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Policy, Market and Government Interventions: European Electricity Grid Initiative (EEGI)

EGRD IEA workshop: will a smarter grid lead to smarter end consumers or vice versa Oslo, 3-4th June 2015



European Energy Policy drivers Sustainability





EU power grids need to change

Challenges in the 2020 perspective

- ✓ 20% Renewable energy up to 35% renewable electricity
- ✓ Implementing the single market for electricity
- ✓ Security of supply

European Energy Roadmap 2050

- ✓ Energy Efficiency
- ✓ Strong increase in renewable electricity
- ✓ Increased role of electricity in final consumption and energy delivery

Development of renewable electricity – main challenges

- ➤ Generation far from consumption need more grid capacity
- Variability of renewables need flexibility from generation, active demand, interconnections, storage
- ➢ From 100's to millions of supply points − need active distribution, automation



Focus on technologies with market impact up to 2020 (set up of EIIs)

- Wind
- Solar
- Electricity grids
- CCS
- Bioenergy
- Nuclear
- Smart Cities and Communities
- Fuel cells and hydrogen

Focus on longer-term research actions beyond 2020 (set up of EERA)



Objective for 2020

- 20% reduction of CO2 emissions (wrt 1990)
 - 20% share of Renewable Energy
 - 20% improvement in Energy Efficiency



EEGI roadmap – covering all levels









EEGI supported activities





2013: Communication on Energy Technologies and Innovation

Key Principles

- New Challenges post 2020
- From sectors to system
- Bridging research and innovation with energy policy
- Making better use of existing and increased financial resources
- Keep options open
- Harness endogenous resources





Follow-up

- Integrated Roadmap
- Action Plan –EC and MS financing
- Robust reporting system
- A new coordination structure under the SET plan SG on energy efficiency
- New competences: e.g. nontechnological barriers
- External Dimension









- Cost competitiveness/performance
- System integration (smart interfaces, new capabilities of equipment, new or improved services to system, forecast)
- Supply chains (industrial logistics, maintenance, materials and manufacturing, recycling)
- Non technological aspects (market framework, business model, spatial planning, standards, financing, skills and capacities)
- Societal issues (environment impact, safety, health, social_accentance)

Objective for 2030 (Climate-Energy package)

- 40% reduction of CO2 emissions (wrt 1990)
 - 27% share of Renewable Energy
 - 27 % improvement in Energy Efficiency

Energy system Holistic approach





The way towards: The Energy Union

Where we want to go:

A secure, sustainable, competitive, affordable energy for every European

What this means:

Energy security, solidarity and trust A fully integrated internal energy market Energy efficiency first Transition to a long-lasting low-carbon society An Energy Union for Research, Innovation and Competiveness

How we want to reach it:



Source: Directorate-General for Energy



5 Research & innovation



Developing EU technological leadership in low carbon technologies

This will reduce energy consumption, empower consumers, create huge industrial opportunities and boost growth and jobs.

Source: Directorate-General for Energy



- Linking MS priorities to the R&I strategy of the Energy Union (Integrated action plan)
- Perspectives for the EEGI



Step 1: Identify priorities (1st **Questionnaire)**



> MSs & ACs indicated their perceived level of investments & policy importance for each Theme/Subtheme of the *"Towards an Integrated Roadmap"* document;

Perspectives for the EEGI



Energy Union

European policy directions

SET Plan integrated action plan

EEGI in the new Governance structure of the SET Plan



Thank you

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