

# EU energy policy: looking for a compromise

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COUNCIL OF  
THE EUROPEAN UNION



Brussels, 2 May 2007

7224/1/07  
REV 1

CONCL 1

**COVER NOTE**

from : Presidency  
Delegations  
to : BRUSSELS EUROPEAN COUNCIL  
Subject : 8/9 MARCH 2007

**PRESIDENCY CONCLUSIONS**

Delegations will find attached the revised version of the Presidency Conclusions of the Brussels European Council (8/9 March 2007).

EN

7224/1/07 REV 1

## EUROPEAN COUNCIL, 8/9 MARCH 2007 PRESIDENCY CONCLUSIONS:

28. (...) With this in mind, the **Energy Policy for Europe (EPE)** will pursue the following three **objectives**, fully respecting Member States' choice of energy mix and **sovereignty over primary energy sources** and underpinned by a spirit of solidarity amongst Member States:

- increasing **security** of supply;
- ensuring the **competitiveness** of European economies and the availability of affordable energy;
- promoting environmental **sustainability** and combating climate change.



**2007**

**SECURITY**

**COMPETITIVENESS**

**SUSTAINABILITY**

**SURPRISE!**  
SUSTAINABILITY policies  
are responsible  
for ...unsustainable  
character of EU's climate  
-energy package

# TODAY

## SUSTAINABILITY

21 regulations and directives  
implementing headline targets of  
climate policy; 3 targets

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EUR 5 850 075 000 from  
Connecting Europe Facility  
(~80% of energy energy  
envelope for RES infrastructure)

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up to 20% of 2014-2020  
Multiannual Financial Framework  
for climate mainstreaming in  
almost EU policies

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administrative interventions in  
ETS system - 2010 gas  
benchmarking, 2013 reductions  
in free allowances, 2014  
backloading, planned structural  
reform

## COMPETITIVENESS

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EUR 5 850 075 000 from Connecting Europe Facility (~20% of energy energy  
envelope for non-RES infrastructure)

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European Energy Market (unfinished)

## SECURITY

Regulation on  
Security of Supply, 2009



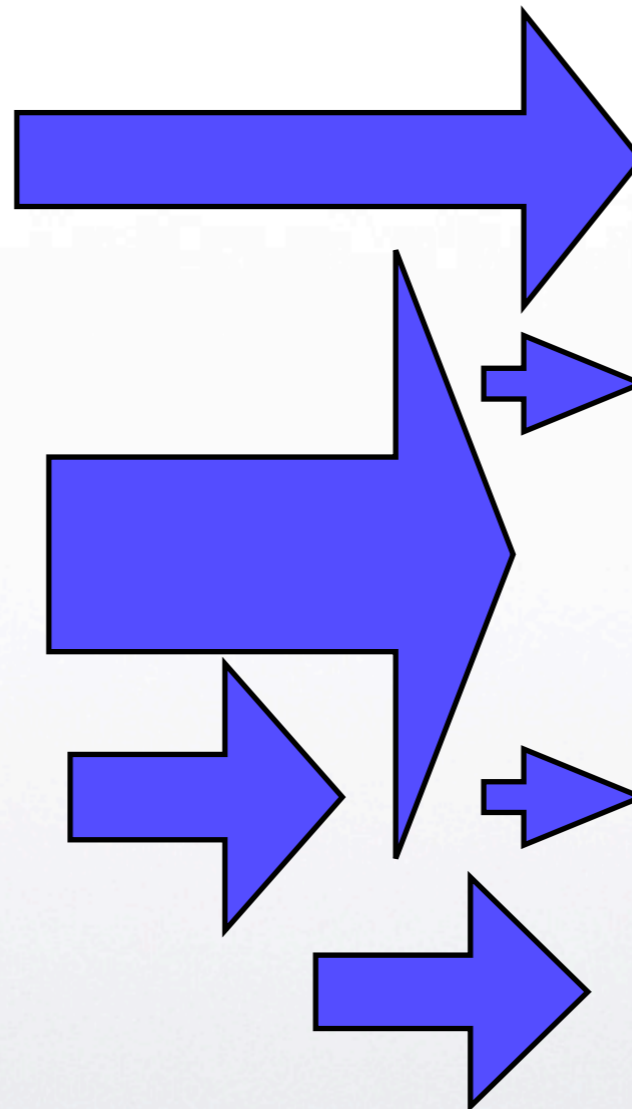
# Time for a change

## European Commission asked 22 important questions on 2030:

Which **lessons** from the 2020 framework and the present state of the EU energy system are most important when designing policies for 2030?

How to increase **regulatory certainty** for business while building in flexibility to adapt to changing circumstances (e.g. progress in international climate negotiations and changes in energy markets)?

Which **targets for 2030** would be most effective in driving the objectives of climate and energy policy?



27th of March 2013

European Commission: GREEN PAPER  
A 2030 framework for climate  
and energy policies

9th of January 2014

**ITRE-ENVI vote** on 2030  
framework for climate and energy  
policies (Szymanski-Delvaux report)

January 2014

European Commission: WHITE PAPER  
on 2030 framework for climate  
and energy policies

February 2014

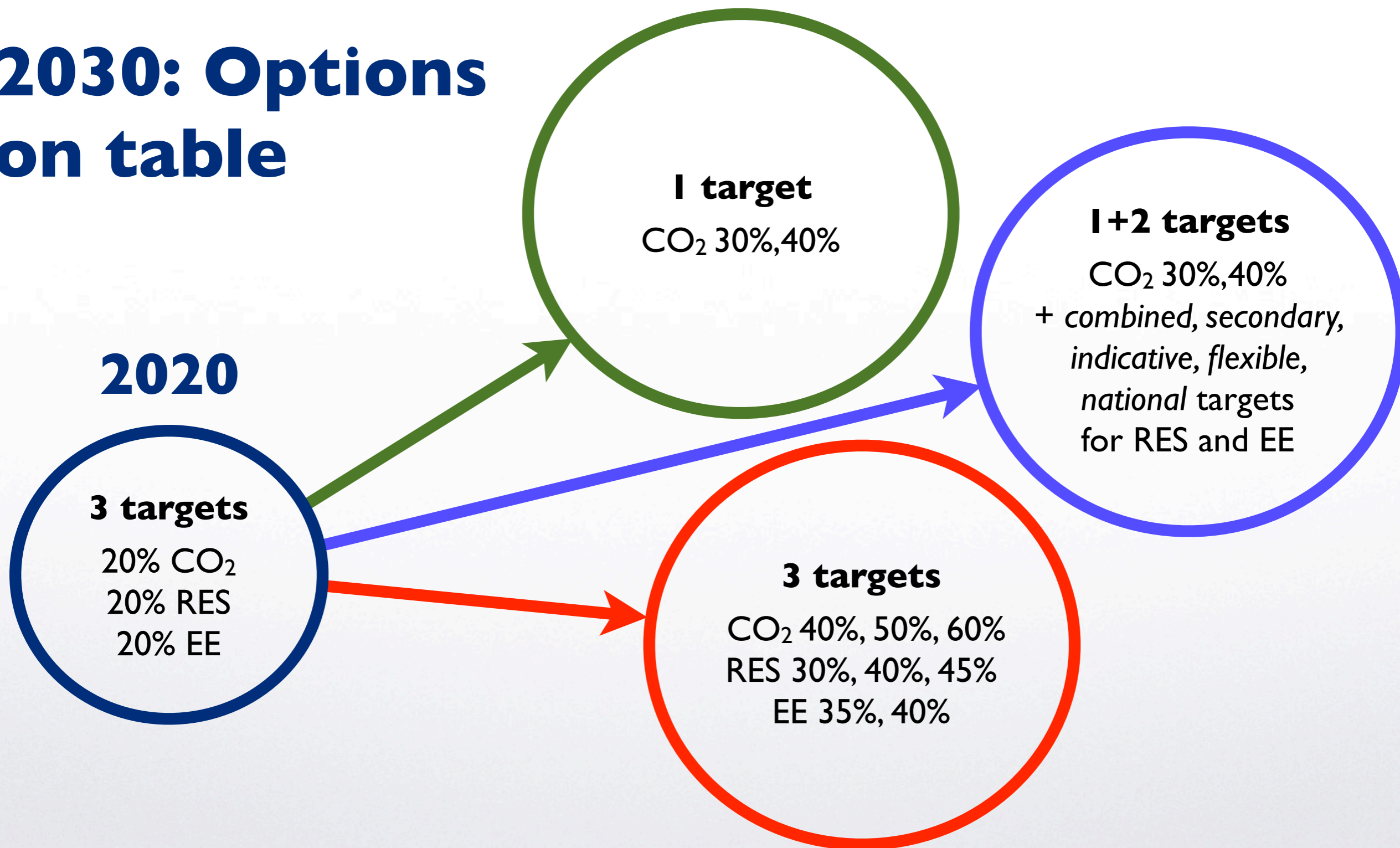
European Parliament **plenary vote**  
on 2030 package

# Lessons to be learnt

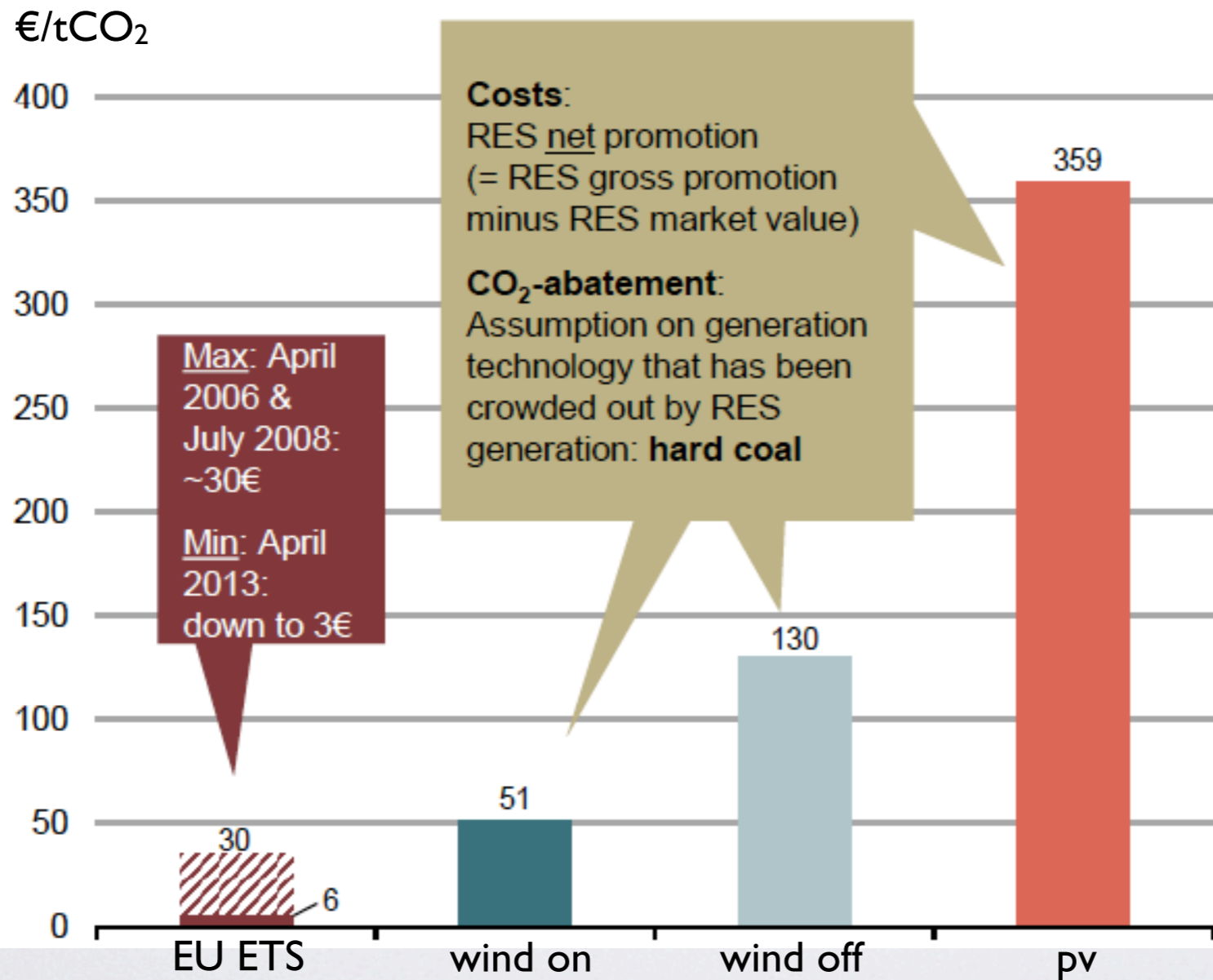
1. EU climate policy was to show the way for the rest of developed world  
- no one follows, lack of demonstration effect
2. Need for sustainability between security of supply, climate protection and competitiveness
3. 3 targets - CO<sub>2</sub> reductions, RES distribution and energy efficiency are not consistent and damage cost-effectiveness of EU policies
4. CO<sub>2</sub> reductions should be correlated to global obligations especially vs. our main trade partners (TTIP)
5. Single Energy Market to be completed



# 2030: Options on table



# Carbon abatement cost

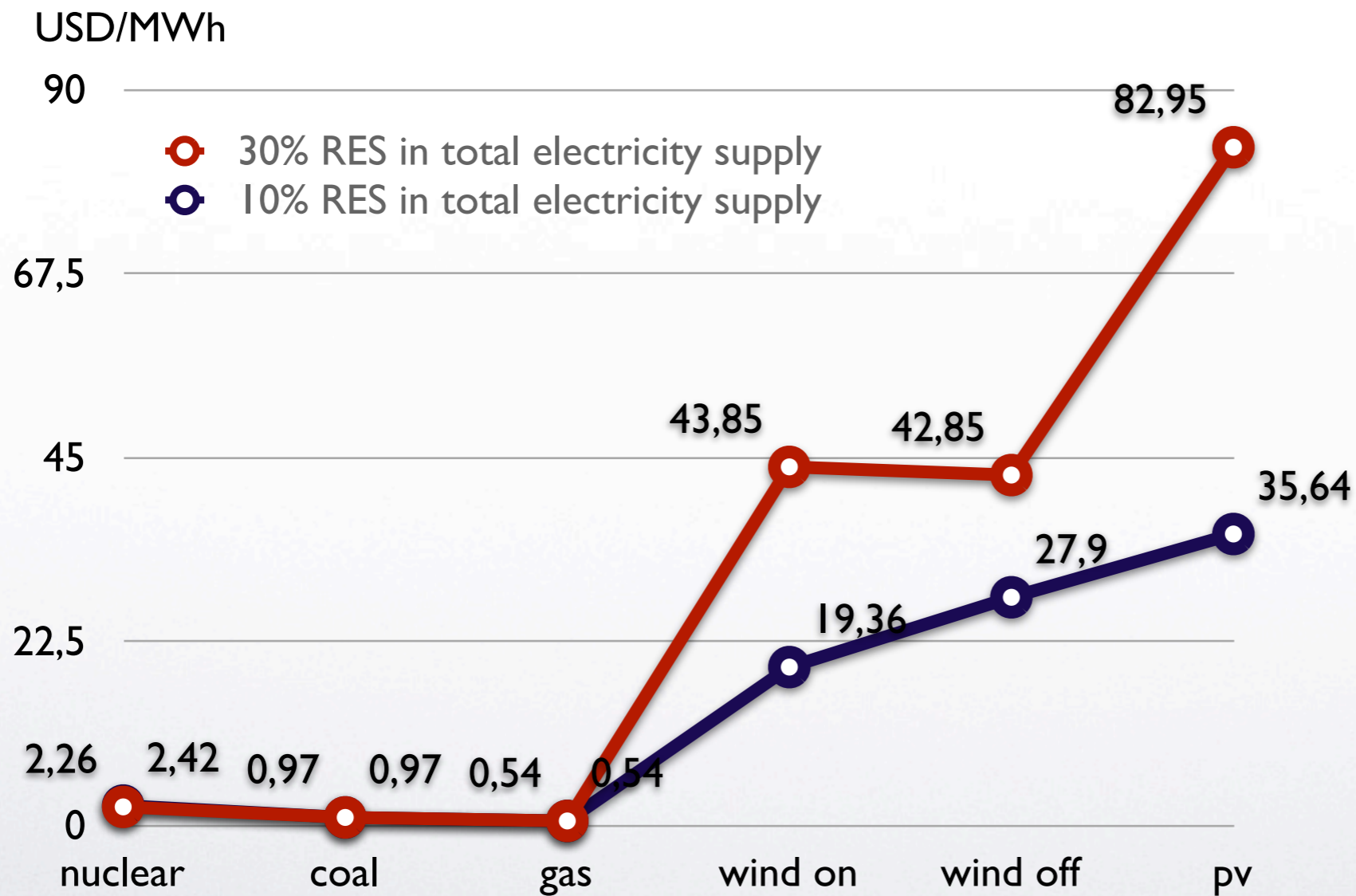


## Germany

**Source:** Frontier Economics, Lessons learnt from the current energy and climate framework, 4 December 2013



# Grid-level system costs of RES



## Germany

**Source:** Nuclear Energy and Renewables. System Effect in Low-Carbon Electricity System, OECD 2012

# Growing awareness of challenges

## FINANCIAL TIMES EU must improve its aim on energy

Politicians need to learn from costly policy mistakes

(...) Having locked the European Union into a framework of expensive and risky energy targets for 2020, European politicians are in danger of repeating the same mistakes with a new set of goals for 2030

(...) Persisting in mistakes of the present for another 10 years would fuel resistance to the whole idea of addressing the threat of climate change and ultimately that could be the greatest foolishness of all.

FT editorial, 2nd of December 2013

BUSINESSEUROPE



Rebalancing energy and climate policies to tackle competitiveness is central to this debate. Energy costs have risen to unprecedented levels in Europe at a time when our main competitor, the United States, is benefiting from increasingly lower energy costs.

Emma Marcegaglia, President,  
Markus J. Beyrer, Director General,  
Business Europe

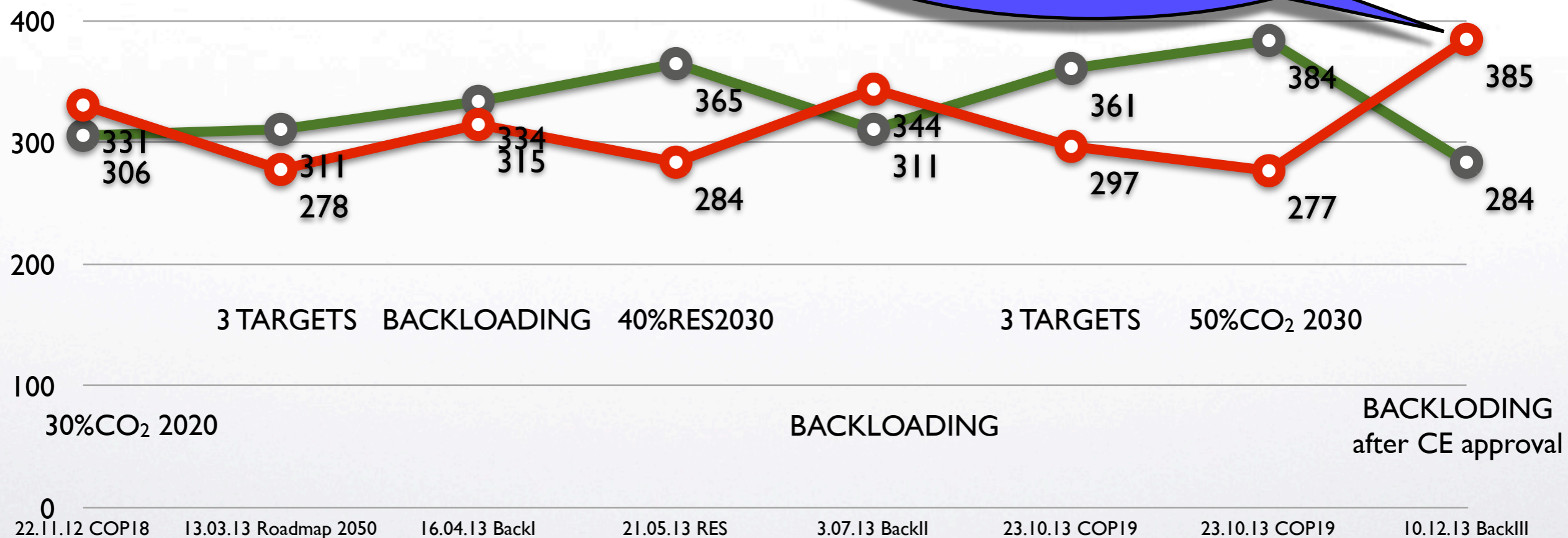
*A Competitive EU Energy and Climate Policy,  
June 2013*



# ...also in European Parliament

**VOTES:** ○ PRO ○ SCEPTIC

**Need for regional cooperation!**



# Thank You!

**Konrad SZYMAŃSKI**



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