EU Policy News Bulletin

Energy

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Glossary

REGULATION: EU legislative act that is binding in its entirety and is to be applied in its entirety across the EU by all EU Member States.

DIRECTIVE: EU legislative act that sets out a goal that all EU Member States must achieve. However, it is up to the EU Member States to adopt their own laws on how to achieve the EU goals enshrined in the Directive.

EUROSTAT: The Directorate-General of the European Commission located in Luxembourg. Its main responsibilities are to provide statistical information to the institutions of the European Union (EU) and to promote the harmonisation of statistical methods across its member states and candidates for accession, as well as EFTA countries.

TRILOGUES: Informal negotiations between the European Parliament, Commission and Council of the EU to reach an agreement on a specific legislative proposal. Agreement then needs to be formally adopted by the Parliament and Council.

RESOLUTION: Non-binding text, suggesting a political desire to act in a given area. These instruments enable the European institutions to suggest guidelines for coordination of national legislations or administrative practices in a non-binding manner, i.e. without any legal obligations for the addressees, Member States and/or citizens.

ROADMAP: Published by the European Commission to announce a proposal for legislation (Directive or Regulation).

IEEE EPPC POLICY WEBINAR

IEEE members are kindly invited to attend and tune in on the next Policy Webinar on EU policy-making in September. Date and time will be communicated closer to the date.

(Source: Interel)
In July, the European Parliament’s Industry Committee welcomed Mr. Heinz Fassmann, replacing Elisabeth Köstinger, Austrian Federal Minister for Sustainability and Tourism, who presented the priorities of the Austrian Presidency for the coming six months in the field of energy.

The Austrian Presidency will focus on the European electricity market rules. EU negotiators from the European Commission, Parliament and Council are about to enter into “trilogue” negotiations, which is the last chapter in the EU decision-making process.

The Austrians will also look into innovative energy technologies, which are key in the implementation of the energy union. The focus will be on issues such as intelligent and resilient buildings and cities.

(Source: Interel)
EU ENERGY RELATIONS

EU is among the most energy dependent G20 members

According to the document, the EU is among the most energy dependent countries of the G20, despite leading the world on energy efficiency and non-hydro renewables. The text shows that in 2015 the EU was one of four G20 members to meet more than 50% of its energy needs through net imports as opposed to primary production.

Eurostat’s comparison shows that Russia was the largest supplier of fossil fuels to the EU in 2016, providing 30% of solid fuels, (such as coal) 35% of petroleum products, and 40% of natural gas.

Furthermore, in 2015 the EU ranked fifth in the G20 for energy consumption from renewables and waste, excluding electricity and heat. This is expected to increase in the upcoming years, in light of the recent agreement on the Renewables Directive, which sets binding targets for the production of renewables and according to which the EU agreed that 14% of its energy for transport should be from renewable sources by 2030.

(Source: ENDS Europe)
EU LONG-TERM CLIMATE POLICY

EU Commission issues Roadmap on 2050 Strategy on Emissions Reduction

The European Commission issued a Roadmap on the EU Strategy for long-term EU greenhouse gases emissions reductions, which will be subject to public consultation until 9 October. The Roadmap aims at informing stakeholders on the Commission’s future work on its 2050 Strategy, which will be put forward in the form of a Commission Communication.

According to the document, the Strategy will put forward a “vision for the mid-century” to make sure the EU and Member States deliver on the Paris Agreement. In particular, it will ‘analyse scenarios towards decarbonisation in line with the Paris Agreement’ and ‘examine the potential and implications of deployment of innovative technologies’ for the EU economy.

In a previous statement delivered during a Stakeholders Conference on the 2050 Strategy organized on 10-11 July in Brussels, Commissioner for Climate Action Miguel Arias Cañete confirmed that the Strategy will be released in November and it will feed into discussions at COP24 in Katowice (3-14 December).

(Source: Interel)
INTERNATIONAL ENERGY COOPERATION

EU and China sign joint statement on energy cooperation

The EU and China have signed a joint statement that will reinforce their collaboration on climate change and energy in the run-up to the COP24 conference in December.

The statement sets out the EU and China’s commitment ‘to significantly intensify their political, technical, economic and scientific cooperation on climate change and clean energy’ and to ‘step up their cooperation’ on meeting the objectives of the Paris agreement.

The statement follows a memorandum signed by the Commission Vice-President Jyrki Katainen, with the Chinese environment minister Li Ganjie, to boost cooperation on emissions trading.

Lastly, both parties pledged to reinforce their cooperation in reducing emissions in the shipping and aviation sectors and to establish regular technical dialogues on climate change and to collaborate on setting global energy efficiency standards and energy market design.

(Source: Interel + ENDS Europe)
Draft report on CO2 emissions standards for heavy-duty vehicles published

While the European Parliament’s Environment Committee (ENVI) is set to vote on its report, and the Council tries to overcome differences in Member States’ approaches on the regulation on CO2 emissions standards for cars and vans, the ENVI Committee has started its legislative work on CO2 emissions from heavy-duty vehicles.

On 16 July, the Member of the European Parliament and Rapporteur on the file, Bas Eickhout (Greens, the Netherlands) published his draft report amending the Commission proposal on CO2 emissions from heavy-duty vehicles. It is the first time that the EU establishes reduction targets for CO2 emissions for heavy-duty vehicles.

The draft report, which will be subject to amendments from other Members of the European Parliament’s Environment Committee until 4 September, illustrates a more ambitious vision for emissions reduction compared to the Commission proposal. Indeed, the Rapporteur establishes higher mandatory targets of 20% and 40% for manufacturers to meet by 2025 and 2030, respectively. Furthermore, contrarily to the Commission proposal, the draft report introduces flexible, binding benchmarks of 10% and 35% for the deployment of zero- and low-emission heavy-duty-vehicles by 2025 and 2030, respectively.

(Source: Interel)
CLIMATE DIPLOMACY

European Parliament adopts resolution on climate diplomacy

On 3 July, the European Parliament adopted a resolution on climate diplomacy, calling upon the EU to target net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. Resolutions are non-binding texts adopted by the European Parliament suggesting a political desire to act in a given area.

With a view to the COP24 conference in December, Members of the European Parliament called upon the European Commission and Member States to show their ‘commitment to an ambitious climate policy,’ especially in light of the United States’ decision to withdraw from the Paris Agreement. MEPs also added ‘that the credibility of the EU in the fight against climate change is dependent on the strict and comprehensive implementation of its own climate policy.’

The resolution, which was strongly supported by a large number of MEPs, stresses that EU foreign policy should increasingly take into account climate-related social, economic, and security risks.

(Source: Interel + ENDS Europe)