

CLIMA South seminar on LEDS, April 2015

EU Climate Action







EU's 2030 Framework for Climate and Energy (1): Europe's challenges & opportunities

Impact of the financial crisis

Fall in private investment, tight financing conditions

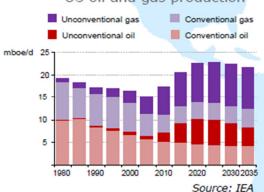
Renewable energy saw rapid cost decreases
Technologies are gradually becoming competitiveima



Some countries phase out nuclear power production

Shale gas

US oil and gas production



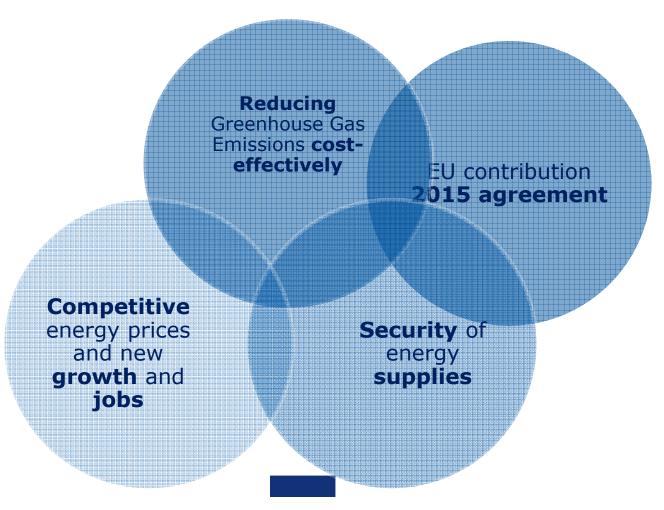
Rising demand
rising prices

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



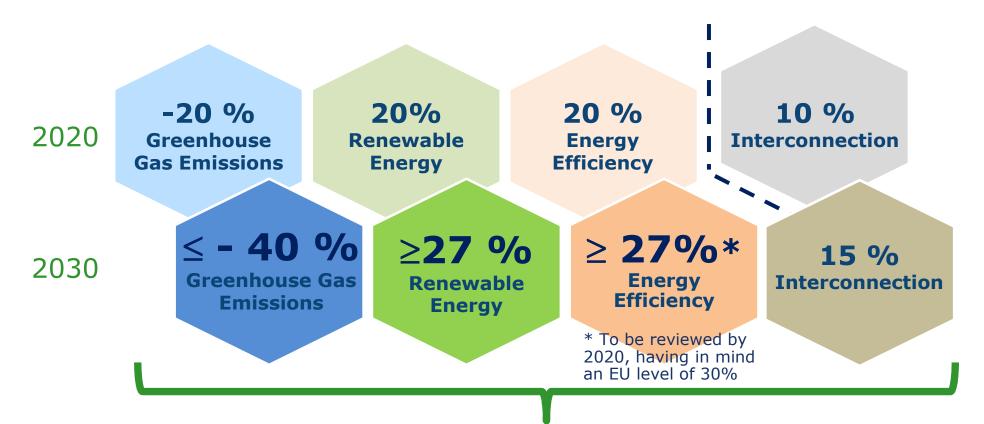


EU's 2030 Framework for Climate and Energy (2): Why a new framework now?





Agreed headline targets2030 Framework for Climate and Energy

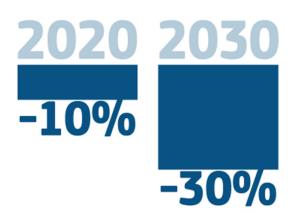


New governance system + indicators

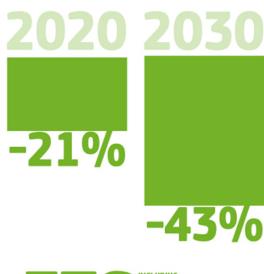


Emission reductions in ETS and non-ETS

EMISSION REDUCTIONS IN ETS AND NON-ETS COMPARED TO 2005









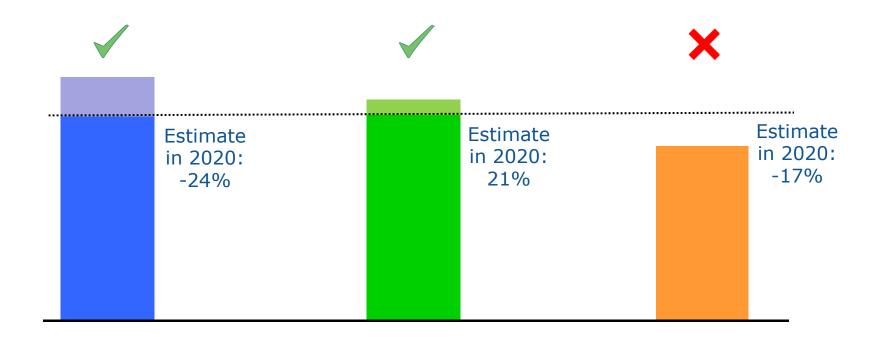


Europe is on its way to meeting its 2020 targets

Reduce greenhouse gas levels by 20%

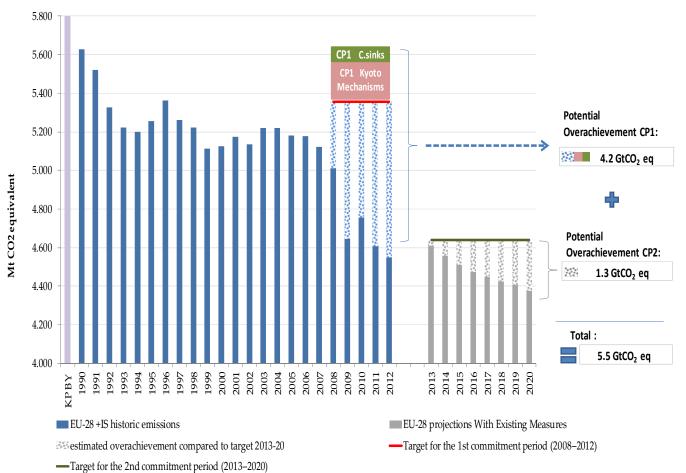
Increase share of renewables to 20%

Reduce energy consumption by 20%





State of play domestically: EU emissions going down...



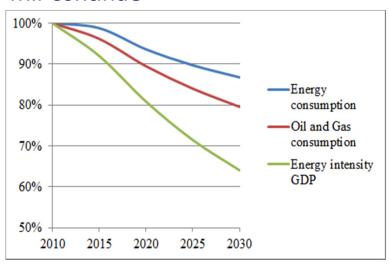
Emission reductions (EU-28 and Iceland):

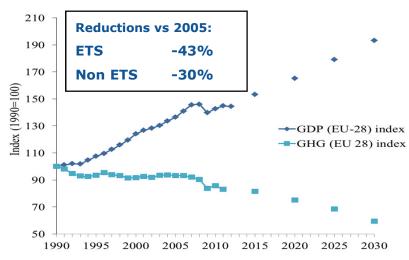
- Total emissions
 (without LULUCF)
 in 2012 are
 21.7% below base
 year levels
- Projected to be around 24,5% below base year levels in 2020.
- Over the period 2008-2012, the average annual emissions are 18.8% below base year levels



...with additional benefits

Decoupling of Gross Domestic Product growth from Greenhouse Gas Emissions will continue





- Fuel savings: additional € 18 billion fuel per year next 2 decades
- **Energy security:** additional 11% cut in energy imports in 2030
- **Innovation:** jobs & growth
- **Health and air pollution benefits:** €7-13.5 billion in 2030

