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European Union

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AVIATION 142

COVER NOTE

From: Secretary-General of the European Commission,
signed by Mr Jordi AYET PUIGARNAU, Director

date of receipt: 26 October 2018

To: Mr Jeppe TRANHOLM-MIKKELSEN, Secretary-General of the Council of
the European Union

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Subject: COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT - Technical information
Accompanying the document Report from the European Commission to the
European Parliament and the Council
EU and the Paris Climate Agreement: Taking stock of progress at Katowice
COP

Delegations will find attached document SWD(2018) 453 final, part 4/6.

Encl.: SWD(2018) 453 final, part 4/6



Brussels, 26.10.2018
SWD(2018) 453 final

PART 4/6

COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT

Technical information

Accompanying the document

Report from the European Commission to the European Parliament and the Council

EU and the Paris Climate Agreement: Taking stock of progress at Katowice COP

{COM(2018) 716 final}

Country fact sheet: Lithuania

1. Total greenhouse gas emissions

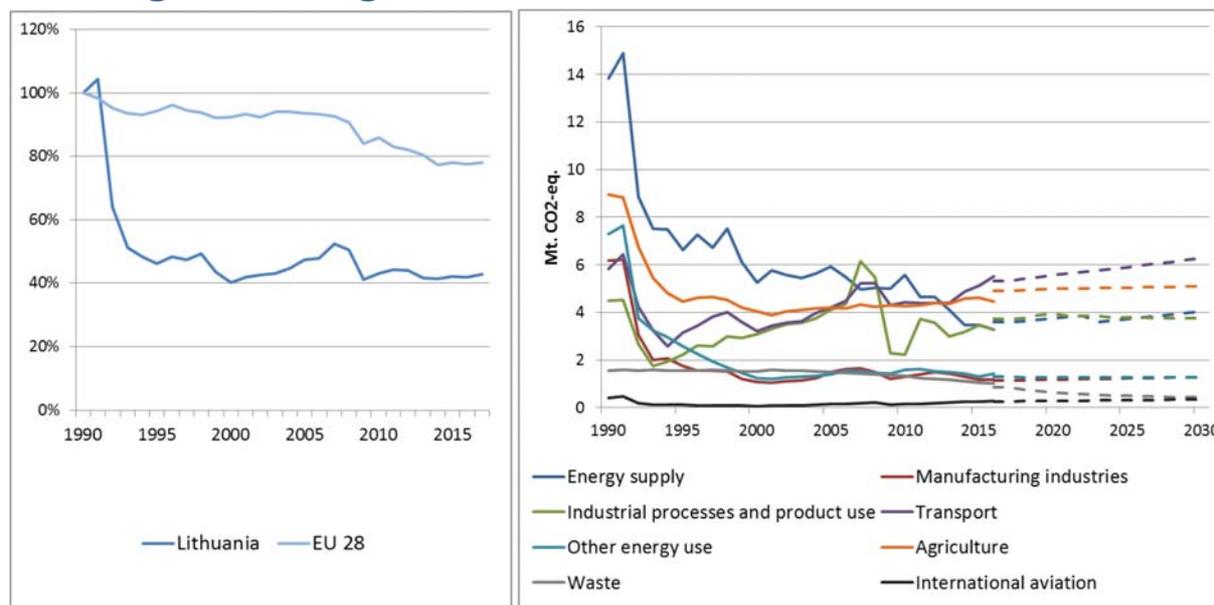


Figure 1: Left hand side: Total greenhouse gas emissions¹ 1990-2017 (index 1990 = 100 %). Right hand side: Total greenhouse gas emissions by sector² – historical emissions 1990-2016, projections 2017-2030 (Mt CO₂-eq.).

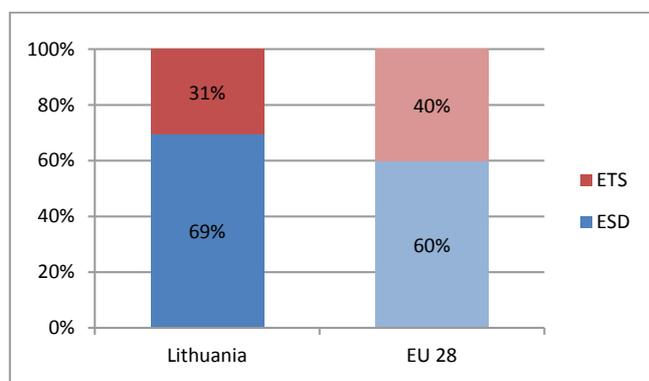


Figure 2: Share of emissions covered by the ETS and the ESD (2016).³

¹ National total, including international aviation.

² The sectors in the figure correspond to the following IPCC sectors: Energy supply: 1A1, 1B and 1C. 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.

³ Excluding international aviation, CO₂ from domestic aviation and NF₃.

2. ETS emissions

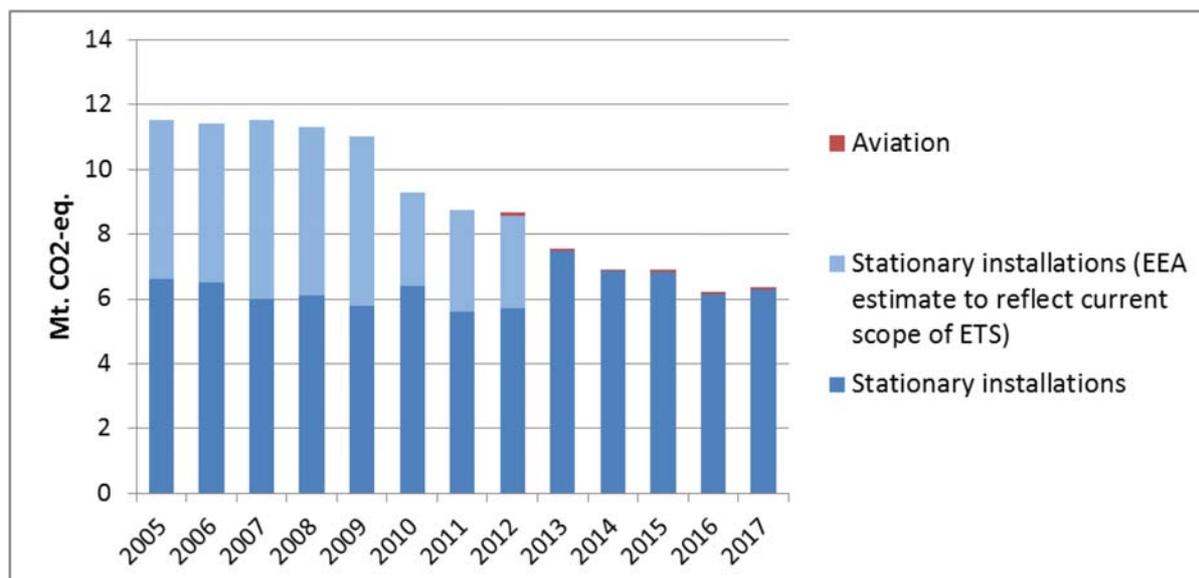


Figure 3: ETS emissions (Mt CO₂-eq.).⁴

3. Emissions in Effort Sharing sectors

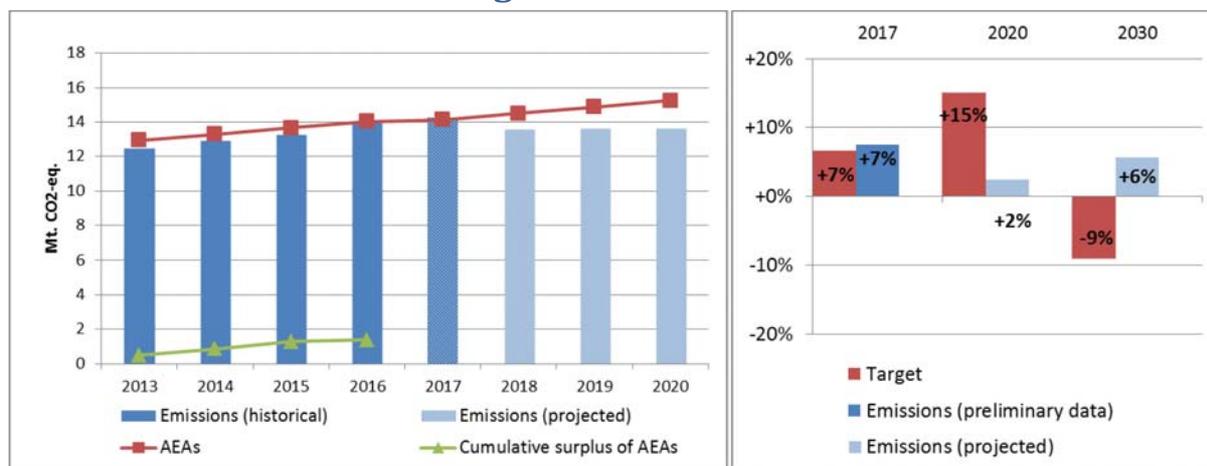


Figure 4: Left hand side: Emissions, annual emission allocations (AEAs) and accumulated surplus/deficit of AEAs under the Effort Sharing Decision 2013-2020 (Mt CO₂-eq.). Right hand side: Emissions and targets under the Effort Sharing Decision/ Effort Sharing Regulation 2017, 2020 and 2030 as percentage change from 2005.

⁴ 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.

4. Land use, land use change and forestry

Figure 5: Reported and accounted emissions and removals from LULUCF (Mt CO₂-eq.)⁵

Reported quantities under the Kyoto Protocol for Lithuania show net removals of, on average, -8.7 Mt CO₂-eq for the period 2013 to 2016. In this regard Lithuania contributes with 2.3% to the annual average sink of -384.4 Mt CO₂-eq of the EU-28. Accounting for the same period depicts net credits of, on average, -1.9 Mt CO₂-eq, which corresponds to 1.7% of the EU-28 accounted sink of -115.7 Mt CO₂-eq. Reported net removals decrease between 2013 and 2015 and markedly increase for 2016 while accounted net credits show an increasing trend. In this preliminary simulated accounting exercise potential credits by Forest Management of, on average, -3.0 Mt CO₂-eq per year are capped to -1.7 Mt CO₂-eq per year. Lithuania is one of eight EU Member States which exceed the cap of 3.5% from emissions of the base year (1990).

⁵ The differences between reported and accounted emissions from LULUCF under the Kyoto Protocol are described in part 1b.

Country fact sheet: Luxembourg

1. Total greenhouse gas emissions

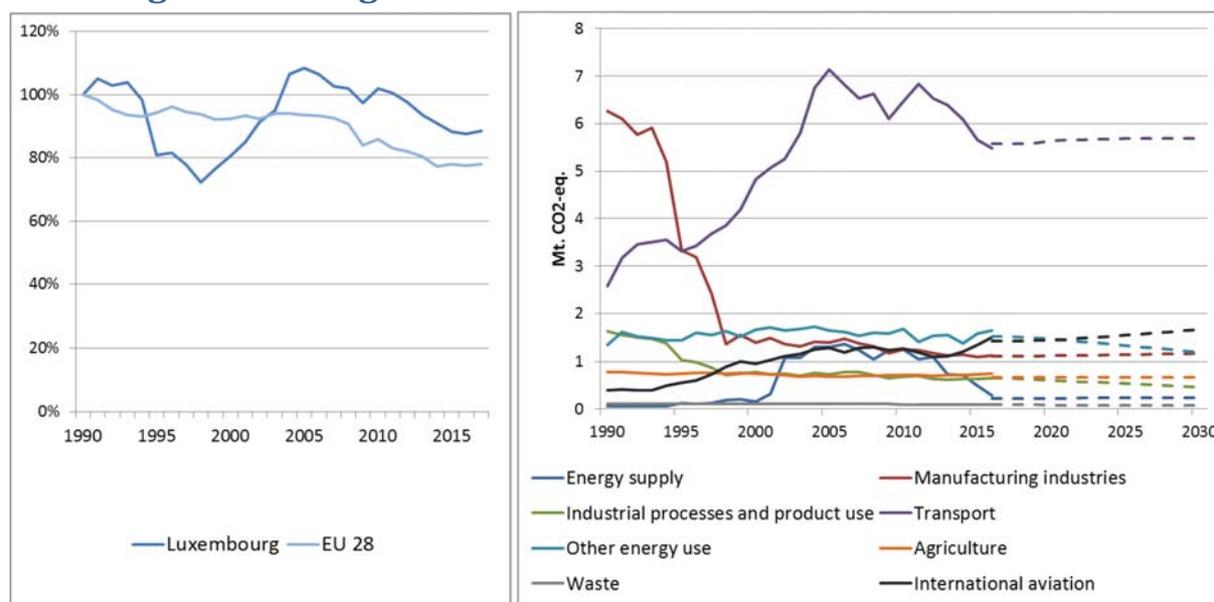


Figure 1: Left hand side: Total greenhouse gas emissions⁶ 1990-2017 (index 1990 = 100 %). Right hand side: Total greenhouse gas emissions by sector⁷ – historical emissions 1990-2016, projections 2017-2030 (Mt CO₂-eq.).

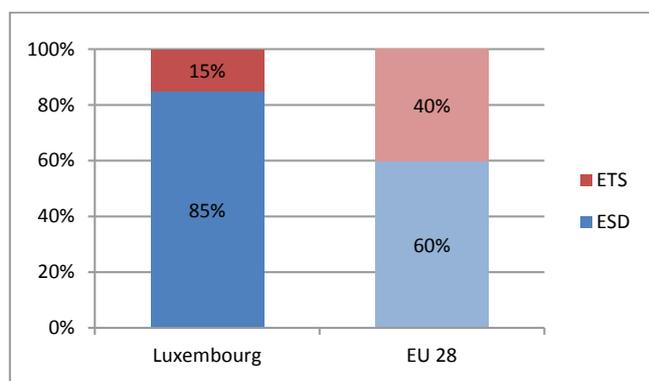


Figure 2: Share of emissions covered by the ETS and the ESD (2016).⁸

⁶ National total, including international aviation.

⁷ The sectors in the figure correspond to the following IPCC sectors: Energy supply: 1A1, 1B and 1C.

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.

⁸ Excluding international aviation, CO₂ from domestic aviation and NF₃.

2. ETS emissions

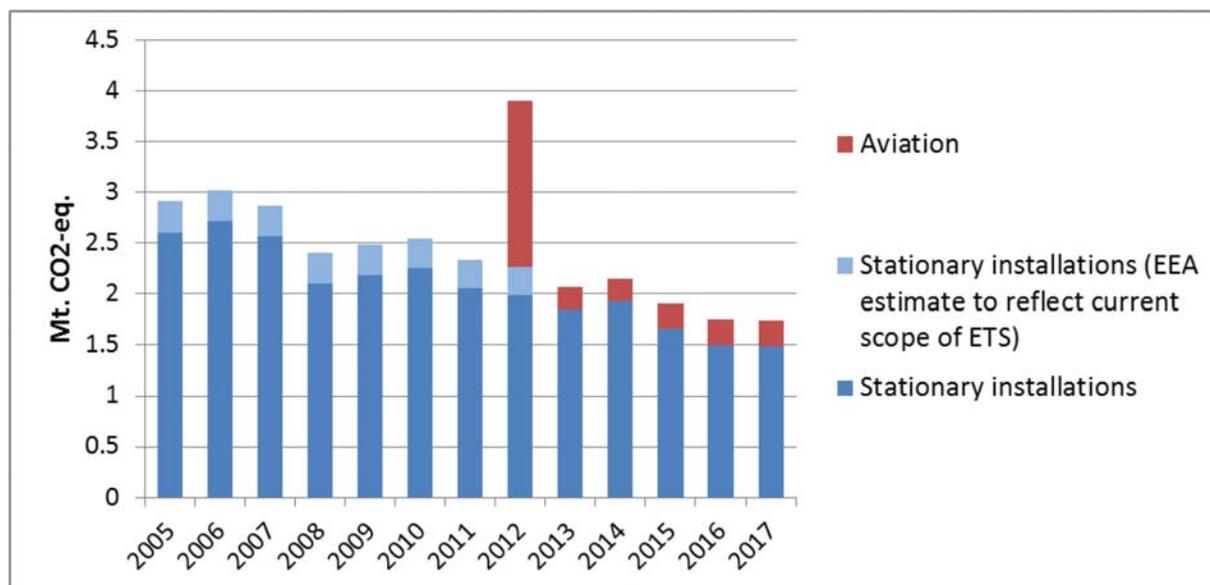


Figure 3: ETS emissions (Mt CO₂-eq.).⁹

3. Emissions in Effort Sharing sectors

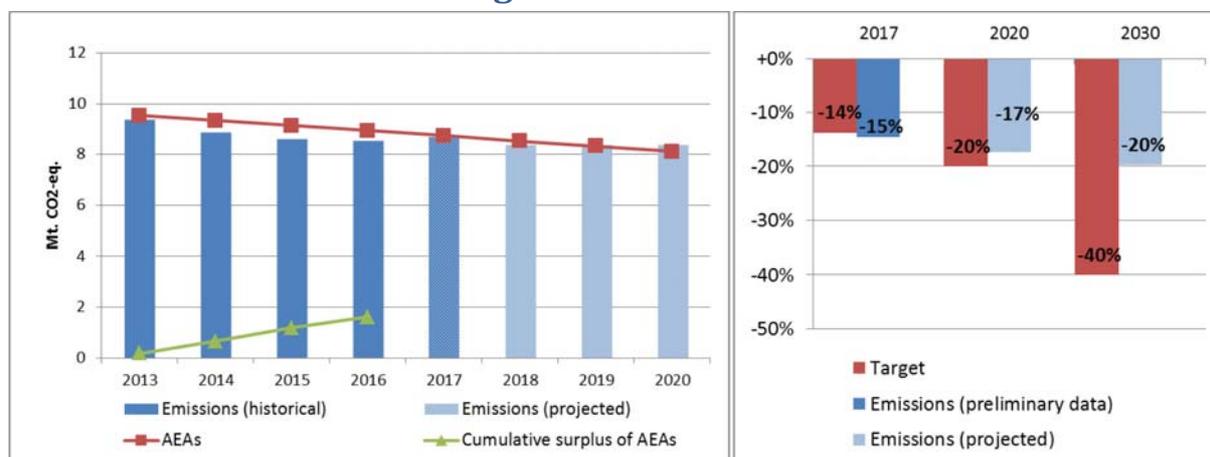


Figure 4: Left hand side: Emissions, annual emission allocations (AEAs) and accumulated surplus/deficit of AEAs under the Effort Sharing Decision 2013-2020 (Mt CO₂-eq.). Right hand side: Emissions and targets under the Effort Sharing Decision/ Effort Sharing Regulation 2017, 2020 and 2030 as percentage change from 2005.

⁹ 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.

4. Land use, land use change and forestry

Figure 5: Reported and accounted emissions and removals from LULUCF (Mt CO₂-eq.)¹⁰

Reported quantities under the Kyoto Protocol for Luxembourg show net removals of, on average, -0.5 Mt CO₂-eq for the period 2013 to 2016. In this regard Luxembourg contributes with 0.13% to the annual average sink of -384.4 Mt CO₂-eq of the EU-28. Accounting for the same period depicts net credits of, on average, -0.3 Mt CO₂-eq, which corresponds to 0.2% of the EU-28 accounted sink of -115.7 Mt CO₂-eq. Reported net removals and accounted net credits decrease between 2013 and 2015 and markedly increase for 2016.

¹⁰The differences between reported and accounted emissions from LULUCF under the Kyoto Protocol are described in part 1b.

Country fact sheet: Malta

1. Total greenhouse gas emissions

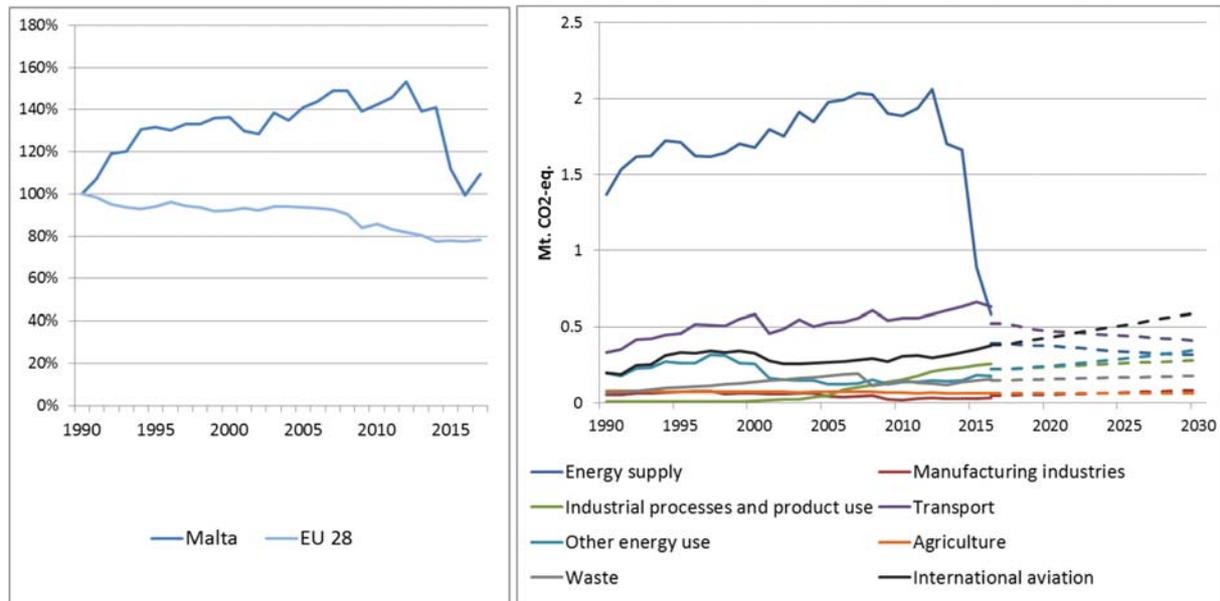


Figure 1: Left hand side: Total greenhouse gas emissions¹¹ 1990-2017 (index 1990 = 100 %). Right hand side: Total greenhouse gas emissions by sector¹² – historical emissions 1990-2016, projections 2017-2030 (Mt CO₂-eq.).

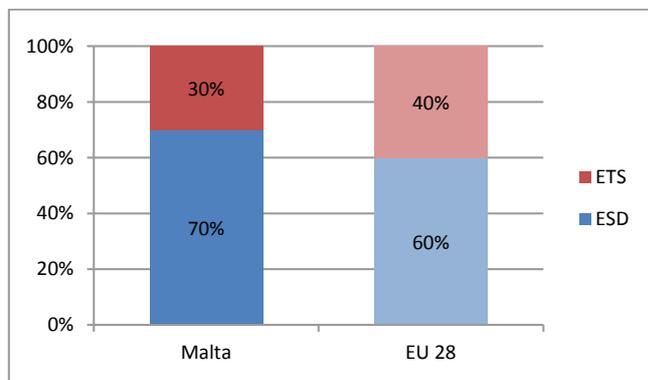


Figure 2: Share of emissions covered by the ETS and the ESD (2016).¹³

¹¹ National total, including international aviation.

¹² The sectors in the figure correspond to the following IPCC sectors: Energy supply: 1A1, 1B and 1C. 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.

¹³ Excluding international aviation, CO₂ from domestic aviation and NF₃.

2. ETS emissions

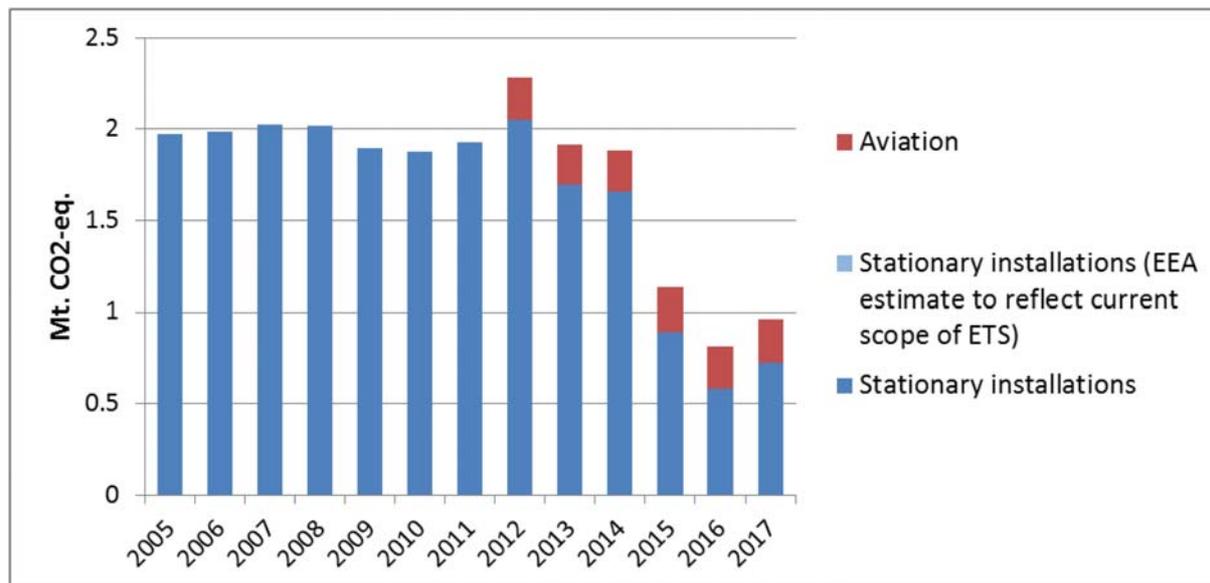


Figure 3: ETS emissions (Mt CO₂-eq.).¹⁴

3. Emissions in Effort Sharing sectors

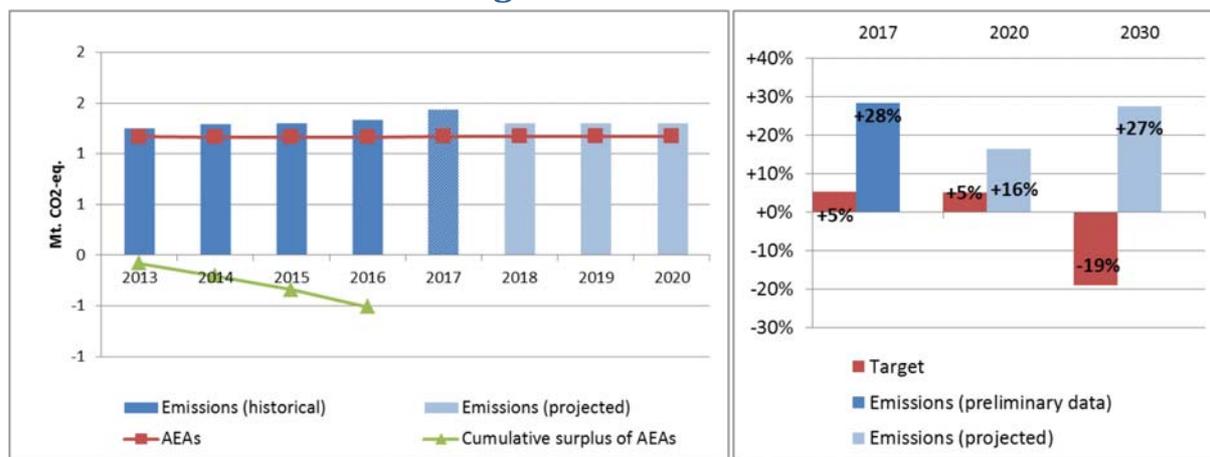


Figure 4: Left hand side: Emissions, annual emission allocations (AEAs) and accumulated surplus/deficit of AEAs under the Effort Sharing Decision 2013-2020 (Mt CO₂-eq.). Right hand side: Emissions and targets under the Effort Sharing Decision/ Effort Sharing Regulation 2017, 2020 and 2030 as percentage change from 2005.¹⁵

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ Malta has covered its deficit of AEAs by purchasing AEAs from Bulgaria.

4. Land use, land use change and forestry

Malta is the only EU Member State with no reported and accounted quantities under the Kyoto Protocol second commitment period.

Country fact sheet: Netherlands

1. Total greenhouse gas emissions

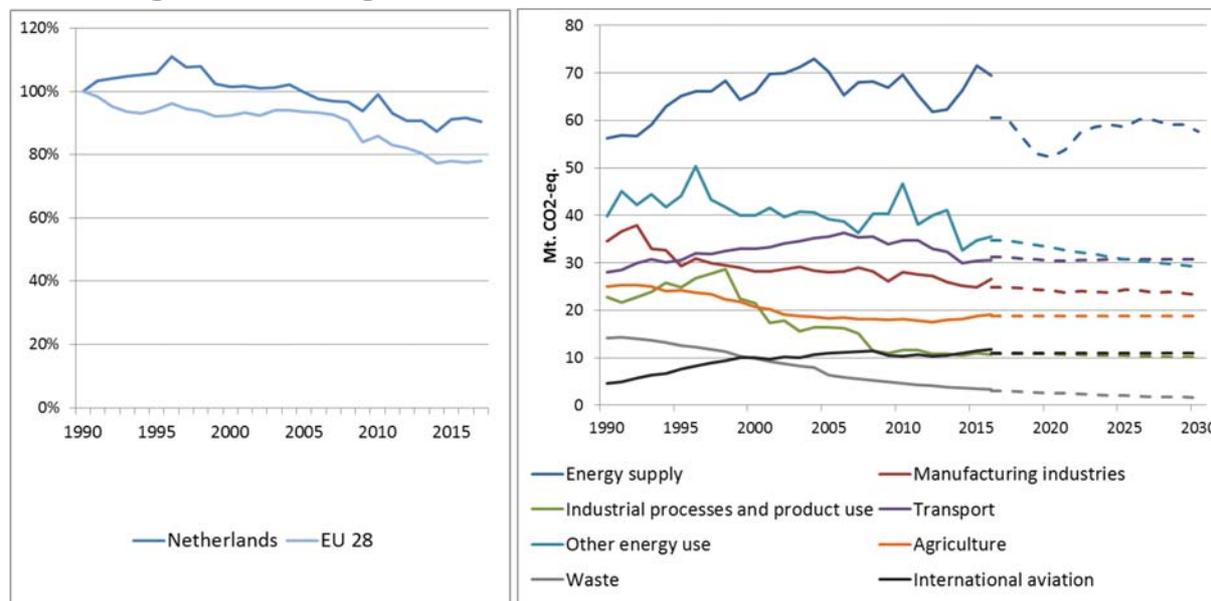


Figure 1: Left hand side: Total greenhouse gas emissions¹⁶ 1990-2017 (index 1990 = 100 %). Right hand side: Total greenhouse gas emissions by sector¹⁷ – historical emissions 1990-2016, projections 2017-2030 (Mt CO₂-eq.).

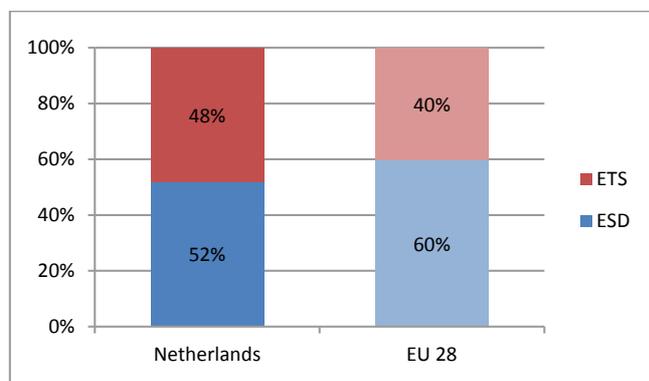


Figure 2: Share of emissions covered by the ETS and the ESD (2016).¹⁸

¹⁶ National total, including international aviation.

¹⁷ The sectors in the figure correspond to the following IPCC sectors: Energy supply: 1A1, 1B and 1C. 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.

¹⁸ Excluding international aviation, CO₂ from domestic aviation and NF₃.

2. ETS emissions

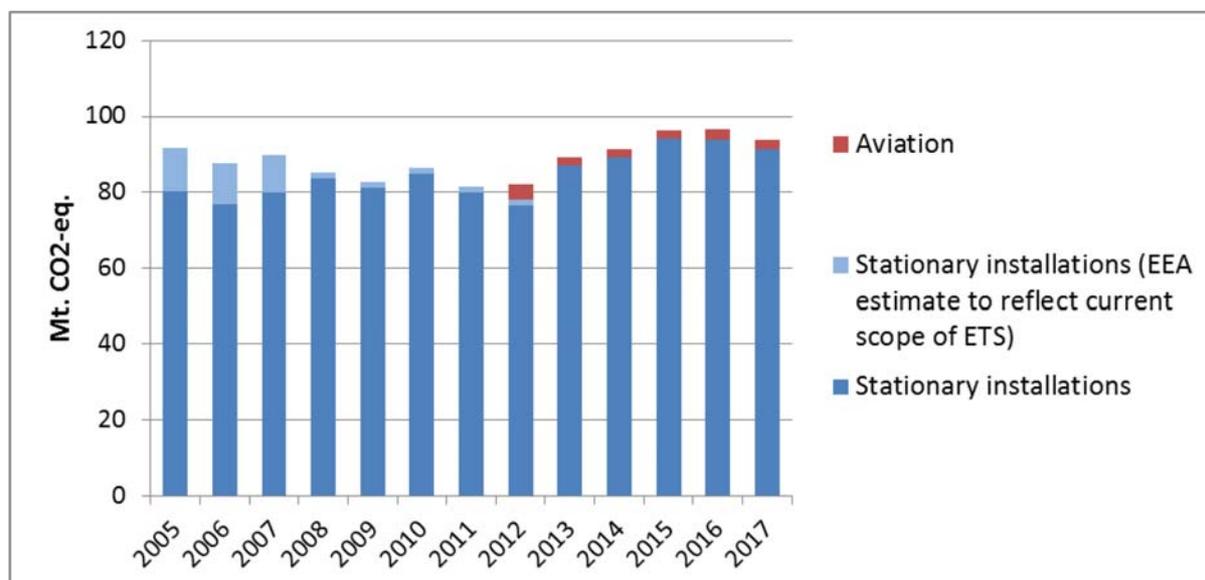


Figure 3: ETS emissions (Mt CO₂-eq.).¹⁹

3. Emissions in Effort Sharing sectors

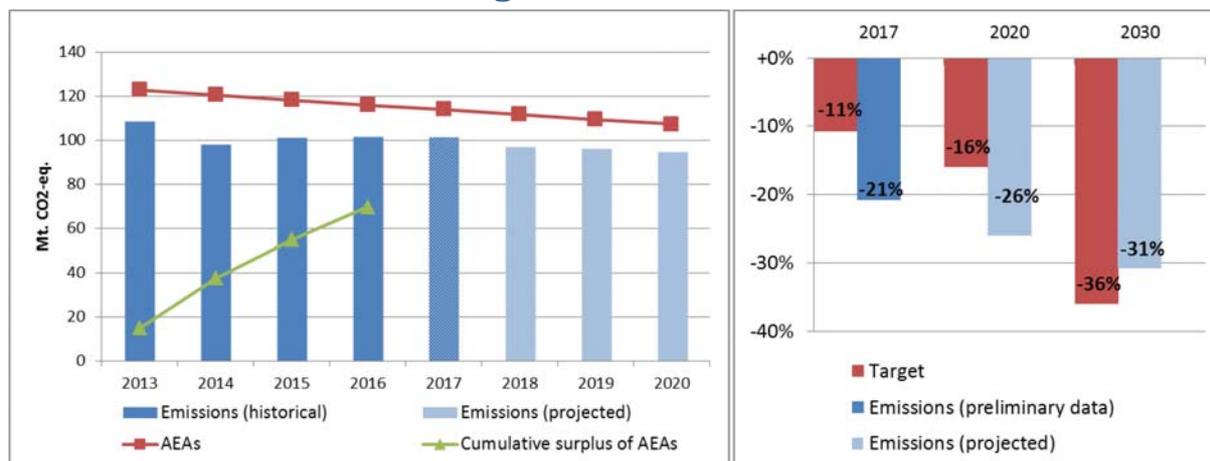


Figure 4: Left hand side: Emissions, annual emission allocations (AEAs) and accumulated surplus/deficit of AEAs under the Effort Sharing Decision 2013-2020 (Mt CO₂-eq.). Right hand side: Emissions and targets under the Effort Sharing Decision/ Effort Sharing Regulation 2017, 2020 and 2030 as percentage change from 2005.

¹⁹ 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.

4. Land use, land use change and forestry

Figure 5: Reported and accounted emissions and removals from LULUCF (Mt CO₂-eq.)²⁰

Reported quantities under the Kyoto Protocol for the Netherlands show net removals of, on average, -0.8 Mt CO₂-eq for the period 2013 to 2016. In this regard the Netherlands contribute with 0.2% to the annual average sink of -384.4 Mt CO₂-eq of the EU-28. Accounting for the same period depicts net debits of, on average, 0.7 Mt CO₂-eq, which corresponds to a negative contribution of -0.6% of the EU-28 accounted sink of -115.7 Mt CO₂-eq. The Netherlands is one of six EU Member States which show net debits in this preliminary accounting exercise. Reported net removals increase and accounted net debits show nearly no change over the four-year period.

²⁰ The differences between reported and accounted emissions from LULUCF under the Kyoto Protocol are described in part 1b.

Country fact sheet: Poland

1. Total greenhouse gas emissions

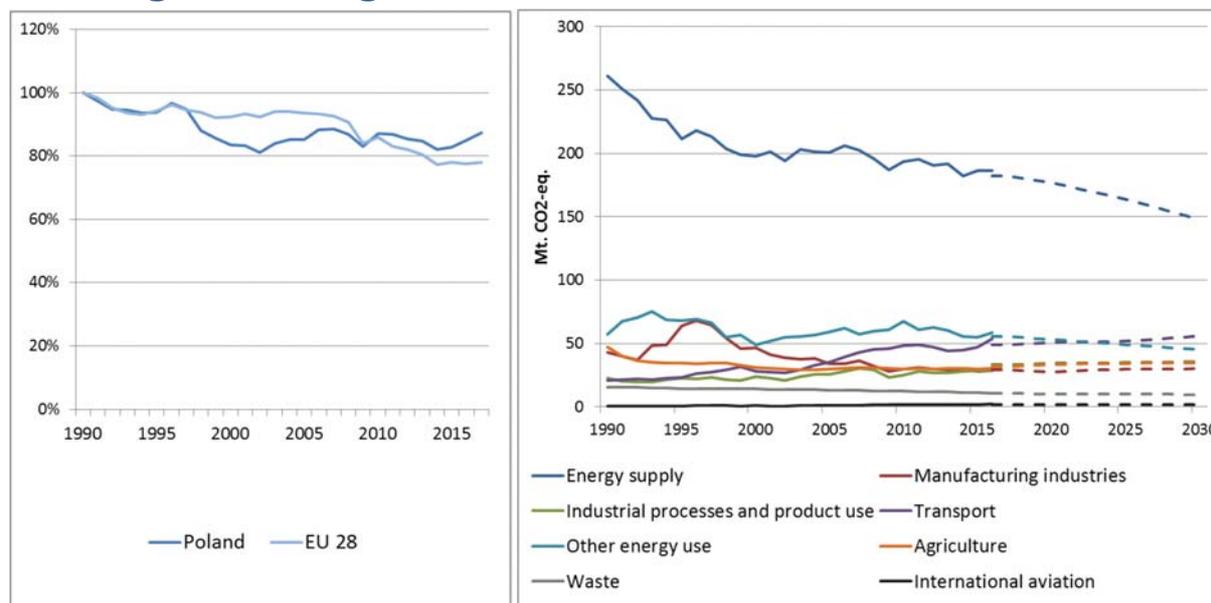


Figure 1: Left hand side: Total greenhouse gas emissions²¹ 1990-2017 (index 1990 = 100 %). Right hand side: Total greenhouse gas emissions by sector²² – historical emissions 1990-2016, projections 2017-2030 (Mt CO₂-eq.).

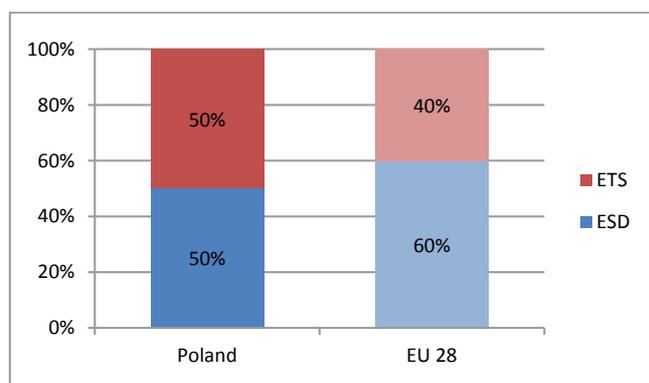


Figure 2: Share of emissions covered by the ETS and the ESD (2016).²³

²¹ National total, including international aviation.

²² The sectors in the figure correspond to the following IPCC sectors: Energy supply: 1A1, 1B and 1C. 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.

²³ Excluding international aviation, CO₂ from domestic aviation and NF₃.

2. ETS emissions

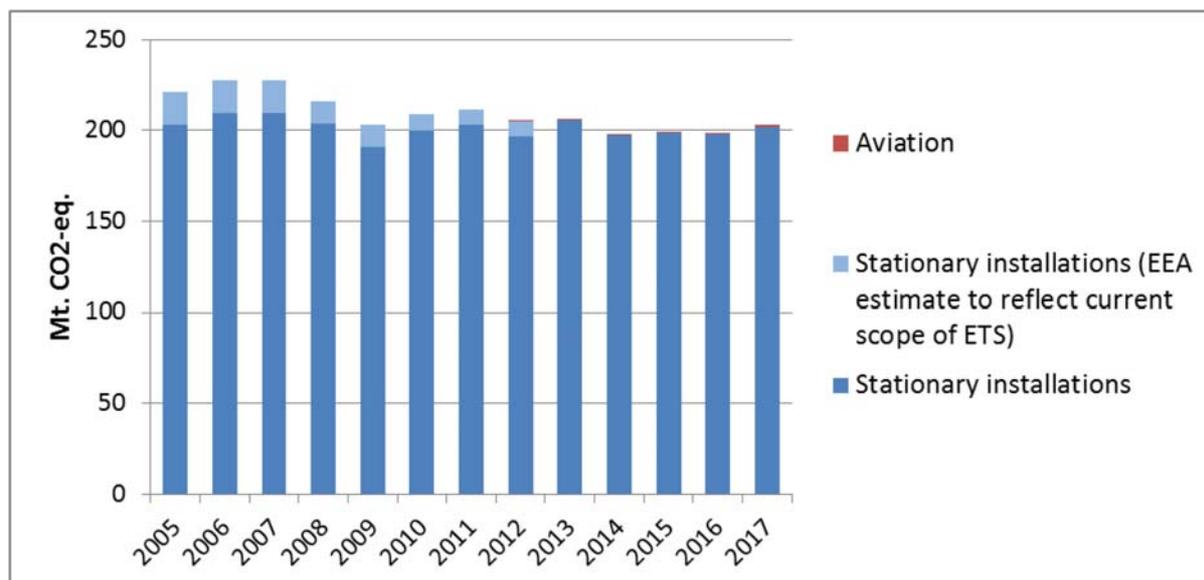


Figure 3: ETS emissions (Mt CO₂-eq.).²⁴

3. Emissions in Effort Sharing sectors

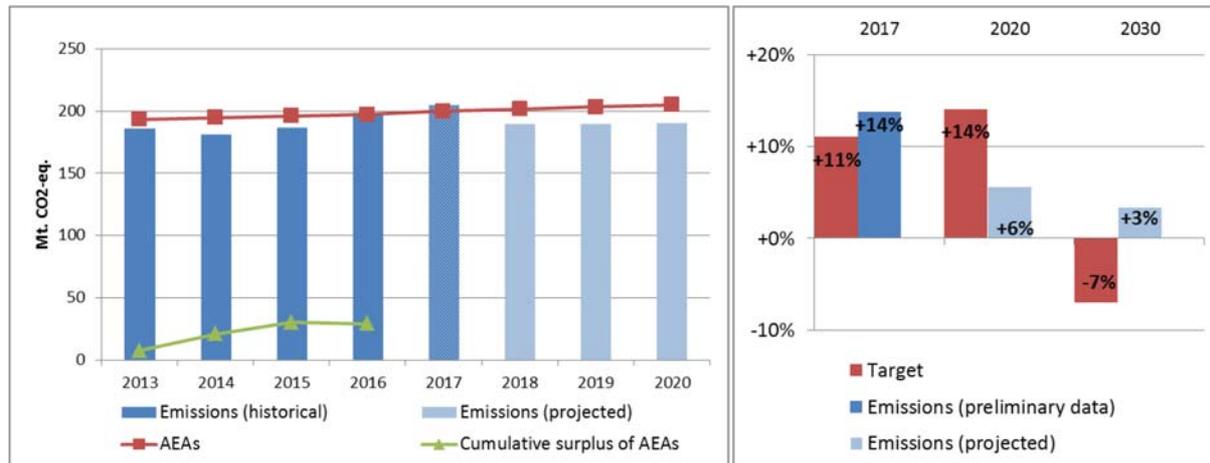


Figure 4: Left hand side: Emissions, annual emission allocations (AEAs) and accumulated surplus/deficit of AEAs under the Effort Sharing Decision 2013-2020 (Mt CO₂-eq.). Right hand side: Emissions and targets under the Effort Sharing Decision/ Effort Sharing Regulation 2017, 2020 and 2030 as percentage change from 2005.

²⁴ 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.

4. Land use, land use change and forestry

Figure 5: Reported and accounted emissions and removals from LULUCF (Mt CO₂-eq.)²⁵

Reported quantities under the Kyoto Protocol for Poland show net removals of, on average, -38.3 Mt CO₂-eq for the period 2013 to 2016. In this regard Poland contributes with 10.0% to the annual average sink of -384.4 Mt CO₂-eq of the EU-28. Accounting for the same period depicts net credits of, on average, -11.1 Mt CO₂-eq, which corresponds to 9.6% of the EU-28 accounted sink of -115.7 Mt CO₂-eq. Reported net removals and accounted net credits decrease between 2013 and 2015 and slightly increase for 2016.

²⁵ The differences between reported and accounted emissions from LULUCF under the Kyoto Protocol are described in part 1b.

Country fact sheet: Portugal

1. Total greenhouse gas emissions

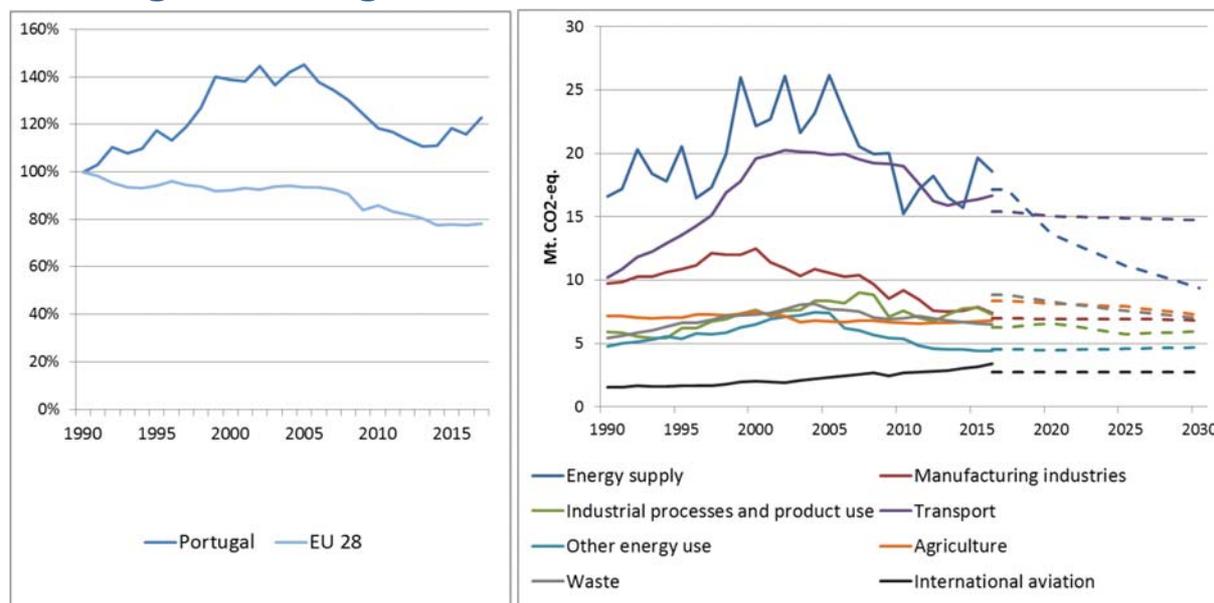


Figure 1: Left hand side: Total greenhouse gas emissions²⁶ 1990-2017 (index 1990 = 100 %). Right hand side: Total greenhouse gas emissions by sector²⁷ – historical emissions 1990-2016, projections 2017-2030 (Mt CO₂-eq.).

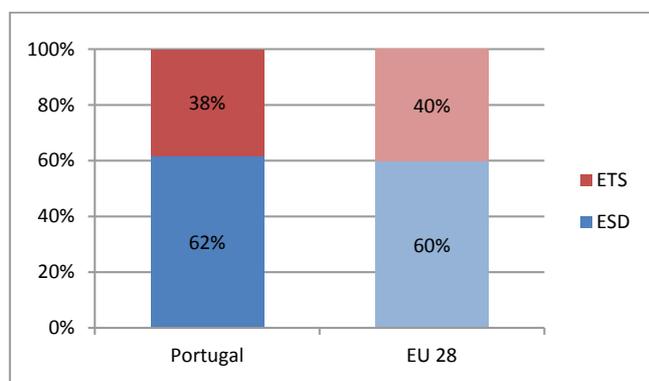


Figure 2: Share of emissions covered by the ETS and the ESD (2016).²⁸

²⁶ National total, including international aviation.

²⁷ The sectors in the figure correspond to the following IPCC sectors: Energy supply: 1A1, 1B and 1C. 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.

²⁸ Excluding international aviation, CO₂ from domestic aviation and NF₃.

2. ETS emissions

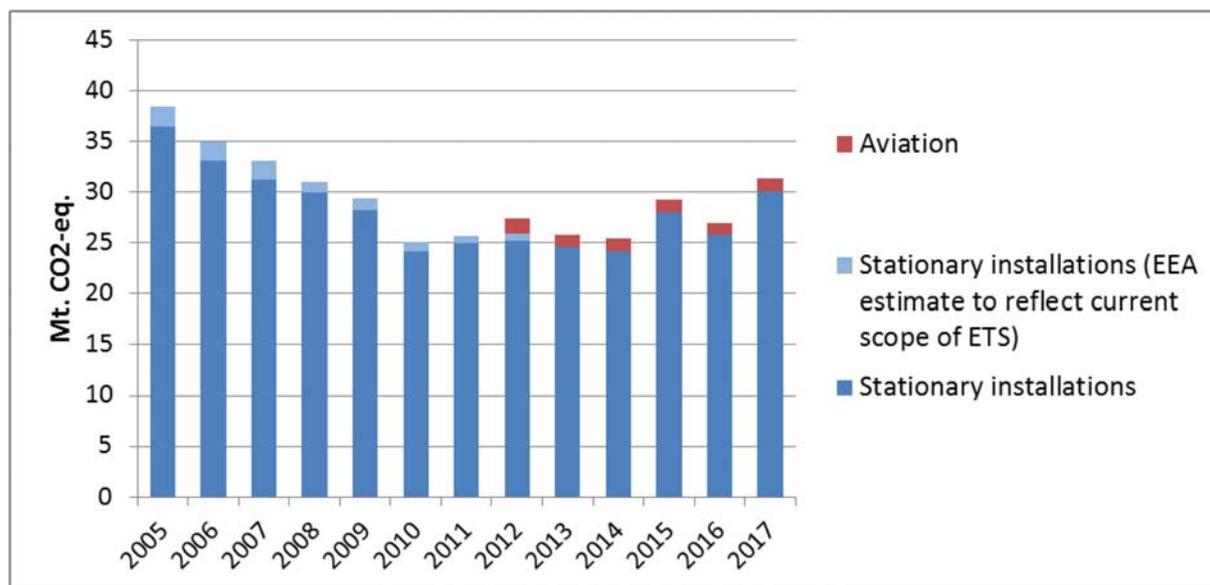


Figure 3: ETS emissions (Mt CO₂-eq.).²⁹

3. Emissions in Effort Sharing sectors

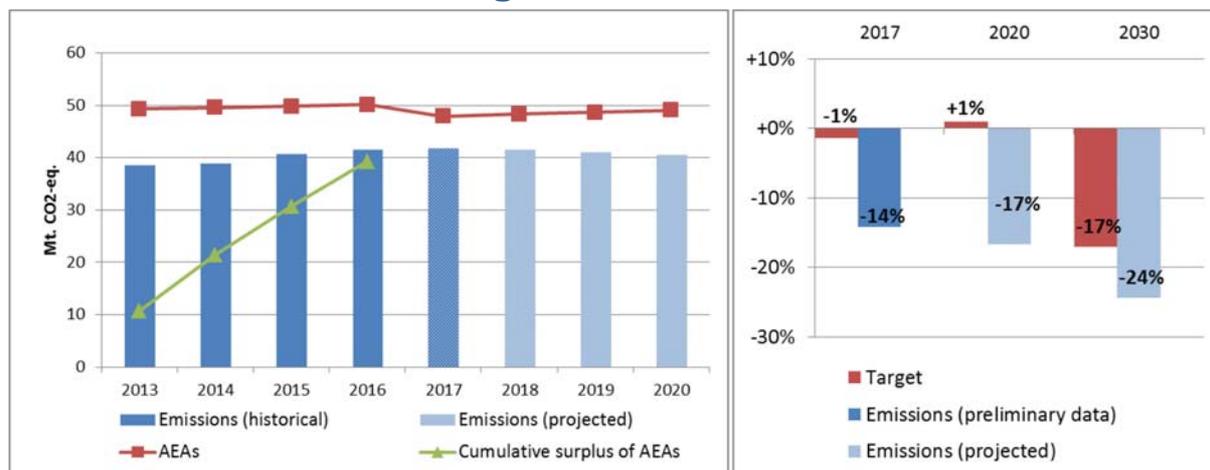


Figure 4: Left hand side: Emissions, annual emission allocations (AEAs) and accumulated surplus/ deficit of AEAs under the Effort Sharing Decision 2013-2020 (Mt CO₂-eq.). Right hand side: Emissions and targets under the Effort Sharing Decision/ Effort Sharing Regulation 2017, 2020 and 2030 as percentage change from 2005.

²⁹ 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.

4. Land use, land use change and forestry

Figure 5: Reported and accounted emissions and removals from LULUCF (Mt CO₂-eq.)³⁰

Reported quantities under the Kyoto Protocol for Portugal show net removals of, on average, -7.4 Mt CO₂-eq for the period 2013 to 2016. In this regard Portugal contributes with 1.9% to the annual average sink of -384.4 Mt CO₂-eq of the EU-28. Accounting for the same period depicts net credits of, on average, -7.7 Mt CO₂-eq, which corresponds to 6.7% of the EU-28 accounted sink of -115.7 Mt CO₂-eq. Reported net removals are highest for 2014 and decrease substantially thereafter, while accounted net credits only show a minor decrease for 2016. Portugal elected to report and account for Cropland Management as one of seven EU Member States and for Grazing Land Management as one of six EU Member States. In this preliminary simulated accounting exercise potential credits by Forest Management of, on average, -3.0 Mt CO₂-eq per year are capped to -2.1 Mt CO₂-eq per year. Portugal is one of eight EU Member States which exceed the cap of 3.5% from emissions of the base year (1990).

³⁰ The differences between reported and accounted emissions from LULUCF under the Kyoto Protocol are described in part 1b.