
4B2	Land converted to Cropland	CO ₂	40.3	23.0	46.4
4C1	Grassland remaining Grassland	CO ₂	30.6	23.0	38.3
4C2	Land converted to Grassland	CO ₂	13.6	40.3	42.5
4D1	Wetlands remaining Wetlands	CO ₂	10.5	50.0	51.1
4D2	Land converted to Wetlands	CO ₂	40.9	40.3	57.4
4E1	Settlements remaining Settlements	CO ₂	6.5	50.0	50.4
4E2	Land converted to Settlements	CO ₂	19.4	50.0	53.6
4F1	Other Land remaining Other Land	CO ₂	NA	NA	NA
4F2	Land converted to Other Land	CO ₂	40.9	50.0	64.6
4III	N Mineralization	N ₂ O	19.4	100.0	101.9
4IV2	Indirect emissions Leaching	N ₂ O	20.0	100.0	102.0
4G	Harvested Wood Products	CO ₂	50.0	57.0	75.8

6.2 Land-use definitions and classification systems

6.2.1 Combination Categories (CC) as derived from land-use statistics

The nomenclature of the Swiss Land Use Statistics (AREA) evaluated by the Swiss Federal Statistical Office (SFSO 2006a) is the basis for the land-use categories and subcategories used for land area representation in Liechtenstein. In the course of the AREA surveys (see chp. 6.1.3) every hectare of Liechtenstein's territory was assigned to a land-use category (NOLU04) and to a land-cover category (NOLC04) according to the "nomenclature 2004".

The 46 land-use categories and 27 land-cover categories of the land-use statistics were aggregated to 18 combination categories (CC) implementing the main categories proposed by IPCC as well as by country-specific sub-divisions (see Table 6-6). The first digit of the CC-code represents the main category, whereas the second digit stands for the respective sub-division.

The sub-divisions were defined with respect to possible differentiation of biomass densities, carbon turnover, and soil carbon contents. They were defined in 2006 in an evaluation process involving experts from the FOEN, the Swiss Federal Institute for Forest, Snow and Landscape Research (WSL), the Swiss Federal Statistical Office and Agroscope as well as private consultants. The evaluation process resulted in the elaboration of Table 6-6. CC definition was strongly influenced by the land cover and land use (NOLC04/NOLU04) classification and "nomenclature 2004" of AREA (SFSO 2006a). Most criteria and thresholds as defined therein were adopted.

For Forest Land, e.g., the criteria correspond to the NFI thresholds with respect to minimum area, width, crown cover, and tree height.

For LC 31 (land cover shrub), e.g., the criteria include: vegetation height <3 m, degree of coverage >80%, dominated by shrubs, dwarf-shrubs, and bushes.

For LC32 (land cover brush meadows), e.g., the criteria include vegetation height <3 m, degree of coverage 50-80%, dominated by shrubs, dwarf-shrubs, and bushes.

With regard to carbon content in biomass, there is a strong relation to the vegetation type (i.e. land cover in most cases). This is exemplarily reflected by the mainly horizontal arrangement of the individual CCs in Table 6-6. With regard to carbon turnover and soil organic carbon the CC definition was driven by the consideration that most vegetation units are subject to a similar management that leads to comparable C fluxes in biomass and soil.

For individual CCs (especially Forest Land, i.e. CC11, CC12, CC13) further spatial stratifications were introduced (cf. following chp. 6.2.2) with intent to approximate the real/natural differences in carbon stock, carbon turnover and soil conditions as good as possible.

The underlying criteria to include land-use sub-categories such as Shrub vegetation, Vineyards, Low-stem Orchards, Tree Nurseries, Copse and Orchards (CC32-CC37) under Grassland with woody biomass are: (1) They do not fulfil the criteria for forests; (2) There is an agricultural management in general; (3) They all have woody biomass (i.e. perennial vegetation) with permanent grass understory. Also, low-stem orchards and tree nurseries (CC33) and copse (CC34) typically have a permanent grass layer – even in vineyards it is good practice in the country to maintain complete grass cover in order to prevent erosion. Therefore, these categories represent soil management, carbon stocks and carbon dynamics of grassland better than those of cropland. Cropland (CC21) is ploughed on a regular basis.

6.2.2 Spatial stratification

In order to quantify carbon stocks and increases/decreases, a further spatial stratification of the territory turned out to be useful. For forests and grassland three different altitudinal belts were differentiated. The whole territory of Liechtenstein is considered to be part of the pre-alpine region (Thürig et al. 2004).

Altitude data were available on a hectare-grid from the Office of Environmental Protection (OEP 2006d) and classified in belts ≤ 600 m a.s.l. (metres above sea level), 601-1200 m a.s.l., and >1200 m a.s.l. (Figure 6-4). For cropland and grassland, two soil types (organic and mineral soils) were additionally differentiated.

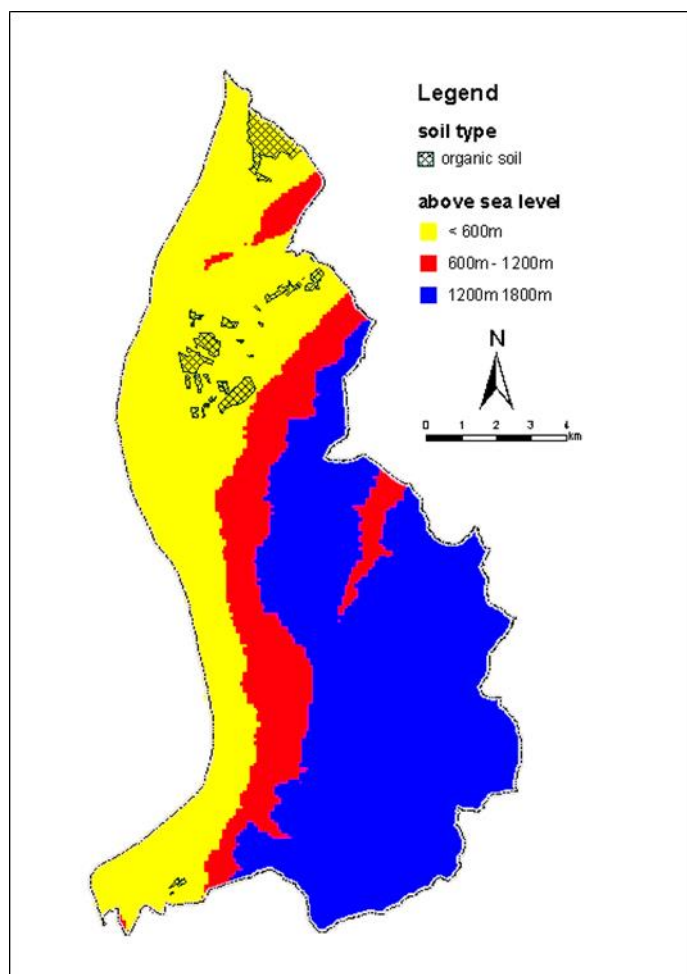


Figure 6-4 Map of Liechtenstein showing the altitude classes and soil types. Reference: OEP 2006d.

6.2.3 The land-use tables and change matrices (activity data)

Table 6-7 shows the trends of land-use changes at the level of the disaggregated land-use categories (CC). The data is resulting from interpolation and extrapolation in time and from spatial stratification (altitude classes and soil types). For example, the areas of afforestation (CC11) decrease in all altitude classes between 64% and 100% from 1990 to 2016, while the area of managed forests (CC12) increases by 8% since 1990 at altitudes

over 1200 m. The most significant land-use changes in absolute terms since 1990 can be observed in the categories cropland CC21 (decrease by 269 ha, mineral and organic soils), grassland CC31-CC37(decrease by 337 ha) and settlements CC51-CC54 (increase by 429 ha).

Table 6-7 Statistics of land use (CC = combination categories) for the period 1990-2016 (in ha) and change between 1990 and 2016. (n.s. = no stratification)

CC	altitude	soil type	1990	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Change 1990-2016 (ha)	Change 1990-2016 (%)
11	≤ 600	n.s.	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-8	-88%
	601-1200	n.s.	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	-7	-100%
	> 1200	n.s.	26	11	11	11	10	10	10	9	-17	-64%
12	≤ 600	n.s.	966	958	956	954	952	950	948	946	-19	-2%
	601-1200	n.s.	1970	1961	1962	1962	1963	1963	1963	1962	-8	0%
	> 1200	n.s.	2171	2269	2284	2298	2312	2326	2340	2354	184	8%
13	≤ 600	n.s.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-100%
	601-1200	n.s.	9	8	7	6	4	3	3	2	-7	-76%
	> 1200	n.s.	880	943	945	947	950	952	954	957	77	9%
21	n.s.	mineral	1826	1634	1622	1610	1599	1587	1575	1564	-262	-14%
	n.s.	organic	127	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	-7	-5%
31	≤ 600	mineral	1131	1118	1123	1128	1133	1138	1143	1148	17	2%
	≤ 600	organic	64	64	64	63	63	63	63	63	-1	-1%
	601-1200	mineral	364	342	341	340	339	338	337	336	-27	-8%
	601-1200	organic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
	> 1200	mineral	1668	1629	1628	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	-46	-3%
	> 1200	organic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
32	≤ 600	n.s.	20	27	27	27	28	28	28	29	9	43%
	601-1200	n.s.	10	12	13	13	13	13	13	13	4	40%
	> 1200	n.s.	563	500	492	483	474	465	456	447	-116	-21%
33	n.s.	mineral	31	34	35	35	36	36	37	37	7	21%
	n.s.	organic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
34	≤ 600	n.s.	382	302	299	296	292	289	286	282	-99	-26%
	601-1200	n.s.	81	75	76	76	76	76	76	76	-4	-5%
	> 1200	n.s.	255	237	234	231	229	226	223	221	-34	-13%
35	n.s.	mineral	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-100%
	n.s.	organic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
36	n.s.	n.s.	347	337	336	334	333	332	331	330	-17	-5%
37	n.s.	n.s.	399	368	368	368	369	369	369	370	-29	-7%
41	n.s.	n.s.	203	207	207	207	207	207	207	207	5	2%
42	n.s.	n.s.	160	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	10	6%
51	n.s.	n.s.	904	1185	1197	1209	1222	1234	1246	1259	355	39%
52	n.s.	n.s.	305	374	376	377	379	381	383	385	80	26%
53	n.s.	n.s.	15	19	18	17	17	16	15	15	0	-2%
54	n.s.	n.s.	144	139	139	139	138	138	138	137	-6	-4%
61	n.s.	n.s.	1027	1016	1013	1009	1005	1001	997	993	-33	-3%
Sum			16054	16054	16054	16054	16054	16054	16054	16054	0	0%

The annual rates of change in the whole country (change-matrix) are achieved by adding up the annual change rates of all hectares per combination category (CC). Table 6-8 shows an overview of the mean annual changes of all CC in 2010 as an example. The totals of the columns are equal to the total increase of one specific category. The totals of the rows are equal to the total decrease of one specific category. The sum of increases and decreases is identical.

For calculating the carbon stock changes, fully stratified land-use change matrices are used for each year (see chp.6.1.3). More aggregated change-matrices are reported in CRF-table 4.1 for each year 1990-2016.

Table 6-8 Land-use change in 2010 (change matrix). Units: ha/year.

main category		To																			Decrease	
		Forest Land			Cropl.	Grassland							Wetlands		Settlement				Other L.			
CC		11	12	13	21	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	41	42	51	52	53	54	61			
From	Forest Land	11	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	
		12	0.0		1.0	0.0	1.2	0.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.7	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	6.8	
		13	0.0	7.0		0.0	1.3	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	9.8	
	Cropland	21	0.0	0.0	0.0		16.3	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.2	
	Grassland		31	0.0	0.7	2.2	8.3		2.5	0.0	2.5	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	6.3	3.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	27.7
			32	0.2	4.8	7.2	0.0	1.7		0.0	2.2	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.0
			33	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
			34	0.0	5.2	0.2	0.0	4.3	0.5	0.3		0.0	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	13.7
			35	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
			36	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	2.0	1.5	0.0	0.3	0.0		0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	6.0
			37	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3		0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.5
	Wetlands		41	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	2.7	
			42	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2		0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
	Settlement		51	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0		1.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	4.8	
			52	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7		0.5	2.5	0.0	7.8
			53	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3		0.0	0.0	1.5
			54	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.5	0.0		0.0	3.5
	Other Land	61	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.7	0.5	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0		7.7	
	Increase			0.5	19.5	10.8	9.2	30.7	8.7	0.8	7.8	0.0	4.8	2.8	2.7	1.3	17.2	9.7	0.8	3.2	3.8	134.3

In accordance with the Guidelines (IPCC 2006, Volume 4, Chapter 3.2) land-use changes between two categories of unmanaged land (e.g. CC36-CC37, stony and unproductive grassland) are not considered for calculating emissions/removals. However, the area of unmanaged land is quantified and tracked over time, so that consistency in area accounting is maintained as land-use change occurs.

6.3 Approaches used for representing land areas and land-use databases

6.3.1 Liechtenstein's land-use statistics (AREA)

Land-use data for Liechtenstein are collected according to the same method as in Switzerland. This so-called AREA survey is based on sampling points covering the whole territory on a 100x100 m² grid ('hectare raster'). Every sampling point was assigned to one of 46 land-use categories and to one of 27 land-cover categories (NOLU04/NOLC04, see chp. 6.2.1) by means of stereographic interpretation of aerial photos (EDI/BFS 2009).

For the reconstruction of the land use conditions in Liechtenstein for the period 1990-2015 five data sets are used:

- Land-Use Statistics 1984
- Land-Use Statistics 1996
- Land-Use Statistics 2002
- Land-Use Statistics 2008

- Land-Use Statistics 2014

Land-use statistics from the years 1984 and 1996 were originally evaluated according to a set of different land-use categories. For this purposes they were being re-evaluated according to the newly designed land-use and land-cover categories (SFSO 2006a). For the interpretation of the 2002, 2008 and 2014 data the new land-use and land-cover categories were used directly (EDI/BFS 2009).

6.3.2 Interpolation and extrapolation of the status for each year

The exact dates of aerial photo shootings for AREA are known. However, the exact year of the land-use change on a specific hectare is unknown. The actual change could have taken place in any year between the two land-use surveys. It is assumed that the probability of a land-use change from 1984 to 1996, 1996 to 2002, 2002 to the 2008 and from 2008 to 2014 is uniformly distributed over the respective interim period between two surveys. Therefore, the land-use change of each hectare has to be equally distributed over its specific interim period (e.g. when a specific area increased by three hectares between 1996 and 2002, it was assumed that the annual increase was 0.5 hectares).

Thus, the land-use status for the years between two data collection dates can be calculated by linear interpolation. The status after 2014 is estimated by linear extrapolation, assuming that the average trend observed between 2008 and 2014 goes on.

Figure 6-5 shows an example: A certain area was assigned to the land-use category “Cropland” (CC 21) in 1984. A partial land-use change to “Shrubs in Settlements” (CC 53) was discovered in 1996. And another partial change to “Buildings and construction” (CC 51) was discovered in 2002.

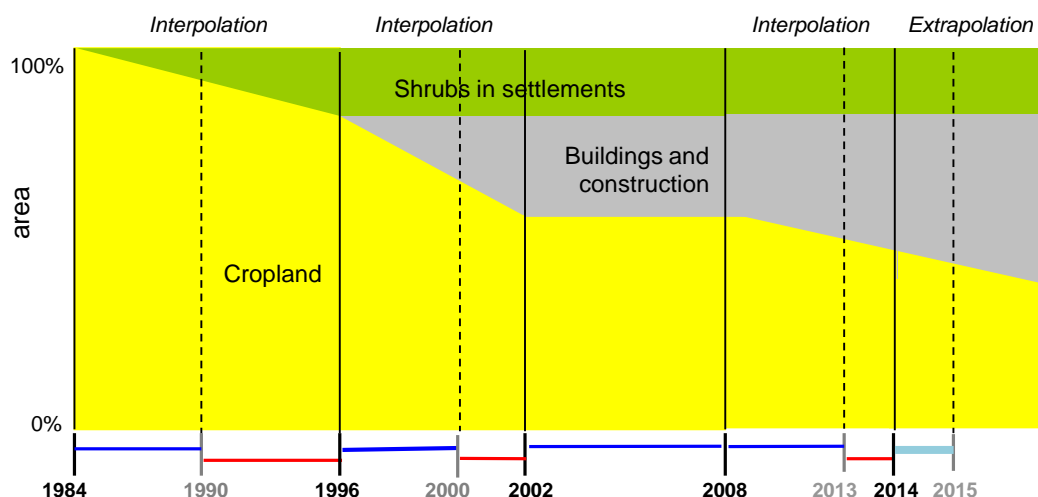


Figure 6-5 Hypothetical linear development of land-use changes between the five Land-use surveys (1984, 1996, 2002, 2008, 2014) with the example of areas changing 1984-1996 from “cropland” to “shrubs in settlements” and then 1996-2002 and again 2008-2014 to “buildings and constructions”. The dotted lines show how the share of the different land use categories is determined in years between land use statistics and extrapolated after 2014.

The 'status 1990' is determined by calculating the fractions of the two land-use categories for the year 1990. A linear development from "cropland" to "shrubs in settlements" during the whole interim period is assumed. The same procedure can be applied for two survey dates between 1996 and 2002 (see year 2000 in Figure 6-5 as example). Extrapolation after 2014 is done by taking the average trend of the time period 2008 to 2014. The 'status' for each individual year in the period 1990-2015 for the whole territory of Liechtenstein results from the summation of the fractions of all hectares per combination category CC (considering the spatial strata where appropriate; see Table 6-7).

6.3.3 Uncertainties and time-series consistency of activity data

An overview of uncertainty estimates for activity data (AD) and emission factors (or biomass parameters) is shown in Table 6-5. Details related to uncertainties of AREA data are presented in this chp., while uncertainties of other AD (such as consumption of harvested wood products) and emission factors are presented in the respective chp. (6.x.3) of the LULUCF categories.

Uncertainties of the AREA-based activity data are presented in Table 6-9. They have two main sources that were quantified as follows:

1) Interpretation error: In the AREA survey, the first classification of the aerial photos is checked by a second independent interpreter. The portion of sampling points with a mismatch of the first and the second interpretation was supplied by SFSO and used as the uncertainty of the interpretation. This uncertainty integrates all errors related to the manual interpretation of land-use and land-cover classes on aerial photographs. While it is clear that this is rather an estimate of the maximum potential interpretation error than of the actual interpretation error, it is reported hereafter unless more accurate information is available.

2) Statistical sampling error: In the AREA survey, the land-use types are interpreted on points situated on a regular 100x100 m grid. Thus, the uncertainty of the surface area covered by a certain land-use type or land-use change decreases with increasing numbers of sampling points. Assuming a binomial distribution of the errors, this uncertainty was calculated as

$$U_{\text{sampling}} = 100 * 1.96 * (\text{number of points})^{-0.5}$$

The number of sampling points in AREA 2014 lies between 23 (for 4F2) and 6'074 (for 4A1) leading to values of U_{sampling} between 40.9% and 2.5%.

The overall uncertainty is between 2.7% and 40.9%. It was calculated as:

$$U_{\text{overall}} = (U_{\text{interpret}}^2 + U_{\text{sampling}}^2)^{0.5}$$

Table 6-9 Sources of AD uncertainty and overall uncertainties in the area calculations, expressed as half of the 95% confidence intervals. Calculations are based on AREA data from 2014.

Category	Description	Interpretation uncertainty	Sampling uncertainty	Overall uncertainty
4A1	Forest Land remaining Forest Land	1.1	2.5	2.7
4A2	Land converted to Forest Land	1.1	17.1	17.2
4B1	Cropland remaining Cropland	4.9	4.8	6.9
4B2	Land converted to Cropland	4.9	26.4	26.9
4C1	Grassland remaining Grassland	5.2	2.8	6.0
4C2	Land converted to Grassland	5.2	12.6	13.6
4D1	Wetlands remaining Wetlands	0.9	10.4	10.5
4D2	Land converted to Wetlands	0.9	40.9	40.9
4E1	Settlements remaining Settlements	4.4	4.8	6.5
4E2	Land converted to Settlements	4.4	18.9	19.4
4F1	Other Land remaining Other Land	1.4	6.3	6.4
4F2	Land converted to Other Land	1.4	40.9	40.9

Consistency: Time series for activity data are all considered consistent; they are calculated based on consistent methods for interpolation and extrapolation and homogenous databases.

6.3.4 QA/QC and verification of activity data

The general QA/QC measures are described in Chapter 1.2.3.

The AREA survey is a well-defined and controlled, long-term process in the responsibility of the Swiss Federal Statistical Office (SFSO 2006a). It was assured that the total country area remained constant over the inventory period.

6.3.5 Recalculations of activity data

4A–4F: Adjustments in the land-use data were made in order to eliminate minor inconsistencies (<0.2%) in time-series.

6.3.6 Planned improvements for activity data

There are no planned improvements.

6.4 Source Category 4A – Forest Land

6.4.1 Source category description

Key category information 4A1 and 4A2

The CO₂ emission from 4A1 Land Converted to Forest Land is key source by level and trend. The CO₂ emission from 4A2 Land Converted to Forest Land is key source by level.

38.8% of the total area of Liechtenstein is forest land. The total forest area increased by 3.2% between 1990 and 2016. The annual net CO₂ emissions/removals are in the range - 18.51 kt CO₂ (1991) to 12.35 kt CO₂ (2000). The source category 4A1 “Forest Land remaining Forest Land” is in some years a net source and in some years a net sink depending on the harvesting amount of the year. The source category 4A2 “Land converted to Forest Land” is a net sink in all years.

All of the forest land is temperate forest. The definition of forest land is originally based on the Swiss definition and was revised after the in-country reviews carried out in Switzerland and Liechtenstein 2007. Forest land is now defined as follows (OE 2016):

- Minimum area of land: 0.0625 hectares with a minimum width of 25 m
- Minimum crown cover: 20%
- Minimum height of the dominant trees: 3 m (dominant trees must have the potential to reach 3 m at maturity in situ)

For calculating emissions and removals, forest land was subdivided into afforestation (CC 11), managed forest (CC 12) and unproductive forest (CC 13) based on the land use and land cover categories (see Table 6-3; SFSO 2006a).

6.4.2 Methodological issues

The activity data collection follows the methods described in chp. 6.2. Carbon stocks and carbon stock changes are taken partly from Switzerland and partly from Liechtenstein's NFI as well as from Liechtenstein's wood harvesting statistics. Details are described in the following paragraphs.

6.4.2.1 National Forest Inventory (NFI) data for productive forest (CC12)

For productive forest (CC12), data for carbon stocks in living biomass and dead wood, as well for gain (growth) and loss of living biomass (cut and mortality) was derived from Liechtenstein's National Forest Inventory. The NFI is based on 403 terrestrial sampling points situated in accessible forest stands (without brush forest) representing a mesh of 354x354 m². It was conducted between 1998 and 2010 (LWI 2012). Thus, the carbon fluxes induced by growth, cut and mortality are an average of that 12-year period. Table 6-10 shows important results of the LWI (2012). The average annual rates were 7.9 m³ ha⁻¹ for growth, 5.7 m³ ha⁻¹ for cut and 2.7 m³ ha⁻¹ for mortality. Overall, the growing stock decreased during this period.

In order to simplify the calculation of annual gains and growing stocks, it is assumed that gross growth and stocks are constant over the whole time period, i.e. the average rates 1998-2010 are applied for all years between 1990 and 2016.

For calculating cut and mortality annual values of biomass loss by harvesting are used (see chp. 6.4.2.3).

Table 6-10 Results of Liechtenstein's forest inventory 2010 (LWI 2012).

	Growth [$\text{m}^3 \text{ha}^{-1} \text{yr}^{-1}$], 1998-2010		
	elevation \leq 1000 m	elevation $>$ 1000 m	Liechtenstein
Coniferous	4.9	6.4	5.8
Deciduous	4.3	0.7	2.1
Total	9.2	7.1	7.9
	Stocks 2010 [$\text{m}^3 \text{ha}^{-1}$]		
	elevation \leq 1000 m	elevation $>$ 1000 m	Liechtenstein
Growing stock	374	383	379
Dead wood	24	34	30

As in Switzerland, forests in Liechtenstein reveal a high heterogeneity in terms of elevation, growth conditions and tree species composition. To find explanatory variables that significantly reduce the variance of gross growth and biomass expansion factors (BEFs) an analysis of variance was done in Switzerland (Thürig and Schmid 2008). The considered explanatory variables are (see also chp.6.2.2):

- altitude (\leq 600 m, 601-1200 m, $>$ 1200 m)
- tree species (coniferous and deciduous species).

The NFI-report (LWI 2012) presents results separately for coniferous and deciduous trees. The carbon values for CC12 were calculated as volume-weighted averages as AREA cannot distinguish coniferous and deciduous forests. Furthermore, the NFI report presents results for the altitudinal belts \leq 1'000 m and $>$ 1'000 m a.s.l. These results were transformed to the three altitudinal belts used for LULUCF calculations (\leq 600 m, 601-1'200 m, $>$ 1'200 m) by weighting with the forest areas measured in the different elevation ranges. With this procedure, the values for CC12 shown in Table 6-4 were produced.

6.4.2.2 Biomass Expansion Factors (BEF)

The Swiss Biomass Expansion Factors were applied in Liechtenstein (FOEN 2013).

In the Swiss National Forest Inventory, growing stock, gross growth, cut (harvesting) and mortality are expressed as round wood over bark. Round wood over bark was expanded to total biomass as done in Thürig et al. (2005) by applying allometry single-tree functions to all trees measured at the Swiss NFI II. BEFs were then calculated for each spatial stratum as the ratio between round wood over bark ($\text{m}^3 \text{ha}^{-1}$) and the total above- and

belowground biomass (t ha^{-1}). Table 6-11 shows the BEFs for coniferous and deciduous species stratified for altitude.

Table 6-11 Biomass expansion factors (BEFs) to convert round-wood over bark ($\text{m}^3 \text{ha}^{-1}$) to total biomass (t C ha^{-1}) for conifers and deciduous species, respectively (Thürig et al. 2005).

Altitude [m]	Conifers		Deciduous species	
	Number of trees measured	BEFs	Number of trees measured	BEFs
≤ 600	129	1.48	239	1.49
601-1200	4220	1.48	1980	1.49
> 1200	2909	1.59	241	1.56

To convert round wood over bark ($\text{m}^3 \text{ha}^{-1}$) into tons of dry matter ha^{-1} it was multiplied by a species-specific density. Table 6-12 shows the applied densities.

Table 6-12 Wood densities for coniferous and deciduous trees (Vorreiter 1949).

	Wood density [t m^{-3}]
Coniferous trees	0.40
Deciduous trees	0.55

The IPCC default carbon content of solid wood of 50% was applied (IPCC 2006 Table 4.3: mean value from Lamlon and Savidge (2003) for conifers and broadleaved trees in temperate forests).

BEFs, wood densities and carbon contents were used to calculate carbon stocks and fluxes from the volumes measured in the NFI (LWI 2012).

6.4.2.3 Gain and loss of living biomass for productive forest (CC12)

Carbon stock changes in living biomass for productive forests (CC12) are calculated with the gain-loss approach. The values for gain (gross growth) were derived from Liechtenstein's National Forest Inventory (NFI, LWI 2012); they represent the average of the period 1998-2010 (see Table 6-4 and Table 6-14).

For calculating the loss, annual harvesting statistics (Table 6-13) are used in addition to the NFI results as follows:

- The relative harvesting rates are calculated as the ratio of the yearly harvesting to the average harvesting of the NFI period 1998-2010 (see Table 6-13).
- According to the NFI (period 1999-2010), the average cut is $5.65 \text{ m}^3 \text{ha}^{-1} \text{yr}^{-1}$ and the average mortality is $2.70 \text{ m}^3 \text{ha}^{-1} \text{yr}^{-1}$. The total loss is $8.35 \text{ m}^3 \text{ha}^{-1} \text{yr}^{-1}$. With this information the carbon stock losses were calculated and split in the two parts cut and mortality as shown in Table 6-14.

- The annual losses per altitude zone were calculated assuming that the annual cut is proportional to the relative harvesting factor (see Table 6-13) and that mortality does not depend on the harvesting rate:
annual loss = (relative harvesting) * (average cut) + (average mortality)

The resulting annual loss is shown in Table 6-14.

Table 6-13 Wood harvesting statistics for Liechtenstein's forest 1986-2016 and the annual harvesting relative to the reference period of the NFI (1999-2010). Source: OE 2017a.

Year	Harvesting m ³	Relative harvesting
1986	18'143	0.876
1987	13'194	0.637
1988	13'843	0.668
1989	13'479	0.651
1990	20'024	0.967
1991	10'333	0.499
1992	16'853	0.814
1993	14'759	0.713
1994	26'315	1.270
1995	18'087	0.873
1996	12'970	0.626
1997	19'527	0.943
1998	14'537	0.702
1999	13'538	0.654
2000	28'683	1.385
2001	14'477	0.699
2002	14'755	0.712
2003	17'016	0.821
2004	18'169	0.877
2005	18'038	0.871
2006	20'776	1.003
2007	26'099	1.260
2008	27'217	1.314
2009	25'364	1.224
2010	24'436	1.180
2011	26'664	1.287
2012	26'813	1.294
2013	22'316	1.077
2014	22'259	1.075
2015	19'089	0.922
2016	18'012	0.870
Mean 1999-2010	20'714	

Table 6-14 (a) Splitting total carbon stock loss of living biomass (NFI, mean 1999-2010) into cut and mortality and (b) calculated annual losses 2008-2016 for the three altitude zones (≤ 600 m, 601-1200 m, > 1200 m). Units: $t\ C\ ha^{-1}\ yr^{-1}$

(a) Average 1999-2010:

Altitude	Gain	Total loss	Mortality	Cut
zone 1	3.21	-3.49	-1.13	-2.36
zone 2	2.83	-2.96	-0.96	-2.01
zone 3	2.34	-2.39	-0.77	-1.62

(b) Annual loss:

Altitude	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
zone 1	-3.41	-2.31	-3.05	-2.81	-4.13	-3.19	-2.61	-3.36	-2.79	-2.67
zone 2	-2.90	-1.96	-2.59	-2.39	-3.51	-2.71	-2.21	-2.85	-2.37	-2.27
zone 3	-2.34	-1.58	-2.09	-1.93	-2.83	-2.19	-1.79	-2.30	-1.91	-1.83

Altitude	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
zone 1	-4.40	-2.78	-2.81	-3.07	-3.20	-3.19	-3.50	-4.11	-4.23	-4.02
zone 2	-3.74	-2.36	-2.39	-2.61	-2.72	-2.71	-2.97	-3.49	-3.59	-3.41
zone 3	-3.01	-1.90	-1.93	-2.10	-2.19	-2.18	-2.40	-2.81	-2.90	-2.76

Altitude	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
zone 1	-3.92	-4.17	-4.19	-3.68	-3.67	-3.31	-3.18
zone 2	-3.33	-3.54	-3.56	-3.12	-3.11	-2.81	-2.70
zone 3	-2.68	-2.86	-2.87	-2.52	-2.51	-2.27	-2.18

6.4.2.4 Growing C stocks in Unproductive Forests (CC13)

The unproductive forest in Liechtenstein mainly consists of brush forest and inaccessible forest. In unproductive forests, there is no harvesting for economic reasons. Only in special cases (e.g. maintenance of hiking trail) there can be interventions where the log is moved, but not removed from the stand. Therefore, this type of forest is still categorized as managed forest and for transparency reason productive and unproductive forest areas are reported separately.

There is no information on carbon for unproductive forest in the NFIs of Liechtenstein or Switzerland. Therefore, the same carbon stock per hectare as in Switzerland is assumed (see Table 6-4).

The carbon content of unproductive forest was calculated as a weighted average of brush forest, inaccessible stands and other unproductive forest not covered by NFI per spatial stratum (FOEN 2017, Chapter 6.4.2.8). For Liechtenstein, the values of the Swiss NFI-region 3 (Pre-alps) were chosen as that region corresponds to the topographic and climatic conditions in Liechtenstein.

As described in FOEN (2017) brush forests in Switzerland "mainly consist of *Alnus viridis*, horizontal *Pinus mugo* var. *prostrata* with a percentage cover of 65% and 16%, respectively (Düggelin and Abegg 2011). Following the NFI definition, brush forests are dominated by more than two thirds by shrubs. For brush forests, no NFI data are available to derive their growing stock since only a limited number of attributes are measured on these plots. Düggelin and Abegg (2011) analysed the carbon stock of total living biomass in Swiss brush forests and found an average value of $20.45\ t\ C\ ha^{-1}$."

Inaccessible stands are considered similar to brush forest regarding biomass and carbon stock. Their area is determined based on land cover 'tree vegetation' in typically remote and high-elevation land uses such as avalanche chutes (land use codes 403 and 422 in Table 6-6).

"Unproductive forests not covered by NFI are mainly associated with extensively pastured land where sparse tree vegetation (land cover 44 and 47 in Table 6-6) is found. As those forests are assumed to grow preferably on bad site conditions, an average growing stock (> 7 cm diameter) of $150 \text{ m}^3 \text{ ha}^{-1}$ is assumed. Multiplied by the mean BCEF of 0.69 (see Thürig and Herold 2013), an average biomass for these forests of 102.75 t ha^{-1} was estimated, which translates to $51.38 \text{ t C ha}^{-1}$ (using the IPCC default carbon content of 50%)."

Table 6-15 Areal fractions of brush forest, inaccessible forest and forest not covered by NFI, and the resulting weighted carbon content in t C ha^{-1} of unproductive forests (CC13) specified for spatial strata in NFI-region 3 (FOEN 2015).

Altitude [m]	Fraction of brush and inaccessible forest	Fraction of forest not covered by NFI	Weighted carbon stock in living biomass [t C ha^{-1}]
≤ 600	1.00	0.00	20.45
601-1200	0.12	0.88	47.53
> 1200	0.29	0.71	42.36

6.4.2.5 Dead wood

Data from Liechtenstein's NFI (see Table 6-10) was used to calculate carbon contents in dead wood for productive forest (CC12). Applying the same wood densities, BEFs and carbon content as for the living growing stock, dead wood per spatial stratum was estimated (see Table 6-4).

For unproductive forests (CC13) there is no information available on dead wood and therefore, the Swiss value of 0 t C ha^{-1} (FOEN 2017) is used.

6.4.2.6 Human-induced conversion to Forest Land (Afforestations)

For the afforestation areas (CC11), the Swiss growing stocks and growth rates per altitude level are applied in Liechtenstein (see Table 6-4). The following paragraph explain the Swiss calculation of carbon stock changes in living biomass (excerpt from FOEN 2013):

"The average growing stock and growth of afforestations were empirically assessed with NFI 1 and NFI 2, specifically with those stands that were approximately 10 years old in the first NFI and 20 years old in the second NFI. The average growing stock of those 20 year old stands was derived from NFI 2. The NFI data were therefore stratified by altitudinal level. The growing stock of forest stands below 600 m was on average $90 \text{ m}^3 \text{ ha}^{-1}$. The growing stock on sites between 600 and 1200 m was assumed to be one-third smaller ($60 \text{ m}^3 \text{ ha}^{-1}$) than on sites below 600 m, and two-third smaller on sites above 1200 m ($30 \text{ m}^3 \text{ ha}^{-1}$). As trees below 12 cm DBH were not measured in the NFI, the growing stock of 10

year old stands below 600 m was assumed to be $2 \text{ m}^3 \text{ ha}^{-1}$. Within the first few years of stand age, the growing stock was assumed to develop exponentially. The development of the growing stock on good sites between 10 and 20 years was therefore simulated by calibrating a logistical growth function. To simulate the development of growing stock on sites above 600 m, growing stock was assumed to develop one-third slower on sites between 600 and 1200 m, and two-thirds slower on sites above 1200 m. The annual growth was calculated as the difference between growing stocks of two following years. These assumptions are not valid for single stands, but can be applied as a rough simplification. Table 6-16 shows the simulated growing stock and growth for the three altitudinal levels."

Thereby it is assumed that the growing stocks result from the exponential growth function without harvest and mortality, and that it is very unlikely that the afforested areas (CC11) are harvested before 20 years, as the small trees were planted in order to establish a mature forest (production forest or protective forest) in the long term.

Table 6-16 Estimated average growing stock and annual growth of forest stands in stem wood up to 20 years (CC11) specified for altitude zone.

Stand age [years]	≤ 600 m altitude		601 - 1200 m altitude		> 1200 m altitude	
	Growing stock [$\text{m}^3 \text{ha}^{-1}$]	Growth [$\text{m}^3 \text{ha}^{-1} \text{year}^{-1}$]	Growing stock [$\text{m}^3 \text{ha}^{-1}$]	Growth [$\text{m}^3 \text{ha}^{-1} \text{year}^{-1}$]	Growing stock [$\text{m}^3 \text{ha}^{-1}$]	Growth [$\text{m}^3 \text{ha}^{-1} \text{year}^{-1}$]
0-9	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	2	2	0	0	0	0
11	7	5	0	0	0	0
12	13	6	1	1	0	0
13	19	6	5	4	0	0
14	27	8	10	5	0	0
15	35	8	16	6	1	1
16	44	9	23	7	5	4
17	54	10	31	8	10	5
18	66	12	40	9	16	6
19	78	12	50	10	23	7
20	90	12	60	10	30	7

To convert the estimated growing stock and growth into carbon, the following equations were applied (see results in Table 6-17):

$$\begin{aligned} \text{C stock in living biomass} &= \text{Average growing stock} * \text{BCEF} * \text{C content} \\ \text{Growth of living biomass} &= \text{Average growth} * \text{BCEF} * \text{C content} \end{aligned}$$

Table 6-17 Carbon stock in living biomass (stem-wood over bark including stock without branches) and gain of living biomass (growth) in afforestations (CC11) specified per altitudinal zone. BCEF taken from Thürig and Herold (2013).

Altitude [m]	Average stock of living biomass [m ³ ha ⁻¹]	Average gain of living biomass [m ³ ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹]	BCEF	Carbon content	Carbon stock of living biomass (stockC _{i,i,11}) [t C ha ⁻¹]	Gain of living biomass (gainC _{i,i,11}) [t C ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹]
<601	21.7	4.5	0.72	0.5	7.84	1.63
601-1200	11.8	3	0.73	0.5	4.3	1.09
>1200	4.25	1.5	0.76	0.5	1.61	0.57

6.4.2.7 Land converted to Forest Land, not human-induced

According to the land use statistic the areas switching to forest land (CC12 or CC13) are mainly abandoned areas of grassland with woody biomass (CC32 and CC34).

The carbon fluxes of living biomass in case of land-use change comprising forest land are specified as follows:

According to the stock-difference approach, the growing stock of e.g. shrub vegetation (CC32; living biomass and soil carbon) should be subtracted and the average growing stock of forests should be added. However, these forests are supposed to have a growing stock smaller than the growing stock of an average forest and adding the average growing stock of forest areas would possibly overestimate the carbon increase. In terms of IPCC good practice, a conservative assumption was met and the gain-loss approach was applied (see also chp. 6.1.3.2): i.e., the annual increase of biomass (carbon flux) on these areas was approximated by the annual gross growth rate of the respective forest type (CC11, 12 or 13). The change of soil carbon was not considered and was set to zero.

Cut and mortality was inferred from Liechtenstein's NFI, applying the gain-loss approach on forest areas remaining forest. Thus, the total harvesting amount was already considered. To avoid double-counting of the harvesting amount on areas changing from non-forested to forested areas, no additional loss in terms of cut and mortality was accounted for, but the converted areas were only multiplied with the average annual gross growth of the respective spatial stratum.

The annual area of forest changing to other land use categories was derived by the AREA land use statistics. In these cases, the stock-difference approach was applied (see also chp. 6.1.3.2).

6.4.2.8 Soil carbon and litter in all forest categories (CC11, CC12, CC13)

As there are no data on forest soils in Liechtenstein, data from Switzerland are used for soil carbon contents and litter. As described in FOEN (2017), Nussbaum et al. (2012, 2014) provided updated data for carbon stocks of litter (organic soil horizons L - litter, F - fermentation and H - humus) and soil organic carbon in Swiss forests. "1'033 sites of a database stored at WSL distributed among different forest types throughout Switzerland were chosen for this study." Further information on the carbon content of L horizons was

taken from Moeri (2007). The data for litter and soil carbon stocks are stratified by the five NFI production regions and three elevation levels.

For Liechtenstein, the carbon stocks in litter and mineral soils of the Swiss NFI-region 3 (Pre-Alps) are used as shown in Table 6-4 for afforestations (CC11), productive forest (CC12) and unproductive forest (CC13).

For afforestations (CC11), the amount of carbon in the organic LFH-horizons was conservatively assumed to be zero as most of the afforestations took place on previous grassland or settlements, where no or only very small organic soil layers are expected.

Due to following reasons, it is assumed that in the years 1990 to 2015 forest soils in Switzerland, as well as in Liechtenstein, were no carbon source:

- Within the last decades, no drastic changes of management practices in forests have taken place due to restrictive forest laws.
- Fertilization of forests is prohibited in Liechtenstein. Drainage of forests is no common practice in Liechtenstein.
- As shown in the study by Thürig et al. (2005), wind-throw may have a slightly increasing effect on soil carbon. However, this study neglected the effect of soil disturbances which could equalize those effects.
- In the case of land converted to forest land, the stock of soil organic carbon (SOC) is always larger on forest land than on non-forest land (see Table 6-4) and therefore a loss of SOC is improbable. This is also the case for human-induced conversions, as the process of afforestation consists of planting small trees on grasslands; therefore, the conversion itself hardly disturbs the soil structure. In fact, an increase of SOC could be expected, however such sinks are not reported either (see chp. 6.1.3.2, factor W_s) in order to avoid overestimating sinks.

6.4.2.9 N₂O emissions from N fertilization and drainage of soils

Fertilization of forests is prohibited by law in Liechtenstein. Therefore, no emissions are reported in CRF Table 4(I).

Drainage of forests is no common practice in Liechtenstein. As a first guess drainage activity was set to zero, and no emissions are reported for forest land in CRF Table 4(II).

6.4.2.10 Emissions from wildfires

Controlled burning of forests is not allowed in Liechtenstein. Wildfires affecting forest did not occur in Liechtenstein since 1985 as confirmed by Summer (2017). Therefore no emissions are reported for forest land in CRF Table 4(V).

6.4.3 Uncertainties and time-series consistency

An overview of uncertainties in the LULUCF sector is shown in Table 6-5. The uncertainty of the AD (areas) for categories 4A1 and 4A2 are presented in chp. 6.3.3.

The EF uncertainty for category 4A1, Land remaining forest land, was estimated to 88.6%, the Swiss value according to FOEN 2017). This value includes the uncertainties in gain and loss of living biomass (i.e. uncertainties of the NFI results), which are the dominant processes for 4A1.

For category 4A2, land converted to forest land, the dominant process is the stock-difference in living biomass. Therefore, the uncertainty of the carbon stock of forest was used as EF-uncertainty (40.3%). It was calculated by error propagation combining the following uncertainties of input data:

- Growing stock: 26.0%. This value was derived from the Swiss NFI online-results for the Canton Glarus (GL), which is comparable with the topographic situation in Liechtenstein (<http://www.lfi.ch/resultate/anleitung-en.php?lang=en>)
- Carbon content: 2% (FOEN 2017, Chapter 6.4.3)
- Biomass expansion functions: 21.2% (allometric functions, see FOEN 2017, Chapter 6.4.3)
- Sampling uncertainty: 22.2% ((FOEN 2017, Chapter 6.4.3)

Time series are consistent.

6.4.4 Category-specific QA/QC and verification

The category-specific QA/QC activities have been carried out as mentioned in sections 1.2.3.1 including also the triple check of the CRF table Summary2 (detailed comparison of latest with previous data for the base year, for 2015 and for the changing rates 2015/2016).

The LULUCF expert, the NIC and the NIR author report their QC activities in a checklist (see Annex 8).

6.4.5 Category-specific recalculations

- The activity data 1990–2015 were adjusted (see chp. 6.3.5) causing small modifications in areas.

6.4.6 Category-specific planned improvements

No category-specific improvements are planned.

6.5 Source Category 4B – Cropland

6.5.1 Source category description

Key category information 4B1

CO₂ emissions from 4B1 Cropland remaining Cropland is a key source by level and trend.

10.5% of Liechtenstein's total surface is cropland. Land use changes to cropland or from cropland are not very common. The most important changes are from grassland to cropland on the one hand and from cropland to grassland and to settlements on the other hand. The total area of cropland decreased between 1990 and 2016 by 13.8%.

Croplands in Liechtenstein belong to the cold temperate wet climatic zone. Carbon stocks in above ground living biomass and carbon stocks in mineral and organic soils are considered. Croplands (CC 21) cover the arable land (annual crops and leys in arable rotations).

6.5.2 Methodological issues

6.5.2.1 Cropland remaining Cropland (4B1)

The activity data collection follows the methods described in chapter 6.3. Carbon stocks are taken from Switzerland (FOEN 2017) as shown in Table 6-4. Details are described in the following paragraphs.

a) Carbon in living biomass

When cropland remains cropland, the carbon stocks in living biomass of crops are assumed to be constant. Thus, there is no net change in carbon storage. The carbon stock value given in Table 6-4 (4.69 t C ha^{-1}) represents the average 1990-2012 of Swiss crops. It is based on area-weighted means of standing stocks at harvest for the seven most important annual crops (wheat, barley, maize, silage maize, sugar beet, fodder beet, potatoes; see FOEN 2017).

b) Carbon in soils

The Swiss mean carbon stocks for cropland on mineral soils ($53.40 \pm 5 \text{ t C ha}^{-1}$) and for cultivated organic soils ($240 \pm 48 \text{ t C ha}^{-1}$) were applied in Liechtenstein. Both are based on studies from Leifeld et al. (2003) and Leifeld et al. (2005).

c) Changes in carbon stocks

The annual net carbon stock change in organic soils was estimated to $-9.52 \text{ t C ha}^{-1}$ with an uncertainty of 23% according to measurements in Europe including Switzerland as compiled by Leifeld et al. (2003, 2005) and rechecked by ART (2009b).

Changes of carbon stocks in mineral soils are assumed to be zero for cropland remaining cropland.

6.5.2.2 Land converted to Cropland (4B2)

The activity data collection follows the methods described in chapter 6.3. Carbon factors are displayed in the following paragraphs.

a) Carbon in living biomass

When a conversion of a land to cropland occurs, the stock-difference approach is applied for living biomass.

b) Carbon in soils

When a conversion of a land to cropland occurs, the stock-difference approach is applied for soil carbon.

c) N₂O Emissions from cropland

N₂O emissions from drainage of organic soils on cropland are reported in the agriculture sector.

The calculation of emissions for categories 4III and 4IV (N₂O from Nitrogen Mineralization in mineral soils) is described in chp. 6.10.

6.5.3 Uncertainties and time-series consistency

The dominant process determining the uncertainty of categories 4B1 and 4B2 is the carbon loss on organic soils.

The uncertainty of the area of organic soils (AD) is determined by the uncertainty of the AREA survey (4B1 6.9%, 4B2 26.9% from Table 6-9) combined with the uncertainty of the soil map used to identify organic soils (chp. 6.2.2), which is assumed to be 30%. As shown in Table 6-5, the resulting AD uncertainties are 30.8% for 4B1 and 40.3% for 4B2.

The uncertainty of the emission factor is 23% according to Leifeld et al. (2003).

For the current submission, a simplified uncertainty analysis has been carried out as described in chp. 1.6.1. Uncertainties were accounted individually only for the key categories, whereas the rest of the sources was aggregated by gas and treated as four "rest" categories (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, F-gases) with mean uncertainties according to Table 1-7. Emissions and sinks of the category 4B2 are no key category and are therefore part of the "rest" categories with mean uncertainty.

The time-series are consistent.

6.5.4 Category-specific QA/QC and verification

The category-specific QA/QC activities have been carried out as mentioned in sections 1.2.3.1 including also the triple check of the CRF table Summary2 (detailed comparison of latest with previous data for the base year, for 2015 and for the changing rates 2015/2016).

The LULUCF expert, the NIC and the NIR author report their QC activities in a checklist (see Annex 8). No additional category-specific QA/QC activities have been carried out.

6.5.5 Category-specific recalculations

The activity data 1990–2015 were adjusted (see chp. 6.3.5) causing small modifications in areas.

6.5.6 Category-specific planned improvements

No category-specific improvements are planned.

6.6 Source Category 4C – Grassland

6.6.1 Source category description

Key category information 4C1 and 4C2

CO₂ emissions from 4C1 “Grassland remaining Grassland” are a key category regarding level. CO₂ emissions from 4C2 “Land converted to Grassland” are a key category concerning level and trend.

31.1% of Liechtenstein’s total surface is grassland, whereof 86% is managed and 14% is unmanaged grassland. Conversion to grassland occurs mainly from cropland to grassland and from forest to grassland. These changes are however less important than the reverse conversion from grassland to forest and from grassland to cropland. The total area of grassland decreased by 6.3% in 2016 compared to 1990.

Liechtenstein’s grasslands belong to the cold temperate wet climatic zone. Carbon stocks in living biomass and carbon stocks in soils are considered. Grasslands include permanent grassland (CC31), shrub vegetation (CC32), vineyards, low-stem orchards (‘Niederstammobst’) and tree nurseries (CC33), copse (CC34), orchards (‘Hochstammobst’; CC35), stony grassland (CC36), and unproductive grassland (CC37). The combination categories CC31-35 are considered as managed and CC36-37 as unmanaged grasslands.

As there are no data available from Liechtenstein related to carbon pools in Grassland, data based on experiments, field studies, literature and expert estimates from Switzerland are used (see Chapter 6.6.2). The applicability of those data is justified by the facts that

- the land-use categories used in Liechtenstein are defined in the same way and the same nomenclature (SFSO 2006a) and
- the topographic, climatic and geological conditions in Liechtenstein are very similar to the Region 3 (Pre-Alps) of the Swiss NFI. Region 3 is situated adjacently along the Western border of Liechtenstein, i.e. it extends to the same valley where the main part of Liechtenstein's territory is situated. Further, the management practices of the different grassland types are very similar in Switzerland and Liechtenstein, e.g. related to vineyards, orchards or alpine farming at higher altitudes.

6.6.2 Methodological issues

6.6.2.1 Grassland remaining Grassland (4C1)

The activity data collection follows the methods described in chapter 6.2.2. Carbon stocks are taken from Switzerland (FOEN 2015) as shown in Table 6-4. Details are described in the following paragraphs.

a) Carbon in living biomass

Permanent Grassland (CC31)

Permanent grasslands range in altitude from 400 m to 2'600 m above sea level. Because both biomass productivity and soil carbon rely on the prevailing climatic and pedogenic conditions, grassland stocks were calculated separately for three altitude zones (corresponding to those used in source category 4A - Forest Land).

Swiss values for carbon stock in living biomass of permanent grassland are applied (FOEN 2017) as shown in Table 6-18.

The estimation of above-ground carbon stocks is based on annual cumulative yield of differentially managed grasslands (FAL/RAC 2001). Data on root biomass-C was compiled by ART (2011a) based on published data of Swiss grassland. Root biomass is added to above-ground biomass to derive the total living biomass for CC31. The values for the different altitude zones are displayed in Table 6-18.

Table 6-18 Root biomass (Croot), above ground biomass (Cyield) and total living biomass CI of permanent grassland (CC31).

Altitude [m]	Croot	Cyield	CI
	[t C ha ⁻¹]		
<601	1.82	5.26	7.08
601-1200	2.04	3.96	6.00
>1200	5.70	2.25	7.95

Shrub Vegetation (CC32) and Copse (CC34)

Swiss values for living biomass in shrub vegetation and copse were applied (FOEN 2017). Due to a lack of more precise data, the living biomass of shrub vegetation and copse was assumed to correspond with brush forest described in Chapter 6.4.2.3. Brush forest is assumed to contain 20.45 t C ha⁻¹.

Vineyards, Low-stem Orchards and Tree Nurseries (CC33)

Swiss values for standing carbon stock of living biomass (CI) for CC33 were applied (FOEN 2017). CI of vineyards is 3.61 t C ha⁻¹, CI of low-stem orchards is 12.25 t C ha⁻¹. For tree

nurseries no stand densities are available. The weighted mean carbon stock of this combination category is 3.74 t C ha⁻¹.

Orchards (CC35)

Orchards are loosely planted larger fruit trees ('Hochstammobst') with grass understory. Swiss values for the biomass stock of orchards were applied (FOEN 2013). The total biomass stock of this combination category (including the biomass of the grassland) is assumed to be 24.32 t C ha⁻¹.

Stony Grassland (CC36)

Stony grassland is categorized as unmanaged grassland. Swiss values for carbon stock of stony grassland were applied (FOEN 2017). Approximately 35% of the surface of CC36 (herbs and shrubs on stony surfaces) is covered by vegetation. No accurate data were available for this category. Therefore, the carbon content of brush forest (20.45 t C ha⁻¹; Düggelin and Abegg 2011) was multiplied by 0.35 to account for the 35% vegetation coverage. This results in a carbon content of 7.16 t C ha⁻¹.

Unproductive Grassland (CC37)

Unproductive grassland is categorized as unmanaged grassland. The category includes grass and herbaceous plants at watersides of lakes and rivers including dams and other flood protection structures, constructions to protect against avalanches and rock slides, and alpine infrastructure. These areas are not used as grassland and are therefore categorised as unmanaged land.

For none of these land-use types, biomass data are currently available. Therefore, the mean value of permanent grasslands in all altitude zones, 7.01 t C ha⁻¹ (cf. Table 6-18), is arbitrarily chosen as the preliminary biomass value for CC37 (FOEN 2013).

b) Carbon in soils

Permanent Grassland (CC31)

Carbon stocks in grassland soil refer to a depth of 0-30 cm.

Swiss values for carbon stocks in mineral and organic soils are applied (FOEN 2017). They are based on Leifeld et al. (2003) and Leifeld et al. (2005). The approach correlates measured soil organic carbon stocks (t ha⁻¹) for permanent grasslands with soil texture and elevation after correction for soil depth and stone content.

The mean carbon stock values for mineral soils are displayed in Table 6-19.

Table 6-19 Mean carbon stocks under permanent grassland on mineral soils, \pm represents the standard deviation.

Altitude [m]	C_s [t C ha ⁻¹ , 0-30 cm]
≤ 600	62.02 ± 13
601-1200	67.50 ± 12
>1200	75.18 ± 9
<i>Simple mean carbon stock value over altitude classes</i>	68.23

The mean soil organic carbon stock (0-30 cm) for organic soils is 240 ± 48 t C ha⁻¹.

Shrub Vegetation (CC32)

Due to lack of data, the values of carbon stocks under permanent grassland on mineral soils (CC31) were used (see Table 6-19).

Vineyards, Low-stem Orchards and Tree Nurseries (CC33)

The category includes carbon stocks in soils of vineyards, low-stem orchards and tree nurseries. In accordance to carbon stocks in biomass, only vineyards and low-stem orchards are considered. Both land-use types are assumed to have grass undercover in general. Therefore, the soil carbon content could be between the values for grassland and cropland. As a conservative assumption, the soil carbon content values of cropland, i.e. 53.40 t C ha⁻¹ (mineral soils, 0-30 cm) are taken for CC33 (see FOEN 2017).

Copse (CC34)

Due to lack of data, the values of CC31 (Table 6-19) were used as the mineral soil carbon stocks for this category (0-30 cm).

Orchards (CC35)

No specific values for orchards are available, and the mean value of grassland mineral soil carbon stocks from the two lower altitudinal zones (i.e. 64.76 t C ha⁻¹; cf. Table 6-19) was taken for mineral soils (0-30 cm).

Stony Grassland (CC36)

Soil organic carbon stocks under herbs and shrubs on stony surfaces were calculated according to the procedure used for biomass, i.e. it is assumed that not more than 35% of the area of CC36 is covered with vegetation and thus only 35% of the area bears a mineral soil while the remainder is bare rock. These grasslands are mainly located at altitudes >

1200m a.s.l. Thus, using the respective value from Table 6-19, the carbon stock C_s of CC36 is calculated as:

$$C_s(\text{CC36}) = 0.35 * C_s(\text{permanent grassland} > 1200 \text{ m}) = 26.31 \text{ t C ha}^{-1}$$

Unproductive Grassland (CC37)

The category CC37, unproductive grasslands' includes grass and herbaceous plants at watersides of lakes and rivers including dams and other flood protection structures, constructions to protect against avalanches and rock slides, and alpine infrastructure. For none of these land-use types, C_s data are currently available. Soil carbon stocks of CC37 'unproductive grassland' were arbitrarily set as the mean value of carbon stocks under permanent grassland on mineral soils (Table 6-19) in accordance to the procedure followed for biomass. C_s of CC37 is thus 68.23 t C ha⁻¹.

c) Changes in carbon stocks

The annual net carbon stock change in organic soils on managed grassland (CC31-CC35) was estimated to -9.52 t C ha⁻¹ according to measurements in Europe including Switzerland as compiled by Leifeld et al. (2003, 2005) and rechecked by ART (2009b).

Applying a Tier 1 approach, changes of carbon stocks in mineral soils are assumed to be zero for grassland remaining in the same combination category (CC).

6.6.2.2 Land converted to Grassland (4C2)

The activity data collection follows the methods described in chapter 6.2.2.

a) Carbon in biomass

When a conversion of a land to grassland occurs, the stock-difference approach is applied for living and dead biomass. The carbon stocks in living biomass and in soil are reported in detail under "Grassland remaining grassland" and are summarized in Table 6-20.

b) Carbon in soils

When a conversion of a land to grassland occurs, the stock-difference approach is applied for soil carbon.

c) N₂O emissions from Grassland

N₂O emissions from drainage of organic soils on grassland are reported in the agriculture sector.

The calculation of emissions for categories 4III and 4IV (N₂O from Nitrogen Mineralization in mineral soils) is described in chp. 6.10.

Table 6-20 Summary table of carbon stocks in grassland (CC31-37)

Combination category	Carbon in living biomass	Carbon in soils	
		Mineral soils	Organic soils
Permanent grassland (CC31)	6.00-7.95 t C ha ⁻¹	62.02-75.18 t C ha ⁻¹	240 t C ha ⁻¹
Shrub vegetation (CC32)	20.45 t C ha ⁻¹	62.02-75.18 t C ha ⁻¹	
Vineyards, low-stem Orchards and Tree Nurseries (CC33)	3.74 t C ha ⁻¹	53.4 t C ha ⁻¹	240 t C ha ⁻¹
Copse (CC34)	20.45 t C ha ⁻¹	62.02-75.18 t C ha ⁻¹	
Orchards (CC35)	24.32 t C ha ⁻¹	64.76 t C ha ⁻¹	240 t C ha ⁻¹
Stony Grassland (CC36)	7.16 t C ha ⁻¹	26.31 t C ha ⁻¹	
Unproductive Grassland (CC37)	7.01 t C ha ⁻¹	68.23 t C ha ⁻¹	

6.6.3 Uncertainties and time-series consistency

For category 4C1 the dominant process determining the uncertainty is the carbon loss on organic soils. The uncertainty of the area of organic soils (AD) is determined by the uncertainty of the AREA survey (4C1 6.0%, from Table 6-9) combined with the uncertainty of the soil map used to identify organic soils (chp. 6.2.2), which is assumed to be 30%. As shown in Table 6-5, the resulting AD uncertainty for 4C1 is 30.6%.

For category 4C2, land converted to grassland, the dominant process determining the uncertainty is the carbon loss in (living) biomass calculated by the stock-difference approach for conversions from forest land to grassland. Therefore, the uncertainty of the carbon stock of forest was used as EF-uncertainty (40.3%, see chp. 6.4.3). The AD uncertainty (13.6%) comes from the AREA survey as shown in Table 6-9.

The time-series are consistent.

6.6.4 Category-specific QA/QC and verification

The category-specific QA/QC activities have been carried out as mentioned in sections 1.2.3.1 including also the triple check of the CRF table Summary2 (detailed comparison of latest with previous data for the base year, for 2015 and for the changing rates 2015/2016).

The LULUCF expert, the NIC and the NIR author report their QC activities in a checklist (see Annex 8). No additional category-specific QA/QC activities have been carried out.

6.6.5 Category-specific recalculations

The activity data 1990–2015 were adjusted (see chp. 6.3.5) causing small modifications in areas.

6.6.6 Category-specific planned improvements

No further category-specific improvements are planned.

6.7 Source Category 4D – Wetlands

6.7.1.1 Source category description

Key category information 4D

Source categories 4D1 “Wetlands remaining Wetlands” and 4D2 “Land converted to Wetlands” are not key categories.

2.3% of the total surface of Liechtenstein are wetlands. Land-use changes from and to wetlands are not very common and occur mainly from forest land to wetlands (e.g. in case of rivers with flood water). Wetlands consist of surface waters (CC41) and unproductive wet areas such as shore vegetation and fens (CC42) (Table 6-3). Both types of wetland are categorized as unmanaged.

6.7.2 Methodological issues

6.7.2.1 Wetlands remaining Wetlands (4D1)

The activity data collection follows the methods described in chp. 6.3. Carbon stocks are taken from Switzerland (FOEN 2017). Details are described in the following paragraphs.

a) Carbon in living biomass

Surface Waters (CC41)

Surface waters have no carbon stocks by definition.

Unproductive Wetland (CC42)

CC42 consists of unmanaged or weakly managed grassland, bushes or tree groups. The pool of living biomass was estimated to 6.50 t C ha^{-1} (Mathys and Thürig 2010).

b) Carbon in soils

The soil carbon stock for surface waters (CC41) is zero.

Land cover in CC42 includes bogs and fens as well as reed. Currently, no specific soil data are available for CC42. As a first approximation, it was assumed that the soil carbon stock

of unproductive wetlands is similar to unproductive grassland (CC37) on mineral soils (mean value: 68.23 t C ha⁻¹; 0-30 cm) as proposed in FOEN 2017.

c) N₂O emissions from drainage of soils

Drainage of intact wetlands is very unlikely. Therefore, no N₂O emissions are reported in CRF Table 4(II).

6.7.2.2 Land converted to Wetlands (4D2)

The activity data collection follows the methods described in chapter 6.2. In the case of land-use change, the net changes in biomass and soil of both surface waters (CC41) and unproductive wetland (CC42) are calculated by the stock-difference approach as described in chp. 6.1.3.

The calculation of emissions for categories 4III and 4IV (N₂O from Nitrogen Mineralization in mineral soils) is described in chp. 6.10.

6.7.3 Uncertainties and time-series consistency

Category 4D1 does not have any sinks or emissions. For completeness, Table 6-5 shows the AD uncertainty of the AREA survey (10.5%) and a generic EF uncertainty of 50%.

For category 4D2, land converted to wetlands, the dominant process determining the uncertainty is the carbon loss in (living) biomass calculated by the stock-difference approach for conversions from forest land to wetlands. Therefore, the uncertainty of the carbon stock of forest was used as EF-uncertainty (40.3%, see chp. 6.4.3). The AD uncertainty (40.9%) comes from the AREA survey as shown in Table 6-9.

For the current submission, a simplified uncertainty analysis has been carried out as described in chp. 1.6.1. Uncertainties were accounted individually only for the key categories, whereas the rest of the sources was aggregated by gas and treated as four "rest" categories (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, F-gases) with mean uncertainties according to Table 1-7. Emissions and sinks of the category 4D2 are no key category and are therefore part of the "rest" categories with mean uncertainty.

Time series for Wetlands are all considered consistent; they are calculated based on consistent methods and homogenous databases.

6.7.4 Category-specific QA/QC and verification

The category-specific QA/QC activities have been carried out as mentioned in sections 1.2.3.1 including also the triple check of the CRF table Summary2 (detailed comparison of latest with previous data for the base year, for 2015 and for the changing rates 2015/2016).

The LULUCF expert, the NIC and the NIR author report their QC activities in a checklist (see Annex 8). No additional category-specific QA/QC activities have been carried out.

6.7.5 Category-specific recalculations

The activity data 1990–2015 were adjusted (see chp. 6.3.5) causing small modifications in areas.

6.7.6 Category-specific planned improvements

No category-specific improvements are planned.

6.8 Source Category 4E – Settlements

6.8.1 Source category description

Key category information 4E2

CO₂ emissions from 4E2 “Land converted to Settlements” are a key category by level and trend. Category 4E1 “Settlements remaining Settlements” is not a key category.

11.2% of Liechtenstein’s total surface are settlements. Between 1990 and 2016, 429 hectares were converted to settlements, which is an increase of 31.4%. Settlements consist of buildings/constructions (CC51), herbaceous biomass in settlements (CC52), shrubs in settlements (CC53) and trees in settlements (CC54) as shown in Table 6-3.

6.8.2 Methodological issues

6.8.2.1 Settlements remaining Settlements (4E1)

The activity data collection follows the methods described in chapter 6.2.2. Carbon stocks are taken from Switzerland. As structure and density of Liechtenstein’s settlements are very similar to the settlements in Switzerland (FOEN 2017), Liechtenstein adopted the Swiss data on vegetation in settlements for CC52, 53 and 54. Details are described in the following paragraphs.

a) Carbon in living biomass

Buildings and Constructions (CC51): Buildings/constructions contain no carbon by default.

Herbaceous Biomass, Shrubs and Trees in Settlements (CC 52, 53, 54): Carbon stocks in living biomass are: 9.54 t C ha⁻¹ for CC52, 15.43 t C ha⁻¹ for CC53, and 20.72 t C ha⁻¹ for CC54 (Mathys and Thürig 2010: Table 7).

b) Carbon in soils

The carbon stock in soil for the combination category “Buildings and Construction” (CC51) was set to zero. However, a weighting factor of 0.5 (Leifeld et. al. 2003) was applied to soil carbon changes due to land-use changes involving CC51 (see Chapter 6.1.3). The reason for this is that in general the soil organic matter on construction sites is stored temporarily and later used for replanting the surroundings, or it is used to vegetate dumps, for example. The oxidative carbon loss due to the disturbance of the soil structure may reach 50%.

The carbon stock in soil for CC 52, 53 and 54 is 53.40 t C ha⁻¹ (0-30 cm, same value as for cropland).

6.8.2.2 Land converted to Settlements (4E2)

The activity data collection follows the methods described in chapter 6.2.2.

When a conversion of a land to settlements occurs, the stock-difference approach is applied for living biomass, dead biomass and soil carbon as described in chp. 6.1.3. Carbon stocks are summarized in Table 6-4.

The calculation of emissions for categories 4III and 4IV (N₂O from Nitrogen Mineralization in mineral soils) is described in chp. 6.10.

6.8.3 Uncertainties and time-series consistency

The dominant process determining the uncertainty of categories 4E1 and 4E2 is the carbon loss on mineral soils.

Thus, the uncertainty of the area (AD) is determined by the uncertainty of the AREA survey (4E1 6.5%, 4E2 19.4% from Table 6-9).

For the EF (CO₂) it is 50% according to the Swiss National Inventory Report (FOEN 2017).

For the current submission, a simplified uncertainty analysis has been carried out as described in chp. 1.6.1. Uncertainties were accounted individually only for the key categories, whereas the rest of the sources was aggregated by gas and treated as four “rest” categories (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, F-gases) with mean uncertainties according to Table 1-7. Since 4E1 is not a key category, its emissions are accounted in the “rest” category CO₂ with mean uncertainty.

The time series are consistent.

6.8.4 Category-specific QA/QC and verification

The category-specific QA/QC activities have been carried out as mentioned in sections 1.2.3.1 including also the triple check of the CRF table Summary2 (detailed comparison of latest with previous data for the base year, for 2015 and for the changing rates 2015/2016).

The LULUCF expert, the NIC and the NIR author report their QC activities in a checklist (see Annex 8). No additional category-specific QA/QC activities have been carried out.

6.8.5 Category-specific recalculations

The activity data 1990–2015 were adjusted (see chp. 6.3.5) causing small modifications in areas.

6.8.6 Category-specific planned improvements

No category-specific improvements are planned.

6.9 Source Category 4F – Other Land

6.9.1 Source category description

Key category information 4F2

Category 4F2 “Land converted to Other Land” CO₂ is a key category by trend.

6.2% of Liechtenstein’s total surface are summarized in “Other Land”. Between 1990 and 2016 the area of “Other Land” has declined by 3.2%. As shown in Table 6-3 other land (CC61) covers non-vegetated areas such as glaciers, rocks and shores. For category 4F1 “Other Land remaining Other Land” only areas are reported (no emissions or sinks).

6.9.2 Methodological issues

By definition, other land has no carbon stocks. In the case of land-use change, the net changes in biomass and soil are calculated by the stock-difference approach as described in chp. 6.1.3.

6.9.3 Uncertainties and time-series consistency

The dominant process determining the uncertainty of category 4F2 is the carbon loss by loss of mineral soils. Thus, the uncertainty of the area (AD) is determined by the uncertainty of the AREA survey (40.9% from Table 6-9). For the EF (CO₂) it is 50% according to the Swiss National Inventory Report (FOEN 2017).

The time series are consistent.

6.9.4 Category-specific QA/QC and verification

The category-specific QA/QC activities have been carried out as mentioned in sections 1.2.3.1 including also the triple check of the CRF table Summary2 (detailed comparison of latest with previous data for the base year, for 2015 and for the changing rates 2015/2016).

The LULUCF expert, the NIC and the NIR author report their QC activities in a checklist (see Annex 8). No additional category-specific QA/QC activities have been carried out.

6.9.5 Category-specific recalculations

The activity data 1990–2015 were adjusted (see chp. 6.3.5) causing small modifications in areas.

6.9.6 Category-specific planned improvements

No category-specific improvements are planned.

6.10 Categories 4(III), 4(IV) – N₂O from nitrogen mineralization

6.10.1 Description

This chapter presents the methods for calculating direct and indirect N₂O emissions from nitrogen (N) mineralization in mineral soils. The source of nitrogen is N mineralization associated with loss of soil organic matter resulting from land-use change. These N₂O emissions are not key categories.

- In category 4(III), direct N₂O emissions on land converted to forest land, cropland, grassland, wetlands, settlements or other land are reported.
- In category 4(IV2), indirect emissions of N₂O due to nitrogen leaching and run-off are reported.

The following N₂O emissions were included in the agriculture sector:

- N₂O emissions associated with inputs from N fertilisers (CRF table 4(I)).
- N₂O emissions on cropland remaining cropland and on grassland remaining grassland (CRF table 4(III)). In Liechtenstein, managed grassland also belongs to the agricultural area.
- Indirect N₂O emissions due to atmospheric deposition (CRF table 4(IV1)).

6.10.2 Methodological issues

Direct N₂O emissions (4(III)) as a result of the disturbance of mineral soils associated with land-use change are calculated according to IPCC (2006, Chapter 4_11):

$$\text{Emission}(\text{N}_2\text{O}) = -\text{deltaCs} * 1 / (\text{C:N}) * \text{EF1} * 44 / 28, \text{ if } \text{deltaCs} < 0 \quad [\text{kt N}_2\text{O}]$$

where:

deltaCs: soil carbon change induced by land-use change [kt C]

C:N: C to N ratio of the soil before the land-use change

EF1: default emission factor = 0.01 kg N₂O-N (kg N)⁻¹, IPCC 2006 (Table 4_11.1)

deltaCs is calculated according to the methodology described in chp. 6.1.3.2. If deltaCs is zero or positive (carbon gain) there are no N₂O emissions provoked by a land-use change.

The value of the C:N ratio is related to the land-use category before the change. For cropland and grassland, the ratio is 9.8 according to Leifeld et al. (2007). This value was also used for the mineral soils in wetlands (CC42) and unsealed settlement areas (CC 52, 53, 54). For forest land, the default value of C:N = 15 was used (IPCC 2006, Equation 4_11.8).

The indirect N₂O emissions (4(IV)) as a result of N leaching and run-off are calculated as follows using default emission factors (IPCC 2006, Table 4_11.3):

$$\text{Emission}(\text{N}_2\text{O}) = -\text{deltaCs} * \text{Frac} / (\text{C:N}) * \text{EF5} * 44 / 28, \text{ if } \text{deltaCs} < 0 \quad [\text{kt N}_2\text{O}]$$

where:

Frac: fraction of mineralized N lost by leaching or run-off, Frac=30%

EF5: default emission factor = 0.0075 kg N₂O-N (kg N)⁻¹, IPCC 2006 (Table 4_11.3)

If deltaCs is zero or positive (carbon gain) there are no N₂O emissions provoked by a land-use change. As the approach applied is not tier 3, no N₂O immobilization is reported.

For calculating deltaCs, all land-use changes and conversions between land-use subcategories were taken into account. Cropland remaining cropland is reported in the agriculture sector as prescribed in CRF table 4(III) in footnote 1. For Liechtenstein, also the N₂O emissions for grassland remaining grassland are reported in the agriculture sector as grassland is part of the agricultural land.

6.10.3 Uncertainties and time-series consistency

The dominant process determining the uncertainty of category 4(III) is the carbon loss on mineral soils arising from land converted to settlements. Thus, the AD uncertainty is determined by the uncertainty of the AREA survey (4E2 19.4% from Table 6-9).

A relative uncertainty for the emission factors of 4(III) and 4(IV2) was estimated as the mean of the upper and the lower limit of the uncertainty ranges listed in IPCC (2006), Vol 4, Tables 11.1 and 11.3.:

Uncertainty (EF1): 135%

Uncertainty (EF5): 162%

According to IPCC (2006, Vol 3, p. 3.32) the final value for EF uncertainty was set to 100% (see Table 6-5) as the EF is a non-negative quantity.

The uncertainty of the activity data (20%) for category 4(IV2) was adopted from ART (2008).

For the current submission, a simplified uncertainty analysis has been carried out as described in chp. 1.6.1. Uncertainties were accounted individually only for the key categories, whereas the rest of the sources was aggregated by gas and treated as four “rest” categories (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, F-gases) with mean uncertainties according to Table 1-7. Since 4(III) and 4(IV) are no key categories their uncertainties are accounted in the “rest” categories with mean uncertainty of N₂O.

Consistency: Time series for Nitrogen Mineralization are all considered consistent; they are calculated based on consistent methods and homogenous databases.

6.10.4 Category-specific QA/QC and verification

The general QA/QC measures are described in Chapter 1.2.3.

No category-specific QA/QC activities have been carried out.

6.10.5 Category-specific recalculations

The activity data 1990–2015 were adjusted (see chp. 6.3.5) causing small modifications in areas.

6.10.6 Category-specific planned improvements

No category-specific improvements are planned.

6.11 Source Category 4G – Harvested Wood Products (HWP)

6.11.1 Description

Key category information 4G

Category 4G Harvested Wood Products (HWP) CO₂ is a key category by trend.

The data presented in this chapter are estimates of net emissions and removals from HWP due to changes in the HWP carbon pool.

The applied approach to HWP accounting could be characterized as a production approach as described in chp. 12, Volume 4 of IPCC (2006). The changes in the wood products pool contains only products made from wood harvested in Liechtenstein. The wood products pool possibly includes products made from domestic harvest that are exported to other countries.

The estimate uses the product categories, half-lives, and methodologies as described in IPCC (2006) and IPCC (2014).

6.11.2 Methodological issues

The same methodology is used for the reporting under UNFCCC and the accounting under KP. It is based on Decision 2/CMP.7, paragraph 29, namely, that “transparent and verifiable activity data for harvested wood products categories are available, and accounting is based on the change in the harvested wood products pool of the second commitment period, estimated using the first-order decay function”.

For the estimation of carbon stocks and carbon stock change, the equations described in IPCC (2014) and IPCC Guidelines 2006 were used.

In Liechtenstein, the enterprise register does not show any enterprises producing paper/paperboard (NOGA code 171200, see <http://www.kubb2008.bfs.admin.ch>) or wood-based panels (NOGA code 162100). Thus, there is no domestic production of paper or wood panels. For the product category 'sawnwood' a Tier 2 approach (first order decay) was applied according to equation 2.8.5 in IPCC (2014) as follows:

- Emissions occurring during the second commitment period from HWPs removed from forests prior to the start of the second commitment period were also accounted for. The starting year used to estimate the delayed emissions from the existing pool is 1900.
- The feedstock from domestic harvest is calculated on the basis of the feedstock for Switzerland (FOEN 2017), of data resulting from a brief survey in Liechtenstein and data related to the development of the population (see below).
- The change in carbon stocks was estimated only for HWPs originating from Forest Management, as there is no harvest in Afforestations in Liechtenstein (here also KP-definitions are referred to as defined in chp. 11).
- Instantaneous oxidation was assumed to wood originating from deforestations. This wood is regarded unsuitable for sawnwood production as it originates mostly from natural hazards (such as avalanches and floodings) and from management of forest edges at higher altitudes.

Liechtenstein's sawnwood production between 1900 and 1960 was calculated with the default Tier 1 method provided in Equation 12.6 of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines using the annual rate of increase for Europe (0.0151) from Table 12.3. Equation 12.6 requires the sawnwood production in 1961 (V_{1961}) as an input. For Liechtenstein, there are no country-specific statistical data available for calculating the feedstock from domestic harvest. Therefore, feedstock data from Switzerland related to sawnwood for the year 1961 ($V_{swiss,1961}$) was adopted for Liechtenstein. Those Swiss data (FOEN 2017) were calculated with equation 2.8.1 and 2.8.4 in IPCC (2014) on the basis of national statistics, FAO-data and default conversion factors from IPCC (2014; table 2.8.1). Emission factors were calculated with the default half-life of 35 years for sawn wood.

The Swiss feedstock data were adapted to Liechtenstein using the population ratio as follows:

$$V_{1961} = V_{swiss,1961} * \text{Population}_{1961} / \text{Population}_{swiss,1961} = 3'671 \text{ m}^3$$

where:

$$V_{swiss,1961} = 1'181'000 \text{ m}^3 \text{ (FOEN 2017)}$$

Population₁₉₆₁ = 16'894 in Liechtenstein (<http://databank.worldbank.org/data>)
 Population_{swiss,1961} = 5'434'294 in Switzerland.

Liechtenstein's sawnwood production between 1962 and 1990 was calculated based on the assumption that the development is proportional to the development of the population in Liechtenstein (increase from 17'298 inhabitants in 1962 to 28'745 inhabitants in 1990). This results in a sawnwood production of 6'247 m³ in 1990 (see Figure 6-6).

In 2017, a brief survey was made in Liechtenstein in order to estimate the sawnwood production after 1990 (Rihm 2017). The main results were:

- Today, two enterprises produce totally 3'500 m³ of sawnwood per year.
- Their products are mainly produced for own demand on construction sites. It can be assumed that there is no export of HWP.
- Around the year 2000 a relevant sawmill was shut down. It is estimated that the total production before 2000 was approximately twice as much as today's production. This is in line with the calculated amount for 1990 (6'247 m³).

With this information the time-series of sawnwood production in Liechtenstein was constructed as follows: 1990–2000 decline from 6'247 m³ to 4'500 m³, 2001–2010 decline from 4'500 m³ to today's value (3'500 m³), since 2011 a constant value of 3'500 m³.

Production, gains and losses from sawnwood are listed in Table 6-21 and Figure 6-6 shows the resulting sawnwood production, net emissions and removals.

Table 6-21 Emissions (positive sign) and removals (negative sign) from HWP from land under Forest Management (4G under UNFCCC; Art. 3.4 under KP) between 2000 and 2016, in kt CO₂. HWPs originating from wood harvested at land converted from forest land to non-forest land (UNFCCC) or from Deforestations (KP) are not taken into account.

Harvested wood products	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Sawnwood production, m ³	4'500	4'400	4'300	4'200	4'100	4'000	3'900	3'800	3'700	3'600
Gains sawnwood, kt C	1.13	1.10	1.08	1.05	1.03	1.00	0.98	0.95	0.93	0.90
Losses sawnwood, kt C	-0.92	-0.92	-0.93	-0.93	-0.93	-0.93	-0.93	-0.93	-0.93	-0.93
Net emissions/removals, kt CO₂	-0.75	-0.65	-0.54	-0.44	-0.34	-0.25	-0.15	-0.06	0.04	0.13

Harvested wood products	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Sawnwood production, m ³	3'500	3'500	3'500	3'500	3'500	3'500	3'500
Gains sawnwood, kt C	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88
Losses sawnwood, kt C	-0.93	-0.93	-0.93	-0.93	-0.93	-0.93	-0.93
Net emissions/removals, kt CO₂	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.19

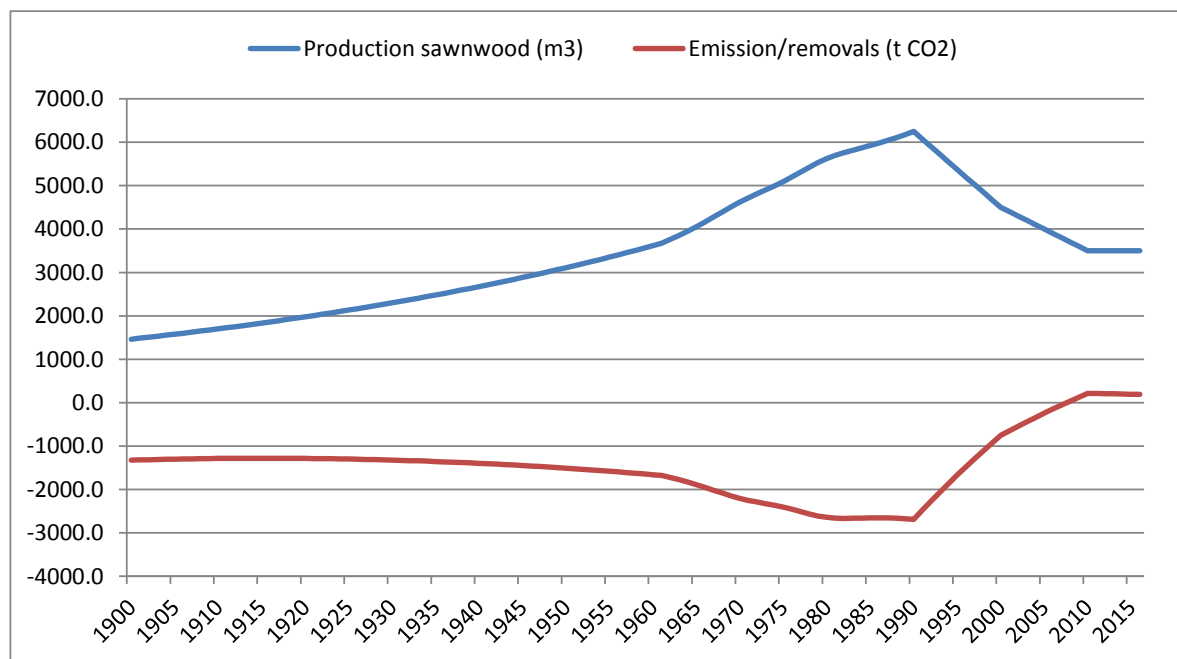


Figure 6-6 Liechtenstein's sawnwood production (m³) and net emissions (positive sign) and removals (negative sign) of CO₂ (tons) from Harvested Wood Products between 1900 and 2016 originating from forest land (UNFCCC) or land under Forest Management (KP).

6.11.3 Uncertainties and time-series consistency

For category 4G HWP, the following information on relative uncertainty was used.

Activity data:

Sawnwood production: 50%

(Switzerland has 3% for activity data since 1990, but the adaptation to Liechtenstein using the number of inhabitants induces additional uncertainty which is estimated by expert judgment.)

Emission factor, including conversion factors:

Wood density: 25% (default from IPCC 2006);

Carbon contents in wood products: 10% (Lamlom and Savidge 2003, assessment of carbon content in wood);

Emission factors (half-life estimates): 50% (default from IPCC 2006).

The total relative uncertainty of the EF for carbon losses and gains in HWP can be calculated as:

$$U_{\text{HWP EmissionFactor}} = \sqrt{25\%^2 + 10\%^2 + 50\%^2} = 57\%$$

Consistency: Time series for HWP are considered consistent.

6.11.4 Category-specific QA/QC and verification

The category-specific QA/QC activities have been carried out as mentioned in sections 1.2.3.1 including also the triple check of the CRF table Summary2 (detailed comparison of latest with previous data for the base year, for 2015 and for the changing rates 2015/2016).

No category-specific QA/QC activities have been carried out.

6.11.5 Category-specific recalculations

Major recalculations of HWP were carried out for all years. They were related to the estimation of sawnwood production between 1900 and 2016: The production 1900–1960 was calculated with the default method (IPCC 2006) (instead of a country-specific approach). The production in 1961 was derived from Swiss data using the population ratio of 1961 (instead of today's ratio). The production 1962–1990 was calculated based on the population development in Liechtenstein (instead of the production development in Switzerland). The production since 1991 was estimated based on a national survey (instead of using Swiss data and FAO-data).

Based on these new data sources, the sawnwood production declines clearly after 1990 which leads to lower CO₂ removals (and after 2008 even CO₂ emissions) in the HWP pool than in former submissions (2015: +1.55 kt CO₂).

6.11.6 Category-specific planned improvements

No category-specific improvements are planned.

7. Waste

7.1 Overview GHG Emissions

Within the waste sector, emissions from four source categories are considered:

- 5A Solid waste disposal
- 5B Biological treatment of solid waste
- 5C Incineration and open burning of waste
- 5D Wastewater treatment and discharge

Source category 5E Other is not occurring in Liechtenstein.

Figure 7-1 depicts Liechtenstein's greenhouse gas emissions in the sector 5 Waste between 1990 and 2016 according to the four source categories 5A - 5D. Additionally Table 7-1 lists the GHG emissions of this sector by gas in CO₂ equivalent (kt) for the years 1990 - 2016.

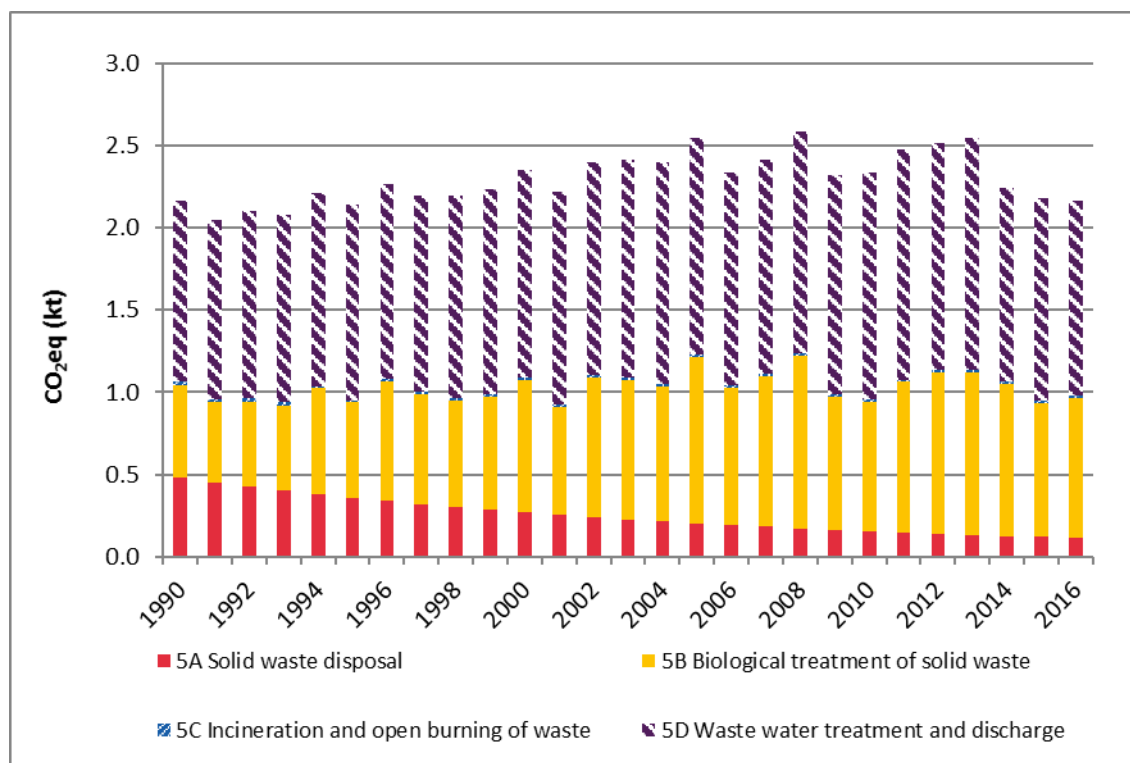


Figure 7-1 Liechtenstein's GHG emissions of sector 5 Waste. Note that there are no emissions in source category 5E Other.

Table 7-1 GHG emissions of sector 5 Waste by gas in CO₂ equivalent (kt), and the relative change (last column).

Gas	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	CO ₂ equivalent (kt)									
CO ₂	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
CH ₄	1.55	1.47	1.49	1.48	1.59	1.51	1.63	1.57	1.55	1.59
N ₂ O	0.60	0.56	0.60	0.58	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.63	0.63
Sum	2.16	2.05	2.10	2.08	2.21	2.14	2.26	2.19	2.19	2.24

Gas	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	CO ₂ equivalent (kt)									
CO ₂	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
CH ₄	1.68	1.55	1.71	1.71	1.69	1.85	1.62	1.69	1.82	1.59
N ₂ O	0.66	0.65	0.68	0.69	0.70	0.69	0.71	0.72	0.76	0.71
Sum	2.35	2.22	2.40	2.42	2.40	2.55	2.34	2.41	2.58	2.32

Gas	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1990-2016
	CO ₂ equivalent (kt)							%
CO ₂	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	-25.3%
CH ₄	1.58	1.68	1.74	1.76	1.48	1.41	1.38	-11.1%
N ₂ O	0.74	0.78	0.77	0.77	0.75	0.77	0.78	30.2%
Sum	2.34	2.47	2.52	2.55	2.24	2.18	2.17	0.2%

In sector 5 Waste a total of 2.17 kt CO₂ equivalents of greenhouse gases were emitted in 2016. 5.20% of the total emissions origin from 5A Solid waste disposal, 39.22% from 5B Biological treatment of solid waste, 0.64% from 5C Incineration and open burning of waste and 54.94% from source category 5D Wastewater treatment and discharge. Emissions from 5E Other are not occurring in Liechtenstein.

The total greenhouse gas emissions show an increase from 1990 to 2016 by 0.2%.

Methodological remark for sector 5 Waste: As living standards, infrastructure as well as regulatory frameworks, technical standards and legal principles (threshold values, etc.) in the waste sector of Liechtenstein correspond to Swiss standards, Switzerland's country-specific methodology and/or emission factors are usually adopted. Wherever available country specific data have been used, e.g. activity data for unmanaged waste disposal sites or for the estimation of CH₄ from wastewater treatment.

7.2 Source Category 5A – Solid waste disposal

7.2.1 Source Category Description: Solid waste disposal (5A)

Key category information 5A

Source category 5A Solid waste disposal is not a key category.

The source category 5A Solid waste disposal comprises all emissions from handling of solid waste on landfill sites.

5A1 Managed waste disposal sites

There are no managed waste disposal sites in Liechtenstein. There are three landfills which are managed (e.g. sealing, control of water quality), but they operate exclusively for inert materials and do therefore not cause any greenhouse gas emissions. Thus, emissions from the source category 5A1 Managed waste disposal sites are not occurring.

5A2 Unmanaged waste disposal sites

100% of the collected municipal solid waste (and the combustible industrial waste) is being exported to Switzerland for incineration to a Swiss municipal solid waste incinerator nearby (MSWIP Buchs). Incineration plants in Switzerland co-generate heat and electricity in a highly efficient manner. Heat is generally fed in a district heating system, which allows replacing large amounts of fossil fuels such as oil and gas. The heat imported by Liechtenstein from the incineration plant is reported in the section Energy.

The transition from “landfilling in the country” to “exporting MSW and industrial waste” to Switzerland for incineration started during the 1960ies and was concluded in 1974, when the last municipality in the country stopped landfilling. Before 1974, some waste (municipal and other) were landfilled along the river Rhine in sandy soils which were not suitable for agriculture. In the year 1998, those sites were recorded in a 'contaminated site register'. About 20 of all registered contaminated sites are from waste dumping. They are not managed (they are not really “landfills” but rather “contaminated sites”). No landfill gas was collected for flaring or energy recovery. The emissions from these 20 sites are reported under 5A2 Unmanaged waste disposal sites.

The landfills in Liechtenstein were unmanaged (in the definition of IPCC GPG), because municipal solid waste was disposed off on the landfills by users directly (only on 3 landfill sites a temporary control by landfill staff was executed). No mechanical compacting or levelling of waste has been carried out. No collection or treatment of leachate took place which caused environmental pollution. Landfills are all less than 5 m deep (OEP 2007g).

5A3 Uncategorized waste disposal sites

Category 5A3 “Uncategorized waste disposal sites” does not occur in Liechtenstein.

Table 7-2 Specification of source category 5A Solid waste disposal.

5A	Source	Specification
5A1	Managed Waste Disposal on Land	Not occurring in Liechtenstein
5A2	Unmanaged Waste Disposal Sites	Emissions from handling of solid waste on unmanaged landfill sites
5A3	Uncategorized waste disposal sites	Not occurring in Liechtenstein

7.2.2 Methodological Issues: Solid waste disposal (5A)

Emissions from solid waste disposal are exclusively occurring from category 5A2 Unmanaged waste disposal sites (Table 7-2).

7.2.2.1 Solid waste disposal on unmanaged waste disposal sites (5A2)

Methodology

The CH₄ emissions from solid waste disposal are estimated according to the 2006 IPCC Guideline.

Emissions are calculated by a Tier 2 method based on the decision tree in Fig. 3.1 of chapter 3. Solid waste disposal in 2006 IPCC Guideline. The spreadsheet for the First Order Decay (FOD) model provided by IPCC 2006 has been applied and parametrised for Liechtensteins conditions.

The following equation is applied to calculate the CH₄ generation in the year t:

$$\text{CH}_4 \text{ generated in the year } t \text{ [kt/year]} = \sum x [A \cdot k \cdot M(x) \cdot L0(x) \cdot e^{-k(t-x)}] \cdot (1-OX)$$

where

- t = current year
- x = the year of waste input, $x \leq t$
- A = $(1-k)/k$, norm factor (fraction)
- k = methane generation rate [1/yr]
- M(x) = the amount of waste disposed in year x
- L0(x) = methane generation potential ($MCF(x) \cdot DOC(x) \cdot DOCF \cdot F \cdot 16/12$) [kt CH₄ / kt waste]
- MCF(x) = methane correction factor (fraction)
- DOC(x) = degradable organic carbon [kt C/ kt waste]
- DOCF = fraction of DOC, that is converted to landfill gas (fraction)
- F = fraction of CH₄ in landfill gas (fraction)
- 16/12 = factor to convert C to CH₄.
- OX = oxidation factor (fraction)

The general parameters are set as follows (all 2006 IPCC default values):

- k (methane generation rate) = 0.09/year
- DOC_F (fraction of DOC dissimilated) = 0.5
- Delay time (months) = 6
- Fraction of methane (F) in developed landfill gas = 0.5
- Conversion factor, C to CH_4 = 1.33
- Oxidation factor (OX) = 0

The values for the parameter degradable organic carbon (DOC) are provided for each waste fraction. For all waste types, the 2006 IPCC default values are used, except for industrial waste. For industrial waste, the default value for wood and straw is applied, as most of the industrial waste deposited in Liechtenstein is assumed to be wood waste.

The methane generation rate [1/yr] is chosen according to wet temperate conditions. For all waste types, the 2006 IPCC default values are used, except for industrial waste. For industrial waste, the default value for wood and straw is applied, again based on the fact that most of it is assumed to be wood waste.

Composition of landfilled municipal solid waste is estimated to be similar as the one in Switzerland. Therefore, the same values have been applied (see Table 7-3).

Table 7-3 Composition of MSW going to solid waste disposal sites (BUS 1978).

Fraction	Share
Food	24%
Garden	4%
Paper	36%
Wood	4%
Textile	4%
Nappies	0%
Plastics, other inert	28%

Emission Factors

The emissions are directly calculated in the FOD-model as described above. No country-specific emission factor was used.

Activity data

Activity data for unmanaged MSW Disposal on Land (5A2) have been estimated by OEP (OEP 2007c). The estimates are based on internal (unpublished) research done at OEP from 1985 - 1990 that analysed the development of waste quantities in the last century for the elaboration of a national waste strategy.

Based on this work, the MSW quantities are assumed to have been landfilled from 1930 until the closure of the last landfill in 1974 (see Table 7-4).

Table 7-4 Amount of MSW landfilled in Liechtenstein (OEP 2007c).

Year	MSW/cap [kg/a]	Inhabitants (average)	MSW [t/a]
1930-1939	150	10500	1575
1940-1949	100	12300	1230
1950-1959	200	15200	3040
1960-1969	300	18500	5550
1970-1975	MSW declines linearly to zero		

Because the transition from landfilling in the country to exporting MSW to Switzerland for incineration took place gradually, it is assumed that the amount of MSW landfilled declines linearly after 1970 to zero tons in 1975.

7.2.3 Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency: Solid Waste Disposal (5A)

A preliminary uncertainty assessment based on expert judgment results in low confidence in emission estimates.

For the current submission a simplified uncertainty analysis has been carried out as described in chapter 1.6.1. Uncertainties were accounted individually only for the key categories, whereas the rest of the sources was aggregated by gas and treated as four “rest” categories (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, F-gases) with mean uncertainties according to Table 1-7. Since 5A is not a key category, its emissions are part of the “rest” categories with mean uncertainty of CH₄.

The time series are consistent.

7.2.4 Category-specific QA/QC and Verification: Solid Waste Disposal (5A)

The category-specific QA/QC activities have been carried out as mentioned in sections 1.2.3 including also the triple check of the CRF table Summary2 (detailed comparison of latest with previous data for the base year, for 2016 and for the changing rates 2015/2016).

7.2.5 Category-specific recalculations: Solid Waste Disposal (5A)

No category-specific recalculations have been carried out.

7.2.6 Category-specific Planned Improvements: Solid Waste Disposal (5A)

No category-specific improvements are planned.

7.3 Source Category 5B – Biological treatment of solid waste

7.3.1 Source category description: Biological treatment of solid waste (5B)

Key category information 5B

Source category 5B Biological treatment of solid waste is not a key category.

Source category 5B Biological treatment of solid waste comprises the GHG emissions from composting of organic waste. Composting covers the GHG emissions from larger centralized composting plants as well as from backyard composting. Yard waste is mainly composed of residues from tree pruning and hedge trimming as well as of garden waste. Backyard composting is carried out on-site. The composition of composted waste is considered to be similar to the one in Switzerland.

Separately collected organic waste of households (generally food waste) is brought to a composting plant in Switzerland.

Emissions from the application of compost to agricultural land are reported under sector Agriculture.

Table 7-5 Specification of source category 5B Biological treatment of solid waste.

5B	Source	Specification
	Composting	Emissions from composting of organic waste

7.3.2 Methodological Issues: Biological Treatment of Solid Waste (5B)

Methodology

Emissions are calculated by a Tier 2 method based on chapter 4.1.1 Biological treatment of solid waste in IPCC (2006).

The CH₄ and N₂O emissions are calculated by multiplying the quantity of composted waste fractions by the emission factors. For all years the same constant country-specific emission factors have been applied.

N₂O emissions from the product of composting that arise after their application in agriculture are reported under source category 3Da2c.

Emission Factors

Emission factors for composting have been adopted from the Swiss NIR (FOEN 2017): 5.0 kg CH₄/t of composted waste and 0.07 kg N₂O/t of composted waste. They are based on measurements and expert estimates, documented in the Swiss EMIS database (EMIS 2017/5B Kompostierung Industrie).

Activity data

The Office of Environment provides data on the amount of waste treated in centralized compost plants (OE 2017g). In order to account for the numerous small compost sites in people's backyards, backyard composting has been estimated by an expert estimate. The amount of composting in small compost sites is estimated as a proportion of the amount of composting in centralized compost plants. The proportion is 8 per cent in 1990 and 5 per cent in 2005 and following years compared to the waste composted in centralized compost plants (in the years in between, the factor is linearly interpolated). The expert judgement has been re-confirmed by OEP 2012a.

Table 7-6 Activity data of 5B Biological treatment of solid waste (kilotons as wet matter).

Waste composting		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Composted centrally	kt/a	3.57	3.08	3.29	3.31	4.14	3.73	4.69	4.32	4.17	4.46
Additionally in backyard		8.0%	7.8%	7.6%	7.4%	7.2%	7.0%	6.8%	6.6%	6.4%	6.2%
Composted total	kt/a	3.85	3.32	3.54	3.56	4.44	4.00	5.01	4.60	4.43	4.74

Waste composting		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Composted centrally	kt/a	5.21	4.25	5.50	5.51	5.34	6.61	5.44	5.98	6.86	5.26
Additionally in backyard		6.0%	5.8%	5.6%	5.4%	5.2%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%
Composted total	kt/a	5.52	4.49	5.81	5.81	5.62	6.95	5.71	6.28	7.20	5.52

Waste composting		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Composted centrally	kt/a	5.15	5.97	6.43	6.45	6.04	5.34	5.55
Additionally in backyard		5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%
Composted total	kt/a	5.41	6.27	6.75	6.78	6.34	5.60	5.83

In 2008, there was a significant increase of composted waste quantities. The peak can be related to the clearing of a forest area in the community of Eschen for environmental restoration. Already in 2009, the total amount of composted material falls back to similar levels as previous years. The peak is also the reason for the sudden decrease in CH₄ and N₂O emission in 2009 compared to 2008.

7.3.3 Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency: Biological treatment of solid waste (5B)

For the current submission a simplified uncertainty analysis has been carried out as described in chapter 1.6.1. Uncertainties were accounted for individually only for the key categories, whereas the rest of the sources was aggregated by gas and treated as four "rest" categories (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, F-gases) with mean uncertainties according to Table 1-7. 5B is not a key category and therefore its uncertainties are part of the "rest" categories with mean uncertainty for CH₄ and N₂O.

The time series are consistent.

7.3.4 Category-specific QA/QC and Verification: Biological treatment of solid waste (5B)

The category-specific QA/QC activities have been carried out as mentioned in sections 1.2.3 including also the triple check of the CRF table Summary2 (detailed comparison of latest with previous data for the base year, for 2016 and for the changing rates 2015/2016).

7.3.5 Category-specific recalculations: Biological treatment of solid waste (5B)

No category-specific recalculations have been carried out.

7.3.6 Category-specific Planned Improvements: Biological treatment of solid waste (5B)

So far activity data for backyard composting is assumed to be 8 per cent in 1990 and 5 per cent in 2005 and following years compared to the waste composted in centralized compost plants. These values are based on expert judgements. Switzerland has assessed their composting activities in the year 2017. It is planned that Liechtenstein is going to apply these updated data in a subsequent submission.

7.4 Source Category 5C – Incineration and open burning of waste

7.4.1 Source Category Description: Incineration and open burning of waste (5C)

Key category information 5C

Source category 5C Incineration and open burning of waste is not a key source.

There are no waste incineration plants operating in Liechtenstein. Since the beginning of 1975 all municipal solid waste from Liechtenstein is exported to Switzerland for incineration. However, there are emissions from some illegal waste burning of household wastes and of wastes on construction sites. They are reported under 5C2 Open burning of waste.

Table 7-7 Specification of source category 5C Incineration and open burning of waste.

5C	Source	Specification
5C2	Open burning of waste	Emissions from illegal incineration of municipal solid wastes at home. Emissions from waste incineration at construction sites (open burning)

7.4.2 Methodological Issues: Incineration and open burning of waste (5C)

Methodology

For the calculation of the greenhouse gas emissions from illegal incineration of waste, a country-specific Tier 2 method is used, based on CORINAIR, adapted from the Swiss NIR (FOEN 2017).

GHG emissions are calculated by multiplying the estimated amount of illegally incinerated waste by emission factors.

Emission Factors

Country-specific emission factors for CO₂, N₂O and CH₄ are adopted from the Swiss NIR (FOEN 2017, EMIS 2017/5C1 Abfallverbrennung illegal). The following table presents the emission factors used in source category 5C2.

Table 7-8 Emission Factors for 5C Incineration and open burning of waste (FOEN 2017).

Source	CO ₂ biogen (kg/t)	CO ₂ fossil (kg/t)	CH ₄ (kg/t)	N ₂ O (kg/t)
Illegal waste incineration	510	510	6.0	0.150

Activity Data

The activity data for waste incineration is the fossil share of waste quantities incinerated illegally. This amount is calculated from the total amount of municipal solid waste generated in Liechtenstein by assuming that waste incinerated illegally represents 0.5% of waste generated (OE 2017h) and taking into account its fossil share.

The MSW generated (t/a) represents the amount of incinerated municipal solid waste which is exported for the purpose of incineration to Switzerland. The recycled fraction and the composted fraction are not included (OS 2017c).

The fossil fraction of waste incinerated is assumed to be the same as in Switzerland. Data used are based on a study conducted in year 2014 (Rytec 2014, NIR CHE 2017).

Table 7-9 Activity data for source category 5C Incineration and open burning of waste (OS 2017c).

5C Open burning of waste	unit	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
MSW generated	kt	10.64	10.44	10.93	10.16	6.29	6.73	6.80	7.02	7.27	7.65
Fraction incinerated illegally		0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Waste incinerated illegally	kt	0.053	0.052	0.055	0.051	0.031	0.034	0.034	0.035	0.036	0.038
Fossil share of MSW		49.7%	50.0%	50.3%	50.6%	50.9%	51.3%	51.1%	50.9%	50.7%	50.5%

5C Open burning of waste	unit	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
MSW generated	kt	7.79	8.00	7.90	8.01	8.12	8.04	8.27	8.34	8.46	8.56
Fraction incinerated illegally		0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Waste incinerated illegally	kt	0.039	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.041	0.040	0.041	0.042	0.042	0.043
Fossil share of MSW		50.5%	50.5%	50.5%	50.5%	50.5%	50.5%	50.1%	49.7%	49.3%	48.9%

5C Open burning of waste	unit	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
MSW generated	kt	8.66	8.73	8.78	8.67	8.58	8.50	8.27
Fraction incinerated illegally		0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Waste incinerated illegally	kt	0.043	0.044	0.044	0.043	0.043	0.043	0.041
Fossil share of MSW		48.6%	48.2%	47.8%	47.8%	47.8%	47.8%	47.8%

7.4.3 Uncertainties and time-series consistency: Incineration and open burning of waste (5C)

For the current submission a simplified uncertainty analysis has been carried out as described in chapter 1.6.1. Uncertainties were accounted individually only for the key categories, whereas the rest of the sources was aggregated by gas and treated as four “rest” categories (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, F-gases) with mean uncertainties according to Table 1-7. 5C is not a key category and therefore its uncertainties are part of the “rest” categories with mean uncertainty for CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O.

The time series are consistent.

7.4.4 Category-specific QA/QC and Verification: Incineration and Open Burning of Waste (5C)

The category-specific QA/QC activities have been carried out as mentioned in sections 1.2.3 including also the triple check of the CRF table Summary2 (detailed comparison of latest with previous data for the base year, for 2016 and for the changing rates 2015/2016).

7.4.5 Category-specific recalculations: Incineration and open burning of waste (5C)

The CO₂ fossil share of MSW has been revised based on latest information from Switzerland. Activity data from 1990 to 2015 have been recalculated accordingly.

A mistake has been detected and now corrected. CO₂ fossil as well as CO₂ biogenic emissions were calculated by using the total amount of open burned waste, and not by its respective share. CO₂ emissions from 1990 to 2015 are affected.

7.4.6 Category-specific Planned Improvements: Incineration and open burning of waste (5C)

. Correction of a mistake in the present submission. CH₄ and NO₂ emitted by open burning of biogenic share of waste has been suppressed by a wrong notation key in CRF reporter. Emissions from 1990 – 2016 are affected. This mistake will be corrected in the next submission.

7.5 Source Category 5D – Wastewater treatment and discharge

7.5.1 Source Category Description: Wastewater treatment and discharge (5D)

Key category information 5D

Category 5D Wastewater treatment and discharge is not a key category.

Source category 5D1 Domestic wastewater comprises all emissions from handling of liquid wastes and sludge from housing and commercial sources (including gray water and night soil).

Wastewater deriving from public sewer systems is treated in the Municipal Waste Water Treatment Plant (MWWTP) in Bendern. Wastewater is treated in three steps: 1. mechanical treatment, 2. biological treatment, and 3. chemical treatment. The treated water is discharged into the river Rhine.

The sludge is stabilized in a digester where biogas is generated. Until 2013 the biogas was used in a co-generation unit to produce heat and power on-site. Since 2014 biogas is upgraded and fed into the natural gas network.

The digested sewage sludge is dewatered and dried. Dried sludge is transported to Switzerland and used as alternative fuel in a cement plant (AZV 2017).

Source category 5D2 Industrial wastewater comprises all emissions from handling liquid wastes and sludge from industrial processes such as food processing and metal processing industry. Effluents from the food industry have a high content of organic compounds. In order to reduce the load of organically polluted wastewater (and to meet the regulatory standards as well as to reduce discharge fee) the effluent is pre-treated on-site. This pre-treatment includes only a mechanical treatment (separation of solid particles).

Effluents are further treated in the centralized (MWWTP) in Bendern. Two metal processing companies have toxic wastewater which is pre-treated on-site by a mechanical and a chemical process; those effluents are then further processed in the MWWTP in Bendern as well. Toxic wastewater is disposed of in Switzerland.

As all industrial wastewater is processed in the MWWTP in Bendern after a pre-treatment, emissions from source category 5D2 Industrial wastewater are included in 5D1 Domestic wastewater.

Table 7-10 Specification of source category 5D Wastewater treatment and discharge.

5D	Source	Specification
5D1	Domestic wastewater	Emissions from handling of liquid wastes and sludge from housing and commercial sources
5D2	Industrial wastewater	Emissions from handling of liquid wastes and sludge from industrial processes (included in 5D1)
5D3	Other	Not occurring in Liechtenstein

7.5.2 Methodological Issues: Wastewater treatment and discharge (5D)

7.5.2.1 CH₄ Emissions

Methodology

Emissions are calculated by a Tier 3 method based on the decision tree in Fig. 6.2 and Fig. 6.3 in chapter 6. Wastewater treatment and discharge in IPCC (2006).

The amount of sewage gas produced is measured as well as the amounts recovered in boilers, co-generation plants, flared and up-graded.

Subsequent general parameters have been applied (default values according to IPCC 2006):

- BOD (BOD₅), biochemical oxygen demand = 60 g/inhabitant/day
- I, correction factor for additional industrial BOD = 1.25
- B₀, maximum CH₄ producing potential = 0.60 kg CH₄/kg BOD
- MCF, methan correction factor = 0.05

Emission Factors

The emission factors are adopted from Switzerland. It is assumed that similar conditions prevail in Liechtenstein. The data are based on measurements (EMIS 2017/5D1 Wastewater treatment plants).

Table 7-11 CH₄ emission factors of source category 5D Wastewater treatment and discharge.

5D Waste Water Treatment	
Source	kg CH ₄ /TJ
Boiler	6.0
CHP generation	25.0
Torches	6.0

Activity Data

Activity data for CH₄ emissions from sewage gas treatment are the amount of gas treated, from losses and leakage from upgrading. In 1990 three wastewater treatment plants had been operational. In 2004, two plants remained, and since 2005 all wastewater of the principality is treated in the MWWTP in Bendern.

Sewage gas is used in boilers, in co-generation plants, flared and up-graded (AZV 2017).

It is assumed that 0.75% of sewage gas amount (volume) used in boilers and co-generation plants is leaked (SFOE 2002).

The losses from sewage gas upgrading were measured by SVGW (SVGW 2016).

Table 7-12 Activity data for CH₄ emission calculation from sewage gas treatment in 5D Wastewater treatment and discharge (AZV 2017, SFOE 2012, SVGW 2016).

Sewage gas treatment		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Sewage gas for boilers	TJ	5.82	6.10	6.45	6.45	7.00	6.34	6.77	6.89	7.45	8.03
Sewage gas for CHP generation	TJ	6.27	6.74	7.31	7.49	8.33	7.72	8.43	8.77	9.70	10.67
Sewage gas flared	TJ	2.46	2.40	2.37	2.18	2.17	1.79	1.72	1.56	1.48	1.37
Sewage gas losses	t CH ₄	1.81	1.92	2.06	2.09	2.29	2.10	2.27	2.34	2.57	2.80
Sewage gas for upgrading	t CH ₄	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sewage gas treatment		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Sewage gas for boilers	TJ	8.10	7.79	7.47	7.74	8.08	0.59	8.38	10.03	10.39	11.33
Sewage gas for CHP generation	TJ	11.00	10.80	10.56	11.16	11.88	18.85	12.66	12.62	12.98	10.75
Sewage gas flared	TJ	1.37	1.15	0.89	0.65	0.45	0.25	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.04
Sewage gas losses	t CH ₄	2.86	2.78	2.70	2.83	2.99	2.91	0.11	0.20	0.90	0.53
Sewage gas for upgrading	t CH ₄	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sewage gas treatment		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Sewage gas for boilers	TJ	9.79	9.30	8.46	8.57	0.33	0.06	0.53
Sewage gas for CHP generation	TJ	10.97	11.70	12.82	11.68	0.64	0.39	1.11
Sewage gas flared	TJ	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.00	0.02	0.03
Sewage gas losses	t CH ₄	0.85	0.42	0.41	1.31	0.06	0.47	0.51
Sewage gas for upgrading	t CH ₄	0	0	0	0	448	457	418

7.5.2.2 N₂O Emissions

Methodology

N₂O emissions from centralized WWT plants are calculated with a Tier 3 method in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines (IPCC 2006).

Subsequent general parameters have been applied (default values according to IPCC 2006):

- $F_{IND-COM}$ (correction for commercial/industrial N) = 1.25
- EF_{PLANT} = 3.2 g N₂O/inhabitant/yr
- $EF_{EFFLUENT}$ = 0.005 kg N₂O-N/kgN
- F_{NPR} , fraction of nitrogen in protein = 0.16 kg N/kg protein

Activity Data

The time-dependent data on population, degree of utilization and annual per capita protein consumption are summarized in Table 7-13.

Specific numbers for yearly protein consumption are adopted from Switzerland. It is assumed that similar conditions prevail in Liechtenstein. Total protein consumption in Liechtenstein fluctuates around 37 kg/inhabitant and year. The values 1990 - 2016 are taken from Switzerland (FOEN 2017).

Table 7-13 Activity data for N₂O emission calculation in 5D Wastewater treatment and discharge (OS 2017d, FOEN 2017).

5D Wastewater treatment and discharge		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Population	inhabitants	29'032	29'386	29'868	30'310	30'629	30'923	31'143	31'320	32'015	32'426
Degree of Utilization	%	90.0	91.0	91.5	92.0	93.0	93.5	94.0	94.5	95.0	95.3
Protein Consumption	kg/capita/a	38.1	38.3	38.3	37.4	37.5	37.1	36.8	36.9	37.0	36.5

5D Wastewater treatment and discharge		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Population	inhabitants	32'863	33'525	33'863	34'294	34'600	34'905	35'168	35'356	35'589	35'894
Degree of Utilization	%	95.4	95.7	96.0	96.3	96.6	96.8	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0
Protein Consumption	kg/capita/yr	37.2	36.2	35.9	36.5	36.7	36.3	37.0	37.1	37.7	37.6

5D Wastewater treatment and discharge		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Population	inhabitants	36'149	36'475	36'838	37'129	37'366	37'623	37'815
Degree of Utilization	%	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0
Protein Consumption	kg/capita/yr	38.0	38.7	36.8	37.1	36.6	37.3	37.3

7.5.3 Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency: Wastewater treatment and discharge (5D)

For the current submission a simplified uncertainty analysis has been carried out as described in chapter 1.6.1. Uncertainties were accounted individually only for the key categories, whereas the rest of the sources was aggregated by gas and treated as four “rest” categories (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, F-gases) with mean uncertainties according to Table 1-7. 5C is not a key category and therefore its uncertainties are part of the “rest” categories with mean uncertainty for CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O.

The time series are consistent.

7.5.4 Category-specific QA/QC and Verification: Wastewater treatment and discharge (5D)

The category-specific QA/QC activities have been carried out as mentioned in sections 1.2.3 including also the triple check of the CRF table Summary2 (detailed comparison of latest with previous data for the base year, for 2016 and for the changing rates 2015/2016).

7.5.5 Category-specific recalculations: Wastewater treatment and discharge (5D)

Time series for protein consumption have been up-dated from 1990 – 2015.

7.5.6 Category-specific Planned Improvements: Wastewater treatment and discharge (5D)

Correction of a mistake in the present submission. Emissions from flaring have been suppressed by a wrong notation key in CRF reporter. Emissions from 1990 – 2016 are affected. This mistake will be corrected in the next submission.

7.6 Source Category 5E – Other

No emissions are occurring in Liechtenstein under this source category.

8. Other

No other sources or sinks are occurring in Liechtenstein.

Memo items

No emissions are occurring in Liechtenstein under memo items.

9. Indirect CO₂ and N₂O emissions

Based on the IPCC 2006 Guidelines (IPCC 2006) it is not mandatory to take into account indirect CO₂ emissions. Liechtenstein decided not to report indirect CO₂ and nitrous oxide emissions. The emissions are therefore not estimated – NE. For that reason, precursor substances such as NMVOC are only reported under 2D3 Other (Solvent use, road paving and asphalt roofing).

10. Recalculations

10.1 Explanations and justifications for recalculations

10.1.1 Recalculations GHG inventory

The quantitative impact of recalculations on emissions, i.e. the absolute difference that results from the recalculations between the previous and the latest submission, is documented for all key categories (values are taken from CRF Table 8.s1, 8.s2, 8.s3 and 8.s4).

1 Energy

Recalculation in the Reference Approach

- Diesel: Since 1997, biodiesel is blended with regular diesel. Corresponding emissions from biomass are reported for the first time in Submission 2018. This leads to a reduction of the amount of fossil diesel and therefore leads to a recalculation in the Reference Approach for the years 1997 – 2015.
- Gasoline: Since 2010, bioethanol is blended with regular gasoline. Corresponding emissions from biomass are reported for the first time in Submission 2018. This leads to a reduction of the amount of gasoline and therefore leads to a recalculation in the Reference Approach for the years 2010 – 2015.
- Lubricants and bitumen are reported for the first time in Submission 2018.

Recalculation in 1A1

There are no category-specific recalculations.

Recalculation in 1A2

- 1A2g: Since 1997, biodiesel is blended with regular diesel. Corresponding emissions from biomass are reported for the first time in the current Submission 2018. This requires a recalculation for the years 1997 – 2015. In 2015, it leads to a reduction in CO₂ emissions from 1A2 of 0.06 kt CO₂.

Recalculation in 1A3

In 2015, the recalculations listed here lead to a reduction of CO₂ emissions by 0.71 kt CO₂eq a reduction of CH₄ emissions by 0.02 kt CO₂eq and a reduction of N₂O emissions by 0.05 kt CO₂eq.

In 1990, the recalculations listed here lead to a reduction of CH₄ emissions by 0.1 kt CO₂eq and a reduction of N₂O emissions by 0.01 kt CO₂eq. The change in CO₂ emissions is less than 0.001 kt CO₂eq.

- 1A3a: A mistake in the emission factor of N₂O was corrected. This leads to a recalculation of the entire time series.

- 1A3biv: For motorcycles the amount of lubricants is reported for the first time, leading to a recalculation of the entire time series for CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O emissions.
- 1A3bi: A share of blended biodiesel is accounted for based on the share applied in Switzerland (INFRAS 2017a). This leads to a recalculation of the CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O emissions since 1997.
- 1A3bi: A share of blended bioethanol is accounted for based on the share applied in Switzerland (INFRAS 2017a). This leads to a recalculation of the CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O emissions since 2010.
- 1A3bi: Updated CH₄ and N₂O emission factors from the Swiss Handbook of Emission Factors for Road Transport (version HBEFA 3.3) are implemented for the entire time series. (INFRAS 2017). This leads to a recalculation of CH₄ and N₂O emissions for the entire time series.

Recalculation in 1A4

In 2015, the following recalculations lead to a reduction of CO₂ emissions by 0.02 kt CO_{2eq}, a reduction of CH₄ emissions by less than 0.001kt CO_{2eq} and a reduction of N₂O emissions by 0.004kt CO_{2eq}. In 1990, the recalculations lead to a reduction of CH₄ emissions by less than 0.001kt CO_{2eq} and a reduction of N₂O emissions by 0.01 kt CO_{2eq}.

- 1A4c: Liechtenstein reports for the first time the share of biodiesel blended with the imported diesel. This leads to a recalculation of CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O emissions since 1997.
- 1A4b/c: For alkylate gasoline the same emission factors are assumed as for gasoline. Emission factors for gasoline were updated based on INFRAS (2017). This also leads to a recalculation of emissions of CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O from consumption of alkylate gasoline for the time period 1995-2015.

Recalculation in 1B2

No category-specific recalculations were carried out.

2 IPPU

- 2D1: Emissions from lubricant use are reported for the first time. This leads to a recalculation of the entire time series of CO₂ emissions. In 1990 the recalculation leads to an increase in CO₂ of 0.20 kt CO₂ and in 2015 of 0.14 kt CO₂.

Switzerland's GHG inventory 2018 was not yet available for Liechtenstein's submission 2018. For Switzerland, the following recalculations have been carried out in submission 2017, which also influence Liechtenstein's emission time series reported in Submission 2018. These recalculations lead to an increase in HFC emissions by 0.02 kt CO_{2eq} in 2015:

- 2F1: Product life emission factor of commercial and industrial refrigeration is now assumed to decrease slower, i.e. linearly from 12% in 1995 to 7% in 2015.

- 2F1: The correction factor for refrigerant import to avoid double countings with Liechtenstein has been applied for the whole period (so far only considered for the time period 2007 to 2014).

3 Agriculture

- 3D: Data for agricultural areas have been revised based on the newest data from Switzerland, which leads to a slight increase of N₂O emissions in the time period 1990-2015 (increase for 2015: 0.002 kt CO₂eq).
- 3H: Data for agricultural areas have been revised based on the newest data from Switzerland, which leads to a slight increase of CO₂ emissions in the time period 1990-2015 (increase for 2015: <0.001 kt CO₂eq).

4 LULUCF

- 4A–4F: The activity data 1990–2015 were adjusted (see chp. 6.3.5) causing small modifications in areas and emissions (<0.1%).
- 4B1: Forest land converted to cropland: Emissions from mineral soils are calculated and reported (instead of NO). This is a small correction arising from the new AREA data introduced in the submission 2017.
- 4G: Sawnwood production was estimated based on new data sources and methods, leading to higher emissions from the HWP pool (2015: +0.18 instead of -1.37 kt CO₂).

5 Waste

- 5C: The CO₂ fossil share of MSW has been revised based on latest information from Switzerland. Activity data from 1990 to 2015 have been recalculated accordingly.
- 5C: A mistake has been detected and now corrected. CO₂ fossil as well as CO₂ biogenic emissions were calculated by using the total amount of open burned waste, and not by its respective share. CO₂ emissions from 1990 to 2015 are affected.
- 5D: Time series for protein consumption have been up-dated from 1990 – 2015.

10.1.2 Recalculations KP-LULUCF

- According to the response to potential problems identified by the UNFCCC Expert Review Team (OE 2016d) the time interval for tracking deforestation was explicitly defined (6 years) and the definition of direct human-induced loss of forest (deforestation) was stated more precisely. The defined time interval for tracking deforestation was implemented consistently in the calculation of emissions by deforestation (see chp. 11.1.3.2).
- Major recalculations of HWP were carried out for all years. They were related to the estimation of sawnwood production between 1900 and 2016 (see chp. 6.11.5).

10.2 Implications for emission levels 1990 and 2015

10.2.1 Implications emission levels for GHG inventory

Table 10-1 shows the recalculation results for the base year 1990. The recalculations have the following effect on the emissions in 1990 in comparison with the submitted emissions of the previous year:

- The difference in national total emissions amounts to a total increase of 0.07 kt CO₂eq (0.03%) without emissions/removals from LULUCF.
- Including LULUCF, the difference in national total emissions amounts to a total increase of 2.1 kt CO₂eq (0.9%).

Table 10-1 Overview of implications of recalculations on 1990 data. Emissions are shown before the recalculation according to the previous submission in 2017 "Prev." (Submission of April 2017, OE 2017) and after the recalculation according to the present submission 2017 "Latest". The differences "Differ." are defined as latest minus previous submission. Where there is no difference between the two submissions (i.e. no recalculations), this is indicated with a dash.

Recalculation	CO ₂			CH ₄			N ₂ O			Sum (CO ₂ , CH ₄ and N ₂ O)		
	Prev.	Latest	Differ.	Prev.	Latest	Differ.	Prev.	Latest	Differ.	Prev.	Latest	Differ.
Emissions for 1990												
Source and sink categories	CO ₂ equivalent (kt)									CO ₂ equivalent (kt)		
1 Energy	198.7	198.7	0.00	1.2	1.1	-0.10	1.1	1.1	-0.02	201.1	200.9	-0.12
2 IPPU (without F-gases)	NO	0.2	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.5	0.5	-	0.5	0.7	0.20
3 Agriculture	0.1	0.1	0.00	16.7	16.7	-	8.7	8.7	0.00	25.5	25.5	0.00
4 LULUCF	3.2	5.2	2.01	NO	NO	NO	0.3	0.3	-	3.5	5.5	2.01
5 Waste	0.0	0.0	-0.01	1.6	1.6	-0.00	0.6	0.6	0.00	2.2	2.2	-0.02
Sum (without F-gases)	202.0	204.2	2.00	19.5	19.4	-0.10	11.2	11.2	-0.02	232.7	234.8	2.08

Recalculation	HFC			PFC			SF ₆			Sum (F-gases)		
	Prev.	Latest	Differ.	Prev.	Latest	Differ.	Prev.	Latest	Differ.	Prev.	Latest	Differ.
Emissions for 1990												
Source and sink categories	CO ₂ equivalent (kt)									CO ₂ equivalent (kt)		
2 IPPU (F-gases only)	0.0	0.0	-	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.0	0.0	-

Recalculation	Sum (all gases)		
	Prev.	Latest	Differ.
Emissions for 1990			
Source and sink categories	CO ₂ equivalent (kt)		
Total CO₂ eq Em. with LULUCF	232.7	234.8	2.1
	100.0%	100.9%	0.9%
Total CO₂ eq Em. without LULUCF	229.2	229.3	0.07
	100.0%	100.0%	0.03%

The analogous recalculation results for 2015 are shown in Table 10-2 and have the following effects on emissions:

- The difference in national total emissions amounts to a total decrease of 0.8 kt CO₂eq (0.4%) without emissions/removals from LULUCF.
- Including LULUCF, the difference in national total emissions amounts to an increase of 0.7 kt CO₂eq (0.3%).

Table 10-2 Overview of implications of recalculations on 2015 data. Emissions are shown before the recalculation according to the previous submission in 2017 "Prev." (OE 2017) and after the recalculation according to the present submission 2018 "Latest". The differences "Differ." are defined as latest minus previous submission. Where there is no difference between the two submissions (i.e. no recalculations), this is indicated with a dash.

Recalculation	CO ₂			CH ₄			N ₂ O			Sum (CO ₂ , CH ₄ and N ₂ O)		
	Prev.	Latest	Differ.	Prev.	Latest	Differ.	Prev.	Latest	Differ.	Prev.	Latest	Differ.
Emissions for 2015												
Source and sink categories	CO ₂ equivalent (kt)									CO ₂ equivalent (kt)		
1 Energy	159.5	158.7	-0.79	2.1	2.1	-0.02	0.8	0.7	-0.05	162.3	161.5	-0.86
2 IPPU (without F-gases)	NO	0.1	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	0.3	0.14
3 Agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.00	15.9	15.9	-	8.1	8.1	0.00	24.1	24.1	0.00
4 LULUCF	7.9	9.4	1.51	NO	NO	NO	0.4	0.4	0.00	8.3	9.8	1.51
5 Waste	0.0	0.0	-0.01	1.5	1.4	-0.09	0.8	0.8	0.00	2.3	2.2	-0.10
Sum (without F-gases)	167.5	168.3	0.71	19.5	19.4	-0.11	10.3	10.2	-0.04	197.2	197.9	0.69

Recalculation	HFC			PFC			SF ₆			Sum (F-gases)		
	Prev.	Latest	Differ.	Prev.	Latest	Differ.	Prev.	Latest	Differ.	Prev.	Latest	Differ.
Emissions for 2015												
Source and sink categories	CO ₂ equivalent (kt)									CO ₂ equivalent (kt)		
2 IPPU (F-gases only)	10.4	10.4	0.02	0	0	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	10.5	10.5	0.02

Recalculation	Sum (all gases)		
	Prev.	Latest	Differ.
Emissions for 2015			
Source and sink categories	CO ₂ equivalent (kt)		
Total CO₂ eq Em. with LULUCF	207.7	208.4	0.7
	100.0%	100.3%	0.3%
Total CO₂ eq Em. without LULUCF	199.4	198.6	-0.8
	100.0%	99.6%	-0.4%

10.2.2 Implications emission levels for KP-LULUCF

Table 10-3 shows the differences in the KP-LULUCF tables on emissions/removals in 2015.

Table 10-3 Overview of implications of recalculations on 2015 data for KP-LULUCF. Emissions are shown according to the previous submission (OE 2017), and after the recalculation according to the present submission "Latest".

Year 2015	CO ₂ equivalent (kt)		
	Previous	Latest	Difference
Source and Sink Categories			
Afforestation	-0.265	-0.265	0.000
Deforestation	4.571	4.427	-0.145
Forest Management	-0.456	-0.456	0.000
Harvested Wood Products	-1.370	0.194	1.564
Total emission/removal	2.480	3.900	1.420

10.3 Implications for emissions trends, including time series consistency

10.3.1 Implications trends GHG inventory

Due to recalculations, the emission trend 1990–2015 reported in submission 2017 has changed. The emission trend showed a decrease by 13.01% before the recalculations (previous submission, national total without emissions/removals from LULUCF). After the recalculations in the latest submission 2018, the decreasing trend is slightly stronger (-13.38%).

Table 10-4 Change of the emission trend 1990–2015 due to recalculations carried out in the latest submission 2018. “Previous” refers to the values from submission 2017 (OE 2017)

Recalculation	1990		2015		change 1990/2015	
	previous	latest	previous	latest	previous	latest
	CO ₂ eq (kt)				%	
Total excl. LULUCF	229.21	229.28	199.39	198.59	-13.01%	-13.38%

All time series in the present submission are consistent.

10.3.2 Implications trends KP-LULUCF

The recalculations shown in Table 10-3 (year 2015) are relevant for trends in KP-LULUCF as the year 2015 is covered by the 2nd CP. The years 2008-2012 are not mandatory and are only reported to improve transparency. Nevertheless, the years 2008-2015 form consistent time series.

10.4 Recalculations in response to the review process and planned improvements

10.4.1 Recalculations GHG Inventory

The NIR of the previous submission (OE 2017) contains the history of the recommendations and encouragements of the ERT in the past review processes up to the last review in 2016 (see chp. 1.2.3.2 QA/QC plan on p. 35 in OE 2016c), showing which recommendations had been implemented. Planned improvements for the submission 2018 – partly motivated by the ERT review process – are indicated in the corresponding sectoral chapters of this NIR, and recommendations and encouragements, which are not yet implemented or which will not be implemented, see updated list in Annex A8.3 of this NIR.

10.4.2 Recalculations KP-LULUCF

See Chapter 10.1.2

PART 2: Supplementary information required under the Kyoto Protocol

Part 2 presents the supplementary information required under the Kyoto Protocol (KP), Article 7, paragraph 1.

11. KP – LULUCF

The information in this chapter is provided in accordance with the Good Practice Guidance Arising from the Kyoto Protocol (IPCC 2014) and based on the information given in Liechtenstein's Initial Report for the second commitment period (OE 2016).

Liechtenstein chose to account over the entire commitment period for emissions and removals from the KP-LULUCF sector (OE 2016). The decision remains fixed for the entire second commitment period. In addition to the mandatory submission of the inventory years 2013-2016, data for the years 2008-2012 are available and shown in Liechtenstein's NIR. Liechtenstein accounts for the mandatory activity Forest Management under Article 3, paragraph 4 of the Kyoto Protocol.

Table 11-1(CRF Table NIR-1) shows the activity coverage and the carbon pools reported for the activities under Article 3, paragraph 3 and Forest Management under paragraph 4 of the Kyoto Protocol. The area and area changes between the previous and the current inventory year are shown in Table 11-2 (CRF Table NIR-2). Table 11-3(NIR-3) presents KP key categories. Table 11-4 is an overview of results related to KP in 2016.

Table 11-1 The table contains information of country-specific activities under Articles 3.3 and 3.4 (KP(LULUCF) NIR 1)

TABLE NIR 1. SUMMARY TABLE**Activity coverage and other information relating to activities under Article 3, paragraph 3, forest management under Article 3.4, and elected activities under Article 3.4**

Activity	CHANGE IN CARBON POOL REPORTED ⁽¹⁾						GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCES REPORTED ⁽²⁾									
	Above-ground biomass	Below-ground biomass	Litter	Dead wood	Soil		HWP ⁽⁴⁾	Fertilization ⁽⁵⁾	Drained, rewetted and other soils ⁽⁶⁾		Nitrogen mineralization in mineral soils ⁽⁸⁾	Indirect N ₂ O emissions from managed soil ⁽⁵⁾	Biomass burning ⁽⁹⁾			
					Mineral	Organic ⁽³⁾			CH ₄ ⁽⁷⁾	N ₂ O			CO ₂ ⁽¹⁰⁾	CH ₄	N ₂ O	
Article 3.3 activities																
Afforestation and reforestation	R	R	NR	NR	R	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Deforestation	R	R	R	R	R	NO	IO	NO	NO	NO	R	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Article 3.4 activities																
Forest management	R	R	NR	NR	NR	NO	R	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Cropland management	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA			NA		NA		NA	NA	NA	NA
Grazing land management	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA			NA		NA		NA	NA	NA	NA
Revegetation	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wetland drainage and rewetting	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA		NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

⁽¹⁾ Indicate R (reported), NR (not reported), IE (included elsewhere) or NO (not occurring), for each relevant activity under Article 3.3, forest management or any elected activity under Article 3.4, or instantaneous oxidation (IO) for carbon stock changes in harvest wood products (HWP). With the exception of HWP, if changes in a carbon pool are not reported, verifiable information in the national inventory report (NIR) must be provided that demonstrates that these unaccounted pools were not a net source of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions. Indicate NA (not applicable) for each activity that is not elected under Article 3.4. Explanation about the use of notation keys should be provided in the NIR.

⁽²⁾ Indicate R (reported), NE (not estimated), IE (included elsewhere) or NO (not occurring) for greenhouse gas sources reported, for each relevant activity under Article 3.3, forest management or any elected activity under Article 3.4. Indicate NA (not applicable) for each activity that is not elected under Article 3.4. Explanation about the use of notation keys should be provided in the NIR.

⁽³⁾ Includes CO₂ emissions/removals from organic soils, including CO₂ emissions from dissolved organic carbon associated with drainage and rewetting. On-site CO₂ emissions/removals from drainage and rewetting from organic soils and off-site CO₂ emissions via water-borne carbon losses from organic soils should be reported here for wetland drainage and rewetting. These emissions could be reported for other activities as appropriate.

⁽⁴⁾ HWP from lands reported under deforestation, which originated from the deforestation event at the time of the land-use change shall be accounted for on the basis of instantaneous oxidation (IO).

⁽⁵⁾ N₂O emissions from fertilization of afforestation/reforestation, deforestation, forest management, revegetation and wetland drainage and rewetting should be reported here when these emissions are not reported under the agriculture sector.

⁽⁶⁾ CH₄ and N₂O emissions from drained and rewetted organic soils should be reported here, as appropriate, when emissions are not reported under the agriculture sector. For wetland drainage and rewetting only emissions from organic soils are included.

⁽⁷⁾ CH₄ emissions from drained soils and drainage ditches should be reported here, as appropriate.

⁽⁸⁾ N₂O emissions from nitrogen mineralization/immobilization associated with loss/gain of soil organic matter resulting from change of land use or management of mineral soils under afforestation/reforestation, deforestation, forest management, cropland management, grazing land management and revegetation should be reported here when these emissions are not reported under the agriculture sector.

⁽⁹⁾ Emissions from burning of organic soils should also be included here, as appropriate.

⁽¹⁰⁾ If CO₂ emissions from biomass burning are not already included under changes in carbon stocks, they should be reported under biomass burning. Parties that include CO₂ emissions from biomass burning in their carbon stock change estimates

Table 11-2 KP(LULUCF) NIR 2 - Land Transition Matrix 2016.

Table NIR 2. LAND TRANSITION MATRIXAreas and changes in areas between the previous and the current inventory year^{(1), (2)}

	ARTICLE 3.3 ACTIVITIES		ARTICLE 3.4 ACTIVITIES					Other ⁽⁶⁾	Total area at the end of the previous inventory year ⁽⁷⁾
	Afforestation and reforestation	Deforestation	Forest management ⁽⁵⁾	Cropland management (if elected)	Grazing land management (if elected)	Revegetation (if elected)	Wetland drainage and rewetting (if elected)		
	(kha)								
Article 3.3 activities									
Afforestation and reforestation	0.03	NO							0.03
Deforestation		0.19							0.19
Article 3.4 activities									
Forest management		0.01	6.20						6.20
Cropland management ⁽³⁾ (if elected)	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA
Grazing land management ⁽³⁾ (if elected)	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA
Revegetation ⁽³⁾ (if elected)	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA
Wetland drainage and rewetting ⁽³⁾ (if elected)	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA
Other ⁽⁴⁾	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total area at the end of the current inventory year	0.03	0.19	6.20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.42

Table 11-3 KP(LULUCF) NIR 3 – Key Categories.

TABLE NIR 3. SUMMARY OVERVIEW FOR KEY CATEGORIES FOR LAND USE, LAND-USE CHANGE AND FORESTRY ACTIVITIES UNDER THE KYOTO PROTOCOL

KEY CATEGORIES OF EMISSIONS AND REMOVALS	Gas	CRITERIA USED FOR KEY CATEGORY IDENTIFICATION			Comments ⁽⁴⁾
		Associated category in UNFCCC inventory ⁽¹⁾ is key (indicate which category)	Category contribution is greater than the smallest category considered key in the UNFCCC inventory ⁽²⁾ (including LULUCF)	Other ⁽³⁾	
Specify key categories according to the national level of disaggregation used ⁽¹⁾					
Afforestation	CO2	--	yes		is key, level
Deforestation	CO2	4C2, 4E2	yes		is key, level & trend
Forest Management	CO2	4A1	yes		is key, level & trend
Harvest Wood Products	CO2	4G	yes		is key, trend

⁽¹⁾ See section 2.3.6 of the 2013 Revised Supplementary Methods and Good Practice Guidance Arising from the Kyoto Protocol.

⁽²⁾ If the emissions or removals of the category exceed the emissions of the smallest category identified as key in the UNFCCC inventory (including LULUCF), Parties should indicate YES. If not, Parties should indicate NO.

⁽³⁾ This should include qualitative assessment as per section 4.3.3 of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines or any other criteria.

⁽⁴⁾ Indicate the criteria (level, trend of both) identifying the category as key.

Table 11-4 Overview on net CO₂ equivalent emissions (positive sign) and removals (negative sign) for activities under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Kyoto Protocol in 2016.

Activity, year 2016	Area kha	Net CO ₂ emission/removal kt CO ₂	N ₂ O emission kt N ₂ O	Net CO ₂ eq emission/removal kt CO ₂ eq
A.1 Afforestation	0.034	-0.28	NO	-0.28
A.2 Deforestation	0.186	4.37	0.00021	4.43
B.1 Forest management (FM)	6.196	-2.36	NO	-2.36
4.C HWP from FM	---	0.19	NO	0.19
Total emission/removal		1.91	0.00021	1.98
B.1.1 FMRL 2013-2020	---			0.36

FMRL: Forest Management
Reference Level, incl.
Technical corrections

11.1 General information

The inventory datasets on which the calculations are based (Land Use Statistics AREA and National Forest Inventory NFI) are described in chp. 6.2, 6.3 and 6.4.2.1, respectively.

11.1.1 Definition of forest and any other criteria

For activities under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Kyoto Protocol, the Marrakech Accords (in the annex to decision 16/CMP.1) list the definitions to be specified by Parties. Liechtenstein's definitions for Forest, Afforestation and Deforestation are specified in the corrigendum to Liechtenstein's Initial Report (OEP 2007b, see there in chp. 4) and is still valid for the second commitment period: Liechtenstein applies the forest definition of the Swiss Land Use Statistics (AREA) of the Swiss Federal Statistical Office. AREA provides an excellent data base to derive accurate, detailed information of not only forest areas, but all types of land use and land cover. Thus, AREA offers a comprehensive, consistent and

high-quality data set to estimate the surface area of the different land use categories in reporting under the Kyoto Protocol. For Liechtenstein, the Land Use Statistics has been built up identically to Switzerland (same method and data structures, same realisation):

- minimum area of land: 0.0625 hectares (with a minimum width of 25 m)
- minimum crown cover: 20 per cent
- minimum height of the dominant trees: 3 m (dominant trees must have the potential to reach 3 m at maturity in situ)

In Liechtenstein's Initial Report, the following precisions are stated (OEP 2006a, p.20f.):

The following forest areas are not subject to the criterion of minimum stand height: shrub forest consisting of dwarf pine (*Pinus mugo prostrata*) and alpine alder (*Alnus viridis*).

The following forest areas are not subject of the criteria of minimum stand height and minimum crown cover, but must have the potential to achieve both criteria:

- a) afforested area on land not under forest cover for 50 years (afforestations);
- b) regenerated forest, as well as burned, cut or damaged areas situated on land classified as forest.

Although orchards, parks, camping grounds, open tree formations in settlements, gardens, cemeteries, sports and parking fields may fulfil the (quantitative) forest definition, they are not considered as forests.

11.1.2 Elected activities under Article 3, Paragraph 4, of the Kyoto Protocol

Liechtenstein will account for the mandatory activity Forest Management under Article 3, paragraph 4 of the Kyoto Protocol. In accordance with Annex I to Decision 2/CMP.7 (Annex I, Para 13), credits from Forest Management are capped in the second commitment period. For Liechtenstein, the cap amounts to 3.5% of the 1990 emissions (including LULUCF).

11.1.3 Description of how the definitions of each activity under Article 3.3 and each elected activity under Article 3.4 have been implemented and applied consistently over Time

Liechtenstein's definitions of Afforestation, Deforestation and Forest Management are published in its first Initial Report. These definitions are still valid for the second commitment period.

11.1.3.1 Afforestation

Definition: Afforestation is the conversion to forest of an area not fulfilling the definition of forest for a period of at least 50 years if

- (a) the definition of forest in terms of minimum area (625 m²) is fulfilled, and
- (b) the conversion is a direct human-induced activity.

Natural forest regeneration due to abandonment of agricultural land is not considered to be a direct human-induced activity.

The area of forest land reported for Afforestation under the Kyoto Protocol is equal to the area reported for Land use changes to forest type CC11 (see chp. 6.2.1). I.e., afforestation areas in Liechtenstein are identified by aerial photographs which form the basis of Liechtenstein's Land-Use Statistics. In afforestations, the trees are planted in regular patterns, which may easily be recognised in the identification process. Afforestations since 1990 were not subject to harvesting or clear cutting, since there are no forests with such short rotation lengths. For reporting under the Kyoto Protocol, afforested areas always remain in the "afforestation" category. Therefore, the area of afforestation is increasing since 1990.

11.1.3.2 Deforestation

Definition of deforestation

Deforestation is the permanent and direct human-induced conversion of areas fulfilling the definition of forest to areas not fulfilling the definition of forest. A conversion from forest land to non-forest land is according to IPCC (2014) also classified as deforestation if it is caused by natural processes and is followed by land use which prevents a re-establishment of forest.

Implementation

According to this definition, Liechtenstein calculates the area of deforestation as the sum of forest land converted to cropland, grassland, settlement or wetland according to the land-use changes observed in the AREA surveys (see chp. 6.2 and 6.3). For cropland, grassland and settlement (LULUCF categories 4B2, 4C2 and 4E2, respectively) it is obvious that the new land use prevents regeneration of forest. For the unmanaged wetlands (LULUCF category 4D2), this condition is not given but a human-induced disturbance cannot be excluded on the basis of the AREA data available so far.

The conversion of forest land to other land (LULUCF category 4F2) observed in the AREA surveys is non-anthropogenic and there is no human activity in the converted areas that would prevent a re-establishment of forest. This can be concluded from the data, definitions and processes used in AREA: Other land (CC61) is an area covered by rocks, sand, scree or glaciers. For distinguishing natural areas and human-influenced areas, the human interpreters of the aerial photographs also consider the spatial context of the neighbourhood. E.g., an area covered by scree is either reported as other land (CC61, e.g. a natural mountain slope) or as settlement (CC51 'buildings and construction', e.g. a gravel quarry) depending on the spatial context. Therefore, the areas 'FL-OL' in 4F2 are not classified as deforestation.

Definition of the time interval for tracking deforestation

Harvesting or forest disturbance that is followed by the re-establishment of a forest is distinguished from deforestation as follows: If a re-establishment of forest occurs within six years after the observed loss of forest the loss is considered temporary (not

permanent) and the land remains forest land. If there is no re-establishment of forest after six years the area is subject to deforestation.

Consistent application of the time interval for tracking deforestation

The time interval of six years for tracking deforestation was consistently applied for the whole period 1990-2016 by the following procedure:

An analysis of Liechtenstein's land-use data from the AREA surveys of 1984, 1996, 2002, 2008 and 2014 (see chp. 6.3) revealed that for each survey-interval a certain fraction (Frac) of the loss in forest area was not permanent as it was forest again in the following survey six years later. This means that a reduction of crown coverage visible in the aerial photographs in e.g. 2008 led to the use of a non-forest code but natural regeneration led to a forest code again six years later in the 2014 survey. Thus, Liechtenstein does not report the areas with these short-term reductions of crown coverage under the KP-LULUCF activities on the grounds that: (1) if the crown cover reduction resulted from natural hazards the land-use change was not directly human induced and the following land use did not prevent regeneration of the forest; and (2) if the crown cover reduction was directly human induced it should be classified as "management interventions" rather than as real land-use change, because the intervention did not lead to a land-use change in the long term (defined by the time interval for tracking deforestation).

These fractions of temporary forest loss were calculated and applied as follows:

- $Frac_{1996} = 0.292$ (24 ha forest loss 1990-1996, thereof 7 ha classified as forest again in 2002). This fraction is applied to the forest losses (FL-GL, FL-CL, FL-WL, FL-SL) occurring between 1990 and 1996.
- $Frac_{2002} = 0.089$ (90 ha forest loss 1996-2002, thereof 8 ha classified as forest again in 2008). This fraction is applied to the forest losses (FL-GL, FL-CL, FL-WL, FL-SL) occurring between 1997 and 2002.
- $Frac_{2008} = 0.111$ (63 ha forest loss 2002-2008, thereof 7 ha classified as forest again in 2014). This fraction is applied to the forest losses (FL-GL, FL-CL, FL-WL, FL-SL) occurring between 2003 and 2016.

Table 11-5 shows how the fractions of the survey-intervals are applied to the period 1990-2016. It also shows the annual "effective" fraction which is the area-weighted mean fraction. For weighting, the cumulated areas originating from the respective survey interval (1990-1996, 1997-2002, 2003-2016) are used. Thus, the time interval for tracking deforestation is applied smoothly and consistently for the whole period implying the full information of all AREA surveys.

Table 11-5 Overview of the areas of forest loss and the fractions of temporary losses for each survey-interval and the effective (area-weighted) fraction.

Area	24 ha	90 ha	63 ha	
Year	Frac ₁₉₉₆	Frac ₂₀₀₂	Frac ₂₀₀₈	effective Frac
1990	0.292			0.292
1991	0.292			0.292
1992	0.292			0.292
1993	0.292			0.292
1994	0.292			0.292
1995	0.292			0.292
1996	0.292			0.292
1997	0.292	0.089		0.214
1998	0.292	0.089		0.179
1999	0.292	0.089		0.159
2000	0.292	0.089		0.147
2001	0.292	0.089		0.138
2002	0.292	0.089		0.132
2003	0.292	0.089	0.111	0.130
2004	0.292	0.089	0.111	0.128
2005	0.292	0.089	0.111	0.127
2006	0.292	0.089	0.111	0.126
2007	0.292	0.089	0.111	0.125
2008	0.292	0.089	0.111	0.124
2009	0.292	0.089	0.111	0.124
2010	0.292	0.089	0.111	0.120
2011	0.292	0.089	0.111	0.116
2012	0.292	0.089	0.111	0.112
2013	0.292	0.089	0.111	0.108
2014	0.292	0.089	0.111	0.103
2015	0.292	0.089	0.111	0.098
2016		0.089	0.111	0.098

Further Comments:

Active measures leading to deforestation are prohibited by the National Law on Forests with article 6 (Government 1991). Exceptions need governmental authorisation. The authorisation documents are collected by the formerly Office of Forest, Nature and Landscape (OFNLM) now also part of the Office of Environment and are annually reported to the Parliament. To ensure that the total area of forest does not decrease, areas affected by direct human-induced deforestation have to be compensated, mainly by afforestation of the same spatial extent but not at the same location.

11.1.3.3 Reforestation

Reforestation does not occur in Liechtenstein (see Sect. 11.4.1).

11.1.3.4 Forest Management

Forest Management includes all activities serving the purpose of fulfilling the National Law on Forests (Landesregierung 1991, Art. 1), i.e. the obligation to conserve forests and to ensure forest functions – such as wood production, protection against natural hazards,

preservation of biodiversity, purification of drinking water and maintenance of recreational value – in a sustainable manner.

Since all forests in Liechtenstein are subject to forest management, the area of managed forest corresponds to the forest area derived from the Liechtenstein's Land Use Statistics AREA (EDI/BFS 2009).

11.1.4 Description of precedence conditions and/or hierarchy among 3.4. activities and how they have been consistently applied in determining how land was classified

Since Liechtenstein only accounts for Forest Management from the activities of Article 3, paragraph 4 of the Kyoto Protocol, the hierarchy among 3.4 activities does not affect the reporting.

11.1.5 Planned improvements

Liechtenstein uses data from periodic aerial surveys (AREA) to determine the land-use change from forest to non-forest land. The results of five surveys are available that were realised in 1984, 1996, 2002, 2008 and 2014. A next survey may be expected in 2020. All surveys are based on the same spatial units so that between the surveys there is a consistent representation and tracking of lands (see chp. 6.3.2). After the last survey, land is tracked on a statistical basis.

11.2 Land-related information

11.2.1 Spatial assessment unit used for determining the area of the units of land

The spatial assessment unit for the submission of the KP LULUCF tables covers the entire territory of Liechtenstein (16.054 kha).

All activity data for reporting the activities under the Kyoto Protocol are retrieved from Liechtenstein's Land Use Statistics AREA (EDI/BFS 2009; see also Chapter 6.3.1). The AREA surveys (SFSO 2006a) use a georeferenced sample grid with a grid size of 100 m by 100 m. To each grid point a specific combination category is assigned.

11.2.2 Methodology used to develop the land transition matrix

The methodology used to develop the land transition matrix is described in detail in chp. 6.3.

11.2.2.1 Maps / database to identify the geographical locations and the system of identification codes for the geographical locations

All Afforestations and Deforestations are accounted for under Article 3, paragraph 3 and are not reported under Forest Management under Article 3, paragraph 4. Afforestations older than the conversion period of 20 years, are still reported under Afforestations: CRF-table 4(KP-I)A.1. The calculation of changes in carbon stocks is described in chp. 11.3.1.1. The changes in areas between the activities under Article 3, paragraph 3 and Article 3, paragraph 4 are listed in CRF-Table NIR-2 (see Table 11-2).

Forest areas under Forest Management are subdivided into productive forests (CC12) and unproductive forests (CC13; for a description see chp.6.4.2.4). Productive forests reveal a high heterogeneity in terms of elevation, growth conditions and tree species composition. Therefore, Liechtenstein has been stratified into three altitudinal zones (Z1: <601 m, Z2: 601-1200 m, Z3: >1200 m) and two soil types (mineral soils and organic soils; forests are all on mineral soils) as shown in chp. 6.2.2. Carbon gains and losses are calculated separately in the three altitudinal zones.

11.3 Activity-specific information

11.3.1 Methods for carbon stock change and GHG emission and removal estimates

11.3.1.1 Description of the methodologies and the underlying assumptions used

General assumptions

For calculating the shares of above ground biomass and below ground biomass, root-to-shoot ratios given by Brändli (2010, Table 095) for the Swiss NFI-region 3, were used. The average ratio of the three altitude zones is 0.33. This value was used for afforestation, deforestation and forest management.

Data related to dead wood and data related to gain/loss of living biomass in Forest Management were taken from Liechtenstein's own NFI (LWI 2012).

For calculating carbon stock changes in Afforestation and Deforestation the gains/losses of living biomass and the carbon stock-differences in soils and litter as described in chp. 6.4.2 are used. Although these carbon values are based on studies and surveys carried out in Switzerland, they are perfectly compatible with the activity data collected in Liechtenstein (AREA, see chp. 6.2), because (1) the land-use categories are defined in the same way and the same nomenclature (SFSO 2006a) and (2) the topographic, climatic and geological conditions in Liechtenstein are very similar to the Region 3 (Pre-Alps) of the Swiss NFI. Region 3 is situated adjacently along the Western border of Liechtenstein.

Afforestations

For afforestations ≤ 20 years old, gross growth of living biomass (carbon stock change in above and below ground biomass) was calculated with the growth rates of land-use category CC11 given in Table 6-4 and chp.6.4.2.6. For afforestations > 20 years old, growth in living biomass from category CC12 was used. Cut and mortality (loss) of living biomass is assumed to be zero in these young forests.

In Liechtenstein, afforestations mostly occur on grasslands by planting young trees. It is assumed that the soil carbon content increases with the developing young forest. The soil carbon stock changes due to afforestation are calculated according to Equation 6.3 (chp.6.1.3.2) assuming a land-use change from grassland (CC31) to CC11 with $W_s=1$.

I.e. for afforestations ≤ 20 years old the increase in soil carbon is calculated with the stock-difference approach. The soil carbon stocks are different for the three altitude zones z1, z2 and z3 (≤ 600 m, 601-1'200 m, $> 1'200$ m) (Table 6-4). The resulting increase in soil carbon is evenly distributed over the IPCC default conversion time (CT) of 20 years, giving an evenly distributed yearly increase in soil carbon stock to move from the soil carbon stock level of grasslands to the level of forests.

For afforestations > 20 years old, no carbon stock change in soil is assumed.

For all afforestations, it is assumed that there is no change in litter (LFH soil horizons) and no change in dead wood. These are conservative assumptions as the non-forest land-use types do not have any litter or dead wood pools. This is a conservative estimate (in terms of IPCC good practice: IPCC 2006, chp. 4.3.2).

The afforested areas (CC11) were calculated by the methods shown in chp.6.2. The areas of afforestation are given in the land-use change-matrices (see example in Table 6-8). Table 11-6 summarises all areas per year and the cumulative areas used for calculating carbon fluxes under this activity.

Table 11-6 Area and cumulative area of afforestations (CC11) 1990-2016. The cumulative area is calculated (1) over 20 years since 1990, (2) for afforestation older than 20 years and (3) total cumulated afforestations since 1990. Units: ha.

Year	altitude zone				cumulated		
	z1	z2	z3	total	≤ 20 years	>20 years	total
1990	1.00	0.08	1.58	2.67	2.67		2.67
1991	1.00	0.08	1.58	2.67	5.33		5.33
1992	1.00	0.08	1.58	2.67	8.00		8.00
1993	1.00	0.08	1.58	2.67	10.67		10.67
1994	1.00	0.08	1.58	2.67	13.33		13.33
1995	1.00	0.08	1.58	2.67	16.00		16.00
1996	1.00	0.08	1.58	2.67	18.67		18.67
1997	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.50	20.17		20.17
1998	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.50	21.67		21.67
1999	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.50	23.17		23.17
2000	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.50	24.67		24.67
2001	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.50	26.17		26.17
2002	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.50	27.67		27.67
2003	0.17	0.17	0.33	0.67	28.33		28.33
2004	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.33	28.67		28.67
2005	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.33	29.00		29.00
2006	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.33	29.33		29.33
2007	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.33	29.67		29.67
2008	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.33	30.00		30.00
2009	0.17	0.00	0.33	0.50	30.50		30.50
2010	0.17	0.00	0.33	0.50	28.33	2.67	31.00
2011	0.17	0.00	0.33	0.50	26.17	5.33	31.50
2012	0.17	0.00	0.33	0.50	24.00	8.00	32.00
2013	0.17	0.00	0.33	0.50	21.83	10.67	32.50
2014	0.17	0.00	0.33	0.50	19.67	13.33	33.00
2015	0.17	0.00	0.33	0.50	17.50	16.00	33.50
2016	0.17	0.00	0.33	0.50	15.33	18.67	34.00

Deforestations

The carbon stock changes due to deforestation are calculated according to Equations 6.1-6.3 (see chp.6.1.3.2) applying the stock-difference approach with the carbon contents shown in Table 6-4.

The carbon stock changes in living biomass, litter and dead wood are taken from the CRF Tables 4B2, 4C2, 4D2 and 4E2.

The N₂O emissions arising from nitrogen mineralization on deforested soils are taken from CRF Table 4(III). The method for calculating those emissions is described in chp.6.10.

The method for consistently tracking the deforestation area as described in chp. 11.1.3.2 is applied.

Forest Management

Carbon stock changes in living biomass for productive forests (CC12) are calculated with the gain-loss approach. The values for gain (gross growth) were derived from Liechtenstein's National Forest Inventory (NFI, LWI 2012); they represent the average of

the period 1998-2010 (see chp. 6.4.2.3). For calculating the loss, annual harvesting statistics were used in addition to the NFI results (see Table 6-14 in chp. 6.4.2.3).

Carbon stocks in soil, litter and dead wood of productive forests (CC12) are assumed to be constant (see chp.6.4.2.8). On unproductive forest land (CC13), all carbon pools are constant (see chp.6.4.2.4).

11.3.1.2 Justification when omitting any carbon pool or GHG emissions/removals from activities under Article 3.3 and elected activities under Article 3.4

CRF-Table NIR-1 (see Table 11-1) summarizes the activity coverage and the pools reported. When using the conservative Tier 1 approach (IPCC 2006 Volume 4, Chapter 1.3) assuming a specific carbon pool to be in carbon balance, the carbon pool is indicated as not reported (NR). This is the case for litter, dead wood and mineral soil in afforestations and under forest management.

For grasslands (the most common land-use type before afforestation) there is no litter and no dead wood and a lower soil carbon stock than in forests. Because an increase of carbon in these pools is expected after a conversion from grasslands to forests by afforestation (compare Table 6-4) a Tier 1 approach has been considered in terms of IPCC good practice (IPCC 2006) and no changes (NR) in the litter, soil and dead wood pools for afforestations has been reported.

For forest management (CC12), no data related to carbon stock changes in litter, mineral soil and dead wood are available for Liechtenstein. Therefore, data from Switzerland's were inspected (FOEN 2015 – Figure 6-5), that were modelled with Yasso07 (Didion 2014). The results show that the changes in mineral soils are close to zero ($-0.001 \text{ t C ha}^{-1} \text{ yr}^{-1}$) and that the changes in litter and dead wood fluctuate approximately between -0.1 and $0.1 \text{ t C ha}^{-1} \text{ yr}^{-1}$. Overall, these pools together were a sink for every year since 1997 (except in 2008 they were a small source of $0.01 \text{ t C ha}^{-1} \text{ yr}^{-1}$). On this ground, a Tier 1 approach has been considered in terms of IPCC good practice (IPCC 2006) and no changes (NR) in the litter, soil and dead wood pools for forest management has been reported.

Fertilisation, drainage of soils, and biomass burning are not occurring (NO).

11.3.1.3 Information on whether or not indirect and natural GHG emissions and removals have been factored out

No anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and removals resulting from LULUCF activities under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4 have been factored out.

11.3.1.4 Changes in data and methods since the previous submission (recalculations)

- The activity data 1990–2015 were adjusted (see chp. 6.3.5) causing small modifications in areas.

- According to the response to potential problems identified by the UNFCCC Expert Review Team (OE 2016d) the time interval for tracking deforestation was explicitly defined (6 years) and the definition of direct human-induced loss of forest (deforestation) was stated more precisely. The defined time interval for tracking deforestation was implemented consistently in the calculation of emissions by deforestation (see chp. 11.1.3.2).
- Major recalculations of HWP were carried out for all years. They were related to the estimation of sawnwood production between 1900 and 2016 (see chp. 6.11.5).

11.3.2 Uncertainties and time-series consistency

11.3.2.1 Afforestation

AD uncertainty is calculated (as shown in chp. 6.3.3) combining the AREA-interpretation uncertainty (1.1% from 4A2, Table 6-9) and the sampling uncertainty (33.6% with a sample size of 33 ha-points): 33.6%.

EF uncertainty is 40.3% adopting the value of LULUCF category 4A2 (see chp. 6.4.3). The combined total uncertainty for afforestation is therefore 52.5%. Thus the net CO₂ removal by afforestation in 2016 is (-0.28 ± 0.15) kt CO₂.

11.3.2.2 Deforestation

AD uncertainty is calculated (as shown in chp. 6.3.3) combining the AREA-interpretation uncertainty (5.2% from 4C2, Table 6-9) and the sampling uncertainty (14.3% with a sample size of 188 ha-points): 15.2%.

EF uncertainty is of 40.3% adopting the value of LULUCF category 4C2 (see chp. 6.6.3) as this is the main process for conversion of forest land. Therefore, the combined total uncertainty for deforestation is 43.1%. The net CO₂ emissions by deforestations in 2016 are (4.43 ± 1.91) kt CO₂eq.

11.3.2.3 Forest management

AD and EF uncertainties are adopted from LULUCF-category 4A1 (2.7% and 88.6%, respectively, see chp. 6.4.3). The combined uncertainty is 88.6%. The net emissions attributed to forest management in 2016 are (-2.36 ± 2.09) kt CO₂.

11.3.2.4 Harvest wood products (HWP)

Uncertainty calculations for HWP are presented in chp. 6.11.3. The combined uncertainty is 75.8%. As result the total HWP removals in 2016 are (0.19 ± 0.14) kt CO₂.

11.3.2.5 Total combined uncertainty

The total uncertainty of emissions and sinks by afforestation, deforestation, forest management and HWP in 2016 is 2.84 kt CO₂eq. The net CO₂ emissions are therefore (1.98 ± 2.84) kt CO₂eq.

Time series are consistent.

11.3.3 Category-specific QA/QC and verification

In chp. 6.4.4 category-specific QA/QC and verification items for forest land are described in detail. The general QA/QC measures are described in chp. 1.2.3.

11.4 Article 3.3. (Afforestation and Deforestation)

Figure 11-1 shows removals of CO₂ eq from Afforestations and emissions of CO₂ eq from Deforestations. Removals from Afforestations and emissions from Deforestations differ by one order of magnitude. The area of Deforestation is about 5 times larger than the area of Afforestations.

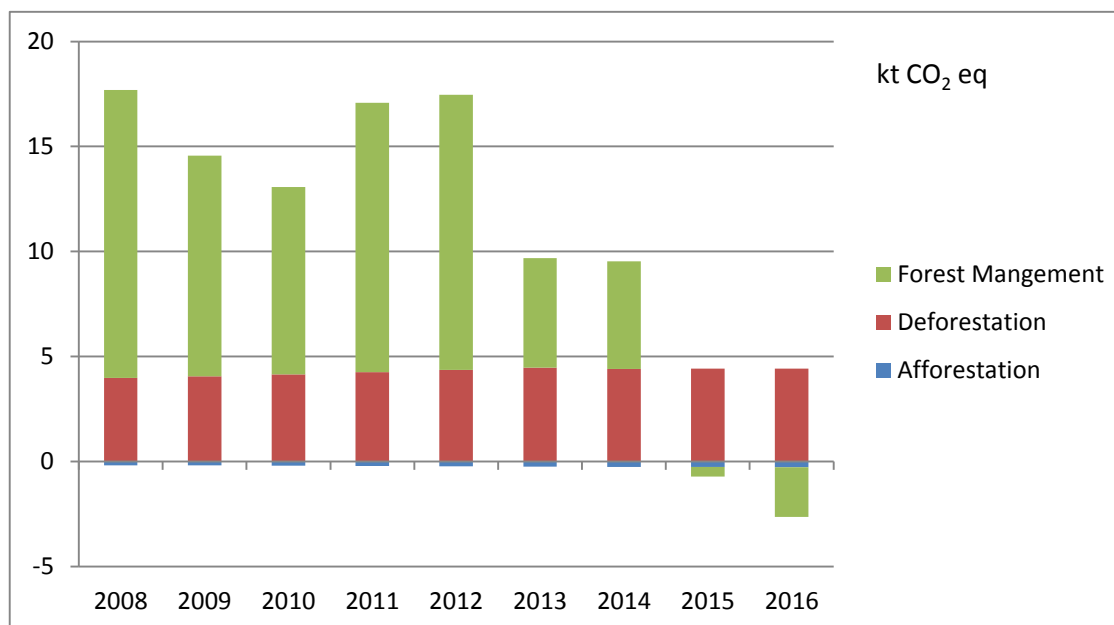


Figure 11-1 The CO₂ removals (negative sign) and emissions (positive sign) from Afforestation, Deforestation and Forest Management, 2008–2016, in kt CO₂ eq.

Since carbon from living biomass is immediately removed after clear-cutting, Deforestations can be considered as a “quick carbon-losing process” (except for soil carbon). In contrast, due to the slow increase of living biomass, afforestations are a “more slow process with increasing importance” in terms of carbon accumulation.

11.4.1 Information that demonstrates that activities under Article 3.3. began on or after 1 January 1990 and before December 2020 and are direct human-induced

11.4.1.1 Reforestation

For more than 100 years, the area of forest in Liechtenstein has been increasing, and a decrease in forest area as a result of deforestation is prohibited by the National Law on Forests with article 6 (Government 1991). Therefore, reforestation of areas not forested for a period of at least 50 years does not occur in Liechtenstein. Liechtenstein therefore, only has to consider afforestation and deforestation under Article 3, paragraph 3.

11.4.1.2 Afforestation

Liechtenstein is very restrictive in reporting Afforestations under the Kyoto Protocol and only reports planted or otherwise human-induced Afforestations (CC11). The annual rate of Afforestation since 1990 is assessed by AREA (see chp. 6.3). For reporting under the Kyoto Protocol, afforested areas always remain in the “afforestation” category. Therefore, the area of Afforestations is increasing since 1990.

Afforestations since 1990 were not subject to harvesting or clear cutting, since there are no forests with such short rotation lengths.

11.4.1.3 Deforestation

Deforestation is prohibited by the National Law on Forests with article 6 (Government 1991) and exceptions need governmental authorisation. In addition to human-induced deforestation processes also natural disturbances followed by a land-use change are included. All areas are assessed by the AREA surveys (see chp. 6.3). Only deforestations occurring after 1 January 1990 are considered.

11.4.2 Information on how harvesting or forest disturbance that is followed by the re-establishment of forest is distinguished from Deforestation

Liechtenstein’s definition of Deforestation only covers permanent conversions from forest land into non-forest land. It is assessed by AREA applying the procedure presented in chp. 11.1.3.2 where the temporary loss of forest cover by natural disturbance or management is estimated.

11.4.3 Information on the size and geographical location of forest areas that have lost forest cover but which are not yet classified as deforested

The AREA survey provides a detailed overview of land-use changes with regard to land cover and land use (see chp. 6.2 and 6.3). Temporal changes of land cover can lead to a reclassification in AREA from a forest category to a non-forest category. In chp. 11.1.3.2 the criteria are listed which conversions from a forest combination category to a non-forest combination category are not identified as Deforestation under the Kyoto Protocol.

11.5 Article 3.4 (Forest Management)

Net CO₂ emissions from the Kyoto Protocol activity Forest Management for the years 2008 until 2016 are shown in Figure 11-1. Gains were adopted from Liechtenstein's NFI (see chp. 6.4.2.1) which covers the period 1998-2010. Losses were calculated with NFI-results and harvesting statistics (see chp. 6.4.2.3). In this period, cut and mortality was generally higher than growth and therefore, Forest Management represents a carbon source in most years. However, in 2015 and 2016 the harvesting rates were decreasing and therefore Forest Management became a net carbon sink.

For the second commitment period the following specific information applies:

- Conversion of natural forests to planted forests is not applicable for Liechtenstein.
- Methodological consistency between the reference level and reporting for forest management is attained as described in chp. 11.7.
- Liechtenstein does not apply the provision of Carbon Equivalent Forests for emissions/removals from the harvest and conversion of forest plantations to non-forest land (decision 2/CMP.7, annex, paragraphs 37–39).

11.5.1 Information that demonstrates that activities under Article 3.4. have occurred since 1 January 1990 and are human-induced

According to the National Law on Forests, the extent and the spatial distribution of the total forest area in Liechtenstein has to be preserved (Government 1991) and thus, any change of the forested area has to be authorized. All forests are under observation of the communal forest services and monitored by the NFI. Therefore, all forests in Liechtenstein are subject to Forest Management.

11.5.2 Information related to Cropland Management, Grazing Land Management and Revegetation, if elected, for the base year

Not applicable.

11.5.3 Information relating to Forest Management

There is a long tradition of forest protection in Liechtenstein since the 19th century. The most recent forest law (Government 1991) reaffirms the long-standing tradition of preserving both forest area and forest as a natural ecosystem. It prescribes sustainable Forest Management, prohibits clearing, and bans Deforestation unless it is replaced by an equal area of afforested land or an equivalent measure to improve biodiversity.

11.5.4 Information that demonstrates that emissions and removals resulting from elected Article 3, Paragraph 4, activities are not accounted for under activities under Article 3, Paragraph 3

This information is requested in the Annex to 15/CMP.1 paragraph 9.c. The reporting of Forest Management under article 3, paragraph 4 is clearly separated from the reporting of the activities under article 3, paragraph 3.

Units of lands with ARD (Afforestation, Reforestation and Deforestation) activities are reported under Article 3, paragraph 3. These areas always remain under Article 3, paragraph 3. Afforestations older than 20 years are attributed to growth factors of mature forests under forest management. These units of lands are reported in Table 4(KP-I)A.1 and not under forest management. Thus, there is no double counting of units of lands under article 3, paragraph 3 to Article 3, paragraph 4.

11.5.5 Information that indicates to what extent removals from Forest Management offsets the Debit incurred under Article 3, Paragraph 3

This information is shown in the summary CRF-Table "accounting" (Information table on accounting for activities under Articles 3.3 and 3.4 of the Kyoto Protocol).

11.6 Key category analysis for Article 3.3 and 3.4 activities

The results of the approach 1 key category analysis including LULUCF are shown and explained in chp. 1.5.1.2 and are displayed in Table 1-5 for the year 2016. The smallest UNFCCC category considered key based on the Approach 1 assessment is "4G Harvested Wood Products, CO₂" with a contribution of 0.19 kt CO₂ eq (share 0.1%).

The following LULUCF activities under the Kyoto Protocol are listed in Kyoto Table NIR-3 (Table 11-3):

- Afforestation and Reforestation (-0.28 kt CO₂ eq; Table 11-4) is a key category under the Kyoto Protocol because its absolute contribution is higher than the smallest category considered key in the UNFCCC inventory.
- Deforestation (4.43 kt CO₂ eq; Table 11-4) is a key category under the Kyoto Protocol because its contribution is higher than the smallest UNFCCC category considered key.
- Forest Management (-2.36 kt CO₂ eq, Table 11-4) is a key category under the Kyoto Protocol because its absolute contribution is higher than the smallest category considered key in the UNFCCC inventory.
- Harvested Wood Products (0.19 kt CO₂ eq; Table 11-4) is a key category under the Kyoto Protocol because its contribution is higher than the smallest UNFCCC category considered key. Exactly the same method is used for calculation of HWP under UNFCCC and KP.

Among the key categories from the LULUCF sector in the UNFCCC inventory, there are several categories which have a relationship to afforestation/reforestation or deforestation, for example:

- 4C2/4E2 Land converted to Grassland/Settlements: related to deforestation
- 4A1 Forest Land remaining Forest Land: related to Forest Management
- 4G Harvested Wood Products (HWP): is the same as in KP-LULUCF.

For Liechtenstein, 4A2 (Land converted to Forest Land) is not quite well related to Afforestation because 4A2 is dominated by natural (not human-induced) conversions.

11.7 Technical correction Forest Management Reference Level

Liechtenstein's forest management reference level (FMRL) is documented by OEP (2011d). It is inscribed in the appendix to the annex to Decision 2/CMP.7 and amounts to +0.10 kt CO₂ eq yr⁻¹. OEP (2011d) was subject to a technical assessment. Based on the technical assessment report (UNFCCC 2011) and applying guidance of IPCC (2014), the following technical corrections of Liechtenstein's FMRL have been made (see Table 11-7):

- Wood harvesting; carbon stock changes in living biomass: The calculations by OEP (2011d) were based on a forest area of 4.413 kha. However, the area in 2013 is 18% higher. The FMRL was corrected accordingly.
- Carbon stock changes in mineral soils: The new model version Yasso07 has been implemented in Switzerland since 2013. The most recent results from Switzerland are adopted.
- Calculation of carbon stock changes in HWP: carbon stock changes in HWP are calculated following the IPCC methodology (IPCC 2014); the historical time series has been updated (see chp. 6.11.2).

Table 11-7 Summary of the technical correction of the FMRL. Values from FMRL as defined in OEP (2011d) and corrected values (this chapter) are listed per pool.

kt CO ₂ yr ⁻¹	FMRL submitted 2011	FMRL corrected 2016	Technical correction
Wood harvesting, stock change in living biomass	1.30	1.54	0.24
Stock change in HWP	-2.40	-1.18	1.22
Stock change of organic soil carbon	1.20	0.00	-1.20
FMRL 2013-2020	0.10	0.36	0.26

The calculations of stock change in living biomass by OEP (2011d) were based on a forest area of 4.413 kha. However, the actual area of productive forest (CC12) in 2013 was 18% higher (5.187 kha, see Table 6-7). This leads to a correction of the FMRL for this pool by

0.24 kt CO₂ eq yr⁻¹ (see Table 11-6). OEP (2011d) used a mean net decrease in growing stock of -0.232 m³ ha⁻¹ (average of two modelled scenarios). This value was not changed.

The new version of the model Yasso07 has been implemented since Switzerland's GHG inventory 2013 and improvements related to input data, model parameterization and model calibration have been made (see Didion 2014). For the FMRL submitted by OEP (2011d) the results of an older version (2006) of the Swiss Yasso model application was adopted to estimate the carbon stock change in mineral soils for Liechtenstein (1.20 kt CO₂/year). The most recent Yasso07 results do not confirm this emission value but indicate that the carbon stock change in mineral soil is practically zero (FOEN 2015, Figure 6-5). This new result is adopted for Liechtenstein (see Table 11-6).

Carbon stock changes in HWP are calculated following the IPCC methodology (IPCC 2014) which is different from the methodology applied in OEP (2011d). For the recalculation of the FMRL only the in-country production of sawnwood from domestic harvest is included. Further, the historical time series has been updated (chp. 6.11).

For calculating the carbon stock change in HWP for the FMRL 2013-2020, the annual production of sawnwood 2013-2020 was estimated by the average production from 2000 to 2009. I.e. a business as usual scenario was assumed based on the ten-year average 2000-2009 (7'616 m³). With this production value, the time series of gains and losses shown in chp. 6.11 were extended until 2020 (Table 11-8). The resulting average CO₂ removal 2013-2020 is -1.18 kt CO₂ yr⁻¹, which was used to correct the FMRL (Table 11-7).

Table 11-8 Calculation of the annual CO₂ removal by HWP for the FMRL in the 2nd Commitment Period 2013-2020.

Harvested wood products	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Mean 2000-2009
Sawnwood production, m ³	8'125	7'000	7'100	6'725	7'525	7'955	9'331	9'331	9'331	3'732	7'616
Gains sawnwood, kt C	2.03	1.75	1.78	1.68	1.88	1.99	2.33	2.33	2.33	0.93	
Losses sawnwood, kt C	-1.46	-1.47	-1.47	-1.48	-1.48	-1.49	-1.51	-1.52	-1.54	-1.54	
Net emissions/removals, kt CO₂	-2.10	-1.03	-1.11	-0.74	-1.45	-1.82	-3.03	-2.97	-2.91	2.23	

Harvested wood products	2010	2011	2012
Sawnwood production, m ³	7'616	7'616	7'616
Gains sawnwood, kt C	1.90	1.90	1.90
Losses sawnwood, kt C	-1.54	-1.55	-1.55
Net emissions/removals, kt CO₂	-1.34	-1.32	-1.29

Harvested wood products	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Mean 2013-2020
Sawnwood production, m ³	7'616	7'616	7'616	7'616	7'616	7'616	7'616	7'616	7'616
Gains sawnwood, kt C	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90
Losses sawnwood, kt C	-1.56	-1.57	-1.57	-1.58	-1.59	-1.59	-1.60	-1.60	-1.58
Net emissions/removals, kt CO₂	-1.26	-1.24	-1.22	-1.19	-1.17	-1.15	-1.12	-1.10	-1.18

11.8 Natural disturbances

11.8.1 Application of the provision of natural disturbances

As indicated in Liechtenstein's 2nd Initial Report (OE 2016), Liechtenstein intends to apply, in the case of significant magnitude events, the provision of natural disturbances for units of lands under Forest Management during the second commitment period in accordance

with decision 2/CMP.7. In cases or events in which emissions from natural disturbances are higher than the nationally established threshold value and all other requirements defined in 2/CMP.7 and IPCC (2014) are met, Liechtenstein will evaluate and decide whether the effort would be justified to exclude them.

In the inventory year 2016, no natural disturbances causing emissions exceeding the upper confidence interval (background level plus margin) occurred. Thus, no emissions from natural disturbances are excluded.

11.8.2 Technical correction of the background level and margin

There is no technical correction of the background level and margin for the inventory year 2016.

11.9 Harvested Wood Products (HWP)

11.9.1 General methodological issues

Methodology, estimates and uncertainties of carbon stock changes in the HWP pools are described in chp. 6.11. The same methodology is applied for reporting HWP from forest land under UNFCCC and accounting for HWP from Forest Management under KP. A time series for changes in the HWP-pool is shown in chp. 6.11.2. HWPs originating from wood harvested at land converted from forest land to non-forest land (UNFCCC) or from Deforestations (KP) are not taken into account.

11.9.2 Specific issues for the second commitment period

11.9.2.1 How emissions from the HWP pool accounted for in the first commitment period on the basis of instantaneous oxidation have been excluded

As shown in chp. 6.11.2 the methodology from the KP-Supplement (IPCC 2014) is used. Net CO₂ emissions and removals from HWP were reported for the first time in the Submission 2015. For calculating the HWP pool, only sawnwood with a half-live of 35 years was included. Thus, Liechtenstein implemented the Annex to decision 2/CMP.7 for the calculation of HWP with paragraph 16 stating: "Emissions from harvested wood products already accounted for during the first commitment period on the basis of instantaneous oxidation shall be excluded" from the accounting for the second commitment period.

11.9.2.2 How the HWP resulting from deforestation have been accounted on the basis of instantaneous oxidation

As shown in chp. 6.11.2 the calculation of the HWP pool is made only on the basis of sawnwood production and the wood originating from deforestations is generally

unsuitable for sawnwood production as it originates mostly from natural hazards and from management of forest edges at higher altitudes.

11.9.2.3 How CO₂ emissions from HWP in SWDS and from wood harvested for energy purposes have been accounted on the basis of instantaneous oxidation

There is no numerical input under “solid waste disposal” in Table 4.Gs1. In chp. 6.11.2 it is stated that “the same methodology was used for reporting under the UNFCCC and accounting under the KP for HWPs in Liechtenstein.” The HWP pool calculated for Liechtenstein only consists of sawnwood.

11.9.2.4 How emissions/removals from changes in the HWP pool accounted for do not include imported harvested wood products

As shown in chp. 6.11.2 the feedstock related to sawnwood was derived on the one hand from the data reported by Switzerland where HWPs originating from import were excluded (FOEN 2017), on the other hand from a survey in Liechtenstein including only products from domestic enterprises. Due to the customs union between Liechtenstein and Switzerland (chp. 1.4.1) there are no separate data related to import/export for Liechtenstein alone.

11.10 Information relating to Article 6

Liechtenstein currently does not host projects under the Joint Implementation Mechanism.

12. Accounting on Kyoto Units

12.1 Background Information

Annex I Parties are required to report their national registries' holdings and transactions of Kyoto units and inform about related issues as specified in Decision 15/CMP.1 Section E. The following chapters serve this purpose.

12.2 Summary of Information Reported in the SEF Tables

The tables of the Standard Electronic Format (SEF) providing all necessary information on Kyoto units (AAU, CER, ERU, tCER, ICER and RMU) for 2017 were submitted together with this report (NIR 2016). Details are disclosed in the corresponding file RREG1_LI_2017_2_1.zip. No CP1 units were transferred in the reporting period and therefore no SEF reports for CP1 were submitted.

12.3 Discrepancies and Notifications

The following information on Kyoto units are covered by the Annex of Decision 15/CMP.1 Part I.E para 12 to 17:

Para. 12: No discrepant transaction occurred in 2017. Therefore, no R-2 report was submitted.

Para. 13/14: No CDM notifications occurred in 2017. Therefore, no R-3 is submitted.

Para. 15: No non-replacements occurred in 2017. Therefore, no R-4 is submitted.

Para. 16: No invalid units exist as at 31 December 2017. Therefore, no R-5 is submitted.

Para. 17: Necessary actions have been undertaken to correct any problem causing a discrepancy in the reporting year 2017. All relevant transactions were terminated.

12.4 Publicly Accessible Information

Pursuant to paragraphs 44 to 48 in section I.E of the annex to decision 13/CMP.1, Liechtenstein makes non-confidential information available to public using Registry Homepage and/or user interface. In Liechtenstein, the following information is considered as non-confidential and publicly accessible on website

<https://ets-registry.webgate.ec.europa.eu/euregistry/LI/public/reports/publicReports.xhtml>.

<p>13/CMP.1 annex II paragraph 45</p> <p>Account information</p>	<p>The requested information is publicly available for all accounts. The data of operator holding accounts can be viewed online at: https://ets-registry.webgate.ec.europa.eu/euregistry/LI/public/reports/publicReports.xhtml</p> <p>The data of all accounts can be viewed online at: https://ets-registry.webgate.ec.europa.eu/euregistry/LI/public/reports/publicReports.xhtml</p> <p>Representative name and contact information is classified as confidential due to Article 83 paragraph 8 and 9 Registry Regulation No. 1193/2011.</p>
<p>13/CMP.1 annex II paragraph 46</p> <p>Joint implementation project information</p>	<p>This information is available on the website: http://www.llv.li/#/12414</p>
<p>13/CMP.1 annex II paragraph 47</p> <p>Unit holding and transaction information</p>	<p>The information requested in (a), (d), (f) and (l) is classified as confidential due to Article 83 paragraph 1 Registry Regulation No. 1193/2011 as well as national data protection law and therefore not publicly available. Transactions of units within the most recent five-year period are also classified as confidential, therefore the transactions provided are only those completed more than five years in the past.</p> <p>The information requested in (b), (c), (e), (g), (h), (i), (j) and (k) is publicly available at https://ets-registry.webgate.ec.europa.eu/euregistry/LI/public/reports/publicReports.xhtml</p> <p>(b) In 2016 there was no issuance of AAU.</p> <p>(c) In 2016 no ERUs were issued.</p> <p>(e) No RMUs were issued for the reporting year 2016 in 2017. For the current reporting year, no verified units for issuance RMUs are available at the time of submission.</p> <p>(g) No RMUs were cancelled on the basis of activities under Article 3, paragraph 3 and 4 in the reported year.</p> <p>(h) No ERU, CER, AAU and RMU were cancelled on the basis of activities under Article 3, paragraph 1 in the reported year.</p>

	<p>(i) In 2017, no AAU, no ERU and no CER were voluntary cancelled. No RMU was cancelled.</p> <p>(j) In 2017, no ERUs, no CERs, no AAUs, and no RMUs, no tCER, no ICER were retired.</p> <p>(k) There was no actual carry over of ERU, CER, AAU or RMU from the previous commitment period. The planned carry-over will include 42'984 AAUs.</p>														
<p>13/CMP.1 annex II paragraph 48</p> <p>Authorized legal entities information</p>	<p>The following legal entities are authorized by the Member State to hold Kyoto units:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="459 539 1305 954"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Legal entities authorised by Liechtenstein to hold units</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>AAU</td> <td>Federal Government, TA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ERU</td> <td>Each account holder of OHA, PHA, TA and NHA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CER</td> <td>Each account holder of OHA, PHA, TA and NHA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RMU</td> <td>Federal Government only, TA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>tCER</td> <td>Federal Government only, TA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ICER</td> <td>Federal Government only, TA</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>OHA: Operator Holding Account (installation and aircraft) PHA: Person Holding Account TA: Trading Account NHA: National Holding Account</p>	Legal entities authorised by Liechtenstein to hold units		AAU	Federal Government, TA	ERU	Each account holder of OHA, PHA, TA and NHA	CER	Each account holder of OHA, PHA, TA and NHA	RMU	Federal Government only, TA	tCER	Federal Government only, TA	ICER	Federal Government only, TA
Legal entities authorised by Liechtenstein to hold units															
AAU	Federal Government, TA														
ERU	Each account holder of OHA, PHA, TA and NHA														
CER	Each account holder of OHA, PHA, TA and NHA														
RMU	Federal Government only, TA														
tCER	Federal Government only, TA														
ICER	Federal Government only, TA														

Additionally, all required information on Article 6 projects (JI) would be available on the internet website of the Office of Environment (OE) if there would be such a project in Liechtenstein. So far, there are no JI projects in Liechtenstein (<http://www.llv.li/#/12414>). This information comprises names of projects, host counties, available documents and dates.

Personalized data and some information of individual holding accounts are considered as business secrets and the disclosure may prejudice their competitiveness. Information on acquiring and transferring accounts of legal entities (companies) is therefore regarded as personal data. According to article 20 of the national Act on Data Protection (Datenschutzgesetz vom 14. März 2002, LGBl Nr.55) enacts that public authorities may disclose personal data if there is a legal basis or if there is an overriding public interest. Neither case is fulfilled and therefore the registry of Liechtenstein cannot make the information on acquiring and / or transferring accounts publicly available. All related information is considered as confidential and therefore paragraphs 44-40 of the Annex to Decision 13/CMP.1 are not applicable.

12.5 Calculation of the Commitment Period Reserve (CPR)

The commitment period reserve and the assigned amount for the second commitment period will be defined in the Report to facilitate the calculation of the assigned amount pursuant to Article 3, paragraphs 7bis, 8 and 8bis, of the Kyoto Protocol for the second commitment period 2013 - 2020 (Liechtenstein's Initial Report under the Kyoto Protocol, 2nd CP). This report will be submitted on April 15 2016.

According to the annex to Decision 11/CMP.1, paragraph 6, and taking into account Decision 1/CMP.8, paragraph 18, 'each Party included in Annex I shall maintain, in its national registry, a commitment period reserve which should not drop below 90 per cent of the Party's assigned amount calculated pursuant to Article 3, paragraphs 7bis, 8 and 8bis, of the Kyoto Protocol, or 100 per cent of eight times its most recently reviewed inventory, whichever is lowest.

In view of the changes in the reporting guidelines for the second commitment period, Liechtenstein understands the 'most recently reviewed inventory' to be the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory submitted on 15 April 2016 (OE 2016), i.e. the inventory submitted in conjunction with this Second Initial Report under the Kyoto Protocol. The values regarding the two criteria for the commitment period reserve are presented in Table 12-1.

Table 12-1 Liechtenstein's commitment period reserve as presented in its Second Initial Report (Government 2016).

90 per cent of assigned amount	Total emissions with LULUCF in 2013 times eight
[t CO ₂ equivalent]	[t CO ₂ equivalent]
$1'570'840 \times 90/100 = 1'413'756$	$246'625 \times 8 = 1'973'000$

Accordingly, a commitment period reserve of 1'413'756 t CO₂ equivalent (1'413.756 kt CO₂ equivalent) results for Liechtenstein.

12.6 KP-LULUCF Accounting

Liechtenstein chose to account over the entire commitment period for emissions and removals from activities under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Kyoto Protocol.

13. Information on Changes in National System

The National System changed during the inventory cycle leading to submission 2018. Due to personal changes in the Office of Environment, Mr. Sven Braden and Mr. Andreas Gstöhl are no longer involved in the work of the NIR. The QA/QC activities are coordinated by Mr. Helmut Kindle, National Focal Point and Director of the Office of Environment (email: helmut.kindle@llv.li, phone: +423 236 6197). The QA/QC activities are organised within the Inventory Group, see National System depicted in Figure 1-2.

14. Information on Changes in National Registry

Directive 2009/29/EC was adopted in 2009 and provides for the centralization of the EU ETS operations into a single European Union registry operated by the European Commission as well as for the inclusion of the aviation sector. At the same time, and with a view to increasing efficiency in the operations of their respective national registries, the EU Member States who are also Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (25) plus Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway decided to operate their registries in a consolidated manner in accordance with all relevant decisions applicable to the establishment of Party registries - in particular Decision 13/CMP.1 and decision 24/CP.8.

With a view to complying with the new requirements of Commission Regulation 920/2010 and Commission Regulation 1193/2011, in addition to implementing the platform shared by the consolidating Parties, the registry of EU has undergone a major re-development. The consolidated platform which implements the national registries in a consolidated manner (including the registry of EU) is called Consolidated System of EU registries (CSEUR) and was developed together with the new EU registry on the basis the following modalities:

1. Each Party retains its organization designated as its registry administrator to maintain the national registry of that Party and remains responsible for all the obligations of Parties that are to be fulfilled through registries;
2. Each Kyoto unit issued by the Parties in such a consolidated system is issued by one of the constituent Parties and continues to carry the Party of origin identifier in its unique serial number;
3. Each Party retains its own set of national accounts as required by paragraph 21 of the Annex to Decision 15/CMP.1. Each account within a national registry keeps a unique account number comprising the identifier of the Party and a unique number within the Party where the account is maintained;
4. Kyoto transactions continue to be forwarded to and checked by the UNFCCC Independent Transaction Log (ITL), which remains responsible for verifying the accuracy and validity of those transactions;
5. The transaction log and registries continue to reconcile their data with each other in order to ensure data consistency and facilitate the automated checks of the ITL;
6. The requirements of paragraphs 44 to 48 of the Annex to Decision 13/CMP.1 concerning making non-confidential information accessible to the public would be fulfilled by each Party individually;
7. All registries reside on a consolidated IT platform sharing the same infrastructure technologies. The chosen architecture implements modalities to ensure that the consolidated national registries are uniquely identifiable, protected and distinguishable from each other, notably:
 - a) With regards to the data exchange, each national registry connects to the ITL directly and establishes a distinct and secure communication link through a consolidated communication channel (VPN tunnel);

- b) The ITL remains responsible for authenticating the national registries and takes the full and final record of all transactions involving Kyoto units and other administrative processes such that those actions cannot be disputed or repudiated;
- c) With regards to the data storage, the consolidated platform continues to guarantee that data is kept confidential and protected against unauthorized manipulation;
- d) The data storage architecture also ensures that the data pertaining to a national registry are distinguishable and uniquely identifiable from the data pertaining to other consolidated national registries;
- e) In addition, each consolidated national registry keeps a distinct user access entry point (URL) and a distinct set of authorisation and configuration rules.

Following the successful implementation of the CSEUR platform, the 28 national registries concerned were re-certified in June 2012 and switched over to their new national registry on 20 June 2012. During the go-live process, all relevant transaction and holdings data were migrated to the CSEUR platform and the individual connections to and from the ITL were re-established for each Party.

Thus, the following changes to Liechtenstein's national registry have occurred in 2012:

In accordance to the SIAR Reporting Requirements and Guidance for Registries a high level description for each change should be provided as test plans, test reports and readiness documentation. The required documents are confidential and accessible for assessors only ("documentation annexed to this submission"). Therefore, the documents which are mentioned in the below table are not available within this document.

The following changes to the national registry of Liechtenstein have therefore occurred in 2017:

Reporting Item	Description
15/CMP.1 annex II.E paragraph 32.(a) Change of name or contact	None
15/CMP.1 annex II.E paragraph 32.(b) Change regarding cooperation arrangement	No change of cooperation arrangement occurred during the reported period.

Reporting Item	Description
<p>15/CMP.1 annex II.E paragraph 32.(c) Change to database structure or the capacity of national registry</p>	<p>The version of the EUCR released after 8.0.7 (the production version at the time of the last Chapter 14 submission) introduced minor changes in the structure of the database.</p> <p>These changes were limited and only affected EU ETS functionality. No change was required to the database and application backup plan or to the disaster recovery plan. The database model is provided in Annex A.</p> <p>No change to the capacity of the national registry occurred during the reported period.</p>
<p>15/CMP.1 annex II.E paragraph 32.(d) Change regarding conformance to technical standards</p>	<p>Changes introduced since version 8.0.7 of the national registry are listed in Annex B.</p> <p>Each release of the registry is subject to both regression testing and tests related to new functionality. These tests also include thorough testing against the DES and were successfully carried out prior to the relevant major release of the version to Production (see Annex B).</p> <p>No other change in the registry's conformance to the technical standards occurred for the reported period.</p>
<p>15/CMP.1 annex II.E paragraph 32.(e) Change to discrepancies procedures</p>	<p>No change of discrepancies procedures occurred during the reported period.</p>
<p>15/CMP.1 annex II.E paragraph 32.(f) Change regarding security</p>	<p>No changes regarding security occurred during the reported period.</p>
<p>15/CMP.1 annex II.E paragraph 32.(g) Change to list of publicly available information</p>	<p>No change to the list of publicly available information occurred during the reported period.</p>
<p>15/CMP.1 annex II.E paragraph 32.(h) Change of Internet address</p>	<p>No change of the registry internet address occurred during the reported period.</p>
<p>15/CMP.1 annex II.E paragraph 32.(i) Change regarding data integrity measures</p>	<p>No change of data integrity measures occurred during the reported period.</p>
<p>15/CMP.1 annex II.E paragraph 32.(j) Change regarding test results</p>	<p>Changes introduced since version 8.0.7 of the national registry are listed in Annex B. Both regression testing and tests on the new functionality were successfully carried out prior to release of the version to Production. The site acceptance test was carried out by quality assurance consultants on behalf of and assisted by the European Commission.</p>

15. Minimization of Adverse Impacts in Accordance with Article 3, Paragraph 14

The Convention (Art. 4 paragraphs 8 and 10) and its Kyoto Protocol (Art. 2 paragraph 3 and Art. 3 paragraph 14) commit Parties to strive to implement climate policies and measures in such a way as to minimize adverse economic, social and environmental impacts on developing countries when responding to climate change. The concrete assessment of potential impacts on developing countries is extremely complex and uncertain, as the effects are often indirect, potentially positive and negative in nature, displaced over time and interacting with other policies, including those applied in developing countries. In addition, one has to have in mind that Liechtenstein is a very small country (160 km²) with a respective small share in international trade. It is thus not assumed that Liechtenstein's climate change policies have any significant adverse economic, social and environmental impacts in developing countries.

However, Liechtenstein has implemented different instruments striving at minimizing potential adverse impacts of its climate change response measures. Liechtenstein is implementing climate change response measures in all sectors and for different gases. The policies and measures are very much compatible and consistent with those of the European Union in order to avoid trade distortion, non-tariff barriers to trade and to set similar incentives. In accordance with international law, this approach strives at ensuring that Liechtenstein is implementing those climate change response measures, which are least trade distortive and do not create unnecessary barriers to trade.

Tax exemption in Switzerland and consequently also Liechtenstein (tax union) for biofuels is limited to fuels that meet ecological and social criteria. The conditions are set out in such a way that biofuels do not compete with food production and are not causing degradation of rainforests or other valuable ecosystems. The Swiss Centre for Technology Assessment (TA-Swiss) published a study on the assessment of social and environmental impacts of the use of second generation biomass fuels with the following result: "In summary, 2nd generation biofuels allow a more sustainable mobility than both fossil and 1st generation biofuels based on agriculture. Due to the limited availability of both waste feedstocks and cultivation area, however, sustainable bioenergy-based mobility is restricted to clearly less than 8% of individual mobility in Switzerland, if constant mobility and fleet efficiency is assumed. Nevertheless, 2nd generation biofuels may play a relevant complementary part in supplying our future mobility, in particular for long distance transport and aviation where electric mobility is less suitable." (TA-SWISS 2010).

The Swiss Academies of Arts and Sciences have started a project to assess possible conflicts and synergies between the expansion of renewable energy production and land management. Many forms of renewable energy (solar, wind, water, biomass, geothermal) require considerable floor space and lead to changes in land use, ecosystems, and the views of places and landscape. Large-scale use of areas for energy production thus have to be planned considering the maintenance of ecosystem services, protection of biodiversity, or natural sceneries which are important for tourism.

An assessment of conflicts and synergies between policies and measures to mitigate climate change and biodiversity protection has been made by the biodiversity forum and ProClim in 2008 (SCNAT 2008). While there are several synergies in the area of ecosystem management and agriculture, conflicts exist concerning the use of renewable energies, be it the adverse effects of increased hydroelectricity generation on natural water flows or the impacts of other renewable energy systems on natural landscapes and ecosystems. The report gives recommendations on how to take advantage of synergies and how to detect conflicts in an early stage.

The issue of adverse impacts of climate related policies and measures (in Liechtenstein) has been addressed by "The Energy Strategy 2020", adopted by the Government (2012a). The strategy provides future-oriented impulses for the national energy policy. The focus areas of the concept are the promotion of efficient energy use, the use of renewable energies, and energy conservation:

- Increase the share of renewable energy in total energy use from 8% to 20% by 2020,
- Increase the energy efficiency to 20% to stabilize the energy consumption on the level of 2008 by 2020, and
- A 20% reduction of the CO₂ emission by 2020.

The Energy Strategy 2020 also reflects the need to minimize adverse effects of its proposed measures as required by Art. 3 paragraph 14 of the Convention and Art. 2 paragraph 3 of the Kyoto Protocol. The proposed set of measures has been checked against its compatibility with economic as well as social requirements. A mid-time report about the Energy Strategy 2020 has been published from the Government in 2017 (Government 2017).

In 2015 the Government announced that Liechtenstein will aim at a reduction of greenhouse gases by 40 % compared to 1990 by 2030. The assumptions underlying this reduction target are based on the possibility to achieve emission reductions abroad which may be accounted towards Liechtenstein's reduction target in 2030. However, primary focus will be given on domestic emission reductions. In order to minimize adverse impacts related with the possibility to reduce part of its reduction target abroad the Government also decided on certain quality conditions that have to be met to that respect. Emission reductions which have been realized by Liechtenstein outside its territory therefore have to prove added ecological value, need to demonstrate social and ethical eligibility towards the people of the host country. In addition to that projects that lead to these emission reductions have to be in line with the principles of the International Humanitarian Cooperation and Development (IHZE) as contained in Art. 1 of the IHZE Act.

These Conditions have been passed by the Government within its revised Climate Strategy of October 2015 (Government 2015).

16. Other Information

There is no other information to be reported.

Annexes to the National Inventory Report

Annex 1: Key categories

All relevant information regarding the key category analysis is given in chp. 1.5.

Annex 2: Detailed discussion of methodology and data for estimating CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion

No supplementary information.

Annex 3: Other detailed methodological descriptions for individual source or sink categories

A3.1 Road Transportation

Chapter 3.2.7.2 states that the of 1A3b Road transportation emissions are calculated with a Tier 2 method using Swiss implied emission factors. For CH₄ and N₂O, the country-specific implied emission factors of the Swiss GHG inventory are applied. Here some information concerning the modelling approach is provided:

The emission computation is based on the following data (INFRAS 2017a):

- Emission factors: specific emissions in grams per activity data unit.
- Traffic activity data: vehicle kilometres travelled (hot emissions), number of starts/stops and vehicle stock (cold start, evaporation emissions and running losses) or fuel consumption per vehicle category.

Emission modelling consists of three parts:

- hot emissions: $E_{hot} = VKT \cdot EF_{hot}$
- start emissions: $E_{start} = N_{start} \cdot EF_{start}$
- evaporative emissions: $E_{evap,i} = N_{evap,i} \cdot EF_{evap,i}$

with

- $EF_{hot}, EF_{start}, EF_{evap}$: Emission factors for ordinary driving conditions (hot motor), cold start and evaporative (VOC) emissions (after stops, running losses, diurnal losses)
- VKT : Vehicle km travelled
- N_{start} : Number of starts
- i runs over three evaporation categories: stops, running losses, diurnal losses

- $N_{evap,i}$: Number of stops (i= "after stops") or vehicle kilometres travelled (i = "running losses") or number of vehicles ("diurnal losses")

Emission factors for all gases other than CO₂ and SO₂ are country-specific and have been derived using the PHEM model of the Technical University of Graz (TUG 2009), based on a compilation of measurements from various European countries over various driving cycles (legislative as well as standardized real-world cycles, like "Common Artemis Driving Cycle" (CADC)) as well as PEMS (portable emission measurement systems) measurements on the road. The method has been developed in 1990-1995 and has been extended and updated in 2000, 2004, 2010 and 2017. These emission factors are compiled in a "Handbook of Emission Factors for Road Transport" (INFRAS 2017, TUG 2009).

Version 3.3 is published and documented on the website <http://www.hbefa.net/>. The emission factors are differentiated by vehicle layers (defined by vehicle category, technology, size class and emission standard, e.g. "medium-sized Euro-6 diesel passenger cars") and so-called "traffic situations", which represent characteristic patterns of driving behaviour and which serve as a key to the disaggregation of the activity data. The underlying database contains a dynamic fleet composition model simulating the release of new exhaust technologies and the fading out of old technologies.

The export function for model results in the format required for climate reporting has been complemented with the functionality to consider temporally varying fuel properties like CO₂ emission factors or heating values in Version 3.3.

A3.2 Enteric Fermentation

Emissions of agricultural activities are estimated according to the model in the Swiss National Inventory (FOEN 2016). Detailed data for estimating emission factors within category 3A Enteric Fermentation in submission 2016 are depicted in the annex of Switzerland's NIR in tables A-23 and A-26 (FOEN 2017). Find a copy of these tables below.

Table A - 1 Data for estimating enteric fermentation emission factors for cattle. Taken from FOEN 2017.

Type	Age ^a	Weight ^a kg	Weight Gain ^a kg/day	Feeding Situation / Further Specification ^a	Milk ^b kg/day	Work hrs/day	Pregnant ^a %	Digestibility of Feed % ^d	Y _m ^d %	Em. Factor kg/head/year ^e
Mature Dairy Cattle	NA	650	0		16.1-23.1 ^c	0	305 days of lactation	72	6.90	117.3 - 137.4
Other Mature Cattle	NA	650	0		8.2	0		60	6.50	106.8
Fattening Calves	0-98 days	124	1.43	Rations of unskimmed milk and supplementary milk feed when life weight exceeds 100 kg. Rations are apportioned on two servings per day.	0	0	0	65	0.00	0.0
Pre-Weaned Calves	0-300 days	195	0.88	"Natura beef" production, milk from mother cow and additional feed.	0	0	0	65	6.50	16.3
Breeding Calves	0-105 days	85	0.67	Feeding plan for a dismission with 14 to 15 weeks. Milk, feed concentrate (100kg in total), hay (80 kg in total).	0	0	0	65	6.50	30.0
Breeding Cattle (4-12 months)	4-12 month	210	0.80	Premature race (Milk-race)	0	0	0	60	6.50	
Breeding Cattle (> 1 year)	12-28/30 month	450	0.80	Premature race (Milk-race)	0	0	0	60	6.50	61.2
Fattening Calves (0-4 months)	0-132 days	115	0.83	Diet based on milk or milk-powder and feed concentrate, hay and/or silage	0	0	0	65	6.50	
Fattening Cattle (4-12 months)	4-12 month	361	1.37	Feeding recommendations for fattening steers, concentrate based	0	0	0	60	6.50	43.2

^a Data source: RAP 1999 and calculations according to Soliva 2006.

^b Milk production in kg/day is calculated by dividing the average annual milk production per head by 305 days (lactation period).

^c Data source: Swiss farmers union (MISTA 2015).

^d Data source: IPCC 2006 and Zeitz et al. 2012.

^e For better comparability emission factors of young cattle were converted to kg/head/year although the time span of most of the individual categories is less than 365 days.

Table A - 2 Data for estimating manure management CH₄ emission factors. Taken from FOEN 2017.

Type	Weight kg ^a	Digestibility of Feed % ^b	Energy Intake MJ/day	Feed Intake kg/day	% Ash Dry Basis ^b	VS kg/head/day	B ₀ m ³ CH ₄ /kg VS ^b
Mature Dairy Cattle	650	72	259 - 304	15.89 ^c	8.8 - 9.1	4.08 - 4.82	0.24
Other Mature Cattle	650	60	251	10.96 ^c	8	5.50	0.18
Fattening Calves	124	65	47	2.02 ^a	8	0.92	0.18
Pre-Weaned Calves	195	65	38	2.99 ^a	8	0.74	0.18
Breeding Calves	85	65	28	2.19 ^a	8	0.54	0.18
Breeding Cattle (4-12 months)	210	60	90	4.88 ^a	8	1.98	0.18
Breeding Cattle (> 1 year)	450	60	144	7.78 ^a	8	3.15	0.18
Fattening Calves (0-4 months)	115	65	50	3.00 ^a	8	0.97	0.18
Fattening Cattle (4-12 months)	361	60	126	6.84 ^a	8	2.77	0.18
Sheep	NA	60	21 - 24	1.09-1.41 ^c	8	0.40 ^b	0.19
Swine	NA	75	26 - 32	NA	2	0.31 ^b	0.45
Buffalo	NA	55	129 - 147	7.00-7.96 ^c	8	3.29	0.10
Camels	NA	60	31 - 38	1.68-2.05 ^c	8	0.69	0.26
Deer	NA	60	51 - 60	2.74-3.24 ^c	8	1.27	0.19
Goats	NA	60	25 - 28	1.21-1.47 ^c	8	0.30 ^b	0.18
Horses	NA	70	107 - 108	7.73-7.88 ^c	4	1.9 ^b	0.33
Mules and Asses	NA	70	39 - 40	NA	4	0.94 ^b	0.33
Poultry	NA	NA	1.2 - 1.6 ^d	NA	NA	0.01 ^b	0.37
Rabbits	NA	NA	1.2	NA	NA	0.10	0.32
Livestock NCAC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.68	0.27

^a RAP 1999^b IPCC 1997c and IPCC 2006^c Fisch et al. 2009^d metabolizable energy (ME)

A3.3 2F Product uses as ODS substitutes and 2G N₂O from Product use

Emissions of F-gases from source category 2F and N₂O emissions from source category 2G are calculated based on specific emission factors derived from emissions reported in Switzerland's GHG inventory (FOEN 2017) and conversion factors that are derived from proxy data, such as number of households, passenger cars, inhabitants and employees in the second and third sector (see Table 4-9 and Table 4-10). The conversion factors shown in Figure A - 1 correspond to the ratio of these proxy data between Liechtenstein and Switzerland. So, if the relative increase in Liechtenstein's and Switzerland's proxy data is identical, the conversion factor remains constant. If the increasing trend in Switzerland is stronger as compared to Liechtenstein (e.g. number of passenger cars 2005-2006), the conversion factor is reduced. Therefore, the resulting trend in emissions is not directly proportional to the trend in the emissions reported in the Swiss GHG inventory (FOEN 2017).

Therefore, the overall trend depends on both the evolution of these conversion factors as well as evolution of emissions of F-gases in Switzerland (FOEN 2017).

Conversion factors CHE - LIE

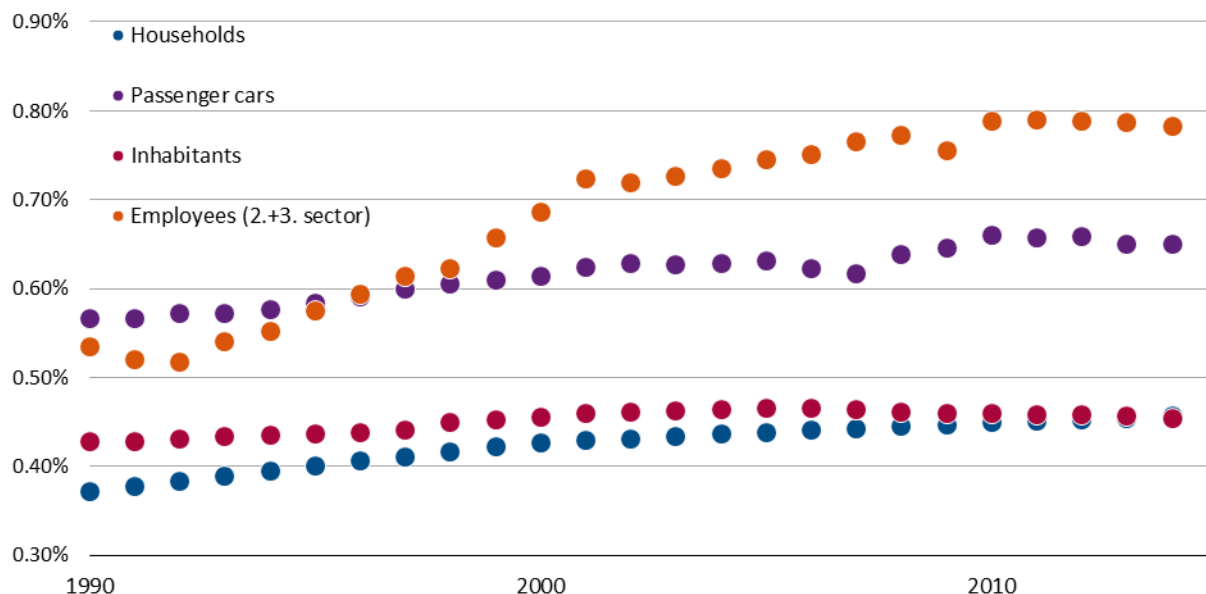


Figure A - 1 Conversion factors used to derive emissions in Liechtenstein from emissions reported in Switzerland's national GHG inventory 2017.

Annex 4: CO₂ reference approach and comparison with sectoral approach, and relevant information on the national energy balance

No supplementary information to the statements given in Chapter 3.2.1 Comparison of Sectoral Approach with Reference Approach.

Annex 5: Assessment of completeness and (potential) sources and sinks of greenhouse gas emissions and removals excluded

No supplementary information to the statements given in Chapter 1.7 assessment of completeness.

Annex 6: Additional information to be considered as part of the NIR submission (where relevant) or other useful reference information

A6.1 Additional information on sewage sludge prohibition

As described in chapter 5.5 for source category 3D Agricultural soils the use of sewage sludge as fertiliser is prohibited in Liechtenstein. The corresponding regulation (in German only) is given below:

814.201

Liechtensteinisches Landesgesetzblatt

Jahrgang 1997 Nr. 42 ausgegeben am 5. Februar 1997

Verordnung
vom 17. Dezember 1996
zum Gewässerschutzgesetz (GSchV)

Aufgrund von Art. 8 Abs. 1 und 2, Art. 16, 24 Abs. 3 und Art. 67 des Gewässerschutzgesetzes (GSchG) vom 15. Mai 2003, LGBL. 2003 Nr. 159², verordnet die Regierung:³

V. Klärschlamm⁴⁷

Art. 35a⁴⁸

Düngeverbot

Klärschlamm darf nicht als Dünger verwendet werden.

Art. 36

Klärschlamm-Entsorgungsplan

- 1) Die Inhaber von Abwasserreinigungsanlagen erstellen einen Klärschlamm-Entsorgungsplan und passen ihn in den fachlich gebotenen Zeitabständen den neuen Erfordernissen an.⁴⁹
- 2) Der Klärschlamm-Entsorgungsplan legt mindestens fest:
 - a) wie der Klärschlamm der Abwasserreinigungsanlagen entsorgt werden soll;
 - b) welche Massnahmen, einschliesslich der Erstellung und Änderung von Anlagen, die der Entsorgung des Klärschlammes dienen, erforderlich sind und bis zu welchem Zeitpunkt diese umgesetzt werden.⁵⁰
- 3) Der Klärschlamm-Entsorgungsplan ist dem Amt für Umwelt zur Genehmigung zu übermitteln.⁵¹

Annex 7: Supplementary information to the uncertainty analysis

A7.1 Aggregation of categories for application of uncertainty analyses to key categories

In the automatic KCA of the CRF Reporter the aggregation level of the categories is not identical to the aggregation level as applied so far for the uncertainty analysis. That means that uncertainties that were used for previous uncertainty analyses and which are still valid need to be aggregated to be applied to key categories. This paragraph shows how the aggregation has been carried out. Technically, the Gaussian error propagation is applied for the aggregation used in following analytical form in order aggregate uncertainties of EF and AD:

$$U_{\%,EF} = \sqrt{\sum_i (Em_{\%,i} * U_{\%,EF,i})^2} \quad (1) \quad \text{error propagation for emission factors}$$

$$U_{\%,AD} = \sqrt{\sum_i (Em_{\%,i} * U_{\%,AD,i})^2} \quad (2) \quad \text{error propagation for activity data}$$

Where:

$U_{\%,EF}$	aggregated relative uncertainty in emission factors
$U_{\%,AD}$	aggregated total relative uncertainty in activity data
$Em_{\%,i}$	disaggregated relative emissions of source i compared to total emissions
$U_{\%,EF,i}$	disaggregated relative uncertainty in emission factor of source i
$U_{\%,AD,i}$	disaggregated relative uncertainty in activity data of source i.

The results of the aggregation process are displayed in Table A - 3.

Table A - 3 Aggregation with Gaussian error propagation for the four relevant key categories.

1A3b CO₂	(Sub)Categories		Aggr. Uncertainties
	<i>gasoline</i>	<i>diesel</i>	<i>total/implied</i>
U _% Emissions	10.0%	15.0%	9.2%
U _% Activity Data	10.0%	15.0%	9.2%
U _% Emission Factor	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
1A4 Liquid fuels CO₂	(Sub)Categories		Aggr. Uncertainties
	<i>1A4a</i>	<i>1A4b</i>	<i>total/implied</i>
U _% Emissions	20.0%	20.0%	15.8%
U _% Activity Data	20.0%	20.0%	15.8%
U _% Emission Factor	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
1A4 Gaseous fuels CO₂	(Sub)Categories		Aggr. Uncertainties
	<i>1A4a</i>	<i>1A4b</i>	<i>total/implied</i>
U _% Emissions	5.1%	5.1%	4.0%
U _% Activity Data	5.0%	5.0%	3.9%
U _% Emission Factor	1.1%	1.1%	0.9%
1A4 Biomass CH₄	(Sub)Categories		Aggr. Uncertainties
	<i>1A4a</i>	<i>1A4b</i>	<i>total/implied</i>
U _% Emissions	30.0%	30.0%	28.8%
U _% Activity Data	20.0%	20.0%	19.2%
U _% Emission Factor	22.4%	22.4%	21.5%

A7.2 Detailed information on Approach 2 uncertainty evaluation (Monte Carlo)

A7.2.1 Work steps

As a first step, the probability distributions need to be selected and their parameters need to be defined for the activity data and emission factors, based on measured data, literature or expert judgement as well as the Swiss Inventory. The mean values of the probability distributions are set equal to the values of the GHG inventory. In most cases, normal distributions are assumed. For some agricultural categories, triangular distributions are applied (see below).

In a second step, correlation coefficients for activity data, CO₂ emission factors and emission levels are chosen. Correlations may have a significant effect on the overall inventory uncertainty. Depending on whether correlations are negative or positive, they can lead to a decrease or increase in level uncertainty, respectively. Regrading trend uncertainty, positive correlations lead to a decrease and negative correlations to an increase in the trend uncertainty. Correlations were defined only for categories with relevant contributions to total uncertainty. If a large set of parameters is correlated between each other, the resulting correlation matrix might be mathematically inconsistent. In this case, the software Crystal Ball adjusts correlation coefficients iteratively such that the resulting correlation matrix is mathematically consistent. The modification of the correlation coefficients amounts in average to 0.10.

In the third step, Monte Carlo simulations are carried out to produce uncertainty results (see below). Several runs were performed to study the sensitivity to the choice of correlation strengths.

A7.2.2 Assumptions for the probability distributions

For almost all source and sink categories, normal distributions are chosen. The important exceptions are agricultural source categories as indicated in Table A - 4, where triangular distributions are applied.

Table A - 4 Probability distribution assigned to activity data and emission factors (1990 and 2016) of categories that are not considered normally distributed. For all other categories, normal probability distributions have been assigned.

IPCC Source Category				Gas	Probability distribution	
					AD	EF
3Da1/2/4/5/7	Agriculture	D. Agricultural Soils; Direct Soil Emissions	fertilizer	N ₂ O	normal	triangular
3Da6	Agriculture	D. Agricultural Soils; Direct Soil Emissions	organic soils	N ₂ O	normal	triangular
3Da3	Agriculture	D. Agricultural Soils; Pasture, Range and Paddock Manure		N ₂ O	triangular	triangular
3Db1	Agriculture	D. Agricultural Soils; Indirect Emissions	deposition	N ₂ O	triangular	triangular
3Db2	Agriculture	D. Agricultural Soils; Indirect Emissions	leaching and runoff	N ₂ O	triangular	triangular

A7.2.3 Assumptions for the correlation coefficients

Since there are no quantitative correlation coefficients available, only the following values have been used (if any are assumed):

- “strong” positive correlations are set to $r = 1.0$ (like perfect correlations),

- “medium” correlations are set to $r = \pm 0.5$.
- “weak” correlations are set to $r = \pm 0.25$.

The following correlations are assumed and taken into account in the analyses:

- Activity data of liquid and gaseous fuels from the categories 1A2 and 1A4 are negatively correlated ($r = -0.5$), since the total amount is well known but the partitioning into the different categories is less precisely known. By choosing negative correlations, overestimations in a category during the simulations are compensated by underestimations in one or more of the other categories.
- Activity data/emissions of 3A (Enteric Fermentation) and 3B (Manure Management) are positively correlated ($r = 0.5$) since they are both based on the same livestock numbers.
- The emission factors of agricultural categories are correlated between 1990 and 2016. A strong positive correlation is assumed.

Table A - 5 Correlation coefficients used for correlated activity data (AD), emission factors (EF) and emissions (EM).

b_AD_1A2_Gaseous Fuels_CO2	b_AD_1A2_Gaseous Fuels_CO2	b_AD_1A4_Gaseous Fuels_CO2	t_AD_1A2_Gaseous Fuels_CO2	t_AD_1A4_Gaseous Fuels_CO2
b_AD_1A4_Gaseous Fuels_CO2	1			
t_AD_1A2_Gaseous Fuels_CO2	-0.5	1		
t_AD_1A4_Gaseous Fuels_CO2	0.5	-0.5	1	
		0.5	-0.5	1
b_AD_1A2_Liquid Fuels_CO2	b_AD_1A4_Liquid Fuels_CO2	t_AD_1A2_Liquid Fuels_CO2	t_AD_1A4_Liquid Fuels_CO2	
b_AD_1A2_Liquid Fuels_CO2	1			
b_AD_1A4_Liquid Fuels_CO2	-0.5	1		
t_AD_1A2_Liquid Fuels_CO2	0.5	-0.5	1	
t_AD_1A4_Liquid Fuels_CO2		0.5	-0.5	1
b_EM_3A_0_CH4	b_EM_3B_0_CH4	t_EM_3A_0_CH4	t_EM_3B_0_CH4	
b_EM_3B_0_CH4	1			
t_EM_3A_0_CH4	0.5	1		
t_EM_3B_0_CH4	0.5		1	
		0.5	0.5	1
b_EF_3Da1/2/4/5/7_fertilizer_N2O	t_EF_3Da1/2/4/5/7_0_N2O			
t_EF_3Da1/2/4/5/7_0_N2O	1			
	1			1
b_EF_3Da3_0_N2O	t_EF_3Da3_0_N2O			
t_EF_3Da3_0_N2O	1			
	1			1
b_EF_3Da6_organic soils_N2O	t_EF_3Da6_0_N2O			
t_EF_3Da6_0_N2O	1			
	1			1
b_EF_3Db1_deposition_N2O	t_EF_3Db1_0_N2O			
t_EF_3Db1_0_N2O	1			
	1			1
b_EF_3Db2_leaching and runoff_N2O	t_EF_3Db2_0_N2O			
t_EF_3Db2_0_N2O	1			
	1			1

Influence of correlations on Approach 2 results:

- Level uncertainty is slightly lower when including correlations in the analysis (around 0.15 percentage points), since negative correlations between categories were defined (e.g. liquid fuels in categories 1A2 and 1A4). This effect is partially compensated by positive correlations in the sector agriculture.
- Trend uncertainty is considerably lower when including correlations in the analysis (around 2 percentage points), since positive correlations between base and submission year have been identified for several categories.

A7.2.4 Detailed results of Monte Carlo simulations

Table A - 6 Results of Approach 2 uncertainty analysis, Monte Carlo simulation (Table 3.3 of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, see also explanations therein on pp. 3.42-3.43 for each column). Simplified approach: only key categories are taken into account individually; further categories are summed up in “non-key rest” categories for the different gases (separately for LULUCF and non-LULUCF categories).

Categories (NFR, fuel, gas)	Base year (1990) emissions/ removals	Year 2016 emissions/ removals	Activity data uncertainty		Emission factor/ estimation parameter uncertainty		Combined uncertainty		Contribution to variance in year 2016	Inventory trend in national emissions 1990-2016	Uncertainty introduced into the trend in total national emissions with respect to base year	
	kt CO2 eq	kt CO2 eq	(-) %	(+) %	(-) %	(+) %	(-) %	(+) %	(fraction)	(% of base year)	(-) %	(+) %
1A1 Gaseous Fuels CO2	0.12	2.14	-5.0	5.0	-1.0	1.0	-5.1	5.1	0.0001	1'667	-91	91
1A2 Gaseous Fuels CO2	15.20	14.60	-5.0	5.0	-1.0	1.0	-5.1	5.1	0.0048	-4	-5	5
1A2 Liquid Fuels CO2	20.99	10.82	-20.0	20.0	-0.1	0.1	-19.9	20.0	0.0407	-48	-17	17
1A3b CO2	75.29	58.87	-9.2	9.2	-0.1	0.1	-9.1	9.1	0.2538	-22	-12	12
1A4 Biomass CH4	0.13	0.63	-19.2	19.2	-21.5	21.5	-27.4	30.6	0.0003	373	-133	147
1A4 Gaseous Fuels CO2	10.21	33.66	-3.9	3.9	-0.9	0.9	-4.0	4.0	0.0156	230	-12	12
1A4 Liquid Fuels CO2	76.71	28.04	-15.8	15.8	-0.1	0.1	-15.8	15.8	0.1717	-63	-14	14
1B2b CH4	0.37	1.16	-35.4	35.4	-35.4	35.4	-50.0	50.0	0.0029	216	-166	165
2F1 Aggregate F-gases	0.00	10.58	-14.1	14.1	-14.1	14.1	-20.0	20.0	0.0389	10'127'306	-2'022'514	2'026'390
3A CH4	13.66	13.33	-6.4	6.4	-16.9	16.9	-18.2	18.1	0.0506	-2	-18	18
3B CH4	3.06	2.67	-6.4	6.4	-54.0	54.0	-54.7	54.2	0.0184	-12	-50	50
3Da1/2/4/5/7 N2O	4.00	3.22	-16.6	13.3	-70.0	200.0	-64.2	87.0	0.1186	-20	-32	19
3Da6 N2O	0.72	0.69	-29.4	29.4	-75.0	200.0	-67.9	97.7	0.0061	-5	-49	45
3Da3 N2O	0.48	0.87	-52.7	83.9	-65.0	200.0	-67.5	113.9	0.0146	83	-97	162
3Db1 N2O	1.62	1.27	-33.1	46.1	-80.0	400.0	-76.5	121.5	0.0723	-25	-65	36
3Db2 N2O	0.75	0.60	-22.5	22.3	-93.3	233.3	-77.1	102.3	0.0060	-19	-39	22
4A1 CO2	-0.60	-4.30	-2.7	2.7	-88.6	88.6	88.6	-88.7	0.1258	613	635	-640
4A2 CO2	-1.64	-1.48	-17.2	17.2	-40.3	40.3	43.7	-43.7	0.0036	-10	59	-59
4B1 CO2	4.18	4.00	-30.8	30.8	-23.0	23.0	-38.1	38.4	0.0203	-4	-53	53
4C1 CO2	1.49	1.49	-30.6	30.6	-23.0	23.0	-38.5	38.1	0.0028	-0	-54	54
4C2 CO2	0.33	2.30	-13.6	13.6	-40.3	40.3	-42.6	42.5	0.0083	597	-300	300
4E2 CO2	2.94	3.04	-19.4	19.4	-50.0	50.0	-53.6	53.8	0.0232	4	-77	77
4F2 CO2	0.30	1.18	-40.9	40.9	-50.0	50.0	-64.2	64.2	0.0050	291	-258	261
4G CO2	-2.69	0.19	-50.0	50.0	-57.0	57.0	-75.6	75.2	0.0002	-107	76	-75
non-key rest (LULUCF only) CO2	0.90	1.12	-7.1	7.1	-7.1	7.1	-10.0	9.9	0.0001	25	-16	16
non-key rest (LULUCF only) CH4	-	-	-21.2	21.2	-21.2	21.2	NO	NO	-	-	-	-
non-key rest (LULUCF only) N2O	0.31	0.42	-56.6	56.6	-56.6	56.6	-79.5	79.9	0.0010	35	-134	135
non-key rest (LULUCF only)	-	-	-14.1	14.1	-14.1	14.1	NO	NO	-	-	-	-
Aggregate F-gases												
non-key rest (excl. LULUCF) CO2	0.45	0.23	-7.1	7.1	-7.1	7.1	-10.0	10.0	0.0000	-49	-11	11
non-key rest (excl. LULUCF) CH4	2.20	1.61	-21.2	21.2	-21.2	21.2	-30.1	30.0	0.0020	-27	-37	37
non-key rest (excl. LULUCF) N2O	3.31	3.01	-56.6	56.6	-56.6	56.6	-80.1	80.5	0.0506	-9	-108	109
non-key rest (excl. LULUCF) Aggregate F-gases	-	0.01	-14.1	14.1	-14.1	14.1	-19.9	20.0	0.0000	-	-	-
incl. LULUCF	235	196					-5.30	5.41		-16.53	-6.62	6.50
excl. LULUCF	229	188					-4.96	5.13		-17.97	-6.29	6.24

A7.2.5 Relation between simulated and inventory values

The Monte Carlo method simulates a probability distribution of the Liechtenstein's greenhouse gas emissions from which all relevant statistical parameters can be derived (mean, standard deviation and percentiles). The simulated mean value may slightly differ from the reported value.

The discrepancy between simulated and reported values becomes apparent when mean numbers in Figure 1-4 are compared to reported numbers in the summary tables. It is not a relevant issue for the uncertainty analysis but can be confusing for readers and reviewers who carefully study the numbers. For transparency reasons, the numbers are explained in Table A - 7.

The absolute percentiles generated by the simulation are firstly expressed as relative numbers (the simulated mean is set to 100%). Then the relative numbers are transferred

to the numbers reported in the summary tables, then they are applied to derive the absolute uncertainties.

Table A - 7 Mean values, 2.5 and 97.5 percentiles of the Monte Carlo simulation and corresponding values of the reported emissions (as listed in summary tables).

Year	Parameters	Unit	Emission (excl. LULUCF)	Lower bound 2.5 percentile	Upper bound 97.5 percentile	Lower uncertainty	Upper uncertainty
2016	simulated values						
	absolute	kt CO ₂ eq	192	182	202	-10	10
	relative	%	100.00%	95.04%	105.13%	-4.96%	5.13%
	reported values						
	absolute	kt CO ₂ eq	188	179	198	-9	10
	relative	%	100.00%	95.04%	105.13%	-4.96%	5.13%
1990	simulated values						
	absolute	kt CO ₂ eq	234	219	249	-15	15
	relative	%	100.00%	93.71%	106.40%	-6.29%	6.40%
	reported values						
	absolute	kt CO ₂ eq	229	215	244	-14	15
	relative	%	100.00%	93.71%	106.40%	-6.29%	6.40%

Annex 8: Supplementary information the QA/QC system

A8.1 Checklists for QC activities

- Checklist for project manager (PM), project manager assistant (PMA), staff member climate unit (SC), sectoral experts (SE)
- Checklist for national inventory compiler (NIC)
- Checklist for NIR authors (NA)

Table A - 8 Checklist for QC activities and for follow-up activities if necessary (table depicted on next page). The general activities are taken from IPCC 2006 Guidelines (IPCC 2006), table 6.1, the country-specific activities are ad-hoc activities. Abbr.: NA NIR authors, NIC national inventory compiler, PM project manager, PMA project manager assistant, DFP designated focal point, SC staff member climate unit, SE sectoral experts. Member codes: BES Bettina Schäppi, BRI Beat Rihm, FEW Felix Weber, HE Hanspeter Eberle, HK Helmut Kindle, HS Heike Summer, JB Jürgen Beckbissinger, JH Jürg Heldstab, MSM Markus Sommerhalder.

Quality Control System for Climate Reporting Liechtenstein				
Submission 2018				
Checklist for sectoral experts and NIR Authors				
Contact person:		Jürg Heldstab (INFRAS)		
Telephone, e-mail:		+41 44 205 95 11, juerg.heldstab@infraser.ch		
QC general activities (table 6.1 IPCC 2006 Guidelines)	Procedure (description of checks that were carried out)	Responsible	Date	Visa
1. Check that assumptions and criteria for the selection of activity data and emission factors are documented	Acontec-internal checks, comparison with methods chosen	SE/NIC	03.11.17	JB, HK
	INFRAS-internal checks, comparison with methods chosen	NA	05.12.17	JH
2. Check for transcription errors in data input and reference	plausibility check of the basic input data for Solvent and Ind calculation	SE	06.12.17	JB
	plausibility check of the basic input data from the LWA	SE	23.10.17	JB
	check input Data for SF6 Emission calculation	SE	04.11.17	JB
	check stationary Energy	NA	12.12.17	BES
	check IPPU	NA	13.12.17	BES
	check Waste	NA	19.12.17	MSM
	Agriculture: Plausibility check of data in background tables Acontec. Issues identified and discussed with Acontec	SE	24.11.17	FEW, JB
3. Check that emissions are calculated correctly	Ongoing checks of the calculated emissions in all sectors	SE	17.11.17	JB
	Clarification of data/figures	PM	21.12.17	BES, JH
	INFRAS-internal control: Plausibility checks, "Delta-Analysis" combined with KCA, INFRAS-internal control of time series	NA	25.11.17	JH
	INFRAS-internal checks during generation of tables/figure in Chapter. 2 Trends (independent control by second person JH)	SE	04.12.17	FEW
4. Check that parameter and emission units are correctly recorded and that appropriate conversion factors are used	check energy-activity-data (reference approach)	SE	17.11.17	JB
	check energy-activity-data (reference approach)	NA	20.12.17	BES
	check Energy	SE	17.11.17	JB
	check Energy	NA	19.12.17	BES
	check IPPU	SE	18.11.17	JB
	check IPPU	NA	19.12.17	BES
	check Agriculture	SE	22.11.17	JB
	check Agriculture	NA	06.12.17	FEW
	check LULUCF	SE	28.11.17	JB
	check LULUCF	NA	05.12.17	BRI
	check Waste	SE	13.12.17	JB
	check Waste	NA	20.12.17	MSM
	check KP-LULUCF	SE	12.12.17	HS
	check KP-LULUCF	NA	19.12.17	BRI

Continued on next page

5. Check the integrity of database	integrity checked	SE	23.11.17	JB
6. Check for consistency in data between source categories	check general data consistency	SE	23.11.17	JB
	check Energy (stationary)	NA	22.12.17	BES
	check Energy (mobile)	NA	22.12.17	BES
	check IPPU	NA	22.12.17	BES
	check Agriculture	NA	13.12.17	JH
	check LULUCF	NA	13.11.17	BRI
	check Waste	NA	20.12.17	MSM
7. Check that the movement of inventory data among processing steps is correct	check KP-LULUCF	NA	19.12.17	BRI
	Processing checked	NIC	05.12.17	HS
	Data transfer from the land-use statistics to the LULUCF tables and clarification of comprehensive questions with JB	SE	04.11.17	HS
	check Agriculture	SE	22.11.17	JB
	plausibility check / control of overall emissions from agriculture in CO2 equivalents, in total and for the source categories for all years	SE	22.11.17	JB
8. Check that uncertainties in emissions and removals are estimated or calculated correctly	check LULUCF	SE	04.11.17	HS
	check Energy	NA	07.12.17	JH, FEW
	check IPPU	NA	07.12.17	JH, FEW
	check Agriculture	NA	07.12.17	JH, FEW
	check Waste	NA	08.12.17	MSM, FEW
9. Check time series consistency	check (KP-)LULUCF	SE	12.12.17	BRI
	check for temporal consistency in time series input data for each category.	NIC	28.11.17	HS
	check in the algorithm/method used for calculations throughout the time series.	NIC	28.11.17	HS
	check methodological and data changes resulting in recalculations.	NA	09.01.18	JH, BES
10. Check completeness	check that the effects of mitigation activities have been appropriately reflected in time series calculations.	NIC	28.11.17	HS
	Completeness check for all sectors	SE	23.11.17	JB
11. Trend checks	Completeness check for all sectors	NA	05.12.17	JH
	For each category, current inventory estimates should be compared to previous estimates, if available. If there are significant changes or departures from expected trends, re-check estimates and explain any differences. Significant changes in emissions or removals from previous years may indicate possible input or calculation	NIC/SE/NA	22.11.17, 14.12.17	HS, JB, JH, FEW, BES, MSM, BRI
	Check value of implied emission factors across time series.	NIC	09.01.18	HS
	Check if there are any unusual and unexplained trends noticed for activity data or other parameters across the time series.	NIC/SE	22.11.17, 14.12.17	HS, JB, JH, FEW, BES,
12. Review of internal	Internal OE check of documentation; Clarification of open questions with SE	PM/PMA	09.01.18	HS
Further (country-specific) activities	Procedure	Respon-	Date	Visa
13. Compare estimates for key categories to previous estimates	check of KCA previous/latest key categories	SE	22.12.17	BES
14. Compare CRF tables with previous year	check Energy	NA	22.11.17	JH/BES
	check IPPU	NA	22.11.17	BES
	check Agriculture	NA	24.11.17	FEW
	check Waste	NA	24.11.17	MSM
	check LULUCF	NA	13.11.17	BRI
	check KP-LULUCF	NA	19.12.17	BRI
15. Where LIE uses Swiss-specific methods: If a change in the Swiss inventory occurs, check whether the change has to be adopted for LIE or not	clarification of comprehensive questions	PM/PMA	10.01.18	HS
	check: Energy (stationary)	NA	22.11.17	BES
	check: Solvents	NA	22.11.17	BES
	Clarification of comprehensive questions in different sectors with SE	PM/NA	10.01.18	HS
	Two independent checks of Energy (mobile)	SE	23.11.17	BES, JH
	check waste	NA	22.11.17	MSM
	check Agriculture	SE	06.12.17	FEW
16. Where LIE uses Swiss-specific EF: Where changes in the Swiss EF occur, check whether the changes are also adequate for LIE	check LULUCF	SE	07.12.17	BRI
	Clarify the changes of emission factors in IPPU and Agriculture	SE	23.11.17	BES
17. Check correctness of KCA, comparison with previous results	Plausibility checks of KCA	PM	12.02.18	HS

Continued on next page

	cross-check within KCA with/without LULUCF 1990 and 2014: Emissions correct, thresholds correct. Comparison with KCA of Submission Apr 2016. Plausibility checks	NA	21.12.17	JH
18. Check correctness of uncertainty analysis, comparison with previous results	internal plausibility checks for all sectors	NA	22.12.17	FEW, JH
	internal plausibility checks for KP-LULUCF	NA	12.12.17	BRI, JH
19. Check of transcription errors CRF --> NIR (numbers, tables, figures)	INFRAS internal plausibility checks	NA	22.12.17	BES/JH
	check waste	NA	12.01.18	MSM
	INFRAS-internal control. Comparison of data in CRF tables and NIR. For the transcription of emission data into chapters Exec. Summ., 2. Trends, X.1 Overview (in all sectors), Energy, Agriculture, a INFRAS collaborator generates figures and tables, copies them into NIR and adjusts the text correspondingly. These working steps are afterwards checked by another collaborator of INFRAS.	NA	09.01.18	JH, FEW, BES
	check waste	NA	09.01.18	MSM
20. Check AD in NIR and CRF and compare data with reference data sources	check waste	NA	09.01.18	MSM
21. Check for complete and correct references in NIR	INFRAS-internal checks	NA	12.01.18	JH
22. Check for correctness, completeness, transparency and quality of NIR	Proofread of complete draft NIR	NA	12.01.18	JH
	final proofread Executive Summary, feedback to HS	NFP	16.02.18	HK
	final proofread inventory/NIR, feedback and discussion with HS	QM	16.02.18	HK
	final proofread inventory/NIR, discussion with JH and JB	PM	14.02.18	HS
	final proofread inventory/NIR, feedback to HS	SC	14.02.18	HE
	Internal OE discussions on the inventory/NIR draft with AG,SB, HE and HS	PM/PMA	16.02.18	HS
	Feedback from OE internal discussions	PM/PMA	16.02.18	HS
	Final proofreading inventory/NIR	PM/PMA	16.02.18	HS
23. Check for completeness of submission documents	Final check and Submission	PM/NIC NFP	18.02.18	HK, HS
24. Archiving activities	Archiving: INFRAS, Meteotest, save internally all data individually. NIR in MS-DOC and PDF format are sent to OE. All tables in MS-EXCEL format are sent to OE for separate archiving. Compile all emails related to report and data.	NA	16.04.18	JH, BRI
	Internal Review of documents submitted in April 2018; all relevant documents archived	NIC	13.04.18	HS

A8.2 Checklists for QA activities (internal review)

Table A - 9 Checklists for QA activity internal review.

Liechtenstein's National Inventory Report Review form for internal review of NIR submission 2018

Reviewer	Helmut Kindle
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Reviewer's comments yellow und answers of authors (green)

Please check consistency between CRF data and NIR data. Take note of changes in the climate division of the Office of Environment.

Reviewers comments performed

Date / Signum 16.02.2018 / HK

Taken note of review

Date / Signum 12.03.2018 / JH

If necessary: Additional comments of reviewer (yellow) and author's answers

Datum / Signum 20.03.2018 / HK

Continued on next page

**Liechtenstein's National Inventory Report
Review form for internal review of NIR submission 2018**

Reviewer	Heike Summer
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Chapter(s) reviewed	all

NIR authors	Juerg Heldstab, Felix Weber, Bettina Schaeppi
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Reviewer's comments yellow und answers of authors (green)	
Double-check CRF Data with referenced Data in the report.	
Reviewers comments performed	
Date / Signum	18.02.2018 / Heike Summer

Taken note of review	
Date / Signum	20.03.2018 / JH, FEW, BES

If necessary: Additional comments of reviewer (yellow) and author's answers	

Datum / Signum	21.03.2018 / Heike Summer
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A8.3 Inventory development plan submission 2017

The Inventory Development Plan (IDP) is a tool within Liechtenstein's National Inventory System (NIS) to improve the Greenhouse Gas Inventory and the National Inventory Report (NIR). It is updated regularly based on the recommendations of the expert review teams of the UNFCCC (ERT). The last recommendations are FCCC/ARR/2006/LIE, FCCC/ARR/2008/LIE, FCCC/ARR/2009/LIE, FCCC/ARR/2010/LIE, FCCC/ARR/2011/LIE, FCCC/ARR/2012/LIE, FCCC/ARR/2013/LIE, FCCC/ARR/2014/LIE and FCCC/ERT/2016/LIE resulting from the Centralized Reviews in 2007, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2016.

The IDP summarizes the recommendations and planned improvements and illustrates the implementation status of those. The meanings of the headers are shown on this page.

IDP No.

The first column indicates the internal number of each point of Liechtenstein's IDP.

Recommendations/Planned improvement

The recommendations of the ERT or planned improvements are described in detail in the second column.

Reference (according to ARR)

This column in the IDP refers to the relevant paragraph in the report of the individual review of the greenhouse gas inventory of Liechtenstein of the corresponding year, e.g. ARR 2013/59 means paragraph 59 of the report on the inventory submitted in 2013, FCCC/ARR/2013/LIE.

Status

The status provides information about the state of development of each specific point ("not yet implemented" or "will not be implemented").

Comment/Reason

The last column includes a short summary of the issue given or an explanation on what Liechtenstein's has done related to this point.

Table A - 10 Inventory development plan for Liechtenstein's greenhouse gas inventory 2018.

IDP No.	Recommendations/Planned improvements	Reference	Status	Comment/Reason NIR	Sector
5	Conduct internal review complemented with systematic external review.	Review 2013	Ongoing implementation	As the emissions of Liechtenstein are relatively low and partially based on Swiss data that is quality assured and reviewed, we assume that the data is sufficiently assured. The party is continuously trying to improve internal review procedures.	Cross-cutting Issues
7	Review and strengthen its QC procedures to eliminate errors and improve the accuracy of its emission estimates.	ARR 2013 / 21;81;87;89; Table 3	Ongoing implementation	The party will check how systematic additional quality control procedures can be implemented for future submissions and is continuously improving existing QC procedures.	Cross-cutting Issues
8	Implement additional QC procedures to avoid mistakes or discrepancies between the CRF tables and the NIR.	ARR 2013 / 16c;21;24;35; Table 3	Ongoing implementation	The party will check how systematic additional quality control procedures can be implemented for future submissions and is continuously improving existing QC procedures.	Cross-cutting Issues
24	Implement additional QC procedures to avoid mistakes or discrepancies between the CRF tables and the NIR.	ARR 2013 / 21	Ongoing implementation	The party will check how systematic additional quality control procedures can be implemented for future submissions and is continuously improving existing QC procedures.	Energy
25	Report lubricants and bitumen activities in CRF tables 1.A(b) and 1.A(d).	ARR 2013 / 26; Table 5	Implemented in submission 2018	As of Submission 2018, Liechtenstein estimates CO ₂ emissions from lubricant use based on the Swiss GHG inventory and reports activity data of both bitumen and lubricants in the CRF tables. The party does not report indirect emissions.	Energy
26	Report secondary fuels consumed in the country and complete the lubricants and bitumen AD in the CRF tables.	ARR 2013 / 27	Implemented in submission 2018	As of Submission 2018, Liechtenstein estimates CO ₂ emissions from lubricant use based on the Swiss GHG inventory and reports activity data of both bitumen and lubricants in the CRF tables. The party does not report indirect emissions.	Energy
27	Check if biofuel is not already mixed in the imported gasoline and diesel oil fuels and document this in the NIR.	ARR 2013 / 34	Implemented in submission 2018	The share of biofuel is identical to the share of biofuel reported by Switzerland. Starting in Submission 2018, LIE applies the same shares as Switzerland.	Energy
52	It is planned that Liechtenstein's agriculture model will be updated every 5 years with latest Swiss values and data. The effort updating the model annually is not feasible for a small country such as Liechtenstein. The final model update will be in the last submission year of the commitment period.	Internal decision	Ongoing implementation	The next update will be in Submission 2019	Agriculture
79	Distinguish harvesting or forest disturbance that is followed by the re-establishment of a forest from deforestation: apply consistently the time Interval for tracking Deforestation (6 years).	Saturday Paper 2016, ARR 2016 / KL.2	Implemented in submission 2018	The party is planning to implement a consistent time interval of 6 years.	KP-LULUCF
80	An error in the CO ₂ emission factor of biodiesel 2007-2009 (73.6 t/TJ instead of 73.4 t/TJ) was identified.	Internal decision	Implemented in submission 2018	An error in the CO ₂ emission factor of biodiesel 2007-2009 (73.6 t/TJ instead of 73.4 t/TJ) was corrected for submission 2018.	Energy
81	Due to partial market opening, LGV cannot provide anymore complete information on the gas consumption according to different source categories.	Internal decision	Planned improvement for 2019		Energy
82	There is a mistake in the N ₂ O emission factor in 1A3a (NIR sub 17, chp. 3.2.7.2). It needs to be correcte from 2.3 tCO ₂ /TJ to 2 tCO ₂ /TJ	Internal decision	Implemented in submission 2018	The N ₂ O emission factor in 1A3a is updated (NIR sub 17, chp. 3.2.7.2).	Energy

(continued on next page)

Table A - 10 Continued.

IDP No.	Recommendations/Planned improvements	Reference	Status	Comment/Reason NIR	Sector
83	Revised emission factors for biomass 1A4a/1A4b are available (NIR Sub17 chp. 3.2.8).	Internal decision	Planned improvement for 2019	Emission factors for biomass 1A4a/1A4b will be updated based on NIR CHE Sub17 chp. 3.2.8.	Energy
84	Revised CO2 Emission factor 5C are available (fossil and renewable shares) (NIR Sub 17 chp. 7.4.2.)	Internal decision	Implemented in submission 2018	CO2 Emission factor 5C: update of fossil and renewable shares (NIR Sub 17 chp. 7.4.2.)	Waste
85	Improvement of estimation of sawnwood production	ARR 2016 / L.10, L.15, L17	Implemented in submission 2018	Improvement of estimatinon of sawnwood production	LULUCF
86	Revised CO2 emission factors in 1A3b for gasoline and diesel are available.	Internal decision	Implemented in submission 2018	CO2 emission factors in 1A3b for gasoline and diesel are updated based on implied emission factors from Switzerland.	Energy
87	Revised activity data on decentralized composting at the household level is available. In addition, revised methane emission factors are available from the Swiss NIR.	Internal decision	Planned improvement for 2019	Activity data and methan emission factors for decentralized composting at the household level were updated.	Waste
88	Activity data of biogas are underestimated by a factor of 3600.	Internal decision	Planned improvement for 2019	The mistake in the activity data will be corrected.	Energy
89	For biodiesel and bioethanol heating values are assumed to be equal to diesel and gasoline respectively. From Switzerland, specific heating values are available for biofuels.	Internal decision	Planned improvement for 2019	Liechtenstein will implement heating values for biodiesel and bioethanol provided by Switzerland.	Energy
90	Provide information on HWP pool for domestic consumption and export	ARR 2016 / L.16	Implemented in submission 2018	brief survey: no export of HWP	LULUCF
91	Codes in land-use matrix could be translated to IPCC land-use categories	ARR 2016 / L.11	Implemented in submission 2018	Table redesigned	LULUCF
92	Improve transparency of reporting methodology for estimating uncertainties	ARR 2016 / L.13, KL.3	Implemented in submission 2018	extended descriptions in NIR	(KP-)LULUCF
93	Replace notation keys with numerical data in the additional information table, where appropriate, or justify the use of notation keys in a footnote or the documentation box to CRF table 3.As2.	ARR 2016 / A.6	Planned improvement for 2019	The notation keys in CRF table 3.As2 are similar to the Swiss CRF, since the methodology is the same. Only exception are the parameters weight and digestibility of feed (not for cattle, but for Swine, Sheep and other animal categories), where Liechtenstein will adjust the notation keys to the Swiss inventory. Liechtenstein will check how the justification of the notation keys could be implemented in the CRF or in the NIR for future submissions.	Agriculture
94	Inconsistencies in CRF tables concerning the allocation manure for goats, mules and asses (CRF table 3.B(a)s1/CRF table 3.B(a)s2). The ERT also observed that in CRF table 3.B(a)s2, allocation of manure to estimate CH4 emissions for manure management for growing cattle is 1.4 per cent of the total growing cattle, while in table 5-11 of the NIR ("Manure management system distribution (MS) for Liechtenstein for selected years"), 1.5 per cent of allocation of manure is given for growing cattle in other systems.	ARR 2016 / A.16	Planned improvement for 2019	The inconsistency in CRF tables 3.B(a)s1 and 3.B(a)s2 will be resolved in submission 2019. There is no inconsistency concerning the allocation of manure to estimate CH4 emissions for manure management. The value in Table 5-11 in the NIR is for the year 2010 and it does correspond to the value given in the CRF tables for the year 2010.	Agriculture

Annex 9: Voluntary supplementary information for article 3 paragraph 3 of the Kyoto Protocol: Kyoto tables

No supplementary information in addition to chp. 11.

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