

EU PROGRESS IN REDUCING GHG EMISSIONS TOKYO October 2009

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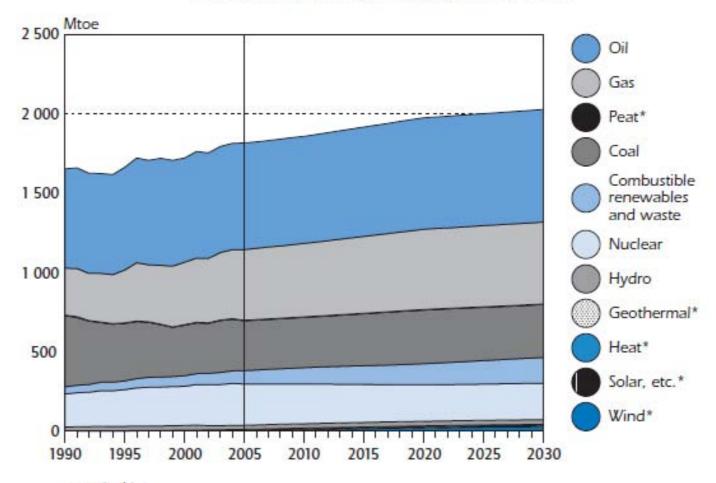
European Energy Policy Priorities

- Market Reform
- Energy Security
- Energy Efficiency
- Renewable Energy
- Carbon Capture and Storage



Total Primary Energy Supply EU 27, 1990 to 2030

Total Primary Energy Supply, 1990 to 2030



^{*} negligible.

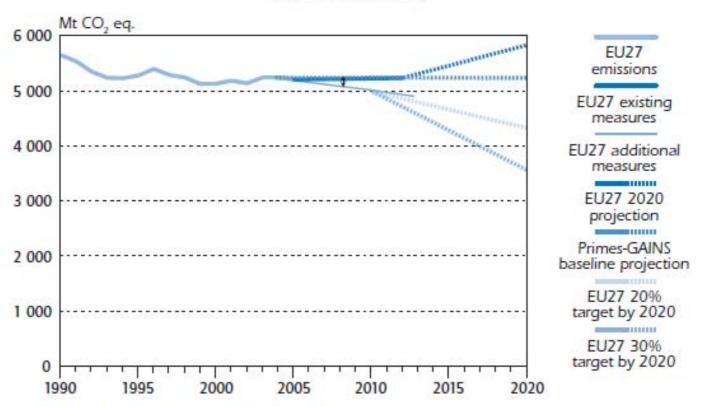
Sources: Energy Balances of OECD Countries, IEA/OECD Paris, 2007 and EU submission.



Actual and Projected EU 27 Emissions 1990 to 2020 (MtCO₂ equivalent)

Actual and Projected Emissions for EU27, 1990 to 2020

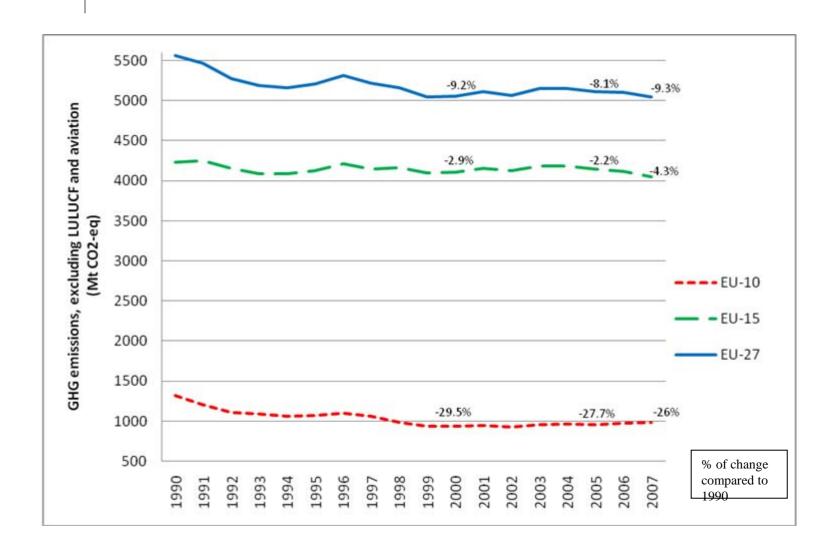
(Mt CO₂-equivalent)



Source: EC Communication SEC(2007)1576.

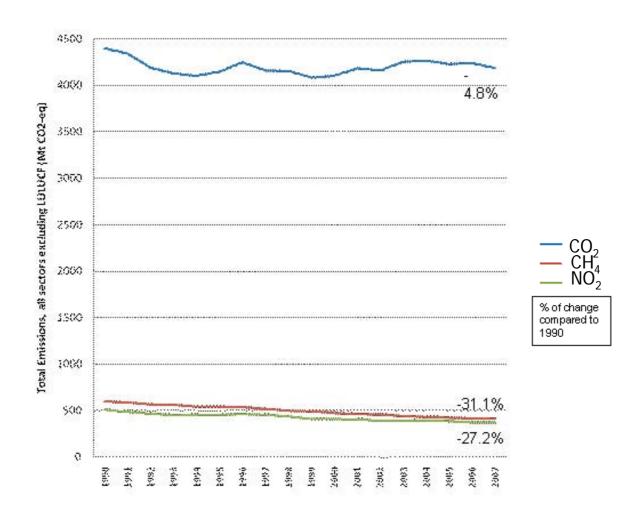


GHG Emissions trends in the EU, 1990-2007





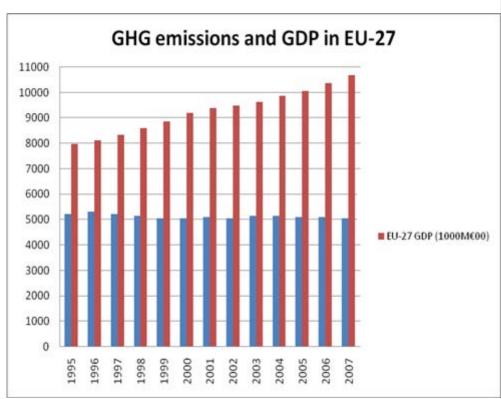
Main GHG Emissions Trends in the EU27 1990-2007 (For all sectors excluding LULUCF)

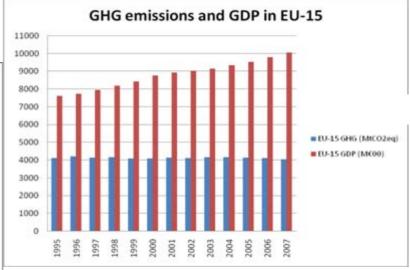


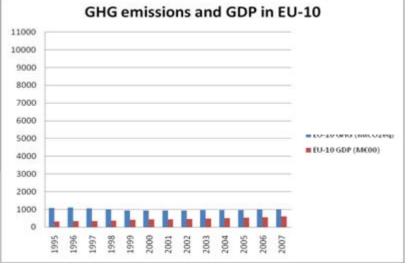


GDP/GHG emissions relationship in the EU from 1995 to 2007

- EU GHG (MtCO₂ eq)
- EU GDP (1000M€)

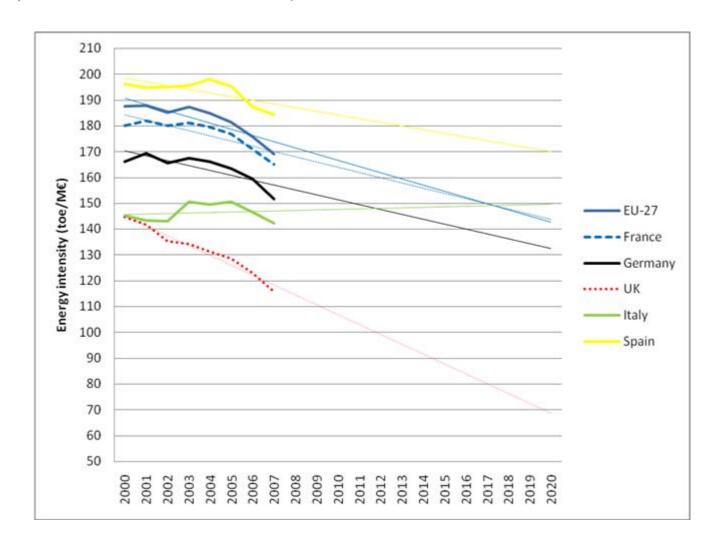








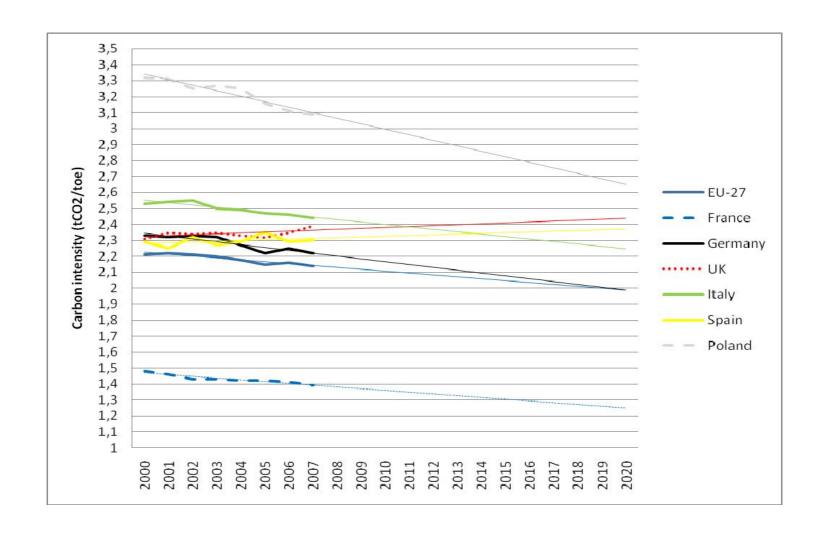
Energy Intensities for EU and Top 5 since 2000 Projections to 2020



Source: data from EEA Technical Report n° 4/2009 and EUROSTAT Statistics Database; trend line projection based on Excel

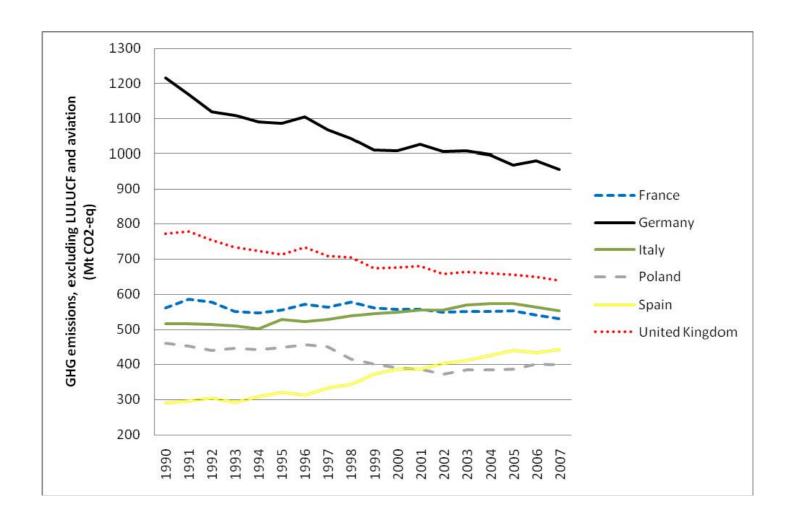


Carbon Intensities in EU and Top 6 Emitters Since 2000 and Projected to 2020



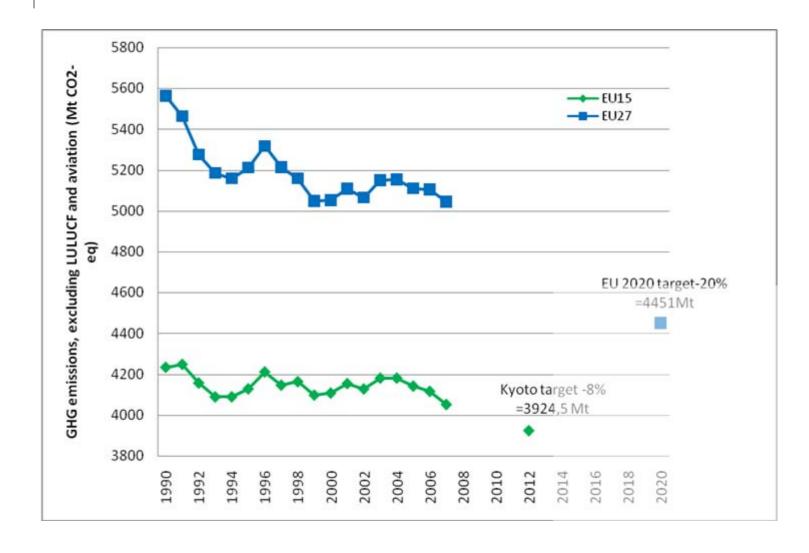


GHG Emissions Trends in 6 Largest EU Emitters 1990-2007





EU-15 and EU-27 GHG Emissions 1990-2007 Versus Political Targets





EU 27 GHG reductions still needed from 2007 Feasible?

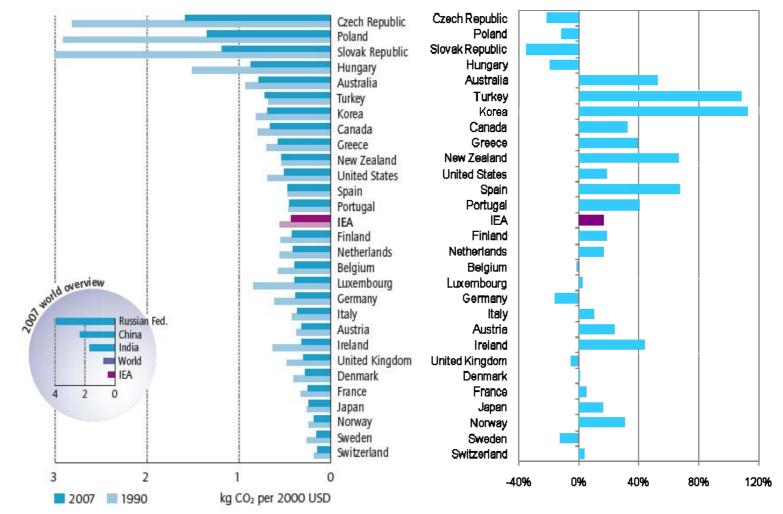




Decoupling CO₂ emissions and GDP Still a 20% increase for IEA emissions as a whole

CO₂ emissions per GDP_____

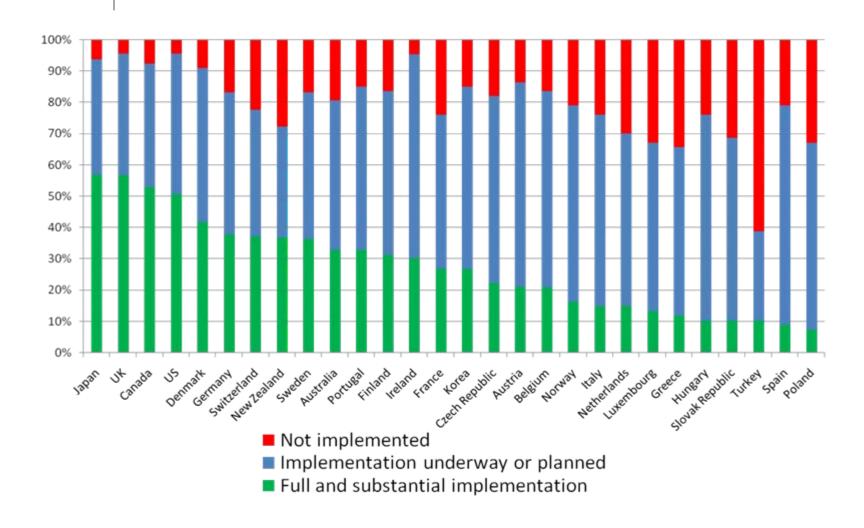
Percentage change in CO₂ emissions between 1990 and



Only 8 countries have reduced their emissions since 1990

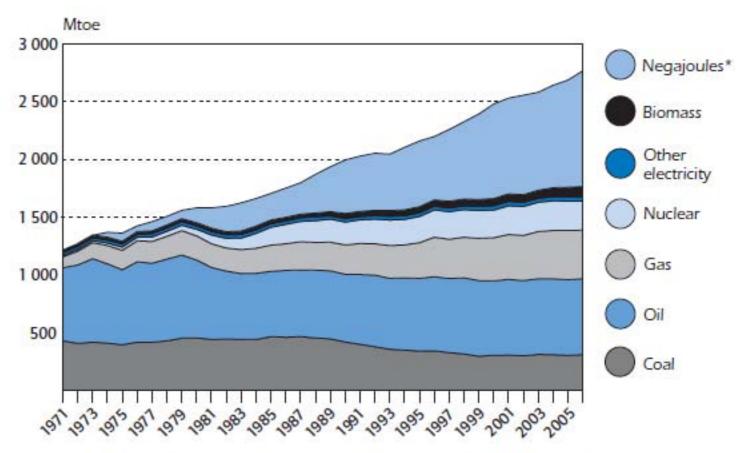


25 Efficiency Recommendations - Modest Progress





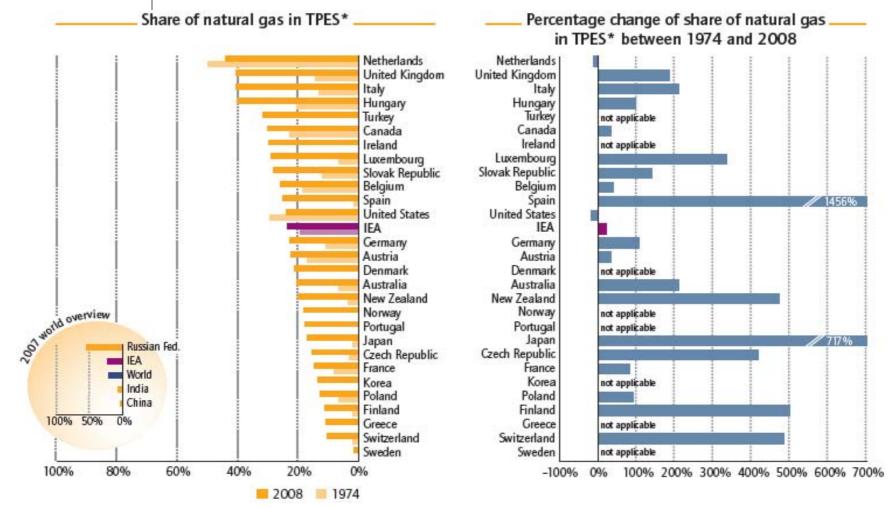
« NEGA-JOULES » (Avoided Energy) Cheapest, Most Secure Energy EU25, 1971 to 2005



^{*&}quot;negajoules": energy savings calculated on the basis of 1971 energy intensity. Sources: COM(2006)545 and Enerdata 2006.



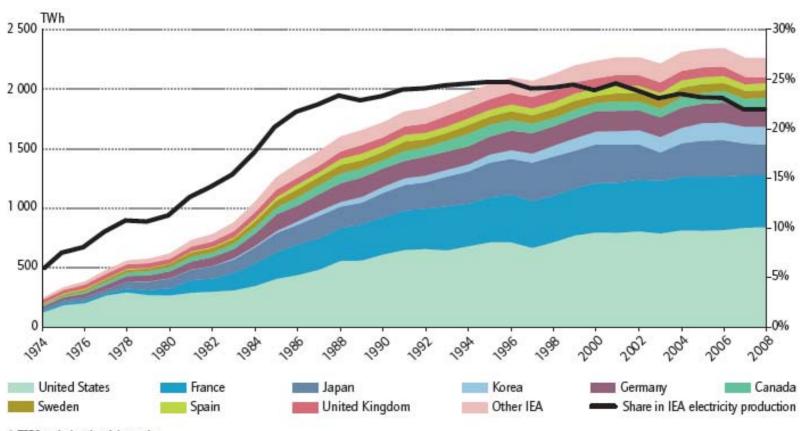
Natural Gas Now 2nd Largest Fuel in IEA Mix



- The overall increase in IEA consumption (excluding the US) would be much higher 23%
- Electricity generation is now the largest natural gas consuming sector at 34% up from 18%



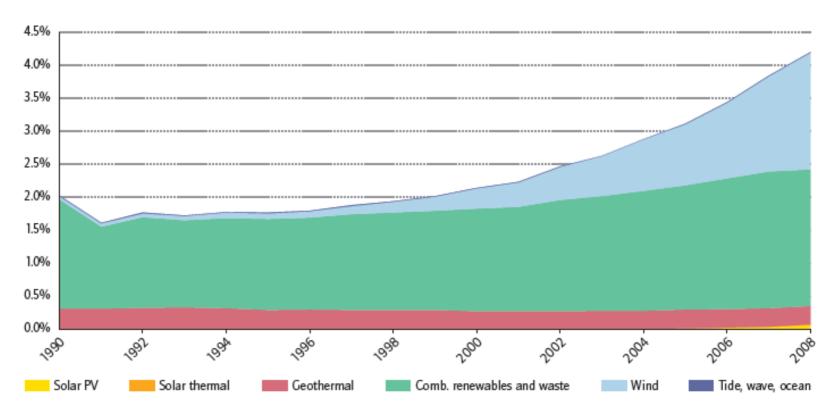
IEA Nuclear Electricity Production by Country



^{*} TPES excludes electricity trade.



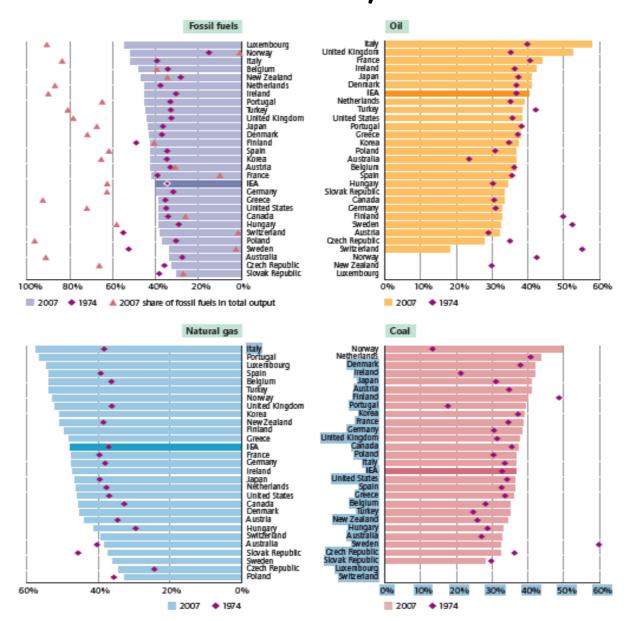
Share of Non-Hydro Renewables in IEA Electricity 1990 to 2008



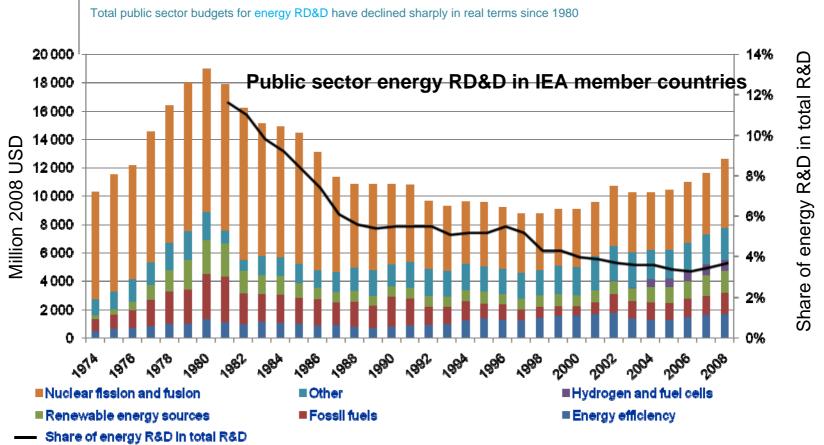
^{*} Installed capacities come from the annual questionnaires received by the IEA Secretariat from its member countries. However, other sources show large variations in the installed capacity for some countries.



IEA Power Plant Efficiency in 1974 and 2007



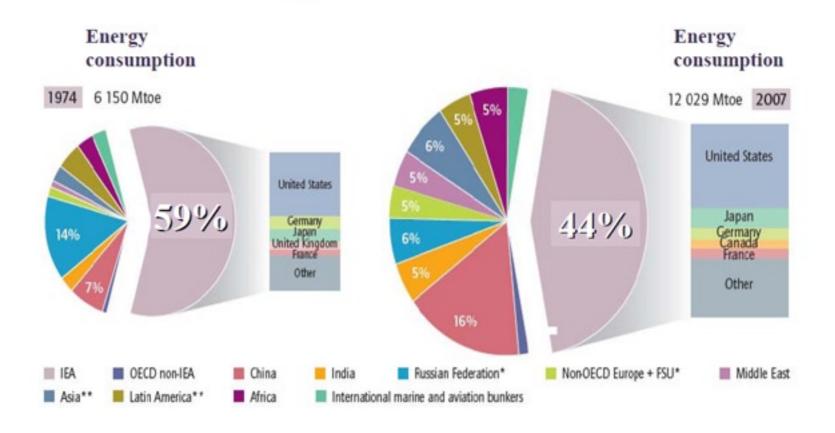




- The share of energy R&D in total research and development has steadily decreased from 12% to 4% since 1981
- The budget has decreased in some areas (fission and fusion) and has increased in other areas such as efficiency and renewables
- On a positive note, IEA member countries have successfully launched numerous Implementing Agreements (currently 42) to accelerate RD&D of energy technologies



More Energy is Now Consumed Outside IEA





Thank you Ramsay@ifri.org



New Renewables Installed Capacity

