

Delivering policy clarity – the 2030 policy framework

Klaus-Dieter Borchardt Director DG Energy European Commission





Agreement on 2030 framework essential for:



Investment security



Economic recovery and energy security



UN-Climate Change Agreement, Paris 2015



Challenges in meeting 2020 targets - to be considered in the 2030 framework

More competitive global environment

Massive **investment** needs in difficult economic context

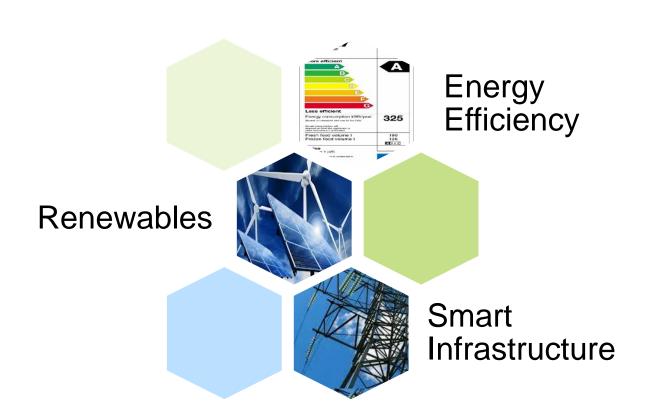
Cost-effective RES and grid stability

ETS to provide investment signals

Concerns about energy prices and energy security



"No Regrets" options from the Energy Roadmap 2050





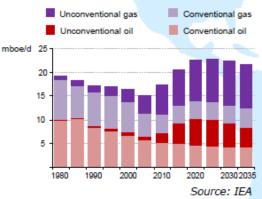
A new context emerged since 2007

Impact of the financial crisis

Fall in private investment, tight financing conditions

Shale gas

US oil and gas production



Rising demand
rising prices

By 2030, world economy
set to double and energy
demand to rise by 1/3

Fukushima

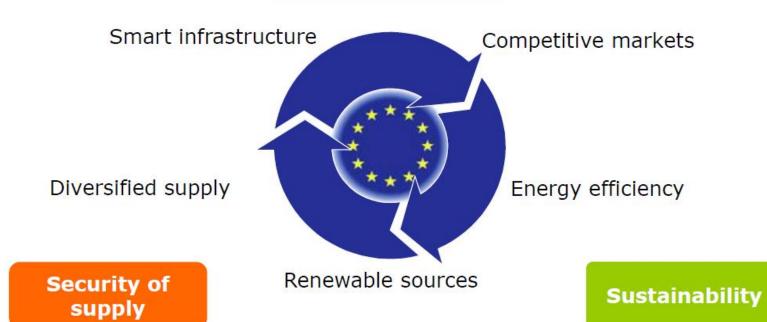


Some countries phase out nuclear power production



The three EU policy objectives

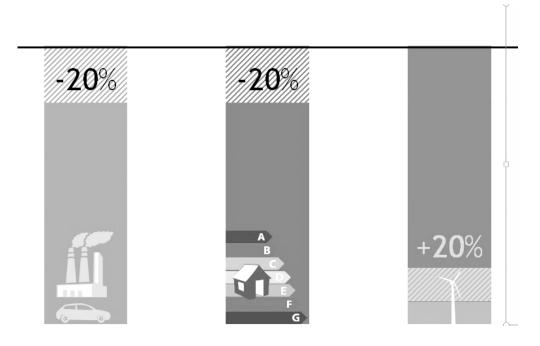
Competitiveness





On targets







On instruments

Production costs versus subsidies for renewables

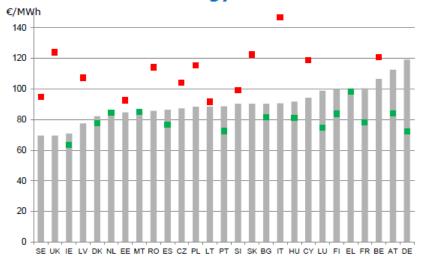
(averages, in €/MWh, latest year available)

Production costs

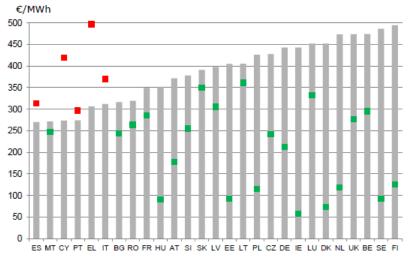
Subsidies over production costs

Subsidies below production costs

Wind energy on-shore



Solar energy (photovoltaics)

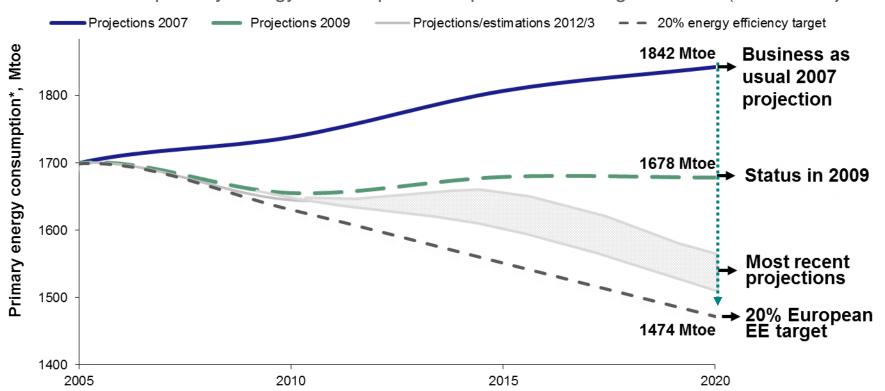




On energy savings

Source: European Commission

Trends in primary energy consumption compared to EU target in 2020 (1474 Mtoe)



Encouraging recent developments - more results in Commission's '2014 report' on the progress towards the EU target (due June 2014)



Conclusions

- Key issues for 2030
 - Targets
 - Coherence of policy instruments
 - Fostering competitiveness
 - Acknowledging the different capacity
- Decisive moment for EU Energy Policy
 - Are MS really behind the EU-Policy?



Thank you for your attention!

More information available under:

http://ec.europa.eu/energy/green_paper_2030_en.htm