

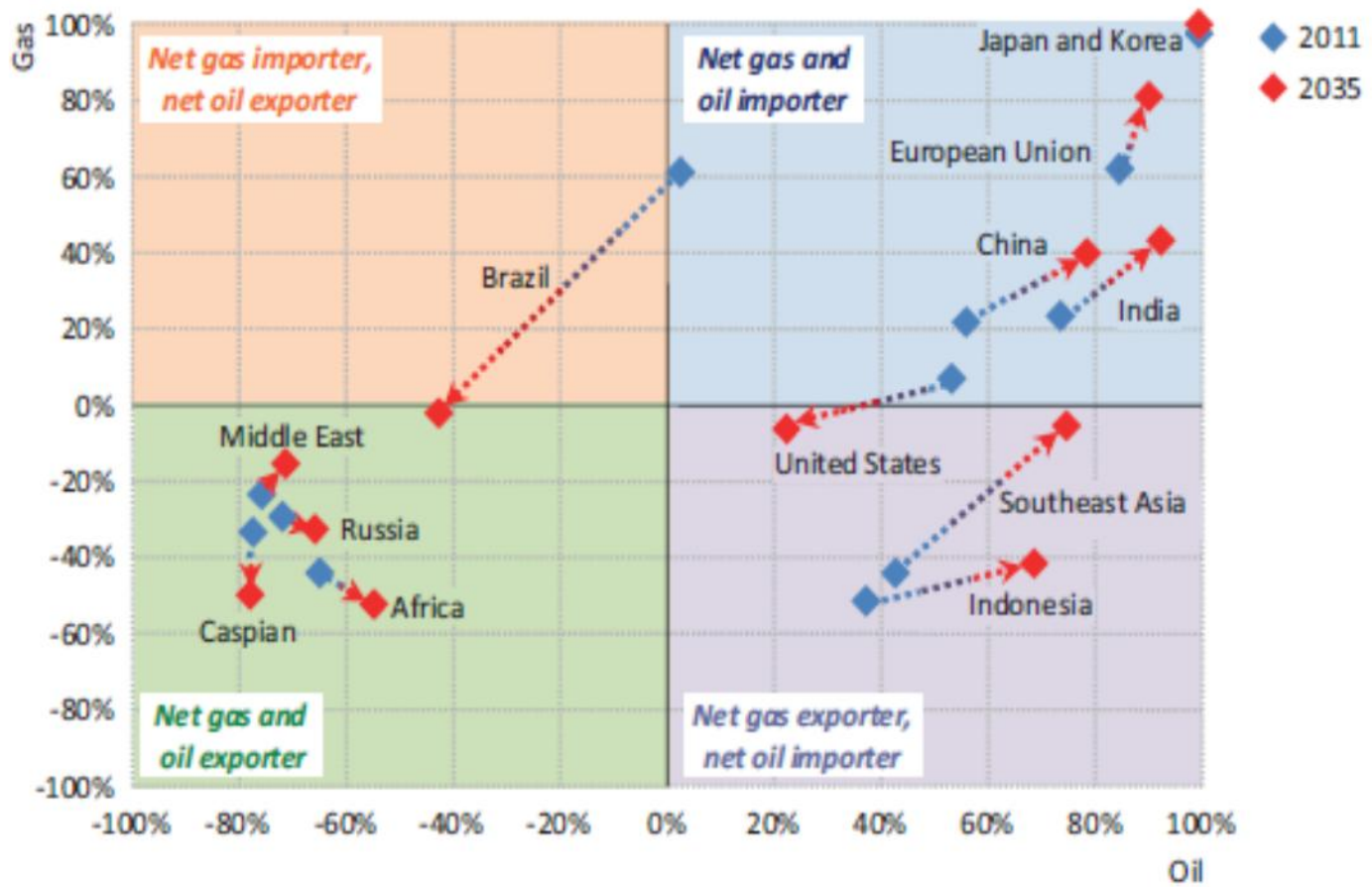
Cost-effective approach, or political theatre?

(Energy Transformation for Europe)

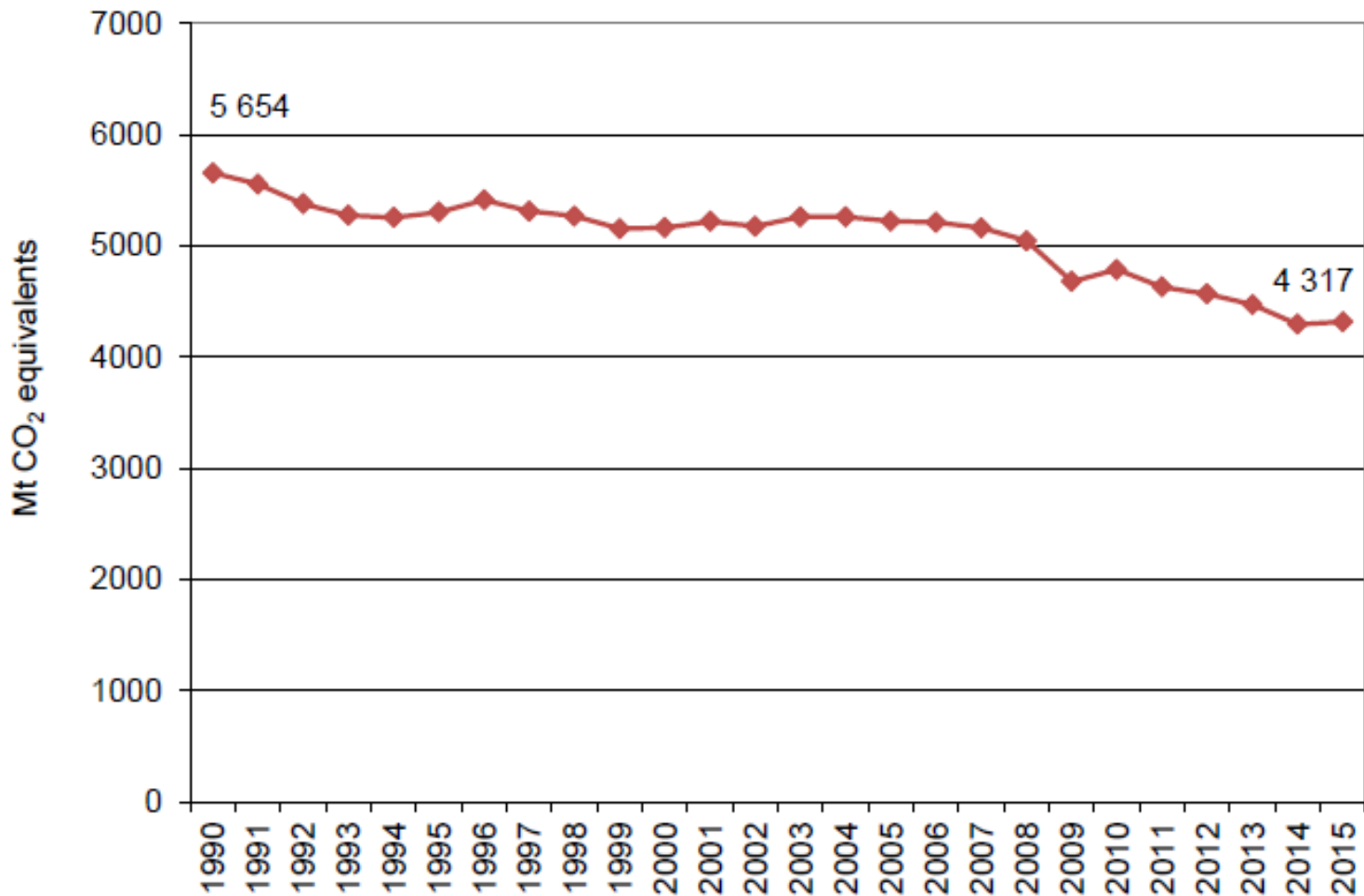
Czech-Austrian group

Prague, November 26, 2018

Figure 2.12 ▶ Net oil and gas import/export shares in selected regions in the New Policies Scenario







Notes: GHG emissions data for the EU-28 plus Iceland as a whole refer to domestic emissions (i.e. within the territory), include indirect CO₂, and do not include emissions and removals from LULUCF; nor do they include emissions from international aviation and international maritime transport. CO₂ emissions from biomass with energy recovery are reported as a Memorandum item according to UNFCCC guidelines and are not included in national totals. In addition, no adjustments for temperature variations or electricity trade are considered. The global warming potentials are those from the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

Nice life

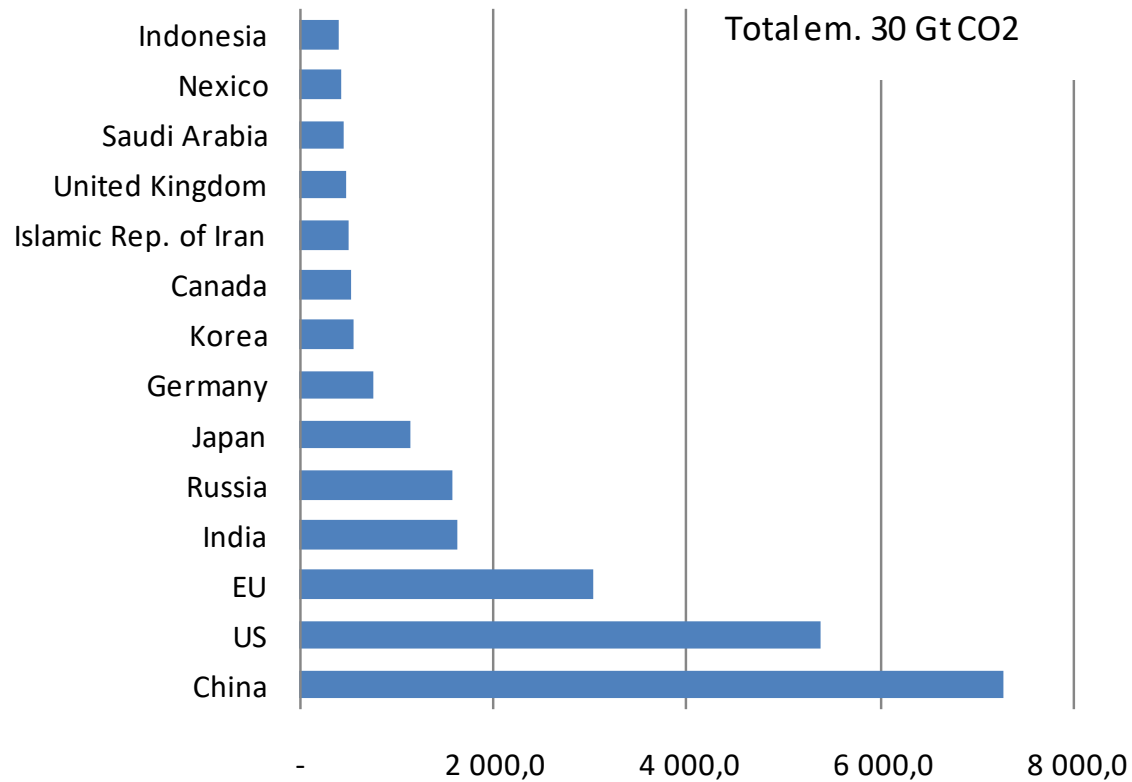
- **EU CO₂ emissions grew in 2017** by 0.3 per cent excluding airlines
- **Average CO₂ emissions generated by new cars in Europe increased** during 2017

EU – 20 % of Budget

- Target: **20 % of EU budget** on fight against climate change
- **200 billion euro** in this MFF alone

CO₂ emissions

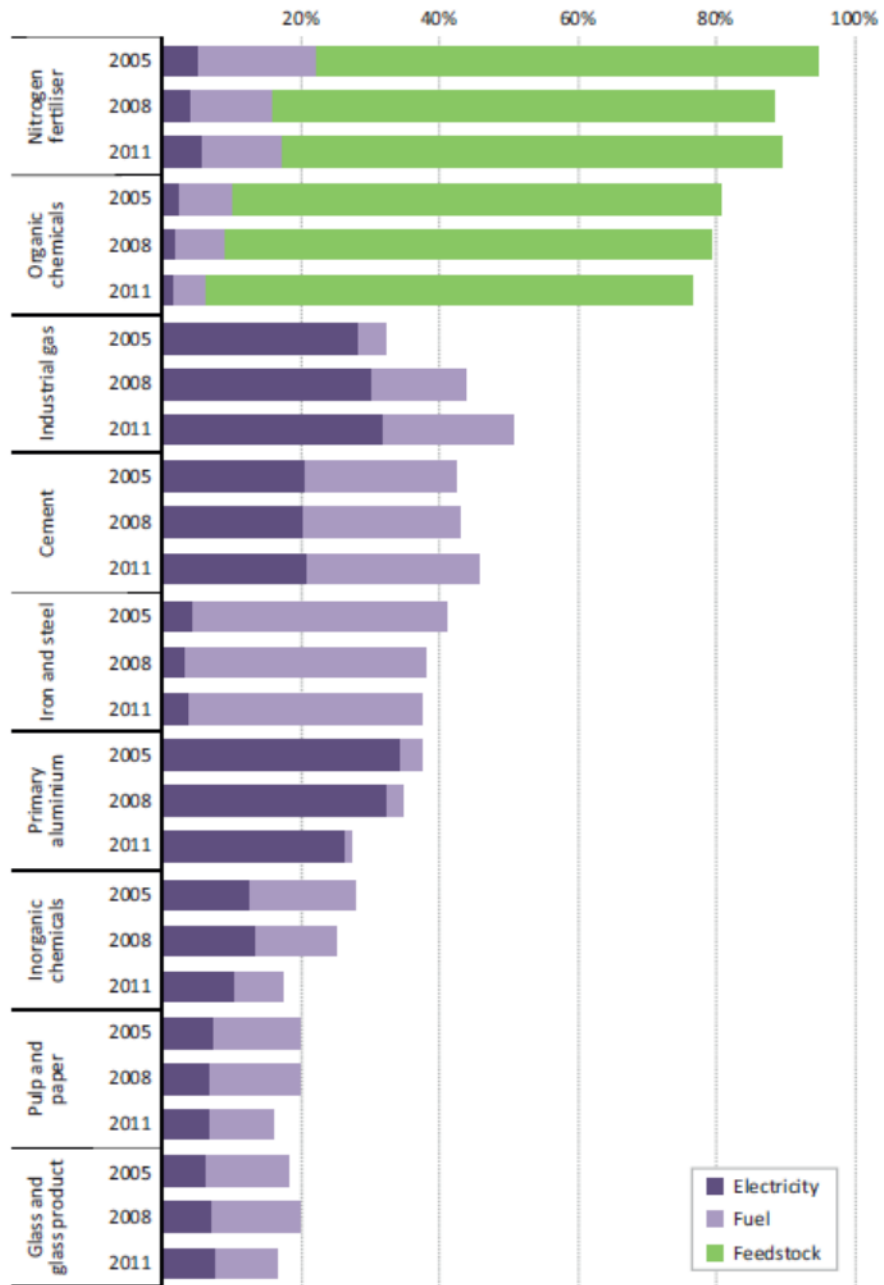
Top CO emitting countries, 2010



Our challenges

- **“Cheap countries”**: willing to work hard for less, with fewer social and environmental obligations
- **“Cheap America”**: first class science, research, and development + abundant, inexpensive energy

Figure 8.11 ▶ Share of energy in total material costs in the United States



New energy sources

- EU spends roughly **400 billion** euro per year on energy imports
- Replacing these with domestic sources makes economic, social sense

Carbon based life

Figure 2: Fuel exports as percentage of merchandise exports, 2013 unless otherwise indicated

