

International Conference
The Future of Energy in Egypt

**"Current energy- and climate-policy
agenda of Germany and the EU –
Response to the energy challenges"**

05/14/2008



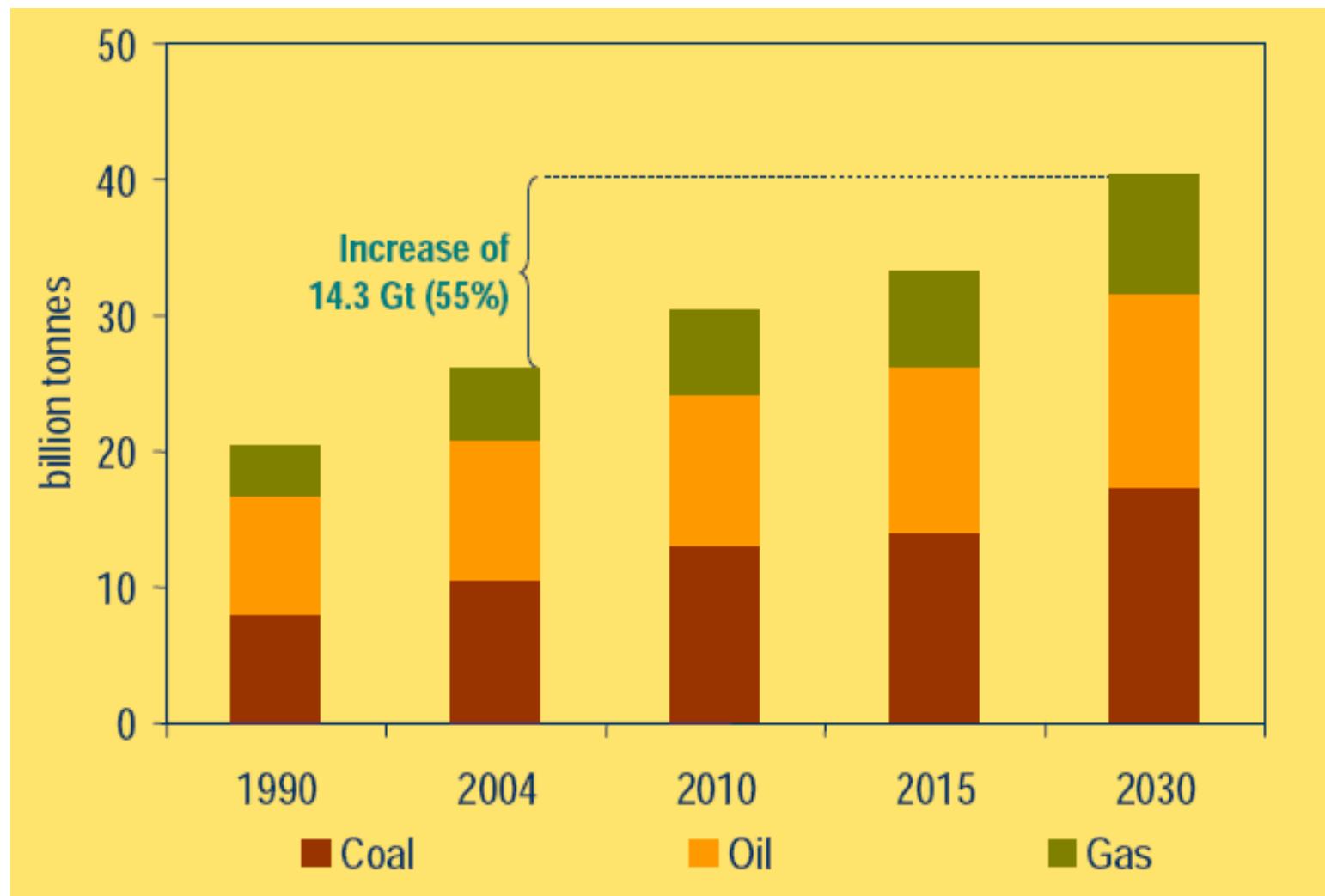
Dr. Joachim Pfeiffer
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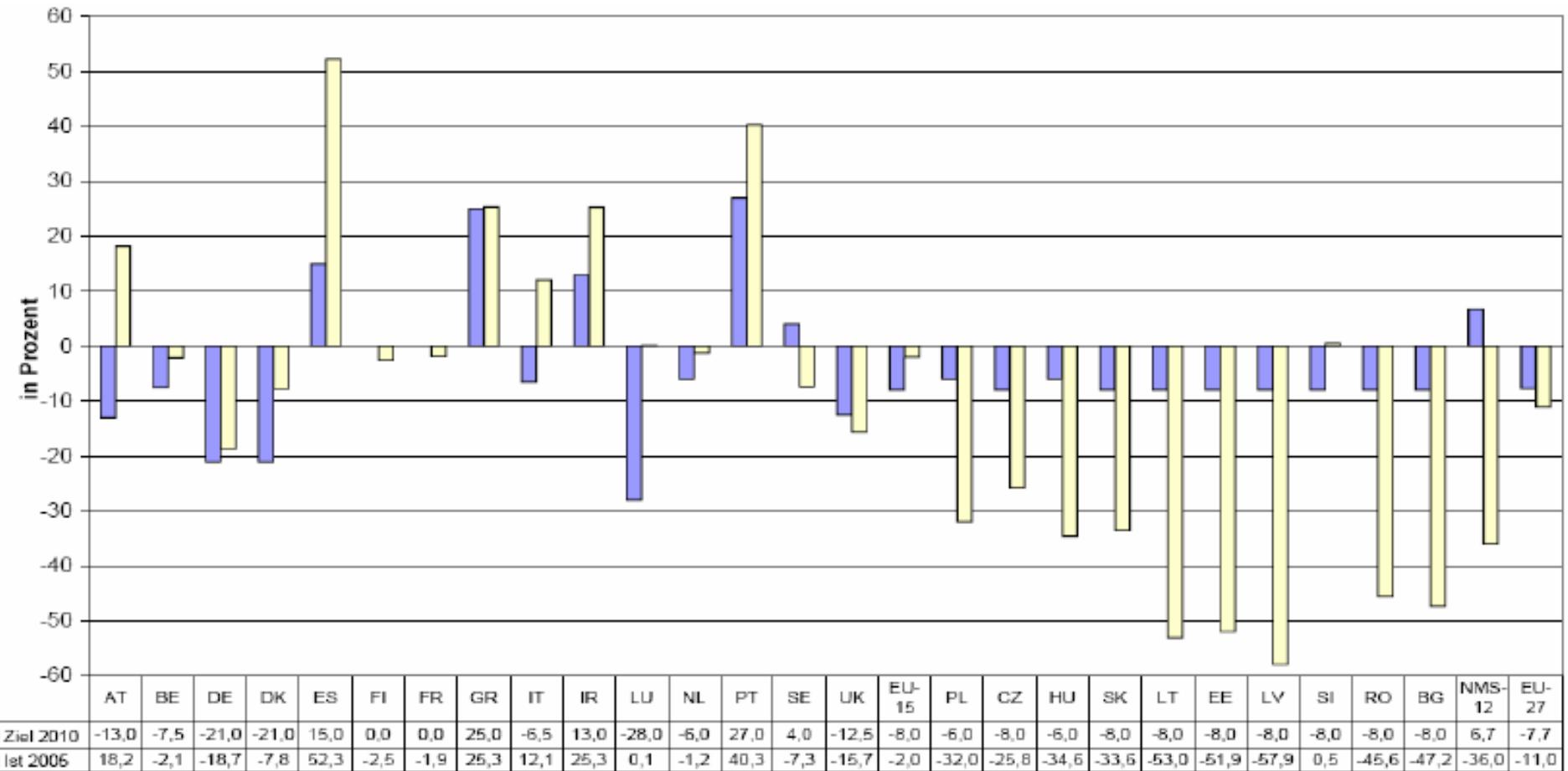
Current energy- and climate-policy agenda of Germany and the EU

- (1) The EU's energy and climate policy
- (2) The German Government's integrated energy and climate programme

Worldwide Energy-Related CO2 Emissions by Fuel



EU-GHG-Emissions and Kyoto-Targets



Wer verursacht wieviel Kohlendioxid in der EU?

Vergleich der EU mit ausgewählten Staaten*

USA	5773
EU	4064
China	3853
Russland	1530
Japan	1190
Indien	1128

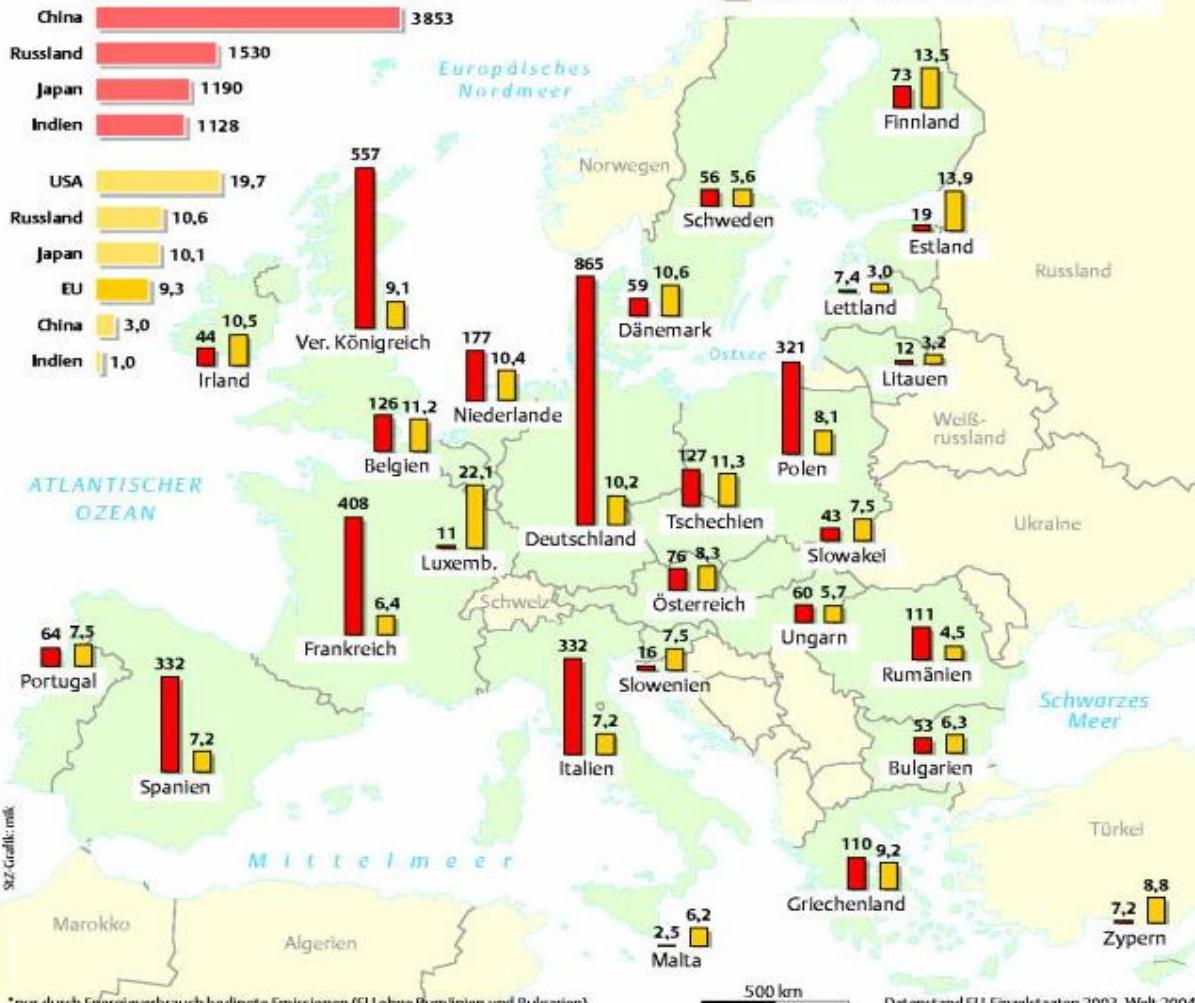
USA	19,7
Russland	10,6
Japan	10,1
EU	9,3
China	3,0
Indien	1,0

Irland	44	10,5
Ver. Königreich	557	9,1
Niederlande	177	10,4
Belgien	126	11,2
Frankreich	408	6,4

Portugal	64	7,5
Spanien	332	7,2
Italien	332	7,2
Slowenien	16	7,5
Griechenland	110	9,2

Marokko	2,5	6,2
Algerien		
Malta		
Zypern		

CO₂-Emissionen in Mio. Tonnen pro Jahr
CO₂-Emissionen in Tonnen pro Kopf und Jahr



*nur durch Energieverbrauch bedingte Emissionen (EU ohne Rumänien und Bulgarien)

Datenstand EU-Einzelstaaten 2003, Welt 2004

5



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Twin-track strategy for Europe's energy policy

1. Intensification of the EU's external energy relations

- Joint safeguarding of external interests
- Europe not speaking with one voice at present

2. Creation of an internal energy market with common goals for competition, environmental protection and security of supply

Targets

EU Council, 9 March 2007:

- **Binding Target:** 20 % reduction in GHGs by 2020 versus 1990
- **Conditional:** 30 % reduction in GHGs by 2020 versus 1990, provided other industrialised countries are willing to make comparable reductions
- For Germany, a 30 % reduction in GHGs by 2020 translates into **minus 40 %**
- Compared with the present day, this requires a reduction in GHGs of **270 million t/a** compared with the emissions volume in 2006!

Assessment of the EU Commission's energy package I/II

- Important module on the road to a common European energy policy
- Specification of energy-policy targets and measures, but with the focus on climate protection
- With the expansion of renewables and increases in energy efficiency, GHG reduction pledges take centre stage, since they
 - help combat climate change,
 - lower dependence on imports, and
 - boost innovative strength and, hence, employment in the energy sector.

Assessment of the EU Commission's energy package II/II

- Sovereignty over national energy mix to be retained
- Upgrading of nuclear power, which is controversial in many Member States, to low-carbon technology status
- Target attainment jeopardized due to lack of clarity in competencies for energy policy within EU institutions
 - The policy field is not "communitized" in law
 - In external energy policy, the EU has little scope for action

Current energy- and climate-policy agenda of Germany and the EU

(1) The EU's energy and climate policy

(2) German government's integrated energy and climate programme

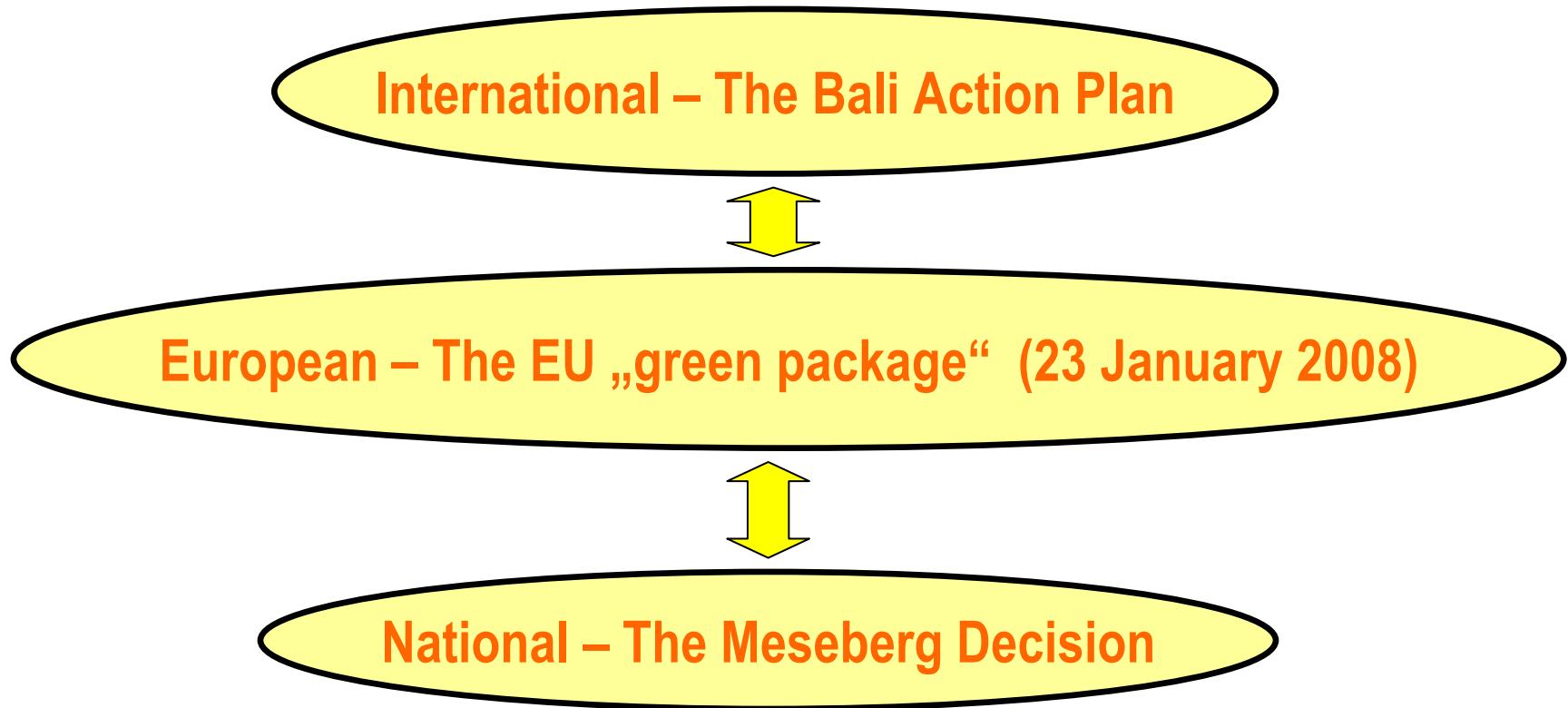
10



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The levels of action



National targets

Climate change targets	Sector	Status
burden sharing	Reduction of GHG's (CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O, HFCs, PFCs and SF ₆) by 21 % 2008 – 2012 (base years 1990/1995)	National Act on the ratification of the Kyoto Protocol
2020 target	40 % reduction of GHG-emissions by 2020 against 1990	Cabinet Decision on 5. Dezember 2007
2020 target	Share of renewables <ul style="list-style-type: none">• power 25 – 30 %• heat 14 %• fuels 17 %	Cabinet Decision at Schloss Meseberg on 24. August 2007
CHP	Share of power production by CHP of 25 % by 2020	Cabinet Decision at Schloss Meseberg on 24. August 2007
Energy Efficiency – Energy Productivity	Doubling of the Energy Productivity of the whole society by 2005 (base year: 1990)	Declaration by the government on 26. April 2007