

Basic information

2012/2103(INI)

Procedure completed

INI - Own-initiative procedure

Energy roadmap 2050, a future with energy

Subject

3.60 Energy policy
 3.60.04 Nuclear energy, industry and safety
 3.60.05 Alternative and renewable energies
 3.60.08 Energy efficiency
 3.60.10 Security of energy supply
 3.60.15 Cooperation and agreements for energy
 3.70.02 Atmospheric pollution, motor vehicle pollution
 3.70.03 Climate policy, climate change, ozone layer
 4.60.02 Consumer information, advertising, labelling
 4.60.06 Consumers' economic and legal interests
 4.70.05 Regional cooperation, cross-border cooperation
 6.40 Relations with third countries

Key players

European
Parliament

Committee responsible

ITRE

Industry, Research and Energy

Rapporteur

TZAVELA Niki (EFD)

Appointed

17/04/2012

Shadow rapporteur

REUL Herbert (PPE)

VAN BREMPT Kathleen
(S&D)

HALL Fiona (ALDE)

JADOT Yannick (Verts/ALE)

SZYMAŃSKI Konrad (ECR)

MATIAS Marisa (GUE/NGL)

Committee for opinion

AFET

Foreign Affairs

Rapporteur for opinion

SARYUSZ-WOLSKI Jacek
(PPE)

Appointed

30/05/2012

ENVI

Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

JORDAN Romana (PPE)

09/05/2012

IMCO

Internal Market and Consumer Protection

SCHMIDT Oile (ALDE)

21/06/2012

	REGI Regional Development	KOLARSKA-BOBIŃSKA Lena (PPE)	21/06/2012
European Commission	Commission DG	Commissioner	
	Energy	OETTINGER Günther	

Key events			
Date	Event	Reference	Summary
15/12/2011	Non-legislative basic document published	COM(2011)0885 	Summary
14/06/2012	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
24/01/2013	Vote in committee		
08/02/2013	Committee report tabled for plenary	A7-0035/2013	Summary
11/03/2013	Debate in Parliament		
13/03/2013	Results of vote in Parliament		
14/03/2013	Decision by Parliament	T7-0088/2013	Summary
14/03/2013	Results of vote in Parliament		
14/03/2013	End of procedure in Parliament		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2012/2103(INI)
Procedure type	INI - Own-initiative procedure
Procedure subtype	Strategic initiative
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 55
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	ITRE/7/09373

Documentation gateway				
European Parliament				
Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Committee draft report		PE491.249	15/06/2012	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE496.406	01/10/2012	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE496.501	01/10/2012	

Committee opinion	IMCO	PE496.509	06/11/2012	
Committee opinion	AFET	PE496.346	14/11/2012	
Committee opinion	REGI	PE496.464	29/11/2012	
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		A7-0035/2013	08/02/2013	Summary
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T7-0088/2013	14/03/2013	Summary
European Commission				
Document type	Reference		Date	Summary
Commission document (COM)	COM(2011)0885 		15/12/2011	Summary
National parliaments				
Document type	Parliament /Chamber	Reference	Date	Summary
Contribution	AT_BUNDESRAT	COM(2011)0885	13/04/2012	
Contribution	SE_PARLIAMENT	COM(2011)0885	11/05/2012	
Contribution	CZ_SENATE	COM(2011)0885	20/06/2012	
Contribution	RO_CHAMBER	COM(2011)0885	07/11/2012	

Energy roadmap 2050, a future with energy

2012/2103(INI) - 08/02/2013 - Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading

The Committee on Industry, Research and Energy adopted the own-initiative report by Niki TZAVELA (EFD, EL) on the Energy Roadmap 2050: a future with energy, in response to the Commission Communication on the subject.

Objectives of the EU2050 Energy Roadmap: Members stress the importance of the EU's energy policy amidst the economic and financial crisis, and the role that energy plays in **spurring growth and economic competitiveness and creating jobs in the EU**. The Commission is asked to propose **post-2020 strategies** and a **policy framework for 2030**, including milestones and targets on greenhouse gas emissions, renewable energy and energy efficiency, with the aim of establishing an ambitious and stable legal and regulatory framework. Since defining energy targets for 2050 and the intervening period assumes **pan-European governance**, Members propose the adoption of a strategy that allows Member States to cooperate under the Roadmap in a spirit of solidarity – the creation of a **European Energy Community**. They note that the 2030 policy framework must be defined within a timeframe that is appropriate for providing **investor security**.

Key Elements of a long-term strategy: welcoming the Commission's view that increased deployment of renewables, energy efficiency and energy infrastructure are the **'no regret' options**, regardless of the specific path chosen to achieve a 'decarbonised 2050 energy system', the report invites the Commission to:

- explore a combined **"high renewables and high energy efficiency" scenario**, noting that a choice made about which path to take would help increase investment certainty;
- take **decentralised generation** explicitly into account in future estimates of renewable energy in the EU energy mix, and map financial, technical and infrastructural obstacles that hamper the growth of decentralised generation in Member States.

Energy efficiency: Members stress that the EU's long-term energy-efficiency policy should take the **reduction of energy use in buildings as a central element**, calling on Member States to adopt ambitious, long-term building renovation strategies as required by the [Energy Efficiency Directive](#). The current quality of building renovation needs to be substantially scaled up in order to significant reduction of energy consumption of the existing building stock by 80 %, relative to 2010 levels, by 2050.

The report calls, furthermore, for greater attention to be paid to the **heat and cooling sectors in the transformation of the energy system**, noting that this sector represents about 45 % of the final energy consumption in Europe.

Renewable energy: Members make a series of recommendations on increasing uptake. Stressing the importance of stable regulatory frameworks, both on an EU as on a Member State level to stimulate investments, the committee is concerned by Member States' increasingly abrupt changes to support mechanisms for renewable energy, and it calls on the Commission to monitor carefully the implementation of the Renewable Energy Directive and to take action if necessary.

Infrastructure: energy infrastructure projects are characterised by vast upfront investment and a 20-60 year operational lifetime. **The current market environment is highly unpredictable**, and Members note that investors are hesitant when it comes to energy infrastructure development, stressing the need to promote new strategies and innovative instruments in this regard.

Specific energy sources: noting that all types of low-carbon technology will be needed to achieve the goal of decarbonising the EU's energy system, Members agree that **natural gas will play an important role**, in the short to medium term, in the transformation of the energy system. They also note that **carbon capture storage (CCS)** could play a role on the road to decarbonisation by 2050 and they advocate strategies to this effect.

Social dimension: lastly, special attention should be given to energy poverty and employment, and Members add that the Commission, Member States and local authorities should find tailored solutions with a special emphasis on low-income and vulnerable households.

Energy roadmap 2050, a future with energy

2012/2103(INI) - 14/03/2013 - Text adopted by Parliament, single reading

The European Parliament adopted by 377 votes to 195 with 37 abstentions a resolution on the Energy Roadmap 2050: a future with energy, in response to the Commission Communication on the subject.

Objectives of the EU2050 Energy Roadmap: Parliament stresses the importance of the EU's energy policy amidst the economic and financial crisis, and the role that energy plays in **spurring growth and economic competitiveness and creating jobs in the EU**. The Commission is asked to propose **post-2020 strategies** and a **policy framework for 2030**, including milestones and targets on greenhouse gas emissions, renewable energy and energy efficiency, with the aim of establishing an ambitious and stable legal and regulatory framework. Since defining energy targets for 2050 and the intervening period assumes **pan-European governance**, Members propose the adoption of a strategy that allows Member States to cooperate under the Roadmap in a spirit of solidarity – the creation of a **European Energy Community**. They note that the 2030 policy framework must be defined within a timeframe that is appropriate for providing **investor security**.

Key Elements of a long-term strategy: welcoming the Commission's view that increased deployment of renewables, energy efficiency and energy infrastructure are the **'no regret' options**, regardless of the specific path chosen to achieve a 'decarbonised 2050 energy system', Parliament invites the Commission to:

- explore a combined **"high renewables and high energy efficiency" scenario**, noting that a choice made about which path to take would help increase investment certainty;
- take **decentralised generation** explicitly into account in future estimates of renewable energy in the EU energy mix, and map financial, technical and infrastructural obstacles that hamper the growth of decentralised generation in Member States.

Energy efficiency: Member States are encouraged to step up their efforts to reach the 20 % energy efficiency target, which is currently not on track.

Members stress that the EU's long-term energy-efficiency policy should take the **reduction of energy use in buildings as a central element**, calling on Member States to adopt ambitious, long-term building renovation strategies as required by the [Energy Efficiency Directive](#). The current quality of building renovation needs to be substantially scaled up in order to **significant reduction of energy consumption of the existing building stock by 80 %**, relative to 2010 levels, by 2050.

Parliament calls, furthermore, for the EU to consider the full integration of the heating and cooling sector into the transformation of the energy system, noting that this sector represents about 45 % of the final energy consumption in Europe.

Renewable energy: Members make a series of recommendations on increasing uptake. Stressing the importance of stable regulatory frameworks, both on an EU as on a Member State level to stimulate investments, Parliament is concerned by Member States' increasingly abrupt changes to support mechanisms for renewable energy, and it calls on the Commission to monitor carefully the implementation of the Renewable Energy Directive and to take action if necessary.

Infrastructure: energy infrastructure projects are characterised by vast upfront investment and a 20-60 year operational lifetime. **The current market environment is highly unpredictable**, and Members note that investors are hesitant when it comes to energy infrastructure development, stressing the need to promote new strategies and innovative instruments in this regard.

Specific energy sources: noting that all types of low-carbon technology will be needed to achieve the goal of decarbonising the EU's energy system, Members agree that **natural gas will play an important role**, in the short to medium term, in the transformation of the energy system. They consider affording greater importance to gas, particularly if technologies for carbon capture and storage become more widely available, and they advocate strategies to this effect.

Social dimension: special attention should be given to energy poverty and employment, and Members add that the Commission, Member States and local authorities should find tailored solutions with a special emphasis on low-income and vulnerable households.

Arctic: Members note the importance of an agreement on a special regime and call on the Commission to come forward with a holistic assessment of the benefits and risks of EU involvement in the Arctic, including an environmental risk analysis, given the very fragile and indispensable areas, especially in the high Arctic.

Energy roadmap 2050, a future with energy

2012/2103(INI) - 15/12/2011 - Non-legislative basic document

PURPOSE: to present the Commission's Energy Roadmap 2050.

BACKGROUND: the EU is committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions to 80-95% below 1990 levels by 2050 in the context of necessary reductions by developed countries as a group. The Commission analysed the implications of this in its "[Roadmap for moving to a competitive low-carbon economy in 2050](#)". The "[Roadmap to a Single European Transport Area](#)" focussed on solutions for the transport sector and on creating a Single European Transport Area.

The EU policies and measures to achieve the [Energy 2020](#) goals and the Energy 2020 strategy are ambitious: by 2020, at least 20 % reduction in greenhouse gas emissions compared to 1990 (30% if international conditions are right); saving of 20 % of EU energy consumption compared to projections for 2020; 20 % share of renewable energies in EU energy consumption, 10% share in transport. These measures will continue to deliver beyond 2020 helping to reduce emissions by about 40% by 2050. They will, however, **still be insufficient** to achieve the EU's 2050 decarbonisation objective as only less than half of the decarbonisation goal will be achieved in 2050. This creates **uncertainty among investors**, governments and citizens. Today, **there is inadequate direction as to what should follow the 2020 agenda**.

The Roadmap does not replace national, regional and local efforts to modernise energy supply, but seeks to develop **a long-term European technology-neutral framework** in which these policies will be more effective. It argues that a European approach to the energy challenge will increase security and solidarity and lower costs by providing a market for new products and services. The Commission estimates **potential cost savings of around 25%** for some stakeholders if there were a more European approach for efficient use of renewable energy.

CONTENT: in this Energy Roadmap 2050, the Commission **explores the challenges posed by delivering the EU's decarbonisation objective** while at the same time ensuring security of energy supply and competitiveness. **The scenarios in this Roadmap** all imply major changes in carbon prices, technology and networks. A number of scenarios examined how to achieve an 80% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions implying some 85% decline of energy-related CO₂ emissions including from transport. The Commission has also analysed Member States' and stakeholders' scenarios and views.

The Energy Roadmap 2050 shows that **decarbonisation is feasible**. Whichever scenario is chosen, a number of "no regret" options emerge which can bring down emissions effectively and in an economically viable way. Furthermore, **the overall system costs of transforming the energy system are similar in all scenarios**. A common EU approach can help keep costs down.

To achieve this new energy system, ten conditions must be met:

1. **Energy 2020:** the immediate priority is to implement fully the EU's Energy 2020 strategy. All existing legislation needs to be applied, and the proposals currently in discussion, notably on energy efficiency, infrastructure, safety and international cooperation, need to be adopted swiftly. The path towards a new energy system also has a social dimension. The Commission will continue to encourage social dialogue and social partners' involvement to help a fair transition and an efficient management of change.
2. **Energy efficiency:** the energy system and society as a whole need to be dramatically more energy efficient. The co-benefits of achieving energy efficiency in a wider resource efficiency agenda should contribute to meeting the goals in a faster and cost-efficient manner.
3. **Renewable energy sources:** particular attention should continue to be given to the development of renewable energy. Their rate of development, impact in the market and rapidly growing share in energy demand call for a modernisation of the policy framework. The EU's 20% renewable energy target has so far proven an efficient driver in development of the renewable energy in the EU and timely consideration should be given to options for 2030 milestones.
4. **Research and innovation:** higher public and private investments in R&D and technological innovation are crucial in speeding-up the commercialisation of all low-carbon solutions.
5. **Internal energy market:** the EU is committed to a fully integrated market by 2014. There are regulatory and structural shortcomings that need to be addressed. Well-designed market structure instruments and new ways of cooperation are required for the internal energy market to deliver its full potential as new investments are coming into the energy market and the energy mix is changing.
6. **Energy prices need to better reflect costs**, notably of the new investments needed throughout the energy system. The earlier prices reflect costs, the easier the transformation will be in the long run. Special attention should be paid for the most vulnerable groups, for which coping with the energy system transformation will be challenging. Specific measures should be defined at national and local levels to avoid energy poverty.
7. **New infrastructure:** a new sense of urgency and collective responsibility must be brought to bear on the development of new energy infrastructure and storage capacities across Europe and with neighbours.

8. **Safety and security:** there will be no compromise on safety and security for either traditional or new energy sources. The EU must continue to strengthen the safety and security framework and lead international efforts in this field.
9. **International aspects:** a broader and more coordinated EU approach to international energy relations must become the norm, including redoubling work to strengthen international climate action.
10. **Investment:** Member States and investors need concrete milestones. The Low carbon economy roadmap has already indicated greenhouse gas emission milestones. The next step is to define the 2030 policy framework, reasonably foreseeable and the focus of most current investors.

The Commission will carry out discussions with other EU institutions, Member States and stakeholders on the basis of this Roadmap. It will update it regularly, reassessing what is necessary in the light of progress and changes.

On the basis of the Roadmap, the Commission will continue to bring forward initiatives, starting with comprehensive proposals on the internal market, renewable energy and nuclear safety next year.