



COUNTRY POLICY PROFILE

Luxembourg

December 2015

**LOG FILE OF CHANGES IN SUPPORT
POLICIES AS COMPARED TO LATEST
MEMBER STATE PROGRESS REPORT**

The EurObserv'ER project

The EurObserv'ER Barometers monitor the renewable energy progress in each Member State of the European Union. Every two months a barometer dedicated to one particular renewable energy technology is published. Moreover, once a year an [Overview Barometer](#) collects the main indicators published during the year and completes these with additional renewable sectors which have not been detailed in the individual Barometers. Finally, the Overview Barometer also reports on socio-economic aspects: employment and turnover in the field of renewables, and the renewable energy investment climate. The country policy reports monitor policy developments by providing an overview of policy changes compared to the Member State Progress Reports (updated until December 2015).

All Barometers are available for download at <http://www.eurobserv-er.org>. An overview of direct links to Barometers is available in the Annex.

New Barometer releases are announced on Twitter (https://twitter.com/eurobserv_er).



Co-funded by the Intelligent Energy Europe
Programme of the European Union

The EurObserv'ER barometer is a project supported by the European Commission within the DG Energy "Intelligent Energy Europe" programme. It is also supported by Ademe, the French Environment and Energy management Agency, and Caisse des Dépôts.

The sole responsibility for the content of this publication lies with the authors. It does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the European Union. Neither the EASME nor the European Commission are responsible for any use that may be made of the information contained therein.

Abstract

In Luxembourg, electricity from renewable sources is mainly promoted through a feed-in tariff as well as through subsidies. Private individuals operating small solar installations are entitled to tax benefits. The production of heat from renewable energy sources is promoted through four different subsidy schemes. Finally, the only support scheme for renewable energy sources used in transport is a quota system. Several policies aim at promoting the development, installation and usage of RES-installations, such as a training programme for RES-installers; a general research, development and demonstration (RD&D) programme and support schemes for RES-H infrastructures (source: RES-Legal Europe).

Abbreviations

BTL	Biomass-to-Liquids
CHP	Combined heat and power plant
EEAG	Environmental and energy aid guidelines
EU-27	European Union, 27 Member States (excludes Croatia)
EU-28	European Union, 28 Member States (includes Croatia)
FiP	Feed-in premium (scheme)
FiT	Feed-in tariff (scheme)
GHG	Greenhouse gas(es)
GHG	Greenhouse gas
ktoe	Kiloton oil equivalent
MSW	Municipal solid waste
NREAP	National Renewable Energy Action Plan
PV	Photovoltaic energy
RE	Renewable energy
RED	Renewable Energy Directive
RES	Renewable energy sources
RMSW	Renewable Municipal solid waste (renewable fraction in MSW)
RQS	Renewable quota scheme
TSO	Transmission system operator

Renewable energy mix

According to the [EurObserv'ER Bridging Report \(2015\)](#) the amount of renewable energy in Luxembourg for the year 2013 was 233.0 ktoe, +16.2 ktoe (+7.5%) compared to 2012. The 2012 share of renewable energy in Luxembourg amounted to 3.1%, and for 2013 this share amounted to 3.6%.

In this total amount, the 2013 contribution from renewable electricity amounted to 117.9 ktoe (1371 GWh), +3.6 ktoe (+3.2%) compared to 2012, for renewable heat the amount was 57.4 ktoe, +5.9 ktoe (+11.4%) compared to 2012 and for renewable energy in transport the 2013 realisation was 57.8 ktoe, +6.7 ktoe (+13.0%) compared to 2012.

The most important technology in Luxembourg (2013) is hydropower (99.6 ktoe). Second technology is biodiesel (54.6 ktoe). Third comes heat from biomass (53.4 ktoe). The growth rates range from -53.8% (for bioethanol/bio-ETBE) to 94.7% (for solar power (photovoltaics and concentration solar power)); the target for 2020 has been defined as 11%

Table Renewable energy production in Luxembourg. Data have been expressed in ktoe and refer to the years 2012 and 2013

Luxembourg		2012	2013	Difference	
		ktoe	ktoe	ktoe	Growth
Renewable Electricity	Hydropower	99.6	99.6	0.0	0.0%
	Geothermal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
	Solar	3.3	6.4	+3.1	+94.7%
	Tidal & wave	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
	Wind	6.4	7.0	+0.5	+8.0%
	Biomass	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0%
Total		114.3	117.9	+3.6	+3.2%
Renewable Heat	Geothermal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
	Solar	1.7	2.5	+0.8	+47.1%
	Biomass	48.4	53.4	+5.0	+10.3%
	Ambient heat	1.4	1.5	+0.1	+6.2%
Total		51.5	57.4	+5.9	+11.4%
Renewable Transport	Bioethanol/bio-ETBE	1.3	0.6	-0.7	-53.8%
	Biodiesel	47.4	54.6	+7.2	+15.2%
	Renewable hydrogen	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
	Renewable electricity	2.2	2.4	+0.2	+10.6%
	Other biofuels	0.2	0.2	-0.1	-31.8%
Total		51.1	57.8	+6.7	+13.0%
Total Renewable (calculated)		216.9	233.0	+16.2	+7.5%

Source: EurObserv'ER 2015

Recent RES Policy Developments

The current EurObserv'ER policy profile is listing recent policy changes in the EU Member States. Starting point for this monitoring is the situation as it has been described in the country's Progress Report (which were due end of 2013). All Renewable Energy Progress Reports are available in English language from www.eurobserv-er.org (translated versions).

Date	Technology	Policy change
January 2014		<no change to be reported>
February 2014		The European Commission released the Progress Report for the Luxembourg in February 2014. See Section 2 (page 6) to Section 4 (page 19) for a description of policy measures and support schemes.
March - July 2014		<no change to be reported>
August 2014	RES-E and biogas grid injection	New feed-in tariff for electricity were announced in July 2013, but only enforced by August 1 st , 2014. This regards the ' <i>Règlement grand-ducal du 1er août 2014 relatif à la production d'électricité basée sur les sources d'énergie renouvelables</i> ' which modifies other regulation (from 31 march 2010 on electricity market compensation and from 15 December 2011 on biogas commercialisation). The law amends the feed-in tariff for electricity from renewable energy sources. The new tariffs increase among others for wind power (92 EUR/MWh in 2014) and hydropower (between 125 and 180 EUR/MWh in 2014). Biogas is eligible through electricity production and through gas-grid injection (both at an increased tariff). Sources: myenergy.lu, legilux.public.lu, RES-Legal Europe
September - December 2014		<no change to be reported>
January 2015		On the first on January 2015 an obligation has been put on energy suppliers (gas and electricity) to realise energy saving at all consumer groups: households, industry and the public sector. See also message in June 2015.
February - May 2015		< no change to be reported >
June 2015	Various heating technologies	In the law of 19 June 2015 changes are made to organisation of the electricity and gas markets, by introducing an energy saving obligation on electricity and gas suppliers.
July 2015		<no change to be reported>
August 2015		No policy change, however, the government announced on August 3 rd a new support scheme for "PV collectives", which will enter into force on 1 January 2016. For more info, see: http://www.gouvernement.lu/5125834/03-schneider-electricite .
September - December 2015		<no change to be reported>

Note to the reader: the above overview had been compiled with care. However, in case you miss recent developments please be invited to inform EurObserv'ER on policy changes in a Member State. For communication use e-mail (policy@eurobserv-er.org) or Twitter (https://twitter.com/eurobserv_er).

Glossary

Auctions for granting renewable energy support	An auction is a process of granting production or investment support to a specified volume of eligible renewable energy (or renewable energy generation capacity), based on the lowest bids per unit of renewable energy (or renewable energy generation capacity) by eligible renewable project developers. The auction procedure is normally organised by a governmental agency responsible for promoting renewable energy.
Degression rate	See under 'Sliding feed-in tariff'.
Feed-in tariff (FiT)	A technology-specific support scheme which provides for a technology-specific remuneration per unit of renewable energy payable to eligible renewable energy producers, typically for a period of 10-20 years. The FiT level is set <i>ex ante</i> by the National Regulatory Agency (NRA). It is to cover all future production costs including a <i>normal</i> rate of return to capital invested. In many schemes priority network access is offered to eligible renewable electricity generators, whilst a designated third party - e.g. the transmission or distribution network operator concerned - is being mandated to pay the FiT remuneration due. A proper, periodic review of FiT rates is often undertaken with the aim to prevent both too high FiTs so as to minimise regulatory rents, i.e. supra-normal returns and too low FiTs to preclude below-target market uptake because of FiT levels that are perceived by market participants to be less attractive.
Feed-in premium (FiP)	A technology-specific support scheme which provides for a technology-specific subsidy level per unit of renewable energy to eligible renewable energy producers, typically for a period of 10-20 years, at a pre-set fixed or floating (see under 'Floating FiP') rate, projected by the National Regulatory Agency (NRA) to enable renewable energy generation investments deemed commercially attractive by project developers without yielding supra-normal profits.
Floating FiP	A feed-in premium, which is periodically adjusted to exactly offset the change in the average energy wholesale market price, based on a pre-specified benchmark market price. A floating FiP may move freely or may only be allowed to move within a pre-set interval.
Grants	Grants are non-repayable funds disbursed by one party (grant makers), often a government department, corporation, foundation or trust, to a recipient, often (but not always) a non-profit entity, educational institution, business or an individual. (Source: Wikipedia.org)
Green public procurement	In Green public procurement contracting authorities take environmental issues into account when tendering for goods or services. The goal is to reduce the impact of the procurement on human health and the environment. (Source: Wikipedia.org)

NRA	National Regulatory Agency.
Renewable quota scheme (RQS)	A renewable quota scheme mandates certain market actors (typically retail suppliers or large energy end-users) to respect a pre-set minimum share or amount of their total energy procurements from renewable sources of energy. Typically a tradable green certificate (TGC) scheme is operated to enable the obligated parties to prove their compliance with the prevailing renewable quota target by means of TGCs. Typically the renewable quota target is increased gradually over time. Renewable quota systems are also known under terms such as quota (obligation) schemes or renewable portfolio standards.
Request for tenders (RFT)	A request for tenders (RFT) is a formal, structured invitation to suppliers, to bid, to supply products or services. In the public sector an official fee is needed to fortify and secure the tender bid engagement/win documents, such a process may be required and determined in detail by law to ensure that such competition for the use of public is open, fair and free from bribery and nepotism. For example, a government may put a certain level of MW of offshore wind energy at a pre-defined location 'out to tender'; that is, publish an invitation for other parties to make a proposal for the construction of offshore wind farms, on the understanding that any competition for the relevant government contract must be conducted in response to the tender, no parties having the unfair advantage of separate, prior, closed-door negotiations for the contract. An evaluation team will go through the tenders and decide who will get the contract. (source: adapted from Wikipedia.org)
RD&D funding	The funding of research, development and demonstration activities and programmes. For technologies still far from commercial maturity, government grants or subsidies might be considered. For technologies close to commercial maturity which are not taken up for commercial research anyway, instruments such as fiscal instruments (tax credits, accelerated depreciation, etc.) and public-private partnerships may be considered, based on shared public and private RD&D funding.
Sliding feed-in-tariff	A FIT scheme which pre-sets technology-specific declining feed-in tariffs for certain prospective vintages in line with the technology-specific learning curve, as projected by the National Regulatory Agency (NRA). Often a degression rate is used indicating the %/annum decrease in the rate level.
Soft loans	Loans at concessional (below market-based) terms, for example at sub-market-conform interest rates, made available in several Member States to stimulate certain renewable energy technologies.
Tax credits	These are amounts a tax paying entity is allowed to deduct when declaring payable taxes, for example company tax or income tax, to the tax authorities, for example the producer tax credits (PTCs) used in the United States to stimulate among others wind energy deployment.
Tenders	See 'Request for tenders'.

References

EurObserv'ER, 2014, www.eurobserv-er.org

RES-Legal Europe, 2014, <http://www.res-legal.eu/search-by-country/luxembourg>

myenergy.lu, 2014, <http://www.myenergy.lu>

myenergy.lu, 2015, <http://particuliers.myenergy.lu/fr/actualites/mechanisme%20d%27obligation>,
http://particuliers.myenergy.lu/files/LI%200139-18%20Infographie%20Exhaustive_150502_NEW.pdf,
http://particuliers.myenergy.lu/files/a119_organisation%20du%20marche%CC%81%20de%20l%27e%CC%81lectricite%CC%81_19%20juin%202015.pdf,
http://particuliers.myenergy.lu/files/a120_organisation%20du%20marche%CC%81%20du%20gaz%20naturel_19%20juin%202015.pdf

legilux.public.lu, 2014, <http://www.legilux.public.lu>

Annex

The EurObserv'ER Barometers are all available for download.

Links to all EurObserv'ER publications:

'The State of Renewable Energies in Europe' (PDF, multiple languages)

<http://www.eurobserv-er.org/category/all-annual-overview-barometers>

Wind Energy Barometer (PDF, multiple languages)

<http://www.eurobserv-er.org/category/all-wind-energy-barometers>

Photovoltaic Barometer (PDF, multiple languages)

<http://www.eurobserv-er.org/category/all-photovoltaic-barometers>

Solar Thermal Barometer (PDF, multiple languages)

<http://www.eurobserv-er.org/category/all-solar-thermal-and-concentrated-solar-power-barometers>

Biofuels Barometer (PDF, multiple languages)

<http://www.eurobserv-er.org/category/all-biofuels-barometers>

Biogas Barometer (PDF, multiple languages)

<http://www.eurobserv-er.org/category/all-biogas-barometers>

Renewable Municipal Waste Barometer (PDF, multiple languages)

<http://www.eurobserv-er.org/category/all-renewable-municipal-waste-barometers>

Solid Biomass Barometer (PDF, multiple languages)

<http://www.eurobserv-er.org/category/all-solid-biomass-barometers>

Heat Pump Barometer (PDF, multiple languages)

<http://www.eurobserv-er.org/category/all-heat-pumps-barometers>