

**Luxembourg's third annual monitoring
report for
2015**

**under Article 24(1) of
Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of
the Council of 25 October 2012 on energy efficiency,
amending Directives 2009/125/EC and 2010/30/EU and
repealing Directives 2004/8/EC and 2006/32/EC**

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Introduction

Under Article 24(1) of Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on energy efficiency, amending Directives 2009/125/EC and 2010/30/EU and repealing Directives 2004/8/EC and 2006/32/EC (the EED) Member States must draw up annual monitoring reports providing an overview of progress towards meeting the national energy efficiency target. This third monitoring report meets the reporting obligation for 2015.

Figures for 2011 to 2013

The following table shows the statistics for 2011 to 2013. The figures for 2011 and 2012 reported on in 2014 have been incorporated into the current statistics.

Table 1: Statistics in accordance with Part 1 of Annex XIV to the EED (source: Statec)

	Unit	2011	2012	2013
i) primary energy consumption ¹⁾	GWh	52 699	51 407	50 000
(ii) total final energy consumption	GWh	49 961	48 595	48 044
(iii) final energy consumption by sector				
– Industry	GWh	7 649	7 832	7 559
– transport	GWh	31 718	30 195	29 746
of which in transit	GWh	22 528	21 441	20 825
– households	GWh	5 558	5 410	5 315
– services	GWh	4 942	5 073	5 349
– agriculture	GWh	94	85	75
(iv) gross value added by sector				
– industry	EUR million (2005)	4 283	4 286	4 014

– services	EUR million (2005)	26 348	26 065	26 821
v) disposable income of households	EUR million	16 354	17 047	NA
vi) gross domestic product (GDP)	EUR million (2005)	34 117	34 062	34 740
(vii) electricity generation from thermal power generation ²⁾	GWh	100 ⁵⁾	96	95
(viii) electricity generation from CHP generation ²⁾	GWh	2 396 ⁵⁾	2 446	1 480
ix) heat generation from thermal power generation	GWh	49	46	57
x) heat generation from combined heat and power plants, including industrial waste heat	GWh	828 ⁵⁾	810	847
xi) fuel input for thermal power generation ³⁾	GWh	345 ⁵⁾	337	331
(xii) passenger kilometres	Gpkm	7	7	8
(xiii) tonne kilometres ⁴⁾	Gtkm	9	7	7
(xv) population	1000 inhabitants	512	525	537

NB:

¹⁾ Not including non-energy consumption

²⁾ Data for gross generation

³⁾ Data do not include fuel input for CHP plants

⁴⁾ Not including river freight

⁵⁾ The changes over the figures reported in 2013 are the result of the conversion of the largest power plant in Luxembourg (Twinerg combined gas and steam turbine plant) into a cogeneration plant. Since 2011 some of the heat from the plant has been extracted and used to supply a neighbouring district.

The energy consumption data given refer to the calorific value and have not been temperature-adjusted.

Analysis of the evolution of energy consumption

Table 1 shows that, despite the rise in gross domestic product (+ 2.0 %) and the population (+ 2.3 %), in 2013 primary energy consumption fell by 2.7 % and total final energy consumption by 1.1 % compared to 2012.

Following the five-year review of the procedure for compiling the national accounts, the method for drawing up the energy balance was adjusted by Luxembourg's Statec (*Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques*). These changes in methodology have led to an adjustment of the time series for 2012 and 2013 in the industrial and services sectors.

In the industrial sector, final energy consumption in 2012 was 2.4 % up on 2011 but in 2013 it was 3.5 % down on 2012.

Although final energy consumption in the services sector rose steadily over the period in question, this was not as extreme as indicated in the second monitoring report. The updated statistics show that the services sector consumed around 2.6 % more energy in 2012 than in 2011, and in 2013 about 5.4 % more than in 2012.

This rise in energy consumption in the services sector partly reflects its own growth (+ 2.9 %), especially in the retail trade sector. It is safe to assume that some of this increase is due to the opening of new facilities or the extension of existing facilities, leading to an increase in energy consumption. Also, almost 317 000 m² of new non-residential buildings were created in 2012, which also contributed to an increase in energy consumption.

In all other sectors final energy consumption was down on the previous year's figures.

Main measures taken in the previous year

All the main measures are described in detail in Chapters 2 and 3 of the Luxembourg 2014 energy efficiency action plan (EEAP). Since the action plan was not completed until the end of 2014, it includes all updated information on the key legislative and other measures taken in 2014 contributing towards meeting the overall national energy efficiency targets for 2020.

Central government buildings

In contrast to the explanatory notes in Chapter 3.3.1 of the Luxembourg 2014 EEAP, the inventory currently includes around 142 700 m² of total useful floor area, which under Article 5 of the EED are to be used for setting the annual target value. The total useful floor area of non-compliant buildings was reduced by approximately 16 800 m² compared to the previous year because it was possible to give the ‘Ancienne Commerzbank’ building complex ‘compliant’ status following the issue of an energy performance certificate.

In 2014 no projects were concluded for energy renovation in accordance with Article 5. However, several projects are in the pipeline.

The renovation work on the ‘Cour des comptes’ building complex with a total surface area of approximately 2 500 m² was completed in early 2015.

Renovation work on the ‘Police, rue Marie Curie’ building is at an advanced stage and will be completed in 2015.

The planning phase for the renovation of several units of the Grand-Duc Jean barracks complex in Diekirch has been completed, and construction work can start at the end of 2015/beginning of 2016.

The total area of buildings with a total useful floor area over 500 m² owned and occupied by the central government which did not meet the energy performance requirements referred to in Article 5(1) on 1 January 2015, is given in the Annex.

Energy efficiency obligation scheme

Since measures under the energy efficiency obligation scheme have only been possible since 1 January 2015, no details of the energy savings referred to in Article 7(1) can be given in this monitoring report.