## EU ENERGY



Dr. David Rees

## EU 2020 programme (Lisbon Treaty)

- 1. Employment 75% of the 20-64 year-olds to be employed
- 2. R&D / innovation 3% of the EU's GDP to be invested in R&D/innovation
- 3. Climate change / energy greenhouse gas emissions 20% lower than 1990 20% of energy from renewables 20% increase in energy efficiency
- 4. Education
  Reducing school drop-out rates below 10%
  at least 40% of 30-34—year-olds completing third level education
- 5. Poverty / social exclusion at least 20 million fewer people in poverty and social exclusion

#### See headline indicators at

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/europe\_2020\_indicators/h eadline\_indicators

## Milestones in policy-making

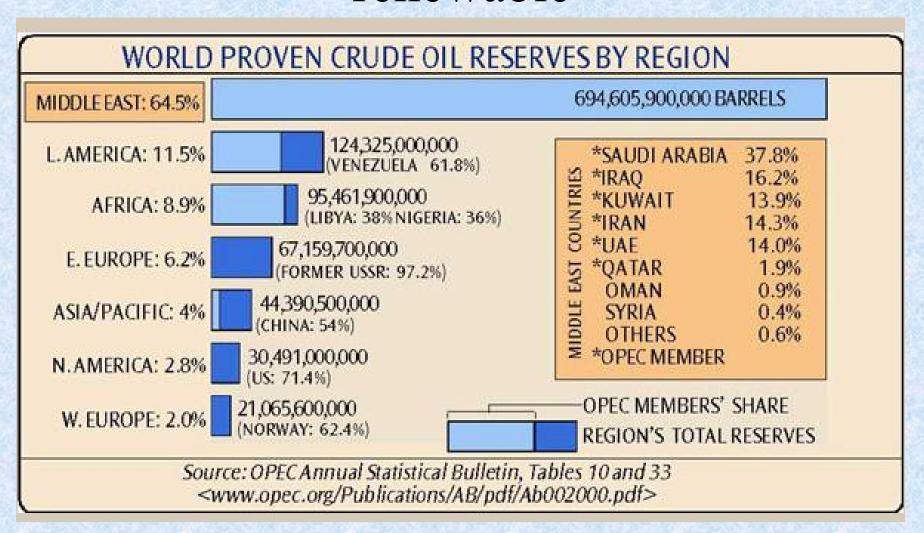
External aspects of energy policy remain within the competence of EU member states' foreign ministries and a matter of national sovereignty. However,

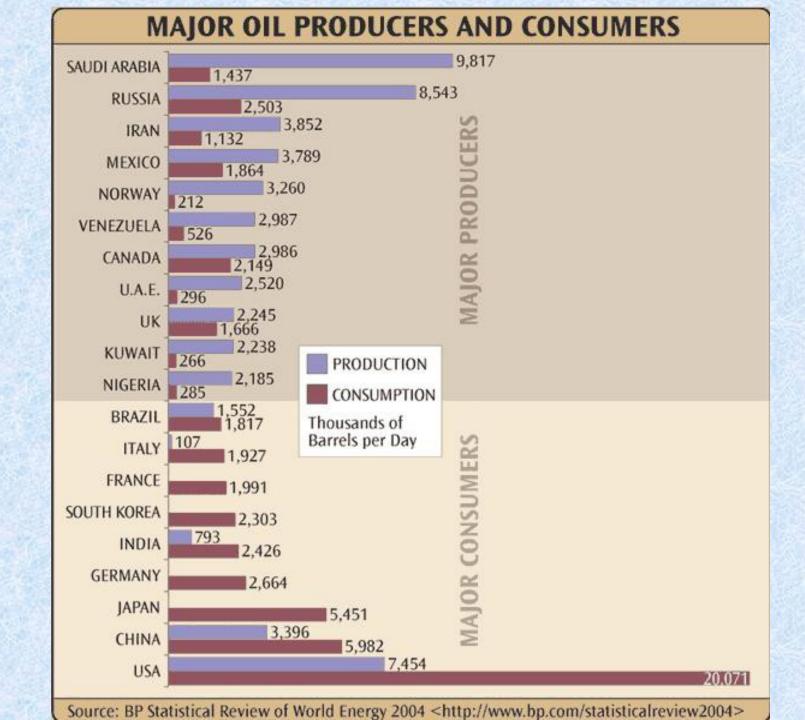
- Ukraine-Russia gas dispute
- liberalisation of EU gas and electricity markets
- commercial relations with third countries, has pushed the issue firmly on top of the political agenda.

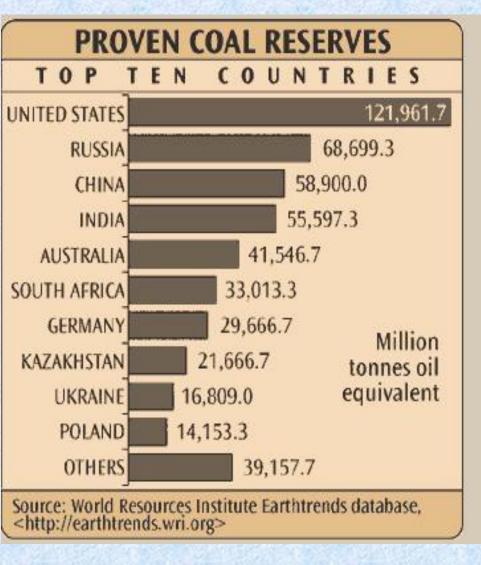
## **Energy supply**

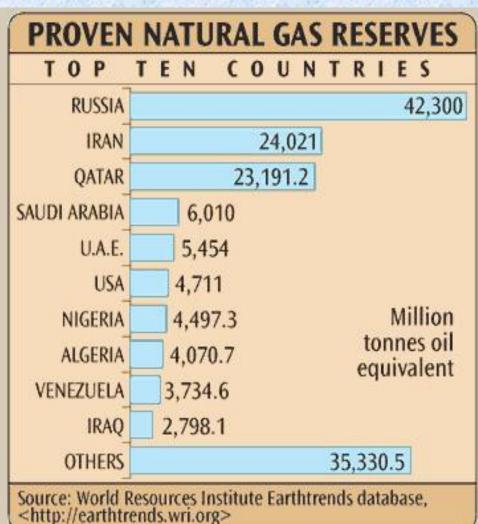
- The EU currently:
   imports 82% of its oil
   57% of its gas
  - → world's leading importer of these fuels
- Only 3% of the uranium used in European nuclear reactors was mined in Europe.

# Limited amount of fossil fuel, not "renewable"









### Commission Green Paper on energy security

#### Prediction:

If no action is taken the EU's energy dependency will climb from 50% in 2000 to 70% in 2030.

#### • Oil:

45% of EU oil imports originate from the Middle East; by 2030, 90% of EU oil consumption will have to be covered by imports

#### • *Gas*:

40% of EU gas imports originate from Russia (30% Algeria, 25% Norway);

By 2030, over 60% of EU gas imports are expected to come from Russia with overall external dependency expected to reach 80%.

#### · Coal:

By 2030, 66% of EU needs is expected to be covered by imports.

# Renewable Energy Sources

	EU Member State	2005 Figure	2020 Target	% To cover:	
1	United Kingdom	1.3%	15%	13.7%	
2	Denmark	17%	30%	13%	
3	Ireland	3.1%	16%	12.9%	
4	France	10.3%	23%	12.7%	
5	Germany	5,8%	18%	12.2%	
6	Italy	5.2%	17%	11.8%	
7	Netherlands	2.4%	14%	11.6%	
	EU	8.5%	20%	11.5%	
8	Spain	8.7%	20%	11.3%	
9	Greece	6.9%	18%	11.1%	
10	Belgium	2.2%	13%	10.8%	
11	Austria	23.3%	34%	10.7%	
12	Portugal	20.5%	31%	10.5%	
13	Cyprus	2.9%	13%	10.1%	
14	Luxembourg	0.9%	11%	10.1%	
15	Malta	0%	10%	10%	
16	Finland	28.5%	38%	9.5%	
17	Sweden	39.8%	49%	9.2%	
18	Slovenia	16%	25%	9%	
19	Hungary	4.3%	13%	8.7%	
20	Lithuania	15%	23%	8%	

## CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

EU MEMBER STATE	2003	2004	2005	PROJECTIONS 2010	KYOTO TARGET 2012	% UNDER KYOTO TARGET
ESTONIA	21.2	21.2	20.7	18.9	40	52.7%
LATVIA	10.7	10.7	10.9	13.6	23.3	41.6%
BULGARIA	-	68.9	69.8	87.1	127.3	31.6%
ROMANIA	14	160.1	153.7	192.5	259.9	26.0%
LITHUANIA	16.7	21.1	22.6	33.5	44.1	24.0%
HUNGARY	83.3	79.5	80.5	87.4	114.9	23.9%
POLAND	382.5	396.7	399	420	551.7	23.9%
CZECH REPUBLIC	147.5	147.1	145.6	145.7	180.6	19.3%
SLOVAKIA	51.1	49.5	48.7	58.3	67.2	13.2%
UNITED KINGDOM	658	660.4	657.4	595.6	678.3	12.2%
SWEDEN	70.9	69.7	67	69.8	75.2	7.2%
GERMANY	1024.4	1025	1001.5	955.4	972.9	1.8%
	- Inches				- Francisco	% OVER KYOTO TARGET
LUXEMBOURG	11.3	12.8	12.7	14.2	9.1	58.0%
AUSTRIA	92.5	91.2	93.3	92.5	68.7	34.7%
SPAIN	407.4	425.2	440.6	410.2	331.6	23.7%
ITALY	577.3	580.5	582.2	587.3	485.7	20.9%
FINLAND	85.4	81.2	69.3	85	71.1	19.5%
SLOVENIA	19.7	19.9	20.3	21.6	18.6	16.1%
DENMARK	73.6	68.2	63.9	62.6	54.8	14.2%
PORTUGAL	83.7	84.6	85.5	88	77.4	13.7%
IRELAND	68,4	68.6	69.9	68.4	63	8.6%
GREECE	137.2	137.6	139.2	150.4	139.6	7.7%
NETHERLANDS	215.4	218.4	212.1	211.8	200.4	5.7%
BELGIUM	147.6	147.6	143.8	141.6	135.9	4.2%
FRANCE	560.9	556.1	553.4	569	564	0.9%
MALTA	3.1	3.2	3.4	2.2	NO TARGET	
CYPRUS	9.2	9.9	9.9	12.2	NO TARGET	

SOURCE: EEA, based on EU Member States greenhouse gas inventories. November 2007.