

# Third Biennial Report of Luxembourg under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

annex to the Seventh National Communication of  
Luxembourg under the United Nations Framework  
Convention on Climate Change

28 February 2018

Aménagement & territoire  
Environnement  
Transports  
Travaux publics

Pour  
un développement  
durable



LE GOUVERNEMENT  
DU GRAND-DUCHÉ DE LUXEMBOURG  
Ministère du Développement durable  
et des Infrastructures

**Third Biennial Report of Luxembourg under the United Nations  
Framework Convention on Climate Change  
annex to the Seventh National Communication of Luxembourg under  
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**This report has been prepared, written and compiled by Eric De Brabanter, of the Department of the Environment of the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Infrastructure.**

**This report is presenting the situation in Luxembourg on the [1<sup>st</sup> January 2018](#).**

This report has to be considered as an annex to Luxembourg's seventh National Communication under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change which final version was submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat on the 11<sup>th</sup> of February 2018. It should therefore be read together with this Communication.

# Introduction

This report presents the Third Biennial Report (BR3) from Luxembourg, under decision 2/CP.17 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). It describes the information defined in the UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties.<sup>1</sup> Tabular information as defined in the common tabular format (CTF) are submitted using the electronic reporting facility provided by the UNFCCC Secretariat.<sup>2</sup>

For 2018, Luxembourg is presenting its BR3 as an Annex to its 7<sup>th</sup> National Communication (NC7). Since the BR3 and the NC7 are complementary documents, in this report, only references are made to the relevant sections of the NC7.

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<sup>1</sup> Annex I to Decision 2/CP.17.

<sup>2</sup> UNFCCC Decision 19/CP.18.

# Chapter I

## *Information on Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Trends*

### **I.1. GHG EMISSIONS IN 2015 AND DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1990**

→ *NC7: Section III.1, p. 68-95*

→ *CTF Tables 1*

### **I.2. NATIONAL INVENTORY ARRANGEMENTS**

→ *NC7: Section III.2, p. 95-127*

# Chapter II

## *Economy-wide Emission Reduction Target*

### **II.1. FIRST KYOTO COMMITMENT PERIOD**

→ *NC7: Section V.6.1, p. 254-256*

### **II.2. SECOND KYOTO COMMITMENT PERIOD**

→ *NC7: Section IV.1.1.2, p. 133-141 and Section V.6.2, p. 257-258*

→ *CTF Tables 2*

# Chapter III

## *Progress in Achievement of Quantified Economy-wide Emission Reduction Targets and Relevant Information*

### **III.1. POLICIES AND MEASURES AIMING AT REDUCING GHG EMISSIONS**

→ *NC7: Section IV.3, p. 167-214 and Section V.5, p. 251-253*

→ *CTF Table 3*

### **III.2. REPORTING ON PROGRESS – ESTIMATE OF ANTICIPATED EMISSION MITIGATION FROM LULUCF ACTIVITIES**

Luxembourg has chosen to account for the activities under Article 3.3 of the Kyoto Protocol but does not plan to account for net emissions and removals from activities under Article 3.4 of the same Protocol.

As a Kyoto Protocol Party, Luxembourg filled in Table 4(a)II, but not Table 4(a)I.

→ *CTF Tables 4 and 4(a)*

### **III.3. REPORTING ON PROGRESS – ESTIMATE OF ANTICIPATED EMISSION MITIGATION FROM MARKET-BASED MECHANISMS**

→ *NC7: Section V.6.2, p. 257-258*

→ *CTF Tables 4 and 4(b)*

# Chapter IV

## *GHG Emission Projections*

Table 5 – since Luxembourg’s projections mostly rely on a “bottom-up” approach, only a few key parameters have been used. GDP developments have not been used in the projections exercise because it is mainly driven by service activities and, more precisely, finance related activities. Moreover, a great share of the industrial production in Luxembourg is exported (small internal market, most of the big industrial installations are subsidiaries of foreign business concerns). Finally, road freight transport, which represents an important share of Luxembourg’s total GHG emissions and is definitively correlated to GDP, is actually more correlated to an aggregated GDP for various EU Member States than to the GDP of Luxembourg since its emissions are principally due to traffic in transit. With regard to carbon and energy prices, no specific hypotheses have been made.

→ *NC7: Section V.2, p. 217-234*

→ *CTF Table 5*

Tables 6 – Luxembourg has not performed a “without measures” scenario projection exercise yet, i.e. projections are available only for the “with existing measures” and the “with additional measures” scenarios.

→ *NC7: Section V.3, p. 235-249*

→ *CTF Tables 6(a) and 6(c)*



# Chapter V

## *Provisions of Financial, Technological and Capacity Building Support to Developing Country Parties*

### **V.1. FINANCE**

→ *NC7: Sections VII.1 to VII.5, p. 282-298*

→ *CTF Tables 7, 7(a) and 7(b)*

### **V.2. TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER**

With regard to *Table 8* (Provision of technology development and transfer support) and *Table 9* (Provision of capacity-building support), as Luxembourg's does not have an OECD marker for technology development, this information is difficult to disaggregate from the existing statistics. As regards capacity building, however, the information can be retrieved following the capacity building marker. Nevertheless, for this Biennial Report, Luxembourg does not report *CTF Tables 8 & 9* but some related information is presented in the NC7.

→ *NC7: Section VII.6, p. 299-303*