

*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

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Mitglied des Deutschen Bundestages

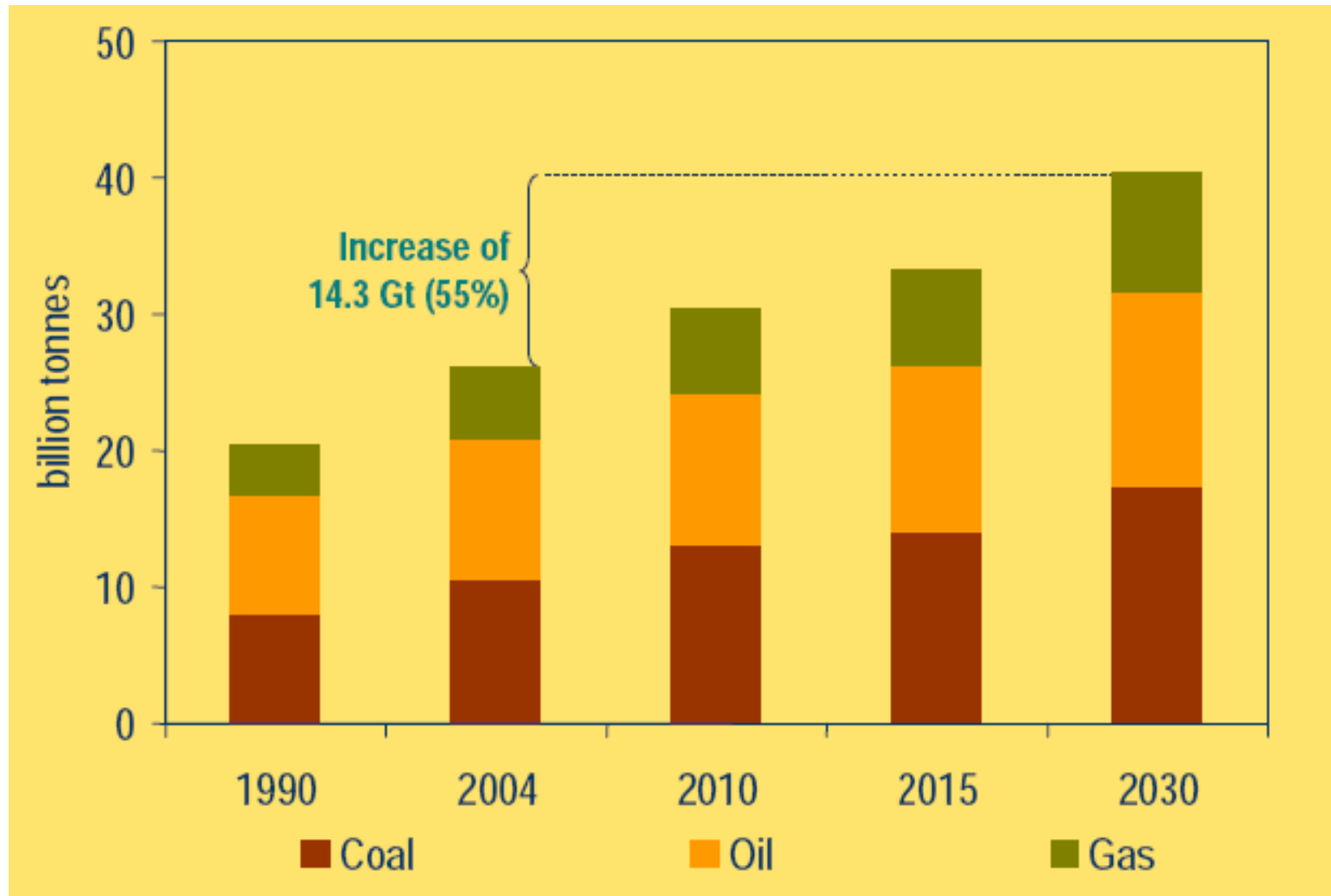


# Current energy- and climate-policy agenda of Germany and the EU

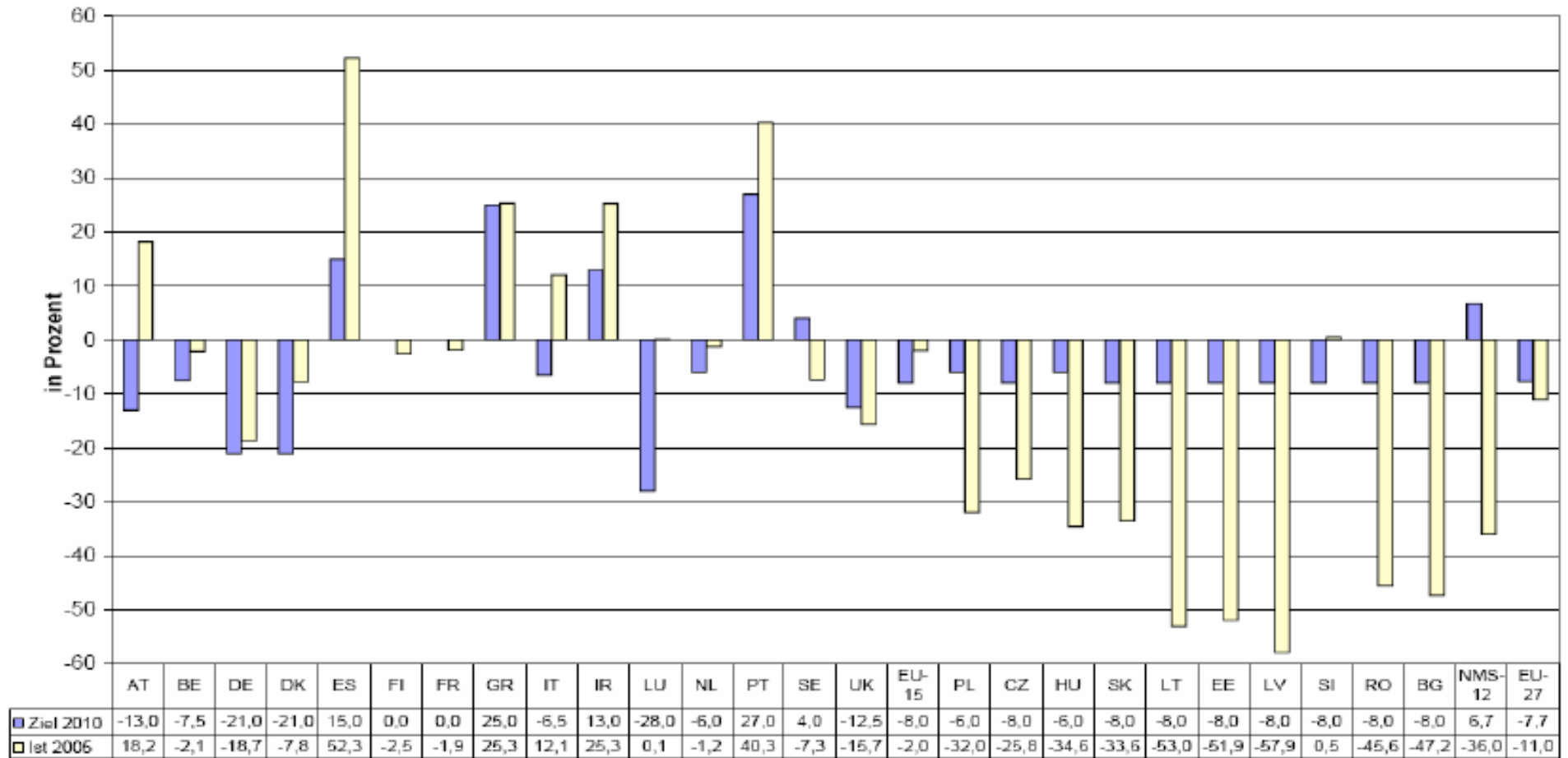
- (1) The EU's energy and climate policy
- (2) The German Government's integrated energy and climate programme



# Worldwide Energy-Related CO2 Emissions by Fuel

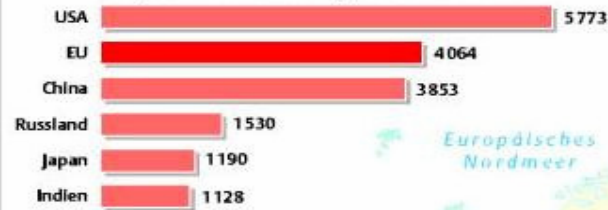


# EU-GHG-Emissions and Kyoto-Targets

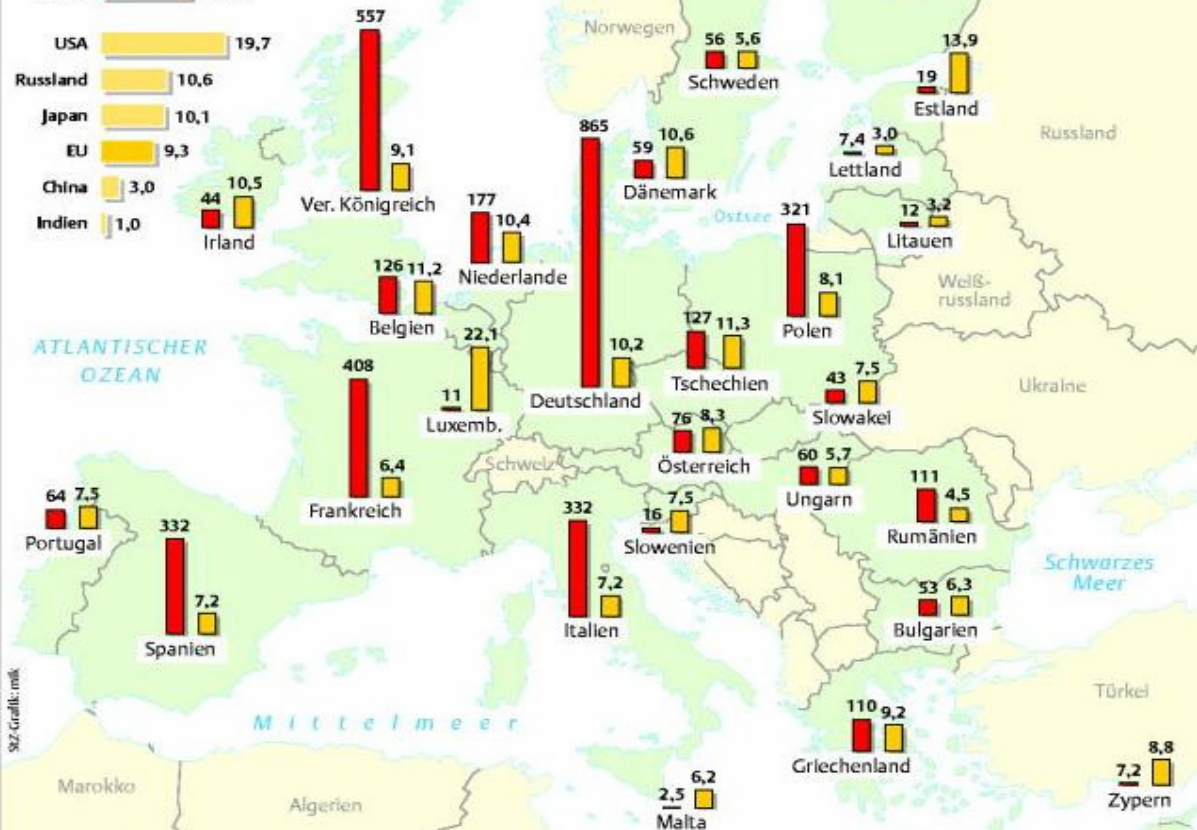


## Wer verursacht wieviel Kohlendioxid in der EU?

Vergleich der EU mit ausgewählten Staaten\*



■ CO<sub>2</sub>-Emissionen in Mio. Tonnen pro Jahr  
■ CO<sub>2</sub>-Emissionen in Tonnen pro Kopf und Jahr



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

500 km

Datenstand EU-Einzelstaaten 2003, Welt 2004

# 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

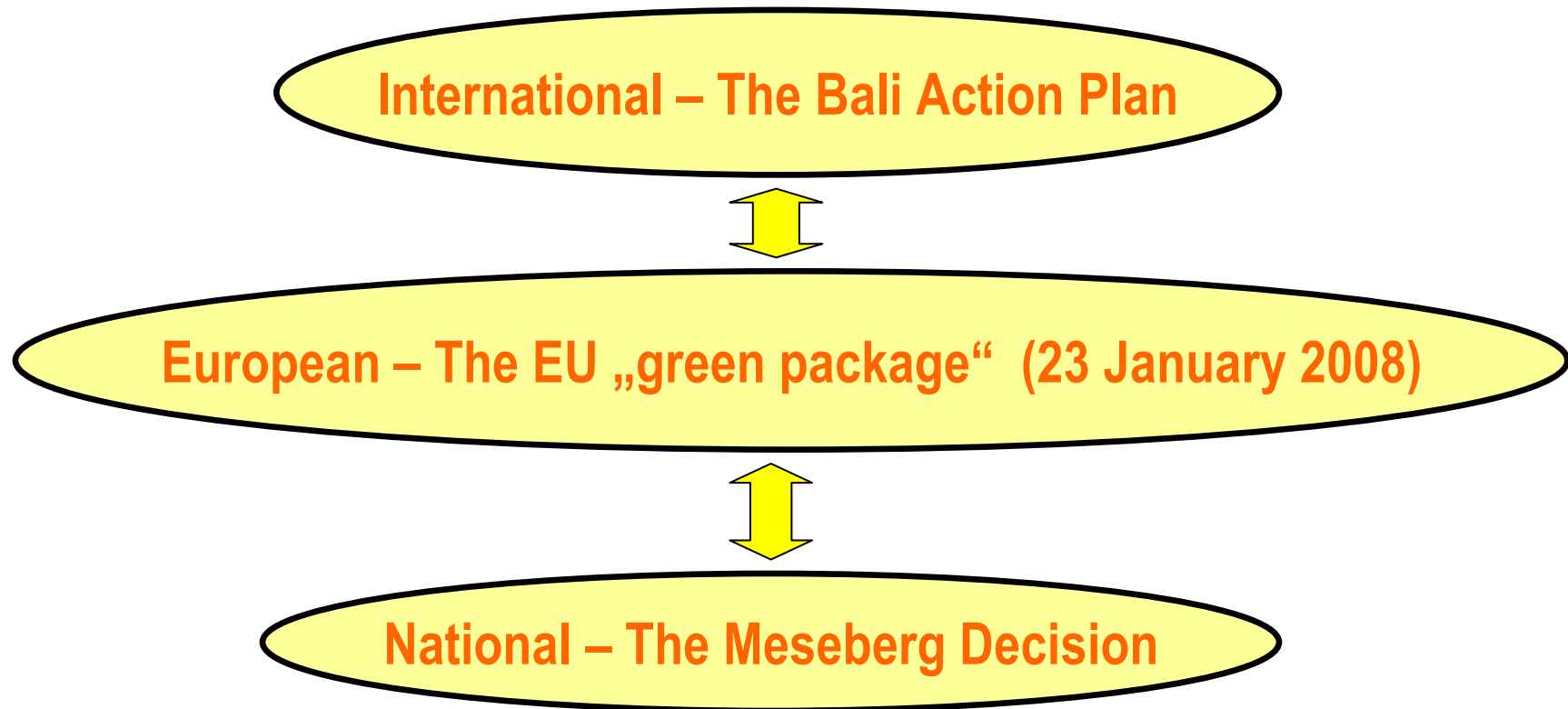
- Sovereignty over national energy mix to be retained
- Upgrading of nuclear power, which is controversial in many Member States, to low-carbon technology status
- Target attainment jeopardized due to lack of clarity in competencies for energy policy within EU institutions
  - The policy field is not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

# The levels of action



# National targets

Climate change targets	Sector	Status
burden sharing	Reduction of GHG's (CO <sub>2</sub> , CH <sub>4</sub> , N <sub>2</sub> O, HFCs, PFCs and SF <sub>6</sub> ) 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"> <li>• power 25 – 30 %</li> <li>• heat 14 %</li> <li>• fuels 17 %</li> </ul>	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