

# Kick-starting the journey towards a climate-neutral Europe by 2050



## Country fact sheet: Luxembourg Progress Report 2020

## 1. Total greenhouse gas emissions

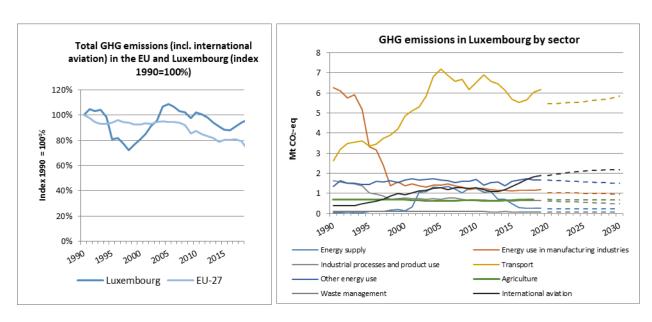


Figure 1: Left hand side: Total greenhouse gas emissions (incl. international aviation) 1990-2019 (index 1990 = 100 %). Right hand side: Greenhouse gas emissions by sector<sup>1</sup> – historical emissions 1990-2018, proxy 2019, projections WEM 2020-2030 (Mt CO<sub>2</sub>-eq).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The sectors in the figure correspond to the following IPCC sectors: Energy supply: 1A1, 1B and 1C. Energy use in manufacturing industries: 1A2. Industrial processes and product use: 2. Transport: 1A3. Other energy use: 1A4, 1A5 and 6. Agriculture: 3. Waste: 5. International aviation: memo item.

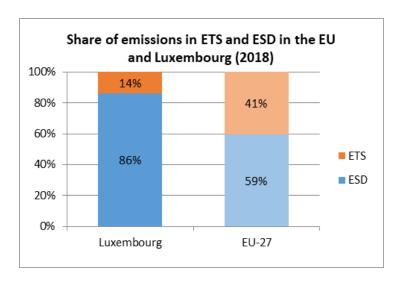


Figure 2: Share of emissions covered by the ETS and the ESD (2018).<sup>2</sup>

#### 2. ETS emissions

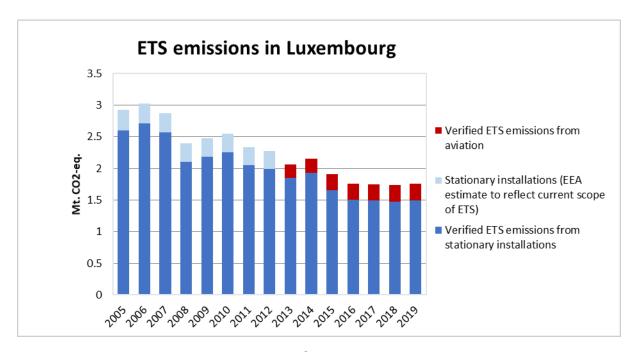
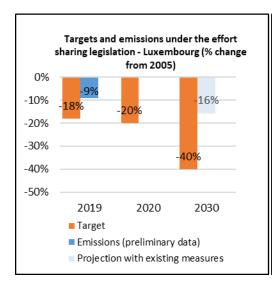


Figure 3: ETS emissions 2007-2019 (Mt CO<sub>2</sub>-eq).<sup>3</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Excluding international aviation, CO<sub>2</sub> from domestic aviation and NF<sub>3</sub>.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The scope of ETS was extended from 2013. To reflect the current scope of ETS, estimates made by EEA are included in the figures from 2005 to 2012. The estimates cover only emissions from stationary installations.

## 3. Emissions in Effort Sharing sectors



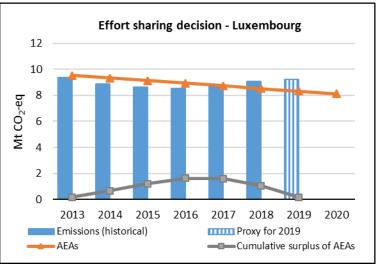


Figure 4: Left hand side: Emissions and targets under the Effort Sharing Decision/ Effort Sharing Regulation 2019, 2020 and 2030 as percentage change from 2005. Right hand side: Emissions, annual emission allocations (AEAs) and accumulated surplus/ deficit of AEAs under the Effort Sharing Decision 2013-2019 (Mt CO<sub>2</sub>-eq).

### 4. Land use, land use change and forestry

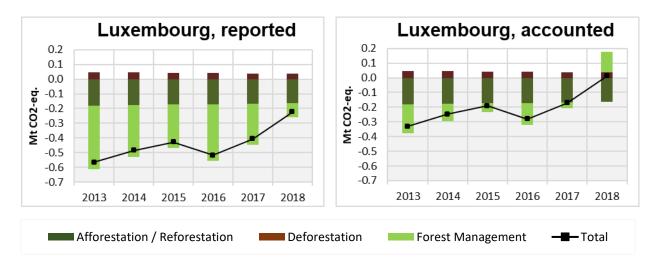


Figure 5: Reported and accounted emissions and removals from LULUCF (Mt CO<sub>2</sub>-eq.)<sup>4</sup>

Reported quantities under the Kyoto Protocol for Luxembourg show net removals of, on average, -0.4 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>-eq for the period 2013 to 2018. In this regard, Luxembourg contributes with 0.1% to the annual average sink of -396.7 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>-eq of the EU-27. Accounting for the same period depicts net credits of, on average, -0.2 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>-eq, which corresponds to 0.2% of the EU-27 accounted sink of -114.1 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>-eq. Reported net removals and accounted net credits show a declining trend with moderate fluctuations; for 2018 the accounts show very small net debits. Luxembourg is one of ten EU Member States that show net debits for at least one year in this preliminary accounting exercise.

The dominating reported activity for most years is Forest Management with removals. Removals by Afforestation/Reforestation make up a sizable amount, in fact they are the dominating quantity for 2018. Emissions by Deforestation are negligible. Removals by Forest Management is the only activity with dynamics and shows a generally decreasing trend of removals except for 2016. The reason is that annual harvest rates differ significantly year by year influenced by timber demand and wood prices.

Credits by Afforestation/Reforestation are generally the dominating accounting quantity; debits by Deforestation are negligible. Credits by Forest Management show an overall decreasing trend between 2013 and 2017 and turn into debits for 2018. Luxembourg is one of 13 EU Member States with debits by Forest Management for at least one year. Forest Management is the only activity with dynamics and a trend.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>The differences between reported and accounted emissions from LULUCF under the Kyoto Protocol are described in the 'explanatory note on LULUCF – accounted and reported quantities under the Kyoto Protocol'.

Luxembourg

#### **Data sources**

Figure 1: Annual European Union greenhouse gas inventory 1990–2018 (EEA greenhouse gas data viewer: <a href="https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/data/data-viewers/greenhouse-gases-viewer">https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/data/data-viewers/greenhouse-gases-viewer</a>). Approximated EU greenhouse gas inventory 2019 (European Environment Agency). Member States national projections, reviewed by the European Environment Agency.

Figure 2: Verified ETS emissions abstracted from European Union Transaction Log 30.06.2020 (EEA ETS data viewer: <a href="https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/dashboards/emissions-trading-viewer-1">https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/dashboards/emissions-trading-viewer-1</a>). ESD data from European Commission: Commission Implementing Decision (EU) on greenhouse gas emissions for each Member State for the year 2018 covered by Decision No 406/2009/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (forthcoming).

Figure 3: abstract from European Union Transaction Log 30.06.2020 (EEA ETS data viewer: https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/dashboards/emissions-trading-viewer-1).

Figure 4: European Commission: Commission Implementing Decision (EU) on greenhouse gas emissions for each Member State for the year 2018 covered by Decision No 406/2009/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (forthcoming). Approximated EU greenhouse gas inventory 2019 (European Environment Agency). Member States national projections, reviewed by the European Environment Agency.

Figure 5: European Commission based on data accounted and reported by Member States under the Kyoto Protocol.