



FRAMEWORKforCLIMATE&ENERGY #EU2030

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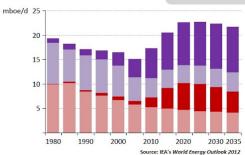


Climate and energy: where do we stand?

Impact of the financial crisis
Fall in private investment, tight
financing conditions

Renewable energy saw rapid cost decreases
Technologies are gradually becoming competitive

Shale gasUS oil and gas production



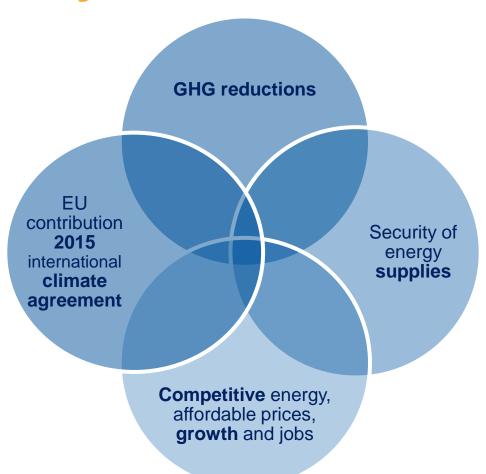
Unconventional gas
Unconventional oil
Conventional gas
Conventional oil

Review of nuclear policies at national level

Rising demand
-> rising prices
By 2030, world economy
set to double and energy demand
to rise by 1/3

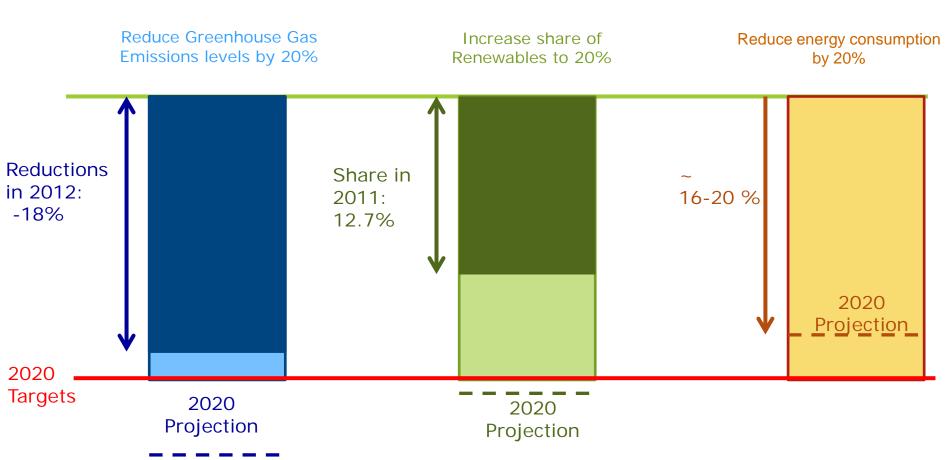


Why a 2030 Framework?





Climate and energy: where do we stand?





2030 Climate and energy Framework



New governance system



2030 Framework: Key indicators

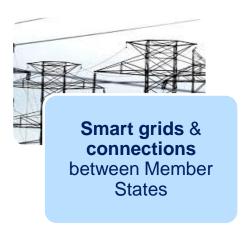
















2030 Framework: New Governance System National plans for competitive, secure and sustainable energy

Commission details guidance on the new governance process and contents of national plans

Member States prepare plans based on an iterative process

Commission assess Member States' plans and commitments

Include objectives on:

- non-ETS GHG emissions
- renewable energy
- energy savings
- energy security
-



Also part the "Package"

A legislative proposal to establish a market stability reserve for the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS)

Recommendation, accompanied by a Communication, on the environmental aspects on unconventional fossil fuels

A Report, accompanied by a Communication, on energy prices and costs in Europe

Communication for a European industrial renaissance



Serbia and EU accession

June 2013: European Council decision to open accession negotiations

September 2013: First 'screening' exercise (Chapter Judiciary and Fundamental rights)

21 January 2014: Inter-Governmental Conference launching accession negotiations:

Later in 2014: Screening of the Energy Chapter





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Thank you!