

## Luxembourg city electric grid

Electricity sector in Luxembourg describes electricity issues in Luxembourg. Luxembourg is a member of OECD and European Union. Luxembourg imports most of its energy. Luxembourg is the EU country with the second smallest forecast of renewables in 2020. Luxembourg has one of the highest emissions of carbon dioxide per person in Europe.

According to IEA, the electricity use (gross production + imports - exports - transmission/distribution losses) in Luxembourg in 2008 was 7.7 TWh and population 0.49 million people. Luxembourg was dependent on imported energy in 2008. Own production was 2% of primary energy in 2008. In 2008, electricity use per person in Luxembourg was 2.6 times greater than in the United Kingdom.

Emissions of carbon dioxide in total, per capita in 2007 were 22.4 tons CO<sub>2</sub> compared to EU 27 average 7.9 tons CO<sub>2</sub>.

Only Luxembourg (-2.1%) and Italy (-0.9%), have informed the European Commission that they envisage using the cooperation mechanisms to meet their national renewable energy target 11% by 2020. Luxembourg is the EU country with the second smallest forecast penetration of renewables, with the NREAP assuming that only 12% of electricity consumption will be met by renewables in 2020.

The energy companies say that electricity prices are going up as a knock-on effect of the increase in the cost of gas, as some electricity is produced with the help of gas.

But where does Luxembourg's electricity actually come from? This article draws a distinction between, firstly, the electricity produced in Luxembourg, and, secondly, what is consumed in Luxembourg. The latter includes energy imported from other countries such as Germany and Belgium.

This is more than France (6%), but lower than neighbouring Germany (16%) and Belgium (22%). The EU's top consumer of gas for electricity is Italy, where more than half of electricity production relies on the fuel.

Again, this compares favourably to neighbouring Germany, where 46% of electricity comes from fossil fuels (predominantly coal). It is also slightly less than Belgium (25% from fossil fuels), but more than mainly nuclear-powered France, where just 9% of electricity is generated from fossil fuels.

In contrast, the main source of electricity production in France is nuclear power, accounting for 69% of the total. Nuclear also dominates in Belgium, generating 52% of the country's electricity.

In Germany, the sources are much more mixed. Coal makes up 29% of the total, but wind is catching up fast at 21%. Nuclear, which was due to be decommissioned but may now last longer than originally planned,



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accounts for 12%.

While Luxembourg produces electricity from a mix of renewable and fossil fuel sources, it actually imports the majority of its electricity. While Luxembourg can directly control the energy mix of electricity produced within its territory, it has little influence over the energy mix from abroad.

The main country it imports from is Germany (58%). Given the coal-heavy mix in Germany, it's not surprising that Luxembourg's consumption mix includes some energy produced from coal.

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