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Climate and Energy – Parallel break out session

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- How will Europe's new raft of climate and energy policies speed up the transition to a clean sustainable energy system?
- Can Europe remain a global climate leader without increasing its own ambition until 2030?
- How will the Energy Efficiency First Principle shape Europes's Energy Union
- How to spread practices across Europe?
- How to ramp up financing to enable the implementation of the Paris Agreement in Europe?



Europe's new raft of climate and energy policies

- The climate and energy framework 2020-2030 basically same structure as 20-20-20 climate and energy package
- Three pillars: GHG target (-40%) split up between ETS sectors and non-ETS sectors, target for the share of renewables in energy consumption (27%) and target for improvement of the energy efficiency (27%)
- Unlikely that this will suffice to reach decarbonisation in 2050 reductions so far to a considerable extent due to economic downturn and efficiency improvements in new member states
- EU needs to increase ambition in order to regain credibility in climate leadership

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Areas for action:

- EU ETS is not working sufficiently
- Missing an EU wide CO2 price signal for non-ETS sectors proposal for an amendment to the energy tax directive has been withdrawn
- Unsustainable structure of the EU budget contributes hardly to a decarbonisation strategy. CAP subsidises environmentally unsustainable production structures, cohesion strategy hardly coupled with climate targets
- Juncker plan missed opportunity EFSI does not have special focus on projects supporting socio-ecological transition
- Missing innovative mindset for dealing with energy: EU Energy Union Strategy with five dimensions (supply security, fully integrated energy market, energy efficiency, emission reduction, R&D) rests on a view of the energy system focussing on energy flows

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Can Europe remain a global climate leader?

Prerequisites and challenges

- First touchstone: ratification
- Can Paris be transferred into a genuine impulse for substantial climate policy on the EU and at member state level
- Crucial that transfer starts immediately
- Avoiding lock-in investments
- Taking climate risk into account in investment portfolios and investment decisions
- Exit strategies for fossil industries
- Deal with stress on public budgets in countries that rely to a large extent on revenues from fossils



Prerequisites and challenges

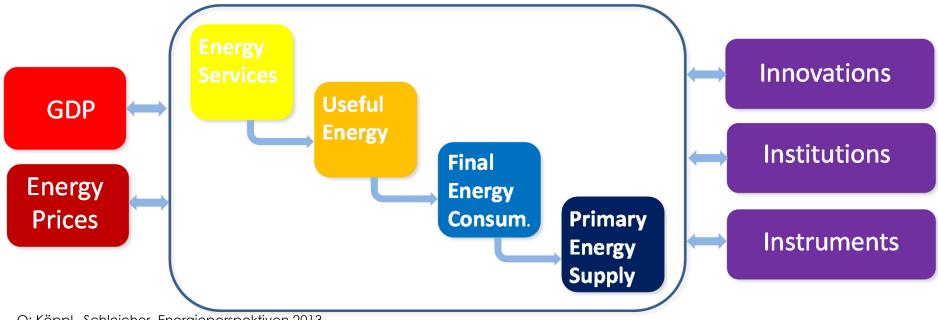
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How to spread practices across Europe?

New mindset: Structural analysis of the energy cascade



Q: Köppl – Schleicher, Energieperspektiven 2013.

- A transition to a sustainable energy system requires a new mind set
- This implies a new understanding and analysis of the energy system that systematically places energy services into the centre



A broader understanding of the structure: the energy cascade

- Energy services are the top layer of the energy system
- Useful energy consumption describes the quality of energy (thermal, mechanic, electric). The amount needed is determined by the energy service demand and application technologies
- Final energy consumption follows from transformation technologies to provide useful energy

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Primary energy supply is the lowest layer of the energy cascade



- Long run transformation of the energy system
 - Investment decisions in long living infrastructure determine emissions for decades
- Welfare relevant are functionalities/energy services
 - 7 The energy system provides relevant energy services like comfortable room temperature
- Energy services result from specific application technologies in combination with energy flows
 - → "Open the Black Box"
- Technologies and innovation are main focus
 - This includes behavioral change
- Different options (combination of stocks and flows) to provide identical energy service

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Guidelines for the Transformation of Energysystems (1)

- Focus on purpose of energy what is the desired energy service?
- Focus on concrete application and transformation technologies
- Focus on which energy source is used for which function

 Focus on improvement in enregy and ressource productivity



Mission innovation: "seek to double its governmental and/or statedirected clean energy research and development investment over five years"



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Thank you for your attention

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