



Member State Report Luxembourg

DATA & STATISTICS

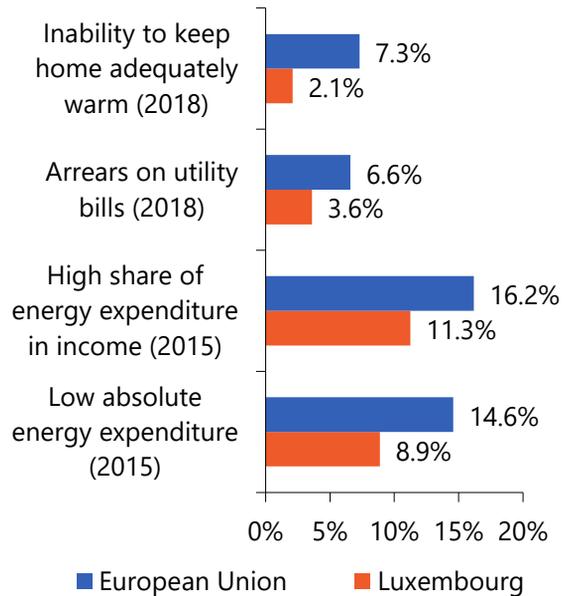
This Member State Report of the EU Energy Poverty Observatory (EPOV) provides an overview of the energy poverty situation in Luxembourg at a glance. With key indicators, policies, and publications, it offers an understanding of the key aspects of energy poverty in Luxembourg.

Luxembourg has a notably better performance than the EU average on the population-reported indicators. In 2018, 2.1% of the population in Luxembourg reported that they were unable to keep the home adequately warm while the corresponding EU average is 7.3%. Similarly for 2018, 3.6% of the population was unable to pay their utility bills on time due to financial difficulties, while the respective EU average is 6.6%.

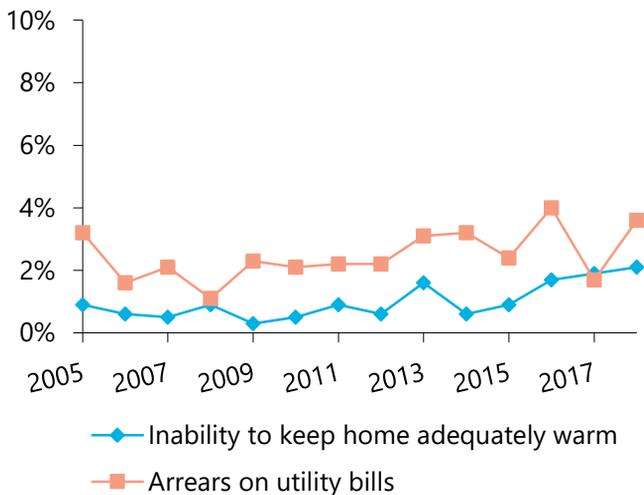
Luxembourg's performance in the expenditure-based indicators is also better in comparison to the EU average. In 2015, the share of households that spend a high share of their income on energy expenditure was 11.3% which is below the EU average. The high energy expenditure is likely to put a strain on the household budget and might indicate a poor energy efficiency of the building.

Moreover, at 8.9% Luxembourg has a lower number of households that spend a low share of their income on energy expenditure. These households might restrict their energy spending below what is necessary to meet their needs.

Performance relative to EU average*



Performance over time*



In Luxembourg, the percentage of the population that is unable to keep the home adequately warm has been below 2% since 2005, although in recent year this has seen a small increase at 2.1% for 2018.

Meanwhile the percentage of the population that has arrears on utility bills follows a similar trajectory and increased slightly in the past few years reaching a value of 2.6% in 2018.

It is noted that energy poverty levels in Luxembourg are notably less than the EU average despite a very slight increase in energy poverty in 2018.

About the EU Energy Poverty Observatory

The EU Energy Poverty Observatory (EPOV) is an initiative by the European Commission to help Member States in their efforts to combat energy poverty. It exists to improve the measuring, monitoring and sharing of knowledge and best practice on energy poverty. EPOV has been developed by a consortium of 13 organisations. This report was authored by Navigant.

*Population-reported indicators taken from Eurostat [here](#) and [here](#) on November 19, 2019. Expenditure-based indicators calculated by EPOV based on HBS data. Disaggregated data of population-reported indicators calculated by EPOV based on Eurostat provided data.



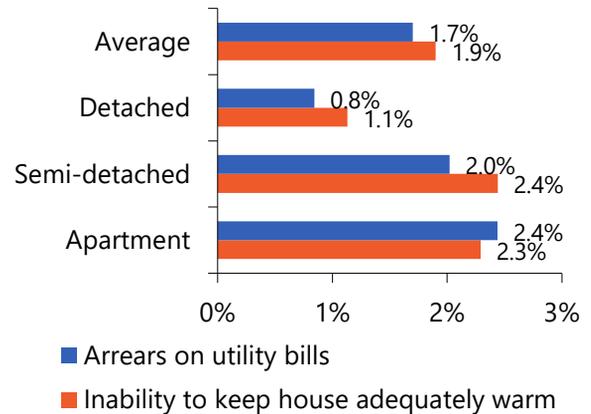
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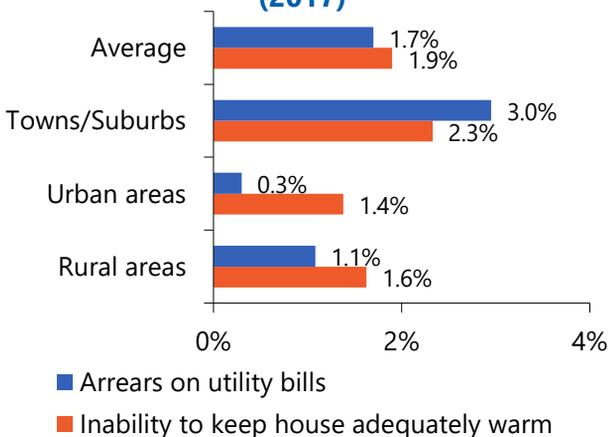
Inability to keep home warm and Arrears on utility bills disaggregated by dwelling type (2017)*

The disaggregated data of the population-reported indicators suggest that energy poverty in Luxembourg is the highest for the population living in an apartment type dwelling for 2017. This is closely followed by those living in semi-detached housing. These two dwelling types account for 32% and 28% of the population living in apartment and semi-detached dwellings, respectively.

The data also indicates that those living in social housing are the most vulnerable to these indicators, noting that just 5% of the population living in social housing.



Inability to keep home warm and Arrears on utility bills disaggregated by urban density (2017)*



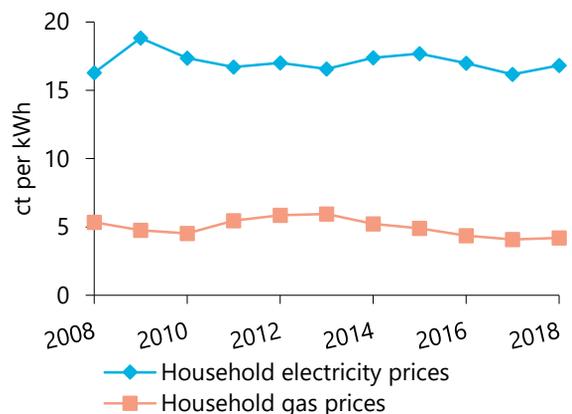
In Luxembourg, towns/suburb areas have the lowest performance for ability to keep the house adequately warm at 2.3% and having arrears on utility bills at 3% for the year 2017. This is followed by rural areas while urban areas are at the lowest risk for energy poverty.

The population distribution across different urban densities in Luxembourg is notably different to that of the EU average where urban areas generally have the highest population percentage. In Luxembourg, for the year 2017, rural areas account for the highest percentage of the population at 46%, followed by towns/suburbs at 39% and urban areas at 16%.

Luxembourg household energy costs over time

The household energy cost over time in Luxembourg has been quite consistent with the biggest change occurring between 2008 and 2009 for electricity and between 2010 and 2011 for gas. The sharp increase in electricity may be attributed to the financial crisis.

The price per unit for the year 2018 is lower than the EU average for both gas and electricity, at 4.2 €ct/kWh and 16.8 €ct/kWh, respectively.



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POLICIES & MEASURES

In Luxembourg, specific national research on energy poverty has yet to be developed. At the time this factsheet was created, no publications were found that analyse energy poverty in Luxembourg specifically.

Energy poverty is primarily addressed through social policy in Luxembourg. The national government provides a *guaranteed minimum income* level to all households if necessary, as well as a broader *income support* programme for low-income households which varies according to the composition of the household in question.

In addition, there are multiple programmes to stimulate energy efficiency and renewable energy in households, even though these are not specifically focused on the energy poor. The *Energy Efficiency Obligations* scheme, started in 2015, requires electricity and natural gas suppliers to achieve a certain amount of energy savings by informing consumers on energy efficiency and promoting energy efficiency improvements. *Climate loans* are also available, which provide zero interest or a reduced interest rate and are partially financed by the national government through a private bank. *Energy renovation subsidies* help households finance energy renovations for buildings that are older than 10 years.

Furthermore, there are multiple information and awareness measures on energy. *Calculix* is a website by the Luxembourgish regulator that compares electricity and natural gas prices of different energy suppliers, allowing households to make informed decision to be able to switch to a cheaper tariff. *OekoTopen* is a project providing information on energy efficient appliances through a web-based portal. Finally, *MyEnergy* is the national organisation in Luxembourg that promotes a sustainable energy transition. It also operates a website with information, an information phone number as well as infopoints where advice on energy savings is provided.

Selected measures	Type of measure	Organisation	Target groups	Start year	Result
Climate loans	Building insulation, Heating system, Renewable energy	National government	No specific target group		
Energy renovation subsidy	Building insulation, Heating system, Renewable energy	National government	No specific target group		
Energy efficiency obligations	Information and awareness	Energy suppliers	No specific target group	2015	
Oekotopen	Information and awareness	NGO	No specific target group		
MyEnergy	Information and awareness	National government	No specific target group		
Calculix – Price comparison website	Information and awareness	Regulator	No specific target group		
Income support	Social support	National government	Low-income households		
Guaranteed minimum income	Social support	National government	Low income households		

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PUBLICATIONS & ORGANISATIONS

This page gives an overview of the most relevant organisations working on energy poverty in Luxembourg and presents publications and training resource on energy poverty in Luxembourg.

Organisation

Name: European Anti-Poverty Network (EAPN)

Organisation type: NGO

Description:

EAPN is the largest European network of national, regional and local networks, involving anti-poverty NGOs and grassroots groups as well as European Organisations, active in the fight against poverty and social exclusion.

Organisation

Name: European Energy Network

Organisation type: Association/National government

Description: European Energy Network (EnR) is a voluntary network of European energy agencies which aims at promoting sustainable energy good and best practice. EnR strengthens cooperation between members and key European actors on issues concerning sustainable energy.

Publication

Title: [Structural energy poverty vulnerability and excess winter mortality in the European Union: Exploring the association between structural determinants and health \(Structural energy poverty vulnerability and excess winter mortality in the European Union: Exploring the association between structural determinants and health\)](#)

Authors: Recalde, M. et al.

Year: 2019

Description: Energy poverty is structurally determined by broader political and socio-economic conditions. Their aims were to analyse the configuration of these determinants in each EU-27 Member State.

Organisation

Name: Energy Cities

Organisation type: Association/Local government

Description: Energy Cities is the European Association of local authorities in energy transition. The association created in 1990 represents now more than 1,000 towns and cities in 30 countries. Energy Cities wants a radical transformation of the energy systems and policies, giving citizens the power to shape a decentralised and renewable energy future. They trigger a trustful dialogue between citizens, local leaders and EU & national institutions to accelerate the energy transition in Europe.

Other selected publications

- No other publications found for Luxembourg in the field of energy poverty.

For definitions of the terms used in this report [click here](#). The EPOV website provides an extensive collection of Knowledge & Resources. [Click here](#) for more information and to contribute additional policies, publications and other resources.

This report was completed in February 2020.

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