

European energy policy

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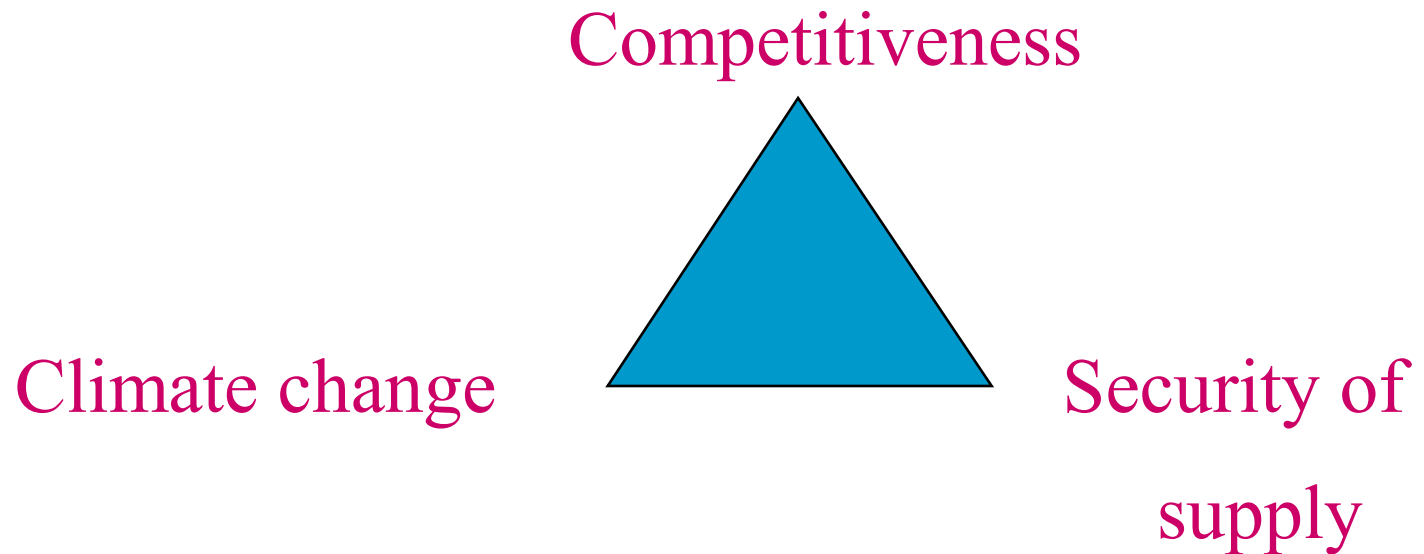
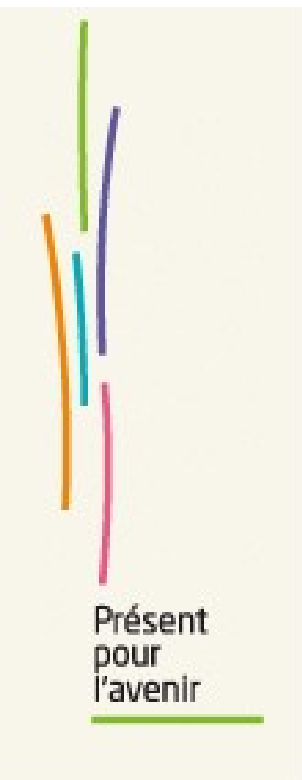
Energy Pact, Geneva, 16/03/09



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European Council – March 2007

- An integrated energy and climate policy



European Council – March 2007

- 3x20 by 2020

- an unilateral commitment to reduce the GHG emissions by 20% (and up to 30% in case of conclusion of an international agreement)
- improving energy efficiency by 20%
- a binding target of 20% of renewables in the total EU energy consumption



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Priorities of the EU French presidency

2nd semester 2008

- **Top priority:** To reach a first reading agreement for **Climate and Energy package** by end of 2008:
 - 20% GES emissions reduction; 20% ENR in energy consumption; 10% ENR in transportation sector
 - revision of ETS (Emissions Trading Scheme)
 - CO2 effort sharing among MS
 - Directive on renewables
- To reach a political agreement on the **internal market package** (reached at the Energy Council- 10th October)
- To launch the work on **energy security and energy efficiency**: Second strategic energy review has been published on November 13 along with energy security and energy efficiency packages



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Energy-Climate Package

| | % EnR (2005) | obj % EnR (2020) | obj émissions de CO ² (2020) |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|--|
| Belgique | 2,20% | 13% | -15% |
| Bulgarie | 9,40% | 16% | 20% |
| République tchèque | 6,10% | 13% | 9% |
| Danemark | 17,00% | 30% | -20% |
| Allemagne | 5,80% | 18% | -14% |
| Estonie | 18,00% | 25% | 11% |
| Irlande | 3,10% | 16% | -20% |
| Grèce | 6,90% | 18% | -4% |
| Espagne | 8,70% | 20% | -10% |
| France | 10,30% | 23% | -14% |
| Italie | 5,20% | 17% | -13% |
| Chypre | 2,90% | 13% | -5% |
| Lettonie | 34,90% | 42% | 17% |
| Lituanie | 15,00% | 23% | 15% |
| Luxembourg | 0,90% | 11% | -20% |
| Hongrie | 4,30% | 13% | 10% |
| Malte | 0,00% | 10% | 5% |
| Pays-Bas | 2,40% | 14% | -16% |
| Autriche | 23,30% | 34% | -16% |
| Pologne | 7,20% | 15% | 14% |
| Portugal | 20,50% | 31% | 1% |
| Roumanie | 17,80% | 24% | 19% |
| Slovénie | 16,00% | 25% | 3% |
| Slovaquie | 6,70% | 14% | 13% |
| Finlande | 28,50% | 38% | -16% |
| Suède | 39,80% | 49% | -17% |
| Royaume-Uni | 1,30% | 15% | -16% |



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Progress and further work

- Energy efficiency:
 - implementation measures of ecodesign of energy consuming products: energy savings of 130 TWh and 52 Mt CO₂
 - new package including directives on energy performance of buildings; labelling; CHP
- Security of supply: new package, including oil stocks directive, communication on gas security of supply, green paper on main European interconnexions



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Lessons from gas crisis

- **Europe has resisted better than one could have expected.**

- Speaking with one voice
- Quick reaction – EU monitors in shortest possible time thanks to industry response
- Market mechanisms worked to ensure solidarity e.g. reverse flows, access to storage, short term commercial contracts, increased import/production)

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This crisis confirms the necessity of medium and long term measures as planned in the energy security package

France is well positioned...

- Energy independence rate of 50% (although near zero fossil fuels)
- CO₂ emissions relatively low (30% to 40% less than other big European countries)

Mainly thanks to:

- Nuclear energy (85% of power generation)
- Renewables energies (2nd European producer; 10% of energy consumption)
- Cars market (small and less consuming cars)



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... but will still enhance its efforts

- 23% renewables by 2020
- 2 new nuclear reactors (EPR)
- Buildings: reducing energy consumption for existing buildings of 38% by 2020
- Priority given to public transportation (development of high speed train)
- 21% emissions reduction for industry by 2020



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THANK YOU



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