A Vision for a common EU energy policy

Claude Turmes, energy-spokesperson of the Greens in the European Parliament
The end of resource intensive economies

• Climate change problem is only ONE indicator of a more general system crises

• Extrapolating the resource intensive economic model of US – Japan – EU to the rest of the world will create extreme resource stress and risks of major disruption
The role of the EU

• Create a “new” economic model which bring high quality of life within the “ecological footprint”

• For CO2 and GHG:
  – Reduction of 80% until 2050
  – Reduction of 30% until 2020 is a first step
EU – a world leader in innovation

• Technological innovation
  Low energy housing, efficient appliances,
  60 gr CO2/km cars, light railway, off shore wind,
  Solar thermal electricity, CCS

• Organisational innovation
  Political concepts (collective bargaining)
  Planning concepts (urban planning)
  Financing concepts (EIF risk sharing facilities)
Visions scenario (Oeko-Institut 2006)

- Reduction of other greenhouse gas emissions
- Renewables in transport
- Efficiency in aviation
- Car efficiency
- Modal shift in transport
- Renewables in tertiary sectors
- Efficient heating & cooling in tertiary sectors
- Efficient use of electricity in tertiary sectors
- Renewables in households
- Efficient heating & cooling in households
- Efficient use of electricity in households
- Renewables in industry
- Efficient fuel use in industry
- Efficient use of electricity in industry
- Energy use in other energy sectors
- Renewables in power production
- CHP & fuel switch in the power sector
- CCS for new lignite, hard coal and gas*
Table 1.4-1: Primary Energy Demand in EU-25 in the “Combined high renewables and efficiency” case

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mtoe</th>
<th>% change from baseline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Solid Fuels</td>
<td>306.5</td>
<td>246.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquid Fuels</td>
<td>634.7</td>
<td>637.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Gas</td>
<td>376.3</td>
<td>417.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuclear</td>
<td>237.7</td>
<td>248.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renewable En. Sources</td>
<td>96.5</td>
<td>209.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1653.8</strong></td>
<td><strong>1761.6</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU-15</td>
<td>1456.9</td>
<td>1543.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NMS</td>
<td>196.9</td>
<td>218.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt CO₂ emitted</td>
<td>3674.1</td>
<td>3524.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU-15</td>
<td>3127.0</td>
<td>2990.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NMS</td>
<td>547.1</td>
<td>533.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: PRIMES.
What can we expect from the EU summit?

- 30% Greenhouse gas reduction as a target
- 20% efficiency as a target
- Minimum 20% renewables as a target
- CCS demo plants
- Greater separation of the grids from power production
- A vague EU foreign energy policy
Let’s join forces

• “The ETUC is convinced of the urgent need for a European energy policy that will lead the EU down the road of sustainable development”

(John Monks while visiting chancellor Merkel 27th of February)

More on : www.Stopclimatechange.org