

What are the key challenges and obstacles to the development of a European energy policy? - Lessons from the 2020 EU energy strategy

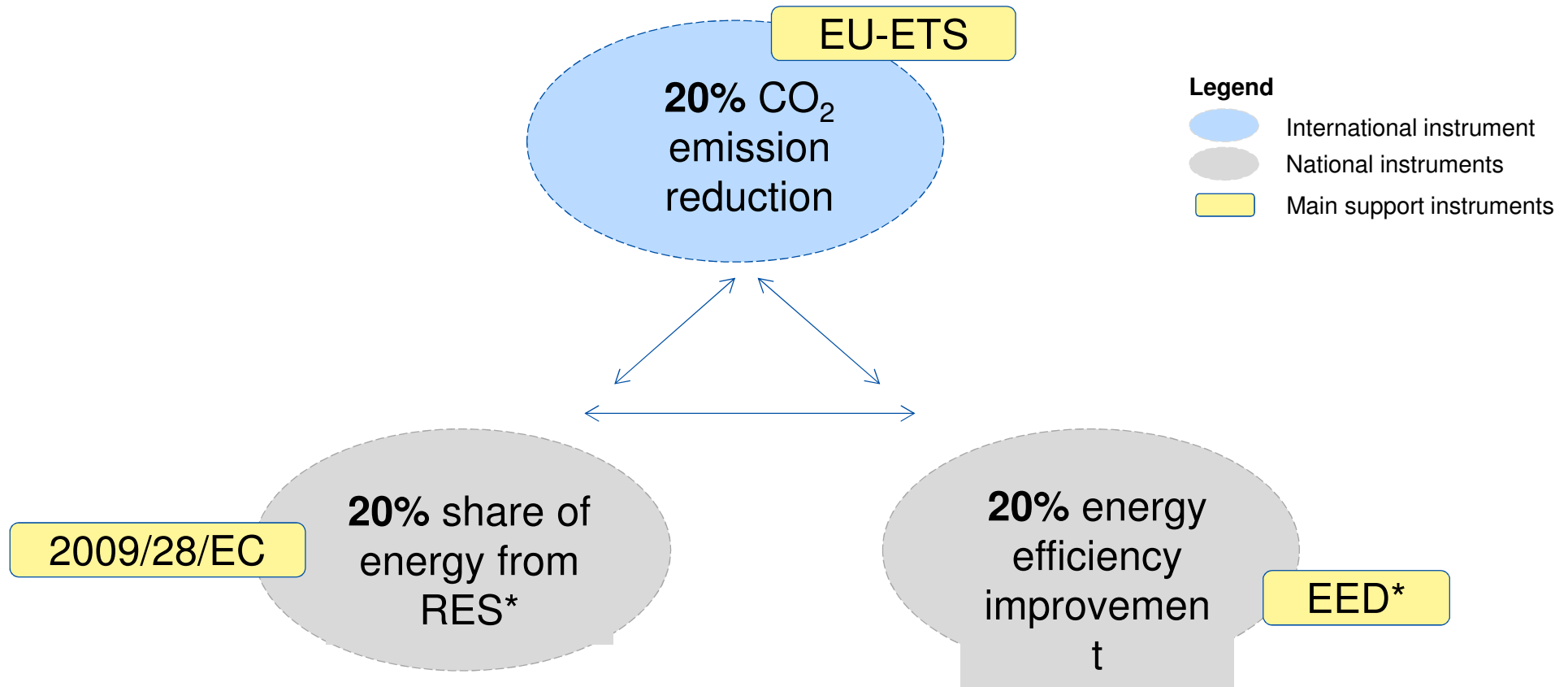
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High Level Conference: Beyond the 2020 horizon: Moving towards a common EU energy policy

VORWEG GEHEN

Status Quo: The EU's 20-20-20 goals



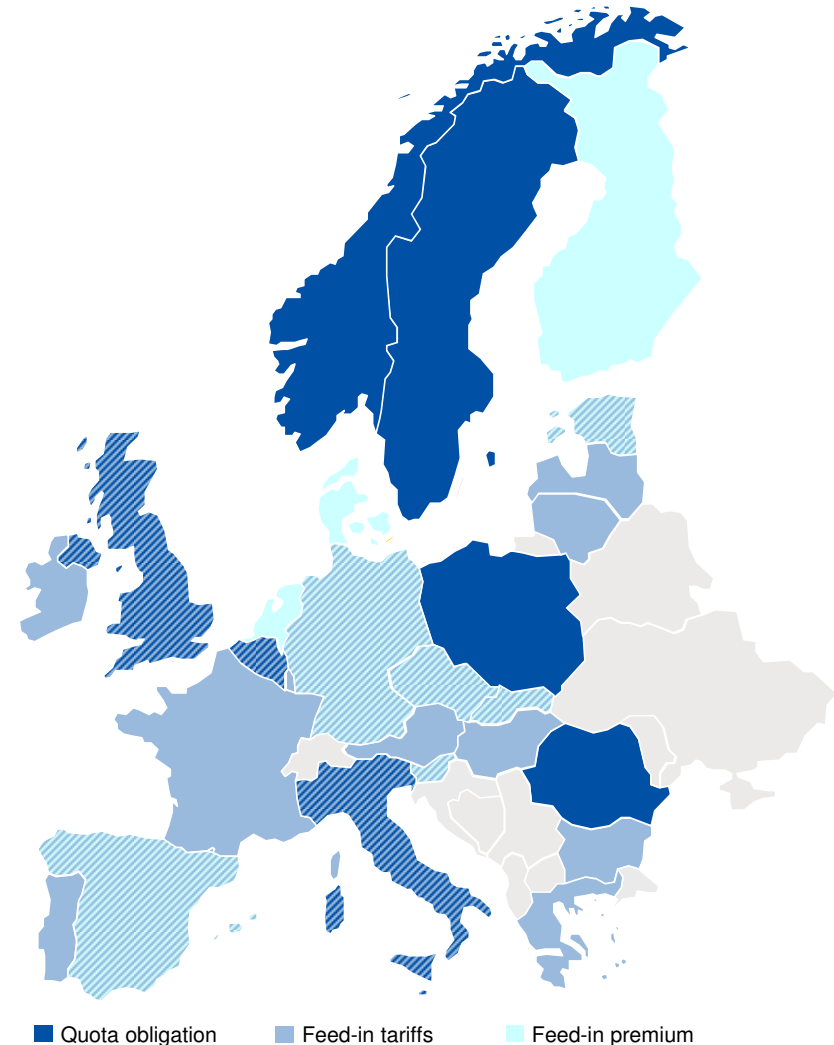
- > EU has set three separated targets and implemented separate instruments to achieve these targets
- > EU-ETS is the only **international** instrument
- > Directives regarding RES and energy efficiency have to be turned in **national** law

Community 20% target must be translated into several national targets

2009/28/EC

- > Community 20% target must be translated into several national targets
- > Member States have different starting points and potentials
- > National renewable energy action plans
- > Uncoordinated and fragmented national support schemes for RES as a result

Individual support scheme for RES



Uncoordinated national support schemes cause inefficiency and high system costs

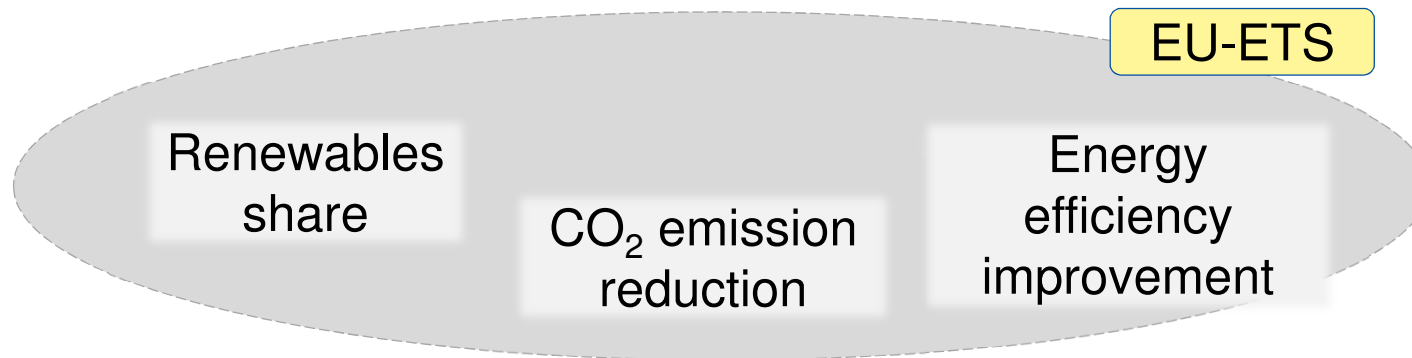


- > Member States will achieve a remarkable growth of share of renewables by 2020
- > Also in the worldwide context, some European national support schemes (e.g. the German EEG) serve as examples



- > Uncoordinated national targets for renewables and energy efficiency lead to market distortions
- > Individual national energy systems are economically inefficient and ...
- > ... cause high system costs in total
- > The Community 20% target is not easy to be achieved
- > Security of supply endangered

To increase efficiency and reduce costs a stronger coordination between the single targets is necessary



- > On European level, no sensible alternative to EU-ETS as market based instrument exist
- > The EU-ETS functions quite well. The reduction of greenhouse gas emissions of 20% will very likely be achieved
- > The current prices reflect influences like the economic recession and the increasing feed-in of renewables and for this reason meet the market situation

Key challenges have to be considered when facing a common European energy policy

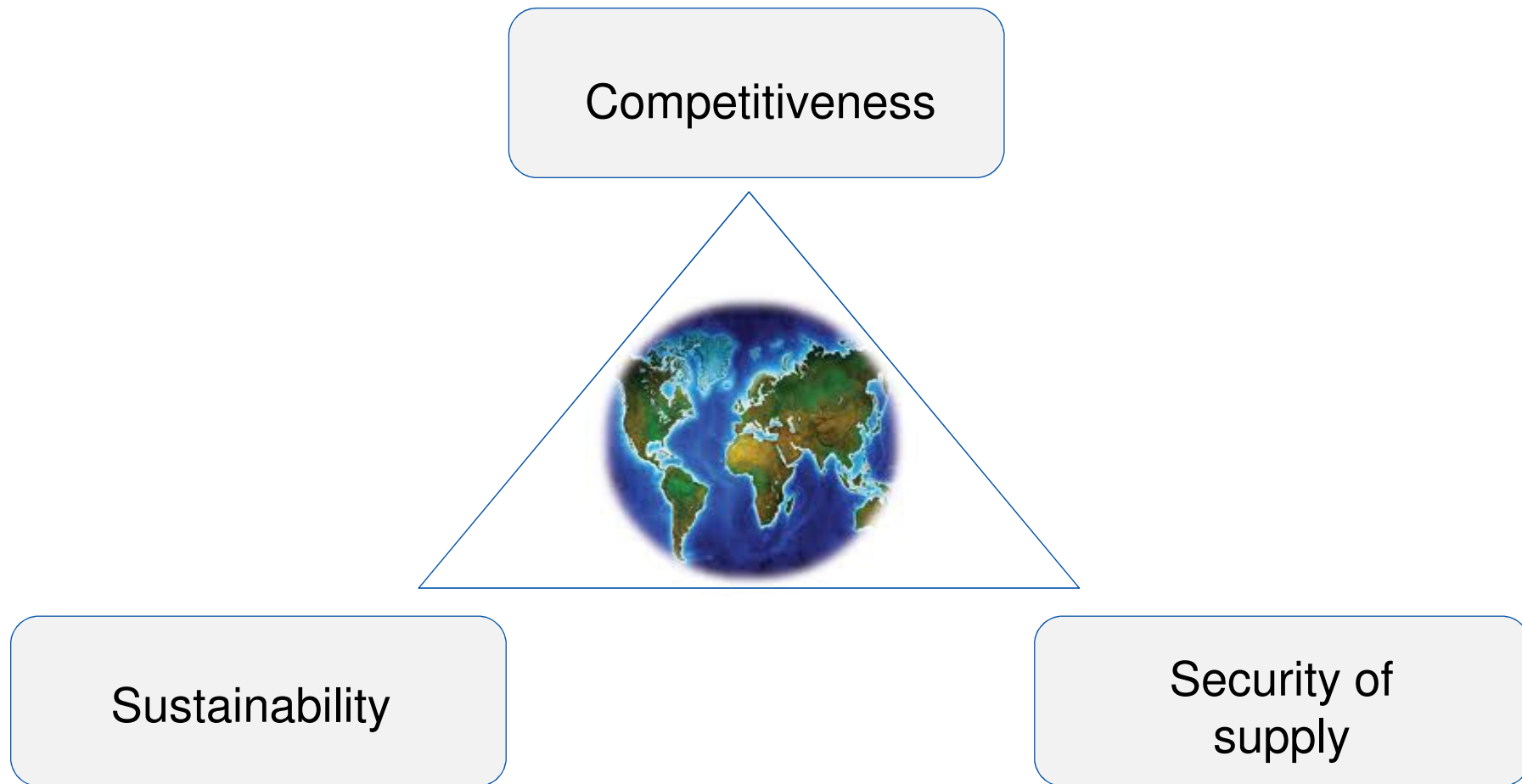
- > Physical requirements: Expansion of cross-border infrastructure
 - Implementation of Infrastructure Package
 - Regulatory approach on EU level as prerequisite

- > Completion of internal energy market is a precondition for alignment of national energy policies

Concerning RES:

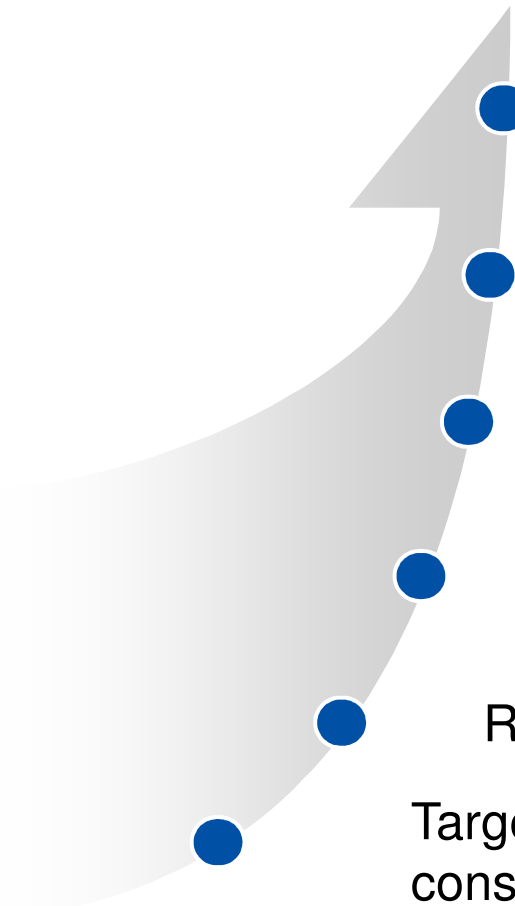
- > Further increase of share of renewables in the EU (end of 2010: 12,5%)
- > Market and system integration of RES
- > Convergence of national support schemes after 2020
- > Ensure investment security for RES
- > Avoid retroactive changes of support schemes

A high level of attention need to be given to the targets of the “energy economic triangle”



Lessons learned from the 2020 EU energy strategy



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- EU has set three separated targets and implemented separate instruments to achieve the targets
 - The example of RES shows fragmented national markets that cause inefficiency and high system costs
 - Stronger coordination between the single targets is necessary
 - EU-ETS as the only international instrument functions quite well
 - Remaining challenges have to be addressed
 - Targets of the „energy economic triangle” have to be considered

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR
ATTENTION AND LET'S COLLECTIVELY BE:

