

What is Luxembourg's energy system like?

Luxembourg's energy system is characterised by high import dependence and reliance on fossil fuels. In 2018, 95% of its energy supply (100% of oil, natural gas and biofuels and 86% of electricity) were imported. It had the fourth-highest share of fossil fuels in TPES (78%) and the highest share of oil in TPES (60%) among IEA member countries.

Does Luxembourg need a new electricity infrastructure?

Luxembourg aims to cover over a third of 2030 electricity demand with renewables, mostly through variable renewable energy (VRE) from PV and wind generation. The share of VRE generation in imported electricity is also expected to increase significantly. Taken together, these factors will require substantial investment in electricity infrastructure.

Why does Luxembourg have a low energy cost?

The low costs of energy in Luxembourg and the high purchasing power of its residents represent a significant barrier to achieving the energy sector targets. Low taxes result in low electricity, natural gas and heating oil prices providing little incentive to invest in renewables and energy efficiency.

What challenges does Luxembourg face in the energy sector?

The government has adopted ambitious energy sector targets, including a 50-55% reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2030. Luxembourg faces challenges achieving those targets. Low energy prices for consumers are creating a barrier to the investments needed in energy efficiency and renewables.

Is Luxembourg a good place to invest in energy?

This is especially true for the transport sector, which in 2017 accounted for 54% of energy demand and 65% of non-ETS GHG emissions. 1 Luxembourg's low cost of energy and the high purchasing power of its consumers are also a barrier, as they limit interest to invest in renewables and energy efficiency.

What are Luxembourg's Energy Policy Priorities?

Since the 2014 IEA review of Luxembourg's energy policies, the country has made progress on its energy sector priorities of ensuring security of supply, promoting energy efficiency, increasing the use of renewable energy and reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

Key discussions at the seminar focused on four main areas: (1) Lessons learned from retrofitting coal-fired power plants with energy storage systems; (2) policy and regulatory challenges in ...

Web: <https://edukacja-aktywna.pl>

