

Die Energiepolitik der Europäischen Union

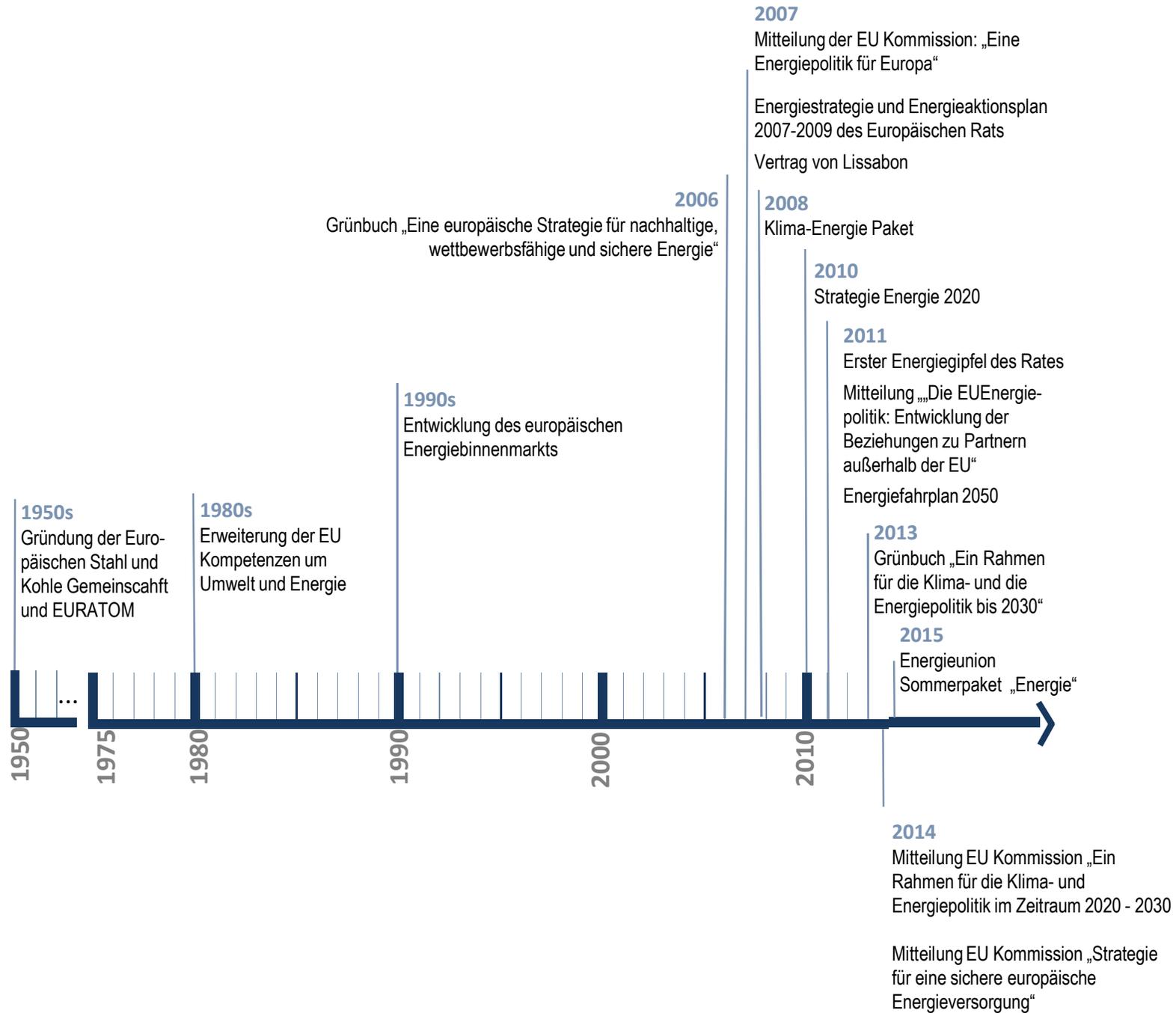


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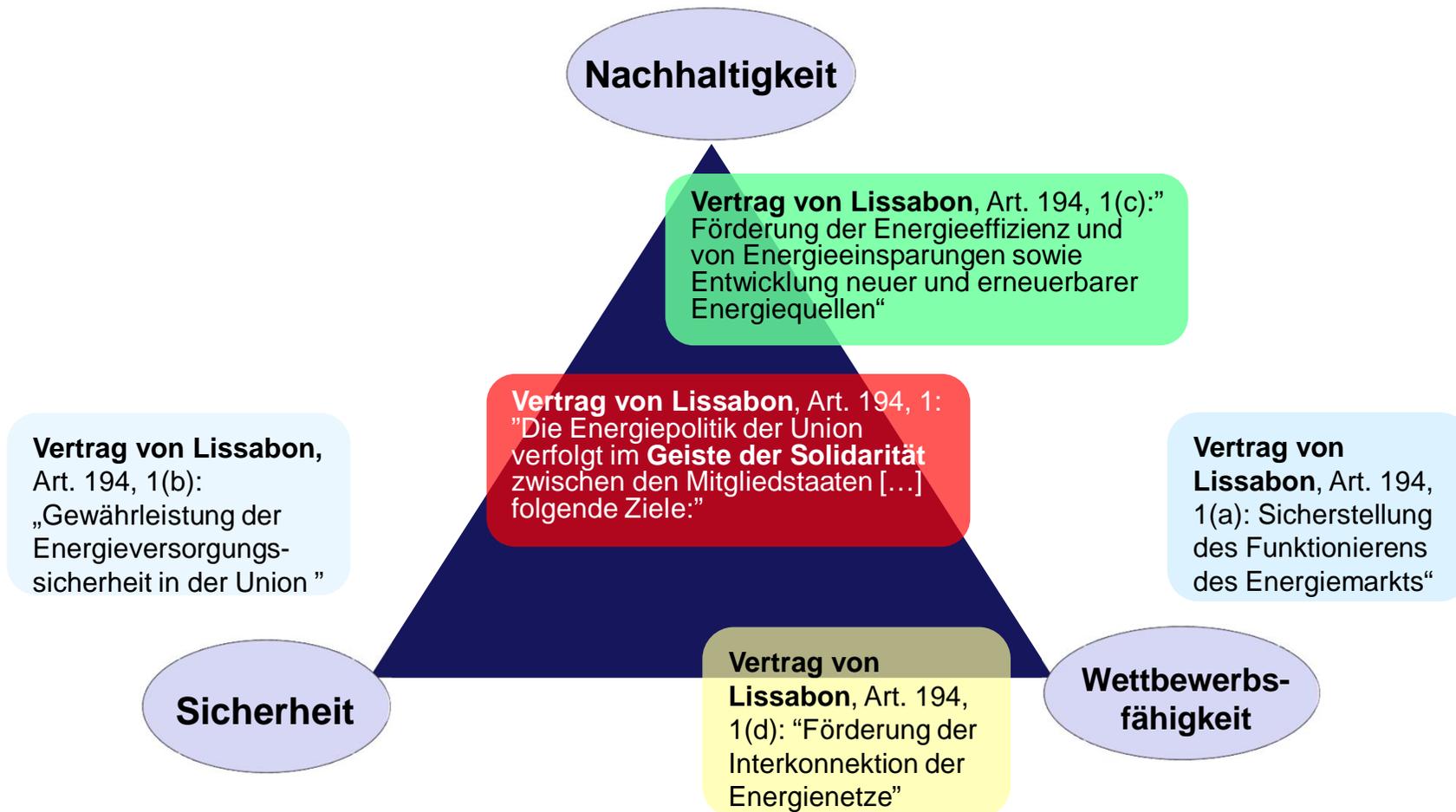
Vortrag

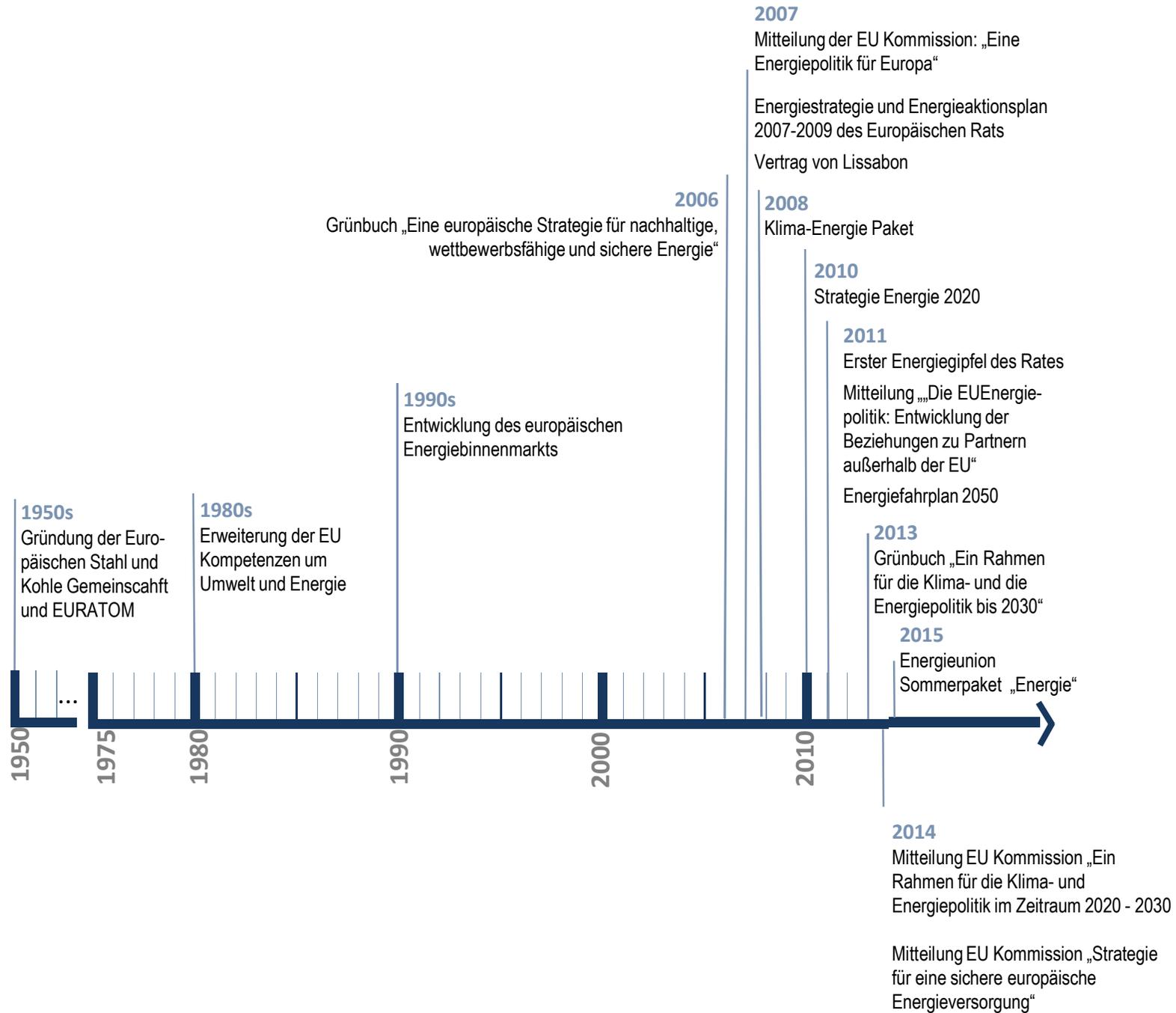
**Tagung „Städte und EU-Energiepolitik im 21. Jahrhundert.
Zwischen Energiesicherheit, Nachhaltigkeit und Wettbewerb
Darmstadt, 3./4. September 2015**

Prof. Dr. Michèle Knodt, TU Darmstadt



Das Zieldreieck der EU Energiepolitik





Energiepolitische Lagerbildung in der EU



Nord- und
westeuropäische
Staaten
(Nachhaltigkeit)



Mittel- und
osteuropäische
Staaten
(Energiesicherheit)

Energieunion



“I want to reform and reorganize Europe’s energy policy
in a new European Energy Union.”

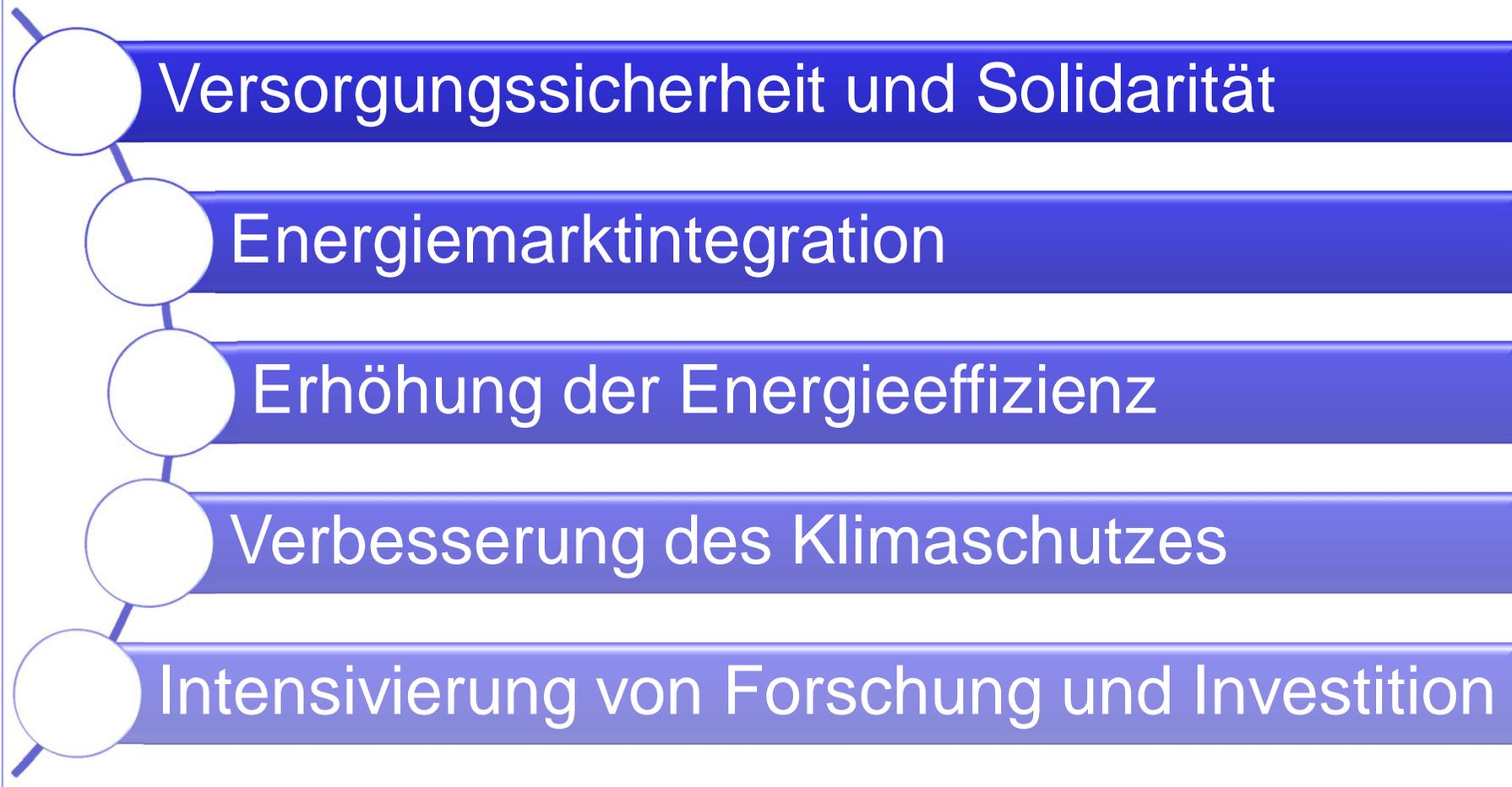
Jean Claude Juncker

Europäischer Rat, März 2015, Brüssel

„Krisenfeste Energieunion mit einer zukunftsorientierten Klimaschutzstrategie“



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Action points

1. Full implementation and strict enforcement of existing energy and related legislation is the first priority to establish the Energy Union.
2. The EU needs to diversify its supply of gas and make it more resilient to supply disruptions.
3. Intergovernmental agreements should comply fully with EU legislation and be more transparent.
4. The right infrastructure is a precondition for completing the energy market, integrating renewables and security of supply.
5. Creating a seamless internal energy market that benefits citizens, ensuring security of supply, integrating renewables in the market and remedying the currently uncoordinated development of capacity mechanisms in Member States call for a review of the current market design.
6. The regulatory framework set-up by the 3rd Internal Energy Market Package has to be further developed to deliver a seamless internal energy market to citizens and companies.
7. Regional approaches to market integration are an important part of the move towards a fully integrated EU-wide energy market.
8. Greater transparency on energy costs and prices as well as on the level of public support will enhance market integration and identify actions that distort the internal market.
9. The EU has set itself the target of reaching at least 27% energy savings by 2030.
10. Buildings have huge potential for energy efficiency gains. Retrofitting existing buildings to make them energy efficient and making full use of sustainable space heating and cooling will reduce the EU's energy import bills, reinforce energy security and cut energy costs for households and businesses.
11. The EU needs to speed up energy efficiency and decarbonisation in the transport sector, its progressive switch to alternative fuels and the integration of the energy and transport systems.
12. The EU agreed a climate and energy framework for 2030 at the October European Council. This now needs to be implemented. The EU will provide an ambitious contribution to the international climate negotiations.
13. The EU has agreed the target of at least 27% at EU level for renewable energy by 2030.
14. The EU needs to develop a forward-looking, energy and climate-related R&I strategy to maintain European technological leadership and expand export opportunities.
15. The EU will use all external policy instruments to ensure that a strong, united EU engages constructively with its partners and speaks with one voice on energy and climate.

 konfliktbeladene Punkte

 #EnergyUnion

Source: European Commission

Sommerpaket „Energie“ der Kommission 2015



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Europäisches
Emissionshandels-
system (EHS)

Überarbeitung der
Energieverbrauchs-
kennzeichnung

Stärkung der
Position der
Verbraucher

Umgestaltung des
Energemarktes

Action points

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2. The EU needs to diversify its supply of gas and make it more resilient to supply disruptions. 💣
3. Intergovernmental agreements should comply fully with EU legislation and be more transparent. 💣
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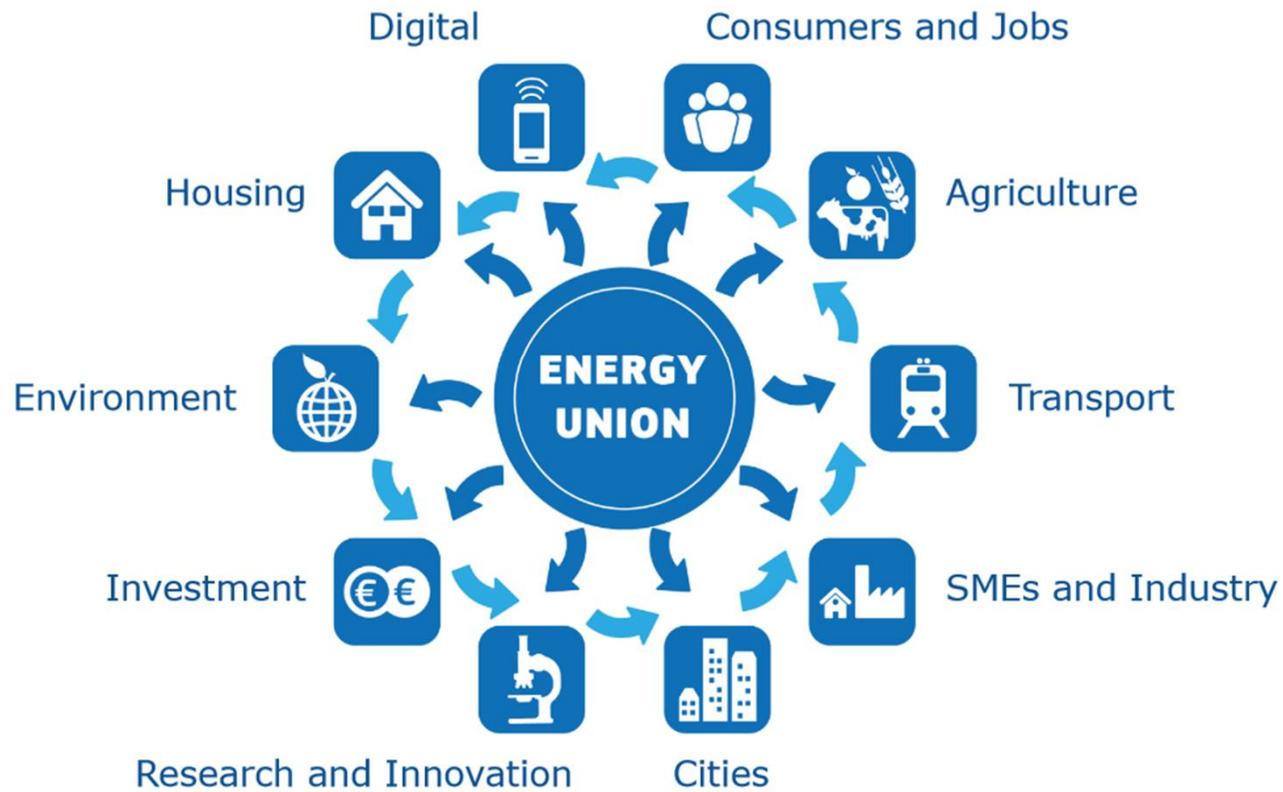
 #EnergyUnion

💣 konfliktbeladene Punkte ☀️ "Sommerpaket" der EU Kommission

Source: European Commission

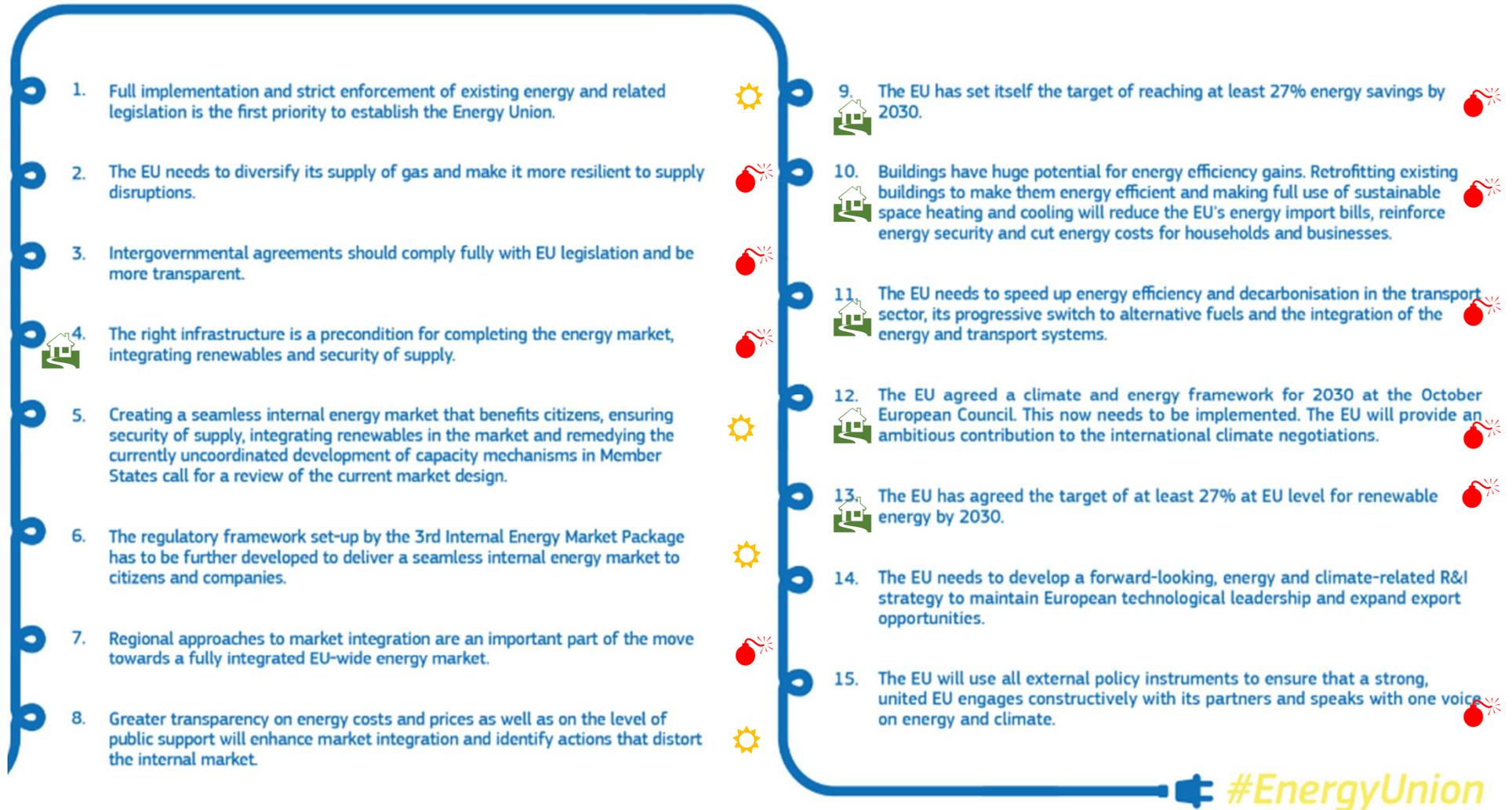
Konvergenz in der Energieunion

Policy convergence



Source: European Commission

Action points



 konfliktbeladene Punkte  "Sommerpaket" der EU Kommission  mögliche städtische Anknüpfungspunkte

Source: European Commission

Übliche Strategien der EU Kommission zur stärkeren Integration



In Zeiten, in denen die Mitgliedstaaten am Primat der Souveränität festhalten, versucht die Kommission

- verstärkte Integration in weniger umstrittenen Teilbereichen zu initiieren, hier: Energiebinnenmarkt, um im Sinne einer funktionalistischen Logik zukünftigen Integrationsdruck aufzubauen in der Hoffnung auf spill-over Effekte.
 - das Mehrebenensystem aktiv zu nutzen und subnationale Ebenen direkt zu adressieren, um etwa durch regionale und lokale Akteure ihre Ziele voranzubringen.
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