

## Session SBI41 (2014)

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A compilation of questions to - and answers by – Luxembourg  
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**UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE**

**Question from:** United States of America at Tuesday, 28 October 2014

**Category:** Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

**Title:** Double counting prevention

How do you plan to prevent double counting with the host countries of projects that generated CERs that your country plans to use towards meeting its pledge in the pre-2020 period?

If a host country refuses to adjust its reporting towards its progress to its targets to reflect CERs it exported, do you still plan to count them?

**Answered by:** Luxembourg at Friday, 28 November 2014

Net international transfers from market based mechanisms should be appropriately deducted from or added to a pledge. That is, when a Party acquires mitigation outcomes from another Party to meet its commitments, these should be credited to the acquiring Party (additions) and debited from the originating Party (subtractions). In this way, the integrity of the pledge is maintained. Allowing for such additions and subtractions while respecting agreed standards is the fundamental purpose of an accounting system for flexible mechanisms.

Parties agreed on exactly such a system under the Kyoto Protocol which provides a robust accounting framework for market based mechanisms including the generation and use of CERs. The EU will follow these rules from 2008 until the end of the Kyoto Protocol's second commitment period in 2020. This means that all EU accounting towards UNFCCC commitments is underpinned by transparently measured, reported and reviewed emissions and supplementary information on transactions. Since the EU applies the rules exposed above, so does one of its Member States. The measurement, reporting, review, recording and tracking of this information is in accordance with UNFCCC agreed rules undertaken in UNFCCC certified registry systems.

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**Question from:** Saudi Arabia at Tuesday, 30 September 2014

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

**Title:** The assessment of the economic and social consequences of response measures

Did Luxemburg encounter any difficulty in reporting on its assessment of the economic and social consequences of response measures in the BR, especially that it was able to provide information on its initiatives to the review team? Will Luxemburg be providing information in the next BR?

**Answered by:** Luxembourg at Friday, 28 November 2014

A small economy such as Luxembourg is unlikely to generate significant negative impacts on resource uses abroad via its own policy choices. Nevertheless, Luxembourg has reported in its 6<sup>th</sup> National Communication some elements relating to the minimization of adverse effects of response measures: section IV.3.5 of the Communication, pages 190-192. This information has been compiled and discussed

with the ERT during the review week of the NC/BR that took place end of February 2014 in

Luxembourg:[http://unfccc.int/files/national\\_reports/annex\\_i\\_natcom/submitted\\_natcom/application/pdf/dev\\_nc6\\_final.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/national_reports/annex_i_natcom/submitted_natcom/application/pdf/dev_nc6_final.pdf)

As it is also the case of other EU Member States, detailed information on the assessment of the impact of the implementation of response measures and on best practices on various response strategies (e.g. economic diversification) have been provided under the forum established by decision 8/CP.17. As the forum consolidates all discussions on response measures under the Convention, the forum included discussions on specific issues related to the impact of the implementation of response measures, such as best practices, regional and bilateral cooperation and the experienced benefits thereof, and available programmes and initiatives.

The whole Chapter VII of the 6<sup>th</sup> National Communication (pages 248-264) describes Luxembourg's development cooperation and its actions with regard to adaptation and mitigation of the climate change effects. Information reported there, as well as in Chapter V of the Biennial Report (pages 41 to 48) -

[http://unfccc.int/files/national\\_reports/biennial\\_reports\\_and\\_iar/submitted\\_biennial\\_reports/application/pdf/br1\\_lux\\_18314.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/national_reports/biennial_reports_and_iar/submitted_biennial_reports/application/pdf/br1_lux_18314.pdf)- has been updated early October 2014 to comply with an EU

requirement:[http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/lu/eu/mmr/art16\\_finance/envvdunjg/](http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/lu/eu/mmr/art16_finance/envvdunjg/). This gives the most recent view on the topics of financial resources and transfer of technologies.

Finally, Luxembourg would like to recall that it has been for years amongst the top four countries with regard to ODA as a percentage of GNI. In 2013, this percentage was 1%, well above the 0.7% UN target for the ODA, a target reached by Luxembourg in the year

2000: <http://www.compareyourcountry.org/oda?cr=oeecd&lg=en>. For more details on Luxembourg's ODA related to climate change,

see [http://public.tableausoftware.com/views/Climate-Related-Aid/Byrecipient?amp;:embed=y&:display\\_count=no&:showVizHome=no](http://public.tableausoftware.com/views/Climate-Related-Aid/Byrecipient?amp;:embed=y&:display_count=no&:showVizHome=no) selecting Luxembourg as "By donor" country.

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**Question from:** Egypt at Tuesday, 30 September 2014

**Category:** Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

**Title:** GHG inventory assumption

what are the normal assumptions in transport and agricultural sector related to GHG inventory related to ipcc 1996 guidelines or 2006 guidelines ?

**Answered by:** Luxembourg at Friday, 28 November 2014

For the transport and agricultural sectors presented in its annual national inventory submissions made until 2014, including the information presented in the 6<sup>th</sup> National Communication/1<sup>st</sup> Biennial Report, Luxembourg mostly used the "Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National GHG Inventories" as well as the "2000 IPCC Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National GHG Inventories". In some cases, Luxembourg used the "2006 IPCC Guidelines for National GHG

Inventories” that will be compulsory as from the 2015 GHG inventory submission and that will, therefore, also be reflected in the next BR/NC. The use of the 2006 Guidelines was limited to default parameters or factors, for some livestock categories e.g., when those were not available in the 1996 Guidelines or 2000 GPG. These 2006 Guidelines were also used for some “Tier Approaches” in the transport sector. Consequently, the use of the 2006 Guidelines was motivated by the fact that they could ensure a better completeness and calculation of the emissions. This process is totally transparent and clearly indicated in the NIR and has been acknowledged by the various ERTs that reviewed Luxembourg’s inventories these last years. Summaries of the methods/activity data/EFs used by Luxembourg for the transport and agriculture sectors are available in the latest NIR, more specifically in Chapters 3.2.8 (pages 207-222) for the transport sector (CRF 1A3), 3.2.9.4 (pages 228-230) for the combustion activities in agriculture, forestry & fisheries (CRF 1A4c), as well as in Chapter 6 (pages 298-353) for the agriculture (practices) sector (CRF 4):[http://unfccc.int/files/national\\_reports/annex\\_i\\_ghg\\_inventories/national\\_inventories\\_submissions/application/zip/lux-2014-nir-22may.zip](http://unfccc.int/files/national_reports/annex_i_ghg_inventories/national_inventories_submissions/application/zip/lux-2014-nir-22may.zip)

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**Question from:** Egypt at Monday, 29 September 2014

**Category:** Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

**Title:** Reliable mitigation models

kindly specify and tell me about the reliable mitigation models which were used in building your mitigation scenarios in your national communication or BUR submissions ?

**Answered by:** Luxembourg at Friday, 28 November 2014

So far, Luxembourg does not use elaborated models for producing its GHG emissions projections. The reason stems from the size of Luxembourg’s economy – with only a limited number of significant GHG emitting manufacturing industries – and the structure of its total GHG emissions, excluding LULUCF, which are generated for 57% by road fuel sales (2012): see 6<sup>th</sup> National Communication, Sections II.8 (pages 43-46) and II.12 (pages 58-64):[http://unfccc.int/files/national\\_reports/annex\\_i\\_natcom/submitted\\_natcom/application/pdf/dev\\_nc6\\_final.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/national_reports/annex_i_natcom/submitted_natcom/application/pdf/dev_nc6_final.pdf)

Consequently, projections are realised using a “bottom-up” approach, or more precisely, a “case by case” approach. Rather than using general models, assumptions are made for the main emitting industrial sources with regard to their anticipated future development (markets, products, technology investments, etc.). For the road transportation sector, a model has been constructed to distinguish between freight and passenger vehicles and between residents, cross-border commuters (30% of the resident population), and vehicles in transit. Indeed, Luxembourg is located at the heart of the main traffic axes in Western Europe and has a policy of low road fuel prices compared to its neighbouring countries. Finally, for buildings, a specific scenario tool has been elaborated to estimate future GHG emissions. For the other sectors (around 7% of the total GHG, excl. LULUCF in 2012), simple assumptions are made and/or the results of an EU wide projections modelling exercise are used (GAINS): all the details are provided in Chapter V of the 6<sup>th</sup> National Communication

and have been slightly updated in March 2014 to comply with an EU requirement: <http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/lu/eu/colrmdqvg/colrez6q/envuzfcpw/>. An important revision of the projections is foreseen in the coming months. The same applies for the mitigation effects of implemented, adopted and planned policies and measures.