

Observatoire de la Politique Climatique

Annual report 2022

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07/10/2022



The Climate Policy Observatory

The role of the OPC



Legal basis

- Set up in the framework of Luxembourgish climate law.
- Members nominated by the Government in Council.

Missions

- Advising on projects, actions or measures that may have an impact on climate policy.
- Scientifically evaluating the measures carried out or envisaged in the field of climate policy.
- Analysing their effectiveness, as well as proposing new measures.

Tasks

- Writing an annual report for the Government on the implementation of the climate policy.
- Proposing research and studies in all fields related to the climate.

Members of the OPC



Observatoire de la Politique Climatique









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The Heat is On!

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Temperature & Emissions in Luxembourg



Anomalies of annual air temperature from the reference period 1961 - 1990



Year

Three main principles



Transformation to a Sustainable and Decarbonised Society



Reduce dependence from fossil fuels

Technological & behavioural change needed

Three main levers

- **Sufficiency**: low-energy sufficient lifestyles
- **Efficiency**: increase the energy efficiency of the economy
- **Renewable energy**: decarbonise the energy production and imports

Consider carbon embedded in imported goods, i.e. account for consumption-based emissions.







Just transition to climate-resilient development

«...to support sustainable development for all» (IPCC 2022)

Three main questions for national policy design

- What are the costs, benefits and risks associated with a policy?
- How are these costs, risks and benefits distributed?
- How can we evaluate the policies socio-economic impacts?

Contribute to the UN's 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)





New and transformative governance

Transforming processes and structures

Three key areas levers

- **Integrated governance**: coherent policy goals across governance levels and sectors.
- **Participative governance**: enable meaningful participation of communities, groups, citizens, and stakeholders.
- **Fair governance**: alleviate inequalities across generations, rural/urban communities, minority groups etc.









Sectoral recommendations

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General approach to sectors

Rapid and just transformation to a sustainable and decarbonised society requires action across all sectors

First annual report of the OPC

- Provide recommendations on how to proceed in a **selection of sectors**.
- Not to be considered exhaustive within the sectors discussed.
- **No hierarchy** of importance attached to them.
- **Urgent action** in a selection of sectors.





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The latest "tripartite" agreement was signed after the completion of the OPC report

Reduce subsidies to fossil energy. •

Financial support for vulnerable households and companies.

- Continue and strengthen the measures in place aiming for a reduction of final energy demand.
- **Recommendations from the OPC**

The war in Ukraine and the current energy crisis

Limited gas supply, high energy prices and an upcoming winter...





Climatique

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Buildings

Luxembourg has the one of the highest energy standards for new buildings

- Reduce ambient temperature in homes and offices.
- Reduce floor area per person.
- Promote resilient buildings.
- Require landlords to invest in renovations of leased homes or apartments.
- Ban replacement of fossil heating systems. (complemented with awareness raising)





Transport

Luxembourg offers free public transport, continues ambitious investment and aims at an accelerated electrification

- Land use and urban planning to reduce space for cars.
- Develop plans for a 15-minute city.
- Promote working from home.
- Incentivise the modal shift from a car-centric to a shared, soft mobility system.
- Increase share of electric vehicles (EV) and make fossil fuel vehicles less attractive (e.g. by increasing taxes)





Energy Systems

Luxembourg is investing in renewable energy

- Increase the capacity of renewable energy production and thereby decrease the dependency on imports from foreign markets.
- Continue and strengthen the measures in place aiming for a reduction of final energy demand.
- Stop direct/indirect subsidies to fossil energy.





Food, Agriculture and Forestry

Luxembourg's territory is partly covered by protected areas

- Shift to balanced, sustainable healthy diets (complemented with awareness raising).
- Reduce food loss and food waste.
- Reduce methane and nitrous oxide emissions in agriculture.
- Minimise dependency on production-related inputs.
- Increase efficiency in extracting valuable resources.
- Promote carbon sequestration in healthy and resilient forests.
- Promote carbon sequestration on agricultural land in woody structures and soil.
- Promote ecosystem restoration, and planting trees in urbanised areas.
- Reduce net land take from about 0.5 hectares per day to zero hectares per year.





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Finance

Public spending in relation to climate mitigation is substantive

- Maintain public spending on projects that lead to and/or support sustainability transformation.
- Attract sustainable financing for sustainable projects/investments with a particular focus on Luxembourg and the Greater Region.
- Identify financial support for sustainable initiatives at the community level.







Conclusion



Any further delay in concerted global action will miss a brief and rapidly closing window to secure a livable future (IPCC 2022)

Time for action is now

- Luxembourg as a test-bed for behavioral changes
- Reducing dependence on fossil fuels as opportunity
- Just transition and Participative and fair governance





Thank you

Report can be downloaded here

