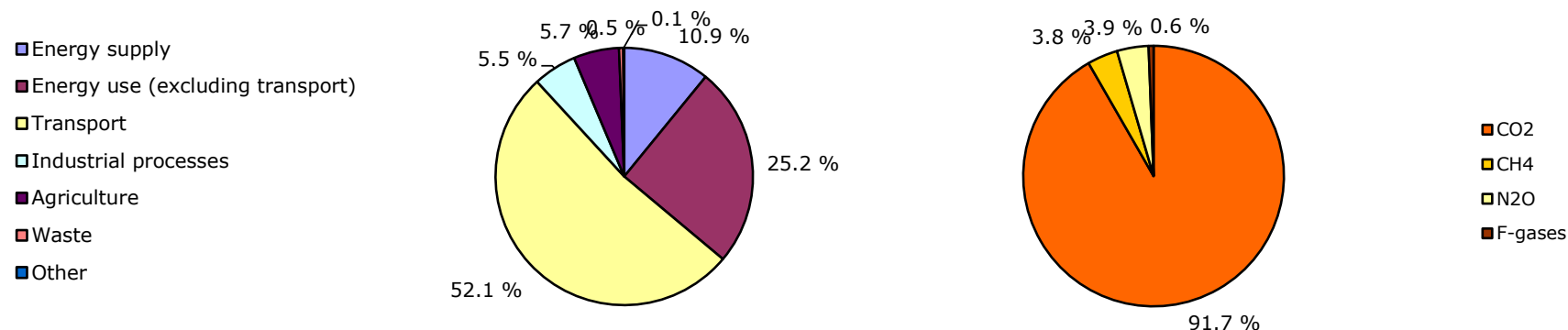


Key GHG data ⁽¹⁾	1990	2008	2009	2010	2011 ⁽²⁾	2012	1990–2011	2010–2011 ⁽²⁾
Average 2008–2012 target under the Kyoto Protocol (Mt CO ₂ -eq.)		9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5		
Total GHG emissions (Mt CO ₂ -eq.)	12.8	12.0	11.5	12.1	12.3	n.a.	-4.2%	1.8%
GHG from international bunkers ⁽³⁾ (Mt CO ₂ -eq.)	0.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
GHG per capita (t CO ₂ -eq. / capita)	33.8	24.9	23.3	24.1	24.0	n.a.	-29.0%	-0.2%
GHG per GDP (constant prices) ⁽⁴⁾ (g CO ₂ -eq. / euro)	826	353	356	364	364	n.a.	-55.9%	0.2%
Share of GHG in total EU-27 emissions (%)	0.2 %	0.2 %	0.2 %	0.3 %	0.3 %	n.a.	16.2%	4.4%
EU ETS allocated allowances (free + auctioning)		2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	n.a.		0.0%
EU ETS verified emissions - all installations ⁽⁵⁾ (Mt CO ₂ -eq.)		2.1	2.2	2.3	2.1	n.a.		-8.9%
EU ETS verified emissions - constant scope ⁽⁶⁾ (Mt CO ₂ -eq.)		2.1	2.2	2.3	2.1	n.a.		-8.9%
Share of EU ETS verified emissions (all install.) in total GHG (%)		17.4 %	18.9 %	18.7 %	16.7 %	n.a.		-10.5%
ETS verified emissions compared to annual allowances ⁽⁷⁾ (%)		84.4%	87.7%	90.5%	82.5%	n.a.		-8.9%
GHG emissions in the non-ETS sectors		9.9	9.3	9.8	10.2	n.a.		4.2%
Equivalent annual target for non-ETS GHG emissions		7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	n.a.		0.0%

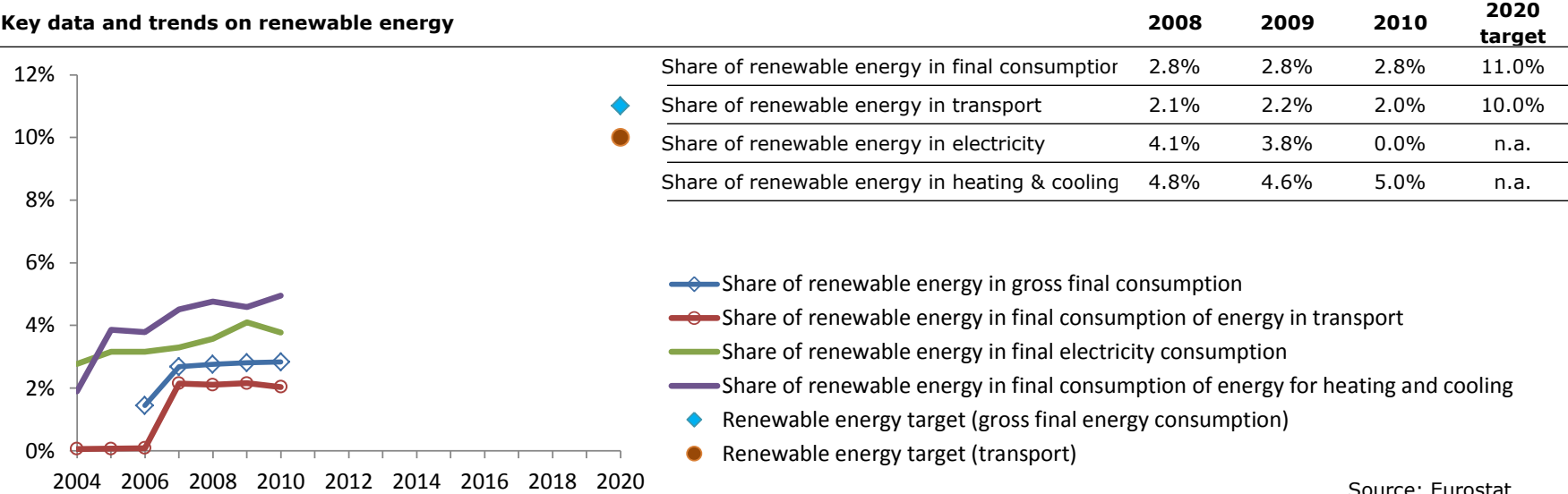
Share of GHG emissions (excluding international bunkers) by main source and by gas in 2010 ⁽¹⁾ ⁽⁸⁾



Assessment of short-term GHG trend (2009–2010)

In 2010 emissions increased by 4.9% compared to 2009, mainly due to the increase of heavy good transportation after the decline in 2009 caused by the economic crisis. In addition, emissions increased from industry, in particular iron and steel production, and from electricity and heat production. The latter was mainly due to growing electricity demand which was partly met by increased thermal power production.

Key data and trends on renewable energy



Source: Eurostat

Source and additional information

Greenhouse gas emission data and EU ETS data

www.eea.europa.eu/themes/climate/data-viewers

⁽¹⁾ Total greenhouse gas emissions (GHG), GHG per capita, GHG per GDP and shares of GHG do not include emissions and removals from LULUCF (carbon sinks) and emissions from international bunkers.

⁽²⁾ Based on national estimate of 2011 emissions.

⁽³⁾ International bunkers: international aviation and international maritime transport.

⁽⁴⁾ Gross domestic product (GDP) in 2005 market prices - not suitable for a ranking or quantitative comparison between countries for the same year. GDP information for the year 1990 is not available for some countries. For this reason, the 'GHG per GDP' values presented in the '1990' column correspond to the following years: 1991 (EU-15, Bulgaria, Germany, Hungary and Malta), 1992 (Slovakia), 1993 (EU-27 and Estonia) and 1995 (Croatia). Source GDP: Annual macro-economic database (AMECO), European Commission, 2012.

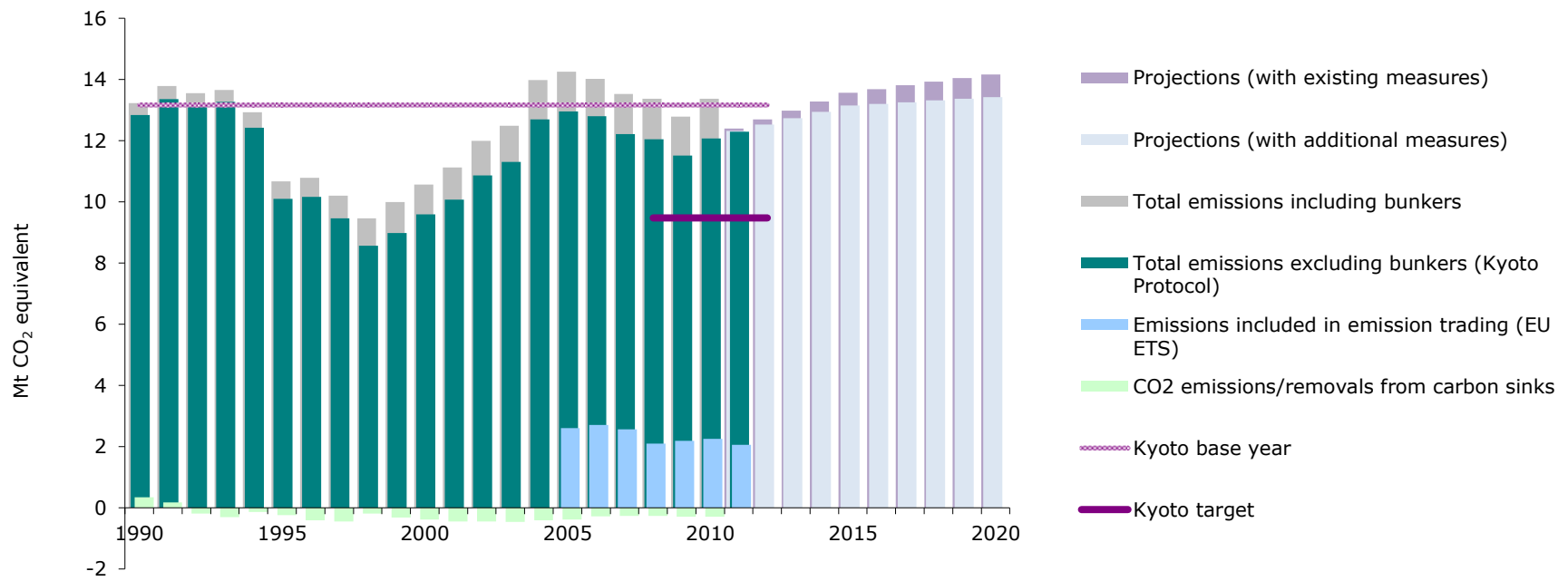
⁽⁵⁾ All installations included. This includes new entrants and closures. Data from the community independent transaction log (CITL) as of 31 July 2012. The CITL regularly receives new information (including delayed verified emissions data, new entrants and closures) so the figures shown may change over time.

⁽⁶⁾ Constant scope: includes only those installations with verified emissions available for 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011.

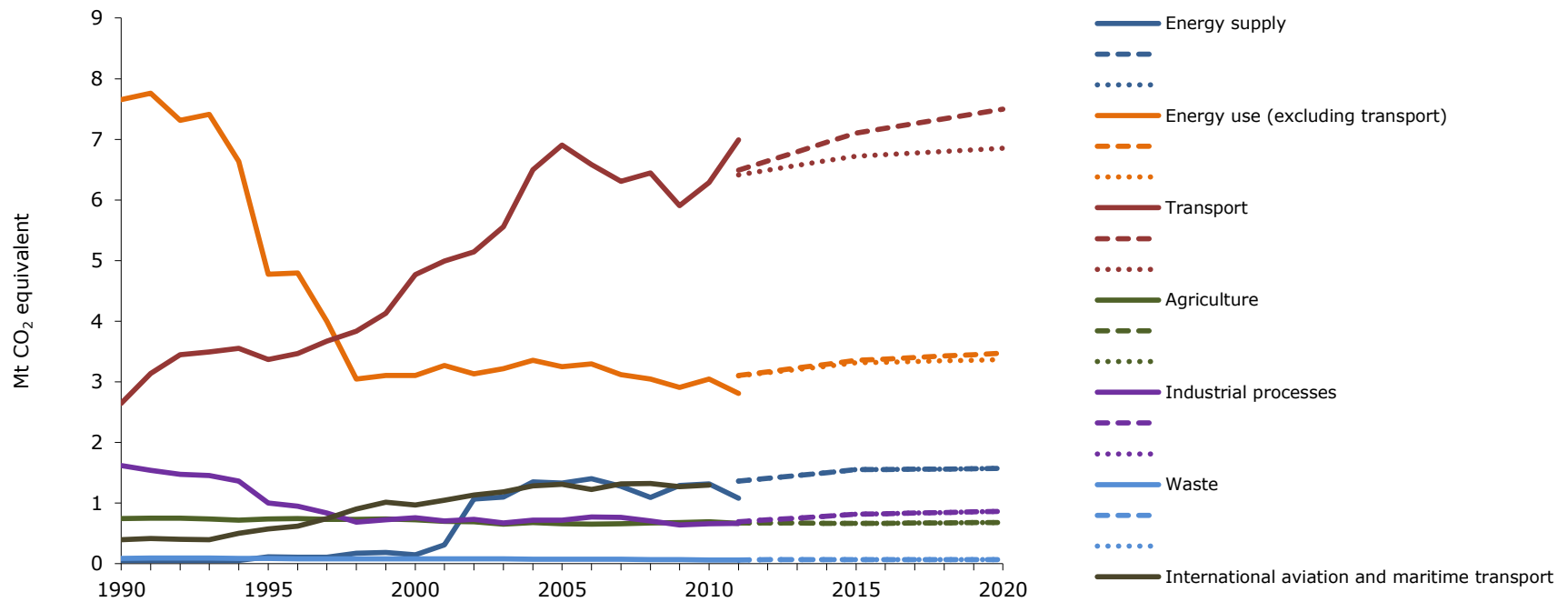
⁽⁷⁾ "+" and "-" mean that verified emissions exceeded allowances or were below allowances, respectively. Annual allowances include allocated allowances and allowances auctioned during the same year.

⁽⁸⁾ LULUCF sector and emissions from international bunkers excluded. Due to independent rounding the sums may not necessarily add up.

GHG trends and projections 1990–2020 – total emissions



GHG trends and projections 1990–2020 – emissions by sector

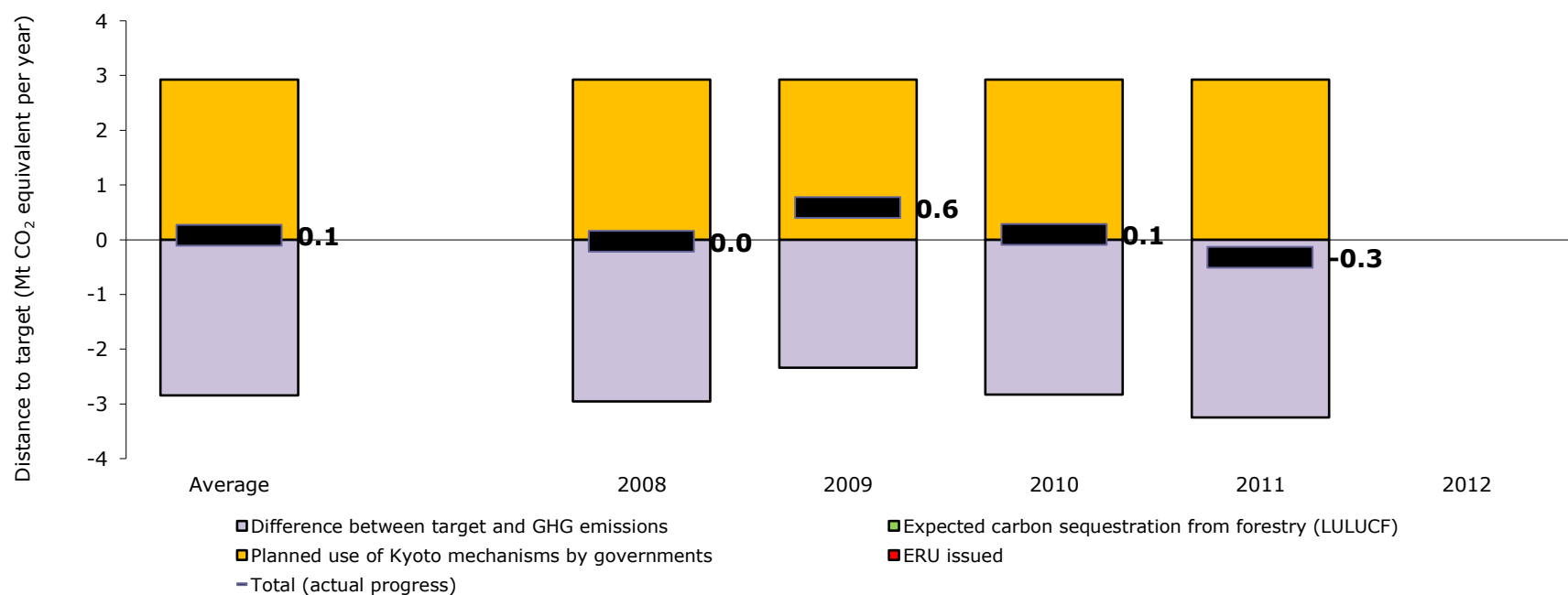


Note: GHG emission projections are represent either through dashed lines (with existing measures) or dotted lines (additional measures).

Source: National GHG inventory report, 2012; national proxy estimate of 2011 GHG emissions; national GHG projection data submitted in 2012.

Progress towards Kyoto target

Average 2008–2011 emissions in Luxembourg were 9 % lower than the base-year level, significantly above the burden-sharing target of -28 % for the period 2008–2012. In the sectors not covered by the EU ETS, emissions were significantly higher than their respective target, by an amount equivalent to 21.6 % of base-year emissions. Luxembourg intends to use the flexible mechanisms at government level by acquiring an amount of Kyoto units equivalent to 22.2 % of base-year emissions per year. Taking all these effects into account, average emissions in the sectors not covered by the EU ETS in Luxembourg were standing below their target level, by a gap representing 0.6 % of the base-year emissions. Luxembourg was therefore on track towards its burden-sharing target by the end of 2011. Luxembourg now plans on a purchase of an average 2.9 million units per year for the full commitment period and has already acquired an average 1.5 million units between 2008 and 2011. The maximum budget allocated by Luxembourg to acquire Kyoto units amounts EUR 250 million.



Note: The difference between target and GHG emissions concerns the sectors not covered by the EU ETS. A positive value indicates emissions lower than the average target.