Liechtenstein's Greenhouse Gas Inventory 1990 - 2018

National Inventory Report 2020

Submission of 15 April 2020
under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
and under the Kyoto Protocol

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Submission of April 2020 under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the second commitment period (CP2) under the Kyoto Protocol

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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_2eq)	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
GWh	Gigawatt hour (energy unit), one million kilowatt hours, 1 GWh = 3.6 TJ
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)
kWh	Kilowatt hour (energy unit), 1 kWh = 3.6 MJ
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	Megawatt hour (energy unit), 1 MWh = 3.6 GJ
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 have been observed in the last decades are expected to continue in the future. The observations show significant increases in temperature, in the number of summer days and a simultaneous decrease in the number of frosty days in Liechtenstein. Associated with warming, the zero-degree limit has also risen, the vegetation period has been extended significantly, and the biological beginning of spring has advanced.

The following effects are expected as a consequence of a further temperature rise (OE 2016i, Government 2018):

- The temperature increase projected in the A1B szenario until 2060 will probably be 1.3°C to 3.5°C, with more pronounced heating in summer than in winter periods.
- The changes in precipitation by 2060 are still unsafe, but decreasing precipitation are most probable to occur in summer.
- The vegetation periode is expected to increase between 25 and 40 days.
- 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, landslides, and the reduction in the permafrost layer. The increasing weather instabilities may lead to floods in winter and droughts in summertime and composition of forest vegetation may change too.
- Global climate warming will there-fore 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, 1998, 2002, 2006, 2010, 2014 and 2017 Liechtenstein submitted its National Communication Reports to the secretariat of the UNFCCC as well as Biennial Reports in 2013, 2016, 2017 and 2019. 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, 2018, 2019 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, 1990-2016, 1990-2017 were submitted together with the National Inventory Report (OEP 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012b, OE 2013, 2014, 2016a, 2016c, 2017, 2018, 2019). The present report is Liechtenstein's 15th National Inventory Report, NIR 2020, prepared under the UNFCCC and under the Kyoto Protocol. It includes, as a separate document, Liechtenstein's 1990–2018 Inventory in the CRF. Furthermore, the Standard Electronic Format application (SEF) is submitted along with the NIR 2020, 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 (FCCC/ARR 2007). 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 CO_2 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 were 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 recommend-ations 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 review for the two submissions 2015 and 2016 took place (FCCC/ARR 2015, 2016). For 2017 submission, no review was conducted due to lack of UNFCCC's resources for reviewing all national inventories. The latest centralized review took place in September 2018 (FCCC/ARR 2019). The current IDP shows the status

of implementation for the preliminary findings of the review in 2018 (see also Annex A8.3, Table A - 9).

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 38'114 inhabitants (2017) and with an area of 160 km^2. 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, 2016, 2017 and 2018, 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 2018 amount to 181.1 kt CO_2 equivalent (CO_2eq) excluding LULUCF sources or sinks (including LULUCF: 203.0 kt CO_2eq). This refers to 4.79 t CO_2eq per capita. Total emissions (excl. LULUCF) have declined by 20.7% compared to 1990, and they have decreased by 6.7% compared to 2017. This decrease is less pronounced when including LULUCF (13.7% for 1990-2018).

Key category analysis (KCA)

For 2018, among a total of 196 categories (excluding LULUCF 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 96.7% of the national total emissions. The three major sources, all from the energy sector, sum up to a contribution of 64.5% of the national total emissions:

- 1A3b Road transportation, CO_2
- 1A4 Other sectors, liquid fuels, CO_2
- 1A4 Other sectors, gaseous fuels, CO_2

When including LULUCF categories in the analysis, 19 among 223 categories are key. Six of the key categories are from the LULUCF sector.

Uncertainties

Uncertainty analyses with Approach 1 are carried out and presented in chp. 1.6.1.3.

- National total CO_2eq emissions **excluding LULUCF:**
  The Approach 1 level uncertainty for the year 2018 is estimated to be 5.40%, trend uncertainty (1990-2018) is 4.92% (see Table 1 8). The level uncertainty for the year 1990 amounts 7.12%.
- National total CO_2eq emissions **including LULUCF**:
  The Approach 1 level uncertainty for the year 2018 is estimated to be 6.34%, trend uncertainty (1990-2018) is 6.00% (see Table 1 10). The level uncertainty for the year 1990 amounts 7.04%.

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 2020 lead to a decrease of 0.26% in the national total emissions (excluding LULUCF categories). The national total emissions of the year 2017 increased by 0.18% 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 2018. The net CO_2eq emissions add up to 15.76 kt. The corrected forest management reference level 2013-2020 is 0.36 kt CO_2eq. The level uncertainty (Approach 1) is estimated at ± 10.50 kt CO_2eq.

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

Activity, year 2018	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	0.035	-0.33	NO	-0.33
A.2 Deforestation	0.221	4.39	0.00019	4.45
B.1 Forest managment (FM)	6.212	11.47	NO	11.47
4.C HWP from FM	---	0.18	NO	0.18
Total emission/removal		15.71	0.00019	15.76
B.1.1 FMRL 2013-2020	---			0.36

*FMRL: Forest Management
Reference Level, incl.
Technical corrections*

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 2018 by GHG. The main GHG is CO_2 with a share of 79.4%. CH_4 and N_2O contribute with 10.0% and 5.0%, F-gases with about 5.5%, respectively.

Emmissions 2018 excluding LULUCF

Total: 100% = 181.1 kt CO2eq

HFCs; 5.5%   PFCs; 0.00%   SF6; 0.04%
N2O; 5.0%
CH4; 10.0%
CO2; 79.4%
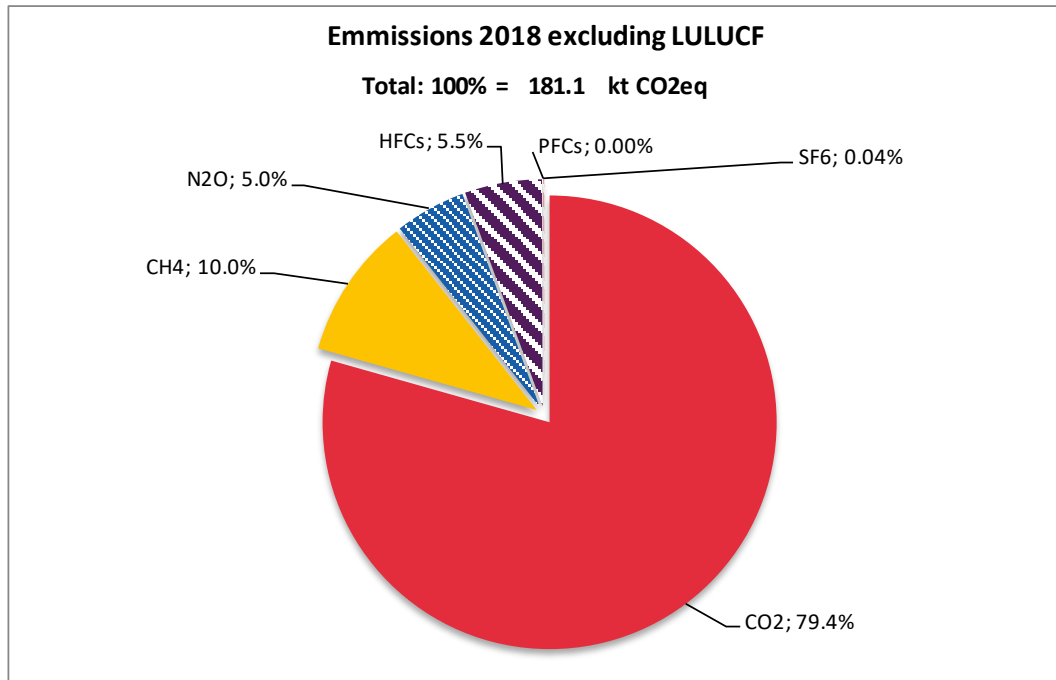
ES Figure 1   Liechtenstein's GHG emissions by gas (excluding LULUCF).

ES Figure 2 illustrates that the emission shares of the various greenhouse gases are similar for the full time period. CO_2 accounts for the largest share of emissions, while CH_4, N_2O and F-Gases are only minor contributors. 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 varying temperatures of winter seasons and fuel prices. In 2018, emissions have again decreased compared to the previous year 2017.
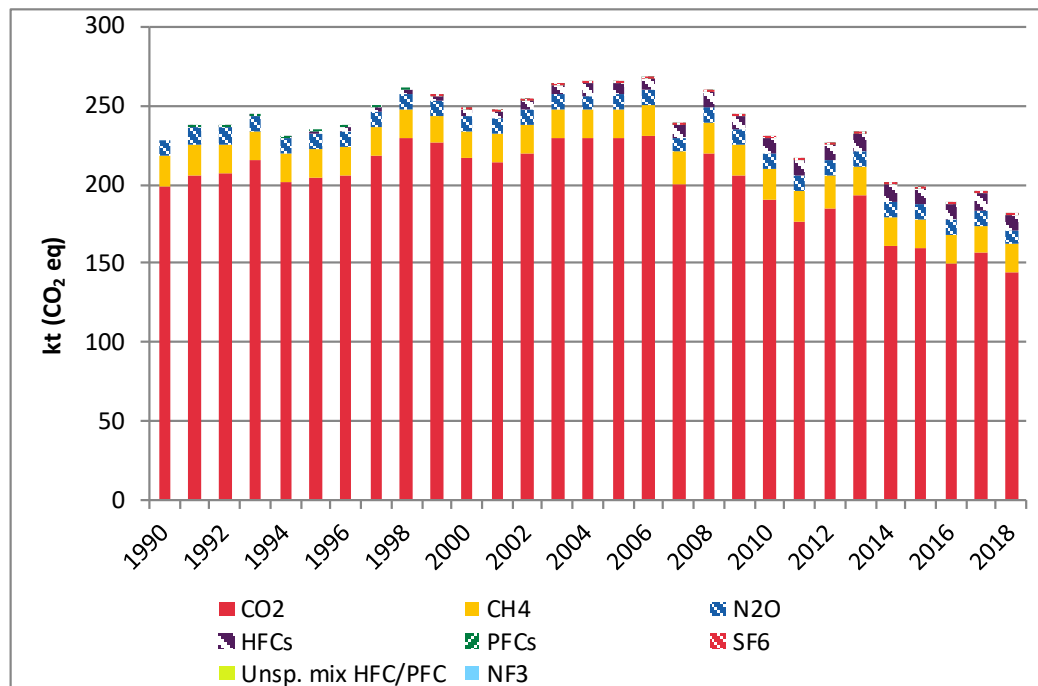
ES Figure 2   Trend of Liechtenstein's GHG emissions by gases. CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O correspond to the respective total emissions excluding LULUCF.

Over the period 1990-2018, the share of CO_2 (excl. LULUCF) fluctuated between 88.4% (1990) and 79.4% in 2018. The share of CH_4 increased from 8.4% in 1990 to 10.0% in 2018. Simultaneously, the share of N_2O slightly increased from 4.5% (1990) to 5.0% (2018) and the share of F-gases clearly increased from 0.0% (1990) to 5.5% (2018). See ES Table 2 for further information.

ES Table 3 represents the GHG emissions and removals by categories. Sector 1 Energy is the largest source of national emissions, contributing to 80.7% of the emissions (excluding LULUCF) in 2018. Emissions caused within the energy sector decreased by 27.3% over the period 1990-2018. The emissions from sector 2 Industrial processes and product use increased by a factor of about 16 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 4.9% below the level of 1990. Emissions and removals in the sector 4 LULUCF form a net source in 2018 and show an increase of 216% compared to 1990. The emissions from sector 5 Waste have decreased since 1990. They encompass only a small amount of emissions because municipal solid waste disposal has ceased since 1974 and is exported to a Swiss incineration plant.

ES Table 2   Summary of Liechtenstein's GHG emissions in CO₂eq (kt) by gas. The last column shows the percentage change in emissions in 2018 as compared to the base year 1990. HFC emissions have increased by about a factor of 100'000 in 2018 compared to 1990.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	CO₂ equivalent (kt)									
CO₂ emissions incl. net CO₂ from LULUCF	205.6	196.9	208.6	213.4	219.1	208.5	201.8	225.8	228.8	224.9
CO₂ emissions excl. net CO₂ from LULUCF	199.0	206.3	206.9	215.0	201.1	204.2	206.0	218.4	229.2	226.6
CH₄ emissions incl. CH₄ from LULUCF	19.2	19.2	18.7	17.9	18.0	18.0	18.3	18.1	17.9	17.3
CH₄ emissions excl. CH₄ from LULUCF	19.2	19.2	18.7	17.9	18.0	18.0	18.3	18.1	17.9	17.3
N₂O emissions incl. N₂O from LULUCF	10.5	10.7	10.6	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.2	9.9	9.7
N₂O emissions excl. N₂O from LULUCF	10.2	10.4	10.3	10.1	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.6	9.3
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
SF₆	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.0
Unspecified mix of HFCs and PFCs	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
NF₃	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Total (including LULUCF)	235.3	226.8	238.1	241.9	248.0	238.1	232.0	256.2	259.3	255.2
Total (excluding LULUCF)	228.4	235.9	236.1	243.2	229.7	233.5	235.9	248.5	259.5	256.5

Greenhouse Gas Emissions	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	CO₂ equivalent (kt)									
CO₂ emissions incl. net CO₂ from LULUCF	241.3	215.6	221.8	235.2	237.4	237.1	244.1	223.0	243.9	226.7
CO₂ emissions excl. net CO₂ from LULUCF	216.9	214.7	220.0	229.3	229.4	229.0	231.1	200.8	219.5	205.4
CH₄ emissions incl. CH₄ from LULUCF	16.8	17.7	17.9	18.0	18.1	18.6	19.4	19.6	19.9	19.7
CH₄ emissions excl. CH₄ from LULUCF	16.8	17.7	17.9	18.0	18.1	18.6	19.4	19.6	19.9	19.7
N₂O emissions incl. N₂O from LULUCF	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.4	9.6	9.8	9.9	10.0	9.9
N₂O emissions excl. N₂O from LULUCF	9.2	9.2	9.4	9.4	9.1	9.2	9.4	9.4	9.6	9.5
HFCs	4.1	4.9	5.5	6.2	7.1	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
SF₆	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
Unspecified mix of HFCs and PFCs	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
NF₃	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Total (including LULUCF)	271.9	248.0	255.2	269.5	272.4	273.0	281.2	261.2	283.4	265.7
Total (excluding LULUCF)	247.1	246.7	253.0	263.3	264.0	264.5	267.8	238.6	258.6	243.9

Greenhouse Gas Emissions	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	1990-2018
	CO₂ equivalent (kt)									%
CO₂ emissions incl. net CO₂ from LULUCF	210.6	200.4	209.2	208.7	177.3	170.3	158.7	166.4	165.3	-19.6%
CO₂ emissions excl. net CO₂ from LULUCF	190.8	176.8	185.3	192.5	161.2	159.7	149.9	156.3	143.7	-27.8%
CH₄ emissions incl. CH₄ from LULUCF	19.1	19.5	19.9	19.1	18.5	18.4	18.5	18.0	18.2	-5.6%
CH₄ emissions excl. CH₄ from LULUCF	19.1	19.5	19.9	19.1	18.5	18.4	18.5	18.0	18.2	-5.6%
N₂O emissions incl. N₂O from LULUCF	9.7	10.1	9.9	9.7	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.5	-9.0%
N₂O emissions excl. N₂O from LULUCF	9.3	9.7	9.5	9.2	9.1	9.2	9.0	9.0	9.1	-10.2%
HFCs	9.7	10.0	10.4	10.6	10.7	10.4	10.6	10.7	9.9	see caption
PFCs	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	---
SF₆	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	---
Unspecified mix of HFCs and PFCs	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	---
NF₃	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	---
Total (including LULUCF)	249.3	240.0	249.5	248.4	216.2	208.8	197.2	204.5	203.0	-13.7%
Total (excluding LULUCF)	229.0	216.0	225.2	231.8	199.7	197.8	188.0	194.0	181.1	-20.7%

ES Table 3   Summary of Liechtenstein's GHG emissions by source and sink categories in CO$_2$ equivalent (kt). The last column indicates the percent change in emissions in 2018 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	**201.1**	**208.6**	**209.4**	**217.6**	**203.6**	**206.8**	**208.6**	**221.2**	**232.1**	**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	87.6	81.4	81.4	90.3	85.8	86.6	86.5	93.6	101.7	95.4
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	**24.9**	**24.9**	**24.2**	**23.1**	**23.3**	**23.1**	**23.3**	**22.9**	**22.5**	**21.5**
5 Waste	**1.8**	**1.7**	**1.7**	**1.7**	**1.8**	**1.7**	**1.8**	**1.7**	**1.7**	**1.8**
Total (excluding LULUCF)	*228.4*	*235.9*	*236.1*	*243.2*	*229.7*	*233.5*	*235.9*	*248.5*	*259.5*	*256.5*
4 LULUCF	**7.0**	**-9.1**	**2.0**	**-1.3**	**18.3**	**4.6**	**-3.9**	**7.8**	**-0.1**	**-1.3**
Total (including LULUCF)	*235.3*	*226.8*	*238.1*	*241.9*	*248.0*	*238.1*	*232.0*	*256.2*	*259.3*	*255.2*

Source and Sink Categories	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	CO$_2$ equivalent (kt)									
1 Energy	**219.8**	**217.5**	**222.7**	**232.0**	**231.8**	**231.5**	**233.6**	**203.2**	**222.1**	**207.9**
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	87.8	83.8	83.5	82.2	81.8	79.2	83.3	87.7	81.8
1A4 Other sectors	88.4	89.4	97.6	103.5	105.8	106.3	109.9	82.3	93.9	94.5
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**	**7.8**	**8.1**	**8.4**	**9.1**	**9.9**	**9.7**
3 Agriculture	**20.9**	**22.0**	**22.3**	**22.5**	**22.5**	**23.1**	**24.1**	**24.5**	**24.7**	**24.6**
5 Waste	**1.8**	**1.8**	**1.8**	**1.8**	**1.8**	**1.8**	**1.8**	**1.8**	**1.8**	**1.7**
Total (excluding LULUCF)	*247.1*	*246.7*	*253.0*	*263.3*	*264.0*	*264.5*	*267.8*	*238.6*	*258.6*	*243.9*
4 LULUCF	**24.8**	**1.3**	**2.2**	**6.3**	**8.5**	**8.5**	**13.4**	**22.7**	**24.8**	**21.7**
Total (including LULUCF)	*271.9*	*248.0*	*255.2*	*269.5*	*272.4*	*273.0*	*281.2*	*261.2*	*283.4*	*265.7*

Source and Sink Categories	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	1990-2018
	CO$_2$ equivalent (kt)									%
1 Energy	**193.3**	**179.2**	**187.8**	**195.0**	**163.5**	**162.0**	**152.2**	**158.6**	**146.1**	**-27.3%**
1A1 Energy industries	3.3	3.1	2.8	3.0	2.5	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.2	1139.8%
1A2 Manufacturing industries & constr.	26.1	23.6	25.7	26.4	27.4	27.6	26.0	27.8	24.7	-31.9%
1A3 Transport	77.6	76.8	79.8	79.5	73.6	61.7	60.4	61.1	59.3	-22.6%
1A4 Other sectors	85.2	74.7	78.3	84.9	58.9	69.5	62.5	66.4	58.7	-33.0%
1A5 Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	-
1B Fugitive emissions from fuels	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	221.6%
2 IPPU	**10.2**	**10.4**	**10.8**	**11.2**	**11.2**	**10.9**	**10.9**	**11.1**	**10.3**	**1484.5%**
3 Agriculture	**23.7**	**24.5**	**24.8**	**23.7**	**24.0**	**23.9**	**23.9**	**23.3**	**23.7**	**-4.9%**
5 Waste	**1.8**	**1.8**	**1.8**	**1.8**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**-45.4%**
Total (excluding LULUCF)	*229.0*	*216.0*	*225.2*	*231.8*	*199.7*	*197.8*	*188.0*	*194.0*	*181.1*	*-20.7%*
4 LULUCF	**20.3**	**24.0**	**24.3**	**16.6**	**16.5**	**11.1**	**9.2**	**10.5**	**21.9**	**215.5%**
Total (including LULUCF)	*249.3*	*240.0*	*249.5*	*248.4*	*216.2*	*208.8*	*197.2*	*204.5*	*203.0*	*-13.7%*

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 2020 will take place at the end of April 2020, and **the overview and results provided below stem from the submission to CLRTAP in 2019** (OE 2019f). Therefore, results for 2018 are not yet available.

For the precursor substances NO_x, CO and NMVOC as well as for the gas SO_2, data are shown in ES Figure 3 (Acontec 2019). Emissions of road transportation are calculated by the territorial principle and, therefore, differ in methodology from emission estimation under the UNFCCC reporting (sales principle). For this reason, air pollutant emissions (ES Figure 3) may not consistently be compared to GHG emissions (ES Figure 2).
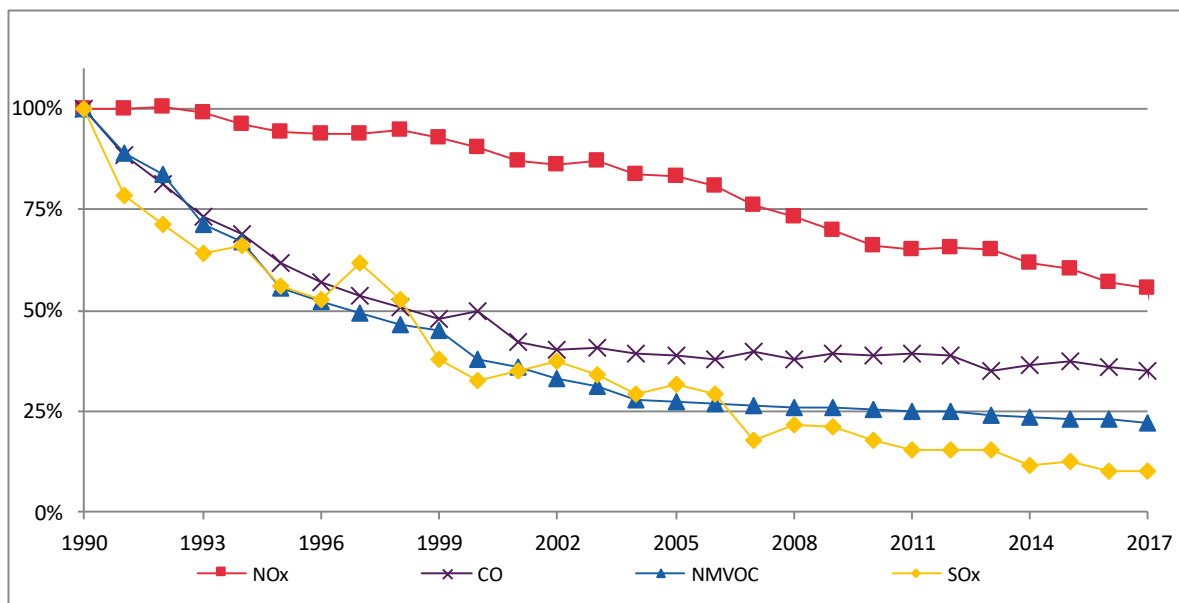
ES Figure 3   Trend of NO_x, CO, NMVOC and SO_x emissions as of CLRTAP submission 2019 (OE 2019f).

Acknowledgement

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. Liechtenstein published "Facts and figures about the climate in Liechtenstein" showing expected temperature and precipitation in the year 2060 (OE 2016i). The results of 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 findings by the CH2014-Impacts study (CH2014-Impacts 2014), the CH2011 (CH2011 2011) report and the Swiss Academies Report no. 11 (SCNAT 2016). 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 (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.

In November 2018, "Climate Scenarios for Switzerland" (NCCS 2018) were published. The result so far are highly extended compared to the former studies, they are especially much more differentiated regionally.

1.1.1.1 Impacts

The Office of Environment (OE) Liechtenstein published a booklet with facts and figures about climate change in 2016 (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). Figure 1-1 shows a time series of deviation from mean temperature in Liechtenstein between 1961 and 2015. The symbols are maps of Liechtenstein (details see Figure 1-4) for each year.
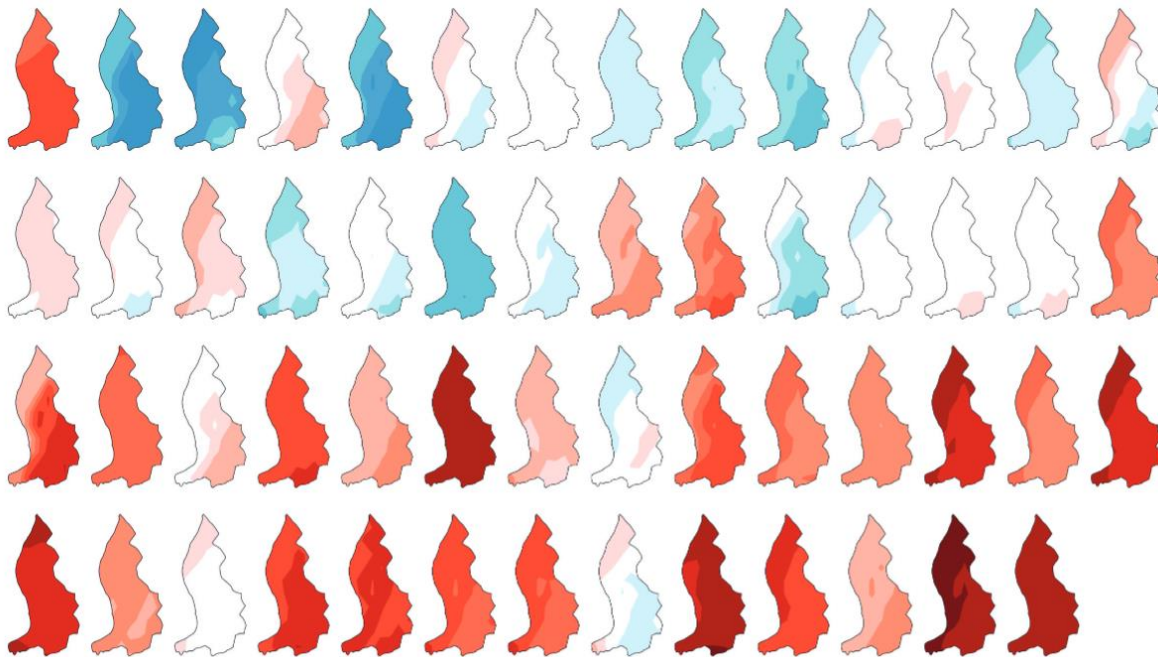
Figure 1-1   Deviation from mean annual temperature (mean of 1996-1990) in the principality of Liechtenstein between 1961 and 2015. Positive deviations are marked in red (max. +2.5°C), negative deviations in blue (min -2.5°C). Data: OE (2016i).

For the Principality of Liechtenstein there are actually no very long series of temperature measurements. However, there two stations in Switzerland close to the border to Liechtenstein, Sargans (3 km up the Rhine valley from the border) and Bad Ragaz (5 km from the border). Since Liechtenstein has its own measuring station in Vaduz (1971), the temperature series are compared with those of Sargans and Bad Ragaz, and they all show high similarity. Since the beginning of the measurements in 1871, the temperature in Sargans and Bad Ragaz has been already risen by around 1.9°C. Since 1971, the number of summer days has increased from about 40 to about 50 days while the frosty days[1] reduced from around 90 to around 80. These results hold with high probability also for Liechtenstein's valley regions. Between the reference period 1961-1990 and 1981-2010, Liechtenstein's annual mean temperature has risen by 0.7°C. This increase is up to three times higher as the world-wide increase and has been observed in the other Alpine countries as well. Associated with warming the zero-degree limit has also risen by several hundred meters and the vegetation period has been extended by three to four weeks. Phenological observations show that the biological beginning of spring has been advancing

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[1] Frosty day: Temperature falls below 0°C.

by 1.5 to 2.5 days per decade. Further details are described in a specific chapter of Liechtenstein's Adaptation strategy (Government 2018).

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, by 1.3°C to 3.5°C until 2060. Figure 1-2 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.
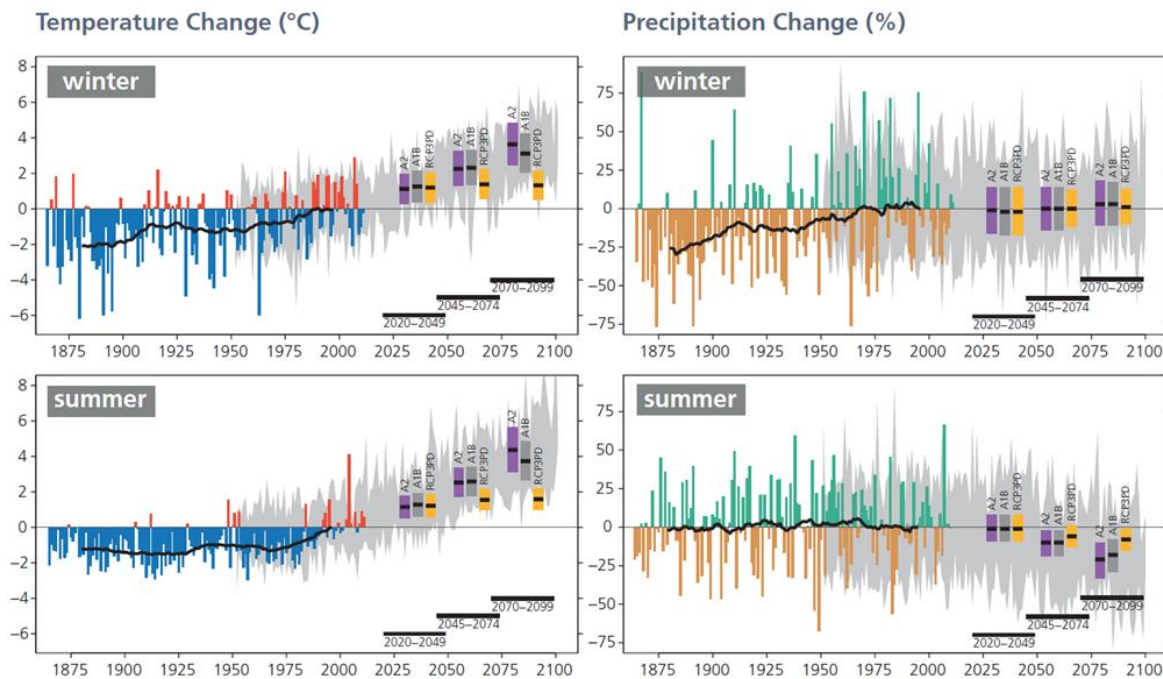
Figure 1-2   Past and expected future changes in seasonal temperature (°C) and precipitation (%) over north-eastern Switzerland. The changes are depicted relative to the reference period 1980-2009. The thin coloured bars display the year-to-year differences with respect to the average of observations 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 40 summer days (2015) will increase by 14 to 21 additional summer day per year (2060) in the valley regions. The number of cold winter days and nights is expected to decrease from 80 days (2015) by 25 to 45 day (2060), see OE (2016i). 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. Liechtenstein's adaptation strategy describes the expected effects (OE 2016i). A specific risk analysis 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.

Most recent projections

The National Centre for Climate Services (NCCS) in Switzerland published new projections in 2018 (NCCS 2018). They confirm the projections so far. Dry summers, heavy precipitations, more hot days, snow-scarce winters are for the future are furtherly specified andspatially finer disaggretaged. For Liechtenstein on the eastern border of Switzerland an increase of 5.5°C in the hottest days is projected until 2099, 25% lowering of summer precipitations and an increase of 3°C during wintertime in the same period. For the changes in annual mean temperature and precipitation, the projections for the year 2085 are represented in the highest spatial resolution (2 km) in Figure 1-3.

The relative change in mean September to May snow water equivalent over Liechtenstein will be ca. -60% until 2085 in the unabated emissions scenario.

Quantitative comparison of the results between CH2018 and CH2011 projections:

- Temperature: The median projected temperature increase in CH2018 is in line with CH2011. For instance, in summer, the median increase from CH2018 is +4.5 °C around 2085 for north-eastern Switzerland (neighbourhood of Liechtenstein), compared to +4.4 °C in CH2011. However, model ranges are markedly larger in CH2018 compared to CH2011 (+3.4 to +7.0 °C in CH2018 vs. +3.1 to +5.6 °C in CH2011),

- Precipitations: The CH2018 projections indicate increasing winter and spring precipitation, stable conditions in autumn, and a tendency toward a reduction in summertime precipitation. The distinct summer drying – which was projected to be considerable in CH2011 report is still present, but slightly less pronounced.
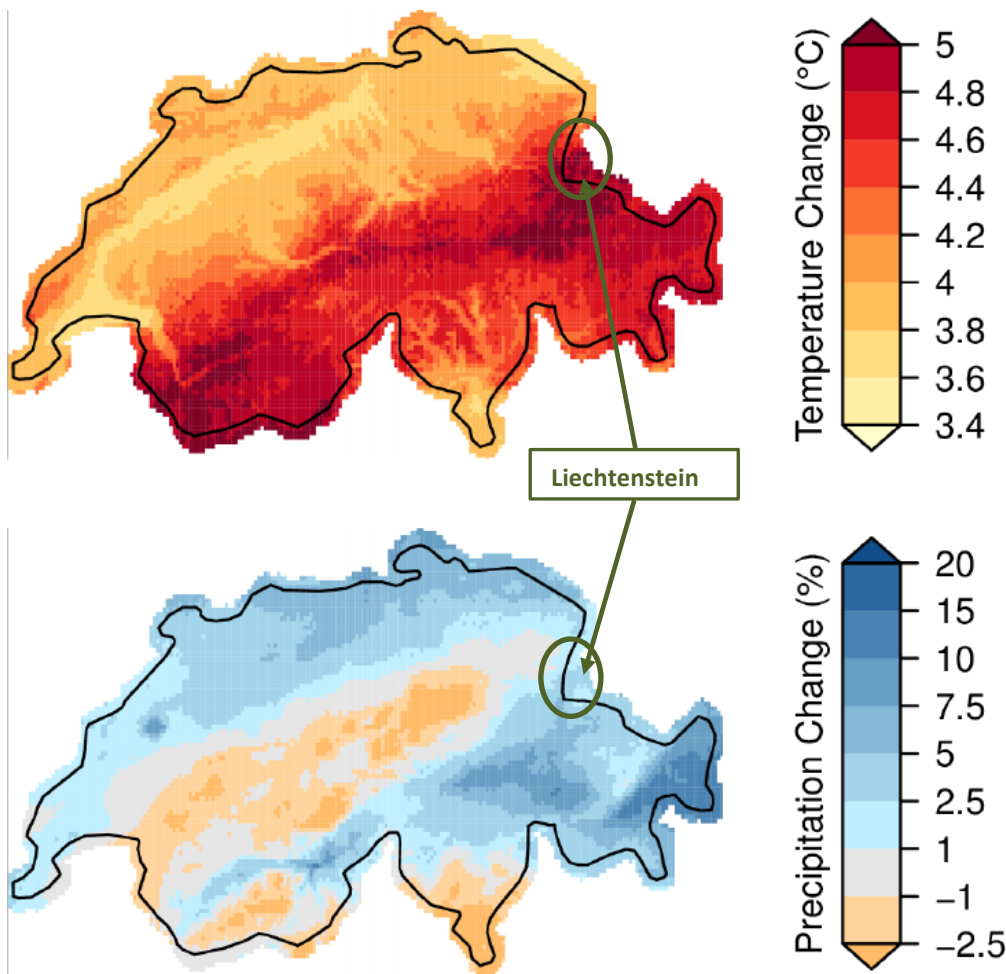
Figure 1-3   Ensemble median changes in annual mean temperature (upper map) and annual mean precipitation (lower map) for the "unabated emissions scenario" period 2085 in the high-resolution grid of 2 km for Switzerland and Liechtenstein (NCCS 2018).

1.1.1.2 Vulnerability assessments

The following general effects can be expected as a consequence of further increasing CO_2 concentrations and the associated rise in temperature (Government 2018a):

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. 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.

Biodiversity, 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.

Natural hazards: changes in weather patterns may lead to an increased risk of floods in winter and droughts in summertime. 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.

Agriculture, energy production, water management: 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 production of hydropower will be influenced by changing precipitation patterns. Overall, increased competition for water resources (hydropower production, agriculture, industry, tourism, nature conservation) can be expected.

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) including a half time report (Government 2017), Emissions Trading Act (Government 2012), Energy Efficiency Act (Government 2008), CO_2-Act (Government 2013), Environmental Protection Act (Government 2008a), 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). In the longer-term, Liechtenstein aims at a reduction of greenhouse gases by 40 % compared to 1990 by 2030.

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 published and available in German language only (Government 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 Submissions of National Communications and Biennial Reports

In 1995, 1998, 2002, 2006, 2010, 2014 and 2017 Liechtenstein submitted its National Communication Reports (NC1 to NC7) to the secretariat of the UNFCCC.

In 2013, 2016, 2017 and 2019 Liechtenstein submitted Biennial reports BR1, BR2, BR3 and BR4 to the secretariat. For BR2 a revised version was submitted in the early 2017.

NC7 and BR3 underwent a UN centralized review in Bonn, Germany from 12 to 17 March 2018. For both reports the ERT states that the information reported by Liechtenstein mostly adheres to the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on NCs and BRs (FCCC/TRR 2018, FCCC/IDR 2018).

1.1.2.3 Greenhouse gas inventory: Former submissions and submissions under the first commitment period (2008-2012)

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.

1.1.2.4 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, 2014. Find further information under chp. 1.2.3.1.

1.1.2.5 Greenhouse gas inventory: 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**.

- 2015: 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).
- 2018: Submission of the Greenhouse Gas Inventory 1990-2016 together with the National Inventory Report 2018 prepared under the UNFCCC and under the Kyoto Protocol on 12 April 2018 (OE 2018).
- 2019: Submission of the Greenhouse Gas Inventory 1990-2017 together with the National Inventory Report 2019 prepared under the UNFCCC and under the Kyoto Protocol on 15 April 2019 (OE 2019).
- The present report is Liechtenstein's 15th National Inventory Report, NIR 2020, prepared under the UNFCCC and under the Kyoto Protocol. The present report includes, as separate files, Liechtenstein's 1990–2018 Inventory in the CRF Reporter format and the updated Standard Electronic Format application (SEF).

1.1.2.6 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).

From 17 to 22 September 2018 the review of 2018 annual submission took place as a centralized review (FCCC/ARR 2019).

Find further information under chp. 1.2.3.1.

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 2013-2018, 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 between Switzerland and Austria in the Alpine region with a population of 38'380 inhabitants (2018) and with an area of 160 km^2.
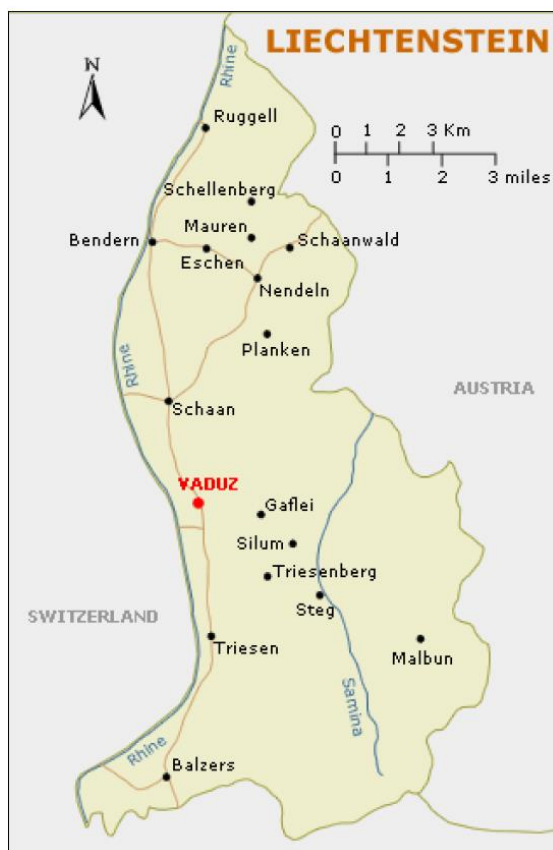
Figure 1-4   The Principality of Liechtenstein. Vaduz is the capital.

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 manger, 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 - 9). The entire data compilation process lasts from June to October. Normally, the UN review is conducted in September. The findings of the ERT typically lead to corrections of errors or to modifications in the methods. In October, another meeting of the core group takes place, where potential improvements of the inventory are analysed. Decisions about modifications are taken and the progress of data compilation is discussed. The compilation includes multiple quality control activities, in particular quality checks of different versions of the reporting tables (CRF) from October to December. At the end of this process, improvements are realized, the final version of inventory data is generated and the inventory development plan (IDP) is updated.

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	X											
Data compilation		X	X	X	X							
CRF as 1st draft version					X							
QC of the CRF 1st draft version					X							
CRF as complete draft						X						
QC of the complete CRF draft						X						
Final CRF version						X						
Preparation of the NIR				X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
1st draft version NIR								X				
QC 1st draft version NIR									X			
2nd draft version NIR										X		
QC 2nd draft version NIR										X		
Final version NIR										X		
Submission final NIR and final CRF's											X	
Official UN review process			X	X								
Archiving												X

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. Stefan Hassler, Director of the Office of Environment (e-mail: stefan.hassler@llv.li, phone: +423 236 61 97).The QA/QC activities are organised within the Inventory Group, see National System depicted in Figure 1-5.

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 QA/QC plan

The QA/QC activities are well established and are part of the entire inventory process.

- Specific quality assurance activities (QA; ensuring the quality of the inventory, determining conformity of procedures and identifying areas of improvement) and quality control activities (QC; generic quality checks related to calculations, data processing, completeness, and documentation) are described in the sections below. All activities are planned and documented in checklists (see Annexes A8.1 für QC and A8.2 for QA activities).
- Liechtenstein maintains an inventory development plan (IDP). The IDP summarizes all issues detected from internal and external QA/QC activities (in particular recommendations and encouragements made by the expert review team ERT) as well as possible planned improvements of the inventory. Planned improvements are prioritized according to the latest key category analysis and with regard to the uncertainty analyses (see Annex A8.3).
- Liechtenstein has conducted specific verification activities in various steps of the development of the inventory. In particular, the close collaboration with Switzerland (concerning methods and models used) allows comparing and verifying the results of the calculations within the two inventories. Due to this close collaboration, Liechtenstein does also profit of Switzerland's past and future QA activities and its QA/QC plan.

Quality assurance (QA) activities

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, deputy F. Weber, both 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, 2018 and 2019). 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) activities

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 2018 were compared with those of the year 2017 within the current Reporting Table Summary2.
  - The emissions of the year 2017 were compared between the current Reporting Table Summary2 of submission 2020 and the Reporting Table Summary2 of submission 2019.
  - The emissions of the base year 1990 were compared between the current Reporting Table Summary2 of submission 2020 and the Reporting Table Summary2 of the submission 2019.
- In the first step, 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. In the second step, 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 passed 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 and the emission modeller 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. 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) carries out a last check and 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).

Inventory development plan (IDP)

In the NIR 2019, IDP tables depicted recommendations and encouragements from the ERT and other improvements concerning the NIR which

- had been incorporated into the NIR 2019, see pp. 38-39 of OE (2019),
- 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 2020:

IDP No.	Identified Issues, e.g. recommendations or planned improvements	Reference	Status	Comment/Reason NIR	Sector
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.	Internal decision	Implemented in submission 2020	The model was updated for submission 2020. The next update is planned to be conducted after the next 5-year period (in Submission 2025).	Agriculture
102	Explanations for the differences between the reference and sectoral approach	Preliminary Main Findings, Sub 2018, ID#E.19	Implemented in submission 2020	The party will further investigate the reason for the difference in the reference approach.	General
106	By mistake, the emission factor of CH4 from sewage gas was changed from 6 to 5 kg CH4/TJ.	Internal decision	Implemented in submission 2020	The mistake in the emission factor was corrected.	Energy

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 - 9.

In the priorization of planned improvements of the national inventory, Liechtenstein takes into account the results of the uncertainty analyses.

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 CO_2 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 were 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 next centralized review for the GHG inventories and National Inventory Reports 2015 and 2016 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).

The latest centralized review for the GHG inventories and National Inventory Reports 2018 took place from 7 to 22 September 2018. Provisional main findings of the ERT have been sent to OE on 22 September 2018, and the OE submitted its answers on 12 Oct back to the ERT. The final ARR was available on 27 May 2019.

Switzerland's QC-plan with implications for Liechtenstein

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

1.2.3.2 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 CO_2 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 0.39% in 2016. 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. (Simultaneously, it shows that the per capita emissions in Liechtenstein were reduced more strongly in Liechtenstein than in Switzerland.)

- 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 2019). They show that the local air pollution levels of NO_2, O_3 and PM10 in Liechtenstein vary in the same range as in the Swiss neighbouring measurement sites (FOEN 2019c).

1.2.3.3 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)

No changes in staff occurred in 2019.

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

No changes occurred in 2019.

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

No changes occurred in 2019.

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

No changes occurred in 2019.

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

No changes occurred in 2019.

1.3 Inventory preparation, and data collection, processing and storage

1.3.1 GHG Inventory and KP-LULUCF inventory

Figure 1-5 gives a schematic overview of the institutional setting of the process of inventory preparation within the NIS.
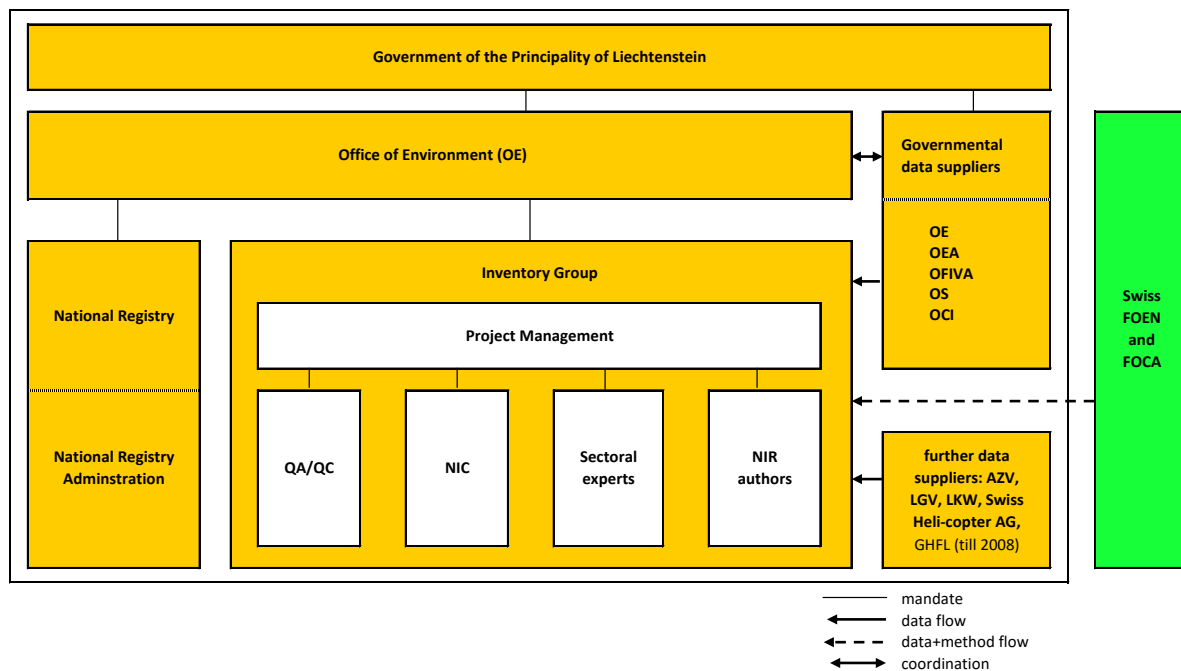
Figure 1-5	National Inventory System: Institutional setting and data suppliers. OE: Office of Environment; OEA: Office of Economic Affairs; OFIVA: Office of Food Inspections and Veterinary Affairs; OS: Office of Statistics: OCI: Office of Construction and Infrastructure; AZV: Liechtenstein's wastewater 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 (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 2019) also includes the fossil fuel consumption of the Principality of Liechtenstein, except for gas consumption of Liechtenstein, which is excluded from SFOE (2018). 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 1-6 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 1-5.
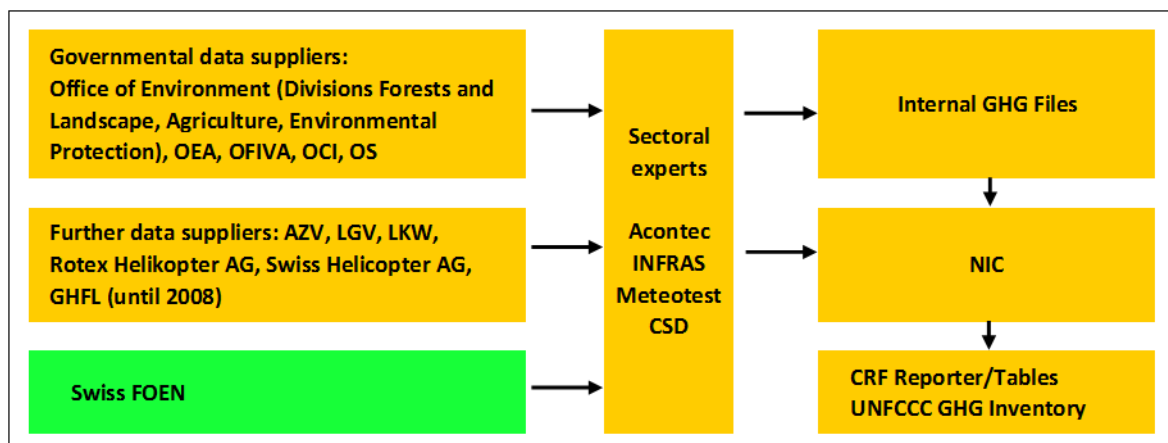
Figure 1-6   Data suppliers and data collection for setting up the UNFCCC GHG Inventory (see Glossary for abbreviations).

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 administrational 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 2019 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 paragraphs, 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).

- SF_6 emissions from 2G1 Electrical equipment are reported based on country-specific data.
- N_2O 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 (CO_2, CH_4, N_2O) 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 2019).

1.4.1.2 Specific assumptions for the year 2017

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 2017 of the Swiss inventory 2019 were available in the EMIS (Swiss Emission Information System) database of the Swiss Federal Office for the Environment dated from April 2019 corresponding to the emission data which Switzerland submitted in April 2019 in its NIR to the UNFCCC (FOEN 2019).

Table 1-2   Notation keys for applied methods and emission factors 2018 (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	T1,T1	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,M**	**T2**	**D**
A. Enteric fermentation			T2	CS,M		
B. Manure management			T2	CS,D,M	T3	CS,D
D. Agricultural soils[3]					T1,T3	CS,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,T3**	**CS,D**	**T2,T3**	**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 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 CO$_2$ 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 (Government 2016, resubmitted on 19 December 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 Government 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 2018 level and trend assessment without LULUCF categories
- Reporting year 2018 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 2018, among a total of 196 categories (excluding LULUCF 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 96.7% of the national total emissions (see Table 1-3). Ten categories are key categories according to level assessment and also ten according to trend assessment.

Within those ten key categories, seven stem from the energy sector, contributing 79.9% to total CO_2 equivalent emissions in 2018. The other key categories are from the sectors Agriculture (three categories, contribution 11.4%) and Industrial Processes and Product Use IPPU (one category, contribution 5.4%).

The three major sources, all from the energy sector, sum up to a contribution of 64.5% of the national total emissions:

- 1A3b Road transportation, CO_2
- 1A4 Other sectors, gaseous fuels, CO_2
- 1A4 Other sectors, liquid fuels, CO_2

Compared to newest inventory year of the previous submission (reporting year 2017), the following changes have occurred in the KCA for the reporting year 2018 of the current submission:

- 1B2b Fugitive emissions from fuels – natural gas (CH4) is a new (trend) key category
- 3D1 Direct N_2O emissions from managed soil is – in addition to level – newly also a key category according to the trend assessment
- 3D2 Indirect N_2O emissions from managed soils is not a (level) key category anymore

Table 1-3   List of Liechtenstein's Approach 1 key categories 2018 excluding LULUCF. Sorted by share of total emissions.

Key Category Analysis 2018 (excluding LULUCF) IPCC Source Categories (and fuels, if applicable)	GHG	Emissions 2018 [kt CO2eq]	Share of Total Emissions	Cumulative Total	Result of Assessment
1.A.3.b Road Transportation	CO2	58.87	32.5%	32.5%	KC Level, KC Trend
1.A.4 Other Sectors - Gaseous Fuels	CO2	32.68	18.0%	50.6%	KC Level, KC Trend
1.A.4 Other Sectors - Liquid Fuels	CO2	25.20	13.9%	64.5%	KC Level, KC Trend
1.A.2 Fuel combustion - Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Gaseous Fuels	CO2	14.39	7.9%	72.4%	KC Level, KC Trend
3.A Enteric Fermentation	CH4	13.61	7.5%	79.9%	KC Level, KC Trend
1.A.2 Fuel combustion - Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Liquid Fuels	CO2	10.22	5.6%	85.6%	KC Level, KC Trend
2.F.1 Refrigeration and Air conditioning	F-gases	9.75	5.4%	91.0%	KC Level, KC Trend
3.D.1 Direct N2O Emissions From Managed Soils	N2O	4.43	2.4%	93.4%	KC Level, KC Trend
3.B Manure Management	CH4	2.68	1.5%	94.9%	KC Level
1.A.1 Fuel combustion - Energy Industries - Gaseous Fuels	CO2	2.15	1.2%	96.1%	KC Level, KC Trend
1.B.2.b Fugitive Emissions from Fuels - Oil and Natural Gas - Natural Gas	CH4	1.17	0.6%	96.7%	KC Trend

For the base year 1990, the level key category analysis is given in Table 1-4 below. There are seven level key categories. The only change compared to the previous submission is that 3B Manure management (CH_4) is not a key category anymore.

Table 1-4   List of Liechtenstein's Approach 1 key categories 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	CO2	76.71	33.6%	33.6%	KC Level
1.A.3.b Road Transportation	CO2	75.29	33.0%	66.6%	KC Level
1.A.2 Fuel combustion - Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Liquid Fuels	CO2	20.99	9.2%	75.7%	KC Level
1.A.2 Fuel combustion - Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Gaseous Fuels	CO2	15.20	6.7%	82.4%	KC Level
3.A Enteric Fermentation	CH4	13.92	6.1%	88.5%	KC Level
1.A.4 Other Sectors - Gaseous Fuels	CO2	10.21	4.5%	93.0%	KC Level
3.D.1 Direct N2O Emissions From Managed Soils	N2O	4.73	2.1%	95.0%	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 2018 including LULUCF categories consists of a total of 223 categories, whereof 19 are key categories (see Table 1-5). Six categories are identified key from the LULUCF sector and contribute with a total of 9.5% to total emissions:

- 4A1 Forest land remaining forest land, CO_2
- 4B1 Cropland remaining cropland, CO_2
- 4C2 Land converted to grassland, CO_2
- 4E2 Land converted to settlements, CO_2
- 4F2 Land converted to Other Land, CO_2
- 4G Harvested wood products, CO_2

Additionally, one category each from the agriculture and the waste sector are key when performing the KCA for the full inventory (including LULUCF categories):

- 3B Manure management, N_2O
- 5D Wastewater treatment and discharge, CH_4

Compared to newest inventory year of the previous submission (reporting year 2017), the following changes have occurred in the KCA for the reporting year 2018 of the current submission:

- 1B2b Fugitive emissions from fuels – natural gas (CH4) is a new (trend) key category
- 3B Manure management (N_2O) is a new (level) key category

- 3D1 Direct N_2O emissions from managed soil is – in addition to level – newly also a key category according to the trend assessment
- 5D Wastewater treatment and discharge (CH_4) is a new (trend) key category
- 1A3b Road Transportation (CH_4) is not a (trend) key category anymore
- 3D2 Indirect N_2O emissions from managed soils is not a (level) key category anymore

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, CO_2
- 4E2 Land converted to settlements, CO_2
- 4G Harvested wood products, CO_2

Table 1-5   List of Liechtenstein's Approach 1 key categories 2018 including LULUCF. Sorted by share of total emissions.

Key Category Analysis 2018 (including LULUCF) IPCC Source Categories (and fuels, if applicable)	GHG	Emissions 2018 abs. values [kt CO2eq]	Share of Total Emissions	Cumulative Total	Result of Assessment
1.A.3.b Road Transportation	CO2	58.87	29.0%	29.0%	KC Level, KC Trend
1.A.4 Other Sectors - Gaseous Fuels	CO2	32.68	16.1%	45.1%	KC Level, KC Trend
1.A.4 Other Sectors - Liquid Fuels	CO2	25.20	12.4%	57.5%	KC Level, KC Trend
1.A.2 Fuel combustion - Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Gaseous Fuels	CO2	14.39	7.1%	64.6%	KC Level, KC Trend
3.A Enteric Fermentation	CH4	13.61	6.7%	71.3%	KC Level, KC Trend
1.A.2 Fuel combustion - Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Liquid Fuels	CO2	10.22	5.0%	76.3%	KC Level, KC Trend
2.F.1 Refrigeration and Air conditioning	F-gases	9.75	4.8%	81.1%	KC Level, KC Trend
4.A.1 Forest Land Remaining Forest Land	CO2	9.07	4.5%	85.6%	KC Level, KC Trend
3.D.1 Direct N2O Emissions From Managed Soils	N2O	4.43	2.2%	87.8%	KC Level, KC Trend
4.B.1 Cropland Remaining Cropland	CO2	3.97	2.0%	89.7%	KC Level
4.E.2 Land Converted to Settlements	CO2	2.91	1.4%	91.2%	KC Level
3.B Manure Management	CH4	2.68	1.3%	92.5%	KC Level
4.C.2 Land Converted to Grassland	CO2	2.17	1.1%	93.6%	KC Level, KC Trend
1.A.1 Fuel combustion - Energy Industries - Gaseous Fuels	CO2	2.15	1.1%	94.6%	KC Level, KC Trend
3.B Manure Management	N2O	1.50	0.7%	95.4%	KC Level
1.B.2.b Fugitive Emissions from Fuels - Oil and Natural Gas - Natural Gas	CH4	1.17	0.6%	95.9%	KC Trend
4.F.2 Land Converted to Other Land	CO2	1.01	0.5%	96.4%	KC Trend
4.G Harvested Wood Products	CO2	0.18	0.1%	96.5%	KC Trend
5.D Wastewater Treatment and Discharge	CH4	0.02	0.01%	96.5%	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 abs. values [kt CO₂eq]	Share of Total Emissions	Cumulative Total	Result of Assessment
1.A.4 Other Sectors - Liquid Fuels	CO2	76.71	31.7%	31.7%	KC Level
1.A.3.b Road Transportation	CO2	75.29	31.1%	62.7%	KC Level
1.A.2 Fuel combustion - Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Liquid Fuels	CO2	20.99	8.7%	71.4%	KC Level
1.A.2 Fuel combustion - Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Gaseous Fuels	CO2	15.20	6.3%	77.6%	KC Level
3.A Enteric Fermentation	CH4	13.92	5.7%	83.4%	KC Level
1.A.4 Other Sectors - Gaseous Fuels	CO2	10.21	4.2%	87.6%	KC Level
3.D.1 Direct N2O Emissions From Managed Soils	N2O	4.73	2.0%	89.6%	KC Level
4.B.1 Cropland Remaining Cropland	CO2	4.18	1.7%	91.3%	KC Level
4.E.2 Land Converted to Settlements	CO2	2.94	1.2%	92.5%	KC Level
3.B Manure Management	CH4	2.93	1.2%	93.7%	KC Level
4.G Harvested Wood Products	CO2	2.69	1.1%	94.8%	KC Level
3.D.2 Indirect N2O Emissions From Managed Soils	N2O	1.90	0.8%	95.6%	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

In the current inventory, Approach 1 uncertainty is evaluated with level (2018, 1990) and trend (1990-2018) analyses. Approach 1 is based on propagation of error. Uncertainty in the emission level in 2018 and in the trend between the reporting year (2018) 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. 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. 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 CO_2, CH_4, N_2O 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).

Results of the uncertainty analyses are used for prioritizing the improvements of national inventory accuracy.

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 2019) 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.

For key categories, individual uncertainties are used. 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 NF_3 in Liechtenstein, therefore no values are indicated.

Gas	Uncertainty category	Relative uncertainty
CO_2	low	2%
	medium	10%
	high	40%
CH_4	low	15%
	medium	30%
	high	60%
N_2O	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.

Uncertainty of national total CO_2eq emissions **excluding LULUCF:**
The Approach 1 level uncertainty for the year 2018 is estimated to be 5.40%, trend uncertainty (1990-2018) is 4.92% (see Table 1-8). The level uncertainty for the year 1990 amounts 7.12% (see Table 1-9).

Uncertainty of national total CO_2eq emissions **including LULUCF**:
The Approach 1 level uncertainty for the year 2018 is estimated to be 6.34%, trend uncertainty (1990-2018) is 6.00% (see Table 1-10). The level uncertainty for the year 1990 amounts 7.04% (see Table 1-11).

Compared to the **previous submission in 2019 (reporting year 2017),** the results of the current Approach 1 analyses show very similar level uncertainties (for the year 2017) and slightly increased trend uncertainties.

- Level uncertainty 2017 (previous submission): 5.42% (excluding LULUCF) and 5.47% (including LULUCF)
- Trend uncertainty 1990-2017 (previous submission): 5.30% (excluding LULUCF) and 5.21% (including LULUCF)

The results for the uncertainty analysis for the year 2018 excluding LULUCF categories are very similar to the previous submission, since both, the emissions (per sectors) and the uncertainty values have remained similar. However, the results for the uncertainty analysis for 2018 including LULUCF categories are clearly different form the previous submission: due to a recalculation in source category 4A1 Forest land remaining forest land (see chapter 6.4.5 for details), the CO_2 emission levels have strongly changed from a slight sink to a significant source of CO_2 emissions, which leads to a higher overall level and trend uncertainty of the inventory than in the previous submission.

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 (2018) and trend (1990-2018) uncertainty excluding LULUCF.

IPCC Source category				Gas	Base year emissions or removals	Year 2018 emissions or removals	AD unc.	EF unc.	Comb. unc.	Contr. to variance by Category in 2018	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
A				B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
(categories excluding LULUCF)					kt CO_2 eq	kt CO_2 eq	%	%	%	-	%	%	%	%	-
1A1	1. Energy	A. Fuel combustion activities	1. Energy industries — Gaseous F.	CO_2	0.12	2.15	5.0	1.0	5.1	0.004	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.005
1A2			2. Manufacturing industries & construction — Liquid F.	CO_2	20.99	10.22	20.0	0.1	20.0	1.274	0.03	0.04	0.00	1.27	1.602
			2. Manufacturing industries & construction — Gaseous F.	CO_2	15.20	14.39	5.0	1.0	5.1	0.165	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.45	0.199
1A3b			3. Transp.; b. Road Transp.	CO_2	75.29	58.87	9.3	0.1	9.3	9.230	0.00	0.26	0.00	3.41	11.604
1A4			4. Other Sectors — Liquid F.	CO_2	76.71	25.20	15.8	0.1	15.8	4.861	0.16	0.11	0.01	2.47	6.111
			4. Other Sectors — Gaseous F.	CO_2	10.21	32.68	3.9	0.8	4.0	0.511	0.11	0.14	0.08	0.79	0.625
1B2b		B. Fugitive Emissions from Fuels	2. Oil and Natural Gas; b. Nat. Gas	CH_4	0.36	1.17	35.4	35.4	50.0	0.105	0.00	0.01	0.14	0.26	0.084
2F1	2. IPPU	F. Product uses as substitutes for ODS	1. Refrigeration and air conditioning	F-gases	0.00	9.75	10.6	10.6	15.0	0.652	0.04	0.04	0.45	0.64	0.615
3A	3. Agriculture	A. Enteric Ferment.		CH_4	13.92	13.61	6.5	16.9	18.1	1.856	0.01	0.06	0.19	0.54	0.332
3B		B. Manure Management		CH_4	2.93	2.68	6.5	54.0	54.4	0.647	0.00	0.01	0.08	0.11	0.019
3D1		D. Agricultural Soils	1. Direct Soil Emissions	N_2O	4.73	4.43	16.3	95.1	96.5	5.564	0.00	0.02	0.28	0.45	0.281
non-key rest				CO_2	0.44	0.24	7.1	7.1	10.0	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.000
				CH_4	2.03	0.71	21.2	21.2	30.0	0.014	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.09	0.016
				N_2O	5.45	4.70	56.6	56.6	80.0	4.319	0.00	0.02	0.10	1.65	2.724
				F-gases	-	0.28	14.1	14.1	20.0	0.001	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.001
Total					228.39	181.08				29.20					24.22
Percentage uncertainty in total inventory:									**5.40**				*Trend uncertainty:*		**4.92**

Table 1-9　　　Approach 1 level (1990) uncertainty excluding LULUCF.

A					B	C	E	F	G	H
IPCC Source category					Gas	Base year emissions or removals	AD unc.	EF unc.	Comb. unc.	Contr. to variance by Category in 1990
(categories excluding LULUCF)						kt CO_2 eq	%	%	%	-
1A2	A. Fuel combustion activities	2. Manufacturing industries & construction	Liquid F.		CO_2	20.99	20.0	0.1	20.0	3.380
1A2	A. Fuel combustion activities	2. Manufacturing industries & construction	Gaseous F.		CO_2	15.20	5.0	1.0	5.1	0.115
1A3b	A. Fuel combustion activities	3. Transp.; b. Road Transp.			CO_2	75.29	9.3	0.1	9.3	9.490
1A4	A. Fuel combustion activities	4. Other Sectors	Liquid F.		CO_2	76.71	15.8	0.1	15.8	28.315
1A4	A. Fuel combustion activities	4. Other Sectors	Gaseous F.		CO_2	10.21	3.9	0.8	4.0	0.031
3A	3. Agriculture	A. Enteric Ferment.			CH_4	13.92	6.5	16.9	18.1	1.221
3D1	3. Agriculture	D. Agricultural Soils	1. Direct Soil Emissions		N_2O	4.73	16.3	95.1	96.5	3.986
non-key rest					CO_2	0.57	7.1	7.1	10.0	0.001
non-key rest					CH_4	5.32	21.2	21.2	30.0	0.489
non-key rest					N_2O	5.45	56.6	56.6	80.0	3.638
non-key rest					F-gases	0.00	14.1	14.1	20.0	0.000
Total						228.39				50.67
Percentage uncertainty in total inventory:										7.12

Table 1-10   Approach 1 level (2018) and trend (1990-2018) uncertainty including LULUCF.

IPCC Source category	Gas	Base year emissions or removals	Year 2018 emissions or removals	AD unc.	EF unc.	Comb. unc.	Contr. to variance by Category in 2018	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 CO₂ eq	kt CO₂ eq	%	%	%	-	%	%	%	%	-
1A1 1. Energy / A. Fuel combustion activities / 1. Energy industries / Gaseous F.	CO₂	0.12	2.15	5.0	1.0	5.1	0.003	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.004
1A2 2. Manufacturing ind. & constr. / Liquid F.	CO₂	20.99	10.22	20.0	0.1	20.0	1.014	0.03	0.04	0.00	1.23	1.509
Gaseous F.	CO₂	15.20	14.39	5.0	1.0	5.1	0.131	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.43	0.187
1A3b 3. Transp.; b. Road Transp.	CO₂	75.29	58.87	9.3	0.1	9.3	7.344	0.03	0.25	0.00	3.31	10.928
1A4 4. Other Sectors / Liquid F.	CO₂	76.71	25.20	15.8	0.1	15.8	3.867	0.17	0.11	0.01	2.40	5.755
Gaseous F.	CO₂	10.21	32.68	3.9	0.8	4.0	0.407	0.10	0.14	0.08	0.76	0.588
1B2b B. Fugitive Emissions from Fuels / 2. Oil, nat. gas, other em. from energy prod.	CH₄	0.36	1.17	35.4	35.4	50.0	0.083	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.25	0.079
2F1 2. IPPU / F. Prod. uses as subst. for ODS / 1. Refriger. & air cond.	F-gases	0.00	9.75	10.6	10.6	15.0	0.519	0.04	0.04	0.44	0.62	0.579
3A 3. Agriculture / A. Enteric Ferment.	CH₄	13.92	13.61	6.5	16.9	18.1	1.477	0.01	0.06	0.12	0.53	0.292
3B B. Manure Managem.	CH₄	2.93	2.68	6.5	54.0	54.4	0.515	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.10	0.012
	N₂O	1.37	1.50	31.4	152.4	155.6	1.325	0.00	0.01	0.21	0.28	0.123
3D1 D. Agricultural Soils / 1. Dir. Soil Em.	N₂O	4.73	4.43	16.3	95.1	96.5	4.427	0.00	0.02	0.14	0.43	0.209
4A1 4. LULUCF / A. Forest Land / 1. Forest land remaining forest land	CO₂	-0.53	9.07	2.7	88.6	88.6	15.668	0.04	0.04	3.59	0.15	12.885
4B1 B. Cropland / 1. Cropland remaining cropland	CO₂	4.18	3.97	30.8	23.0	38.4	0.565	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.73	0.540
4C2 2. Land converted to grassland	CO₂	0.33	2.17	13.6	57.0	58.6	0.391	0.01	0.01	0.46	0.18	0.239
4E2 E. Settlements / 2. Land converted to settlements	CO₂	2.94	2.91	19.4	33.4	38.6	0.306	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.34	0.117
4F2 F. Other land / 2. Land converted to other land	CO₂	0.44	1.01	40.9	34.1	53.3	0.071	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.25	0.071
4G G. HWP	CO₂	-2.69	0.18	50.0	57.0	75.8	0.005	0.01	0.00	0.61	0.05	0.370
5D 5. Waste / D. Wastewater Treatment and Discharge	CH₄	0.59	0.02	32.0	36.0	48.2	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.006
non-key rest	CO₂	2.41	2.46	7.1	7.1	10.0	0.015	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.10	0.011
	CH₄	1.44	0.70	21.2	21.2	30.0	0.011	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.09	0.010
	N₂O	4.39	3.61	56.6	56.6	80.0	2.022	0.00	0.02	0.04	1.23	1.507
	F-gases	-	0.28	14.1	14.1	20.0	0.001	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.001
Total		235.34	203.00				40.16					36.02
Percentage uncertainty in total inventory:							**6.34**				*Trend uncertainty:*	**6.00**

Table 1-11   Approach 1 level (1990) uncertainty including LULUCF.

A					B	C	E	F	G	H
IPCC Source category					Gas	Base year emissions or removals	AD unc.	EF unc.	Comb. unc.	Contr. to variance by Category in 1990
(categories including LULUCF)						kt CO$_2$ eq	%	%	%	-
1A2	A. Fuel combustion activities	2. Manufacturing industries & construction	Liquid F.		CO$_2$	20.99	20.0	0.1	20.0	3.183
			Gaseous F.		CO$_2$	15.20	5.0	1.0	5.1	0.109
1A3b		3. Transp.; b. Road Transp.			CO$_2$	75.29	9.3	0.1	9.3	8.937
1A4		4. Other Sectors	Liquid F.		CO$_2$	76.71	15.8	0.1	15.8	26.667
			Gaseous F.		CO$_2$	10.21	3.9	0.8	4.0	0.030
3A	3. Agriculture	A. Enteric Ferment.			CH$_4$	13.92	6.5	16.9	18.1	1.150
3B		B. Manure Management			CH$_4$	2.93	6.5	54.0	54.4	0.459
3D1		D. Agricultural Soils	1. Direct Soil Emissions		N$_2$O	4.73	16.3	95.1	96.5	3.754
3D2		D. Agricultural Soils	2. Indir. Em.		N$_2$O	1.90	29.4	172.2	174.7	1.984
4B1	4. LULUCF	B. Cropland	1. Cropland remaining cropland		CO$_2$	4.18	30.8	23.0	38.4	0.466
4E2		E. Settlements	2. Land converted to settlements		CO$_2$	2.94	19.4	33.4	38.6	0.233
4G		G. HWP			CO$_2$	-2.69	50.0	57.0	75.8	0.750
non-key rest					CO$_2$	2.77	7.1	7.1	10.0	0.014
					CH$_4$	2.40	21.2	21.2	30.0	0.093
					N$_2$O	3.86	56.6	56.6	80.0	1.720
					F-gases	0.00	14.1	14.1	20.0	0.000
Total						235.34				49.55
Percentage uncertainty in total inventory:										**7.04**

The level uncertainties are also evaluated by gas according to the results of the Approach 1 uncertainty assessment excluding LULUCF for the year 2018.

Table 1-12   Level uncertainties by gas 2018 for the total national emissions excluding LULUCF.

Gas	Emissions 2018 (excluding LULUCF) kt CO2 eq	Mean absolute uncertainty kt CO2 eq	Mean relative uncertainty
CO2	143.75	7.25	5%
CH4	18.17	2.93	16%
N2O	9.13	5.69	62%
F-gases	10.02	1.46	15%
Total	**181.08**	**9.8**	**5.40%**

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.

An Approach 2 uncertainty analysis was not conducted in the current reporting year. However, Approach 2 uncertainty results from a previous submission (reporting year 2016, see box below) show that the resulting uncertainties with Approach 1 for the reporting year 2018 are in a similar range as with Approach 2. In terms of trend uncertainty, the results of Approach 2 show higher uncertainties than the results of Approach 1 (except for level uncertainty of the assessment for 2018 including LULUCF, where a recalculation under category 4A1 leads to higher uncertainties). Positive correlations for activity data and emission factors between the base year and the current reporting year tend to increase trend uncertainty when assessed with Approach 2 with a Monte Carlo Simulation. This effect is slightly enforced for the analysis including LULUCF due to the strong trends and rather high uncertainty values in this sector.

Results of the Approach 2 uncertainty analysis for the reporting year 2016:

The Approach 2 level uncertainty (2016) in the national total annual CO2 equivalent emissions **excluding LULUCF** was 5.04% (95% confidence interval from -4.96% to 5.13%), trend uncertainty (1990-2016) was 6.26%.

The Approach 2 level uncertainty (2016) in the national total annual CO2 equivalent emissions **including LULUCF** was 5.35% (95% confidence interval from -5.30% to 5.41%), trend uncertainty (1990-2016) was 6.56%.

1.6.2 KP-LULUCF inventory

The net CO_2 emissions in 2017 are 15.76 kt CO_2eq ± 10.50 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 1990–2018. Data shown in chp. 2.1-2.4 are relevant for reporting under the UNFCCC, whereas data shown in chp. 2.5 refer to accounting under the Kyoto Protocol.

2.1 Aggregated greenhouse gas emissions 2018

Liechtenstein's greenhouse gas emissions in the year 2018 amount to 181.1 kt CO_2 equivalent (CO_2eq) excluding LULUCF sources or sinks (including LULUCF: 203.0 kt CO_2eq). This refers to 4.79 t CO_2eq per capita. Total emissions (excl. LULUCF) have declined by 20.7% compared to 1990, and they have decreased by 6.7% compared to 2017. This decrease is less pronounced when including LULUCF (13.7% for 1990-2018).

Among the different greenhouse gases, CO_2 accounts for the largest share of total emissions. Table 2-1 shows the emissions for individual gases and sectors in Liechtenstein for the year 2018. The most important emission sources are fuel combustion activities in the Energy sector. Emissions of CH_4 and N_2O mainly originate from the sector Agriculture, and F-gas emissions stem from the sector 2 Industrial processes and product use (IPPU) by definition. The table also provides information about international bunkers.

Table 2-1   Summary of Liechtenstein's GHG emissions by gas and sector in CO_2 equivalent (kt). Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

Emissions 2018	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	HFCs	PFCs	SF_6	Total
	CO_2 equivalent (kt)						
1 Energy	143.6	1.64	0.88	-	-	-	146.1
2 IPPU	0.12	NO	0.21	9.9	0.01	0.07	10.3
3 Agriculture	0.05	16.29	7.34	-	-	-	23.7
5 Waste	0.01	0.25	0.71	-	-	-	0.97
Total (excluding LULUCF)	**143.7**	**18.2**	**9.13**	**9.9**	**0.01**	**0.07**	**181.1**
4 LULUCF	21.5	NO	0.41	-	-	-	21.9
Total (including LULUCF)	**165.3**	**18.2**	**9.5**	**9.9**	**0.01**	**0.07**	**203.0**
International Bunkers	*1.09*	*0.0002*	*0.01*	-	-	-	*1.10*

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.

Accounting for 79.4% of the total emissions in 2018 (excluding emissions from LULUCF), CO_2 is the most dominant greenhouse gas emitted in Liechtenstein. CH_4 emissions represent 10.0% and N_2O emissions 5.0% of the total emissions.
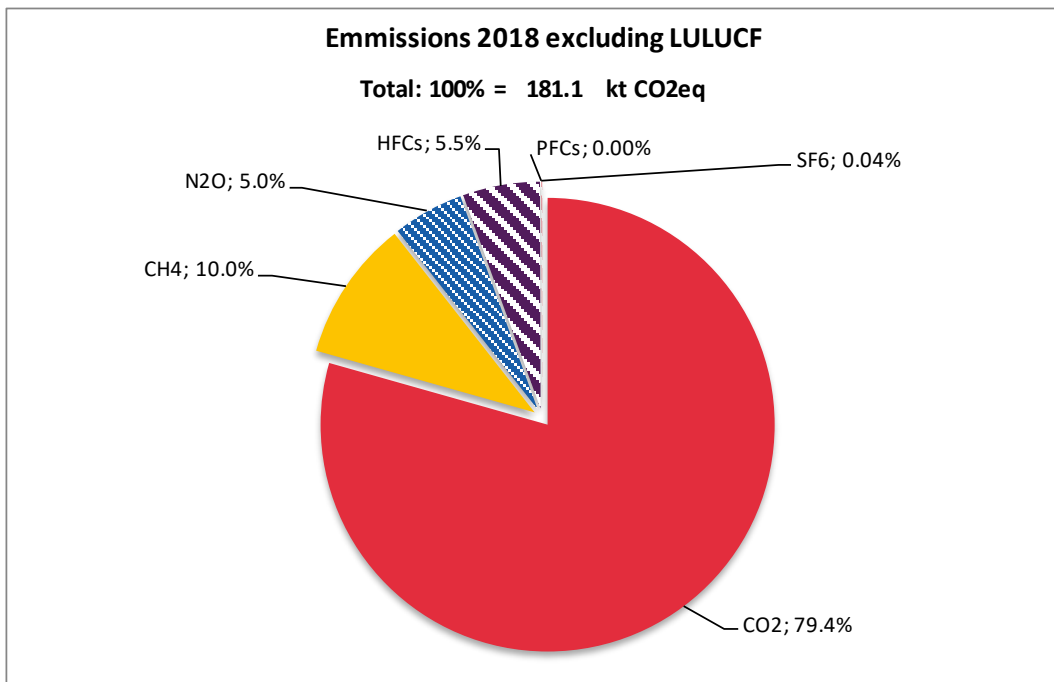
Figure 2-1   Liechtenstein's GHG emissions by gases excluding LULUCF emissions.
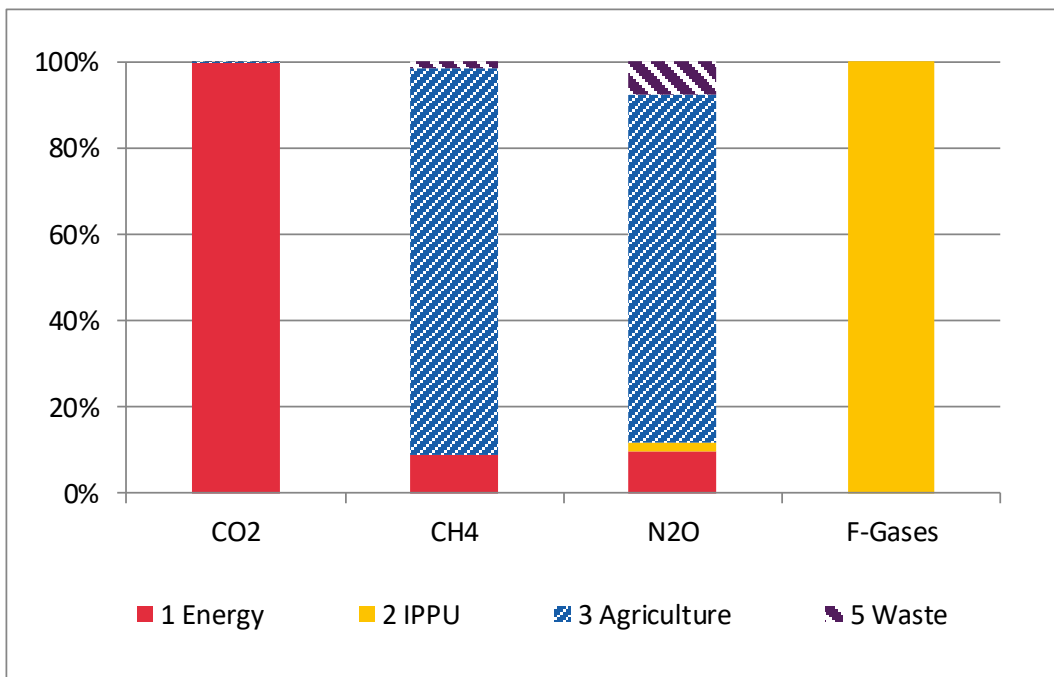
Figure 2-2   Relative contributions of the individual sectors (excluding LULUCF) to GHG emissions in 2018.

2.2 Emission trends by gas

Emission trends 1990–2018 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 2018 as compared to the base year 1990. HFC emissions have increased by about a factor of 100'000 in 2018 compared to 1990.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	CO₂ equivalent (kt)									
CO₂ emissions incl. net CO₂ from LULUCF	205.6	196.9	208.6	213.4	219.1	208.5	201.8	225.8	228.8	224.9
CO₂ emissions excl. net CO₂ from LULUCF	199.0	206.3	206.9	215.0	201.1	204.2	206.0	218.4	229.2	226.6
CH₄ emissions incl. CH₄ from LULUCF	19.2	19.2	18.7	17.9	18.0	18.0	18.3	18.1	17.9	17.3
CH₄ emissions excl. CH₄ from LULUCF	19.2	19.2	18.7	17.9	18.0	18.0	18.3	18.1	17.9	17.3
N₂O emissions incl. N₂O from LULUCF	10.5	10.7	10.6	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.2	9.9	9.7
N₂O emissions excl. N₂O from LULUCF	10.2	10.4	10.3	10.1	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.6	9.3
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
SF₆	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.0
Unspecified mix of HFCs and PFCs	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
NF₃	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Total (including LULUCF)	235.3	226.8	238.1	241.9	248.0	238.1	232.0	256.2	259.3	255.2
Total (excluding LULUCF)	228.4	235.9	236.1	243.2	229.7	233.5	235.9	248.5	259.5	256.5

Greenhouse Gas Emissions	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	CO₂ equivalent (kt)									
CO₂ emissions incl. net CO₂ from LULUCF	241.3	215.6	221.8	235.2	237.4	237.1	244.1	223.0	243.9	226.7
CO₂ emissions excl. net CO₂ from LULUCF	216.9	214.7	220.0	229.3	229.4	229.0	231.1	200.8	219.5	205.4
CH₄ emissions incl. CH₄ from LULUCF	16.8	17.7	17.9	18.0	18.1	18.6	19.4	19.6	19.9	19.7
CH₄ emissions excl. CH₄ from LULUCF	16.8	17.7	17.9	18.0	18.1	18.6	19.4	19.6	19.9	19.7
N₂O emissions incl. N₂O from LULUCF	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.4	9.6	9.8	9.9	10.0	9.9
N₂O emissions excl. N₂O from LULUCF	9.2	9.2	9.4	9.4	9.1	9.2	9.4	9.4	9.6	9.5
HFCs	4.1	4.9	5.5	6.2	7.1	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
SF₆	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
Unspecified mix of HFCs and PFCs	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
NF₃	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Total (including LULUCF)	271.9	248.0	255.2	269.5	272.4	273.0	281.2	261.2	283.4	265.7
Total (excluding LULUCF)	247.1	246.7	253.0	263.3	264.0	264.5	267.8	238.6	258.6	243.9

Greenhouse Gas Emissions	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	1990-2018
	CO₂ equivalent (kt)									%
CO₂ emissions incl. net CO₂ from LULUCF	210.6	200.4	209.2	208.7	177.3	170.3	158.7	166.4	165.3	-19.6%
CO₂ emissions excl. net CO₂ from LULUCF	190.8	176.8	185.3	192.5	161.2	159.7	149.9	156.3	143.7	-27.8%
CH₄ emissions incl. CH₄ from LULUCF	19.1	19.5	19.9	19.1	18.5	18.4	18.5	18.0	18.2	-5.6%
CH₄ emissions excl. CH₄ from LULUCF	19.1	19.5	19.9	19.1	18.5	18.4	18.5	18.0	18.2	-5.6%
N₂O emissions incl. N₂O from LULUCF	9.7	10.1	9.9	9.7	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.5	-9.0%
N₂O emissions excl. N₂O from LULUCF	9.3	9.7	9.5	9.2	9.1	9.2	9.0	9.0	9.1	-10.2%
HFCs	9.7	10.0	10.4	10.6	10.7	10.4	10.6	10.7	9.9	see caption
PFCs	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	---
SF₆	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	---
Unspecified mix of HFCs and PFCs	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	---
NF₃	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	---
Total (including LULUCF)	249.3	240.0	249.5	248.4	216.2	208.8	197.2	204.5	203.0	-13.7%
Total (excluding LULUCF)	229.0	216.0	225.2	231.8	199.7	197.8	188.0	194.0	181.1	-20.7%

Figure 2-3   Trend of Liechtenstein's greenhouse gas emissions by gases. CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O correspond to the respective total emissions excluding LULUCF. Note that NF_3 emissions are not occurring.

As shown in Table 2-2 and Figure 2-3, total emissions excluding and including LULUCF emissions are clearly below base year emissions. Emissions have increased in the period 1990-2006 - however, from 2006 onwards, a decreasing trend starts to develop. The emission maximum occurred in 2006. Emission trends for the individual gases can be described as follows:

- Total emissions (in CO_2eq) excluding LULUCF sources or sinks decreased by 20.7% from 1990 to 2018.

- Total emissions (in CO_2eq) including LULUCF show a decrease of 13.7% in 2018 compared to 1990 levels.

- CO_2 emissions (excluding net CO_2 from LULUCF) have declined by 27.8% between 1990 and 2018. In comparison to the previous reporting year 2017, CO_2 emissions (excluding net CO_2 from LULUCF) decreased by 8.0% in 2018. The latest development is mainly due to the increase in the CO_2 levy by January 1, 2016, which caused an increase in sales of gas oil in 2015 and a reduced apparent consumption in 2016 and subsequently again an increase in consumption in 2017. The CO_2 levy has been further increased per 1st January 2018. In general, the most important drivers of net CO_2 emissions are fuel prices and winter temperatures (heating degree days), influencing the source categories contributing to a large share of CO_2 emissions under 1A Fuel combustion (1A2 Manufacturing industries and construction, 1A3 Transport and 1A4 Other sectors).

- CH_4 emissions (excluding CH_4 from LULUCF) have decreased by 5.6% since 1990. Compared to 2017, CH_4 emissions (excluding LULUCF) show an increase by 1.0% in 2018. The major reason for the emission development is the variation in numbers of livestock (in particular cattle), which strongly influence CH_4 emissions from enteric

fermentation and which have been reduced between 1990-2000 and have increased again since (however, still being below the 1990 level). The share of CH_4 increased from 8.4% in 1990 to 10.0% in 2018.

- N_2O emissions (excluding N_2O from LULUCF) have declined by 10.2% in 2018 compared to 1990. Compared to 2017, N_2O emissions (without LULUCF) in 2018 increased by 1.8%. The main source of N_2O emissions is agriculture (manure management and agricultural soils). The share of N_2O slightly increased from 4.5% (1990) to 5.0% (2018).

- HFC emissions increased due to their role as substitutes for CFCs. SF_6 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 5.5% (2018).

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 CO$_2$eq (kt). The last column shows the percent change in emissions in 2018 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	201.1	208.6	209.4	217.6	203.6	206.8	208.6	221.2	232.1	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	87.6	81.4	81.4	90.3	85.8	86.6	86.5	93.6	101.7	95.4
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	24.9	24.9	24.2	23.1	23.3	23.1	23.3	22.9	22.5	21.5
5 Waste	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8
Total (excluding LULUCF)	228.4	235.9	236.1	243.2	229.7	233.5	235.9	248.5	259.5	256.5
4 LULUCF	7.0	-9.1	2.0	-1.3	18.3	4.6	-3.9	7.8	-0.1	-1.3
Total (including LULUCF)	235.3	226.8	238.1	241.9	248.0	238.1	232.0	256.2	259.3	255.2

Source and Sink Categories	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	CO$_2$ equivalent (kt)									
1 Energy	219.8	217.5	222.7	232.0	231.8	231.5	233.6	203.2	222.1	207.9
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	87.8	83.8	83.5	82.2	81.8	79.2	83.3	87.7	81.8
1A4 Other sectors	88.4	89.4	97.6	103.5	105.8	106.3	109.9	82.3	93.9	94.5
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	7.8	8.1	8.4	9.1	9.9	9.7
3 Agriculture	20.9	22.0	22.3	22.5	22.5	23.1	24.1	24.5	24.7	24.6
5 Waste	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
Total (excluding LULUCF)	247.1	246.7	253.0	263.3	264.0	264.5	267.8	238.6	258.6	243.9
4 LULUCF	24.8	1.3	2.2	6.3	8.5	8.5	13.4	22.7	24.8	21.7
Total (including LULUCF)	271.9	248.0	255.2	269.5	272.4	273.0	281.2	261.2	283.4	265.7

Source and Sink Categories	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	1990-2018
	CO$_2$ equivalent (kt)									%
1 Energy	193.3	179.2	187.8	195.0	163.5	162.0	152.2	158.6	146.1	-27.3%
1A1 Energy industries	3.3	3.1	2.8	3.0	2.5	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.2	1139.8%
1A2 Manufacturing industries & constr.	26.1	23.6	25.7	26.4	27.4	27.6	26.0	27.8	24.7	-31.9%
1A3 Transport	77.6	76.8	79.8	79.5	73.6	61.7	60.4	61.1	59.3	-22.6%
1A4 Other sectors	85.2	74.7	78.3	84.9	58.9	69.5	62.5	66.4	58.7	-33.0%
1A5 Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	-
1B Fugitive emissions from fuels	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	221.6%
2 IPPU	10.2	10.4	10.8	11.2	11.2	10.9	10.9	11.1	10.3	1484.5%
3 Agriculture	23.7	24.5	24.8	23.7	24.0	23.9	23.9	23.3	23.7	-4.9%
5 Waste	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-45.4%
Total (excluding LULUCF)	229.0	216.0	225.2	231.8	199.7	197.8	188.0	194.0	181.1	-20.7%
4 LULUCF	20.3	24.0	24.3	16.6	16.5	11.1	9.2	10.5	21.9	215.5%
Total (including LULUCF)	249.3	240.0	249.5	248.4	216.2	208.8	197.2	204.5	203.0	-13.7%

A graphical representation of the data in the table above is given in Figure 2-4. For more details on the development of the emissions of sector 1 Energy consult chp. 3.
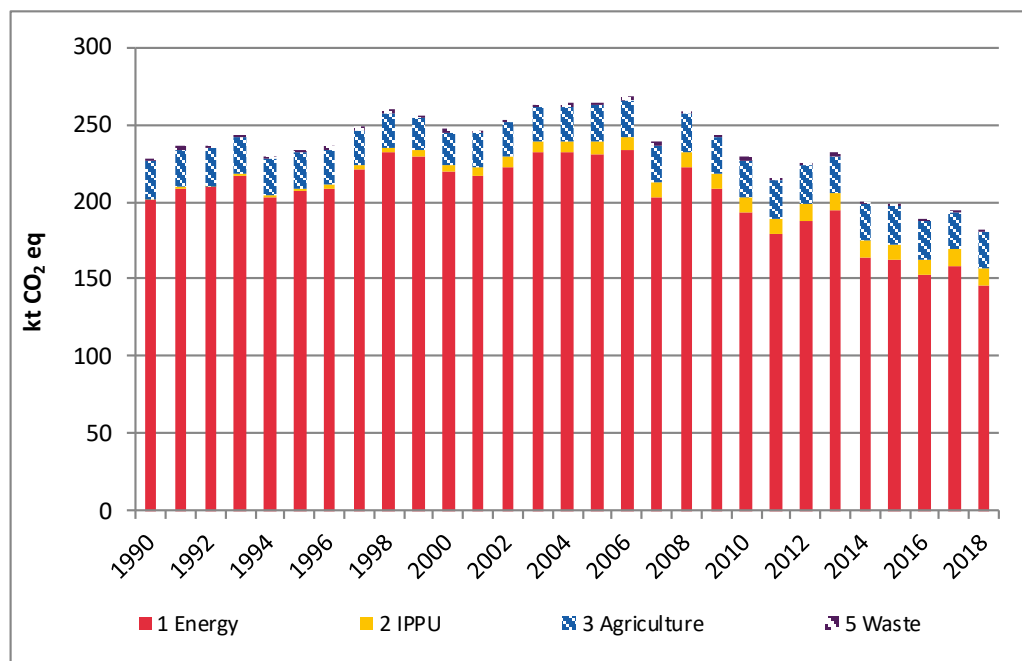
Figure 2-4   Trend of Liechtenstein's greenhouse gas emissions by main source categories in CO_2eq (kt)
               (excl. net CO_2 from LULUCF).

The following emission trends are observed in the sectors:

Sector 1 Energy: In 2018, 80.7% of Liechtenstein's GHG emissions (excluding LULUCF) originate from sector 1 Energy, which is 1.1 percentage points less than in 2017. 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 (27.3%). The source categories within sector 1 Energy show the following trends between 1990 and 2018:

- 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 31.9% since 1990. Gaseous fuels are the more important energy carrier in Liechtenstein in 2018. In 2018, emissions from gaseous fuels decreased by 5.3% compared to 1990 and by 7.7% compared to 2017. Liquid fuel emissions decreased by 51.2% compared to 1990.

- 1A3 Transport: Up to 2006, fuel consumption in road transportation was mostly in line with a general development of road-vehicle kilometres of all vehicle categories. Total emissions have started decreasing since 2012. Between 2017 and 2018, emissions of 1A3 decreased by 3.0%. The overall trend shows a decrease of 22.6% (1990-2018). The decrease is mainly related to fuel tourism (see chp. 3.2.7.2; SFOE 2018).

- 1A4 Other sectors: GHG emissions in source category 1A4 have decreased by 11.6% compared to the previous reporting year 2017. An important driver of emissions from

category 1A4 are heating degree days, which generally correlate well with the use of heating fuels. Various emission reduction measures in Liechtenstein are influencing the fuel consumption. For instance, the increase in the CO_2 levy in 2016, which caused an increase in sales of gas oil in 2015 and a reduced apparent consumption in 2016 and subsequently again an increase in 2017. The fuel levy was further increased in 2018. Another example is the installation of a district heating pipeline, which is one factor leading to the stronger declining trend of the CO_2 emissions in comparison to the trend in heating degree days. The observed difference in the trends of CO_2 emissions and heating degree days is an indication of a decoupling between heating activities and CO_2 emissions.
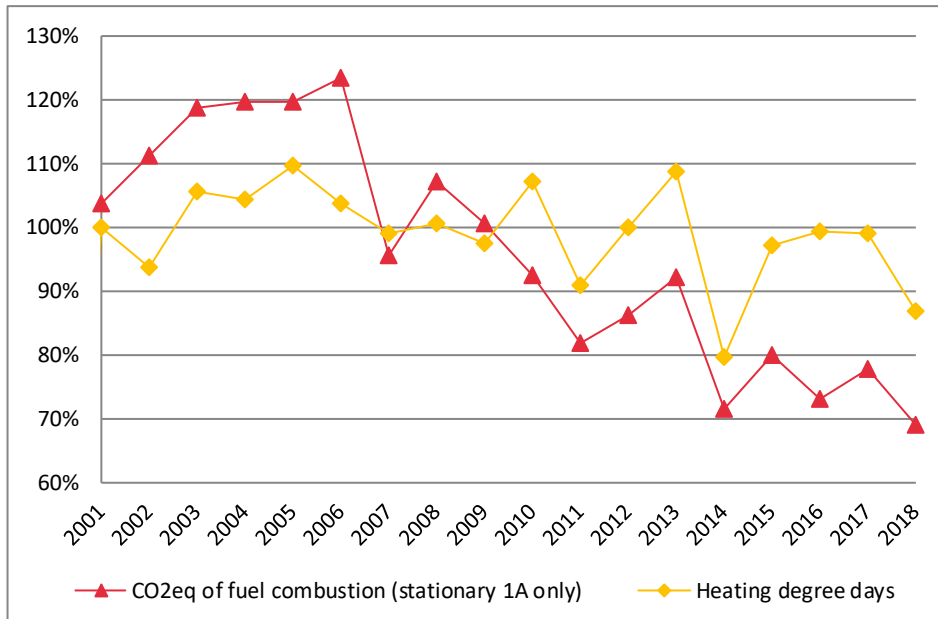
Figure 2-5   Relative trend for CO_2 emissions from 1A Fuel Combustion compared with the number of heating degree days. The drop of emissions in 2007 is driven by high oil and gas prices.

- 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 installation and subsequent extension of Liechtenstein's gas supply network since 1990, fugitive emissions have strongly increased over the period 1990-2018 (221.6%).

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 substantially throughout the period 1990-2018, which leads to a relative increase of emissions in sector 2 by almost a factor of 16. The most important source category is 2F Product uses as substitutes for ozone-depleting substances (ODS) due to the replacement of CFCs with HFCs.

Sector Agriculture: In 2018, emissions are below the 1990 level by 4.9%. The main parameter influencing CH_4 and N_2O emissions from agriculture are animal numbers (in particular cattle and swine). Since the numbers of these animals declined in comparison with 1990, emissions have also been reduced.

Sector 4 LULUCF: Figure 2-6 shows CO_2 emissions or removals by sources and sinks from LULUCF categories in Liechtenstein. The dominant categories when looking at the changes in CO_2 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 reasons for the relatively high net CO_2 emissions in 1990 and 2000 are the European storms Vivian (February 1990) and Lothar (December 1999), respectively, which caused great damages in the forest stands and markedly increased harvesting. In January 1994, the Rhine valley and especially Liechtenstein was hit by a strong foehn storm with large wind throws (see http://www.sturmarchiv.ch).

In a medium-term perspective, harvesting rates in Liechtenstein's forests appeared to expand between 2001 and 2008 mainly due to increased use of energy wood. Harvesting rates started to decline after 2012 due to the international and domestic economic framework conditions. In 2018, harvesting rates were relatively high due to salvage logging on areas affected by storms and pests.

The total net emissions increased by 215% between 1990 and 2018.
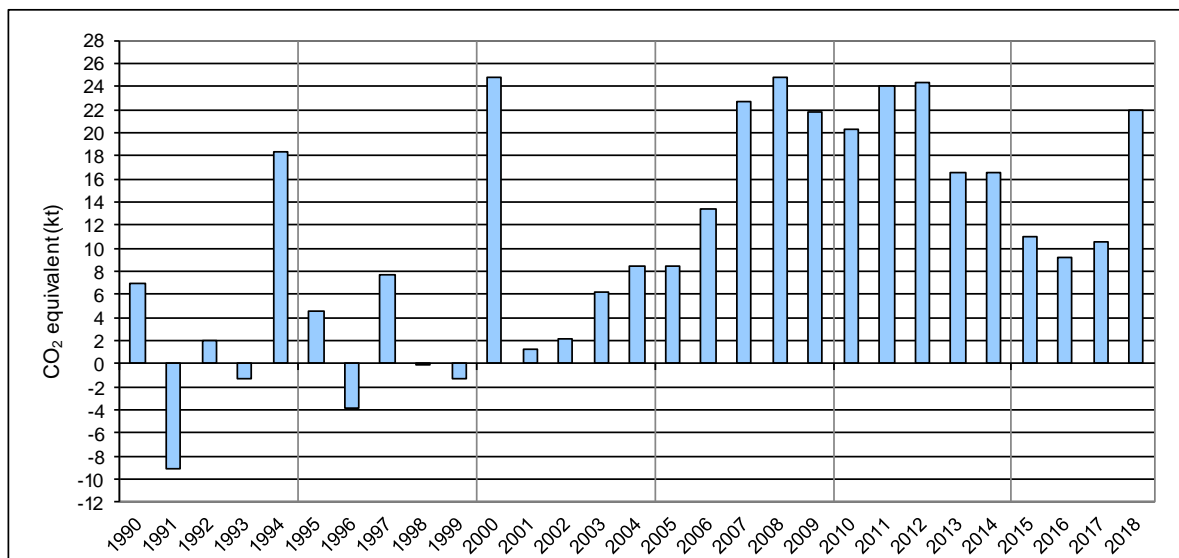
Figure 2-6   Liechtenstein's CO_2 emissions/removals of source category 4 LULUCF in kt CO_2 equivalent.

Sector 5 Waste: In Liechtenstein, only little emissions occur from the sector Waste, since all municipal solid waste is exported to a Swiss incineration plant. The waste sector shows a decrease between 1990 and 2018 (45.4%). The development of the greenhouse gas emissions is dominated by source category 5D Wastewater treatment and discharge and to a lesser extend by source category 5A Solid waste disposal. In source categorie 5D

Wastewater treatment and discharge, sewage gas has only been used as fuel for boilers or co-generation up to 2014. Since then, all sewage gas is up-graded and supplied to the gas grid, which results in significant lower greenhouse gas emissions in this source category. In source categorie 5A Solid waste disposal, a steady decrease of greenhouse gas emissions can be observed due to stopped landfilling in 1974.

2.4 Emission trends for precursor greenhouse gases and SO$_2$

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 2020 will take place at the end of April 2020, and **the overview and results provided below are from the submission to CLRTAP in 2019**. (Therefore, results for 2018 are not yet available.)

For the precursor substances NO$_x$, CO and NMVOC as well as for the gas SO$_2$, data from the current state of knowledge in air pollution reporting is shown in Table 2-4 (Acontec 2019). 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. In particular, there would be inconsistencies within activity data and accordingly within implied emission factors of the results of the two approaches. Therefore, the data is not reported in CRF table 6.

Table 2-4   Development of NO$_x$, CO, NMVOC and SO$_x$ emissions (in t) as of submission 2019 (OE 2019f).

Precursor gases and SO$_2$	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	tonnes									
NO$_x$	593	594	597	587	570	558	555	557	563	552
CO	1'395	1'234	1'136	1'024	961	862	793	750	709	669
NMVOC	1'243	1'107	1'041	887	834	690	649	615	580	558
SO$_x$	129	101	92	83	85	72	68	80	68	49

Precursor gases and SO$_2$	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	tonnes									
NO$_x$	535	517	511	517	497	493	480	450	435	415
CO	697	589	559	571	551	544	531	558	531	551
NMVOC	472	447	414	386	349	342	335	326	323	321
SO$_x$	42	45	48	44	38	41	38	23	28	27

Precursor gases and SO$_2$	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	1990-2017
	tonnes								%
NO$_x$	391	386	390	387	367	357	337	330	-44%
CO	544	548	539	488	506	524	499	491	-65%
NMVOC	316	311	308	300	295	288	284	275	-78%
SO$_x$	23	20	20	20	15	16	13	13	-90%
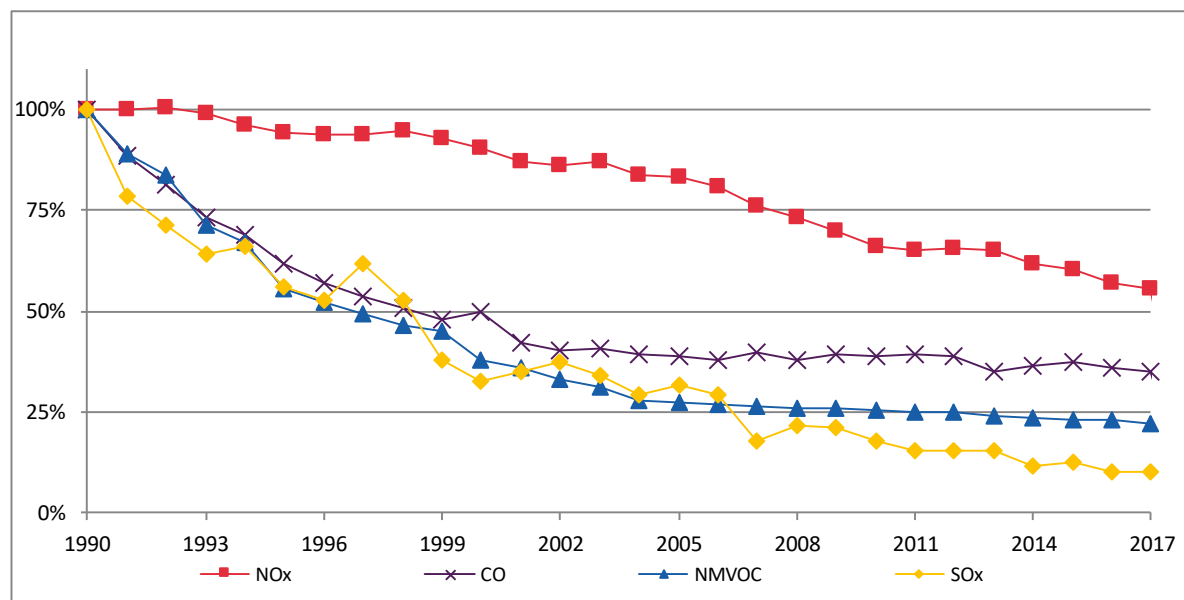
Figure 2-7   Trend of NOₓ, CO, NMVOC and SOₓ emissions as of CLRTAP submission 2019 (OE 2019f).

The complete CLRTAP Inventory data can be found on the internet (see OE 2019f):
http://www.ceip.at/ms/ceip_home1/ceip_home/status_reporting/2019_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 and forest management until 2014 are emission sources, while afforestation as well as forest management activities after 2014 are sinks. In 2018 Forest management is again a source. The development of emissions from forest management is mainly driven by the harvesting rate (see chp. 2.3 "Sector 4 LULUCF"). HWP is a small source over the whole period 2008-2018. Reforestation does not occur in Liechtenstein.

Table 2-5   Development of net CO_2 equivalent emissions of afforestation, deforestation, forest management and HWP in Liechtenstein.

KP-LULUCF	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	CO_2 equivalent (kt)										
Afforestation	-0.26	-0.26	-0.27	-0.28	-0.29	-0.29	-0.30	-0.31	-0.32	-0.32	-0.33
Deforestation	3.98	4.06	4.16	4.26	4.36	4.47	4.57	4.68	4.76	4.60	4.45
Forest Mangement	13.72	10.51	8.91	12.82	13.11	5.22	5.13	-0.46	-2.36	-0.65	11.47
HWP	0.04	0.13	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.18
Total	17.47	14.43	13.01	17.01	17.38	9.60	9.60	4.11	2.27	3.82	15.76
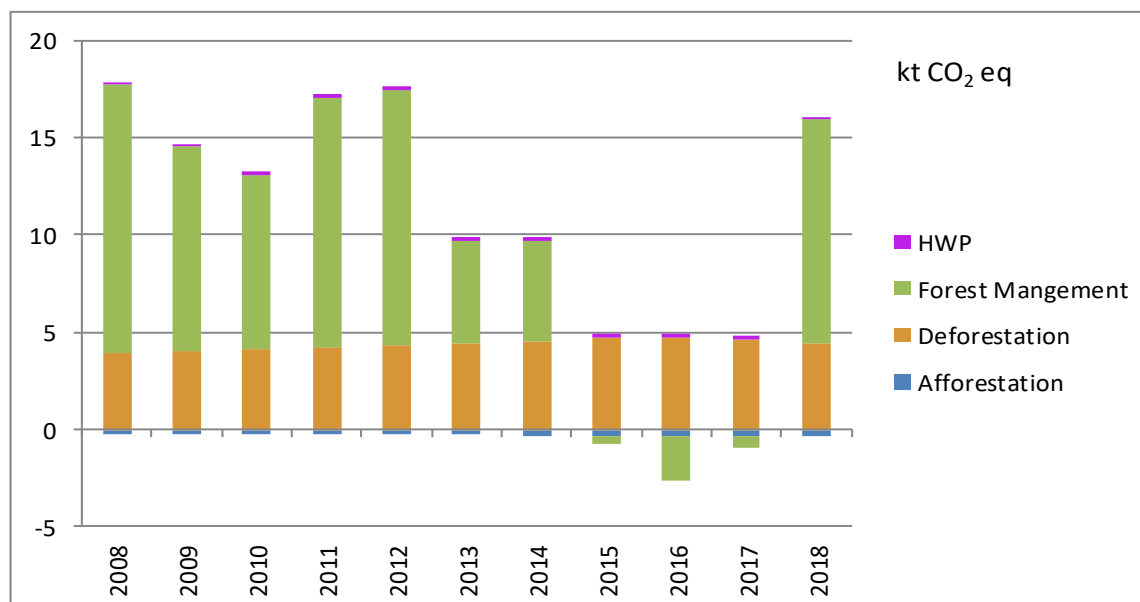
Figure 2-8   Trend of emissions of afforestation, deforestation, forest management and HWP in Liechtenstein.

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. 146.1 kt CO_2 equivalents were emitted within this sector, which corresponds to 80.7% of total emissions (181.1 kt CO_2 equivalent, excluding LULUCF). The emissions of the time period 1990–2018 are depicted in Figure 3-1.
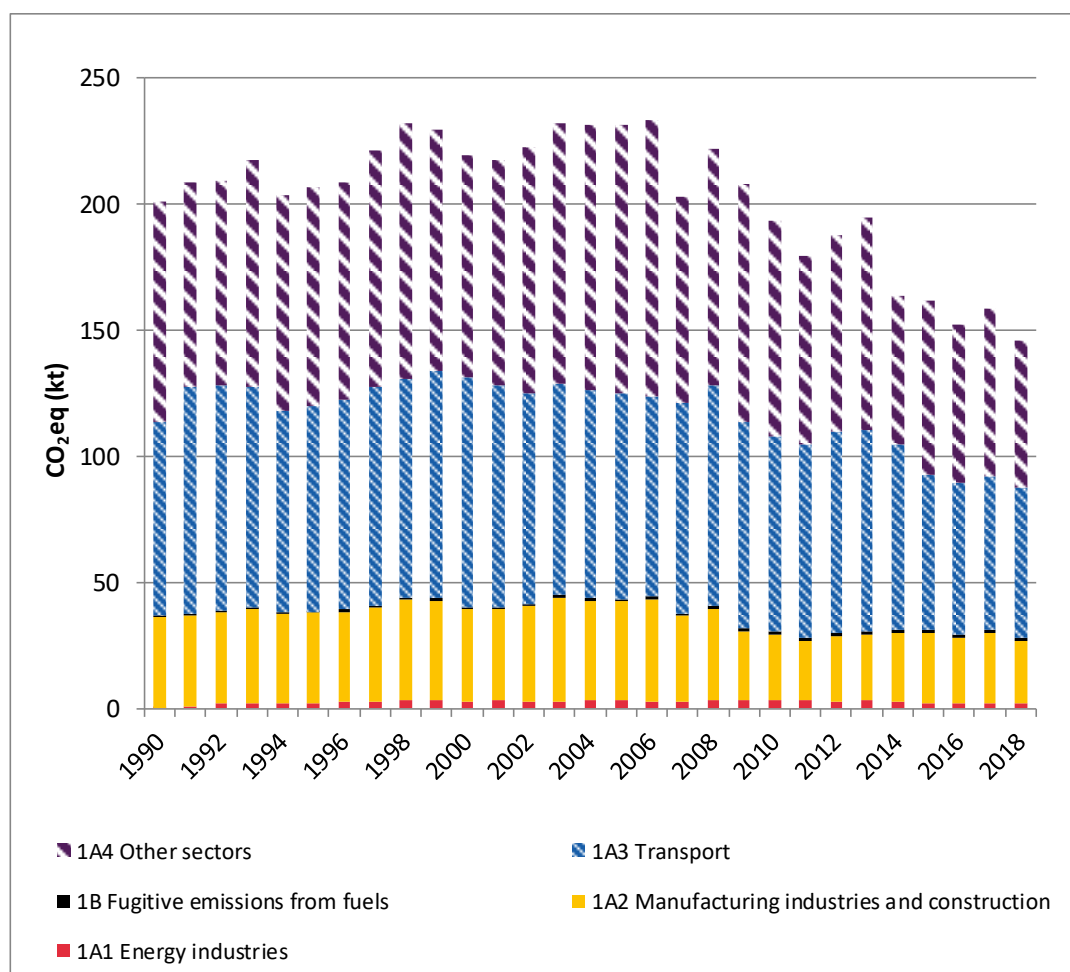
Figure 3-1   Liechtenstein's GHG emissions of the sector 1 Energy by sub-sectors. Note that there are no emissions in sub-sector 1A5.

Table 3-1 summarises the emissions from sector 1 Energy by individual gases 1990–2018. The numbers do neither include emissions from international bunkers (aviation) nor CO_2 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 CO_2 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	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
N_2O	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
Sum	201.1	208.6	209.4	217.6	203.6	206.8	208.6	221.2	232.1	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	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7
N_2O	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
Sum	219.8	217.5	222.7	232.0	231.8	231.5	233.6	203.2	222.1	207.9

Gas	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	1990-2018
	CO_2 equivalent (kt)									%
CO_2	190.6	176.6	185.1	192.3	161.0	159.5	149.7	156.1	143.6	-27.7%
CH_4	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	34.3%
N_2O	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	-23.7%
Sum	193.3	179.2	187.8	195.0	163.5	162.0	152.2	158.6	146.1	-27.3%

Table 3-2 shows more details of the emissions of sector 1 Energy in 2018. The table includes emissions from international bunkers (aviation) and from biomass burning in two separate rows, which are both not accounted for under the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol.

Table 3-2   Summary of sector 1 Energy, emissions in 2018 in kt CO_2 equivalent (rounded values).

Emissions 2018	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	Total	
Sources	CO_2 equivalent (kt)				%
1 Energy	**143.6**	**1.6**	**0.9**	**146.1**	**100.0%**
1A Fuel Combustion	**143.6**	**0.5**	**0.9**	**144.9**	**99.2%**
1A1 Energy industries	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.2	**1.5%**
1A2 Manufacturing industries and construction	24.6	0.0	0.1	24.7	**16.9%**
1A3 Transport	58.9	0.0	0.4	59.3	**40.6%**
1A4 Other sectors	57.9	0.3	0.4	58.7	**40.2%**
1A5 Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	-
1B Fugitive emissions from fuels	**0.0**	**1.2**	**NO**	**1.2**	**0.8%**
International Bukers	**1.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**1.1**	-
CO_2 Emissions from Biomass	**28.1**	**-**	**-**	**28.1**	-

Emissions from sector 1 Energy may be characterised as follows:

-   Concerning the total emissions (CO_2 eq) from sector 1 Energy, a minimum is reached in the period 1990-2018, the reduction between 1990 and 2018 is 27.3%. Between 2017 and 2018 emissions decreased by 7.9%, which is caused by decreasing number of heating degree days, a continuous substitution of gas oil by natural gas and another increase in the CO_2 levy by January 1, 2018. In the previous years, despite the decreasing number of heating degree days in 2017 as compared to 2016, emissions from 1A4 Other sectors increased. This was due to the increase in the CO_2 levy by January 1, 2016, which caused an increase in sales of gas oil in 2015, a reduced apparent consumption in 2016 and subsequently again an increase in 2017, since gas oil tanks had to be filled again in 2017.

-   The three source categories 1A2, 1A3 and 1A4 dominate the emissions of sector 1 Energy and cover altogether 97.7% (146.1 kt CO_2 eq) of total emissions of sector 1.

    -   1A3 Transport accounts for 40.6% of the emissions in 2018.
    -   1A4 Other sectors (commercial/institutional, residential) contributes to 40.2% 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 2018, they cover 1.5% 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 1.1 kt CO_2 eq.

-   CO_2 emissions from biomass add up to 28.1 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 CO_2. It accounts for 98.8% of the category in 1990 and for 98.3% in 2018.

- In 2018, CH_4 emissions accounted for 1.1% of total emissions in the sector 1 Energy. The increasing trend since 1990 (+34.3%) is the result of the increase in consumption of natural gas and the subsequent increase of fugitive emissions of methane (increase by 221.6%). The CH_4 emissions of source category 1A4 have increased by 29.4% in the same period. The CH_4 emissions from road transportation show a reduction of 90.9%, mainly due to the growing number of gasoline passenger cars with catalytic converters.

- N_2O emissions accounted for 0.6% of the total sector 1 Energy emissions in 1990 as well as in 2017.

The Liechtenstein greenhouse gas inventory identifies 7 key categories within the energy sector (see Chapter 1.5). The emissions in 1990 and 2018 of these categories are depicted in Figure 3-2. In 2018, CO_2 emissions from 1A3b Road Transportation are most dominant.
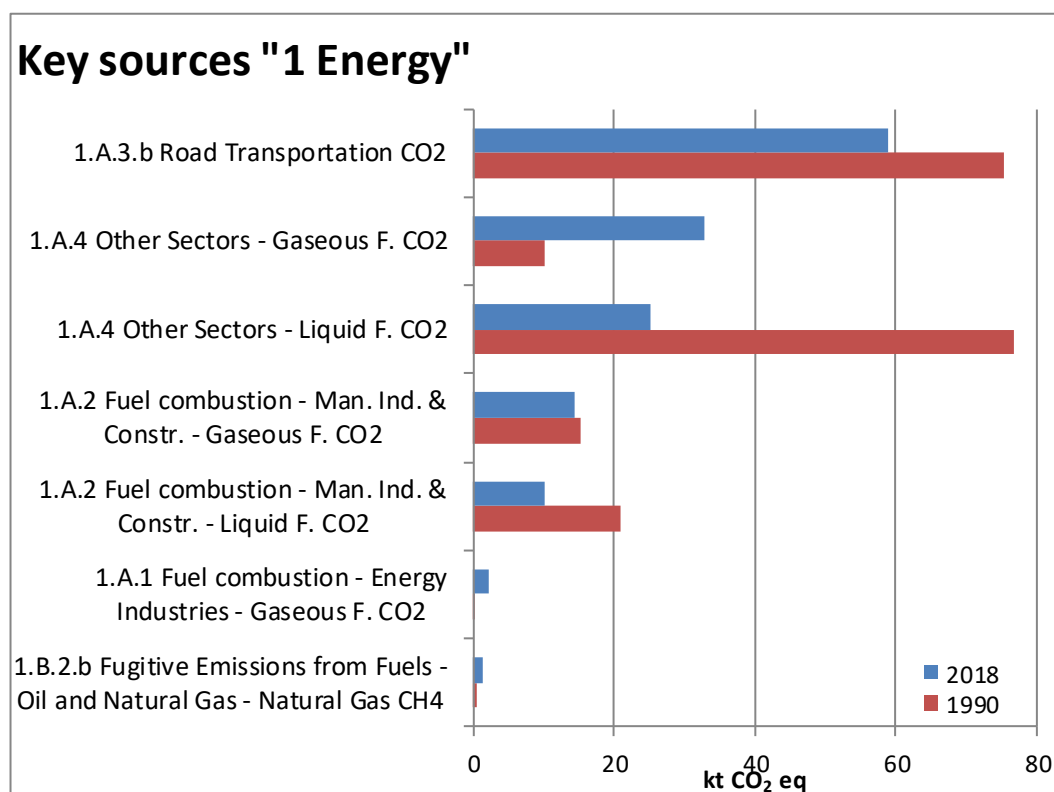
Figure 3-2   Key sources in the energy sector. Emissions in CO_2 equivalents (kt) per key source category in 2018 and in the base year 1990.

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 CO_2, 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 CO_2 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 2019 have been taken from Table 3-5 (see reporting table CRF Table1.A(b)) and are therefore identical to the ones used for the sectoral approach.

The apparent consumption, the net carbon emissions and the effective CO_2 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 CO_2 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 1990–2018. Energy consumption differs by around 0.0% in 2018, whereas CO_2 emissions show a maximum difference of 1.2% in 2018.

The difference of the CO_2 emissions between the reference and the sectoral approach can be explained by different measurement methods of the two approaches. There are small differences in CO_2 emissions, since the reference approach does not account for biomass content of natural gas, gasoline and diesel. Consequently, the CO_2 emissions resulting from the reference approach are higher as in the sectoral approach, which accounts for the share of biomass in these fuels.

In Liechtenstein the share of biomass in gasoline and diesel is increasing since around 1995. Therefore, the differences between the two approaches are increasing, too.

The energy consumption is identical between the two approaches, since the sectoral approach is also based on total energy consumption according to the national energy statistics (OS 2019a), which is split into the different sectors.

In addition, small differences in CO_2 emissions are due to the fact that a small fraction of the gas consumed is not burnt but lost in the distribution network. The reference approach does not account for these losses and assumes complete burning of the natural gas, therefore leading to higher total emissions. Consequently, the results of the reference approach, are larger compared to the sectoral approach results.

Table 3-3   Differences in energy consumption and CO_2 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	0.00	0.00	0.00
CO_2 emissions	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.09	0.11	0.14	0.12	0.12

	2010	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**
	percent (%)								
Energy consumption	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CO_2 emissions	0.14	0.17	0.19	0.18	0.30	0.56	0.83	0.92	1.16
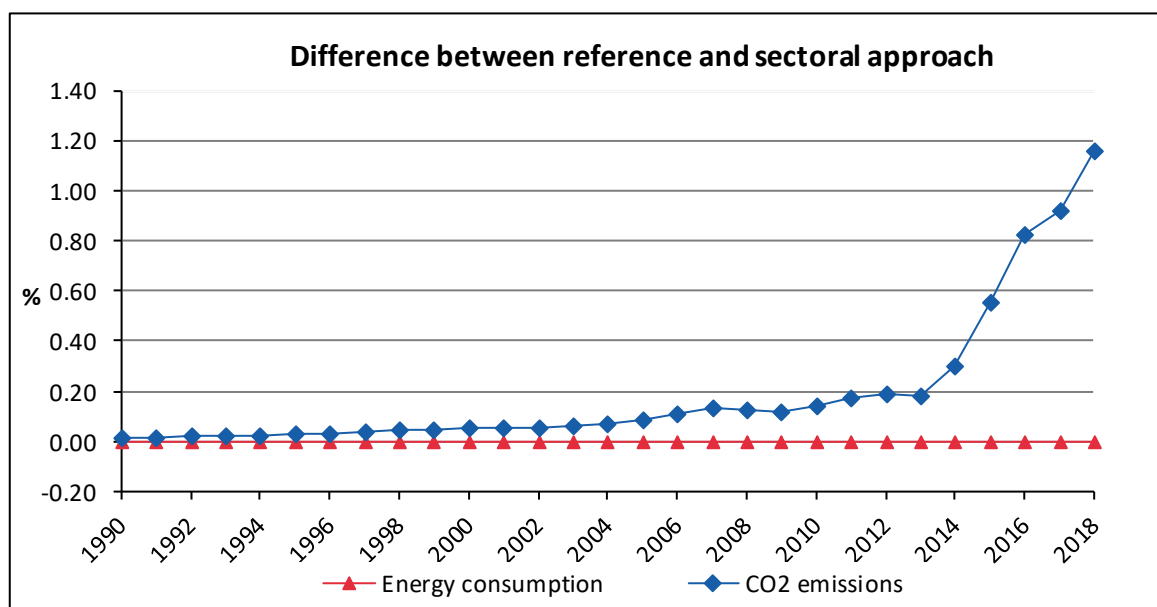
Figure 3-3   Time series for the differences between reference and sectoral approach. Numbers are taken from the table above.

Recalculation in the Reference Approach

- Activity data for diesel in 2014 - 2017 were corrected in the energy statistics of Liechtenstein (OS 2019a). This leads to a recalculation of CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O emissions.
- For 2014 activity data for gasoline were corrected and recalculated (OE 2019g, OS 2019a).
- The consumption of LPG in 2017 was corrected from 79 t to 76 t (OS 2019a). This leads to a recalculation of CO_2 emissions.

Further recalculations in the energy sector are documented in the respective sectoral chapters (1A1, 1A2, 1A3 and 1A4).

3.2.2 International bunker fuels (1D)

For Liechtenstein, the only source of international bunker emissions is civil aviation originating from one helicopter base "Heliport Balzers" Total emissions of civil aviation are calculated as described in section 3.2.7.2 using a Tier 1 method. For the year 2018, the effective consumption for domestic and international flights was provided by the operating company of the helicopter base (see Table 3-4).

Total kerosene consumption is based on collected data for the year 1995 and for the years since 2001 (Rotex Helicopter AG 2006, 2007, …, 2019). For the years 1990-1994, the collected data for total kerosene consumption in 1995 is used as a constant value since no other data is available. For the years 1996-2000, total kerosene consumption is linearly interpolated between the data collected for 1995 and for 2001. Surveys were conducted for the years 1995, 2001 and 2002 in order to estimate domestic fuel consumption in Liechtenstein (Rotex Helicopter AG 2006). For the years 1990-1994, the survey results for domestic kerosene consumption in 1995 are used as a constant value since no other data is available. For the years 1996-2000 and 2003-2011, total kerosene consumption is linearly interpolated between the survey results for 1995 and 2001 and for the survey result 2002 and collected data 2012, respectively. Since 2012, data on domestic kerosene consumption is collected (Rotex Helicopter AG 2006-2019).

Kerosene consumption for international flights (international bunkers aviation) is calculated by subtracting domestic consumption from total consumption for the entire time series.

Since there are only three helicopters stationed 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: Total kerosene consumption, domestic flights (reported under 1A3a) and International flights (bunker, memo item). International flights are calculated by subtracting kerosene consumed in domestic aviation from total kerosene consumption. Data source for surveys (highlighted in blue) and collected data (highlighted in green): Rotex Helicopter AG (Rotex Helicopter AG 2006-2019).

Year	Civil aviation - Kerosene (TJ)			
	Total	1A3a Domestic aviation	Information on data for total and domestic aviation	International bunkers aviation
1990	6.87	1.03	*Constant values (equal to survey from 1995)*	5.84
1991	6.87	1.03		5.84
1992	6.87	1.03		5.84
1993	6.87	1.03		5.84
1994	6.87	1.03		5.84
1995	6.87	1.03	*Total consumption: collected data; Domestic aviation: Survey*	5.84
1996	7.04	1.04	*Linear interpolation (between survey from 1995 and from 2001)*	6.00
1997	7.21	1.05		6.16
1998	7.39	1.06		6.33
1999	7.56	1.07		6.49
2000	7.74	1.08		6.66
2001	7.91	1.09	*Total consumption: collected data; Domestic aviation: Survey*	6.82
2002	7.26	1.14		6.12
2003	7.93	1.11	*Total consumption: collected data; Domestic aviation: linear interpolation (between survey from 2002 and collected data from 2012)*	6.82
2004	5.68	1.08		4.60
2005	7.67	1.04		6.62
2006	12.32	1.01		11.31
2007	12.18	0.98		11.20
2008	11.93	0.95		10.98
2009	14.21	0.92		13.29
2010	12.46	0.89		11.57
2011	13.34	0.86		12.48
2012	16.10	0.83	*Collected data*	15.28
2013	15.18	0.74		14.44
2014	17.05	0.85		16.20
2015	17.16	0.81		16.36
2016	13.14	0.56		12.59
2017	12.09	0.35		11.75
2018	15.38	0.40		14.98

3.2.3 Feedstocks and non-energy use of fuels

Energy data are taken from Liechtenstein's energy statistics (OS 2019a). 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 2019b). 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.

The amount of lubricants used in Liechtenstein is estimated based on the Swiss import and export and production data (FOEN 2019b). 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 CO_2 emission factors and net calorific values (NCV)

The CO_2 emission factors and the net calorific values (NCV) used for the calculation of the emissions 2018 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 CO_2 emission factors and net calorific values (NCV) for fuels in 2018. 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	CO2 Emission Factor 2018		Net calorific values (NCV)
	t CO_2 / TJ	t CO_2 / t	TJ / t
Hard coal	92.7	2.60	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	69.3	2.95	0.0425
Biofuel (vegetable oil)	73.3	2.76	0.0376
Biodiesel	73.3	2.79	0.0380
Bioethanol	73.8	1.96	0.0265
Sewage gas	100.5	1.93	0.0192

Table 3-6 CO_2 emission factors of gasoline, diesel and kerosene 1990-2018. 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	2017	2018
Gasoline	t CO_2/TJ	73.8	73.8	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	73.3	73.3
Kerosene	t CO_2/TJ	72.9	72.9	72.8	72.8	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 2019a). For bioethanol and biodiesel, the NCV are taken from the Handbook of Emission Factors for Road Transport HBEFA 3.3 (INFRAS 2017).

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 CO_2 emission factors

The CO_2 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 diesel oil and kerosene are taken from the measurement campaign mentioned above (EMPA 1999, Intertek 2008, Intertek 2012),
- Emission factors of gasoline, diesel, bioethanol and biodiesel are taken from INFRAS (2017).
- The emission factor of LPG is based on FOEN 2019
- The emission factor of natural gas is taken from the IPCC 2006 Guidelines (IPCC 2006).
- The emission factor of sewage gas is based on the assumption that 35% of the volume of the sewage gas is CO_2 and 65% CH_4.

Note that the emissions factors for CH_4 and N_2O 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 2019a). 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 (2019a), OEP (2006c), OEP (2008) and Rotex Helicopter AG (2006–2019).

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	252	311	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%
Kerosene (bunker)	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	0.3	0.3	0.3
Sum biomass	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	298	268	288	334	343	369	400	440	495	472
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	**3'168**	**3'163**	**3'242**	**3'387**	**3'403**	**3'411**	**3'447**	**3'024**	**3'288**	**3'031**
1990=100%	113%	113%	116%	121%	121%	122%	123%	108%	117%	108%
Kerosene (bunker)	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	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.1	1.6	3.1	2.8	1.7
Sum biomass	110.0	75.0	76.6	95.6	103.6	112.0	127.0	164.5	166.2	195.3

Fuel	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	1990-2018
					TJ					%
Gasoline	594	565	583	563	510	410	384	376	369	-55%
Diesel	475	498	556	578	556	498	518	546	531	112%
Gas Oil	693	606	634	686	470	569	452	487	395	-69%
Natural Gas	1'079	954	971	1'030	856	914	908	953	884	94%
LPG	5.3	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.8	-71%
Hard Coal	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	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	0.35	0.40	-61%
Sum	**2'848**	**2'628**	**2'749**	**2'862**	**2'397**	**2'395**	**2'266**	**2'366**	**2'183**	**-22%**
1990=100%	102%	94%	98%	102%	85%	85%	81%	84%	78%	-22%
Kerosene (bunker)	11.57	12.48	15.28	14.44	16.20	16.36	12.59	11.75	14.98	157%
Biomass										
Wood	182.9	198.9	202.8	172.5	187.0	209.4	202.5	189.1	225.4	425%
Sewage gas	22.2	22.5	22.8	24.3	1.0	0.5	1.8	2.5	1.8	-88%
Biofuel	1.77	2.15	2.69	2.58	4.17	8.75	13.03	15.06	17.73	-
Sum biomass	206.9	223.5	228.3	199.4	192.2	218.6	217.3	206.6	244.9	319%

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).

	Total supply	Supplied to stock	Consumption 1	Assumed density	Consumption	Actual density	Consumption 2	Consumption
Source	Energy Statistics	GHFL 2008	Calculated	OS-LIE	Calculated	FOEN 2011	Calculated	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	572
2016	10'535	0	10'535	0.840	12'542	0.845	10'598	455
2017	11'358	0	11'358	0.840	13'521	0.845	11'426	490
2018	9'197	0	9'197	0.840	10'949	0.845	9'252	397

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, m^3) and later reported to the Office of
Environment in mass units (t). This conversion is made with a (rounded) density of 0.840
t/m^3, whereas the more precise density is 0.845 t/m^3 (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 2019a), 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 2019a) 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 origin 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 1990-2018 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 2019e). 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 2019e).

- 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".

Note that the Office of Environment found a mistake in the survey of diesel oil and gasoline consumption. The mistake is now corrected leading to a slight increase of diesel oil consumption for the years 2014-2017 and a slight decrease in gasoline consumption n 2014 (details see recalculation in chps. 3.2.6.5 and 3.2.7.5). The numbers in the energy statistics were corrected correspondingly (OS 2019a).

Kerosene

The effective kerosene consumption of the only helicopter base at Balzers is reported in detail for the years 2001-2017 (see Rotex Helicopter AG 2006, 2007, …, 2019) 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 CO_2 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).

CO_2 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

2018: The Energy Statistics of Liechtenstein (e.g. OS 2019a) 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 2018. 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 2018.

Table 3-9   Estimated share of source categories in total consumption of gas oil in 1A Fuel combustion (assumed constant for the entire time series).

Source category		Share in consumption of gas oil
1A2	Manufaturing industries and contruction	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 2019) and published in the national energy statistics (OS 2019a).

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. Since 2011, data are provided by an annual census of diesel and gasoline sales in Liechtenstein.

The amount of alkylate sold (activity data) was surveyed in a census in 2011 encompassing all selling stations and consumers (OEP 2011c). Since 2012 data on alkylate gasoline are provided by an annual census about diesel and gasoline sales in Liechtenstein. Before 2011, no data on alkylate gasoline consumption are available. Therefore, the data of the year 2011 is extrapolated to 1995 in order to create a complete 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, since purchasing only started in second half of 1995. Before 1995 no alkylate gasoline was used in Liechtenstein.

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 1990-2018 (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 2019). 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.
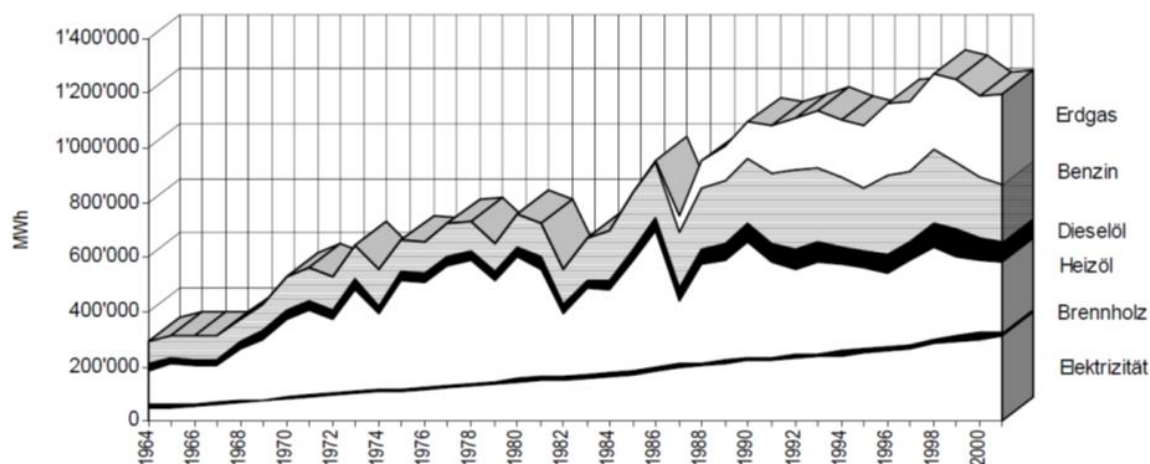
Figure 3-4   Liechtenstein's energy consumption and fuel shares 1964-2001 (OS 2001) in MWh. From top to bottom, the following fuels are shown: natural gas (Erdgas), gasoline (Benzin), diesel (Dieselöl), gas oil (Heizöl), wood (Brennholz), electricity (Elektrizität).

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]	Blockheiz-kraftwerke	Blockheiz-kraftwerke		
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

CO_2 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 2018, 22% of Liechtenstein's electricity consumption was produced domestically and 78% was imported (see Table 3-15). In absolute values, the electricity consumption 2018 amounts to 409 GWh. This corresponds to an increase of 0.5% since 2017. Domestic electricity generation decreased by 4.95%. The electricity imports increased by 2.2% compared to 2017.

Table 3-15   Electricity consumption, generation and imports in Liechtenstein (OS 2019a).

Electricity consumption, generation and imports in Liechtenstein 2018	MWh	Share
Total electricity consumption in Liechtenstein	408'880	100%
Electricity generation in Liechtenstein 2018	88'191	22%
Hydro power	61'868	15%
Natural gas co-generation	1'853	0.5%
Biogas co-generation	75	0.0%
Photovoltaic	24'395	6.0%
Electricity imports in Liechtenstein 2018	320'689	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.
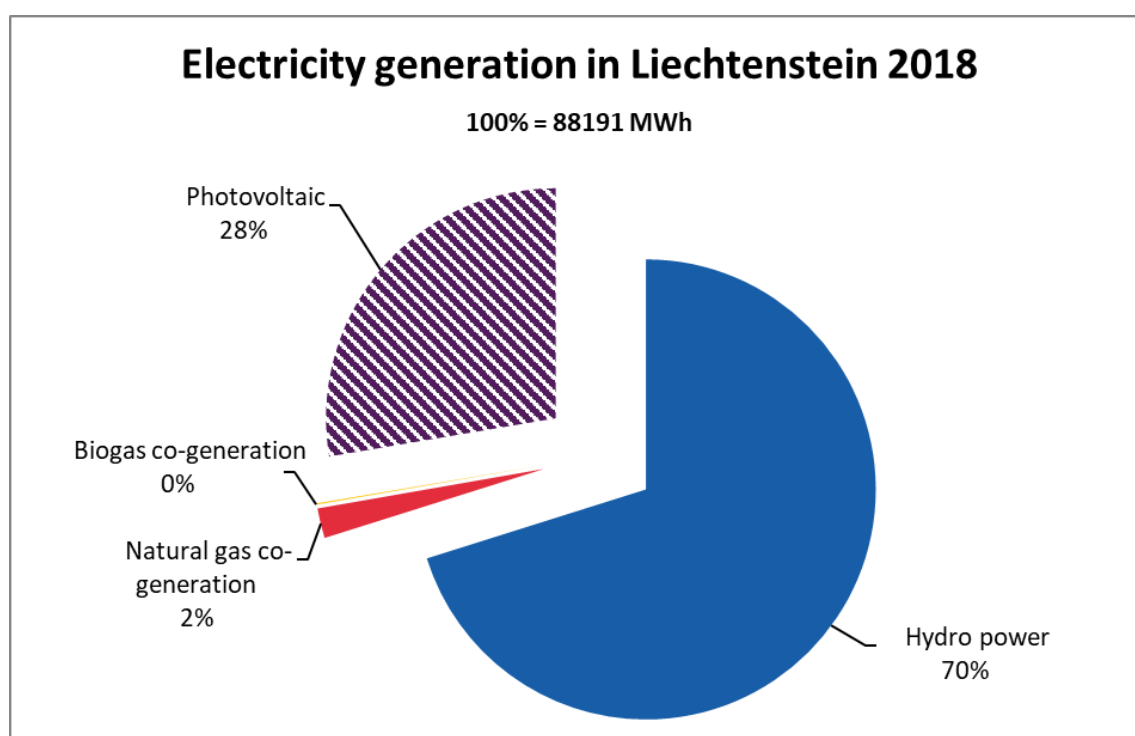
Figure 3-5   Structure of electricity generation in Liechtenstein 2018. Data source: Energy Statistics 2018 (OS 2019a).

Renewable sources account for 97.9% of domestic electricity generation in Liechtenstein. Compared to 2017, the electricity produced by photovoltaic plants has increased by 11%. Photovoltaic is thus representing 28% of the total domestic electricity production in 2018.

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 for calculation of emissions of CO_2 and CH_4. For emissions of N_2O from natural gas a Tier 1 method is applied. Aggregated fuel consumption data from the Energy Statistics of Liechtenstein (OS 2019a) is used to calculate emissions. As mentioned above, only natural gas and biomass (sewage gas) are occurring within this source category 1A1a. The wastewater 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 CO_2 emission factor of natural gas corresponds to the IPCC default value (IPCC 2006). The CH_4 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 N_2O 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 CO_2 has been adapted to take into account CO_2 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 2018 (public co-generation).

Source/fuel	CO_2 [t/TJ]	CO_2 biogenic [t/TJ]	CH_4 [kg/TJ]	N_2O [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 2019a). Activity data on sewage gas consumption from wastewater treatment plants is provided by plant operators (for data see section 7.5.2). In 2018, natural gas accounts for 93% 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 2018. 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 7% in 2018.

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	2017	2018	1990-2018
1A1a Public electricity and heat production					TJ					%
Natural gas	56.16	52.56	48.24	52.13	44.24	36.02	38.16	37.26	38.32	1674%
Biomass	22.24	22.49	22.79	24.40	2.13	1.39	2.63	3.38	2.85	-82%

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

By mistake, the emission factor of CH_4 from sewage gas was changed from 6 to 5 kg CH4/TJ. This mistake was corrected in this submission. This leads to an increase in CH_4 emissions by less than 0.001 kt CO_2eq in both 2017 and 1990.

3.2.5.6 Category-specific planned improvements

There are no category-specific planned improvements for the next submission.

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

CO_2 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 2018, only 0.341 kt CO_2eq, representing approximately 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 2019a) 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

Food processing, beverages and tobacco (1A2e)

CO_2 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 N_2O emissions the default emission factors from IPCC 2006 have been used.

CO_2 emissions from combustion of natural gas are also calculated using the IPCC default emission factors (IPCC 2006). Emission factors for CH_4 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.

Other – Non-road machinery (1A2g)

The CO_2 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 N_2O and CH_4 emission correspond to the implied emission factors of Switzerland's Handbook of Emission Factors (INFRAS 2015) for the whole time series.

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 2018.

Source/fuel	CO_2 [t/TJ]	CO_2 biogenic [t/TJ]	CH_4 [kg/TJ]	N_2O [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		0.6	3.3
Biodiesel	73.3		0.6	3.3

Activity data

Food processing, beverages and tobacco (1A2e)

Activity data on gas oil consumption are based on aggregated fuel consumption data from the energy statistics of Liechtenstein (OS 2019a). It is further assumed that 20% of Liechtenstein's gas oil consumption can be attributed to the food processing, beverages and tobacco industry.

Activity data on consumption of natural gas is provided by Liechtenstein's gas utility (LGV 2018). Data are taken from OS (2019a).

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.

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 (INFRAS 2018).

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 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	39.8	42.0
Biodiesel	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.05	0.05	0.04

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	48.8	49.6
Biodiesel	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.07	0.08	0.16	0.22	0.23	0.24	0.18

Source/fuel	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	1990-2018
					TJ					%
1A2e Food processing, beverages and tobacco										
Gas oil	138.6	121.3	126.8	137.2	94.0	113.8	90.4	97.5	78.9	-69%
Natural gas	218.8	188.7	208.2	206.7	276.5	258.6	260.2	277.9	256.5	-5%
Biomass (Biogas from WWTP)	NO	NO	NO	0.3	6.8	6.3	5.8	6.6	6.9	-
1A2g Other off-road vehicles and machinery										-
Diesel	47.6	53.8	62.6	62.5	65.3	62.6	62.8	66.6	60.1	87%
Biodiesel	0.19	0.21	0.27	0.24	0.43	0.89	1.40	1.52	1.63	-

Table 3-20 documents the decrease of gas oil consumption by 69% from 1990 to 2018. 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 2018 consumption of gaseous fuels decreased by 5% including a sharp decrease 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.

This shift in fuel mix is the reason for CO_2 emissions from gaseous and liquid fuels in category 1A2 being key categories with regards to the trend 1990-2018. 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

The following recalculations lead to an increase in CO_2 emissions by 0.35 kt CO_2eq and an increase of N_2O and CH_4 emissions by less than 0.001 kt CO_2eq in 2017.

- 1A2g: Activity data for diesel in 2014 - 2017 were corrected in the energy statistics of Liechtenstein (OE 2019g, OS 2019a). The activity data for 1A2g had to be increased by the following values: 2014: 304'421 litres, 2015: 298'636 litres, 2016: 383'387 litres, 2017: 445'585 litres. This led to a recalculation of CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O emissions by 0.35 kt CO_2eq in 2017 from 1A2g.

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
CO_2 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 "Heliport Balzers". Emission factors are constant for the entire time series (see Table 3-22).

Activity data partly consists of surveys and collected data from the helicopter company Rotex Helicopter AG. For years where no data was available, constant values or interpolations were used.

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 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). The CO_2 emission factors are derived from the carbon content of fuels (see Table 3-5 and Table 3-6) similar as in the Swiss GHG inventory (FOEN 2019). For CH_4 and N_2O, country-specific emission factors from Switzerland's road transportation model (INFRAS 2018) 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 (2017: 38'661 registered employees, and about 21'299 commuters, whereof 45% are non-Swiss citizens, see OS 2019) and buying their gasoline in Liechtenstein. 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 15 January 2015, resulted in a strong appreciation of the Swiss franc, which led to a switch in the direction of fuel tourism (SFOE 2018).

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 CO_2 emission factor for kerosene is taken from Table 3-5

(SFOE/FOEN 2014). The CH_4 and N_2O 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 1990-2018.

Source/fuel	CO_2 [t/TJ]	CH_4 [kg/TJ]	N_2O [kg/TJ]
1A3a Domestic aviation (helicopters only)			
Kerosene	72.8	0.5	2.0

Road transportation (1A3b)

CO_2

- CO_2 emission factors of for fossil gasoline, diesel oil, bioethanol and biodiesel: The emission factors are adopted from Switzerland's GHG inventory (FOEN 2019) (see Table 3-5 and Table 3-6 in chp. 3.2.4.1).
- CO_2 emission factor for natural gas: emission factor corresponds to the IPCC default value (IPCC 2006).
- CO_2 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 are equal to natural gas.
- CO_2 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. The emission factor is assumed to be identical to conventional diesel. In 2010, the production of biofuels ceased. Note that 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. Please note that this holds only for emissions from vegetable oil. CO_2 emissions of biofuels (bioethanol and biodiesel) are reported under 1.A.3.b under biomass, but are not accounted in that category. Thus, they are not part of the totals presented in Table 1s1, cell B23, but instead under Memo items Table1s2, cell B33.
- The CO_2 emission factor for lubricants (used in a blend with gasoline for motorcycles) stems from the IPCC 2006 Guidelines (IPCC 2006).

CH_4, N_2O

- CH_4, N_2O for gasoline, diesel oil, biodiesel and bioethanol: the emission factors from Switzerland's road transportation model for the whole period 1990-2018 (INFRAS 2018). The road transportation model applies the emission factors from Switzerland's Handbook of Emission Factors (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 CO_2 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 Switzerland's road transportation model (INFRAS 2004, Annex A5) and of Liechtenstein (OEP 2002, Table 7, p. 16) reveals that the contribution of light motor vehicles to the CO_2 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.

-   CH_4, N_2O emission factors of natural gas: For CH_4 the emission factor from Switzerland's road transportation model is used (INFRAS 2018), for N_2O the default emission factor from 2006 IPCC Guidelines for mobile combustion is used (IPCC 2006).

-   CH_4, N_2O 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, CH_4, N_2O emission factors for biofuel are assumed to be identical to those of fossil diesel used in 1A3b Road transportation.

-   CH_4 and N_2O emission factors for lubricants (used in a blend with gasoline for motorcycles) are assumed to be identical to CH_4 and N_2O emission factors of gasoline.

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.

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_2O	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_2O	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_2O	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_2O	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	9.7	9.3	8.6	8.2	7.8	7.2
N_2O	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_2O	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	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	10.5	8.1
N_2O	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	9.7	9.3	8.6	8.2	7.8	7.2
N_2O	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	2017	2018
Gasoline										
CO_2	t/TJ	73.8	73.8	73.8	73.8	73.8	73.8	73.8	73.8	73.8
CH_4	kg/TJ	6.9	6.5	6.1	5.9	5.5	5.2	5.5	5.0	4.9
N_2O	kg/TJ	0.90	0.78	0.67	0.58	0.50	0.45	0.40	0.39	0.36
Diesel										
CO_2	t/TJ	73.4	73.3	73.3	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	0.17	0.16
N_2O	kg/TJ	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3
Gaseous fuels										
CO_2	t/TJ	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1
CH_4	kg/TJ	8.2	8.4	8.5	8.2	8.4	7.8	7.7	7.9	7.7
N_2O	kg/TJ	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
CH_4	kg/TJ	6.9	6.5	6.1	5.9	5.5	5.2	5.5	5.0	4.9
N_2O	kg/TJ	0.90	0.78	0.67	0.58	0.50	0.45	0.40	0.39	0.36

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 CO_2 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_2O	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_2O	kg/TJ	0.55	0.57	0.60	0.62	0.65	0.69	0.73	0.78	0.83	0.89
				Biogas (2013-2017) / 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_2O	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	9.7	9.3	8.6	8.2	7.8	7.2
N_2O	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_2O	kg/TJ	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.9
				Biogas (2013-2017) / Vegetable oil (2007-2009)							
CO_2	t/TJ	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	73.4	73.4	73.4
CH_4	kg/TJ	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.5	0.4	0.3
N_2O	kg/TJ	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.4	1.6	1.9

Gas	unit	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
					Bioethanol					
CO_2	t/TJ	73.8	73.8	73.8	73.8	73.8	73.8	73.8	73.8	73.8
CH_4	kg/TJ	6.9	6.5	6.1	5.9	5.5	5.2	5.5	5.0	4.9
N_2O	kg/TJ	0.90	0.78	0.67	0.58	0.50	0.45	0.40	0.39	0.36
					Biodiesel					
CO_2	t/TJ	73.4	73.3	73.3	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	0.17	0.16
N_2O	kg/TJ	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3
			Biogas (2013-2017) / Vegetable oil (2007-2009)							
CO_2	t/TJ	NA	NA	NA	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1
CH_4	kg/TJ	NA	NA	NA	8.2	8.4	7.8	7.7	7.9	7.7
N_2O	kg/TJ	NA	NA	NA	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0

Activity data

Domestic aviation (1A3a)

The operating company of the helicopter base "Heliport Balzers" provided data on fuel consumption for 1995, 2001–2018 as well as domestic fuel consumption for 2012–2018 (Rotex Helicopter AG 2006, 2007, …, 2019). The fleet consists of three helicopters. Details for the kerosene consumption are described in chp. 3.2.2, the part of domestic consumption is shown in Table 3-25.

Table 3-25   Activity data for 1A3a Domestic aviation: kerosene consumption 1990-2018 in TJ (only domestic consumption without international bunker fuels). See also Table 3-4.

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	2017	2018	1990 -2018
1A3a Domestic aviation (helicopters only)	TJ									%
Kerosene (domestic)	0.89	0.86	0.83	0.74	0.85	0.81	0.56	0.35	0.40	-61%

Road transportation (1A3b)

The amount of gasoline and diesel fuel sold in Liechtenstein serve as activity data for the calculation of the CO_2 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 2018).

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	0.25	0.28	0.28
Bioethanol	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Biodiesel	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
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	402
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	0.26	0.25	0.24	0.35	0.49	0.92	1.31	2.78	2.48	1.45
Bioethanol	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Biodiesel	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Sum	1'216	1'175	1'126	1'125	1'111	1'107	1'074	1'135	1'196	1'116
	119%	115%	110%	110%	109%	109%	105%	111%	117%	109%

Fuel	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	1990-2018
	TJ									%
Gasoline	593	564	582	562	508	406	379	370	362	-56%
Diesel	407	428	476	493	470	413	428	451	434	116%
Natural Gas	59	57	23	23	19	17	9	6	7	-
Lubricants	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0007	0.0008	0.0008	0.0008	0.0008	0.0014	-45%
Biogas/Vegetable oil	1.49	1.53	1.85	1.74	3.27	5.74	8.84	NO	NO	-
Bioethanol	0.01	0.36	0.51	0.55	0.83	2.32	2.67	3.85	4.81	-
Biodiesel	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	-
Sum	1'061	1'050	1'084	1'081	1'002	844	829	830	807	-21%
	104%	103%	106%	106%	98%	83%	81%	81%	79%	

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 CO_2 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.

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 2017, the recalculations for 1A3b lead to an increase of CO_2 emissions by 0.81 kt CO_2eq. The difference in CH_4 and N_2O emissions are smaller, for CH_4 0.00005 kt CO_2eq and for N_2O 0.0076 kt CO_2eq.
-   For 2014 activity data for gasoline and diesel were corrected and recalculated for 1A3b leading to small decrease of 0.11 kt CO_2eq (OE 2019g, OS 2019a).
-   For 1990, there are no recalculations, which means that there no changes in emissions from 1A3.

3.2.7.6 Category-specific planned improvements

No category-specific improvements are planned.

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
CO_2 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/forerstry/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 2019a) 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. Emission factors are taken from the Swiss non-road online database (INFRAS 2015). 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)

CO_2 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.

The coal emission factor for CO_2 refers to the emission factor of hard coal in Switzerland (Cemsuisse 2010). As Liechtenstein is a small neighbouring country of Switzerland, it is assumed that similar coal is used as in Switzerland. The N_2O emission factor is taken from the IPCC 2006 Guidelines and the CH_4 emission factor is taken from Switzerland's National Inventory Report 2019 (FOEN 2019).

The country-specific emission factors for CO_2 emissions from gas oil and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) are taken from Switzerland's National Inventory Report 2019 (FOEN 2019). Emission factors of CH_4 and N_2O are taken from the IPCC 2006 Guidelines (Vol. 2, Chp. 2, Table 2.4 and 2.5). For biogas, the same emission factors are used as for natural gas.

The CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O emission factors for natural gas is taken from IPCC 2006 Guidelines (Vol. 2, Chp. 2, Table 2.4 and 2.5).

The CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O emission factors for alkylate gasoline is taken from IPCC 2006 Guidelines (Vol. 2, Chp. 3, Table 3.3.1).

The CO_2 and N_2O emission factors for combustion of wood are taken from IPCC 2006 Guidelines (Vol. 2, Chp. 2, Table 2.4). The CH_4 emission factor for combustion of wood is taken from FOEN 2015a. For small wood combustion installations in 1A4b a weighted emission factor is applied based on the share of different types of wood firing boilers (Acontec 2018a).

Table 3-28   Emission factors for 1A4a and 1A4b: Commercial/institutional and residential in Other sectors for the year 2018.

Source/fuel	CO_2 fossil [t/TJ]	CO_2 biogenic [t/TJ]	CH_4 [kg/TJ]	N_2O [kg/TJ]
1A4a/b Other sectors - Commercial/institutional and Residential				
Gas oil	73.7	-	10.0	0.6
LPG	65.5	-	5.0	0.1
Alkylate gasoline	69.3	-	140.0	0.4
Coal	92.7	-	300	1.5
Natural gas	56.1	-	5.0	0.1
Biomass (Biogas from WWTP)	-	56.1	5.0	0.1
Biomass (Wood combustion 1A4a)	-	112.0	8.0	4.0
Biomass (Wood combustion 1A4b)	-	112.0	81.0	4.0

Agriculture/forestry (1A4c)

The CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O emission factors for diesel used in non-road vehicles and machinery (agriculture and forestry) are country-specific and are taken from Switzerland's database of non-road vehicles (INFRAS 2015). 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.

For biodiesel the same emission factors are used as for fossil diesel.

The CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O emission factors for alkylate gasoline is taken from IPCC 2006 Guidelines (Vol. 2, Chp. 3, Table 3.3.1).

Table 3-29   Emission factors for 1A4c: Other sectors – Agriculture/forestry for the year 2018.

Source/fuel	CO_2 fossil [t/TJ]	CO_2 biogenic [t/TJ]	CH_4 [kg/TJ]	N_2O [kg/TJ]
1A4c Other sectors - Agriculture/forestry				
Diesel	73.3	-	1.2	3.0
Biodiesel	73.3		1.2	3.0
Alkylate gasoline	69.3	-	140.0	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 2019a). 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 2019e). 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 wastewater 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	758.40	665.40	642.11	709.01	653.09	635.05	589.23	670.77	720.30	632.07
LPG	13.29	8.14	15.46	12.14	9.48	8.14	9.75	6.99	7.18	5.84
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	211.68	196.41	223.59	240.10	210.69
Alkylate gasoline	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
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	**907.37**	**878.74**	**965.06**	**1'023.85**	**1'046.93**	**1'057.68**	**1'111.92**	**845.52**	**951.53**	**928.41**
Gas oil	560.55	532.06	601.28	637.30	618.50	591.61	619.92	370.28	469.52	527.27
LPG	5.52	3.91	4.23	4.55	4.14	3.68	5.52	6.12	4.74	4.83
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	185.01	176.05	199.01	210.92	204.79	195.98	204.80	121.39	154.93	174.15
Alkylate gasoline	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
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	2017	2018	1990-2018
					TJ					%
1A4a Commercial/institutional	**799.90**	**728.02**	**768.32**	**792.29**	**529.41**	**645.60**	**561.29**	**588.32**	**538.53**	**-43%**
Gas oil	415.84	363.79	380.39	411.48	282.03	341.39	271.17	292.35	236.73	-69%
LPG	5.34	4.23	4.14	3.86	3.63	3.68	3.63	3.50	3.82	-71%
Natural gas	268.97	240.66	262.08	273.12	128.39	170.73	161.40	174.91	158.49	13%
Coal	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	-
Biomass	109.76	119.34	121.71	103.83	115.36	129.81	125.09	117.56	139.49	442%
1A4b Residential	**687.40**	**616.47**	**636.85**	**681.70**	**565.83**	**639.13**	**620.03**	**640.90**	**604.66**	**94%**
Gas oil	138.61	121.26	126.80	137.16	94.01	113.80	90.39	97.45	78.91	-69%
Alkylate gasoline	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.16	0.12	0.20	0.20	0.12	-
Natural gas	475.43	415.47	428.78	474.83	387.37	430.90	438.68	456.84	424.07	929%
Coal	0.06	0.06	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	-
Biomass	73.18	79.56	81.14	69.60	84.29	94.32	90.75	86.41	101.56	492%

Since 1990, gas oil consumption decreased by approximately 69% for 1A4a and 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 CO_2 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 CO_2 levy by 1st January, 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 CO_2 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 2019b) contributes to the strong increase in biomass consumption between 1990 and 2018.

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 2017 has been derived from an annual census carried out by the Office of Environment (OE 2019e).

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	16.84	16.28	18.26	17.14	18.57
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	17.49	18.18	18.24	20.26	20.25	18.18	18.96	19.60	18.83	18.89
Biodiesel	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.07

Source/fuel	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	1990-2018
1A4c Other Sectors - Agriculture/forestry					TJ					%
Alkylate gasoline	0.50	0.49	0.51	0.47	0.62	0.47	0.80	0.82	0.49	-
Diesel	18.45	13.54	14.32	19.54	16.18	15.53	14.43	15.39	22.41	25%
Biodiesel	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.11	0.23	0.34	0.37	0.62	-

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

For 2017, the following recalculations lead to decreases of CO_2 emissions by 0.009 kt CO_2eq, of CH_4 emissions by 0.013 kt CO_2eq and of N_2O emissions by 0.016 kt CO_2eq:

- 1A4: The consumption of LPG in 2017 was corrected from 79 t to 76 t (OS 2019a). This leads to a recalculation of CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O emissions from 1A4.
- 1A4: The consumption numbers of wood in 2014 and 2017 were corrected. This leads to a recalculation of CH_4 and N_2O emissions from 1A4 in both years.

For 1990, there are no recalculations in 1A4 Other sectors, which means that there no changes in emissions from 1A4.

3.2.8.6 Category-specific planned improvements

According to Liechtenstein's inventory development plan no future improvements are planned under source-category 1A4.

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 (CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, 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 CO_2 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 2018):

In 2013, a large measurement campaign was carried out in Switzerland to determine the CO_2 emission factors of the dominant liquid fuels (SFOE/FOEN 2014). Based on the standard deviation of these measurements relative uncertainties were derived (FOEN 2018). Liechtenstein adopts these uncertainty estimates for the uncertainty analysis. The following uncertainties have been applied for the emission factors:

-   Natural gas (1A1, 1A2): $U(EF\ CO_2) = 1.0\%$
-   Natural gas (1A4): $U(EF\ CO_2) = 0.8\%$
-   Liquid fuels (1A2, 1A4): $U(EF\ CO_2) = 0.08\%$
-   Gasoline (1A3b): $U(EF\ CO_2) = 0.13\%$
-   Diesel oil (1A3b): $U(EF\ CO_2) = 0.07\%$

Note that 1A3b/CO_2 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 (CO_2) 0.13% and 0.07%. Annex 7 shows the procedure for uncertainty aggregation. The results are:

1A3b/CO_2: U(AD) = 9.3%, U(EF) = 0.07%.

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

1A4 liquid/CO_2: U(AD) = 15.8%, U(EF) = 0.06%

1A4 gaseous/CO_2: U(AD) = 3.9%, U(EF) = 0.77%

All the non-key categories of 1A (1A1a/CH_4, 1A1a/N_2O, 1A2e/CH_4 etc.) are summed up in the rest categories CH_4, N_2O 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 1990-2018. The entire time series are therefore consistent.

Completeness

The emissions for the entire time series 1990–2018 have been calculated and reported. The data on emissions of the Kyoto gases for sector 1 Energy (CO_2, CH_4, N_2O) 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 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 2019a) as well as with the annual report of the gas utility of Liechtenstein (LGV 2019).

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 CH_4 and N_2O 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 incorredponding 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 from natural gas is not a key category.

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 cover 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.

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

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 CH_4 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 3-36 and Table 3-37 are considered. Regarding density, NCV and share of methane within natural gas, the following values are applied for the entire time series:

- Net calorific value (NCV): 36.3 MJ/m^3 (under norm conditions of 0°C and 1013 mbar)
- Density of methane: 0.717 kg/m^3 (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 taken from literature. Batelle (1994) provides specific emission factors for different sources of fugitive emissions based on measurements of 1989 in Germany. Specific data for Switzerland (and Liechtenstein) is provided by a study of Xinmin (2004).

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 CH_4 emission factors are assumed to be applicable also for Liechtenstein.

Table 3-33 CH_4 emission factors for 1B2b Fugitive emissions from natural gas in 2018 (Battelle 1994, Xinmin 2004). For HDPE (polyethylene) 1-5 bar, the upper value shows the assumption for 1993 and previous years while the lower 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 [m³/h/km]	1-5 bar [m³/h/km]	> 5 bar [m³/km*year]	Gas meters [m³/number*year]
1B2b Fugitive emissions from natural gas				
Steel cath.	-	-	249	-
HDPE (polyethylene)	0.0080	0.0024	-	-
		0.0006		
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 3-37. The CH_4 emissions from gas meters are accounted for by applying an emission factor of 5.11 m³ CH_4 per gas meter and year (Batelle 1994). Losses at end users are estimated based on expert assumptions.

Table 3-34   Natural gas losses at end users as additional information (Battelle 1994, S.114).

Source/fuel		1990-2018
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

The fugitive emissions of CO_2 from natural gas are calculated by using a country-specific emission factor based on measurements of the gas composition in 2016 and 2017 (Acontec 2018b). It amounts to 0.78% of the total volume of natural gas. The emission factor is assumed constant for the entire time series.

Table 3-35 CO_2 emission factors for 1B2b Fugitive emissions from natural gas. A constant emission factor is used for the entire time series.

Source/fuel		1990-2018
1B2b Fugitive emissions from natural gas	Unit	
Fugitive CO_2 Emissions from natural gas	Vol %	0.78%

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 2019). 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 3-36   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	2017	2018	1990-2018
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	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	52.1	52.1	83%
HDPE (Polyethylene) < 100 mbar	km	312.8	319.3	323.8	328.8	336.1	341.2	347.0	352.0	355.6	431%
Connections	number	4'116	4'209	4'311	4'337	4'411	4'486	4'491	4'571	4'651	871%

Table 3-36 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 2018 compared 1990.

Table 3-37   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	2017	2018	1990-2018
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	7.7	7.1	-5%
Natural gas volume other	Mio. m^3	23.7	21.1	21.1	22.7	16.0	18.1	17.9	18.6	17.3	241%
Sum natural gas volume	Mio. m^3	**29.8**	**26.3**	**26.8**	**28.4**	**23.6**	**25.2**	**25.1**	**26.3**	**24.4**	**95%**

3.3.2.3 Uncertainties and time-series consistency

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

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 (CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, F-gases) with mean uncertainties according to Table 1-7. Since emissions of CO_2 and CH_4 from 1B2 is not a key category, its uncertainties are accounted in the "rest" categories with mean uncertainty, which is 10% combined uncertainty for CO_2 emissions and 30% for CH_4 emissions.

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 2017 and for the changing rates 2017/2018).

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 – CO_2 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 N_2O 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 CO_2 emissions from 2D1 Lubricant use are reported. NF_3 emissions are not occurring.

The emissions of source category 2 Industrial processes and product use have increased from 1990 to 2013. Since then they show a decreasing tendency, with a slight increase in 2016 and 2017 (Table 4-1).
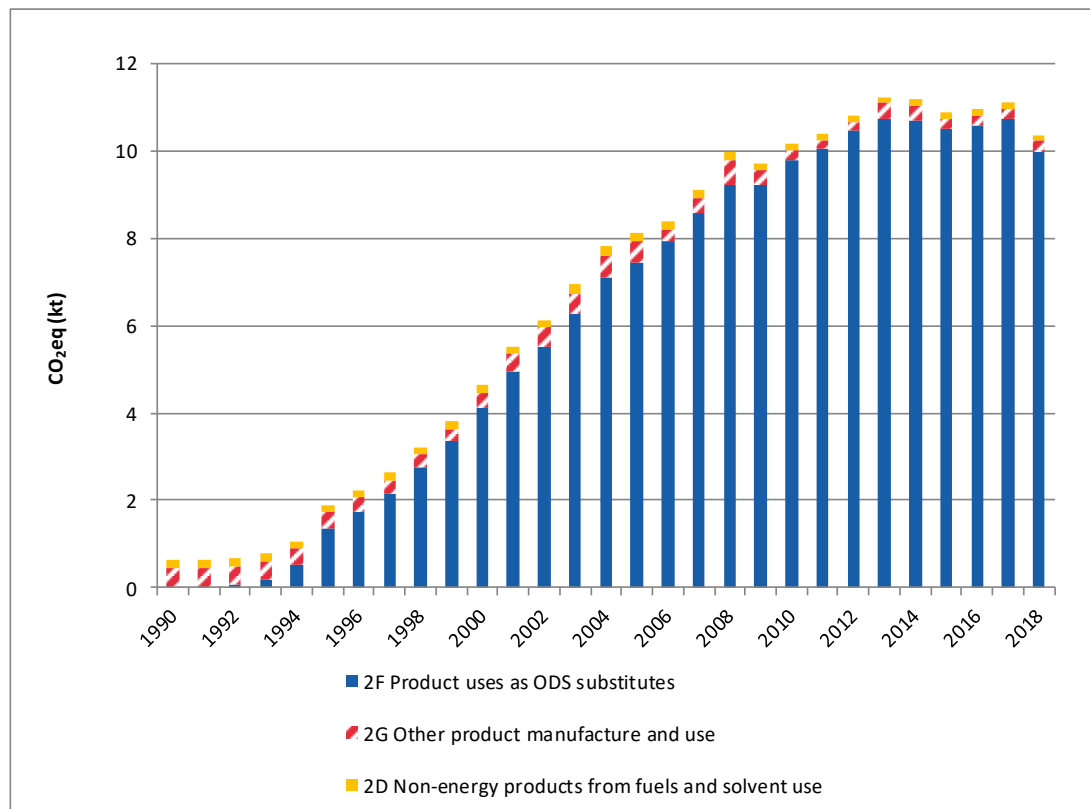
Figure 4-1   Liechtenstein's GHG emissions of sector 2 Industrial processes and product use. Note that there are no emissions in sectors 2A, 2B, 2C, 2E and 2H.

The most relevant emissions are those of HFCs followed by N_2O, SF_6 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 10.3 kt CO_2 equivalent in 2018. Emissions of the IPPU sector play therefore a minor role in Liechtenstein's inventory and contribute to 5.7% of the total emissions excluding LULUCF. 10.0 kt CO_2 equivalent were emitted in sector 2F Product uses as ODS substitutes and another 0.3 kt CO_2 equivalent in sector 2G Other product manufacture and use and 0.1 kt CO_2 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. CO_2 emissions decreased by 39% and N_2O emissions decreased by 55% between 1990 and 2018.

Since 2017, the total F-gas emissions decreased by 6.8%, HFC emissions decreased by 7% and PFC emissions decreased by 56.2% and SF_6 emissions increased by 52.5%.

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.

Table 4-1   GHG emissions of sector 2 Industrial processes and product use by gases in CO_2 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	0.18	0.16	0.17
N_2O	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	1.37	1.74	2.14	2.74	3.36
Sum	**0.65**	**0.63**	**0.69**	**0.78**	**1.06**	**1.89**	**2.24**	**2.64**	**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_2O	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	6.50	7.38	7.70	7.97	8.69	9.56	9.34
Sum	**4.64**	**5.52**	**6.13**	**6.93**	**7.81**	**8.13**	**8.37**	**9.10**	**9.95**	**9.68**

Gas	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	1990-2018
	CO_2 equivalent (kt)									%
CO_2	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.12	-39%
N_2O	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.21	-55%
F-Gases	9.80	10.05	10.44	10.88	10.81	10.52	10.60	10.75	10.02	9593077%
Sum	**10.16**	**10.39**	**10.78**	**11.22**	**11.16**	**10.86**	**10.94**	**11.09**	**10.35**	**1485%**

4.2 Source category 2A – Mineral industry

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

4.3 Source category 2B – Chemical industry

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

4.4 Source category 2C – Metal industry

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 CO_2 from lubricant use. Other direct greenhouse gas emissions from source category 2D are not occurring in Liechtenstein.

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 CO_2 emissions are therefore considered as non-combustion emissions reported in 2D1 Lubricant use.

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

4.5.2.2 Emission factors

Lubricant use (2D1)

The emission factors of CO_2 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 CO_2 emissions in source category 2D1 in Switzerland and the number of inhabitants in Switzerland the following emission factors per inhabitant for Liechtenstein 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)	47.0	44.1	41.8	40.0	37.1	36.2	37.5	39.8	35.1	36.5
2D1 EF CO_2 from Lubricant use - CO_2 (kg/inhabitant)	6.92	6.40	6.03	5.72	5.28	5.11	5.28	5.60	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)	37.0	33.1	32.2	42.2	43.6	42.7	39.9	41.7	38.7	30.5
2D1 EF 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	2017	2018
Inhabitants Switzerland (-)	7'870'000	7'954'700	8'039'100	8'139'600	8'237'700	8'327'100	8'419'600	8'419'550	8'544'527
Emissions 2D1 Switzerland (kt)	32.6	31.8	30.2	31.7	31.9	30.6	30.3	29.3	27.1
2D1 EF CO_2 from Lubricant use - CO_2 (kg/inhabitant)	4.14	4.00	3.76	3.90	3.87	3.68	3.60	3.49	3.17

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 2019b). 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	2017	2018
	Number of inhabitants								
Liechtenstein	36 149	36 475	36 838	37 129	37 366	37 623	37 810	38 114	38 380

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 (CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, 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 CO_2 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: Due to the correction of an error in the calculation of emissions in 1996 and 1997 and in 2009–2017 were recalculated. The recalculation leads to a decrease in CO2 emissions of less than 0.003 kt CO_2 in 2017.

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.

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 2019a) 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 by the following methodology:

For every single emission source and gas, the contribution to the total GHG emissions of the respective source category at the level of 2F1, 2F2 and 2F4 is calculated. Only emission sources and gases that contribute more than 10% are considered to be relevant for Liechtenstein's GHG inventory under source category 2F. Emissions that account for less than 10% in the Swiss inventory are neglected, since they likely originate from an emissions source that does not occur in Liechtenstein.

For the emission sources identified as relevant by applying the 10% threshold in the Swiss GHG inventory, emissions in Liechtenstein are estimated by applying the rule of proportion. They are calculated 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 2018 (FOEN 2019).

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 2019 (FOEN 2019), citations are written in bold. It is considered as valid for Liechtenstein as well, since Liechtenstein's data are based on Switzerland's national inventory database EMIS (FOEN 2019a):

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 (consumption for the production and maintenance based on the bottom up calculations of stock as given in the example of mobile air conditioning in Annex A3.2).

Commercial and industrial refrigeration have been evaluated together in former years. Since the submission 2018 calculations are carried out separately. The total bulk refrigerant for commercial and industrial application is split considering typical use of refrigerant blends and information on commercial and industrial equipment provided to FOEN (Carbotech 2019). Parameters for commercial and industrial applications are given in Table 4-46. HFC-245fa included under commercial and industrial refrigeration was found to be used for organic rankine cycles (ORC).

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 resuidual, 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.

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_3F_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 2019 (FOEN 2019), 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 CO_2eq) 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 2019 (FOEN 2019), 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 2019a). The following explanations are taken from Switzerland's National Inventory Report 2019 (FOEN 2019):

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 2017 are indicated with values in brackets. The parameters in brackets are applied for the inventory 2017. 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 sensibilisation 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 2017 for refrigeration and air conditioning equipment. Changes of model parameters within this time period are indicated with the new value 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 within the given time periode (FOEN 2019).

Equipment type	Product life time [a]	Initial charge of new product [kg]	Manufacturing emission factor [% of initial charge]	Product life emission factor [% per annum]	Charge at end of life *) [% of initial charge of new product]	Export of retiring equipment **) [% of retiring equipment]	Disposal loss emission factor ***) [% of remaining charge]
Domestic refrigeration	16	0.1	NO	0.5	92	0-5	19 ****)
Commercial refrigeration	8	NR	0.5	Sinking from 12.5 in 1990 to 7.8 in 2015	80-90	NE	21
Industrial refrigeration	15	NR	0.5	Sinking from 10 in 1990 to 5 in 2015	75-90	NE	15
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 (2016: 48)	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	50	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 (export for reselling and secondhand use)

***) 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 8 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 2019a). The following explanations are taken from Switzerland's National Inventory Report 2019 (FOEN 2019):

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 2019).

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 2019a). The following explanations are taken from Switzerland's National Inventory Report 2019 (FOEN 2019):

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		2018	
Number of households				
Liechtenstein	10 556	Source: National census 1990 (OEA 2010)	17 164	Source: National census 2010 with trend extrapolation (OEA 2010)
Switzerland	2 841 850	Source: National census 1990 (SFSO 2005)	3 708 432	Source: National census 2014 with trend extrapolation (SFSO 2019a)
Conversion Factor CH→LIE	0.371%		0.463%	
Number of employees in industrial and service sector				
Liechtenstein	19 554	Source: Statistical Yearbook Liechtenstein (OS 2019c)	39 384	Source: Statistical Yearbook Liechtenstein (OS 2019e)
Switzerland	3 658 406	Source: National census of enterprises (SFSO 2019b)	4 902 220	Source: National census of enterprises (SFSO 2019b)
Conversion Factor CH→LIE	0.534%		0.803%	
Number of registered passenger cars				
Liechtenstein	16 891	Source: Statistical Yearbook Liechtenstein (OS 2019c)	29 676	Source: Statistical Yearbook Liechtenstein (OS 2019c)
Switzerland	2 985 397	Source: National motorcar statistics for Switzerland (SFSO 2019c)	4 602 688	Source: National motorcar statistics for Switzerland (SFSO 2019c)
Conversion factor CH→LIE	0.566%		0.645%	

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 2018		
Liechtenstein	38 380	Source: OS 2019d
Switzerland	8 544 527	Source: SFSO 2019d
Conversion Factor CHE→LIE	0.45%	

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 the number of inhabitants of Switzerland and Liechtenstein based on 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 2017 for HFC and amounts to 15%. 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 2017 and for the changing rates 2017/2018).

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 SF_6. Therefore, it can be assumed that the notation key NO is correct for Liechtenstein.

4.7.5 Category-specific recalculations

- 2F1f: Due to changes in the statistics of the number of employees in Switzerland for 2016 and 2017 there is a recalculation of emissions from 2F1 in 2016 and 2017.

Switzerland's GHG inventory 2020 was not yet available for Liechtenstein's submission 2020. For Switzerland, the following recalculations have been carried out in submission 2019, which also influence Liechtenstein's emission time series reported in Submission 2020:

- 2F1a: HFC-245fa used for organic rankine cycles ORC mainly, lower emission factor applied 2013-2017 (ORC included under industrial refrigeration). Additional imports added correspoding to the consumption of specific plant 2016.
- 2F1a: HFC-134a model calculation have been optimized for the amount of air conditioning refrigerant in retiring vehicles 2015-2016.
- 2F1a: Calculations of blends R448 and R449 for commercial and industrial refrigeration has been included in the model 2015-2016.

These recalculations lead to an overall decrease in HFC emissions by less than 0.001 kt CO_2eq in 2017.

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) N_2O 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 N_2O is additive to that of the fluorinated hydrocarbon agents. N_2O is also used as a propellant in aerosol products primarily in food industry. Typical usage is to make whipped cream, where cartridges filled with N_2O 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	SF6 emissions used in electrical equipment and released due to disposal.
2G2	SF$_6$ and PFCs from other product use	Not occuring 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 occuring in Liechtenstein.

Source category 2G comprises emissions from SF6 in electrical equipment as well as N$_2$O emissions from product applications hospitals (anaesthesia) and households (aerosol cans). Other emissions do 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 SF$_6$ 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 SF$_6$ is occurring.

N$_2$O 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 N$_2$O 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 (LKW) and fluctuate over time due to differences in the gas imports per year, installations of F-gas equipment and differences in refill amounts of SF_6 gases (see Table 4-12).

N_2O from product use

Emission factors for N_2O, which correspond to the specific emissions per inhabitant, are taken from Switzerland's national inventory database EMIS (FOEN 2019a). Specific emission factors are derived for 2G3a Medical applications and 2G3b Other propellant for pressure and aerosol products. Table 4-12 illustrates the resulting 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 manufacture and use of electrical equipment 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 2019a) are used as a proxy for Liechtenstein.

Table 4-12   Emission factors of Liechtenstein's SF_6 emissions under source category 2G1 and N_2O emissions under 2G3 for the time series 1990-2018.

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_2O from product uses - N_2O (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 - SF6 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_2O from product uses - N_2O (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	2017	2018	
2G1 Electrical equipment - SF6 product life factor (% per annum)	0.0329	0.0185	0.0005	0.2006	0.1300	0.0413	0.0158	0.0492	0.0744	
2G3 N_2O from product uses - N_2O (g/inhabitant)	18.8	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	18.1	18.0	

4.8.2.3 Activity data

Table 4-4 illustrates the numbers of inhabitants of Liechtenstein and Switzerland for the entire time series. The number of inhabitants is used to derive Liechtenstein's activity data under source category 2G3.

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_2O from products 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_2O from products 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	2017	2018
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	0.0040	0.0041
2G3 N_2O from products uses - number of inhabitants	36 149	36 475	36 838	37 129	37 366	37 623	37 810	38 114	38 380

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). SF_6 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.

N_2O 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 taken from OS 2019d. Data on the Swiss inhabitants (see Table 4-9) are taken from SFSO 2019d.

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 (CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, 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 2017 and for the changing rates 2017/2018).

For the inventory 2010 (OEP 2012b), the sum of SF_6 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) – CH_4 emissions from domestic livestock
- Manure management (3B) – CH_4 and N_2O emissions
- Agricultural soils (3D) – N_2O, NO_x, CO, and NMVOC emissions
- Urea application (3H) – CO_2 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 in line with IPCC Guidelines CO_2 emissions from energy use in agriculture are reported 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 of the model are revised at 5-year 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 (see planned improvements in Annex A8.3, Table A - 9). The latest update has been conducted for the current submission 2020.

Greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture amount to 23.7 kt CO_2 equivalents in 2018, which is a contribution of 13.1% to the total of Liechtenstein's greenhouse gas emissions (excluding LULUCF). Main agricultural sources of greenhouse gases in 2018 were enteric fermentation emitting 13.6 kt CO_2eq, followed by agricultural soils with 5.8 kt CO_2eq, manure management with 4.2 kt CO_2eq and urea application with 0.05 kt CO_2eq. A decrease of 4.9% can be observed between 1990 and 2018 regarding overall emissions from agriculture (see Table 5-1 and Figure 5-1). The decreasing trend from 1990 onwards 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 increased between 2017 and 2018 by around 1.7%.

Table 5-1 shows the emission trends for CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O within sector 3 Agriculture. CO_2 emissions, which originate from urea application only, decreased by 17.4% in 2018 compared to 1990. The development of urea application is similar as in the Swiss inventory (see FOEN 2019 chp. 5.1). CH_4 emissions are 3.3% below 1990 level, and also N_2O emissions decreased between 1990 and 2018, by 8.2%. Both, CH_4 and N_2O emissions, are highly dependent on animal populations (see also Figure 5-5).
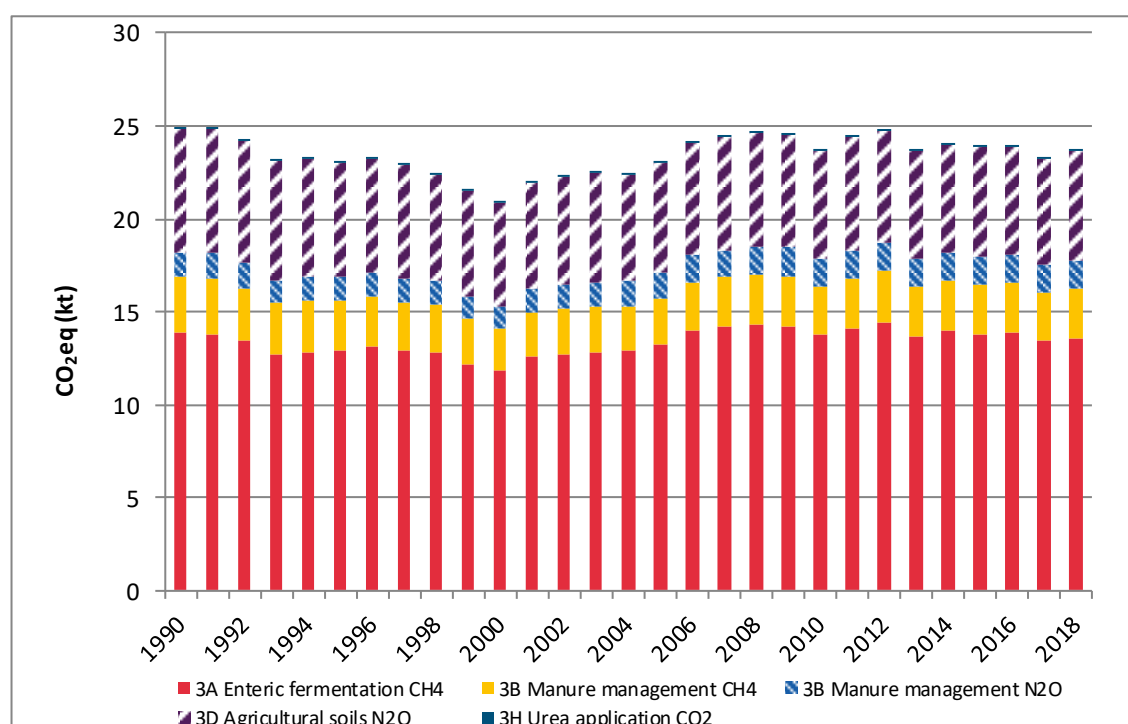
Figure 5-1   Liechtenstein's GHG emissions of the sector 3 Agriculture by sub-sectors. Note that emissions
in sub-sectors 3C, 3E, 3F, 3G, 3I are not occurring.

Table 5-1   GHG emissions of sector 3 Agriculture by gas in CO_2 equivalent (kt) and the relative change
since 1990 (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	16.85	16.75	16.28	15.45	15.58	15.57	15.84	15.51	15.34	14.62
N_2O	8.00	8.12	7.90	7.64	7.63	7.48	7.39	7.36	7.08	6.86
Sum	24.91	24.92	24.24	23.15	23.26	23.10	23.27	22.93	22.46	21.52

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	14.13	15.00	15.14	15.25	15.31	15.75	16.58	16.85	16.97	16.94
N_2O	6.74	6.90	7.14	7.19	7.12	7.29	7.48	7.56	7.65	7.57
Sum	20.92	21.95	22.33	22.48	22.47	23.08	24.10	24.46	24.67	24.55

Gas	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	1990-2018
	CO_2 equivalent (kt)									%
CO_2	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.05	-17.4%
CH_4	16.36	16.76	17.17	16.34	16.66	16.45	16.59	16.07	16.29	-3.3%
N_2O	7.34	7.70	7.56	7.27	7.33	7.37	7.25	7.18	7.34	-8.2%
Sum	23.74	24.51	24.78	23.65	24.03	23.87	23.88	23.29	23.68	-4.9%

There are three key categories of the inventory belonging to the sector 3 Agriculture (key category analysis excluding LULUCF categories). Those categories are displayed in Figure 5-2, including absolute emission numbers for the base year 1990 and the reporting year 2018.
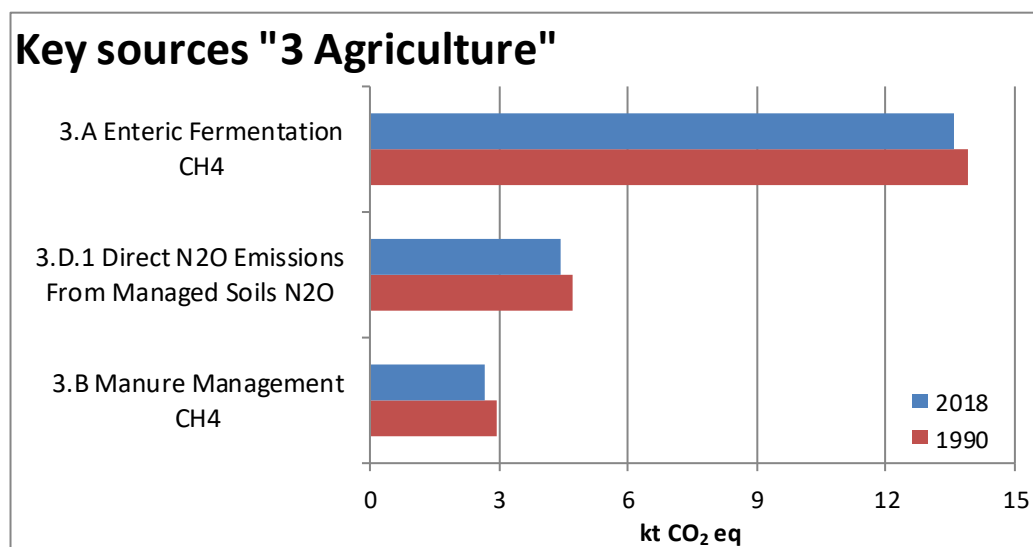
Figure 5-2   Key categories from agriculture (KCA excl. LULUCF). Emissions in CO_2 equivalents (kt).

5.2 Source category 3A – Enteric fermentation

5.2.1 Source category description: Enteric fermentation (3A)

Key category information 3A

CH_4 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, CH_4 emissions from source category 3A Enteric fermentation have decreased between 1990 and 2000 and then increased again from 2001 to 2012. From then on, emissions show again a slightly decreasing trend with fluctuations. The emission development is highly correlated with 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 cattles (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 calves, pre-weaned calves, breeding cattle 1st year, breeding cattle 2nd year, breeding cattle 3rd year, fattening cattle)
3A2	Sheep	Fattening sheep
		Milksheep
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 CH_4 emissions from domestic livestock. As for previous submissions, Liechtenstein adopted the methodology of Switzerland (for further information see chp. 5.1) to calculate emissions originating from source category 3A Enteric fermentation.

Detailed Swiss-specific data on nutrient requirements, feed intake and CH_4 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 used for estimating the emissions from 3A Enteric fermentation is collected specifically for Liechtenstein.

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 2019 (FOEN 2019, p. 277). The method is based on the IPCC 2006 Guidelines (IPCC 2006), equation 10.21:

$$EF = \frac{GE \cdot (Y_m \div 100) \cdot 365 \; days/year}{55.65 \; MJ/kg \; CH_4}$$

Where:

   EF = annual CH_4 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 CH_4 (%)

   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.

Gross energy intake (GE) (compare FOEN 2019, page 277)

For calculating the gross energy intake (GE), country-specific methods based on available data on requirements of net energy, digestible energy and metabolisable energy were used. 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 each **cattle category,** 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 a basis for their cattle feeding regimes and for filling in application forms for direct payments; they are therefore considered to be appropriate.
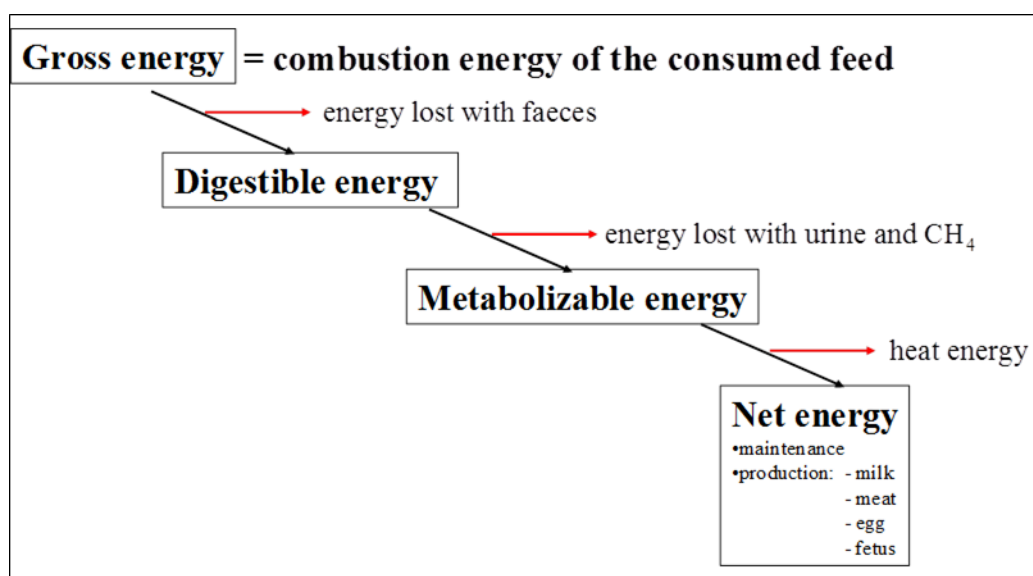
Figure 5-3   Levels of feed energy conversion (Soliva 2006a).

Table 5-3   Conversion factors used for the calculation of energy requirements of individual livestock categories (Soliva 2006). GE: Gross energy; DE: Digestible energy; ME: Metabolisable energy; NEL: Net energy for lactation; NEV: Net energy for growth. Values for 2018.

Livestock Category		Conversion Factors	
Mature Dairy Cattle		NEL to GE	0.339
Other Mature Cattle		NEL to GE	0.265
Growing Cattle	*Fattening Calves*	*ME to GE*	*0.939*
	Pre-Weaned Calves	*NEL to GE*	*0.299*
	Breeding Cattle 1st Year	*NEL to GE*	*0.332*
	Breeding Cattle 2nd Year	*NEL to GE*	*0.313*
	Breeding Cattle 3rd Year	*NEV to GE*	*0.313*
	Fattening Cattle	*NEV to GE*	*0.383*
Sheep	*Fattening Sheep*	*NEV to GE*	*0.350*
	Milksheep	*NEL to GE*	*0.287*
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 includes only milk yield as driving parameter:

milk production per head per year ≤ 6'030 kg:
GE = 0.0251 MJyr/kg/day * Milk + 136.3 MJ/head/day

milk production per head per year > 6'030 kg:
GE = 0.0148 MJyr/kg/day *Milk + 199.54 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 6'030 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 dependency. Due to the increasing ratio

of net energy to gross energy the increase of GE with increasing milk yields is lower above 6'030 kg*year^{-1}. In Liechtenstein, this transition occurred around 1997.
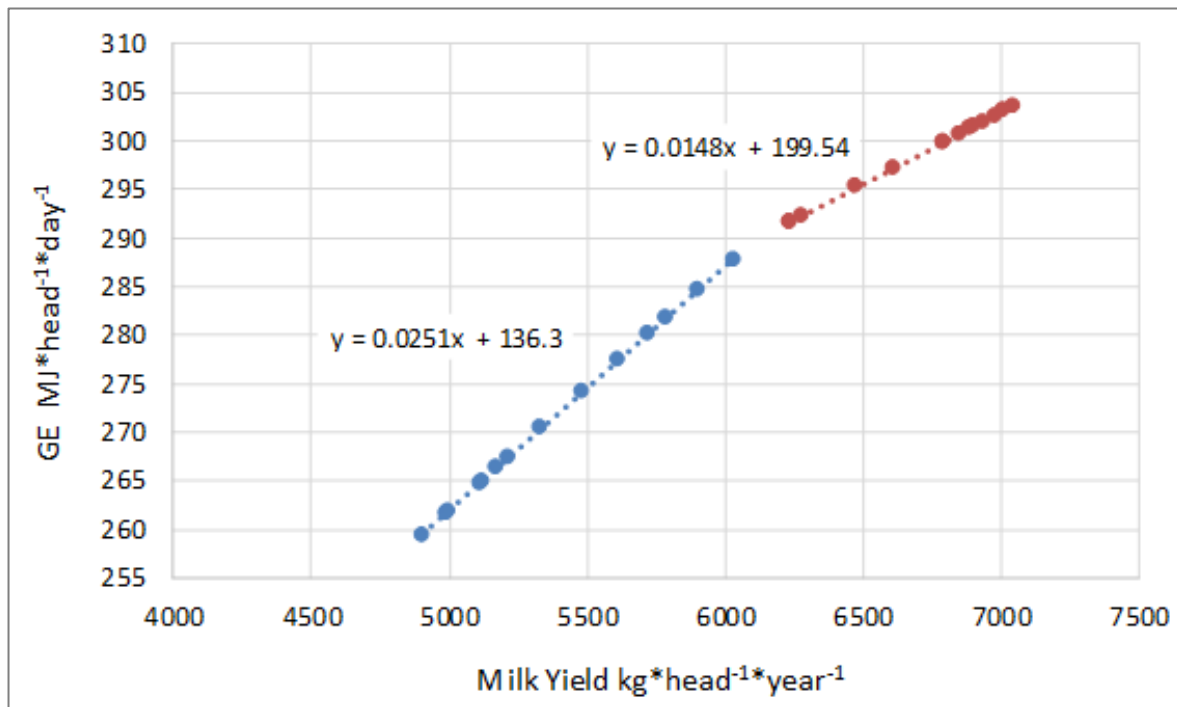

Figure 5-4   Linear regressions relating gross energy intake (GE) to milk yield for mature dairy cattles for Switzerland (based on FOEN 2019).

In Liechtenstein, 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 7'060 kg per head and year in 2018 (23.15 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. 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 the 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	2017	2018
Population Size Mature Dairy Cattle	head	2'425	2'435	2'456	2'363	2'367	2'299	2'232	2'246	2'271
Lactation Period	day	305	305	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	23.09	23.15	23.15
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

For **other mature cattle** and **growing cattle** Liechtenstein determines GE based on the same approach as Switzerland. The method is based on the feeding requirements according to RAP (1999) and Morel et al. (2015). In the calculation of the net energy (NE), 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). See Figure 5-3 and Table 5-3 for more details on NEL and NEV.

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 (Morel et al. 2015).

The gross energy intake of **growing cattle** corresponds to the weighted average GE of all sub-categories displayed in Table 5-5 (in italics). No methane is generated from milk. Energy intake from milk or milk products is still considered when estimating methane emission factors from enteric fermentation of calves. The GE for all 6 sub-categories are constant over time and based on the respective estimates in the Swiss Inventory (FOEN 2019). 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 5-7), 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
	MJ/head/day							
Cattle								
Mature Dairy Cattle	281.7	283.2	293.1	299.9	299.4	299.2	300.1	297.5
Other Mature Cattle	250.6	250.6	250.6	250.6	250.6	250.6	250.6	250.6
Growing Cattle (weighted average)	111.1	108.4	107.9	106.5	105.9	103.5	104.1	105.2
Fattening Calves	*47.1*	*47.1*	*47.1*	*47.1*	*47.1*	*47.1*	*47.1*	*47.1*
Pre-Weaned Calves	*60.1*	*60.1*	*60.1*	*60.1*	*60.1*	*60.1*	*60.1*	*60.1*
Breeding Cattle 1st Year	*75.4*	*75.4*	*75.4*	*75.4*	*75.4*	*75.4*	*75.4*	*75.4*
Breeding Cattle 2nd Year	*143.6*	*143.6*	*143.6*	*143.6*	*143.6*	*143.6*	*143.6*	*143.6*
Breeding Cattle 3rd Year	*143.6*	*143.6*	*143.6*	*143.6*	*143.6*	*143.6*	*143.6*	*143.6*
Fattening Cattle	*103.7*	*103.7*	*103.7*	*103.7*	*103.7*	*103.7*	*103.7*	*103.7*
Sheep	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5
Swine	28.1	28.1	28.1	28.1	28.1	28.1	28.1	28.1
Goats	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4
Horses (weighted average)	107.5	107.7	108.0	108.2	108.1	108.2	108.4	108.2
Horses <3 years	*101.4*	*101.4*	*101.4*	*101.4*	*101.4*	*101.4*	*101.4*	*101.4*
Horses >3 years	*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
Poultry [1]	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3

Gross Energy Intake	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	MJ/head/day								
Cattle									
Mature Dairy Cattle	298.2	299.2	300.7	299.7	299.6	302.1	303.8	304.0	304.0
Other Mature Cattle	250.6	250.6	250.6	250.6	250.6	250.6	250.6	250.6	250.6
Growing Cattle (weighted average)	107.0	106.4	105.2	106.0	106.9	106.4	108.1	106.4	106.3
Fattening Calves	*47.1*	*47.1*	*47.1*	*47.1*	*47.1*	*47.1*	*47.1*	*47.1*	*47.1*
Pre-Weaned Calves	*60.1*	*60.1*	*60.1*	*60.1*	*60.1*	*60.1*	*60.1*	*60.1*	*60.1*
Breeding Cattle 1st Year	*75.4*	*75.4*	*75.4*	*75.4*	*75.4*	*75.4*	*75.4*	*75.4*	*75.4*
Breeding Cattle 2nd Year	*143.6*	*143.6*	*143.6*	*143.6*	*143.6*	*143.6*	*143.6*	*143.6*	*143.6*
Breeding Cattle 3rd Year	*143.6*	*143.6*	*143.6*	*143.6*	*143.6*	*143.6*	*143.6*	*143.6*	*143.6*
Fattening Cattle	*103.7*	*103.7*	*103.7*	*103.7*	*103.7*	*103.7*	*103.7*	*103.7*	*103.7*
Sheep	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5
Swine	28.1	28.1	28.1	28.1	28.1	28.1	28.1	28.1	28.1
Goats	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4
Horses (weighted average)	108.3	108.3	107.9	108.2	108.3	108.2	108.5	108.6	108.6
Horses <3 years	*101.4*	*101.4*	*101.4*	*101.4*	*101.4*	*101.4*	*101.4*	*101.4*	*101.4*
Horses >3 years	*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
Poultry [1]	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	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** were obtained from the respective estimates of the Swiss Farmers Union (SBV 2018, Giuliani 2018). 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 2019 page 283)

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. All values for Y_m for the different livestock categories and the corresponding data sources are shown in Table 5-6.

Table 5-6   Methane conversion rates (Y_m) for different livestock groups. Highly disaggregated categories are displayed in italic.

Livestock category	Methane conversion rate (Y_m)	Sources
Cattle		
Mature Dairy Cattle	6.9%	Adopted based on a series of measurements conducted under Swiss specific feeding and husbandry conditions at the Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich (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))
Other Mature Cattle	6.5%	Table 10.12 in IPCC (2006)
Growing Cattle	6.5%	Weighted average
Fattening Calves	*0.0%*	*Table 10A.2 in IPCC (2006)*
Pre-Weaned Calves	*6.5%*	
Breeding Cattle 1st Year	*6.5%*	
Breeding Cattle 2nd Year	*6.5%*	*Tables 10.12 and 10A.2 in IPCC (2006)*
Breeding Cattle 3rd Year	*6.5%*	
Fattening Cattle	*6.5%*	
Sheep	5.94%	Weighted according to the population structure of Switzerland due to missing data on the sheep population structure in Liechtenstein
Lambs < 1 year	*4.5%*	*Table 10.13 in IPCC (2006)*
Mature sheep	*6.5%*	*Table 10.13 in IPCC (2006)*
Swine	0.6%	Crutzen et al. (1986) and Minonzio et al. (1998)
Goats	6.0%	Martínez-Fernández et al. (2014) and Fernández et al. (2013)
Horses	2.45%	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)
Mules and Asses	2.45%	
Poultry	0.16%	Country-specific value (Switzerland) 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 AgricultureAnnual data are available for the livestock categories mature dairy cattle, sheep, goats and swine 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 5-7.

Table 5-7   Activity data for Liechtenstein (data sources: Division of Agriculture).

Population size	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	1000 head							
Cattle	6.33	5.86	4.95	5.57	5.83	6.03	6.05	6.08
Mature Dairy Cattle	2.85	2.64	2.44	2.49	2.59	2.59	2.58	2.57
Other Mature Cattle	0.02	0.05	0.07	0.36	0.41	0.47	0.45	0.43
Growing Cattle (weighted average)	3.46	3.17	2.43	2.72	2.83	2.97	3.01	3.08
Fattening Calves	*0.05*	*0.08*	*0.11*	*0.08*	*0.06*	*0.11*	*0.08*	*0.10*
Pre-Weaned Calves	*0.02*	*0.04*	*0.01*	*0.27*	*0.28*	*0.34*	*0.34*	*0.29*
Breeding Cattle 1st Year	*1.14*	*1.06*	*0.65*	*0.60*	*0.72*	*0.69*	*0.72*	*0.72*
Breeding Cattle 2nd Year	*0.90*	*0.70*	*0.54*	*0.68*	*0.67*	*0.68*	*0.66*	*0.73*
Breeding Cattle 3rd Year	*0.63*	*0.58*	*0.34*	*0.35*	*0.40*	*0.32*	*0.37*	*0.37*
Fattening Cattle	*0.72*	*0.73*	*0.77*	*0.74*	*0.70*	*0.84*	*0.84*	*0.86*
Sheep	2.78	2.63	2.98	3.06	3.69	3.68	3.85	3.96
Swine	3.25	2.43	1.99	1.70	1.72	1.74	1.76	1.81
Goats	0.17	0.15	0.16	0.32	0.36	0.32	0.43	0.45
Horses (weighted average)	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.27	0.29	0.28	0.30	0.31
Horses <3 years	*0.03*	*0.03*	*0.02*	*0.03*	*0.03*	*0.03*	*0.02*	*0.03*
Horses >3 years	*0.13*	*0.14*	*0.14*	*0.24*	*0.25*	*0.25*	*0.28*	*0.28*
Mules and Asses	0.07	0.13	0.22	0.14	0.14	0.16	0.19	0.19
Poultry	4.44	6.25	8.06	10.45	11.87	12.39	12.41	12.17

Population size	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	1000 head								
Cattle	5.99	6.15	6.29	6.01	6.21	6.03	6.23	5.79	5.89
Mature Dairy Cattle	2.43	2.44	2.46	2.36	2.37	2.30	2.23	2.25	2.27
Other Mature Cattle	0.38	0.45	0.54	0.46	0.45	0.47	0.41	0.43	0.45
Growing Cattle (weighted average)	3.19	3.27	3.29	3.18	3.40	3.27	3.59	3.11	3.17
Fattening Calves	*0.08*	*0.08*	*0.08*	*0.08*	*0.08*	*0.08*	*0.08*	*0.08*	*0.08*
Pre-Weaned Calves	*0.28*	*0.33*	*0.40*	*0.34*	*0.33*	*0.34*	*0.30*	*0.32*	*0.33*
Breeding Cattle 1st Year	*0.81*	*0.82*	*0.79*	*0.79*	*0.88*	*0.83*	*0.98*	*0.79*	*0.80*
Breeding Cattle 2nd Year	*0.81*	*0.81*	*0.79*	*0.78*	*0.87*	*0.82*	*0.97*	*0.78*	*0.79*
Breeding Cattle 3rd Year	*0.46*	*0.46*	*0.45*	*0.44*	*0.49*	*0.47*	*0.55*	*0.44*	*0.45*
Fattening Cattle	*0.74*	*0.76*	*0.79*	*0.75*	*0.75*	*0.73*	*0.70*	*0.71*	*0.72*
Sheep	3.66	3.63	3.80	3.52	3.58	3.89	4.05	4.12	3.99
Swine	1.69	1.79	1.74	1.66	1.71	1.75	1.79	1.88	1.77
Goats	0.43	0.46	0.39	0.27	0.28	0.29	0.33	0.36	0.43
Horses (weighted average)	0.34	0.33	0.33	0.30	0.31	0.30	0.27	0.26	0.25
Horses <3 years	*0.03*	*0.03*	*0.05*	*0.03*	*0.03*	*0.03*	*0.02*	*0.01*	*0.01*
Horses >3 years	*0.30*	*0.30*	*0.28*	*0.27*	*0.28*	*0.27*	*0.25*	*0.24*	*0.23*
Mules and Asses	0.15	0.19	0.18	0.17	0.18	0.16	0.17	0.16	0.23
Poultry	12.92	12.49	12.53	13.03	12.68	12.50	12.83	12.46	12.92

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, due to an increasing meat demand from extensive livestock production. Swine population has decreased with one drastic drop between 2003 and 2004 caused by a disease. The 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.
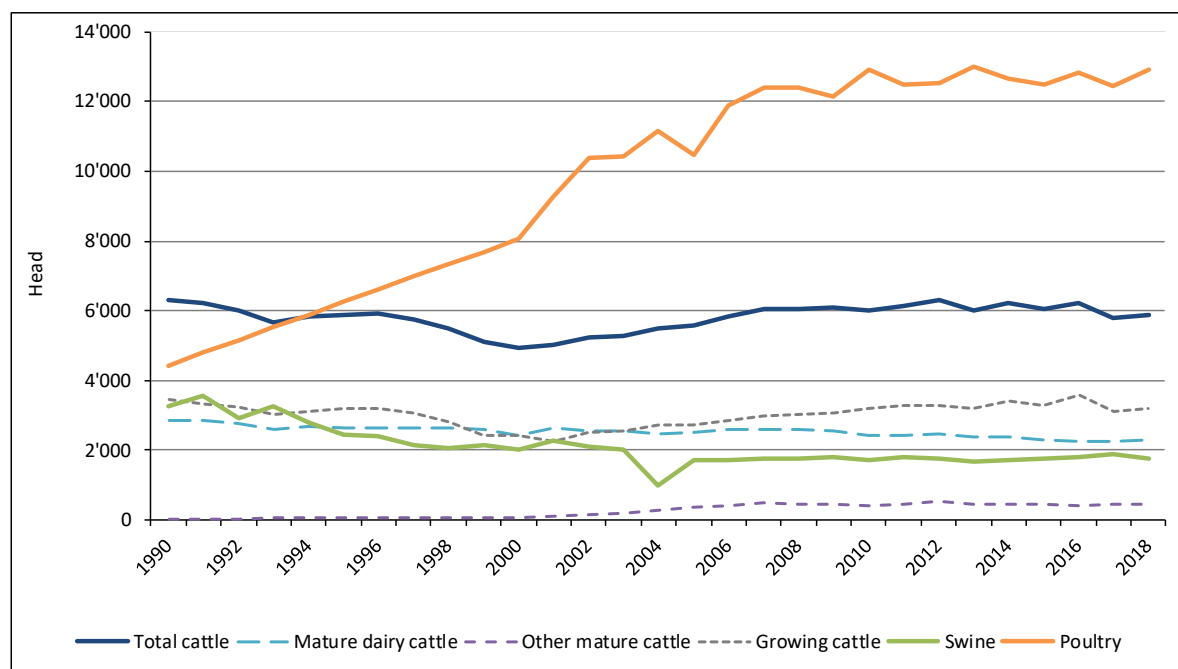
Figure 5-5   Development of population size of main animal categories (Division of Agriculture).

5.2.3 Uncertainties and time-series consistency

Uncertainties of emission factors and activity data are taken from ART (2008) and 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 (FOEN 2019) 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.

The time series 1990–2018 are consistent. 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 2017 as well as an analysis of the increase or decrease of emissions between 2017 and 2018 in the current submission.

In addition to the overall triple check a separate internal technical documentation of Liechtenstein's model is available (Bretscher 2019, 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 2019 page 287). 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 CH_4 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

In 2017, the recalculations for 3A lead to an increase of CH_4 emissions by 0.53 kt CO_2eq.

- 3A: Gross energy intake (GE) 1990-2017 of all non-cattle animal categories except for horses (sheep, goats, mules and asses, swine, poultry) were adjusted to the mean value 1990-2017 of the Swiss GHG inventory (as published in submission 2019; FOEN 2019). Fluctuations in the GE of the Swiss GHG inventory are statistical artefacts and do not correspond to a change of feeding practices. For horses, the GE values from Stricker (2012) were adopted.
- 3A: The calculation of gross energy intake (GE) of dairy cattle is based on linear regression of GE and milk yield (see Figure 5-4). The regression has been updated for all years 1990-2017 to the current numbers from the Swiss GHG inventory (FOEN 2019).
- 3A: For the methane conversion rate Y_m of sheep for the years 1990-2017, a weighted average of juvenile and adult animals has been adopted from the Swiss GHG inventory (FOEN 2019). It is assumed that the share of juvenile and adult animals is similar in Liechtenstein as in Switzerland.
- 3A: For milk or milk supplement fed growing cattle (pre-weaned calves, breeding cattle 1st year and fattening cattle), no methane is generated from milk energy intake.

Accordingly, the methane conversion rate was reduced for these cattle categories (for all years 1990-2017). In the earlier version of the model, gross energy intake has been reduced instead. Total emissions therefore remain constant, regardless of which parameter is reduced (methane conversion rate or gross energy intake).

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 latest update has been done for the current submission 2020.

5.3 Source category 3B – Manure management

5.3.1 Source category description: Manure management (3B)

Key category information 3B
CH_4 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 5-8). Five (CH_4) respectively four (N_2O) different manure management systems are considered including indirect N_2O emissions from manure management (see Table 5-9). The total emissions from source category 3B Manure management closely follow the development of the cattle population. Significant contributors to CH_4 emissions in 2018 are cattle with approximatively 86%. Likewise, cattle and sheep contribute significantly to N_2O emissions with 71% and 17%, respectively (direct emissions only). Approximately 62% of the total N_2O emissions attributed to source category 3B Manure management originate from indirect N_2O emissions.

Table 5-8   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 1st year, breeding cattle 2nd year, breeding cattle 3rd 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 5-9   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	Deep litter
			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 in previous submissions, 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 (CH$_4$: IPCC 2006 equation 10.23; N$_2$O: IPCC 2006 equation 10.25).

CH$_4$ 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 Guidelines (solid storage, pasture range and paddock, anaerobic digesters, poultry manure), from country-specific data sources (deep litter) or were modelled according to Mangino et al. (2001) (liquid systems, anaerobic digesters).

N$_2$O emissions from source category 3B Manure management were estimated using a country-specific Tier 3 methodology (adopted from Switzerland). Activity data used for estimating the emissions is collected specifically for Liechtenstein (see Table 5-10 and activity data given in Table 5-7 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 N$_2$O emissions (i.e. EF$_3$ in equation 10.25, IPCC 2006, Vol. 4, chp 1.5)), are based on default values provided in IPCC 2006 Guidelines. The emission factor for indirect emissions from atmospheric deposition is based on Bühlmann et al. (2015) and Bühlmann (2014).

The N$_2$O 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 CH$_4$ and N$_2$O emissions, slightly different livestock sub-categories were used (see Table 5-10). 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 CH$_4$ emissions had to be adapted to data available for energy requirements, while the categorisation for the estimation of N$_2$O emissions is determined by the respective categorisation of the Swiss inventory (AGRAMMON, Kupper et al. 2013, Kupper et al. 2018, Flisch et al. 2009). Nevertheless, there is no inconsistency in the total number of animals as they are the same both for CH$_4$ and N$_2$O 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 5-10   Livestock categories for estimating CH$_4$ and N$_2$O 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	
	Growing Cattle	Fattening Calves Pre-Weaned Calves Breeding Cattle 1st year Breeding Cattle 2nd year Breeding Cattle 3rd year Fattening Cattle	Growing Cattle	Fattening Calves Pre-Weaned Calves Breeding Cattle 1st 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 CH$_4$

Calculation of CH$_4$ emissions from manure management is based on methods described in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines (IPCC 2006, equation 10.23):

$$EF_T = VS_T \cdot 365 \frac{days}{year} \cdot B_{0T} \cdot 0.67 \frac{kg}{m^3} \cdot \sum_S MCF_S \cdot MS_{T,S}$$

Where:

EF$_T$ = annual CH$_4$ 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 CH$_4$ producing capacity for manure produced by livestock category T (m^3/kg)

0.67 kg/m^3 = conversion factor of m^3 CH$_4$ to kilograms CH$_4$

MCF$_S$ = CH$_4$ 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 2019 page 293)

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. 5.2.2.1. 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 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 percentage points. Resulting feed digestibility was 72.2% on average, gross energy content (EDF) was 18.26 MJ/kg and ash content was 9.0% 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), similar as in the Swiss GHG inventory (FOEN 2019). The default IPCC 2006 values were used for feed digestibility of horses (70%) and for ash content of manure (4.0%).

Maximum CH_4 producing capacity (B_0)

For the methane producing capacity (B_o), default values were used (IPCC 2006).

Methane conversion factor (MCF) (compare FOEN 2019, page 294)

For estimating CH_4 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 5-11).

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 inventory of Liechtenstein. The respective MCF-values for liquid/slurry systems decrease slightly from 14.3% in 1990 to 13.5% in 2018. The variation of the MCF is due to the increasing share of manure application on pasture, range and paddock which can be observed in Switzerland as well as in Liechtenstein. The higher the share of manure applied on pasture, range and

paddock, the lower is the overall MCF for liquid/slurry systems (as livestock is only grazing during summer, the relative share of low methane conversion factors during the cold winter month dereases when summer grazing time increases.

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 manure 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 5-11   Manure management systems and methane conversion factors (MCFs) for 2018. 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.	13.5
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 2019, page 297)

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 5-12). Since agricultural structures and practices are basically identical in Liechtenstein, 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 Richner et al. (2017). The estimation is conducted within the framework of the Swiss nitrogen flow model AGRAMMON (Kupper et al. 2018). Values for 1990 and 1995 are based on expert judgement and values from literature, while values for 2002, 2007, 2010 and 2015 are based on extensive farm surveys in Switzerland. 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 5-12   Manure management system (MS) distribution 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	66.0	24.5	9.5	0.0	65.6	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	40.2	20.7	39.1	0.0
Growing Cattle (weighted average)	34.8	46.5	16.7	2.1	35.4	45.9	16.0	2.8	31.0	40.4	26.3	2.2
Fattening Calves	*14.8*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*85.2*	*15.2*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*84.8*	*22.0*	*0.0*	*0.3*	*77.7*
Pre-Weaned Calves	*41.5*	*32.2*	*26.3*	*0.0*	*39.5*	*34.2*	*26.2*	*0.0*	*41.6*	*21.1*	*37.3*	*0.0*
Breeding Cattle 1st Year	*37.2*	*48.7*	*14.1*	*0.0*	*38.2*	*47.6*	*14.2*	*0.0*	*34.1*	*38.9*	*27.0*	*0.0*
Breeding Cattle 2nd Year	*45.6*	*29.0*	*25.4*	*0.0*	*47.5*	*26.8*	*25.6*	*0.0*	*38.2*	*23.5*	*38.4*	*0.0*
Breeding Cattle 3rd Year	*50.8*	*29.2*	*20.0*	*0.0*	*51.7*	*28.0*	*20.3*	*0.0*	*42.6*	*22.6*	*34.8*	*0.0*
Fattening Cattle	*70.4*	*24.2*	*0.0*	*5.5*	*66.7*	*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	99.5	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				2015			
	%				%				%			
	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	68.4	13.9	17.7	0.0	68.4	14.8	16.9	0.0	72.3	11.7	15.9	0.0
Other Mature Cattle	50.6	20.5	29.0	0.0	49.3	18.3	32.4	0.0	53.5	15.1	31.5	0.0
Growing Cattle (weighted average)	31.7	42.1	23.5	2.6	31.0	43.2	23.7	2.1	34.8	39.9	23.5	1.8
Fattening Calves	*22.8*	*0.0*	*0.2*	*77.0*	*18.2*	*0.0*	*0.2*	*81.6*	*26.1*	*0.0*	*1.7*	*72.2*
Pre-Weaned Calves	*51.0*	*18.8*	*30.1*	*0.0*	*46.0*	*33.2*	*20.9*	*0.0*	*37.8*	*30.2*	*32.0*	*0.0*
Breeding Cattle 1st Year	*42.0*	*34.8*	*23.3*	*0.0*	*44.7*	*33.8*	*21.5*	*0.0*	*47.0*	*32.1*	*20.9*	*0.0*
Breeding Cattle 2nd Year	*42.4*	*21.1*	*36.5*	*0.0*	*44.5*	*21.2*	*34.3*	*0.0*	*44.8*	*20.4*	*34.8*	*0.0*
Breeding Cattle 3rd Year	*46.6*	*21.6*	*31.8*	*0.0*	*47.6*	*21.8*	*30.6*	*0.0*	*56.3*	*18.1*	*25.6*	*0.0*
Fattening Cattle	*63.3*	*29.2*	*4.3*	*3.2*	*59.0*	*33.1*	*4.0*	*3.9*	*65.3*	*26.5*	*4.9*	*3.4*
Sheep (weighted average)	0.0	0.0	40.2	59.8	0.0	0.0	34.5	65.5	0.0	0.0	36.7	63.3
Swine (weighted average)	98.6	0.1	1.3	0.0	99.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Goats	0.0	0.0	7.1	92.9	0.0	0.0	10.0	90.0	0.0	0.0	11.6	88.4
Horses (weighted average)	0.0	79.9	20.1	0.0	0.0	74.8	25.2	0.0	0.0	78.6	21.4	0.0
Mules and Asses (weighted average)	0.0	75.2	24.8	0.0	0.0	79.3	20.7	0.0	0.0	77.6	22.4	0.0
Poultry (weighted average)	0.0	0.0	6.9	93.1	0.0	0.0	5.8	94.2	0.0	0.0	6.7	93.3

5.3.2.3 Activity data CH$_4$

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. Annual data for the livestock categories mature dairy cattle, sheep, goats and swine are available 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 5-7 (see chp. 5.2.2.2) shows the time series of 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 N$_2$O

Estimation of direct N$_2$O emissions from Manure management relies basically on the same manure management systems as the estimation of CH$_4$ emissions (see Table 5-9). All emission factors are based on default values given in table 10.21 of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines (see Table 5-13). For liquid/slurry systems an emission facor of 0.002 as suggested for "Pit storage below animal confinements" was considered appropriate.

The emission factor for indirect N$_2$O emissions after volatilisation of NH$_3$ 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 2.6%.

Table 5-13   N$_2$O emission factor for manure management systems in Liechtenstein (2018).

Animal waste management system	Emission factor
	kg N$_2$O-N / kg N
Liquid/Slurry: with natural crust cover	0.002
Liquid/Slurry: without natural crust cover	0.002
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 N$_2$O

Activity data for N$_2$O 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:

N$_2$O$_{D(mm)}$ = direct N$_2$O emissions from manure management (kg N$_2$O/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 N$_2$O emissions from manure management system S (kg N$_2$O-N/kg N)

44/28 = conversion of (N$_2$O-N)$_{(mm)}$ emissions to N$_2$O$_{(mm)}$ 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. Annual ata for the livestock categories mature dairy cattle, sheep, goats and swine are available 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 5-14   Liechtenstein's animal population sizes.

Population sizes Liechtenstein	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018
Fattening Calves	50	81	112	83	81	77	75	75	76
Pre-Weaned Calves	15	35	11	266	281	342	304	318	331
Breeding Cattle 1st Year	1'136	1'057	649	601	814	828	982	785	801
Breeding Cattle 2nd Year	903	699	544	676	808	822	974	778	794
Breeding Cattle 3rd Year	631	575	343	348	459	466	553	442	451
Fattening Cattle	723	725	774	743	743	732	700	709	720
Growing Cattle	3'458	3'172	2'433	2'717	3'186	3'267	3'588	3'107	3'173
Mature Dairy Cattle	2'850	2'643	2'440	2'489	2'425	2'299	2'232	2'246	2'271
Other Mature Cattle	20	47	74	362	382	465	413	432	450
Total Cattle	**6'328**	**5'862**	**4'947**	**5'568**	**5'993**	**6'031**	**6'233**	**5'785**	**5'894**
Fattening Sheep	1'636	1'079	1'522	2'005	2'061	2'094	2'087	2'168	2'165
Milksheep	0	0	0	41	0	1	0	0	0
Total Sheep	**2'781**	**2'632**	**2'983**	**3'063**	**3'656**	**3'892**	**4'050**	**4'123**	**3'989**
Goat Places	111	100	96	171	253	182	217	242	293
Total Goats	**171**	**145**	**164**	**324**	**434**	**285**	**330**	**361**	**431**
Horses <3 years Agr.	33	27	20	28	31	29	17	12	13
Horses >3 years Agr.	133	135	136	237	304	272	249	243	233
Total Horses Agr.	**166**	**162**	**156**	**265**	**335**	**301**	**266**	**255**	**246**
Total Mules and Asses Agr.	**73**	**133**	**223**	**144**	**154**	**163**	**172**	**157**	**230**
Piglets	506	452	398	222	301	285	226	197	183
Fattening Pig over 25 kg	1'006	1'091	1'229	1'162	1'058	1'206	1'153	1'309	1'149
Dry Sows	207	191	91	96	101	87	77	70	68
Nursing Sows	66	62	22	21	18	12	25	25	27
Boars	5	5	4	3	3	10	2	2	2
Total Swine	**3'251**	**2'429**	**1'992**	**1'703**	**1'690**	**1'747**	**1'789**	**1'875**	**1'772**
Growers	105	53	0	0	61	246	141	131	95
Layers	4'145	5'506	6'866	10'112	12'175	12'056	12'438	12'141	12'371
Broilers	0	500	1'000	250	390	0	100	0	300
Turkey	22	55	87	52	103	43	44	46	13
Other Poultry	163	134	106	39	191	153	104	137	137
Total Poultry	**4'435**	**6'248**	**8'059**	**10'453**	**12'920**	**12'498**	**12'827**	**12'455**	**12'916**

Nitrogen excretion (N_{ex}) (compare FOEN 2019 page 300)

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. 2018), see Figure 5-6 below. These values are based on the "Principles of Fertilisation in Arable and Forage Crop Production" (Richner et al. 2017). 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 within theSwiss AGRAMMON model (nitrogen flow model) 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.; Kupper et al. 2018). This more disaggregated approach leads to considerably 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).

In Liechtenstein, nitrogen excretion of **mature dairy cattle** is not directly adopted from the Swiss 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 ≤ 6'030 kg*year-1 and > 6'030 kg*year-1 are:

- milk production per head and year ≤ 6'030 kg:
  NexDC = 0.00457 kg N / kg * Milk + 77.93381 kg N/head/year
- milk production per head and year > 6'030 kg:
  NexDC = 0.00445 kg N / kg * Milk + 80.46846 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 6'030 kg/year the increase in nitrogen excretion rate is thus lower than for lower milk yields. Data on milk yield is contained in Table 5-4.
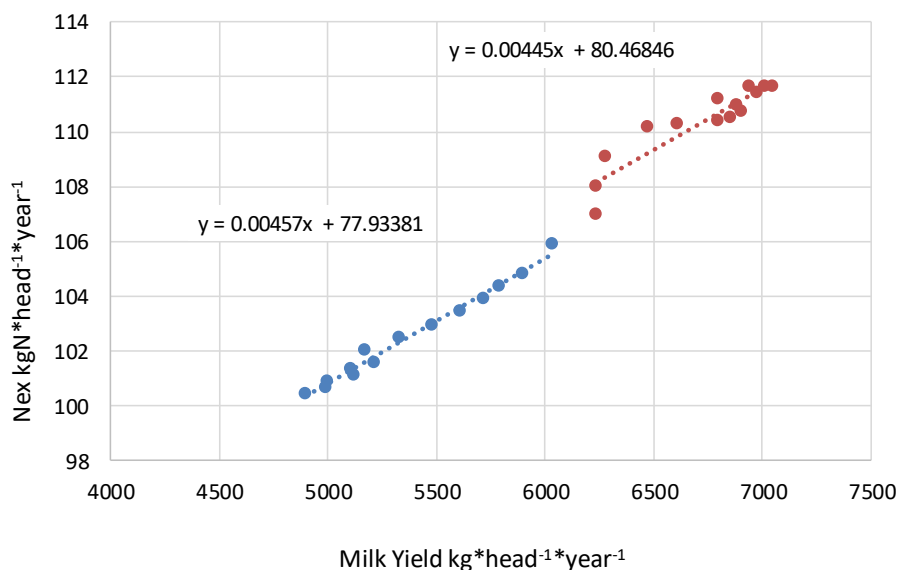
Figure 5-6   Linear regression relating nitrogen excretion (NexDC) of mature dairy cattle to milk yield (based on FOEN 2019.

Table 5-15   Nitrogen excretion rates of Liechtenstein's livestock.

Nitrogen Excretion	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	kg N/head/year							
Mature Dairy Cattle	104.4	104.7	108.6	110.7	110.5	110.4	110.7	109.9
Other Mature Cattle	85.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	85.0
Growing Cattle (weighted average)	35.9	35.2	34.6	34.5	34.6	33.8	34.3	34.5
Fattening Calves	*13.0*	*13.0*	*13.0*	*14.2*	*14.6*	*15.0*	*15.3*	*15.7*
Pre-Weaned Calves	*22.0*	*22.0*	*22.0*	*22.0*	*22.0*	*22.0*	*22.0*	*22.0*
Breeding Cattle 1st Year	*25.0*	*25.0*	*25.0*	*25.0*	*25.0*	*25.0*	*25.0*	*25.0*
Breeding Cattle 2nd Year	*40.0*	*40.0*	*40.0*	*40.0*	*40.0*	*40.0*	*40.0*	*40.0*
Breeding Cattle 3rd Year	*55.0*	*55.0*	*55.0*	*55.0*	*55.0*	*55.0*	*55.0*	*55.0*
Fattening Cattle	*33.0*	*33.0*	*33.0*	*34.2*	*34.6*	*35.0*	*35.3*	*35.7*
Sheep (weighted average)	8.8	6.1	7.7	10.1	8.6	8.4	8.1	7.9
Swine (weighted average)	8.8	11.9	11.5	11.0	9.8	10.1	9.9	10.2
Goats	11.0	11.7	10.0	9.0	9.3	9.5	10.0	10.0
Horses (weighted average)	43.6	43.7	43.7	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8
Mules and Asses	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0
Poultry (weighted average)	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8

Nitrogen Excretion	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	kg N/head/year								
Mature Dairy Cattle	110.1	110.4	110.9	110.6	110.5	111.3	111.8	111.9	111.9
Other Mature Cattle	85.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	85.0
Growing Cattle (weighted average)	35.2	35.1	34.9	35.2	35.5	35.5	35.8	35.5	35.5
Fattening Calves	*16.0*	*16.4*	*16.8*	*17.2*	*17.6*	*18.0*	*18.0*	*18.0*	*18.0*
Pre-Weaned Calves	*22.0*	*22.0*	*22.0*	*22.0*	*22.0*	*22.0*	*22.0*	*22.0*	*22.0*
Breeding Cattle 1st Year	*25.0*	*25.0*	*25.0*	*25.0*	*25.0*	*25.0*	*25.0*	*25.0*	*25.0*
Breeding Cattle 2nd Year	*40.0*	*40.0*	*40.0*	*40.0*	*40.0*	*40.0*	*40.0*	*40.0*	*40.0*
Breeding Cattle 3rd Year	*55.0*	*55.0*	*55.0*	*55.0*	*55.0*	*55.0*	*55.0*	*55.0*	*55.0*
Fattening Cattle	*36.0*	*36.4*	*36.8*	*37.2*	*37.6*	*38.0*	*38.0*	*38.0*	*38.0*
Sheep (weighted average)	8.5	8.7	8.5	8.8	8.8	8.1	7.7	7.9	8.1
Swine (weighted average)	10.3	10.1	9.5	10.3	10.0	10.2	9.6	10.0	9.5
Goats	9.9	9.4	9.5	11.8	10.2	10.9	11.2	11.4	11.6
Horses (weighted average)	43.8	43.8	43.7	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.9	43.9	43.9
Mules and Asses	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0
Poultry (weighted average)	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8

Manure management system distribution (MS) (compare FOEN 2019, page 302)

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. 2018) and on data provided in Richner et al. (2017). For cattle, the distribution of animal excreta to the various manure management systems is different with regard to estimating CH_4 emissions from 3B Manure management (for further information refer to chp. 5.3.2.2) compared to estimating N_2O emissions from 3B Manure management. This is because cattle stables usually have simultaneously both liquid and

solid manure storage systems. As volatile soilds are excreted mainly in dung and nitrogen mainly in urine, the proportion of VS stored as solid manure is higher compared to the proportion of N. Data provided in Table 5-12 refers to the distribution of nitrogen while data provided in CRF Table3.B(a)s2 refer to the distribution of VS. A detailed table of the distribution of VS is contained in Annex A3.2.

Volatilisation of NH_3 and NO_x from manure management systems (compare FOEN 2019 page 302)

For indirect N_2O emissions from manure management the deposition of volatilised NH_3 and NO_x is considered. Losses of ammonia from stables and manure storage systems to the atmosphere are calculated according to the Swiss AGRAMMON model (Kupper et al. 2018). 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 NH_3 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, values from van Bruggen et al. (2014) were used. Accordingly, it is estimated that 0.2%, 0.5%, 1.0% and 0.1% of the total nitrogen in liquid/slurry, solid storage, deep litter and poultry manure systems are lost to the atmosphere.

5.3.3 Uncertainties and time-series consistency

Uncertainties of emission factors and activity data are taken from ART (2008). These 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 was used for activity data and for emission factors in the Approach 1 analysis (only for key categories, see Table 3-16).

Table 5-16   Uncertainties for source category 3B Manure management 2018. AD: Activity data; EF: Emission factor; comb.: Combined

Uncertainty 3B		Approach 1		
		AD	EF	comb.
		%		
CH_4		6.5	54.0	54.4

The time series 1990–2017 are consistent. 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, 2010 and 2018 (extensive surveys on approximatively 3'000 farms). Values in-between the assessment years were interpolated linearly.
- 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 N_2O emissions after volatilisation of NH_3 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 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 2017 as well as an analysis of the increase or decrease of emissions between 2017 and 2018 in the current submission.

In addition to the overall triple check a separate internal technical documentation of Liechtenstein's model is available (Bretscher 2019, 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 2019). 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 CH_4 measurements, thus verifying the respective methodological approach applied in the inventory.

The sectoral expert, the NIC and the NIR author report their QC activities in a checklist (see Annex 8).

5.3.5 Category-specific recalculations

In 2017, the recalculations for 3B lead to an increase of CH_4 emissions by 0.04 kt CO_2eq. For N_2O, the increase amounts to 0.16 kg CO_2eq.

- 3B: The density of gross energy intake (GE-density), the ash content, the feeding digestibility and the energy conversion of dairy cattle were revised. The new values

correspond to the mean values of the years 1990-2017 of the Swiss GHG inventory (FOEN 2019).

- 3B: The method for calculating volatile solids (VS) excretion has been adjusted for growing cattle categories for the years 1990-2017. It is assumed that there is no VS excretion for milk and milk supplement fed growing cattle. Accordingly, the VS excretion is slightly lower than in previous submissions.

- 3B: VS excretion was changed to 1.90 for horses for the years 1990-2017. This corresponds to the value from equation 10.24 of the IPCC 2006 Guidelines.

- 3B: The distribution of N and VS excretion within the different manure management systems has been updated according to the newest AGRAMMON data (Kupper et al. 2018). The results from the newest farm survey in 2015 were adopted (values between the farm survey 2010 and 2015 were interpolated).

- 3B: Methane conversion factors (MCF) for liquid systems in the years 1990-2017 were adjusted to the values of the Swiss GHG inventory (FOEN 2019), which are based on a model of Mangino et al. (2001). 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.

- 3B: The values for nitrogen excretion (1990-2017) have been adapted to the newest AGRAMMON data (Kupper et al. 2018). The results from the newest farm survey in 2015 were adopted (values between the farm survey 2010 and 2015 were interpolated).

- 3B: The calculation of nitrogen excretion (N_{ex}) of dairy cattle in the years 1990-2017 is based on linear regression of N_{ex} and milk yield. The regression has been updated to the current numbers of the Swiss GHG inventory (FOEN 2019).

- 3B: With the new agriculture model in the Swiss GHG inventory (FOEN 2019), the emission factors for N_2O emissions from manure management 1990-2017 were adjusted to the Dutch GHG inventory (van Bruggen et al. 2014). Accordingly, the N_2O emission factors for "liquid system with natural crust cover" and for "liquid system without national crust cover" are both 0.002 (instead of 0.005 and 0.000, respectively).

- 3B: All values for NH_3 volatilisation from manure management have been adjusted to the newest AGRAMMON estimates (Kupper et al. 2018). The results from the newest farm survey in 2015 were adopted (values between the farm survey 2010 and 2015 were interpolated).

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 latest update has been done for the current submission 2020.

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 N_2O emissions from agricultural soils (3D1) are a key category by level and trend.

The source category 3D includes direct and indirect N_2O emissions from managed soils with a subdivision given in Table 5-17.

The most significant N_2O emission sources in 2018 were animal manure applied to soils (24.4%), nitrogen input from atmospheric deposition (16.5%), inorganic nitrogen fertilisers (15.7%), urine and dung deposition by grazing animals (13.8%) and nitrogen in crop residues returned to soils (19.4%).

Furthermore, NO_x emissions from managed soils as well as NMVOC emissions are estimated.

Table 5-17   Specification of source category 3D Agricultural soils. AD: Activity data; EF: Emission factors.

3D	Source	Specification
3Da	Direct N_2O emissions from managed soils	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_2O emissions from managed soils	1. Atmospheric deposition 2. Nitrogen leaching and run-off

Direct and indirect N_2O emissions have decreased by 6.3% and 25.5% in 2018 compared to 1990 levels, respectively. The lowest N_2O 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 most N_2O emissions from source category 3D Agricultural soils a Tier 1 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 N_2O 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 AGRAMMON model were adopted (Kupper et al. 2018). Furthermore, the updated version of the "Principles of Fertilisation in Arable and Forage Crop Production" (GRUD; Richner et al. 2017) was used. Most recently, the N-flow model was extended to include all gaseous N-species (including N_2) and new NO_x emission factors were implemented (Kupper 2017). Emission factors for N_2O are all IPCC default with the exception of the emission factor for indirect N_2O emissions from atmospheric deposition of N volatilised from managed soils (EF_4) which is country-specific.

The modelling of the N_2O emissions is done by Agroscope, the Swiss centre of excellence for agricultural research (Agroscope 2019) and is consistent with source category 3B N_2O emissions from manure management. The model structure is displayed in Figure 5-7 and the corresponding amounts of nitrogen are given in Table 5-18.
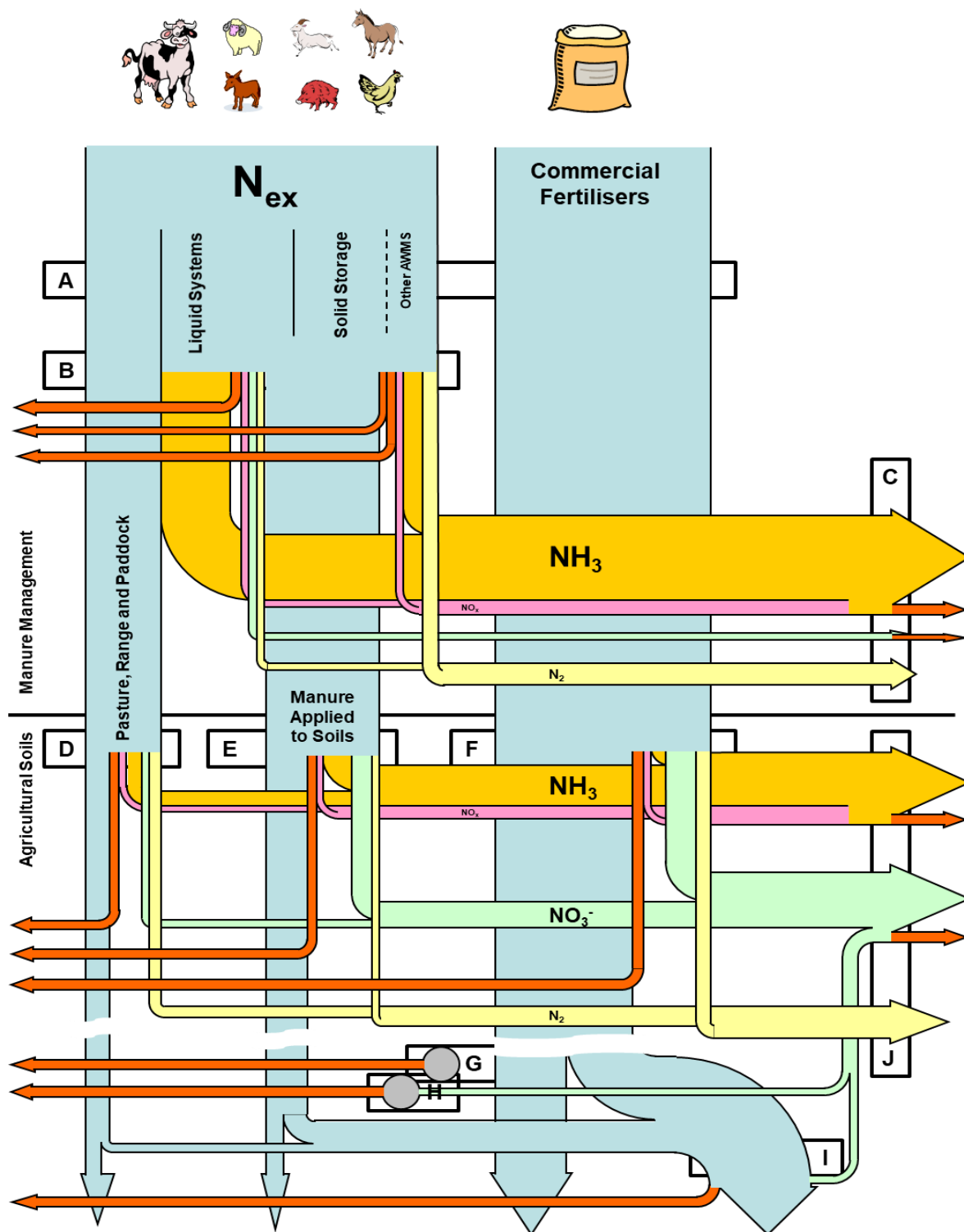
Figure 5-7   Diagram depicting the methodology of the approach to calculate the N₂O emissions in agriculture (red arrows). Black frames and the respective letters refer to the nitrogen flows in Table 5-18. Note that the figure shows explicitly the methodology of the approach and not necessarily the physical nitrogen flows. Commercial fertilisers refer to the sum of urea, other mineral fertilisers, sewage sludge, other organic fertilisers and domestic use of fertilisers. Blue: nitrogen; orange: ammonia (NH_3); pink: nitrogen oxides (NO_x); green: nitrate (NO_3^-); yellow: dinitrogen (N_2).

Table 5-18   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		equals	CRF table
		1990	2018		
		tN			
A	1 Pasture, range and paddock	53.58	94.06		3.Da3
	2 Liquid/slurry systems	281.62	279.67	= B	3.B(b)
	3 Solid storage	131.11	73.78		3.B(b)
	4 Other AWMS	23.60	36.32		3.B(b)
	5 Commercial fertiliser	278.07	204.72	= F	3.Da1,2,7
B	1 Pasture, range and paddock	53.58	94.06		3.Da3
	2 NH_3 volatilisation housing	28.57	48.39		3.B(b)5
	3 N_2O emission liquid/slurry	0.56	0.56		3.B(b)
	4 NO_x volatilisation liquid/slurry and digester	0.56	0.56		3.B(b)5
	5 Leaching manure management	0.00	0.00		3.B(b)5
	6 N2 volatilization liquid/slurry and digester	5.63	5.59	= A1-A4	
	7 Manure applied to soils	364.49	303.82		3.Da2
	8 N2O emission solid storage	0.66	0.37		3.B(b)
	9 N2O emission other AWMS	0.21	0.28		3.B(b)
	10 NOx volatilisation solid storage and deep litter	0.86	0.65		3.B(b)5
	11 NH3 volatilisation storage	30.41	26.13		3.B(b)5
	12 N2 volatilization solid storage and deep litter	4.38	3.42		
C	1 NH_3 deposition manure management	58.98	74.52	= B2+B10	
	2 NO_x deposition manure management	1.43	1.21	= B4+B9	3.B(b)5
	3 Leaching manure management	0.00	0.00	= B5	
D	1 Available N PR&P	38.75	70.41		
	2 N_2O emission PR&P	0.99	1.73		3.Da3
	3 NO_x volatilisation PR&P	0.29	0.52	= B1	
	4 NH_3 volatilisation PR&P	2.51	4.63		
	5 Leaching and run-off PR&P	11.04	16.78		
E	1 Available N animal manure	193.89	184.05		
	2 N_2O emission application animal manure	3.64	3.04		3.Da2
	3 NO_x volatilisation application animal manure	2.00	1.67	= B6	
	4 NH_3 volatilisation application animal manure	89.83	60.86		
	5 Leaching and run-off application animal manure	75.11	54.20		
F	1 Available N com. fertiliser	199.77	156.11		
	2 N_2O emission application com. fertiliser	2.78	2.05		3.Da1,2,7
	3 NO_x volatilisation application com. fertiliser	1.53	1.13	= A5	
	4 NH_3 volatilisation application com. fertiliser	16.68	8.92		
	5 Leaching and run-off application com. fertiliser	57.31	36.52		
G	1 Cultivation of organic soils (ha)	*193.00*	*183.33*		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	79.59	85.62		3.Da4
	2 N in crop residues arable crops	34.11	32.19		
J	1 NH_3 deposition fertiliser appl. and PR&P	109.02	74.40	= D4+E4+F4	3.Db1
	2 NO_x deposition fertiliser appl. and PR&P	3.83	3.31	= D3+E3+F3	
	3 Leaching and run-off fertiliser appl. and PR&P	143.46	107.50	= D5+E5+F5	3.Db2
	4 Leaching and run-off mineralisation SOM	0.00	0.00		
	5 Leaching and run-off crop residues	23.43	21.02		

5.5.2.2 Direct N$_2$O emissions from managed soils (3Da)

Calculation of Direct N$_2$O emissions from managed soils is based on IPCC 2006 equation 11.2 including six terms for activity data and three different emission factors:

$$N_2O_{Direct} - N = \left(F_{SN} + F_{ON} + F_{CR} + F_{SOM}\right) \bullet EF_1 + F_{OS} \bullet EF_2 + F_{PRP} \bullet EF_3$$

Where:

N_2O_{Direct} = annual direct N$_2$O emissions produced from managed soils (kg N$_2$O–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 N$_2$O emissions from N inputs (kg N$_2$O–N/kg N input)

EF_2 = emission factor for N$_2$O emissions from drained/managed organic soils (kg N$_2$O–N/ha/year)

EF_3 = emission factor for N$_2$O emissions from urine and dung N deposited on pasture, range and paddock by grazing animals (kg N$_2$O–N/kg N input)

Emission factors for direct N$_2$O emissions

Emission factors for calculating 3Da Direct N$_2$O emissions from managed soils are based on default values as provided in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines (see Table 5-19). 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 5-19   Emission factors for calculating direct N_2O emissions from managed soils (IPCC 2006).

Emission Source	Emission factor
EF_1 Inorganic N fertilisers (kg N_2O-N/kg)	0.0100
EF_1 Organic N fertilisers (kg N_2O-N/kg)	0.0100
EF_1 Crop residue (kg N_2O-N/kg)	0.0100
EF_1 Mineralisation/immobilisation soil organic matter (kg N_2O-N/kg)	0.0100
EF_1 Other (domestic synthetic fertilisers) (kg N2O-N/kg)	0.0100
EF_2 Cultivation of organic soils (kg N_2O-N/ha)	8.0000
EF_3 Urine and dung deposited by grazing animals (kg N_2O-N/kg)	0.0183

Activity data for direct N_2O emissions

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 2019) 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 1990-2017 in the Swiss inventory (see internal technical documentation in Bretscher (2019). 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 (i.e. domestic use of inorganic fertilisers; Kupper et al. 2018). 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 N_2O 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 5-18).

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 5-21). $Frac_{GASM}$ in reporting table 3.D represents the amount of nitrogen volatilised as NH_3, NO_x and N_2O 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.

The amount of **sewage sludge** applied to agricultural soils is provided by the annual report "Rechenschaftsbericht" (CG 2018). 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 Wastewater 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 2019).

Other organic fertilisers contain compost. Compost data are provided by the Office of Environment. 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 is 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. 2018). 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 approximatively 3000 Swiss farms (2000, 2007, 2010, 2015).

N_2O 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 GRUD (Richner et al. 2017) 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)

Standard values for fresh matter crop yields and nitrogen contained in crop residues are given in the "Principles of Fertilisation in Arable and Forage Crop Production" (FAL/RAC 2001 and Richner et al. 2017). 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.

$$F_{CR,MP} = \sum_{P} \left(A_P \bullet \frac{SY_{DM,P}}{10} \bullet N_{DM,P} \div 1000 \bullet R_P \right)$$

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). Note that this input data shows an increase of the area of natural meadows for the year 2011, which leads to the increase of PR&P residues visible in Table 5-20 in the year 2011. Standard dry matter yields per area, nitrogen content of dry matter as well as percentage of yield losses were based on the original IULIA model (Schmid et al. 2000) and on Richner et al. (2017).

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).

The relevant activity data for calculating N_2O emissions from managed soils are displayed in Table 5-20. Additional information is given in Annex 3.2.

Table 5-20   Activity data for calculating direct N$_2$O emissions from managed soils.

Activity Data		1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
		t N/yr							
1. Inorganic N fertilisers	Urea	37	31	29	29	29	28	30	29
	Other mineral fertilisers	200	169	155	158	155	154	162	154
2. Organic N fertilisers	a. Animal manure	364	333	279	297	309	315	318	318
	b. Sewage sludge	30.4	31.3	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	c. Other organic fertilisers	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4
3. Urine and dung deposited by grazing animals		54	51	71	98	102	102	101	100
4. Crop residues	Arable crops	34	44	32	30	29	30	30	29
	Residues PR&P	80	84	86	93	92	93	91	91
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
6. Cultivation of organic soils (ha)		193	191	188	186	186	185	185	185
7. Other (domestic inorganic fertilisers)		9.9	8.4	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.6	8.0	7.6

Activity Data		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
		t N/yr								
1. Inorganic N fertilisers	Urea	27	31	28	27	26	30	27	28	31
	Other mineral fertilisers	147	170	151	147	142	162	145	152	166
2. Organic N fertilisers	a. Animal manure	308	315	321	307	312	307	307	300	304
	b. Sewage sludge	0.0	0.0	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	0.5	0.4
3. Urine and dung deposited by grazing animals		97	99	102	96	98	95	96	92	94
4. Crop residues	Arable crops	27	27	27	27	31	30	30	32	32
	Residues PR&P	86	105	87	85	85	85	85	86	86
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
6. Cultivation of organic soils (ha)		185	185	184	184	184	184	184	184	183
7. Other (domestic inorganic fertilisers)		7.3	8.4	7.5	7.2	7.0	8.0	7.2	7.5	8.2
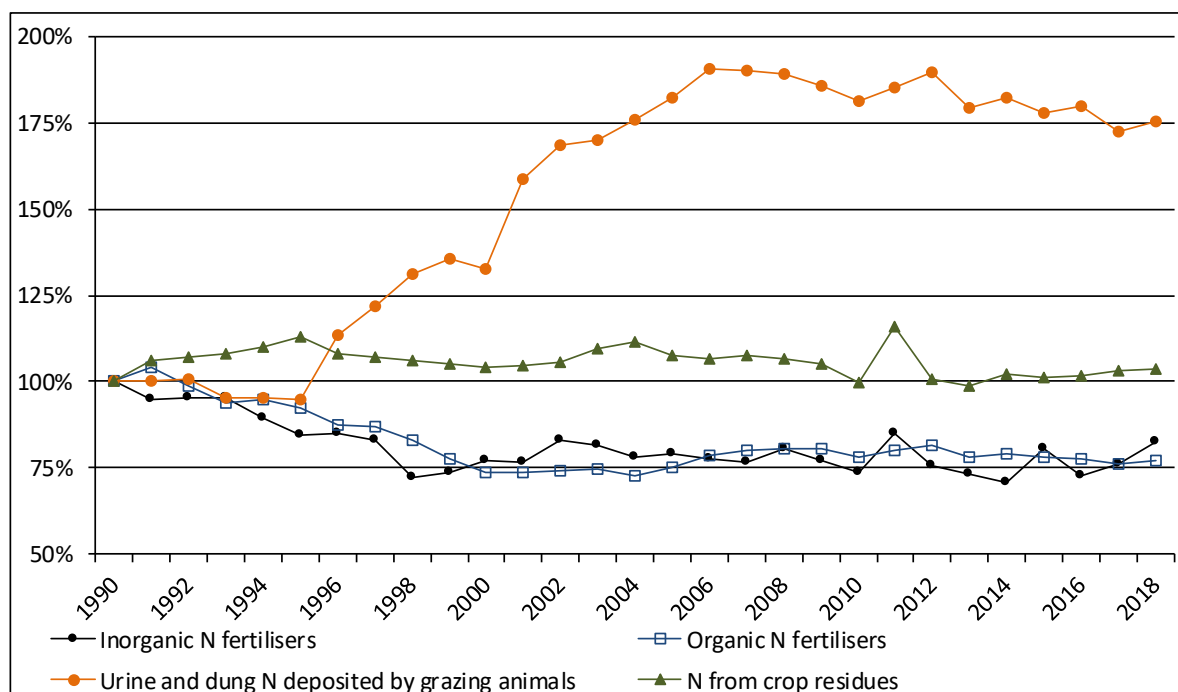
Figure 5-8   Relative development of the most important activity data for source category 3Da direct N$_2$O
                emissions from managed soils

Figure 5-8 depicts the development of the most important activity data for direct N_2O 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.

5.5.2.3 Indirect N_2O emissions from atmospheric deposition of N volatilised from managed soils (3Db1)

N_2O 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), which were adapted to the more detailed approach applied in Switzerland as follows:

$$N_2O_{(ATD)} - N = \left\{ \left[\sum_i \left(F_{CN_i} * Frac_{GASF_i} \right) + \sum_T \left(F_{AM_T} * Frac_{GASM_T} \right) + \sum_T \left(F_{PRP_T} * Frac_{GASP_T} \right) \right] \right.$$
$$\left. + \left[\left(F_{CN} + F_{AM} \right) * Frac_{NOXA} + F_{PRP} * Frac_{NOXP} \right] \right\} * EF_4$$

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_{CNi} = annual amount of commercial fertiliser N of type i applied to soils (kg N/year)

$Frac_{GASFi}$ = fraction of commercial fertiliser N of type i that volatilises as NH_3 (kg N/kg N)

F_{AMT} = 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 2.6%. For further information, see chp. 5.3.2.4.

Activity data for indirect N_2O emissions from atmospheric deposition (compare FOEN 2019 page 317)

The estimation of volatilisation of ammonia and NO_x was harmonized with the Swiss AGRAMMON model using the same emission factors and basic parameters (see Table 5-21). 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 NH_3 emissions, changes of agricultural structures (e.g. changes to more animal friendly housing systems) and techniques (manure management, measures to reduce NH_3 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 was assessed separately for individual fertiliser types based on (EMEP/EEA 2016). The weighted mean value for synthetic fertilisers excluding urea is 2.8% (mean 1990–2017). Furthermore 13.1% of urea-nitrogen is lost as ammonia. Ammonia emission factors for sewage sludge range from 20% to 26% depending on the composition of the sludge (Kupper et al. 2018) and is NO from 2004 onwards. Other organic fertilisers include compost as well as liquid and solid digestates. Ammonia emission factors are 3.4% for compost.

Total $Frac_{GASF}$ as reported in reporting table 3.D declined considerably from 6.0% in 1990 to 4.4% in 2018 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 NH_3 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. 2018). Overall weighted $Frac_{GASMT}$ for animal manure applied to soils slightly decreased from 24.6% in 1990 to 20.0% in 2018.

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 ($Frac_{GASPT}$) range between 4.6% and 5.0%.

Nitrogen pools and flows for calculating 3Db Indirect N_2O emissions from managed soils are displayed in Table 5-22. Additional information is given in Annex 3.2.

Table 5-21   Overview of NH$_3$ and NO$_x$ emission factors used for the assessment of emissions from source category 3Db1 Indirect N$_2$O emissions from atmospheric deposition.

Emission Factors Volatilisation	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
				%				
NH$_3$ from commercial fertiliser N (Frac$_{GASFi}$)	6.00	6.84	5.27	4.31	4.22	4.29	4.46	4.61
Urea	13.11	13.11	13.11	13.11	13.11	13.11	13.11	13.11
Other Mineral Fertilisers	2.72	2.72	2.51	2.76	2.65	2.74	2.94	3.12
Recycling Fertilisers (weighted average)	19.84	23.74	25.21	3.43	3.43	3.43	3.43	3.43
Sewage Sludge	20.00	23.94	26.07	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Compost	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$_{GASMT}$)	24.65	24.76	22.96	22.61	22.85	23.08	22.43	21.83
Mature Dairy Cattle	26.69	26.78	25.38	25.30	25.47	25.63	25.01	24.38
Other Mature Cattle	24.16	23.68	21.76	22.65	23.20	23.72	23.31	22.89
Growing Cattle (weighted average)	24.84	24.75	22.72	22.86	23.29	23.39	22.88	22.28
Sheep (weighted average)	3.72	4.38	4.14	5.23	5.65	6.18	5.94	5.71
Swine (weighted average)	21.52	21.02	19.79	20.02	20.30	20.68	20.04	19.45
Other Livestock (weighted average)	5.73	7.32	7.32	7.70	7.99	8.23	8.14	8.13
NH$_3$ from urine and dung N deposited on PR&P (Frac$_{GASPT}$)	4.68	4.68	4.78	4.86	4.90	4.92	4.91	4.88
Mature Dairy Cattle	4.67	4.65	4.65	4.61	4.61	4.60	4.60	4.59
Other Mature Cattle	4.57	4.57	4.57	4.57	4.57	4.57	4.56	4.56
Growing Cattle (weighted average)	4.57	4.57	4.57	4.56	4.56	4.57	4.57	4.57
Sheep (weighted average)	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
Other Livestock (weighted average)	5.00	6.01	8.11	9.96	10.70	11.30	10.32	9.60
NH$_3$ from Agricultural Soils (kg/ha/year)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NO$_x$ from applied fertilisers (Frac$_{NOXA}$)	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

Emission Factors Volatilisation	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
					%				
NH$_3$ from commercial fertiliser N (Frac$_{GASFi}$)	4.57	4.50	4.61	4.62	4.55	4.83	4.36	4.36	4.36
Urea	13.11	13.11	13.11	13.11	13.11	13.11	13.10	13.10	13.10
Other Mineral Fertilisers	3.07	2.99	3.11	3.12	3.04	3.37	2.82	2.82	2.82
Recycling Fertilisers (weighted average)	3.43	3.43	3.43	3.43	3.43	3.43	3.43	3.43	3.43
Sewage Sludge	NO	NO	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
NH$_3$ from application of animal manure N (Frac$_{GASMT}$)	21.24	21.00	20.81	20.58	20.35	20.10	20.11	20.05	20.03
Mature Dairy Cattle	23.76	23.44	23.12	22.81	22.50	22.19	22.19	22.19	22.19
Other Mature Cattle	22.45	22.28	22.11	21.94	21.77	21.61	21.61	21.61	21.61
Growing Cattle (weighted average)	21.99	21.79	21.57	21.42	21.28	21.07	21.12	21.07	21.07
Sheep (weighted average)	5.50	5.39	5.27	5.16	5.04	4.92	4.92	4.92	4.92
Swine (weighted average)	18.82	18.69	18.52	18.38	18.21	18.05	18.04	18.05	18.03
Other Livestock (weighted average)	8.26	8.20	8.34	8.63	8.58	8.59	8.74	8.73	8.59
NH$_3$ from urine and dung N deposited on PR&P (Frac$_{GASPT}$)	4.88	4.87	4.88	4.90	4.90	4.91	4.91	4.92	4.92
Mature Dairy Cattle	4.59	4.59	4.59	4.59	4.59	4.59	4.59	4.59	4.59
Other Mature Cattle	4.57	4.56	4.56	4.56	4.56	4.57	4.57	4.57	4.57
Growing Cattle (weighted average)	4.57	4.57	4.57	4.57	4.57	4.57	4.57	4.57	4.57
Sheep (weighted average)	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Swine (weighted average)	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
Other Livestock (weighted average)	9.22	9.21	9.56	10.33	10.42	10.58	11.10	11.17	10.85
NH$_3$ from Agricultural Soils (kg/ha/year)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
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
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

Note: The notation key of emission factors for sewage sludge is automatically set "NO" by the CRF reporter.

Table 5-22　　Overview of N pools and flows for calculating indirect N_2O emissions from managed soils.

Nitrogen Pools and Flows		1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
		t N/yr							
	Animals manure N applied to soils	364.5	333.0	279.2	296.8	309.3	315.0	317.8	317.6
	Commercial fertiliser	278.1	240.7	202.4	195.7	192.0	190.1	200.0	190.6
	Area of agricultural soils (ha)	5'278	5'377	5'476	5'476	5'476	5'476	5'476	5'476
Deposition	Sum volatised N (NH₃ and NOₓ)	112.8	104.7	81.2	83.5	87.1	89.2	88.6	86.3
	NH_3 emissions from commercial fertilisers	16.7	16.5	10.7	8.4	8.1	8.2	8.9	8.8
	NH_3 emissions from applied animal manure	89.8	82.4	64.1	67.1	70.7	72.7	71.3	69.3
	NH_3 emissions from pasture, range and paddock	2.51	2.38	3.39	4.75	5.00	5.01	4.97	4.86
	NH_3 emissions from agricultural soils	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	NO_x emissions from commercial fertilisers	1.53	1.32	1.11	1.08	1.06	1.05	1.10	1.05
	NO_x emissions from applied animal manure	2.00	1.83	1.54	1.63	1.70	1.73	1.75	1.75
	NO_x emissions from PR&P	0.29	0.28	0.39	0.54	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.55
Leaching and run-off	Sum leaching and run-off	166.9	155.1	132.0	133.7	134.6	134.2	134.8	131.1
	Leaching and run-off from commercial fertilisers	57.3	49.6	39.8	36.7	35.7	35.0	36.4	34.4
	Leaching and run-off from applied animal manure	75.1	68.6	55.0	55.7	57.5	57.9	57.9	57.2
	Leaching and run-off from pasture, range and paddock	11.0	10.5	14.0	18.3	19.0	18.7	18.5	17.9
	Leaching and run-off from crop residues	23.4	26.4	23.3	22.9	22.6	22.5	22.1	21.6
	Leaching and run-off from mineralisation of SOM	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Nitrogen Pools and Flows		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
		t N/yr								
	Animals manure N applied to soils	307.8	314.9	320.6	307.4	312.5	307.1	306.6	300.0	303.8
	Commercial fertiliser	182.3	210.4	187.3	181.4	175.9	200.0	180.0	188.4	204.7
	Area of agricultural soils (ha)	5'476	5'476	5'476	5'476	5'476	5'476	5'476	5'476	5'476
Deposition	Sum volatised N (NH₃ and NOₓ)	81.7	83.9	83.6	79.6	79.6	79.4	77.4	76.1	77.7
	NH_3 emissions from commercial fertilisers	8.3	9.5	8.6	8.4	8.0	9.7	7.8	8.2	8.9
	NH_3 emissions from applied animal manure	65.4	66.1	66.7	63.3	63.6	61.7	61.7	60.1	60.9
	NH_3 emissions from pasture, range and paddock	4.73	4.84	4.96	4.71	4.79	4.68	4.73	4.54	4.63
	NH_3 emissions from agricultural soils	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	NO_x emissions from commercial fertilisers	1.00	1.16	1.03	1.00	0.97	1.10	0.99	1.04	1.13
	NO_x emissions from applied animal manure	1.69	1.73	1.76	1.69	1.72	1.69	1.69	1.65	1.67
	NO_x emissions from PR&P	0.53	0.55	0.56	0.53	0.54	0.52	0.53	0.51	0.52
Leaching and run-off	Sum leaching and run-off	124.9	135.0	129.1	124.3	125.3	128.0	124.6	124.6	128.5
	Leaching and run-off from commercial fertilisers	32.5	37.5	33.4	32.4	31.4	35.7	32.1	33.6	36.5
	Leaching and run-off from applied animal manure	54.9	56.2	57.2	54.8	55.7	54.8	54.7	53.5	54.2
	Leaching and run-off from pasture, range and paddock	17.3	17.7	18.1	17.1	17.4	17.0	17.2	16.5	16.8
	Leaching and run-off from crop residues	20.2	23.5	20.4	20.0	20.7	20.5	20.6	21.0	21.0
	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

Figure 5-9 depicts the development of the most important activity data for indirect N_2O 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 NH_3 ($Frac_{GASMT}$) declined slightly and also contributed to the decreasing trend.
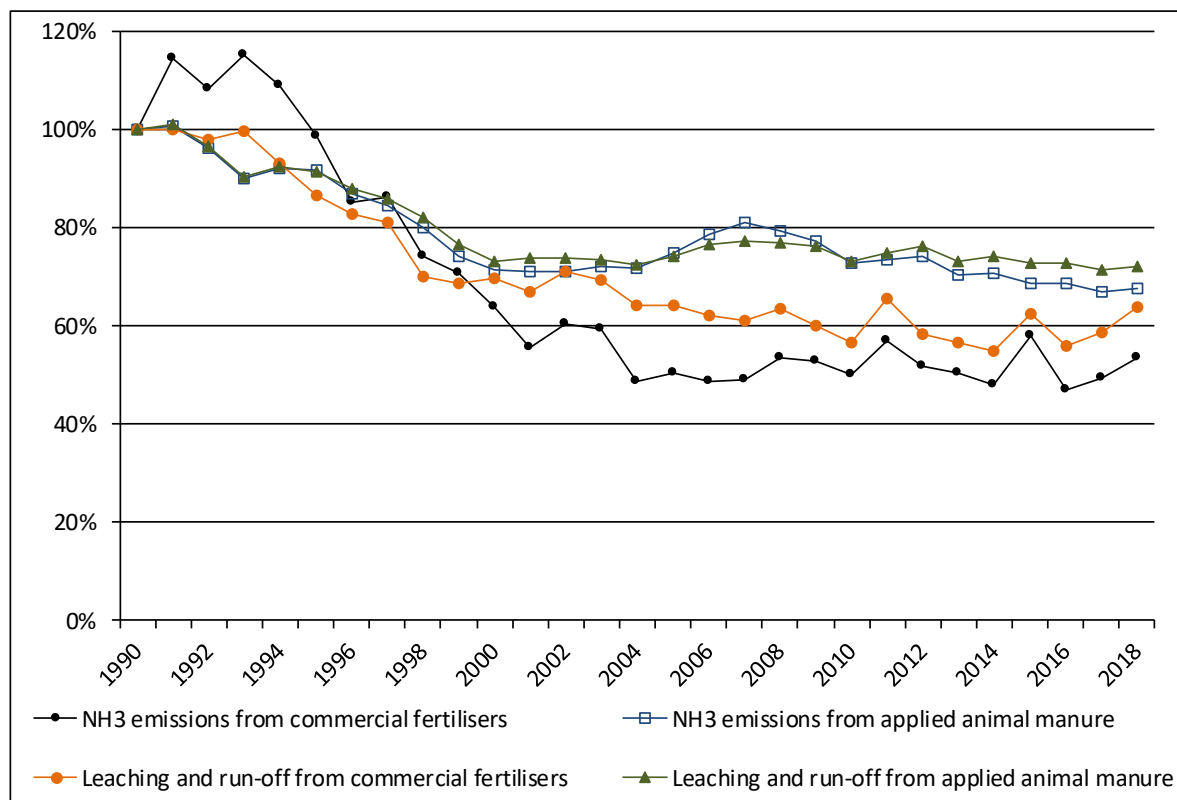
Figure 5-9   Relative development of the most important activity data for source category 3Db indirect N₂O
                  emissions from managed soils.

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):

$$N_2O_{(L)} - N = \left(F_{CN} + F_{AM} + F_{PRP} + F_{CR} + F_{SOM}\right) \bullet Frac_{LEACH-(H)} \bullet EF_5$$

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 N_2O emissions from N leaching and run-off (kg N_2O–N/kg N leached and run-off)

Emission factor for indirect N_2O emissions from nitrogen leaching and run-off

The emission factor for indirect N_2O emissions from leaching and run-off from managed soils is 0.0075 kg N_2O–N/kg N according to the 2006 IPCC guidelines (IPCC 2006).

Activity data for indirect N_2O emissions from nitrogen leaching and run-off (compare FOEN 2019 page 322)

For the calculation of N_2O 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 (F_{AM}), urine and dung N deposited by grazing animals (F_{PRP}) and N in crop residues returned to soils (F_{CR}) 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 shown in Table 5-20.

$Frac_{LEACH}$ was taken from the Swiss GHG inventory. It was estimated for the years 1990 and 2010 by dividing the available amount of nitrogen by the amount of nitrogen that is lost due to leaching and run-off in Switzerland according to model estimates of Prasuhn 2016. The respective loss rates are 20.6% for 1990 and 17.8% for 2010. According to Spiess and Prasuhn (2006), it can be assumed that loss rates were somewhat higher in the early 1990s and then declined due to agricultural policy reforms. Accordingly, the reduction in the nitrate loss rate was implemented between 1995 and 2010 with constant loss rates after 2010. The same loss rates were 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 5-22.

Figure 5-9 depicts the development of the most important activity data for indirect N_2O 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 ($Frac_{LEACH}$).

5.5.3 Uncertainties and time-series consistency

Uncertainties of emission factors and activity data are taken from ART (2008). These 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 5-23. For 3Da (Direct N_2O 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/N_2O and 3D indirect/N_2O, 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/N_2O atmospheric deposition and leaching /runoff. The results of the aggregations are given in Table 5-23 and are used in chp. 1.6.1.

Table 5-23   Approach 1 uncertainties for 3D Agricultural soils 2017. AD: Activity data; EF: Emission factor; CO: Combined.

Uncertainty 3D		Approach 1		
		AD	EF	comb.
		%		
3D1 Direct soil emissions	Fertilisers	13.6	135.0	135.7
	Organic soils	32.2	137.5	141.2
	Urine and dung deposited on PR&P	67.7	132.5	148.8
	3D1 aggregate	16.3	95.1	96.5
3D2 Indirect soil emissions	Atmospheric deposition	41.8	240.0	243.6
	Leaching and run-off	22.2	163.3	164.8
	3D2 aggregate	29.4	172.2	174.7

For further uncertainty results also consult chp. 1.6.

The time series 1990–2018 are consistent. 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, 2010 and 2015 (extensive surveys on approximatively 3000 farms). Values in-between the assessment years were interpolated linearly, whereas values beyond 2015 are kept constant and will be updated as new survey results become available.
- The emission factor for indirect N_2O emissions following volatilization of NH_3 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 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 2017 as well as an analysis of the increase or decrease of emissions between 2017 and 2018 in the current submission.

In addition to the overall triple check a separate internal technical documentation of Liechtenstein's model is available (Bretscher 2019). 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 2019). 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

In 2017, the recalculations for 3D lead to a decrease of N_2O emissions by 0.91 kt CO_2eq.

-   3D: The AGRAMMON model was updated (Kupper et al. 2018). The new model is a full nitrogen flow model, which also includes volatilisation of N_2. Emission factors of N_2 were derived from N_2O EF according to van Bruggen et al. (2014).

-   3D: The values to calculate nitrogen in crop residues were revised (1990-2017). According to the Swiss GHG inventory (FOEN 2019), most of the values correspond to the values from GRUD (Richner et al. 2017). The values for meadows and pastures correspond to the values as used in the Swiss GHG inventory of 2018 (FOEN 2018), where these were calculated based on the biomass yield of SBV (2018). For the alpine area, biomass yield is not multiplied with 8.4613 anymore, since it is assumed that the area is included in the calculations without a correction. Note that the values for meadows and pastures are not equal to the Swiss GHG inventory anymore, since the Swiss inventory uses a more detailed approach because of the soil carbon modelling.

-   3D: With the update of the AGRAMMON model (Kupper et al. 2018), several emission factors for N_2O and NO_x have been updated.

-   3D: All values for NH_3 volatilisation from manure management have been updated to the newest AGRAMMON estimates (Kupper et al. 2018). This means that for non-urea fertilizers it is assumed that the composition of fertilizers is equal in Liechtenstein than in Switzerland. The results from the newest farm survey in 2015 were adopted (values between the farm survey 2010 and 2015 were interpolated).

-   3D: The volatilisation of ammonia from the vegetation cover have been deleted in the Swiss GHG inventory. This decision was taken by the AGRAMMON expert team in consultation with the authors of the EMEP/EEA guidebook (EMEP/EEA 2016).

-   3D: Leaching and run-off: for submission 2020, the value for NO_3^- losses is revised in the Swiss GHG inventory and accordingly affects the value in Liechtenstein's inventory (1990-2017). The values were derived from the work of Prasuhn (2016) and Spiess and Prasuhn (2006).

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 latest update has been done for the current submission 2020.

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 CO_2 that was fixed during the industrial production process of the fertiliser. Emissions in Liechtenstein range from 0.04 to 0.06 kt CO_2 per year with a general decreasing trend from 1990 to 2017.

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 holds a share of 15% of all synthetic fertilisers. Further information regarding the methods for estimating commercial fertilisers see chp. 5.2.2.2. Note that the amount of urea ammonium nitrate (UAN) is not quantified. It is estimated to be <1% in Switzerland (Agricura 2016) and therefore negligible in Liechtenstein.

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 (CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, 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

No category-specific recalculations were carried out.

5.9.6 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 latest update has been done for the current submission 2020.

5.10 Source category 3I – Other cabon-containing fertilisers

The use of other carbon-containing fertilisers was not estimated (NE) for Liechtenstein. Urea ammonium nitrate (UAN) is used in Switzerland. On average, the share of UAN applied in Switzerland is <1% of total urea (Agricura 2016). The share of UAN used in Liechtenstein cannot be determined. However, it is very likely <1% as well.

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 1990-2017 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 CO_2 equivalent emissions and removals in consequence of carbon losses and gains for the years 1990-2018. The total net emissions of CO_2 equivalent vary between -9.12 kt (1991) and 24.82 kt (2000). Three components of the CO_2 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: 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 N_2O emissions due to N mineralization in soils (up to 0.43 CO_2 eq) associated with land-conversions (CRF-table 4(III)) and nitrogen leaching and run-off on non-agricultural soils (indirect N_2O emissions; CRF-table 4(IV)).

Table 6-1 CO_2 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 CO2 eq									
Gain of living biomass in forest	-51.09	-51.16	-51.23	-51.30	-51.37	-51.44	-51.51	-51.59	-51.67	-51.76
Loss of living biomass in forest	50.88	34.69	45.70	42.24	61.77	47.97	39.39	50.54	42.18	40.56
Land-use change, soil and HWP	7.16	7.35	7.54	7.73	7.91	8.09	8.26	8.81	9.35	9.89
Sector 4 LULUCF (total)	**6.95**	**-9.12**	**2.00**	**-1.34**	**18.30**	**4.61**	**-3.86**	**7.76**	**-0.15**	**-1.31**

LULUCF	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	kt CO2 eq									
Gain of living biomass in forest	-51.84	-51.92	-52.00	-52.07	-52.14	-52.21	-52.29	-52.36	-52.43	-52.59
Loss of living biomass in forest	66.24	42.28	42.82	46.72	48.75	48.61	53.33	62.43	64.42	61.40
Land-use change, soil and HWP	10.42	10.89	11.35	11.60	11.84	12.09	12.33	12.57	12.81	12.94
Sector 4 LULUCF (total)	**24.82**	**1.25**	**2.17**	**6.25**	**8.45**	**8.48**	**13.37**	**22.65**	**24.80**	**21.75**

LULUCF	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Mean
	kt CO2 eq									
Gain of living biomass in forest	-52.76	-52.92	-53.09	-53.25	-53.42	-53.55	-53.65	-53.64	-53.63	-52.27
Loss of living biomass in forest	59.94	63.87	64.25	56.70	56.72	51.38	49.60	51.27	62.99	52.06
Land-use change, soil and HWP	13.07	13.10	13.14	13.17	13.21	13.23	13.26	12.92	12.57	10.99
Sector 4 LULUCF (total)	**20.25**	**24.05**	**24.30**	**16.62**	**16.51**	**11.06**	**9.21**	**10.55**	**21.93**	**10.77**
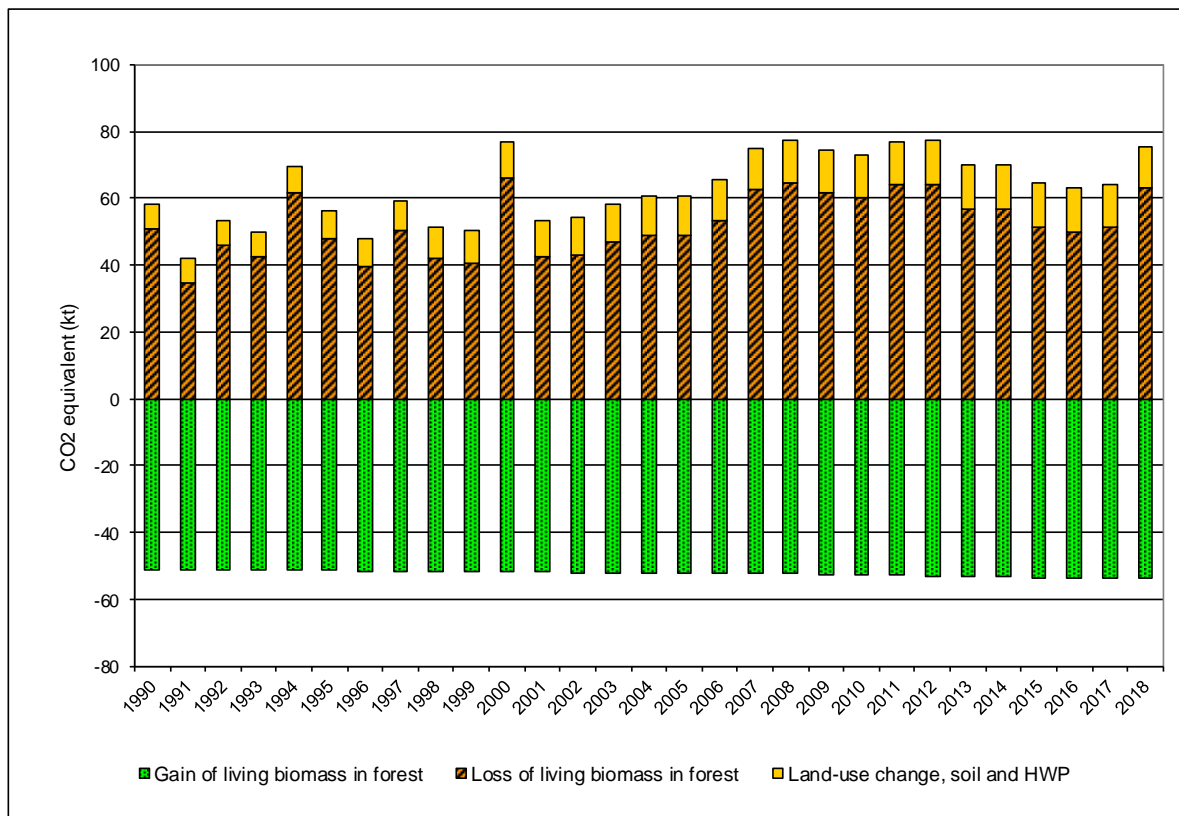
Figure 6-1   Liechtenstein's CO_2 removals due to the increase (growth) of living biomass on forest land, the CO_2 emissions due to the decrease (harvest and mortality) of living biomass on forest land and the net CO_2 equivalent emissions due to land-use changes and from use of soils.

Gain and loss of living biomass in forests are the dominant categories when looking at the CO_2 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 and 2018 the loss of living biomass in forests was larger than the gain (Table 6-1). The resulting CO_2 emissions are also visible in the total emissions/removals of the LULUCF sector (see Figure 6-2). Further explanatory notes on variations and trends can be found in chp. 2.3 "Sector 4 LULUCF".

Compared to these biomass changes in forests, the net CO_2 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 CO_2 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.
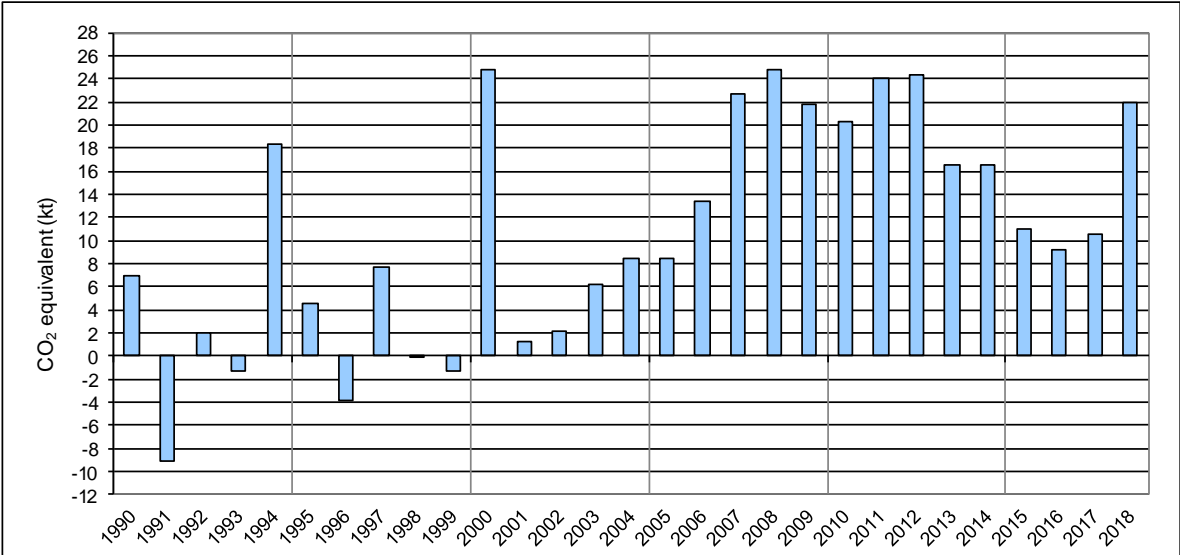
Figure 6-2   Liechtenstein's CO2 emissions/removals of sector 4 LULUCF.

Table 6-2   Net CO_2 removals and emissions per land-use category in kt CO_2 equivalent.

Net CO_2 emissions/removals	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total Land-Use Categories	**6.64**	**-9.42**	**1.70**	**-1.64**	**18.00**	**4.31**	**-4.16**	**7.44**	**-0.48**	**-1.65**
A. Forest Land	**-0.82**	**-17.08**	**-6.15**	**-9.68**	**9.79**	**-4.08**	**-12.73**	**-1.66**	**-10.11**	**-11.81**
1. Forest Land remaining Forest Land	-0.53	-16.79	-5.86	-9.39	10.07	-3.79	-12.44	-1.38	-9.83	-11.54
2. Land converted to Forest Land	-0.29	-0.29	-0.29	-0.29	-0.29	-0.29	-0.29	-0.28	-0.28	-0.27
B. Cropland	**4.54**	**4.53**	**4.52**	**4.51**	**4.50**	**4.49**	**4.48**	**4.48**	**4.49**	**4.49**
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	0.37	0.37
C. Grassland	**1.83**	**1.82**	**1.81**	**1.80**	**1.79**	**1.78**	**1.77**	**1.98**	**2.18**	**2.38**
1. Grassland remaining Grassland	1.50	1.49	1.48	1.47	1.46	1.45	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44
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**	**3.23**	**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	**24.47**	**0.89**	**1.80**	**5.87**	**8.07**	**8.09**	**12.97**	**22.25**	**24.39**	**21.34**
A. Forest Land	**13.79**	**-10.25**	**-9.79**	**-5.95**	**-3.97**	**-4.17**	**0.50**	**9.55**	**11.48**	**8.31**
1. Forest Land remaining Forest Land	14.06	-9.99	-9.53	-5.70	-3.73	-3.94	0.71	9.76	11.67	8.49
2. Land converted to Forest Land	-0.27	-0.26	-0.26	-0.25	-0.24	-0.23	-0.21	-0.20	-0.19	-0.18
B. Cropland	**4.49**	**4.49**	**4.49**	**4.47**	**4.45**	**4.42**	**4.40**	**4.38**	**4.36**	**4.36**
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	0.38	0.39	0.39	0.38	0.37	0.36	0.35	0.34	0.33	0.34
C. Grassland	**2.58**	**2.79**	**2.99**	**3.09**	**3.18**	**3.27**	**3.36**	**3.46**	**3.55**	**3.56**
1. Grassland remaining Grassland	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.39	1.36	1.32	1.28	1.25	1.21	1.20
2. Land converted to Grassland	1.15	1.36	1.56	1.69	1.82	1.95	2.08	2.21	2.34	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**	**3.46**	**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	3.08	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.11	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	2017	2018
Total Land-Use Categories	**19.84**	**23.63**	**23.88**	**16.20**	**16.08**	**10.64**	**8.78**	**10.13**	**21.52**
A. Forest Land	**6.71**	**10.48**	**10.71**	**3.00**	**2.87**	**-2.59**	**-4.45**	**-2.76**	**8.99**
1. Forest Land remaining Forest Land	6.87	10.63	10.85	3.13	2.99	-2.48	-4.35	-2.67	9.07
2. Land converted to Forest Land	-0.17	-0.15	-0.14	-0.13	-0.12	-0.11	-0.09	-0.09	-0.08
B. Cropland	**4.37**	**4.38**	**4.38**	**4.39**	**4.40**	**4.39**	**4.38**	**4.37**	**4.35**
1. Cropland remaining Cropland	4.03	4.03	4.03	4.03	4.03	4.01	4.00	3.98	3.97
2. Land converted to Cropland	0.34	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.37	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38
C. Grassland	**3.56**	**3.57**	**3.57**	**3.58**	**3.58**	**3.59**	**3.59**	**3.40**	**3.20**
1. Grassland remaining Grassland	1.18	1.16	1.14	1.12	1.10	1.09	1.07	1.05	1.03
2. Land converted to Grassland	2.38	2.41	2.43	2.46	2.48	2.50	2.52	2.35	2.17
D. Wetlands	**0.35**	**0.36**	**0.38**	**0.39**	**0.41**	**0.42**	**0.44**	**0.43**	**0.43**
1. Wetlands remaining Wetlands	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
2. Land converted to Wetlands	0.35	0.36	0.38	0.39	0.41	0.42	0.44	0.43	0.43
E. Settlements	**3.46**	**3.45**	**3.45**	**3.45**	**3.45**	**3.44**	**3.44**	**3.40**	**3.36**
1. Settlements remaining Settlements	0.38	0.39	0.40	0.42	0.43	0.44	0.45	0.45	0.45
2. Land converted to Settlements	3.08	3.06	3.05	3.03	3.02	3.00	2.99	2.95	2.91
F. Land converted to Other Land	**1.19**	**1.19**	**1.18**	**1.18**	**1.18**	**1.18**	**1.18**	**1.10**	**1.01**
G. Harvested wood products	**0.21**	**0.21**	**0.21**	**0.20**	**0.20**	**0.19**	**0.19**	**0.19**	**0.18**

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 2019). 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 ($deltaC_l$), in dead organic matter ($deltaC_d$) and in soil ($deltaC_s$) 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).
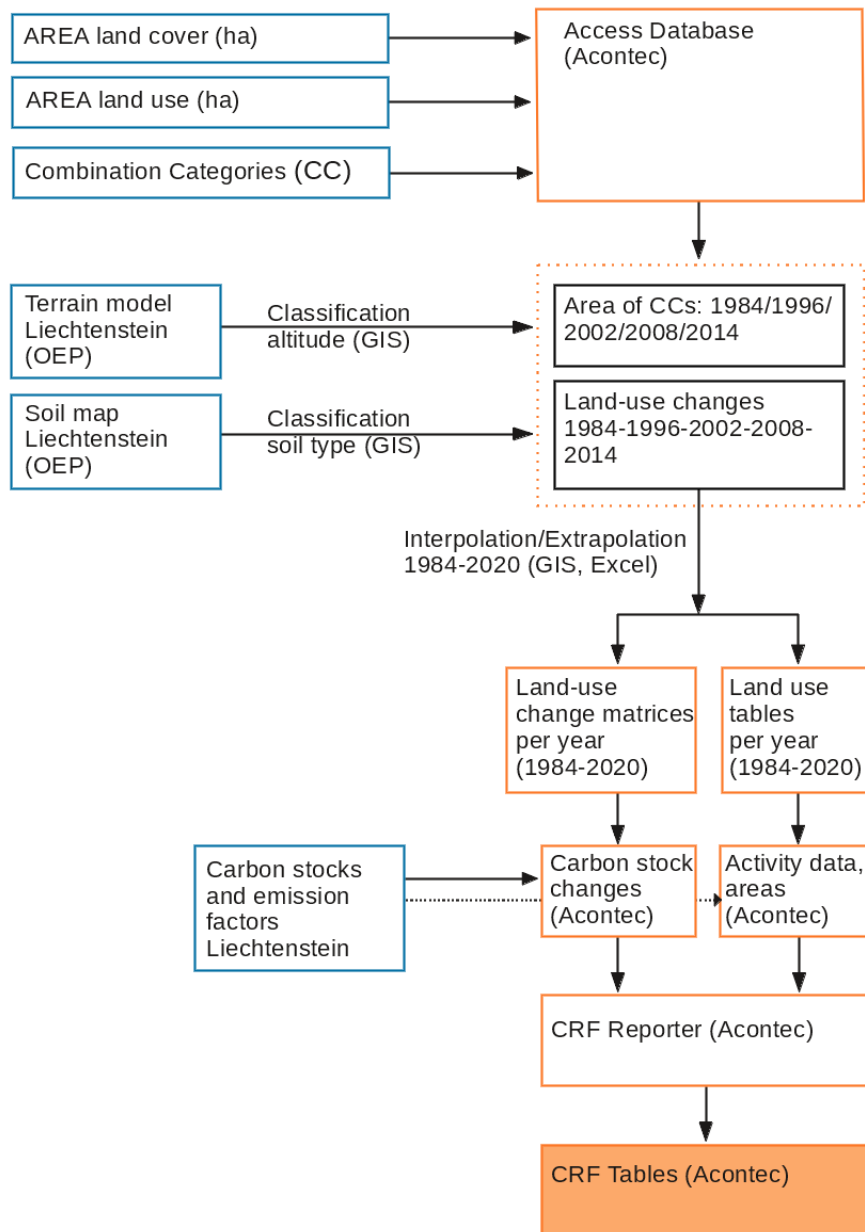
Figure 6-3   Procedure of calculating emissions and removals from LULUCF in Liechtenstein.

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

6.1.3.2 Calculating carbon stock changes

The method is based largely on the Swiss procedure according to FOEN (2019).

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):

$stockC_{l,i,CC}$: carbon stock in living biomass

$stockC_{d,i,CC}$: 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):

$deltaC_{l,i,ba} = [\ increaseC_{l,i,a} - decreaseC_{l,i,a} + W_l * (stockC_{l,i,a} - stockC_{l,i,b}) / CT\ ] * A_{i,ba}$
        (6.1)

$deltaC_{d,i,ba} = [\ changeC_{d,i,a} + W_d * (stockC_{d,i,a} - stockC_{d,i,b}) / CT\ ] * A_{i,ba}$
        (6.2)

$deltaC_{s,i,ba} = [\ changeC_{s,i,a} + W_s * (stockC_{s,i,a} - stockC_{s,i,b}) / CT\ ] * A_{i,ba}$
        (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_l, 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 1990-2017 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 1990-2018, 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)
	Strata	Stocks (t C ha-1)					Changes (t C ha-1 yr-1)					
11 Afforestations	1	10.00	0	0	66.10	NO	2.39	-0.21	0	0	0	NO
	2	10.00	0	0	75.91	NO	2.39	-0.21	0	0	0	NO
	3	7.50	0	0	95.78	NO	1.35	-0.1	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	4.76	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	24.62	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	7.87	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 2019, 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). The cells highlighted in orange in Table 6-4 include annual losses of biomass based on harvesting statistics. 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, 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	Key category
			%	%	%	
4A1	Forest Land remaining Forest Land	CO_2	2.7	88.6	88.6	yes
4A2	Land converted to Forest Land	CO_2	17.2	88.6	90.2	
4B1	Cropland remaining Cropland	CO_2	30.8	23.0	38.4	yes
4B2	Land converted to Cropland	CO_2	26.9	34.0	43.3	
4C1	Grassland remaining Grassland	CO_2	6.0	55.0	55.3	
4C2	Land converted to Grassland	CO_2	13.6	57.0	58.6	yes
4D1	Wetlands remaining Wetlands	CO_2	10.5	50.0	51.1	
4D2	Land converted to Wetlands	CO_2	40.9	31.8	51.8	
4E1	Settlements remaining Settlements	CO_2	6.5	34.9	35.5	
4E2	Land converted to Settlements	CO_2	19.4	33.4	38.6	yes
4F1	Other Land remaining Other Land	CO_2	NA	NA	NA	
4F2	Land converted to Other Land	CO_2	40.9	34.1	53.3	yes
4III	N Mineralization	N_2O	85.6	100.0	131.6	
4IV2	Indirect emissions Leaching	N_2O	87.9	100.0	133.1	
4G	Harvested Wood Products	CO_2	50.0	57.0	75.8	yes

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.

Regarding the applicability of the combined categories (CC) for Liechtenstein, we can conclude that the basic land-use and land-cover categories (NOLC04/NOLU04 as shown in Table 6-6) are an integrated part of the AREA methodology and it was important to adopt them for Liechtenstein's AREA surveys. However, the CC derived from NOLC04/NOLU04 are not always essential in Liechtenstein: for example, CC35 occurs very sparly (see Table 6-7). Anyway, comparability with the Swiss GHGI is improved by using identical CC definitions.

Table 6-6 Relation between the land-use (NOLU04) and land-cover (NOLC04) categories of the AREA survey and the derived combination categories (CC).

Land Use (NOLU04) acc. to AREA

18 Combination Categories (CC)

Land Cover (NOLC04) acc. to AREA

10 Artificial areas
11 Sealed surfaces
12 Buildings
13 Greenhouses
14 Gardens with border and patch structures
15 Lawns
16 Trees in artificial areas
17 Mix of small structures

20 Grass and herb vegetation
21 Grass and herb vegetation

30 Brush vegetation
31 Shrub
32 Brush meadows
33 Short-stem fruit trees
34 Vines
35 Permanent garden plants and brush crops

40 Tree vegetation
41 Closed forest
42 Forest edges
43 Forest strips
44 Open forest
45 Brush forest
46 Linear woods
47 Clusters of trees

50 Bare land
51 Solid rock
52 Granular soil
53 Rocky areas

60 Watery areas
61 Water
62 Glacier, perpetual snow
63 Wetlands
64 Reedy marshes

Combination Categories (CC):
11 Afforestation
12 Productive forest
13 Unproductive forest
21 Cropland
31 Permanent grassland
32 Shrub vegetation
33 Vineyards, Low-stem Orchads, Tree nurseries
34 Copse
35 Orchards
36 Stony grassland
37 Unproductive grassland
41 Surface waters
42 Unproductive wetland
51 Buildings and construction
52 Herbaceous biomass in settlements
53 Shrubs in settlements
54 Trees in settlements
61 Other land

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, which is one of the five main regions used in the Swiss National Forest Inventory (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. The organic soils had been mapped in digital form for Liechtenstein's concept of environmental and agricultural development (Büchel et al. 2006). That map contains the following groups and categories:

- Organic soils ('*Moorböden, Alluvial überschüttetes Moor*');

- Mineral soils ('*Fahlgley, Fahlgley mit z.T. Torfunterlage, Buntgley, Buntgley mit z.T. Torfunterlage, Braunerde, Fluvisol*');

- Other (recultivated areas).

The first group (organic soils) was selected for defining the respective stratum as shown in Figure 6-4. Organic soils only occur on the ground of the Rhine valley. In the regions where organic soils occur, only agricultural areas can be found; there is no forest on organic soils.
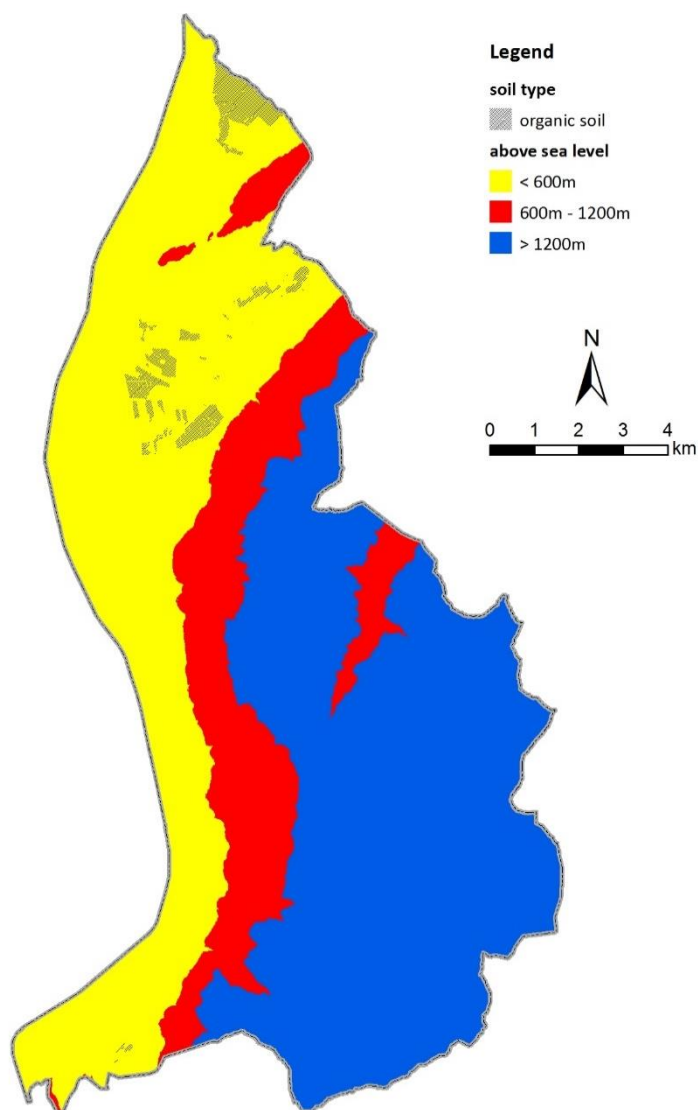
Figure 6-4   Map of Liechtenstein showing the altitude classes and soil types. Reference: OEP 2006d.

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 67% and 100% from 1990 to
2018, while the area of managed forests (CC12) increases by 10% 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 292 ha, mineral and organic soils),
grassland CC31-CC37(decrease by 361 ha) and settlements CC51-CC54 (increase by 445
ha).

Table 6-7   Statistics of land use (CC = combination categories) for the period 1990-2018 (in ha) and change between 1990 and 2018. (n.s. = no stratification)

CC	altitude	soil type	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	Change 1990-2018 (ha)	Change 1990-2018 (%)
11	≤ 600	n.s.	9	7	1	1	1	1	1	-8	-88%
	601-1200	n.s.	7	2	1	0	0	0	0	-7	-100%
	> 1200	n.s.	26	16	11	10	9	9	9	-17	-67%
12	≤ 600	n.s.	966	967	958	948	946	944	942	-23	-2%
	601-1200	n.s.	1970	1967	1961	1963	1962	1962	1961	-9	0%
	> 1200	n.s.	2171	2220	2269	2340	2354	2369	2383	212	10%
13	≤ 600	n.s.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-100%
	601-1200	n.s.	9	10	8	3	2	2	1	-8	-88%
	> 1200	n.s.	880	919	943	954	957	959	961	82	9%
21	n.s.	mineral	1826	1771	1634	1575	1564	1552	1540	-286	-16%
	n.s.	organic	127	124	120	120	120	120	120	-7	-5%
31	≤ 600	mineral	1131	1076	1118	1143	1148	1153	1158	27	2%
	≤ 600	organic	64	61	64	63	63	63	62	-1	-2%
	601-1200	mineral	364	347	342	337	336	335	334	-29	-8%
	601-1200	organic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	> 1200	mineral	1668	1647	1629	1623	1622	1621	1619	-48	-3%
	> 1200	organic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
32	≤ 600	n.s.	20	23	27	28	29	29	29	9	47%
	601-1200	n.s.	10	9	12	13	13	14	14	4	44%
	> 1200	n.s.	563	514	500	456	447	439	430	-133	-24%
33	n.s.	mineral	31	33	34	37	37	38	38	8	25%
	n.s.	organic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
34	≤ 600	n.s.	382	347	302	286	282	279	276	-106	-28%
	601-1200	n.s.	81	74	75	76	76	77	77	-4	-5%
	> 1200	n.s.	255	252	237	223	221	218	215	-40	-16%
35	n.s.	mineral	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-100%
	n.s.	organic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
36	n.s.	n.s.	347	345	337	331	330	329	327	-19	-6%
37	n.s.	n.s.	399	382	368	369	370	370	370	-28	-7%
41	n.s.	n.s.	203	208	207	207	207	207	207	5	2%
42	n.s.	n.s.	160	162	164	169	170	171	172	12	8%
51	n.s.	n.s.	904	1044	1185	1246	1259	1271	1283	380	42%
52	n.s.	n.s.	305	327	374	383	385	387	388	84	28%
53	n.s.	n.s.	15	16	19	15	15	14	13	-2	-11%
54	n.s.	n.s.	144	158	139	138	137	137	137	-7	-5%
61	n.s.	n.s.	1027	1026	1016	997	993	990	986	-41	-4%
Sum			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 1990-2018.

Table 6-8   Land-use change in 2010 (change matrix). Units: ha/year.

main category	CC	Forest Land 11	12	13	Cropl. 21	Grassland 31	32	33	34	35	36	37	Wetlands 41	42	Settlement 51	52	53	54	Other L. 61	Decrease
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	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		0.0	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	0.0	0.2		0.2	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	0.0	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 m^2 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 1990-2018 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 purpose, 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.
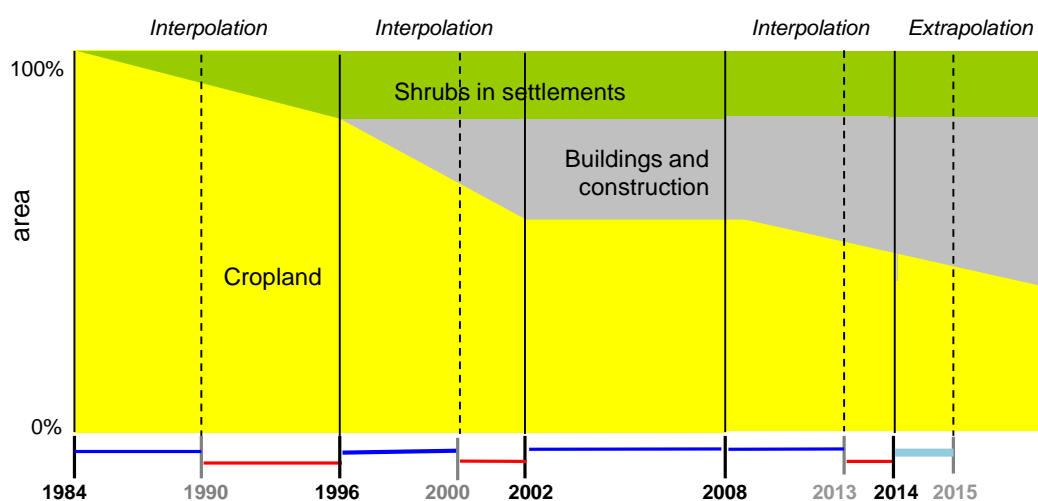
Figure 6-5   Hypothetical linear development of land-use changes between the five Land-usesurveys (1984, 1996, 2002, 2008, 2014) with the example of areas changing 1984-1996 from "cropland" to "shrubs in settlements" and then 1996-2002 and again 2008-2014 to "buildings and constructions". The dotted 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 1990-2018 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 chapter, while uncertainties of other AD (such as consumption of harvested wood products) and emission factors are presented in the respective chapters (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

$$U_{sampling} = 100 * 1.96 * (number\ of\ points)^{-0.5}$$

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:

$$U_{overall} = (U_{interpret}^2 + U_{sampling}^2)^{0.5}$$

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

There were no recalculations of AREA data.

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 CO_2 emission from 4A1 Forest Land remaining Forest Land is key source by level and trend. 4A2 Land Converted to Forest Land is not a key source.

39.0% of the total area of Liechtenstein is forest land. The total forest area increased by 3.7% between 1990 and 2018. The annual net CO_2 emissions/removals are in the range -17.08 kt CO_2 (1991) to 13.79 kt CO_2 (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 (Government 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 354 x 354 m^2. 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 m^3 ha^{-1}

for growth, 5.7 m^3 ha^{-1} for cut and 2.7 m^3 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 [m^3 ha^{-1} yr^{-1}], 1998-2010		
	elevation ≤ 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 [m^3 ha^{-1}]		
	elevation ≤ 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 (≤ 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 ≤1'000 m and >1'000 m a.s.l. These results were transformed to the three altitudinal belts used for LULUCF calculations (≤ 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)

Swiss Biomass Expansion Factors for the NFI region 3 'Pre-Alps' (FOEN 2008) were applied in Liechtenstein.

In the Swiss NFI, growing stock, gross growth, cut (harvesting) and mortality are expressed as round wood over bark. Round wood over bark was expanded in the Swiss NIR (FOEN 2008) 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 and other functions for twigs, branches, bark, coarse roots and foliages. BEFs were then calculated for each spatial stratum as the ratio between round wood over bark (m^3 ha^{-1}) and the total above- and belowground biomass (t ha^{-1}), see Thürig and Schmid (2008). Table 6-11 shows these BEFs for coniferous and deciduous species stratified for altitude.

Table 6-11   Biomass expansion factors (BEFs) to convert round-wood over bark (m^3 ha^{-1}) to total biomass (t C ha^{-1}) for conifers and deciduous species, respectively (values for NFI region 3 from Thürig and Schmid 2008, FOEN 2008).

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 (m^3 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 (FOEN 2008, Vorreiter 1949).

	Wood density [t m^{-3}]
Coniferous trees	0.40
Deciduous trees	0.55

In the Swiss GHG inventories after 2012, single-tree allometric functions were used instead of BEFs. In general, the resulting average expansion factors were close to the former BEFs (FOEN 2013, Table 7-27), therefore Liechtenstein continued to use the values shown in Table 6-11 and Table 6-12.

The IPCC default carbon content of solid wood of 50% was applied (IPCC 2006 Table 4.3: mean value from Lamlom 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 m^3 ha^{-1} yr^{-1} and the average mortality is 2.70 m^3 ha^{-1} yr^{-1}. The total loss is 8.35 m^3 ha^{-1} 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 1986-2018 and the annual harvesting relative to the reference period of the NFI (1999-2010). Source: OE 2019b.

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
2017	18'986	0.917
2018	25'821	1.247
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 1990-2018 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	2017	2018
zone 1	-3.92	-4.17	-4.19	-3.68	-3.67	-3.31	-3.18	-3.30	-4.08
zone 2	-3.33	-3.54	-3.56	-3.12	-3.11	-2.81	-2.70	-2.80	-3.46
zone 3	-2.68	-2.86	-2.87	-2.52	-2.51	-2.27	-2.18	-2.26	-2.79

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 trails) 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. Therefore, the same carbon stocks per hectare as in Switzerland are assumed (seeTable 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 2019, 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 (2019) 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 inTable 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 m^3 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 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 (from FOEN 2019).

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 and litter

Data from Liechtenstein's NFI (seeTable 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 (seeTable 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 2019) is used.

As there are no data on forest soils in Liechtenstein, data from Switzerland are used for carbon contents in litter. As described in FOEN (2019), 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 of the Swiss NFI-region 3 (Pre-Alps) are used as shown in Table 6-4 for 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.

Applying a Tier 1 approach, constant carbon contents in deadwood and litter are used.

Due to following reasons, it is assumed that in the years 1990 to 2018 litter and deadwood in Liechtenstein were no carbon source: Figure 6-6 shows the results of the model Yasso07 applied in Switzerland (FOEN 2019) in NFI-region 3 for productive forests.

-    A clear carbon increase is visible in deadwood (except in elevation zone Z3 after 2005); this is also confirmed Liechtenstein's NFI where the average stock of deadwood increased from 20 to 30 m^3/ha between 1998 and 2010.

-    Carbon stock changes in litter have a higher inter-annual variability than changes in deadwood. Until 2011, there was a carbon gain in litter in most years. After 2011, litter has become a net source on the average.

Overall, dead organic matter (DOM) as the sum of deadwood and litter is a net carbon sink in Liechtenstein. Using the areas of CC12 in 2017 (0.944 kha, 1.962 kha and 2.369 kha for Z1, Z2 and Z3, respectively) the area-weighted means for different periods are:

-    1990-2017: 0.136 t C ha^{-1}yr^{-1}

-    2008-2017: 0.052 t C ha^{-1}yr^{-1}

-    2013-2017: 0.002 t C ha^{-1}yr^{-1}

I.e. deadwood and litter were quite strong sinks before 2011, and in CP2 (2013-2017) they remain a (small) sink.
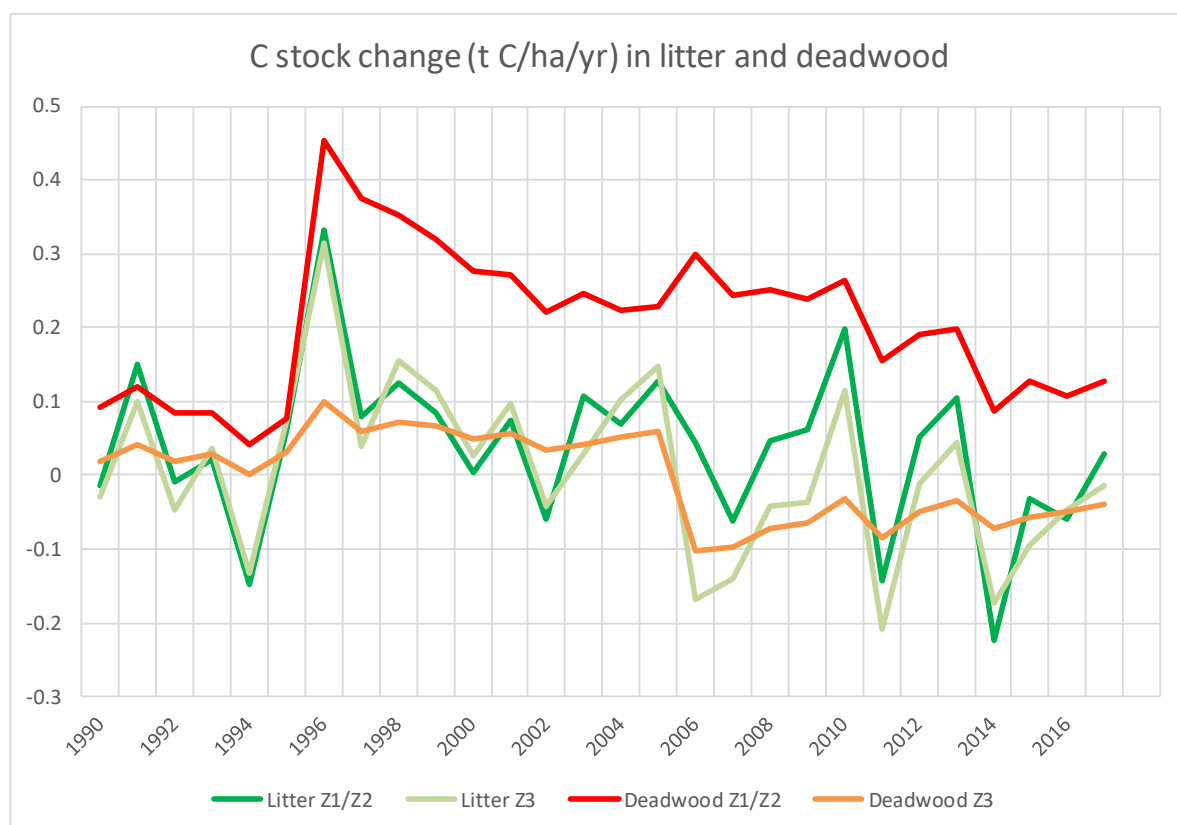
Figure 6-6   Carbon stock changes in deadwood an litter modelled with Yasso for different elevation zones (Z1/Z2: ≤1'200m, 3: >1'200 m) in the NFI-region 3. Data source: FOEN 2019.

6.4.2.6 Human-induced conversion to Forest Land (Afforestations)

For the afforestation areas (CC11), the Swiss growing stocks, gains and losses of living biomassper altitude level are applied in Liechtenstein (see Table 6-4). The following paragraph explains the Swiss calculation of carbon stock changes in living biomass (excerpt from FOEN 2019):

"Thürig and Traub (2015: Table 6) estimated the average carbon stock and gains and losses in living biomass of afforestations and young stands….

In Switzerland, land-use change from non-forest to forest is usually not caused by plantation but by abandonment of agricultural land-use (Rutherford et al. 2008…). These newly forested areas are often characterized by continuously growing trees with a large diversity in diameter at breast height (DBH) and tree age. Afforested stands established by plantation or even-aged young forest stands, however, are generally characterized by a large number of trees in small DBH classes and few trees in large DBH classes. Thürig and Traub (2015) selected NFI plots to represent both types of afforestation. Young stands were defined as stands that changed from non-forest to forest between two consecutive NFIs with at least 85% of the trees with a DBH smaller or equal to 20 cm. As there is almost no land-use change from non-forest to forest below 600 m above sea level, results were stratified for below 1200 m above sea level and above 1200 m. As a consequence of the plot selection, small losses caused by natural mortality or cut of single trees occur."

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), see Table 6-8.

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.

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 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. As described in FOEN (2019), 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. The data for soil carbon stocks are stratified by the five NFI production regions and three elevation levels.

For Liechtenstein, the carbon stocks in 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). Applying a Tier 1 approach, constant carbon contents are used.

Due to following reasons, it is assumed that in the years 1990 to 2018 mineral forest soils 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.
- The results of the model Yasso07 applied in Switzerland (FOEN 2019) in NFI-region 3 show only very small carbon stock changes in mineral soils for CC12 (average +0.001 t C ha^{-1}yr^{-1}).
- 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 N$_2$O 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 (2020). 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 categories 4A1 and 4A2 was estimated to 88.6%. This value was adopted from Switzerland (FOEN 2019) as the methods of the national forest inventories of the two countries are similar). This value includes the uncertainties of all processes. Gain and loss in living biomass are by far the dominant processes for 4A1 and 4A2 as shown in CRF Table4.A.

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 section 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 2017 and for the changing rates 2017/2018).

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

No category-specific recalculations were made.

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
CO_2 emissions from 4B1 Cropland remaining Cropland is a key source by level.

10.3% 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 2018 by 15.0%.

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 2018) as shown inTable 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 (4.76 t C ha^{-1}) represents the average 1990-2016 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 2018).

b) Carbon in soils

The Swiss mean carbon stocks for cropland on mineral soils (53.40 ± 5 t C ha^{-1}) and for cultivated organic soils (240 ± 48 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 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 chapter6.3. 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 and dead organic matter (DOM)

When a conversion of a land to cropland occurs, the stock-difference approach is applied for soil and DOM carbon.

c) N$_2$O Emissions from cropland

N$_2$O emissions from drainage of organic soils on cropland are reported in the agriculture sector.

The calculation of emissions for categories 4III and 4IV (N$_2$O 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 is the carbon loss on organic soils, for 4B2 also the carbon stock change in mineral soils is relevant (see Annex A7.2 for more information).

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%. The uncertainty of 30% is an expert judgement by Eberle (2018) and the NIR authors considering the scale and quality of the soil map produced by Büchel et al. (2006). As shown in Table 6-5 and A7.2, the resulting AD uncertainties are 30.8% for 4B1 and 26.9% for 4B2.

The uncertainty of the emission factor on organic soils is 23% according to Leifeld et al. (2003). It can be used directly for 4B1.

For 4B2 the carbon stock changes in mineral soils are assumed to have a mean uncertainty of 50.0% which results in a combined EF-uncertainty of 34.0% for the sum of the pools in organic and mineral soils (Annex A7.2).

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 (CO$_2$, CH$_4$, N$_2$O, 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 section 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 2017 and for the changing rates 2017/2018).

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

No category-specific recalculations were made.

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
4C1 "Grassland remaining Grassland" is not a key source. CO_2 emissions from 4C2 "Land converted to Grassland" are a key category concerning level and trend.

30.9% 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 6.8% in 2018 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 2018) 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 2018) as shown in Table 6-16.

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 6-16.

Table 6-16   Root biomass (Croot), above ground biomass (Cyield) and total living biomass Cl of permanent grassland (CC31).

Altitude [m]	Croot	Cyield	Cl
		[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 2018). 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 chp. 6.4.2.4. 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 (Cl) for CC33 were applied (FOEN 2018). Cl of vineyards is 3.61 t C ha^{-1}, Cl 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 2018). The total biomass stock of this combination category (including the biomass of the grassland) is assumed to be 24.62 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 2018). 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 area-weighted mean of permanent grasslands in the three altitude zones, 7.87 t C ha^{-1} (cf. Table 6-16), was assumed to be representative for the biomass on unproductive grassland CC37 (FOEN 2018).

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 2018). 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 6-17. The mean soil organic carbon stock (0-30 cm) for organic soils is (240 ± 48) t C ha^{-1}.

Table 6-17　Mean carbon stocks under permanent grassland on mineral soils, ± 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
Simple mean carbon stock value over altitude classes	68.23

Shrub Vegetation (CC32)

Due to lack of data, the values of carbon stocks under permanent grassland on mineral soils (CC31) were used (see Table 6-17).

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 2018).

Copse (CC34)

Due to lack of data, the values of CC31 (Table 6-17) 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 6-17) 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 6-17, the carbon stock Cs of CC36 is calculated as:

$$Cs(CC36) = 0.35 * Cs(\text{permanent grassland} > 1200 \text{ m}) = 26.31 \text{ t C ha}^{-1}$$

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, Cs 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 6-17) in accordance to the procedure followed for biomass. Cs 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 6-18.

b) Carbon in soils

When a conversion of a land to grassland occurs, the stock-difference approach is applied for soil carbon.

c) N$_2$O emissions from Grassland

N$_2$O emissions from drainage of organic soils on grassland are reported in the agriculture sector.

The calculation of emissions for categories 4III and 4IV (N$_2$O from Nitrogen Mineralization in mineral soils) is described in chp. 6.10.

Table 6-18   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)	24.62 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)	7.87 t C ha^{-1}	68.23 t C ha^{-1}	

6.6.3 Uncertainties and time-series consistency

For category 4C1, the dominant processes determining the uncertainty are the carbon stock change on organic and mineral soils, for 4C2 also the carbon stock change in living biomass is relevant (see Annex A7.2 for more information).

The uncertainty of the area of organic soils (AD) is determined by the uncertainty of the AREA survey (4C1 6.0%, and 4C2 13.6% 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%. The uncertainty of 30% is an expert judgement by Eberle (2018) and the NIR authors considering the scale and quality of the soil map produced by Büchel et al. (2006). As shown in Annex A7.2, the resulting AD uncertainty on organic soils is 30.6% for 4C1 and 32.9% for 4C2.

The uncertainty of the emission factor on organic soils is 23% according to Leifeld et al. (2003).

The carbon stock changes in mineral soils are assumed to have a mean uncertainty of 50.0% which results in a combined EF-uncertainty of 55.0% for the sum of the pools in organic and mineral soils of category 4C1 (Annex A7.2).

For category 4C2, land converted to grassland, the relevant emissions from living biomass, mineral soils and organic soils were considered:

-   Living biomass: the dominant process is the carbon loss in (living) biomass calculated by the stock-difference approach for conversions from forest land to grassland (4C2.1). Therefore, the uncertainty of the carbon stock of forest was used as EF-uncertainty (40.3%, see below). The resulting absolute uncertainty in living biomass is 0.338 t C ha^{-1} yr^{-1}.
-   Mineral soils: Carbon stock change in mineral soils are assumed to have a mean uncertainty of 50.0%. Therefore, 0.21 t C ha^{-1} yr^{-1} was used as absolute uncertainty for 4C2.
-   Organic soils: The uncertainty of the carbon stock change (emission factor) in organic soils is 23% as reported by Leifeld et al. (2003: 56) and the uncertainty of the activity

data (area of organic soil form soil map by Büchel et al., 2006) is 30% (see above), resulting in a combined uncertainty of 32.9%. Thus, the absolute uncertainty of the total organic soil emissions in 2018 is 0.063 t C ha^{-1} yr^{-1} (related to the total area of 4C2) as shown in Annex A7.2.

The root sum squares of those three absolute uncertainties are 0.380 t C ha^{-1} yr^{-1} for 4C2. This absolute uncertainty was used to calculate a relative emission factor uncertainty for 4C2 by dividing with the mean net carbon stock change per hectare of 4C2. In 2018, the mean net carbon stock changes were -0.67 t C ha^{-1} for 4C2 (calculated from CRF Table4.C). The resulting relative EF-uncertainty is 57.0% for 4C2 (see Table 6-5).

The AD uncertainty (13.6%) for 4C2 comes from the AREA survey as shown in Table 6-9.

The uncertainty of the carbon stock of forest was used as EF-uncertainty for living biomass in 4C2 (40.3%, see above). 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 geographic extent and the topographic situation in Liechtenstein (http://www.lfi.ch/resultate/anleitung-en.php?lang=en).
- Carbon content: 2% (FOEN 2019, Chapter 6.4.3)
- Biomass expansion functions: 21.2% (see FOEN 2019, Chapter 6.4.3)
- Sampling uncertainty: 22.2% (FOEN 2019, Chapter 6.4.3)

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 section 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 2017 and for the changing rates 2017/2018).

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

No category-specific recalculations were made.

6.6.6 Category-specific planned improvements

No further category-specific improvements are planned.

6.7 Source Category 4D – Wetlands

6.7.1 Source category description

Key category information 4D

Source categories 4D1 "Wetlands remaining Wetlands" and 4D2 "Land converted to Wetlands" are not key categories.

2.4% 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 2019). 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 2019.

c) N$_2$O emissions from drainage of soils

Drainage of intact wetlands is very unlikely. Therefore, no N$_2$O 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 (N$_2$O 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 processes determining the EF uncertainty are the carbon loss in (living) biomass and in mineral soils calculated by the stock-difference approach for conversions from forest land to wetlands. Therefore, the uncertainty of the carbon stock of forest was used (40.3%, see chp.6.6.3) for living biomass, and the carbon stock changes in mineral soils are assumed to have a mean uncertainty of 50.0% (see Annex A7.2). The resulting relative EF uncertainty for 4D2 is 31.8% (see Table 6-5).

The AD uncertainty (40.9%) for 4D2 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 (CO$_2$, CH$_4$, N$_2$O, 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 section 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 2017 and for the changing rates 2017/2018).

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

There were no category-specific recalculations for wetlands.

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

CO_2 emissions from 4E2 "Land converted to Settlements" are a key category by level. Category 4E1 "Settlements remaining Settlements" is not a key category.

11.3% of Liechtenstein's total surface are settlements. Between 1990 and 2018, 455 hectares were converted to settlements, which is an increase of 33.3%. 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 2019), 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 (N$_2$O from Nitrogen Mineralization in mineral soils) is described in chp. 6.10.

6.8.3 Uncertainties and time-series consistency

The dominant processes determining the uncertainty of categories 4E1 and 4E2 are the carbon loss on mineral soils and in living biomass (see Annex A7.2).

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).

In accordance with the Swiss National Inventory Report (FOEN 2019) the EF uncertainty for carbon stock changes in mineral soils are 50%.

For category 4E2, the dominant process determining the EF uncertainty in living biomass is the stock-difference in conversions from forest land to settlements. Therefore, the uncertainty of the carbon stock of forest was used (40.3%, see chp.6.6.3) for living biomass. The same value is used for 4E1.

The resulting relative EF uncertainty for 4E1 and 4E2 are 34.9% and 33.4%, respectively (see Table 6-5 and Annex A7.2).

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 (CO$_2$, CH$_4$, N$_2$O, 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 CO$_2$ 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 section 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 2017 and for the changing rates 2017/2018).

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

There were no category-specific recalculations.

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" CO_2 is a key category by trend.

6.1% of Liechtenstein's total surface are summarized in "Other Land". Between 1990 and 2018 the area of "Other Land" has declined by 4.0%. 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

For category 4F2, land converted to other land, the dominant processes determining the EF uncertainty are the carbon loss in (living) biomass and in mineral soils calculated by the stock-difference approach for conversions from forest land or grassland to wetlands. As a best guess, the uncertainty of the carbon stock of forest was used (40.3%, see chp. 6.6.3) for living biomass, and the carbon stock changes in mineral soils are assumed to have a

mean uncertainty of 50.0% (see Annex A7.2). The resulting relative EF uncertainty for 4F2 is 34.1% (see Table 6-5).

The AD uncertainty (40.9%) for 4F2 comes from the AREA survey as shown in Table 6-9.

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 (CO_2) it is 50% according to the Swiss National Inventory Report (FOEN 2018).

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 including also the triple check of the CRF table Summary2 (detailed comparison of latest with previous data for the base year, for 2017 and for the changing rates 2017/2018).

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

There were no category-specific recalculations.

6.9.6 Category-specific planned improvements

No category-specific improvements are planned.

6.10 Categories 4(III), 4(IV) – N_2O from nitrogen mineralization

6.10.1 Description

This chapter presents the methods for calculating direct and indirect N_2O 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 N_2O emissions are not key categories.

- In category 4(III), direct N_2O emissions on land converted to forest land, cropland, grassland, wetlands, settlements or other land are reported.
- In category 4(IV2), indirect emissions of N_2O due to nitrogen leaching and run-off are reported.

The following N_2O emissions were included in the agriculture sector and not in the LULUCF sector:

- N_2O emissions associated with inputs from N fertilisers (CRF table 4(I)).
- N_2O 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 N_2O emissions due to atmospheric deposition (CRF table 4(IV1)).

6.10.2 Methodological issues

Direct N_2O 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):

$$\text{Emission}(N_2O) = - \text{deltaCs} * 1 / (C{:}N) * EF1 * 44 / 28, \text{ if deltaCs} < 0 \qquad [\text{kt } N_2O]$$

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 N_2O-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 N_2O 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 N_2O 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):

$$\text{Emission}(N_2O) = - \text{deltaCs} * \text{Frac} / (C{:}N) * EF5 * 44 / 28, \text{ if deltaCs} < 0 \qquad [\text{kt } N_2O]$$

where:

Frac: fraction of mineralized N lost by leaching or run-off, Frac=30%

EF5: default emission factor = 0.0075 kg N_2O-N (kg N)$^{-1}$, IPCC 2006 (Table 4_11.3)

If deltaCs is zero or positive (carbon gain) there are no N_2O emissions provoked by a land-use change. As the approach applied is not tier 3, no N_2O 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 N_2O 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 uncertainty of the activity data for category 4(III) corresponds to the uncertainty of the amount of mineralized N. It was calculated as the combined uncertainty of:

-   Uncertainty of the carbon stock losses in mineral soils: Land converted to settlements (4E2) is the main source in category 4(III). Therefore, the uncertainty of the area converted to settlements (19.4%; Table 6-9) and the uncertainty of the CO_2 emission factor (50.0%) were combined to estimate the uncertainty of the carbon stock loss: 53.6%.

-   Uncertaintiy of the C:N ratio: The uncertainty of the C:N ratio for Forest land is used here. With a value of 15 and a 95%-range between 10 and 30 (IPCC 2006, Volume 4, equation 11.8) the mean uncertainty results in 66.7%.

The resulting uncertainty for AD of category 4(III) is 85.6%, calculated as $(53.6^2 + 66.7^2)^{0.5}$.

The uncertainty of the activity data for category 4(IV)2 is 87.9%. It is the combined uncertainty of the amount of leached N, which is calculated from the amount of mineralized N (uncertainty 85.6%, see category 4(III)) and $Frac_{LEACH}$ (uncertainty 20%, adopted from ART 2008).

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.

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 (CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, 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 N_2O.

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

There were no category-specific recalculations.

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) CO_2 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 is 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 IPPC Guidelines 2006 were used.

In Liechtenstein, the enterprise register does not show any enterprises producing paper/paperboard (NOGA code 171200, see https://www.kubb-tool.bfs.admin.ch/en) 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 2019) and of data resulting from a brief surveyin 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 practically 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 2019) 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-live of 35 years for sawn wood.

The Swiss feedstock data were adapted to Liechtenstein using the population ratio as follows:

$$V_{1961} = V_{swiss,1961} * Population_{1961} / Population_{swiss,1961} = 3'671 \text{ m}^3$$

where:

$V_{swiss,1961}$ = 1'181'000 m^3 (FOEN 2019)
Population$_{1961}$ = 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 m^3 in 1990 (see Figure 6-7).

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 m^3 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 m^3).

With this information the time-series of sawnwood production in Liechtenstein was constructed as follows: 1990–2000 decline from 6'247 m^3 to 4'500 m^3, 2001–2010 decline from 4'500 m^3 to today's value (3'500 m^3), since 2011 a constant value of 3'500 m^3.

Production, gains and losses from sawnwood are listed in Table 6-19 and Figure 6-7 shows the resulting sawnwood production, net emissions and removals.

Table 6-19   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 2018, in kt CO_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.

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 CO_2	-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	2017	2018
Sawnwood production, m^3	3'500	3'500	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	0.88	0.88
Losses sawnwood, kt C	-0.93	-0.93	-0.93	-0.93	-0.93	-0.93	-0.93	-0.93	-0.92
Net emissions/removals, kt CO_2	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.18
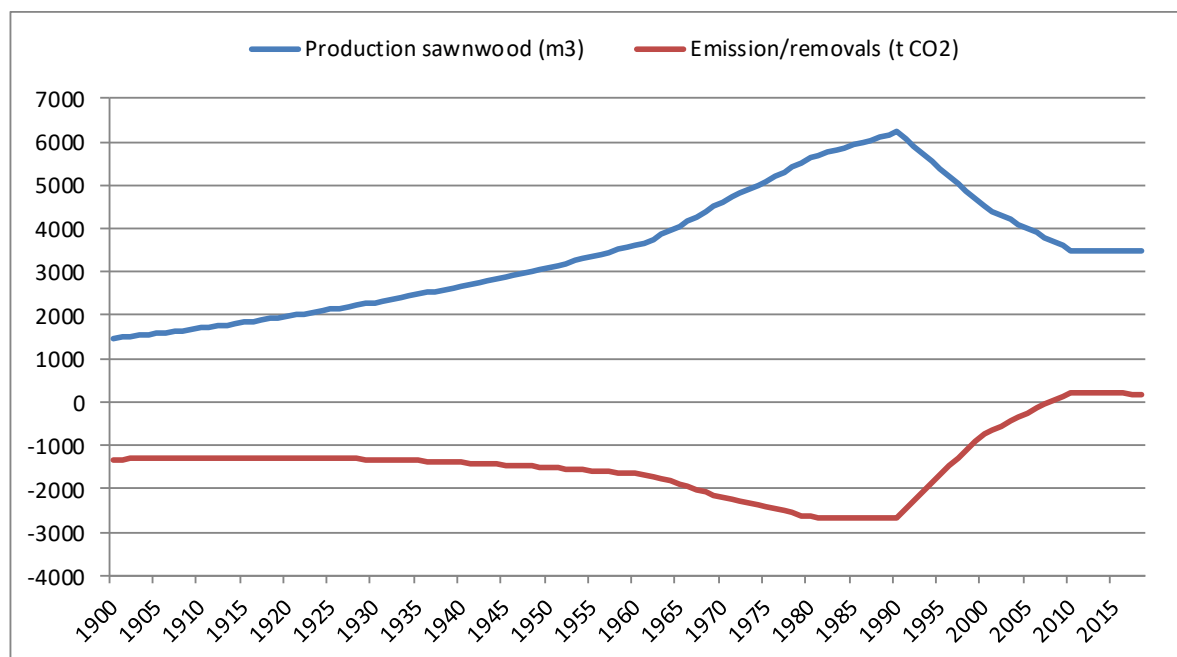
Figure 6-7   Liechtenstein's sawnwood production (m^3) and net emissions (positive sign) and removals (negative sign) of CO_2 (tons) from Harvested Wood Products between 1900 and 2018 originating from forest land (UNFCCC) or land under Forest Management (KP).

Import and export of sawnwood from 1990 to 2018 are reported in CRF Table4.Gs2. They were estimated on the basis of Swiss import and export data published in the Swiss NIR (FOEN 2019) as Liechtenstein lacks own customs statistics (Customs Union with Switzerland, see chp. 1.2.1). Imports were calculated as a fraction of 0.045 (ratio of Liechtenstein's and Switzerland's population in 2016) of Swiss sawnwood imports.

Exports of sawnwood were calculated as fraction of 0.045 of Swiss exports until the year 2000. Between 2001 and 2009 a linear decline of the exports was assumed, concurrently with the drop of domestic sawnwood production. After 2009, the exports of sawnwood are zero according to the survey by Rihm (2017).

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);
  - 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:

$$U_{HWP}EmissionFactor = \sqrt{25\%^2 + 10\%^2 + 50\%^2} = 57\%$$

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 section 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 2017 and for the changing rates 2017/2018).

No category-specific QA/QC activities have been carried out.

6.11.5 Category-specific recalculations

There were no recalculations of CO_2 sinks or emissions.

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 2018 according to the four source categories 5A - 5D. Additionally Table 7-1 lists the GHG emissions of this sector by gas in CO_2 equivalent (kt) for the years 1990 - 2018.
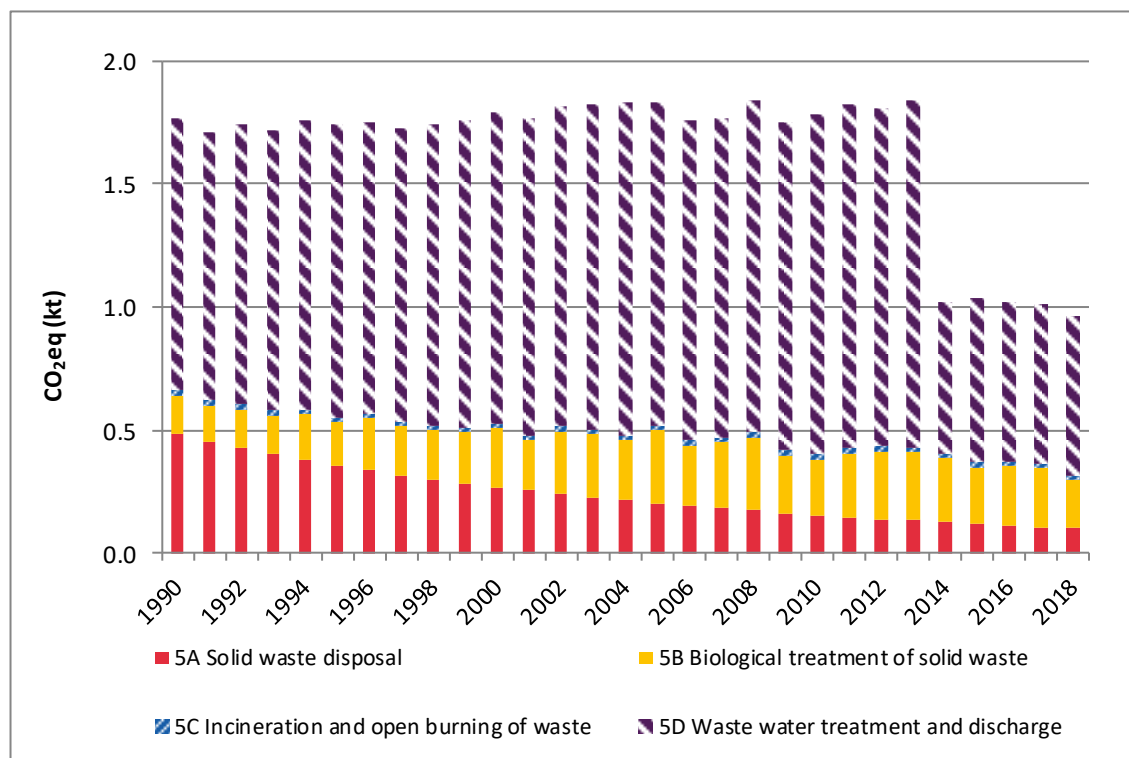
Figure 7-1   Liechtenstein's GHG emissions of sector 5 Waste. Note that there are no emissions in source category 5E Other.

Table 7-1   GHG emissions of sector 5 Waste by gas in CO_2 equivalent (kt), and the relative change (last
               column bottom right).

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	1.18	1.15	1.15	1.14	1.15	1.12	1.14	1.12	1.13	1.13
N_2O	0.58	0.55	0.58	0.57	0.60	0.61	0.60	0.60	0.61	0.61
Sum	1.77	1.71	1.74	1.72	1.76	1.74	1.75	1.73	1.75	1.76

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	1.15	1.12	1.15	1.15	1.14	1.17	1.07	1.07	1.11	1.05
N_2O	0.63	0.64	0.66	0.67	0.67	0.65	0.68	0.68	0.72	0.69
Sum	1.79	1.77	1.81	1.83	1.83	1.84	1.76	1.77	1.84	1.75

Gas	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	1990-2018
	CO_2 equivalent (kt)									%
CO_2	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	-25.3%
CH_4	1.05	1.06	1.07	1.09	0.30	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.25	-79.0%
N_2O	0.72	0.75	0.73	0.74	0.71	0.74	0.72	0.72	0.71	22.4%
Sum	1.78	1.82	1.81	1.84	1.02	1.03	1.02	1.02	0.97	-45.4%

In sector 5 Waste a total of 0.97 kt CO_2 equivalents of greenhouse gases were emitted in 2018. 10.5% of the total emissions origin from 5A Solid waste disposal, 20.4% from 5B Biological treatment of solid waste, 1.9% from 5C Incineration and open burning of waste and 67.2% from source category 5D Wastewater treatment and discharge. Emissions from 5E Other are not occurring in Liechtenstein.

The total greenhouse gas emissions show a decrease from 1990 to 2018 by -45.4%. The development of the greenhouse gas emissions is determined by source category 5D Wastewater treatment and discharge and to a lesser extend by source category 5A Solid waste disposal. In source category 5D Wastewater treatment and discharge since 2014 sewage gas is not used any more as fuel for boilers or co-generation, all sewage gas is up-graded and supplied to the gas grid, which results in significant lower greenhouse gas emissions in this source category. In source category 5A Solid waste disposal a steady decrease of greenhouse gas emissions can be observed, due to cease landfilling in 1974.

Methodological remark for sector 5 Waste: As living standards, infrastructure as well as regulatory frameworks, technical standards and legal principles 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 CH_4 from wastewater treatment.

Waste management in Switzerland and Liechtenstein is governed by the same legal regulations and principles, e.g. waste avoidance, waste recycling and sound treatment of the remaining waste are guiding principles. As an example, both countries introduced the polluter-pays-principle at the beginning of the 1990ies. The very same effect in both

countries could be observed, that the amount of MSW incinerated dropped significantly due to a better segregation with a slight increase of incinerated quantities afterwards.

As examples for the same regulatory framework in Liechtenstein (left) and Switzerland (right) may serve environmental law and clean air law (see Table 7-2).

Table 7-2   Environmental Law (Government 2008a) and Clean Air Law (Government 2008b) in Liechtenstein and Switzerland.

Liechtenstein	Switzerland
814.01 2008.199 Umweltschutzgesetz (USG) vom 29. Mai 2008	814.01 Bundesgesetz über den Umweltschutz (Umweltschutzgesetz, USG) vom 7. Oktober 1983 (Stand am 1. Januar 2018)
814.301.1 2008.245 Luftreinhalteverordnung (LRV) vom 30. September 2008	814.318.142.1 Luftreinhalte-Verordnung (LRV) vom 16. Dezember 1985 (Stand am 16. April 2019)

Furthermore, in 1960 Vaduz was one of the three communities which established 'Verein für Abfallentsorgung', a cooperation to jointly organize and finance the sound solid waste management in Switzerland and Liechtenstein in this region. Since 1974 every community in Liechtenstein is member and participating in this joint effort between Switzerland and Liechtenstein.

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 fossils 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 others) 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 7-3   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 7-3).

7.2.2.1 Solid waste disposal on unmanaged waste disposal sites (5A2)

Methodology

The CH_4 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 CH_4 generation in the year t:

CH_4 generated in the year t [kt/year] = $\sum x$ [A • k • M(x) • L0(x) • e-k(t-x)] • (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) • DOC(x) • DOCF • F • 16/12) [kt CH_4 / kt waste]
> MCF(x) = methane correction factor (fraction)
> DOC(x) = degradable organic carbon [kt C/ kt waste]
> DOC_F = fraction of DOC, that is converted to landfill gas (fraction)
> F = fraction of CH_4 in landfill gas (fraction)
> 16/12 = factor to convert C to CH_4.
> 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 7-4).

Table 7-4   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 7-5).

Table 7-5   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 (CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, 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 CH_4.

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 2018 and for the changing rates 2017/2018).

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 plantsas 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 door-to-door collected organic waste from households (generally food waste) is taken to a composting plant in Switzerland.

Emissions from the application of compost to agricultural land are reported under sector Agriculture.

Table 7-6   Specification of source category 5B Biological treatment of solid waste.

5B	Source	Specification
	Composting	Emissions from composting of organic waste - centralized composting plants - backyard composting

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.

Activity data and emission factors for centralized and backyard composting in Switzerland have been thoroughly reassessed in 2017 (Schleiss 2017). New data were gained and EMIS 2019/5B1 Kompostierung, which serves as basis for greenhouse gas emission estimates, has been revised accordingly. Liechtenstein's greenhouse gas emission estimates are based on these latest results from Switzerland.

CH_4 and N_2O emissions from centralized composting plants are calculated by multiplying the quantity of composted waste fractions by the emission factors.

CH_4 and N_2O emissions from backyard composting are calculated by multiplying the quantity of composted waste per inhabitant by the population and the emission factors.

N_2O 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 2019): 1.0 kg CH_4/t of composted waste and 0.05 kg N_2O/t of composted waste. They are based on measurements and expert estimates, documented in the Swiss EMIS database (EMIS 2019/5B1 Kompostierung).

For all years the same constant country-specific emission factors have been applied.

Activity data

The Office of Environment provides data on the amount of waste treated in centralized compost plants (OE 2019c).

Activity data for backyard composting were reassessed in Switzerland in 2017 (Schleiss 2017). Amounts of organic waste composted in backyards are based on expert assessments as well as on data from a small number of cities and villages. The experts took into account different parameters affecting the waste amounts composted in backyards over the time, i.e. urban, rural situation, communication and incentive programs, and separate door-to-door collection of organic wastes. Liechtenstein takes these latest data and specific information into account.

A gradually increase of organic waste treated in centralized composting plants can be observed, starting from 1993. This is most probably directly linked to the introduction of the polluter-pays-principle for mixed municipal solid waste management. However a peak has been reached in 2008 and a slight decreasing development can be noticed since.

Table 7-7　　Activity data of 5B Biological treatment of solid waste composted centrally (kilotons as dry matter).

Waste composting		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Composted centrally	kt dm/a	2.10	1.81	1.93	1.95	2.44	2.20	2.76	2.54	2.45	2.62

Waste composting		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Composted centrally	kt dm/a	3.06	2.50	3.24	3.24	3.14	3.89	3.20	3.52	4.03	3.09

Waste composting		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Composted centrally	kt dm/a	3.03	3.51	3.78	3.80	3.55	3.14	3.26	3.27	2.64

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 CH_4 and N_2O emission in 2009 compared to 2008.

Table 7-8　　Activity data of 5B Biological treatment of solid waste backyard composting (kilotons as dry matter).

Waste composting		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
organic waste	kg wet/inhabitant	16.2	17.4	18.7	20.0	21.3	21.9	22.5	23.2	23.8	24.4
Population	inhabitants	29'032	29'386	29'868	30'310	30'629	30'923	31'143	31'320	32'015	32'426
Composted backyard	kt dm/a	0.33	0.36	0.39	0.43	0.46	0.47	0.49	0.51	0.53	0.55

Waste composting		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Backyard composting	kg wet/inhabitant	25.0	26.1	27.2	25.7	24.1	22.7	21.2	19.7	18.2	16.7
Population	inhabitants	32'863	33'525	33'863	34'294	34'600	34'905	35'168	35'356	35'589	35'894
Composted backyard	kt dm/a	0.57	0.61	0.65	0.62	0.58	0.55	0.52	0.49	0.45	0.42

Waste composting		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Backyard composting	kg wet/inhabitant	15.2	13.9	12.5	12.4	12.2	12.1	11.9	11.8	11.7
Population	inhabitants	36'149	36'475	36'838	37'129	37'366	37'623	37'810	38'114	38'380
Composted backyard	kt dm/a	0.39	0.35	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.31

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 (CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, 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 CH_4 and N_2O.

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 2018 and for the changing rates 2017/2018).

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)

- Correction of activity data calculation concerning the conversion from wet matter to dry matter.
- Activity data in CRF tables are stating amounts of organic waste composted in centralized plants, only. Activity data for backyard composting are missing. However, greenhouse gas emission estimates are taking into acoount backyard composting. Activity data in CRF tables will be revised in next submission accordingly.

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 7-9   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 2019).

GHG emissions are calculated by multiplying the estimated amount of illegally incinerated waste by emission factors.

Emission Factors

Country-specific emission factors for CO_2, N_2O and CH_4 are adopted from the Swiss NIR (FOEN 2019, EMIS 2019/5C1 Abfallverbrennung illegal). The following table presents the emission factors used in source category 5C2. Emission factors are referring to kg wet matter.

Table 7-10   Emission Factors for 5C Incineration and open burning of waste (FOEN 2019).

Source	CO_2 biogen (kg/t)	CO_2 fossil (kg/t)	CH_4 (kg/t)	N_2O (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 2018d) and taking into account its fossil share.

The MSW generated (t wet matter/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 2019c).

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, FOEN 2019).

Table 7-11   Activity data for source category 5C Incineration and open burning of waste (OS 2019c).

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	2017	2018
MSW generated	kt	8.66	8.73	8.78	8.67	8.58	8.50	8.27	8.32	8.26
Fraction incinerated illegally		0.5%	0.5%	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	0.042	0.041
Fossil share of MSW		48.6%	48.2%	47.8%	47.8%	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 (CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, 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 CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O.

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 2018 and for the changing rates 2017/2018).

7.4.5 Category-specific recalculations: Incineration and open burning of waste (5C)

No category-specific recalculations have been carried out.

7.4.6 Category-specific Planned Improvements: Incineration and open burning of waste (5C)

No category-specific improvements are planned.

7.5 Source Category 5D – Wastewater treatment and discharge

7.5.1 Source Category Description: Wastewater treatment and discharge (5D)

Key category information 5D

CH_4 emissions from 5D1 Wastewater treatment and discharge are a key category by trend.

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).

Source category 5D contains all direct emissions from wastewater handling, including direct emissions of sewage gas (leakage), torching and upgrading of sewage gas to natural gas quality (to be fed into the natural gas network and/or used as fuel). Emissions from the usage of sewage gas in combined heat and power (CHP) units and boilers (only heat production) are also reported in 5D, since the energy is used on site for the wastewater treatment process.

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 sewage gas 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, which results in significant lower greenhouse gas emissions in this source category. This is the reason that CH_4 emissions from 5D1 is key category by trend. The digested sewage sludge is dewatered and dried. Dried sludge is transported to Switzerland and used as alternative fuel in a cement plant (AZV 2019).

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. 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. Two metal processing companies have polluted wastewater which is pre-treated on-site by a mechanical and a chemical process. These effluents are then further processed in the MWWTP in Bendern as well. Toxic wastewater from pre-treatment activities 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 7-12   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 2019/5D1 Wastewater treatment plants).

Table 7-13   CH₄ emission factors of source category 5D Wastewater treatment and discharge.

5D Waste Water Treatment	
Source	kg CH4/TJ
Boiler	6.0
CHP generation	25.0
Torches	6.0

Emissions from sewage gas upgrading are estimated separately. Based on a SVGW analysis (SVGW 2016) CH_4 emissions are estimated as a constant share of 0.062%-Vol. of CO_2 stripped.

Activity Data

Activity data for CH_4 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 2019).

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 (2016).

Table 7-14   Activity data for CH_4 emission calculation from sewage gas treatment in 5D Wastewater treatment and discharge (AZV 2019, SFOE 2002, 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 CH4	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 CH4	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	1.15	0.89	0.65	0.45	0.25	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.03
Sewage gas losses	t CH4	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 CH4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sewage gas treatment		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Sewage gas for boilers	TJ	9.79	9.30	8.46	8.57	0.33	0.06	0.53	0.74	0.32
Sewage gas for CHP generation	TJ	10.97	11.70	12.82	11.68	0.64	0.39	1.11	1.56	1.35
Sewage gas flared	TJ	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02
Sewage gas losses	t CH4	0.85	0.42	0.41	1.31	0.06	0.47	0.51	0.67	0.45
Sewage gas for upgrading	t CH4	0	0	0	0	448	457	418	462	482

7.5.2.2 N_2O Emissions

Methodology

N_2O emissions from centralized WWT plants are calculated with a Tier 3 method in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines (IPCC 2006).

Subsequent genreal 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 N_2O/inhabitant/yr

- $EF_{EFFLUENT}$ = 0.005 kg N_2O-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 7-15.

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 - 2018 are taken from Switzerland (FOEN 2019).

Table 7-15   Activity data for N_2O emission calculation in 5D Wastewater treatment and discharge (OS 2019d, FOEN 2019).

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	2017	2018
Population	inhabitants	36'149	36'475	36'838	37'129	37'366	37'623	37'810	38'114	38'380
Degree of Utilization	%	97.0	97.0	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	36.1	36.1	36.1

7.5.3 Uncertainties and Time-Series Consistency: Wastewater treatment and discharge (5D)

CH_4 emissions

5D1 is key category by trend for CH_4 emissions. Therefore, the default values of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines (IPCC 2006) are adopted to estimate the uncertainty of CH_4 emissions. The following specifications are given:

- Activity data: Uncertainties of the single factors U(population) = 5%, U(BOD) = 30%, U(I) = 20% lead to an aggregated uncertainty of U(AD) = 36%.

- CH_4 emission factor: Uncertainties of the single factors U(B0) = 30%, U(MCF) = 10% (well managed plants) lead to an aggregated uncertainty of U(EF) = 32%.

- Combined uncertainty U(Em CH_4) = 48.17%.

N_2O emissions

By applying the default uncertainties of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines (IPCC 2006, vol. 5, chp. 6, table 6.11) for the activity data (population, protein consumption etc.) a total uncertainty of 32% results.

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 2018 and for the changing rates 2017/2018).

7.5.5 Category-specific recalculations: Wastewater treatment and discharge (5D)

A mistake in the last submission has been corrected. The amount of sewage gas flared for the year 2017 was in the last submission 570 m^3 instead of 1'570 m^3.

CH_4 emissions from sewage gas upgrading were estimated as a constant leakage rate of 5% related to the gas amount upgraded (according to Swiss data and information). Based on a SVGW analysis (SVGW 2016) CH_4 emissions are estimated as a constant share of 0.062%-Vol. of CO_2 stripped. This leads to a decrease of emissions for the years 2014-2017.

7.5.6 Category-specific Planned Improvements: Wastewater treatment and discharge (5D)

There is a mistake in the time series concerning the activity data of sewage gas losses starting from 2006. 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.

9. Indirect CO$_2$ and N$_2$O emissions

Based on the UNFCCC reporting guidelines (UNFCCC 2014) it is not mandatory to take into account indirect CO$_2$ emissions. Liechtenstein decided not to report indirect CO$_2$ 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 Table8.s1, 8s2, 8s3 and 8s4).

1 Energy

Recalculation in the Reference Approach

- Activity data for diesel in 2014 - 2017 were corrected in the energy statistics of Liechtenstein (OS 2019a). This leads to a recalculation of CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O emissions.

- For 2014 activity data for gasoline were corrected and recalculated (OE 2019g, OS 2019a).

- The consumption of LPG in 2017 was corrected from 79 t to 76 t (OS 2019a). This leads to a recalculation of CO_2 emissions.

Recalculation in 1A1

- By mistake, the emission factor of CH_4 from sewage gas was changed from 5 to 6 kg CH_4/TJ. This mistake was corrected in this submission. This leads to an increase in CH_4 emissions by less than 0.001 kt CO_2eq in both 2017 and 1990.

Recalculation in 1A2

- 1A2g: Activity data for diesel in 2014 - 2017 were corrected in the energy statistics of Liechtenstein (OE 2019g, OS 2019a). The activity data for 1A2g had to be increased by the following values: 2014: 304'421 litres, 2015: 298'636 litres, 2016: 383'387 litres, 2017: 445'585 litres. This led to a recalculation of CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O emissions by 0.35 kt CO_2eq in 2017 from 1A2g.

Recalculation in 1A3

- In 2017, the recalculations for 1A3b lead to an increase of CO_2 emissions by 0.81 kt CO_2eq. The difference in CH_4 and N_2O emissions are smaller, for CH_4 0.00005 kt CO_2eq and for N_2O 0.0076 kt CO_2eq.

- For 2014 activity data for gasoline and diesel were corrected and recalculated for 1A3b leading to small decrease of 0.11 kt CO_2eq (OE 2019g, OS 2019a).

- For 1990, there are no recalculations, which means that there no changes in emissions from 1A3.

Recalculation in 1A4

For 2017, the following recalculations lead to decreases of CO_2 emissions by 0.009 kt CO_2eq, of CH_4 emissions by 0.013 kt CO_2eq and of N_2O emissions by 0.016 kt CO_2eq:

- 1A4: The consumption of LPG in 2017 was corrected from 79 t to 76 t (OS 2019a). This leads to a recalculation of CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O emissions from 1A4.
- 1A4: The consumption numbers of wood in 2014 and 2017 were corrected. This leads to a recalculation of CH_4 and N_2O emissions from 1A4 in both years.

For 1990, there are no recalculations in 1A4 Other sectors, which means that there no changes in emissions from 1A4.

Recalculation in 1B2

No category-specific recalculations were carried out.

2 IPPU

- 2D1: Due to the correction of an error in the calculation of emissions in 1996 and 1997 and in 2009 - 2017 were recalculated. The recalculation leads to a decrease in CO_2 emissions of less than 0.003 kt CO_2 in 2017.
- 2F1f: Due to changes in the statistics of the number of employees in Switzerland for 2016 and 2017 there is a recalculation of emissions from 2F1 in 2016 and 2017.
- 2F1a: HFC-245fa used for organic rankine cycles ORC mainly, lower emission factor applied 2013-2017 (ORC included under industrial refrigeration). Additional imports added correspoding to the consumption of specific plant 2016.
- 2F1a: HFC-134a model calculation have been optimized for the amount of air conditioning refrigerant in retiring vehicles 2015-2016.
- 2F1a: Calculations of blends R448 and R449 for commercial and industrial refrigeration has been included in the model 2015-2016.
- These recalculations in 2F1a lead to an overall decrease in HFC emissions by less than 0.001 kt CO_2eq in 2017.

3 Agriculture

General: 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 latest update has been done for the current submission 2020.

3A: In 2017, the recalculations for 3A lead to an increase of CH_4 emissions by 0.53 kt CO_2eq.

- 3A: Gross energy intake (GE) 1990-2017 of all non-cattle animal categories except for horses (sheep, goats, mules and asses, swine, poultry) were adjusted to the mean value 1990-2017 of the Swiss GHG inventory (as published in submission 2019; FOEN 2019). Fluctuations in the GE of the Swiss GHG inventory are statistical artefacts and

do not correspond to a change of feeding practices. For horses, the GE values from Stricker (2012) were adopted.

- 3A: The calculation of gross energy intake (GE) of dairy cattle is based on linear regression of GE and milk yield (see Figure 5-4). The regression has been updated for all years 1990-2017 to the current numbers from the Swiss GHG inventory (FOEN 2019).

- 3A: For the methane conversion rate Y_m of sheep for the years 1990-2017, a weighted average of juvenile and adult animals has been adopted from the Swiss GHG inventory (FOEN 2019). It is assumed that the share of juvenile and adult animals is similar in Liechtenstein as in Switzerland.

- 3A: For milk or milk supplement fed growing cattle (pre-weaned calves, breeding cattle 1st year and fattening cattle), no methane is generated from milk energy intake. Accordingly, the methane conversion rate was reduced for these cattle categories (for all years 1990-2017). In the earlier version of the model, gross energy intake has been reduced instead. Total emissions therefore remain constant, regardless of which parameter is reduced (methane conversion rate or gross energy intake).

3B: In 2017, the recalculations for 3B lead to an increase of CH_4 emissions by 0.04 kt CO_2eq. For N_2O, the increase amounts to 0.16 kg CO_2eq.

- 3B: The density of gross energy intake (GE-density), the ash content, the feeding digestibility and the energy conversion of dairy cattle were revised. The new values correspond to the mean values of the years 1990-2017 of the Swiss GHG inventory (FOEN 2019).

- 3B: The method for calculating volatile solids (VS) excretion has been adjusted for growing cattle categories for the years 1990-2017. It is assumed that there is no VS excretion for milk and milk supplement fed growing cattle. Accordingly, the VS excretion is slightly lower than in previous submissions.

- 3B: VS excretion was changed to 1.90 for horses for the years 1990-2017. This corresponds to the value from equation 10.24 of the IPCC 2006 Guidelines.

- 3B: The distribution of N and VS excretion within the different manure management systems has been updated according to the newest AGRAMMON data (Kupper et al. 2018). The results from the newest farm survey in 2015 were adopted (values between the farm survey 2010 and 2015 were interpolated).

- 3B: Methane conversion factors (MCF) for liquid systems in the years 1990-2017 were adjusted to the values of the Swiss GHG inventory (FOEN 2019), which are based on a model of Mangino et al. (2001). 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.

- 3B: The values for nitrogen excretion (1990-2017) have been adapted to the newest AGRAMMON data (Kupper et al. 2018). The results from the newest farm survey in 2015 were adopted (values between the farm survey 2010 and 2015 were interpolated).

- 3B: The calculation of nitrogen excretion (N_{ex}) of dairy cattle in the years 1990-2017 is based on linear regression of N_{ex} and milk yield. The regression has been updated to the current numbers of the Swiss GHG inventory (FOEN 2019).

- 3B: With the new agriculture model in the Swiss GHG inventory (FOEN 2019), the emission factors for N_2O emissions from manure management 1990-2017 were adjusted to the Dutch GHG inventory (van Bruggen et al. 2014). Accordingly, the N_2O emission factors for "liquid system with natural crust cover" and for "liquid system without national crust cover" are both 0.002 (instead of 0.005 and 0.000, respectively).

- 3B: All values for NH_3 volatilisation from manure management have been adjusted to the newest AGRAMMON estimates (Kupper et al. 2018). The results from the newest farm survey in 2015 were adopted (values between the farm survey 2010 and 2015 were interpolated).

3D: In 2017, the recalculations for 3D lead to a decrease of N_2O emissions by 0.91 kt CO_2eq.

- 3D: The AGRAMMON model was updated (Kupper et al. 2018). The new model is a full nitrogen flow model, which also includes volatilisation of N_2. Emission factors of N_2 were derived from N_2O EF according to van Bruggen et al. (2014).

- 3D: The values to calculate nitrogen in crop residues were revised (1990-2017). According to the Swiss GHG inventory (FOEN 2019), most of the values correspond to the values from GRUD (Richner et al. 2017). The values for meadows and pastures correspond to the values as used in the Swiss GHG inventory of 2018 (FOEN 2018), where these were calculated based on the biomass yield of SBV (2018). For the alpine area, biomass yield is not multiplied with 8.4613 anymore, since it is assumed that the area is included in the calculations without a correction. Note that the values for meadows and pastures are not equal to the Swiss GHG inventory anymore, since the Swiss inventory uses a more detailed approach because of the soil carbon modelling.

- 3D: With the update of the AGRAMMON model (Kupper et al. 2018), several emission factors for N_2O and NO_x have been updated.

- 3D: All values for NH_3 volatilisation from manure management have been updated to the newest AGRAMMON estimates (Kupper et al. 2018). This means that for non-urea fertilizers it is assumed that the composition of fertilizers is equal in Liechtenstein than in Switzerland. The results from the newest farm survey in 2015 were adopted (values between the farm survey 2010 and 2015 were interpolated).

- 3D: The volatilisation of ammonia from the vegetation cover have been deleted in the Swiss GHG inventory. This decision was taken by the AGRAMMON expert team in consultation with the authors of the EMEP/EEA guidebook (EMEP/EEA 2016).

- 3D: Leaching and run-off: for submission 2020, the value for NO_3^- losses is revised in the Swiss GHG inventory and accordingly affects the value in Liechtenstein's inventory (1990-2017). The values were derived from the work of Prasuhn (2016) and Spiess and Prasuhn (2006).

4 LULUCF

No category-specific recalculations were made.

5 Waste

-   5D: A mistake in the last submission has been corrected. The amount of sewage gas flared for the year 2017 was in the last submission 570 m3 instead of 1'570 m3.

-   5D: CH_4 emissions from sewage gas upgrading were estimated as a constant leakage rate of 5% related to the gas amount upgraded (according to Swiss data and information). Based on a SVGW analysis (SVGW 2016) CH_4 emissions are estimated as a constant share of 0.062%-Vol. of CO_2 stripped. This leads to a decrease of emissions for the years 2014-2016.

10.1.2 Recalculations KP-LULUCF

No category-specific recalculations were made.

10.2 Implications for emission levels 1990 and 2017

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 decrease of 0.61 kt CO_2eq (-0.26%) without emissions/removals from LULUCF.

-   Including LULUCF, the difference in national total emissions amounts to a total decrease of 0.61 kt CO_2eq (-0.26%).

Table 10-1   Overview of implications of recalculations on 1990 data. Emissions are shown before the recalculation according to the previous submission in 2019 "Prev." (Submission of April 2019, OE 2019) and after the recalculation according to the present submission 2020 "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_2O			Sum (CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O)		
Emissions for 1990	Prev.	Latest	Differ.	Prev.	Latest	Differ.	Prev.	Latest	Differ.	Prev.	Latest	Differ.
Source and sink categories	CO_2 equivalent (kt)									CO_2 equivalent (kt)		
1 Energy	198.7	198.7	-	1.2	1.2	0.00	1.1	1.1	-	201.1	201.1	0.00
2 IPPU (without F-gases)	0.2	0.2	-	NO	NO	NO	0.5	0.5	-	0.7	0.7	-
3 Agriculture	0.1	0.1	-	16.7	16.9	0.13	8.7	8.0	-0.73	25.5	24.9	-0.61
4 LULUCF	6.6	6.6	-	NO	NO	NO	0.3	0.3	-	7.0	7.0	-
5 Waste	0.0	0.0	-	1.2	1.2	-	0.6	0.6	-	1.8	1.8	-
Sum (without F-gases)	205.6	205.6	-	19.1	19.2	0.13	11.2	10.5	-0.73	235.9	235.3	-0.61

Recalculation	HFC			PFC			SF_6			Sum (F-gases)		
Emissions for 1990	Prev.	Latest	Differ.	Prev.	Latest	Differ.	Prev.	Latest	Differ.	Prev.	Latest	Differ.
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)		
Emissions for 1990	Prev.	Latest	Differ.
Source and sink categories	CO_2 equivalent (kt)		
Total CO_2 eq Em. with LULUCF	**235.9**	**235.3**	**-0.61**
	100.0%	99.7%	-0.257%
Total CO_2 eq Em. without LULUCF	**229.0**	**228.4**	**-0.61**
	100.0%	99.7%	-0.264%

The analogous recalculation results for 2017 are shown in Table 10-2 and have the following effects on emissions:

- The difference in national total emissions amounts to a total increase of 0.37 kt CO_2eq (0.18%) without emissions/removals from LULUCF.

- Including LULUCF, the difference in national total emissions amounts to an increase of 0.37 kt CO_2eq (0.19%).

Table 10-2   Overview of implications of recalculations on 2017 data. Emissions are shown before the recalculation according to the previous submission in 2019 "Prev." (OE 2019) and after the recalculation according to the present submission 2029 "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_2O			Sum (CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O)		
Emissions for 2017	Prev.	Latest	Differ.	Prev.	Latest	Differ.	Prev.	Latest	Differ.	Prev.	Latest	Differ.
Source and sink categories	CO_2 equivalent (kt)									CO_2 equivalent (kt)		
1 Energy	154.9	156.1	1.14	1.6	1.6	-0.01	0.9	0.9	-0.00	157.5	158.6	1.13
2 IPPU (without F-gases)	0.1	0.1	-0.00	NO	NO	NO	0.2	0.2	-	0.3	0.3	-0.00
3 Agriculture	0.0	0.0	-	15.5	16.1	0.56	7.9	7.2	-0.75	23.5	23.3	-0.19
4 LULUCF	10.1	10.1	-0.00	NO	NO	NO	0.4	0.4	0.00	10.5	10.5	0.00
5 Waste	0.0	0.0	-	0.8	0.3	-0.56	0.7	0.7	-	1.6	1.0	-0.56
Sum (without F-gases)	165.3	166.4	1.14	18.0	18.0	-0.01	10.1	9.4	-0.75	193.4	193.8	0.37

Recalculation	HFC			PFC			SF_6			Sum (F-gases)		
Emissions for 2017	Prev.	Latest	Differ.	Prev.	Latest	Differ.	Prev.	Latest	Differ.	Prev.	Latest	Differ.
Source and sink categories	CO_2 equivalent (kt)									CO_2 equivalent (kt)		
2 IPPU (F-gases only)	10.7	10.7	-0.00	0	0	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	10.8	10.8	-0.00

Recalculation	Sum (all gases)		
Emissions for 2017	Prev.	Latest	Differ.
Source and sink categories	CO_2 equivalent (kt)		
Total CO_2 eq Em. with LULUCF	204.2	204.5	0.37
	100.0%	100.2%	0.18%
Total CO_2 eq Em. without LULUCF	193.6	194.0	0.37
	100.0%	100.2%	0.19%

10.2.2 Implications emission levels for KP-LULUCF

Table 10-3 shows the differences in the KP-LULUCF tables on emissions/removals in 2017. There were no recalculations for KP-LULUCF.

Table 10-3   Overview of implications of recalculations on 2017 data for KP-LULUCF. Emissions are shown according to the previous submission (OE 2019), and after the recalculation according to the present submission "Latest".

Year 2017	CO_2 equivalent (kt)		
Source and Sink Categories	Previous	Latest	Difference
Afforestation	-0.324	-0.324	0.000
Deforestation	4.604	4.604	0.000
Forest Management	-0.647	-0.647	0.000
Harvested Wood Products	0.186	0.186	0.000
Total emission/removal	3.820	3.820	0.000

10.3 Implications for emissions trends, including time series consistency

10.3.1 Implications trends GHG inventory

Due to recalculations, the emission trend 1990–2017 reported in submission 2019 has changed. The emission trend showed a decrease by 15.45% before the recalculations (previous submission, national total without emissions/removals from LULUCF). After the recalculations in the latest submission 2020, the decreasing trend is slightly lower (-15.06%).

Table 10-4   Change of the emission trend 1990–2017 due to recalculations carried out in the latest submission 2020. "Previous" refers to the values from submission 2018 (OE 2019)

Recalculation	1990		2017		change 1990/2017	
Submission	previous	latest	previous	latest	previous	latest
	CO_2 eq (kt)				%	
Total excl. LULUCF	228.99	228.39	193.62	194.00	-15.45%	-15.06%

All time series in the present submission are consistent.

10.3.2 Implications trends KP-LULUCF

The recalculations shown in Table 10-3 (year 2017) are relevant for trends in KP-LULUCF as the year 2017 is covered by the 2nd CP. The years 2008-2012 are not mandatory and are only reported to improve transparency. Nevertheless, the years 2008-2018 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 2018) contains the recommendations and encouragements of the ERT in the past review processes up to the last review in 2017, showing which recommendations had been implemented. Planned improvements for the submission 2019 – 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 (Government 2016).

Liechtenstein chose to account over the entire commitment period for emissions and removals from the KP-LULUCF sector (Government 2016). The decision remains fixed for the entire second commitment period. In addition to the mandatory submission of the inventory years 2013-2018, 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 2018.

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_2O emissions from managed soil[5]	Biomass burning[9]		
					Mineral	Organic[3]		N_2O	CH4[7]	N_2O	N_2O	N_2O	CO_2[10]	CH_4	N_2O
Article 3.3 activities															
Afforestation and reforestation	R	R	NR	NR	R	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
Article 3.4 activities															
Forest management	R	R	NR	NR	NR	NO	R	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Cropland management	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
Revegetation	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

[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 CO_2 emissions/removals from organic soils, including CO_2 emissions from dissolved organic carbon associated with drainage and rewetting. On-site CO_2 emissions/removals from drainage and rewetting from organic soils and off-site CO_2 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] N_2O 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] CH_4 and N_2O 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] CH_4 emissions from drained soils and drainage ditches should be reported here, as appropriate.

[8] N_2O 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 CO_2 emissions from biomass burning are not already included under changes in carbon stocks, they should be reported under biomass burning. Parties that include CO_2 emissions from biomass burning in their carbon stock change estimates

Table 11-2   KP(LULUCF) NIR 2 - Land Transition Matrix 2018.

Table NIR 2. LAND TRANSITION MATRIX

Areas 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	0.04	NO							0.04
Deforestation		0.22							0.22
Article 3.4 activities									
Forest management		0.01	6.21						6.22
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	9.58	9.58
Total area at the end of the current inventory year	0.04	0.23	6.21	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.58	16.05

[1] This table should be used to report land area and changes in land area subject to the various activities in the inventory year. For each activity it should be used to report area change between the end of the previous inventory year and the end of the current inventory year. For example, the total area of land subject to forest management in the previous inventory year and which was deforested in the current inventory year, should be reported in the deforestation column and in the forest

[2] In accordance with relevant decisions. Some of the transitions in the matrix are not possible and the cells concerned have been shaded.

[3] Lands subject to cropland management, grazing land management, revegetation or wetland drainage and rewetting that after 2013 are subject to activities other than those under Article 3.3 and 3.4, should still be tracked and reported under

[4] Other refers to the area that is reported under Article 3.3 or 3.4 in the current inventory for the first time. This footnote does not apply to the cell belonging to the column and the row "other" to "other".

[5] Changes in area from cropland management, grazing land management, revegetation and wetland drainage and rewetting to forest management should be reported only in the case of carbon equivalent forest conversions.

[6] "Other", in this column, is the area of the country that has never been subject to any activity under Article 3.3 or 3.4

[7] The value in the cell of row "Total area at the end of the current inventory year" corresponds to the total land area of a country. The total land area should be the same for the current inventory year and the previous inventory year in this matrix.

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 CO_2 equivalent emissions (positive sign) and removals (negative sign) for activities under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Kyoto Protocol in 2018.

Activity, year 2018	**Area** kha	**Net CO_2 emission/removal** kt CO_2	**N_2O emission** kt N_2O	**Net CO_2 eq emission/removal** kt CO_2 eq
A.1 Afforestation	0.035	-0.33	NO	-0.33
A.2 Deforestation	0.221	4.39	0.00019	4.45
B.1 Forest managment (FM)	6.212	11.47	NO	11.47
4.C HWP from FM	---	0.18	NO	0.18
Total emission/removal		15.71	0.00019	15.76
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 m^2) 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. However, small losses caused by natural mortality or cut of single trees occur (see chp. 6.4.2.6). 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 1990-2018 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) occuring 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) occuring 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) occuring between 2003 and 2018.

Table 11-5 shows how the fractions of the survey-intervals are applied to the period 1990-2018. It also shows the annual "effective" fraction which is the area-weighted mean fraction of temporary losses. For weighting, the cumulated areas (over 20 years) originating from the respective survey interval (1990-1996, 1997-2002, 2003-2017) 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 also shows the resulting deforestation areas (excluding the temporary losses).

Table 11-5　　Overview of the fractions of temporary losses for each survey-interval and the effective (area-weighted) fraction. The two last columns show the resulting annual deforested area (without temporary losses) and the area cumulated since 1990.

Area	24 ha	90 ha	63 ha		Deforestation	Cumulated
Year	$Frac_{1996}$	$Frac_{2002}$	$Frac_{2008}$	effective Frac	area (ha)	area since 1990 (ha)
1990	0.292			0.292	2.5	2.5
1991	0.292			0.292	2.5	5.1
1992	0.292			0.292	2.5	7.6
1993	0.292			0.292	2.5	10.2
1994	0.292			0.292	2.5	12.7
1995	0.292			0.292	2.5	15.2
1996	0.292			0.292	2.5	17.8
1997	0.292	0.089		0.214	12.6	30.3
1998	0.292	0.089		0.179	12.4	42.8
1999	0.292	0.089		0.159	12.4	55.1
2000	0.292	0.089		0.147	12.3	67.5
2001	0.292	0.089		0.138	12.3	79.8
2002	0.292	0.089		0.132	12.3	92.1
2003	0.292	0.089	0.111	0.130	8.6	100.7
2004	0.292	0.089	0.111	0.128	8.6	109.3
2005	0.292	0.089	0.111	0.127	8.6	117.9
2006	0.292	0.089	0.111	0.126	8.6	126.5
2007	0.292	0.089	0.111	0.125	8.6	135.1
2008	0.292	0.089	0.111	0.124	8.6	143.7
2009	0.292	0.089	0.111	0.124	7.2	150.8
2010	0.292	0.089	0.111	0.120	7.8	158.7
2011	0.292	0.089	0.111	0.116	7.9	166.6
2012	0.292	0.089	0.111	0.112	8.1	174.7
2013	0.292	0.089	0.111	0.108	8.2	182.9
2014	0.292	0.089	0.111	0.103	8.3	191.1
2015	0.292	0.089	0.111	0.098	8.4	199.6
2016		0.089	0.111	0.098	7.4	206.9
2017		0.089	0.111	0.099	7.1	214.1
2018		0.089	0.111	0.100	7.1	221.1

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 (Government 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

No category-specific improvements are planned.

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 (seeTable 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 (Thürig et al. 2004). Region 3 is situated adjacently along the Western border of Liechtenstein.

Afforestations

For afforestations ≤20 years old, gains and losses in living biomass (carbon stock change in above and below ground biomass) was calculated with the values 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 Ws=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 inTable 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) 1990-2018. 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
2017	0.17	0.00	0.33	0.50	14.33	20.17	34.50
2018	0.17	0.00	0.33	0.50	13.33	21.67	35.00

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 inTable 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 N_2O 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. The resulting deforestation areas are listed in Table 11-5.

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 (compareTable 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, dead wood and mineral soil are available for Liechtenstein. Therefore, data from Switzerland (FOEN 2019) were inspected, see chp. 6.4.2.5/Figure 6-6 and chp. 6.4.2.8. Those results of the Yasso07 model show that the changes in mineral soils are close to zero and that the changes in litter and dead wood are an overall sink. 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, dead wood and soil 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 previous submission (recalculations)

See chapters 10.1.2, 10.2.2 and 10.3.2.

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 (33.1% using a sample size of 35 ha-points according to Table 11-6): 33.1%.

EF uncertainty is 88.6% adopting the value of LULUCF category 4A2 (see chp. 6.4.3). The combined total uncertainty for afforestation is therefore 94.6%. Thus, the net CO_2 removal by afforestation in 2018 is (-0.33 ± 0.31) kt CO_2.

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 (13.4% with a sample size of 214 ha-points according to Table 11-5): 14.4%.

EF uncertainty is of 57.0% 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 58.8%. The net CO_2 emissions by deforestations in 2018 are (4.45 ± 2.61) kt CO_2eq.

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 2018 are (11.47 ± 10.16) kt CO_2.

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 2018 are (0.18 ± 0.14) kt CO_2.

11.3.2.5 Total combined uncertainty

The total uncertainty of emissions and sinks by afforestation, deforestation, forest management and HWP in 2018 is 10.5 kt CO_2eq. The net CO_2 emissions are therefore (15.76 ± 10.50) kt CO_2eq.

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 CO_2 eq from Afforestations and emissions of CO_2 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.
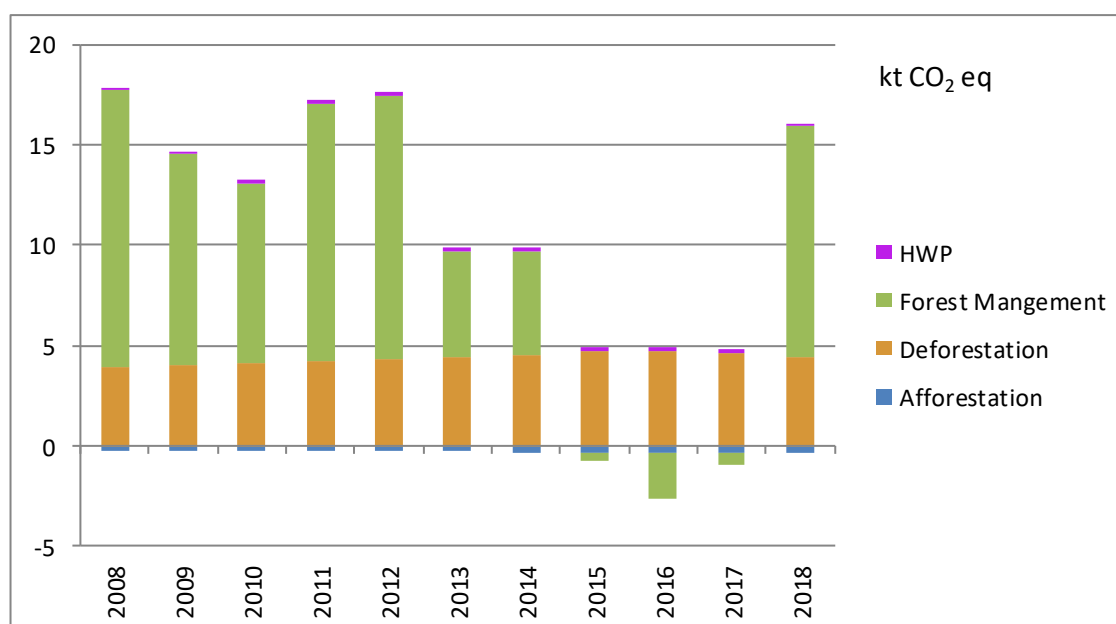
Figure 11-1   The CO_2 removals (negative sign) and emissions (positive sign) from Afforestation, Deforestation, Forest Management and HWP, 2008–2018, in kt CO_2 eq.

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 (land-use code CC11). The annual rate of Afforestation since 1990 is assessed by the AREA survey (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.

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 CO_2 emissions from the Kyoto Protocol activity Forest Management for the years 2008 until 2018 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). From 2008 to 2014, cut and mortality was

generally higher than growth and therefore, Forest Management represents a carbon source in those years. However, in 2015–2017 the harvesting rates were decreasing and therefore Forest Management became a net carbon sink. In 2018, Forest management was a source again due to increased harvesting of windfall and bark-beetle wood.

For the second commitment period the follwing 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. The smallest UNFCCC category considered key based on the Approach 1 assessment is "5.D Wastewater Treatment and Discharge, CH_4" with a contribution of 0.02 kt CO_2 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 (-0.33 kt CO_2 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 (4.39 kt CO_2 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 (11.47 kt CO_2 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 (0.18 kt CO_2 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 directly 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 CO_2 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 in 2016 (see Table 11-7):

- Wood harvesting; carbon stock changes in living biomass: The calculations by OEP (2011d) were based on a forest areaof 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 results from Switzerland are adopted (FOEN 2015).

- 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 CO_2 eq yr^{-1} (see Table 11-6). OEP (2011d) used a mean net decrease in growing stock of -0.232 m^3 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 CO_2/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 (seeTable 11-7).

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 in Submission 2015 (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 m^3). 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 CO_2 removal 2013-2020 is -1.18 kt CO_2 yr^{-1}, which was used to correct the FMRL (Table 11-7).

Table 11-8   Calculation of the annual CO_2 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 CO_2	-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 CO_2	-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 CO_2	-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 (Government 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 2018, 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 2017.

11.9 Harvested Wood Products (HWP)

11.9.1 General methodological isssues

Methodology, data 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 CO_2 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 CO$_2$ 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 Table4.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 2019), 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, lCER and RMU) for 2018 were submitted together with this report (NIR 2017). Details are disclosed in the corresponding file RREG1_LI_2019_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 2019. Therefore, no R-2 report was submitted.

Para. 13/14: No CDM notifications occurred in 2019. Therefore, no R-3 is submitted.

Para. 15: No non-replacements occurred in 2019. Therefore, no R-4 is submitted.

Para. 16: No invalid units exist as at 31 December 2019. Therefore, no R-5 is submitted.

There were no actions necessary to correct any problem causing a discrepancy because there were no discrepancies in 2019.

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://unionregistry.ec.europa.eu/euregistry/LI/public/reports/publicReports.xhtml

13/CMP.1 annex II paragraph 45 Account information	The requested information is publicly available for all accounts. The data of operator holding accounts can be viewed online at: https://unionregistry.ec.europa.eu/euregistry/LI/public/reports/publicReports.xhtml The data of all accounts can be viewed online at: https://unionregistry.ec.europa.eu/euregistry/LI/public/reports/publicReports.xhtml Representative name and contact information is classified as confidential due to Article 83 paragraph 8 and 9 Registry Regulation No. 1193/2011.
13/CMP.1 annex II paragraph 46 Joint implementation project information	This is information is available on the website: https://www.llv.li/inhalt/12414/amtsstellen/genehmigte-projekte
13/CMP.1 annex II paragraph 47 Unit holding and transaction information	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. The information requested in (b), (c), (e), (g), (h), (i), (j) and (k) is publicly available at https://unionregistry.ec.europa.eu/euregistry/LI/public/reports/publicReports.xhtml (b) In 2018 there was no issuance of AAU. (c) In 2018 no ERUs were issued. (e) No RMUs were issued for the reporting year 2018 in 2019. For the current reporting year, no verified units for issuance RMUs are available at the time of submission. (g) No RMUs were cancelled on the basis of activities under Article 3, paragraph 3 and 4 in the reported year. (h) No ERU, CER, AAU and RMU were cancelled on the basis of activities under Article 3, paragraph 1 in the reported year. (i) In 2019, no AAU, no ERU and no CER were voluntary cancelled. No

	RMU was cancelled.
	(j) In 2019, no ERUs, no CERs, no AAUs, and no RMUs, no tCER, no lCER were retired.
	(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.
13/CMP.1 annex II paragraph 48 Authorized legal entities information	The following legal entities are authorized by the Member State to hold Kyoto units:

	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
lCER	Federal Government only, TA

OHA: Operator Holding Account (installation and aircraft)

PHA: Person Holding Account

TA: Trading Account

NHA: National Holding Account

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 (https://www.llv.li/inhalt/12414/amtsstellen/genehmigte-projekte). 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 competiveness. Information on acquiring and transferring accounts of legal entities (companies) is therefore regarded as personal data. According to article 36 of the national Act on Data Protection (Datenschutzgesetz vom 4. Oktober 20018, LGBl Nr. 2725) 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)

Parties are required by decision 11/CMP.1 under the Kyoto Protocol and paragraph 18 of Decision 1/CMP.8 to establish and maintain a commitment period reserve as part of their responsibility to manage and account for their assigned amount. The commitment period reserve equals the lower of either 90% of a Party's assigned amount pursuant to Article 3(7bis), (8) and (8bis) or 100% of its most recently reviewed inventory, multiplied by 8.

The assigned amount is 1'556'044 t CO_2, therefore the commitment period reserve should read as 90 % of the assigned amount which equals to 1'400'440 t CO_2. The calculation based on the most recently reviewed inventory would result in a higher value. Using the actual emission of 2016 (NIR 2018) of 188'036.58 t CO_2 eq times 8 would result in 1'504'293.64 t CO_2 eq, which is higher than the CPR based on 90 % of the assigned amount. As there was no review conducted in 2019 the CPR remains the same as for the last submission.

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.

12.7 PPSR-Accounts in the National Registry

Since 16 November 2016 the Union Registry provides the technical possibility to open a PPSR (previous period surplus reserve) account. However, prior to opening it, the PPSR account type must be first introduced into the EU legislative framework. This was done by the Annex of Commission Delegated Regulation 2015/1844.

This provision, however, will become applicable, according to Article 2 of the Delegated Regulation, on "the date of publication by the Commission in the Official Journal of the European Union of a communication on the entry into force of the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol". Consequently, for the moment and until the Doha Amendment enters into force, Liechtenstein is not in a position to open the PPSR account in the National Registry.

13. Information on Changes in National System

The National System remained unchanged during the inventory cycle leading to submission 2020.

14. Information on Changes in National Registry

The following changes to the national registry of Liechtenstein (LI) have therefore occurred in 2019. Note that the 2019 SIAR confirms that previous recommendations have been implemented and included in the annual report.

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.
15/CMP.1 annex II.E paragraph 32.(c) Change to database structure or the capacity of national registry	There have been no new EUCR releases after version 8.2.2 (the production version at the time of the last Chapter 14 submission). No change was therefore required to the database and application backup plan or to the disaster recovery plan. The database model is provided in Annex A. No change to the capacity of the national registry occurred during the reported period.
15/CMP.1 annex II.E paragraph 32.(d) Change regarding conformance to technical standards	No changes have been introduced since version 8.2.2 of the national registry (Annex B). It is to be noted that 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 are carried out prior to the relevant major release of the version to Production (see Annex B). No other change in the registry's conformance to the technical standards occurred for the reported period.
15/CMP.1 annex II.E paragraph 32.(e) Change to discrepancies procedures	No change of discrepancies procedures occurred during the reported period.
15/CMP.1 annex II.E paragraph 32.(f) Change regarding security	No changes regarding security occurred during the reported period.
15/CMP.1 annex II.E paragraph 32.(g) Change to list of publicly available information	No change to the list of publicly available information occurred during the reported period.

Reporting Item	Description
15/CMP.1 annex II.E paragraph 32.(h) Change of Internet address	No change to the registry internet address during the reported period.
15/CMP.1 annex II.E paragraph 32.(i) Change regarding data integrity measures	No change of data integrity measures occurred during the reported period.
15/CMP.1 annex II.E paragraph 32.(j) Change regarding test results	No change during the reported period.

15. Minimization of Adverse Impacts in Accordance with Article 3, Paragraph 14

No changes since the last submission.

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 km^2) 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 CO_2 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 hat 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 CO_2 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 CH_4 and N_2O, 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 parameters (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 CO_2 and SO_2 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 https://www.hbefa.net/e/documents/HBEFA33_Hintergrundbericht.pdf. 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 CO_2 emission factors or heating values in Version 3.3.

A3.2 Agriculture

Emissions of agricultural activities are estimated according to the model in the Swiss National Inventory (FOEN 2019). Detailed data for estimating emission factors are shown in the tables below.

Additional data for estimating CH₄ emission from 3A Enteric fermentation

Table A - 1   Data for estimating enteric fermentation emission factors for cattle.

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]	CH₄ Conversion [d] %	Em. Factor kg/head/year [e]
Mature Dairy Cattle	NA	650	0		18.9-23.1 c	0	305 days of lactation	72	7	138
Other Mature Cattle	NA	550	0		8.2	0	0	60	7	107
Fattening Calves	0-98 days	60-200	1.43	Rations of unskimmed milk and supplement feed when life weight exceeds 100 kg. Rations are apportioned on two servings per day.	0	0	0	65	0	0
Pre-Weaned Calves	0-10 month	60-325	1	"Natura beef" production, milk from mother cow and additional feed.	0	0	0	65	4	16
Breeding Cattle 1st Year	0-12 month	50-300	0.8	Calves: Feeding plan for a dismission with 14 to 15 weeks. Milk, feed concentrate (100kg in total), hay (80 kg in total). Cattle: Premature race (Milk-race)	0	0	0	62	var	30
Breeding Cattle 2nd Year	12-24 month	300-NA	0.8	Premature race (Milk-race)	0	0	0	60	7	61
Breeding Cattle 3rd Year	24-36 month	NA-600	0.8	Premature race (Milk-race)	0	0	0	60	7	61
Fattening Cattle	0-12 month	70-550	1.15	Calves: Diet based on milk or milk-powder and feed concentrate, hay and/or silage Cattle: Feeding recommendations for fattening steers, concentrate based	0	0	0	62	var	43

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 (SBV 2014).
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.

Additional data for estimating CH4 emission from 3B Manure management

Table A - 2   Data for estimating manure management CH₄ emission factors.

Type	Weight kg [a]	Digestibility of Feed	Energy Intake MJ/day	Feed Intake kg/day	% Ash Dry Basis [b]	VS kg/head/day	B₀ m³ CH₄/kg VS [b]
Mature Dairy Cattle	650	72	281 - 304	15.89 c	9 - 9	4.46 - 4.82	0.24
Other Mature Cattle	550	60	250.6	10.96 c	8	5.50	0.18
Fattening Calves	60 – 200	65	47.1	2.02 a	8	0.92	0.18
Pre-Weaned Calves	60 – 325	65	60.1	2.98 a	8	0.74	0.18
Breeding Cattle 1st Year	50 - 300	62	75.4	3.75 a	8	1.52	0.18
Breeding Cattle 2nd Year	300 - NA	60	143.6	7.78 a	8	3.15	0.18
Breeding Cattle 3rd Year	NA - 600	60	143.6	7.78 a	8	3.15	0.18
Fattening Cattle	70 - 550	62	103.7	5.64 a	8	2.19	0.18
Sheep	Not determined	60	22.5	0.90-1.47 c	8	0.40 b	0.19
Goats	Not determined	60	25.4	1.08-1.50 c	8	0.30 b	0.18
Horses	Not determined	70	108.6	7.78-7.93 c	4	1.90 b	0.33
Mules and Asses	Not determined	70	39.6	Not estimated	4	0.94 b	0.33
Swine	Not determined	75	22.5	Not estimated	2	0.31 b	0.45
Poultry	Not determined	Not estimated	1.3	Not estimated	Not estimated	0.02 b	0.39

a RAP 1999

b IPCC 1997c and IPCC 2006

c Flisch et al. 2009

d metabolizable energy (ME)

Additional data for estimating N₂O emissions from 3D Agricultural soils

Table A - 3   Data for estimating N₂O emissions from crop residues.

2019		Total crop production kg DM	Nitrogen incorporated with crop residues $F_{(CR)}$ t N	N₂O emissions from crop residues t N₂O
1. Cereals	Wheat	535'819	2.2	0.035
	Barley	260'202	1.3	0.021
	Maize	416'330	3.9	0.062
	Rye	11'781	0.05	0.0008
	Triticale	27'540	0.1	0.002
	Spelt	14'726	0.1	0.002
	Mix of Fodder Cereals	10'200	0.1	0.001
2. Pulse	Peas (Eiweisserbsen)	0	0.0	0.000
	Leguminous Vegetables	17'903	1.9	0.029
3. Tuber and Root	Potatoes	728'358	2.7	0.042
	Fodder Beet	105'525	0.8	0.012
	Sugar Beet	273'240	1.9	0.031
5. Other	Fruit	21'624	0.2	0.003
	Grass	25'865'713	85.6	1.345
	Non-Leguminous Vegetables	1'009'938	11.9	0.188
	Rape	18'995	0.3	0.005
	Silage Corn	6'817'990	4.0	0.063
	Vine	35'000	0.6	0.010
Total Non-leguminous		10'287'267	30	0.477
Total Leguminous		17'903	2	0.029
Total excluding grass		10'305'170	32	0.506
Total including grass		36'170'883	118	1.85

Table A - 4   Data for estimating N_2O emissions from crop residues (fractions).

2019		Residue/ Crop ratio kg/kg	Dry matter fraction of residue kg/kg	Nitrogen content of residues kg/kg
1. Cereals	Wheat	1.15	0.85	0.0037
	Barley	1.00	0.85	0.0051
	Maize	1.10	0.85	0.0086
	Rye	1.17	0.85	0.0036
	Triticale	1.25	0.85	0.0039
	Spelt	1.56	0.85	0.0059
	Mix of Fodder Cereals	1.00	0.85	0.0051
2. Pulse	Peas (Eiweisserbsen)	1.25	0.85	0.0235
	Leguminous Vegetables	3.87	0.16	0.0328
3. Tuber and Root	Potatoes	0.47	0.13	0.0127
	Fodder Beet	0.37	0.15	0.0233
	Sugar Beet	0.53	0.15	0.0220
5. Other	Fruit	NA	0.17	0.0040
	Grass	0.32	NA	0.0198
	Non-Leguminous Vegetables	0.46	0.13	0.0230
	Rape	2.57	0.85	0.0071
	Silage Corn	0.05	0.32	0.0118
	Vine	NA	0.20	0.0060

A3.3 2F Product uses as ODS substitutes and 2G N_2O from Product use

Emissions of F-gases from source category 2F and N_2O emissions from source category 2G are calculated based on specific emission factors derived from emissions reported in Switzerland's GHG inventory (FOEN 2019) 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 2019).

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 2019).
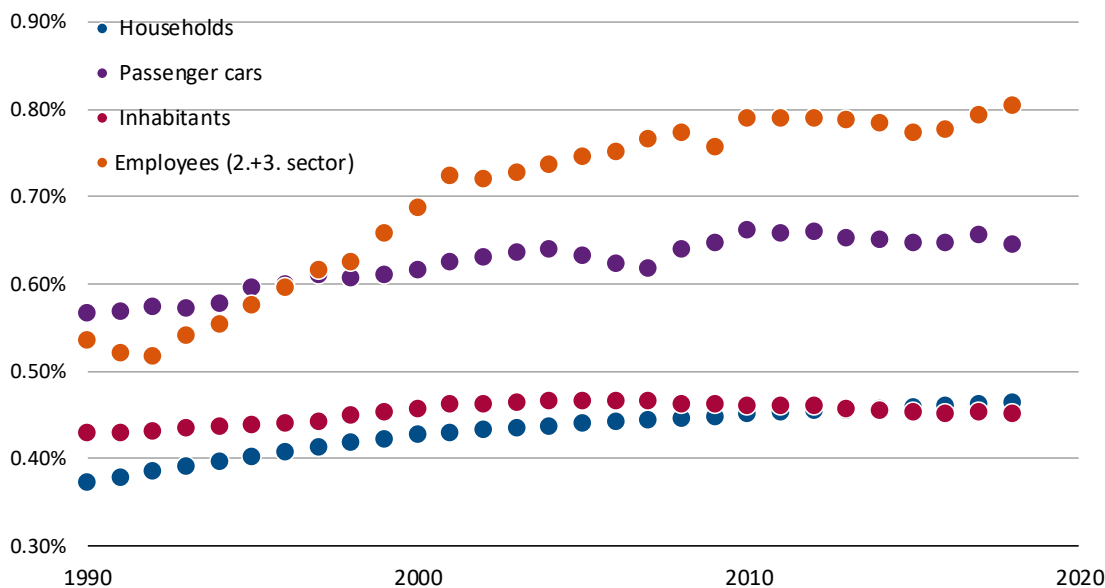
Conversion factors CHE - LIE

Figure A - 1   Conversion factors used to derive emissions in Liechtenstein from emissions reported in Switzerland's national GHG inventory 2019.

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. 159[2], verordnet die Regierung:[3]

V. Klärschlamm[47]

Art. 35a[48]

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 Klärschlamms 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 data available for Liechtenstein. That means that uncertainties 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:

$$U_{\%,EF} = \sqrt{\sum_i (Em_{\%,i} * U_{\%,EF,i})^2}$$ (1)   error propagation for emission factors

$$U_{\%,AD} = \sqrt{\sum_i (Em_{\%,i} * U_{\%,AD,i})^2}$$ (2)   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 - 5.

Table A - 5   Aggregation with Gaussian error propagation for the four relevant key categories.

1A3b CO_2	(Sub)Categories		**Aggr. Uncertainties**
	gasoline	*diesel*	*total/implied*
$U_\%$ Emissions	10.0%	15.0%	**9.3%**
$U_\%$ Activity Data	10.0%	15.0%	**9.3%**
$U_\%$ Emission Factor	0.1%	0.1%	**0.1%**
1A3b CH_4	(Sub)Categories		**Aggr. Uncertainties**
	gasoline	*diesel*	*total/implied*
$U_\%$ Emissions	60.0%	60.0%	**57.8%**
$U_\%$ Activity Data	10.0%	15.0%	**9.6%**
$U_\%$ Emission Factor	59.2%	58.1%	**57.0%**
1A4 Liquid fuels CO_2	(Sub)Categories		**Aggr. Uncertainties**
	1A4a	*1A4b*	*total/implied*
$U_\%$ 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 CO_2	(Sub)Categories		**Aggr. Uncertainties**
	1A4a	*1A4b*	*total/implied*
$U_\%$ Emissions	5.1%	5.1%	**4.0%**
$U_\%$ Activity Data	5.0%	5.0%	**3.9%**
$U_\%$ Emission Factor	1.0%	1.0%	**0.8%**

A7.2 Aggregation of carbon pools in the sector LULUCF

The following table shows the relevant carbon pools that were considered in the uncertainty analysis as well their share in the total carbon stock change (CSC) per main category. "AD_Unc combined" is the uncertainty arising from the AREA survey combined with the uncertainty of the share of organic soils taken from the soil map (30%). If more than one pool was considered the calculation of the uncertainty of the sum of the pools using absolute uncertainties (EF_absUnc) is documented.

Table A - 6   Derivation of EF uncertainties from the relevant processes/pools in sector 4.

Cate-gory	Process, pool	CSC	Process share	AD_Unc AREA survey	AD_Unc organic soil	AD_Unc combined	EF_Unc	EF_absUnc
		t C/ha (1)		%	%	%	%	t C/ha
4A1	total	-0.42	1.00	2.7			88.6	
4A2	total	0.06	1.00	17.2			88.6	
4B1	organic soil	-0.72	1.00	6.9	30.0	30.8	23.0	
	total	-0.72	1.00	6.9			23.0	
4B2	organic soil	-0.32	0.43	26.9	30.0	40.3	23.0	0.149
	mineral soil	-0.27	0.36	26.9			50.0	0.137
	total	-0.59	0.79	26.9			34.0	0.202
4C1	organic soil	-0.09	0.77	6.0	30.0	30.6	23.0	0.035
	mineral soil	0.02	0.20	6.0			50.0	0.012
	total	-0.07	0.98	6.0			55.0	0.037
4C2	organic soil	-0.16	0.12	13.6	30.0	32.9	23.0	0.063
	mineral soil	0.33	0.25	13.6			50.0	0.164
	living biom.	-0.84	0.63	13.6			40.3	0.338
	total	-0.67	0.88	13.6			57.0	0.380
4D1	total	0.00	1.00	10.5			50.0	
4D2	mineral soil	-0.35	0.28	40.9			50.0	0.176
	living biom.	-0.76	0.61	40.9			40.3	0.307
	total	-1.12	0.90	40.9			31.8	0.354
4E1	mineral soil	-0.05	0.63	6.5			50.0	0.026
	living biom.	-0.03	0.37	6.5			40.3	0.012
	total	-0.08	1.00	6.5			34.9	0.029
4E2	mineral soil	-1.14	0.57	19.4			50.0	0.569
	living biom.	-0.85	0.43	19.4			40.3	0.342
	total	-1.99	1.00	19.4			33.4	0.664
4F2	mineral soil	-1.40	0.39	40.9			50.0	0.702
	living biom.	-0.93	0.49	40.9			40.3	0.373
	total	-2.33	0.87	40.9			34.1	0.795
4G	total	-0.05	1.00	50.0			57.0	

(1) related to total area (sum of organic and mineral soils).

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 - 7   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 2020		Respon-sibles	Date	Visa
Checklist for sectoral experts and NIR authors				
Contact person:	Jürg Heldstab (INFRAS)			
Telephone, e-mail:	+41 44 205 95 11, juerg.heldstab@infras.ch			
QC general activities *(table 6.1 IPCC 2006 Guidelines)*	**Procedure** *(description of checks that were carried out)*	**Respon-sibles**	**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	04.11.2019	JB, HS
	INFRAS-internal checks, comparison with methods chosen	NA	09.11.2019	JH
2. Check for transcription errors in data input and reference	plausibility check of the basic input data for Solvent and Ind calculation	SE	11.11.2019	JB
	plausibility check of the basic input data from the LWA	SE	18.11.2019	JB
	check input Data for SF6 Emission calculation	SE	25.11.2019	JB
	check stationary Energy	NA	02.12.2019	BES
	check IPPU	NA	09.12.2019	BES
	check Waste	NA	05.12.2019	MSM
	Agriculture: Plausibility check of data in background tables Acontec. Issues identified and discussed with Acontec	SE	09.12.2019	FEW, JB
3. Check that emissions are calculated correctly	Ongoing checks of the calculated emissions in all sectors	SE	25.11.2019	JB
	Clarification of data/figures	PM	16.12.2019	BES, JH
	INFRAS-internal control: Plausibility checks, "Delta-Analysis" combined with KCA, INFRAS-internal control of time series	NA	17.12.2019	JH
	INFRAS-internal checks during generation of tables/figure in Chapter. 2 Trends (independant control by second person JH)	SE	10.12.2019	FEW

Quality Control System for Climate Reporting Liechtenstein Submission 2020		Respon-sibles	Date	Visa
4. Check that parameter and emission units are correctly recorded and that appropriate conversion factors are used	check energy-activity-data (reference approach)	SE	04.11.2019	JB
	check energy-activity-data (reference approach)	NA	09.12.2019	BES
	check Energy	SE	04.11.2019	JB
	check Energy	NA	13.12.2019	BES
	check IPPU	SE	04.11.2019	JB
	check IPPU	NA	10.12.2019	BES
	check Agriculture	SE	05.11.2019	JB
	check Agriculture	NA	09.12.2019	FEW
	check LULUCF	SE	06.11.2019	JB
	check LULUCF	NA	06.12.2019	BRI
	check Waste	SE	07.11.2019	JB
	check Waste	NA	05.12.2019	MSM
	check KP-LULUCF	SE	07.01.2020	HS
	check KP-LULUCF	NA	08.01.2020	BRI
5. Check the integrity of database files	integrity checked	SE	18.11.2019	JB
6. Check for consistency in data between source categories	check general data consistency	SE	18.11.2019	JB
	check Energy (stationary)	NA	09.12.2019	BES
	check Energy (mobile)	NA	10.12.2019	BES
	check IPPU	NA	11.12.2019	BES
	check Agriculture	NA	08.01.2020	JH
	check LULUCF	NA	08.01.2020	BRI
	check Waste	NA	05.12.2019	MSM
	check KP-LULUCF	NA	08.01.2020	BRI
7. Check that the movement of inventory data among processing steps is correct	Processing checked	NIC	12.12.2019	HS
	Data transfer from the land-use statistics to the LULUCF tables and clarification of comprehensive questions with JB	SE	06.11.2019	HS
	check Agriculture	SE	11.11.2019	JB
	plausibility check / control of overall emissions from agriculture in CO2 equivalents, in total and for the source categories for all years	SE	11.11.2019	JB
	check LULUCF	SE	12.12.2019	HS
8. Check that uncertainties in emissions and removals are estimated or calculated correctly	check Energy	NA	08.01.2020	JH, FEW
	check IPPU	NA	08.01.2020	JH, FEW
	check Agriculture	NA	15.01.2020	JH, FEW
	check Waste	NA	17.01.2020	MSM, FEW
	check (KP-)LULUCF	SE	02.12.2019	BRI
9. Check time series consistency	check for temporal consistency in time series input data for each category.	NIC	20.01.2020	HS
	check in the algorithm/method used for calculations throughout the time series.	NIC	20.01.2020	HS
	check methodological and data changes resulting in recalculations.	NA	11.12.2019	JH, BES
	check that the effects of mitigation activities have been appropriately reflected in time series calculations.	NIC	20.01.2020	HS

Quality Control System for Climate Reporting Liechtenstein Submission 2020		Respon-sibles	Date	Visa
10. Check completeness	Completness check for all sectors	SE	25.11.2019	JB
	Completness check for all sectors	NA	20.01.2020	JH
11. Trend checks	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 errors.	NIC/SE/NA	11.12.2019	HS, JB, JH, FEW, BES, MSM, BRI
	Check value of implied emission factors across time series.	NIC	20.01.2020	HS
	Check if there are any unusual and unexplained trends noticed for activity data or other parameters across the time series.	NIC/SE	11.12.2019	HS, JB, JH, FEW, BES, MSM, BRI
12. Review of internal documentation	Internal OE check of documentation; Clarification of open questions with SE	PM/PMA	12.12.2019	HS
Further activities	**Procedure** *(description of checks that were carried out)*	**Respon-sibles**	**Date**	**Visa**
13. Compare estimates for key catgories to previous estimates	check of KCA previous/latest key categories	SE	13.12.2019	BES
14. Compare CRF tables with previous year	check Energy	NA	02.12.2019	JH/BES
	check IPPU	NA	03.12.2019	BES
	check Agriculture	NA	09.12.2019	FEW
	check Waste	NA	05.12.2019	MSM
	check LULUCF	NA	06.12.2019	BRI
	check KP-LULUCF	NA	08.01.2020	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	6.11.2019	HS
	check: Energy (stationary)	NA	17.12.2019	BES
	check: Solvents	NA	05.12.2019	BES
	Clarification of comprehensive questions in different sectors with SE	PM/NA	10.12.2019	HS
	Two independent checks of Energy (mobile)	SE	05.12.2019	BES, JH
	check waste	NA	05.12.2019	MSM
	check Agriculture	SE	09.12.2019	FEW
	check LULUCF	SE	13.01.2020	BRI
16. Where LIE uses Swiss-specific EF: Where changes in the Swiss EFoccur, check whether the changes are also adequate for LIE or not	Clarify the changes of emission factors in IPPU and Agriculture	SE	17.12.2019	BES
17. Check correctness of KCA, comparison with previous results	Plausibility checks of KCA	PM	06.04.2020	HS
	cross-check within KCA with/without LULUCF 1990 and 2014: Emissions correct, thresholds correct. Comparison with KCA of Submission Apr 2016. Plausibility checks of KCA	NA	03.12.2019	JH
18. Check correctness of uncertainty analysis, comparison with previous results	internal plausibility checks for all sectors	NA	06.12.2019	FEW, JH
	internal plausibility checks for KP-LULUCF	NA	04.01.2020	BRI, JH

Quality Control System for Climate Reporting Liechtenstein Submission 2020		Respon-sibles	Date	Visa
19. Check of transcription errors CRF --> NIR (numbers, tables, figures)	INFRAS internal plausibility checks	NA	07.01.2020	BES/JH
	check waste	NA	14.01.2020	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	08.01.2020	JH, FEW, BES
20. Check AD in NIR and CRF and compare data with reference data sources	check waste	NA	14.01.2020.	MSM
21. Check for complete and correct references in NIR	INFRAS-internal checks	NA	20.01.2020	JH
22. Check for correctness, completeness, transparency and quality of NIR	Proofread of complete draft NIR	NA	20.01.2020	JH
	final proofread Executive Summary, feedback to HS	NFP	03.04.2020	SH
	final proofread inventory/NIR, feedback and discussion with HS	QM	04.04.2020	SH
	final proofread inventory/NIR, discussion with JH and JB	PM	10.04.2020	HS
	final proofread inventory/NIR, feedback to HS	SE	06.04.2020	HE
	Internal OE discussions on the inventory/NIR draft with AG, SB, HE and HS	PM/PMA	10.04.2020	HS
	Feedback from OE internal discusions	PM/PMA	06.04.2020	HS
	Final proofreading inventory/NIR	PM/PMA	10.04.2020	HS
23. Check for completeness of submission documents	Final check and Submission	PM/NIC NFP	15.04.2020	SH, 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	16.04.2020	JH, BRI
	Internal Review of documents submitted in April 2019; all relevant documents archived	NIC	16.4.2020	HS

A8.2 Checklists for QA activities (internal review)

Table A - 8   Checklists for QA activity internal review.

Liechtenstein's National Inventory Report
Review form for internal review of NIR submission 2020

Reviewer	**Heike Summer (HS)**
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Reviewer's comments (yellow) and answers of authors (green)

Check comments in the document. Update CRF data in the inventory report and double-check of completeness.

All comments in the document were checked and changes made where necessary. Completeness and CRF data in the inventory report were checked.

Reviewers comments performed	
Date / Signum	03.04.2020 / HS

Taken note of review	
Date / Signum	09.04.2020 / JH, FEW, BES

If necessary: Additional comments of reviewer (yellow) and author's answers (green)

Datum / Signum	14.04.2020 / HS

Liechtenstein's National Inventory Report
Review form for internal review of NIR submission 2020

Reviewer	**Stefan Hassler (SH)**
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NIR author	Juerg Heldstab (JH)
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Reviewer's comments (yellow) and answers of authors (green)
Please check consistency of CRF tables with data in the inventory report.
CRF data used in the inventory report was compared with CRF tables.

Reviewers comments performed	
Date / Signum	08.04.2020 / SH

Taken note of review	
Date / Signum	09.04.2020 / JH

If necessary: Additional comments of reviewer (yellow) and author's answers (green)
none

Datum / Signum	14.04.2020 / SH

A8.3 Inventory development plan submission 2020

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, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2016 and 2018. Liechtenstein's inventory submission 2019 has not been reviewed.

The IDP summarizes the recommendations and planned improvements and illustrates the implementation status of those. A description of the headers is provided here:

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 - 9   Inventory development plan for Liechtenstein's greenhouse gas inventory 2020.

IDP No.	Identified Issues, e.g. recommendations or 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 sufficently 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
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.	Internal decision	Implemented in submission 2020	The model was updated for submission 2020. The next update is planned to be conducted after the next 5-year period (in Submission 2025).	Agriculture
94	The ERT recommends/encourages that Liechtenstein reports "NE" under CO2 emissions from Other Carbon-containing Fertilizers in the next inventory submission, if justifications for the application of the insignificance threshold defined in para. 37(b) of the UNFCCC Annex I inventory reporting guidelines) have been tested and met.	Preliminary Main Findings, Sub 2018, ID#A.16	Planned improvement for 2021	Urea ammonium nitrate (UAN) is used in Switzerland. On average, the share of UAN is <1% of total urea applied in Switzerland. The share of UAN used in Liechtenstein cannot be determined. However, it is very likely <1% as well, and therefore negligible. Liechtenstein will change the notation key from "NO" to "NE" in Submission 2020.	Agriculture
102	Explanations for the differences between the reference and sectoral approach	Preliminary Main Findings, Sub 2018, ID#E.19	Implemented in submission 2020	The party will further investigate the reason for the difference in the reference approach.	General
106	By mistake, the emission factor of CH4 from sewage gas was changed from 6 to 5 kg CH4/TJ.	Internal decision	Implemented in submission 2020	The mistake in the emission factor was corrected.	Energy
118	NIR 2019, Tabelle 7-7: The waste amount stated n row "composted centrally" is referring to wet matter (70%), and not to dry matter (30%). This mistakte might affect the calculation of respective GHG emissions.	Internal decision	Ongoing implementation	Correction of error in the next submission 2020	Waste
119	NIR 2019, Tabelle 7-8: The waste amount stated in row "composted backyard" is referring to wet matter (70%), and not to dry matter (30%). This mistakte might affect the calculation of respective GHG emissions.	Internal decision	Ongoing implementation	Correction of error in the next submission 2020	Waste
120	CRF activity data mit Mengenangaben backayrd composting ergänzen	Internal decision	Planned improvement for 2021	correction of error in the next submission 2021	Waste
121	Data for 2G3b were not updated for Submission 2021.	Internal decision	Planned improvement for 2021	Emission data for 2G3b will be updated in the next Submission.	IPPU

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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