New European Energy Policy:
Introductions by Gunnar Boye Olesen (INFORSE) and Peter Danielsson (EREF),
Plenary discussion with focus on our positions
Sustainable Energy Policy Seminar, October 1-5, 2007, Samsø, Denmark

EU Policies for Energy
- Limit global warming to 2°C above pre-industrial
- Reduce CO₂ 8% by 2010 (Kyoto) and 20-30% by 2020
- Increase energy efficiency 20% 2005-2020 with equipment standards, national plans, improvements of buildings, etc.
- 12% Renewables by 2010 (White Paper) and 20% by 2020
EU Prime ministers, March 2007

Energy Policy Actions
- Better functioning of internal energy markets; separation of production and transmission;
- International cooperation to secure energy supply and on energy efficiency & renewables
- A new directive on renewable energy
- Four high-priority TE-networks: grid for off-shore windpower, Baltic el-link, gas from Turkey to Austria (Nabucco)
- Continue policies such as Action plan on Energy Efficiency; EU ETS that might be expanded to land-use emissions and transport

What matters for Sustainable Energy
1. Targets for climate, EE and RE
2. Taxation, CO₂-taxes (not used much at EU-level)
3. Standards and labels
4. Support for research, development, dissemination, and information (e.g. From tax)
5. Well spent Structural Funds
6. Low-interest loans and loan guarantees (not used much today in EU policies)
7. European Market Policies
8. International Cooperation (directly and via climate policies)

New EU Policy – Our Priorities
- Targets on national level in climate negotiations and EU Renewable Directive
- Flexibility of national support (feed-in)
- Standards and labels on goods and buildings
- Structural Funds
- Sustainability of Renewables (biofuels)
- EU funds (IEE, etc.) and guidelines on state aid
- International Cooperation
- Follow market issues, Emissions Trading

National Targets
- Climate targets, how to divide 20-30% reductions by 2020?
- RE-target, how to divide 20% RE target by 2020? Should all countries increase equally, so. e.g. Denmark goes from 13 to 26% and UK from 2% to 15%?
- Should we develop an INFORSE proposal?
- Biofuel target of 10%?
RE Support Mechanisms

- Feed-in tariff has the best results
- Power companies promote “market” instruments to allocate the renewables where they are cheapest, by using “portfolio standards” and green certificates.