



# Towards an **Energy Union**

a resilient Energy Union  
with a forward-looking Climate Change Policy

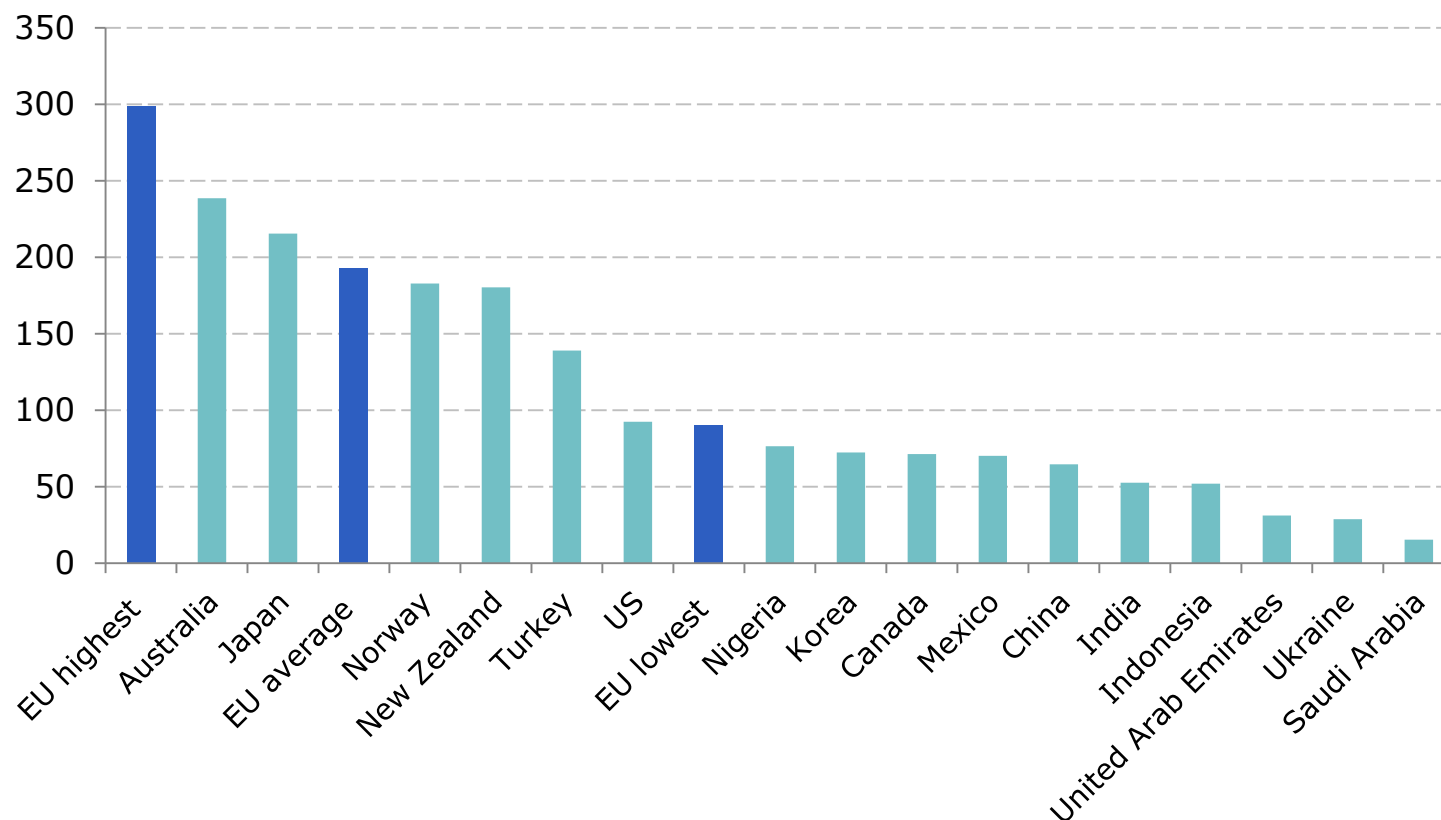
European Council, 19 March 2015

« *I want to reform and reorganise  
Europe's energy policy  
in a new European Energy Union.* »

**Jean-Claude Juncker**

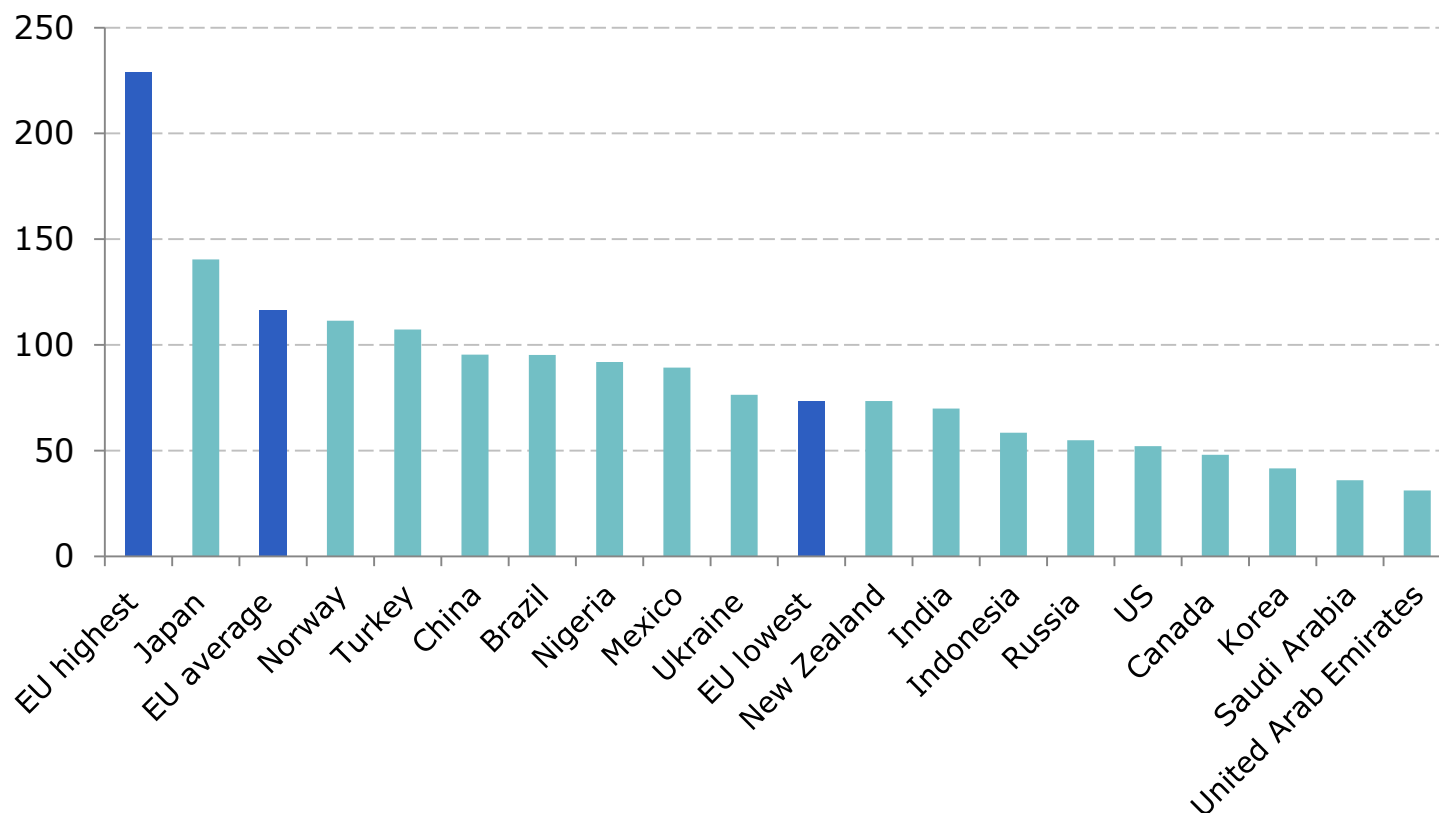
## Current Prices for Electricity – Household Consumers

EUR/MWh



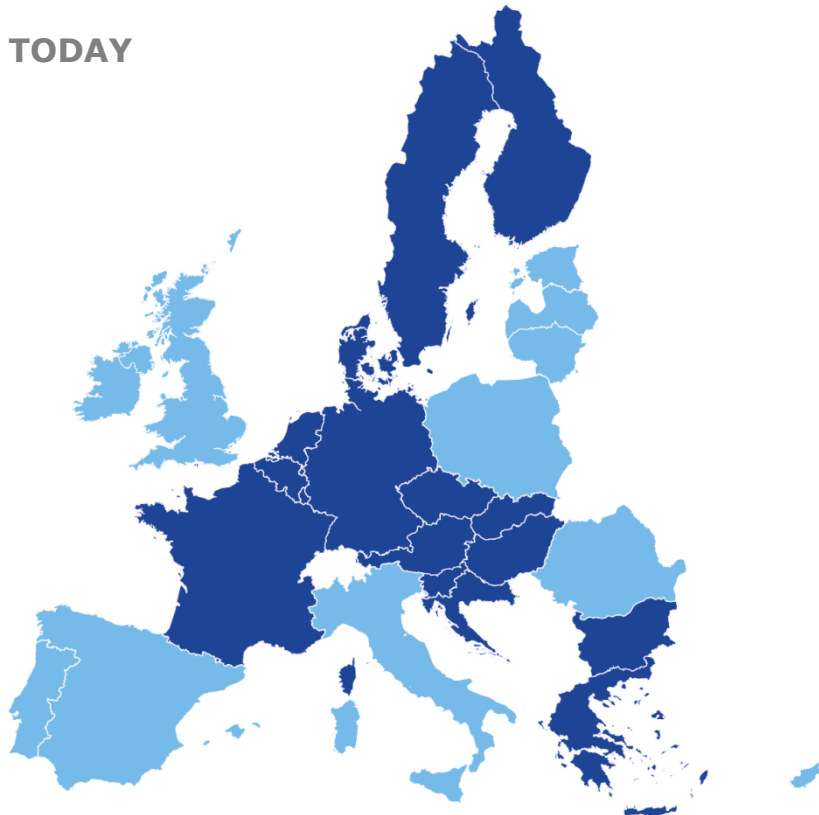
## Current Prices for Electricity – Industrial Consumers

EUR/MWh



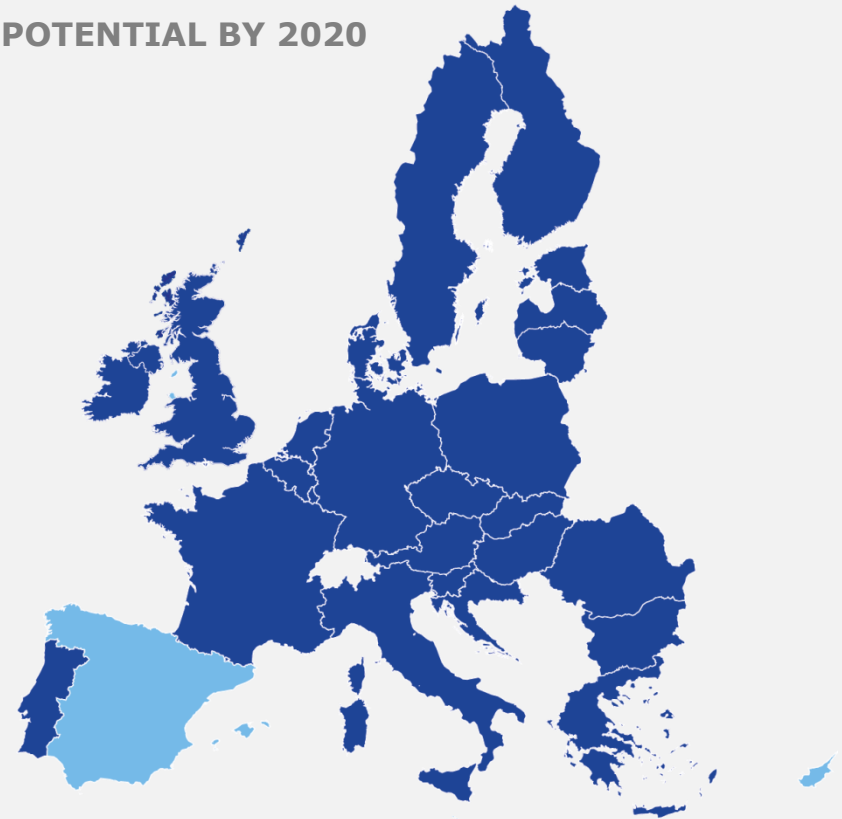
# Connecting Electricity Markets

TODAY



- Countries meeting the 10% **interconnection** target
- Countries not meeting the 10% **interconnection** target

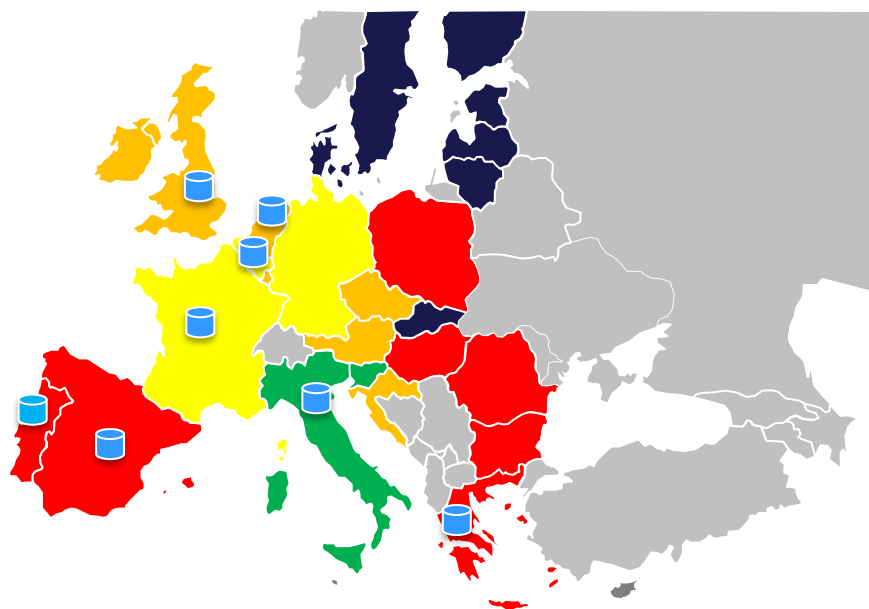
POTENTIAL BY 2020



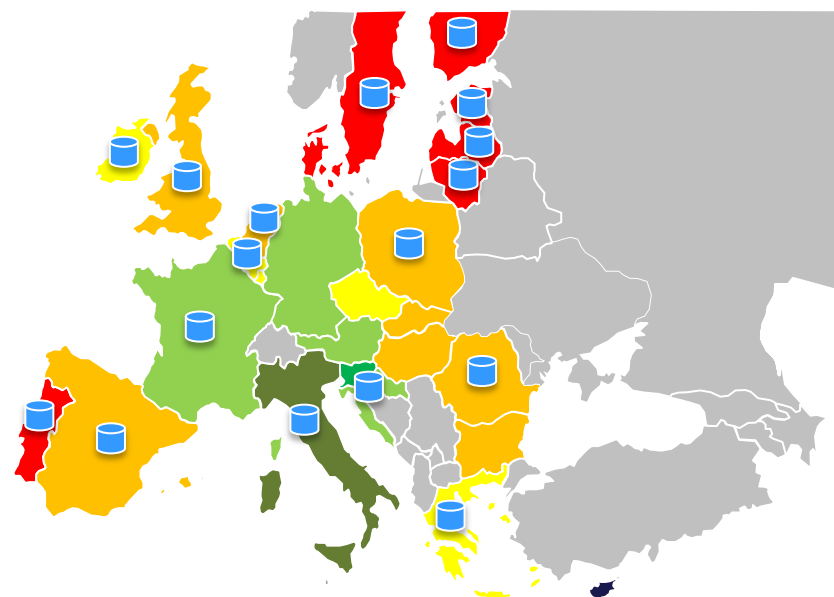
**Efforts need to be stepped up for those below the 10% target by 2020, mainly Spain and Cyprus, and in view of achieving the 15% target by 2030.**

# Connecting Gas Markets

NOW



AFTER 2022



**Number of supply sources a country may potentially access to through infrastructure  
(at least 5% share)**



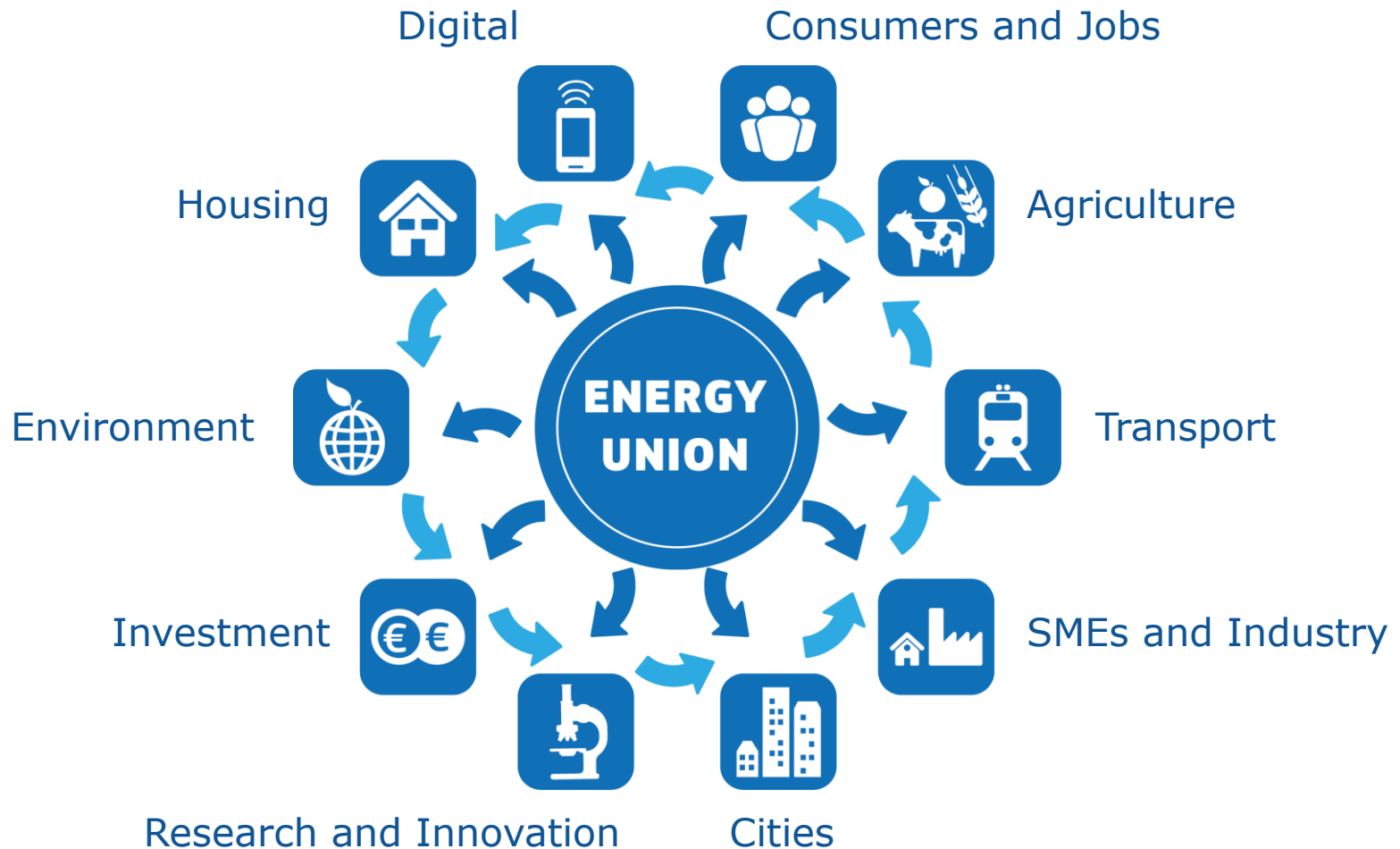
Supply Sources: Azerbaijan (new source), Algeria, Libya, Norway, Russia, EU Production, LNG (treated as one source)

Reference year 2013

Source: European Commission



## Policy convergence



## 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.

  #EnergyUnion



# A Global Deal for Climate

