Luxembourg energy storage economics

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European Union (EU) directives are a key driver of Luxembourg"s energy sector targets and policy. The government is also committed to international climate targets of the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Climate Agreement. Luxembourg is pushing for a more aggressive approach on energy transition at the EU level and in some cases has adopted national targets that exceed the requirements of EU directives.

Prime House is Luxembourg"s main scheme to support energy efficiency renovations and building integrated renewable energy. In January 2017, the government reformed the scheme to provide more generous investment subsidies and also established the Climate Bank programme, which provides low-rate climate loans to encourage residents and companies to undertake energy efficiency renovations.

The government should examine relevant planning processes and regulations to synchronise grid infrastructure construction with renewables deployment and electricity demand growth. Building early-stage consensus between the different ministries, involved parties, local authorities and the public would enable fast and co-ordinated deployment of renewables and supporting infrastructure. Infrastructure plans and processes should also facilitate the deployment of smart grid technologies such as demand-side response, batteries and other energy storage options.

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Many of us want an overview of how much energy our country consumes, where it comes from, and if we"re making progress on decarbonizing our energy mix. This page provides the data for your chosen country across all of the key metrics on this topic.

In the selection box above you can also add or remove additional countries and they will appear on all of the charts on this page. This allows you to compare specific countries you might be interested in, and measure progress against others.

In the energy domain, there are many different units thrown around - joules, exajoules, million tonnes of oil equivalents, barrel equivalents, British thermal units, terawatt-hours, to name a few. This can be confusing, and make comparisons difficult. So at Our World in Data we try to maintain consistency by converting all energy data to watt-hours. We do this to compare energy data across different metrics and sources.

Electricity is a good that adds massive value to modern life: from having light at night; to washing clothes; cooking meals; running machinery; or connecting with people across the world. Many would argue that it is a crucial for poverty alleviation, economic growth and improved living standards.1