

ENERGY & ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES



Jean-Didier Hache

Conference of Peripheral Maritime Regions

Zaragosa, 24-25/10/07

Energy is at the heart of environmental policies

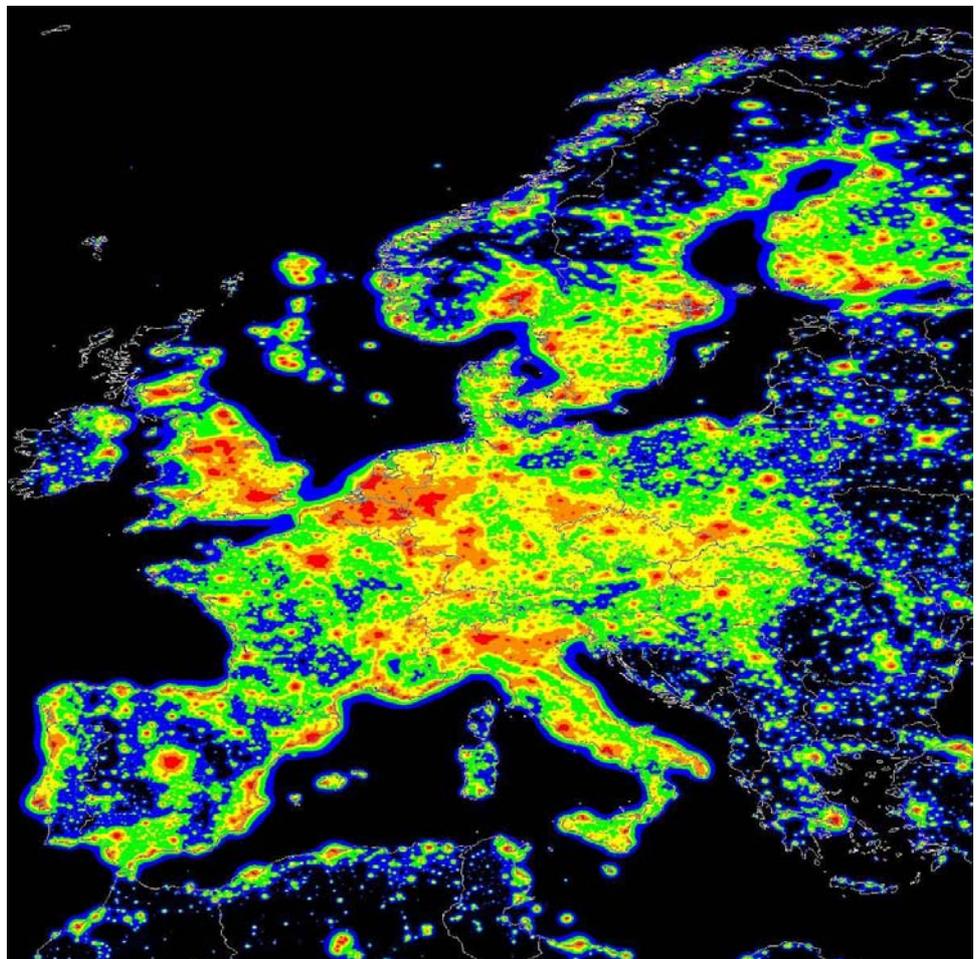
- strategic objective of limiting the global average temperature increase to not more than 2°C above pre-industrial levels" 
- a binding target to slash the EU's greenhouse gas emissions by 20% in 2020
- a binding target to raise the EU's share of renewables to 20% by 2020
- boosting energy efficiency with a target to save 20% of the EU's total primary energy consumption by 2020

A competitive, secure and sustainable energy policy...

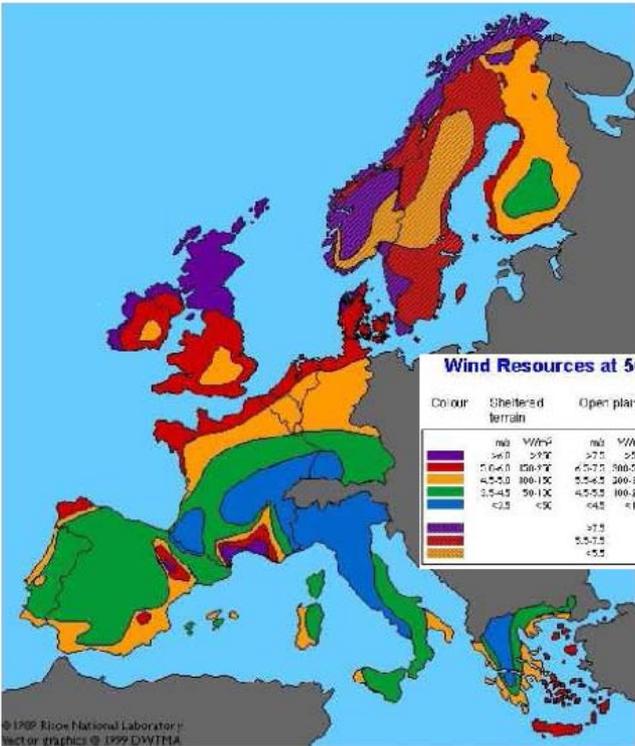
The right balance must be struck between security, sustainability and competitiveness.



WHERE DO YOU CONSUME ENERGY?



WHERE DO YOU PRODUCE RENEWABLE ENERGY?



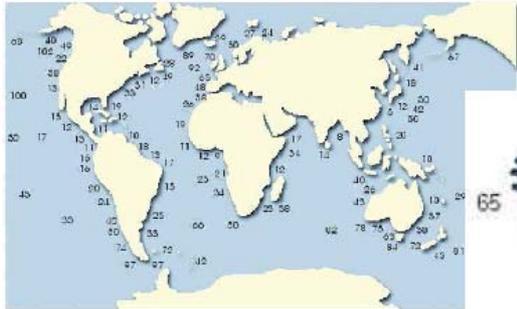
INTEGRATION OF RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES IN THE EUROPEAN TRANSMISSION GRIDS



Wind Resources at 50 (45) m Above Ground Level

Colour	Sheltered terrain	Open plain	At a sea coast	Open sea	Hills and ridges
Dark Purple	<2.5	<4.5	<5.0	<5.5	<3.0
Light Purple	2.5-4.5	4.5-7.5	5.0-6.0	5.5-7.0	3.0-4.0
Blue	4.5-5.0	5.5-6.5	6.0-7.0	6.5-7.5	4.0-5.0
Green	5.0-6.0	6.5-7.5	7.0-8.0	7.5-8.5	5.0-6.0
Yellow	6.0-7.0	7.5-8.5	8.0-9.0	8.5-9.5	6.0-7.0
Orange	7.0-8.0	8.5-9.5	9.0-10.0	10.0-11.0	7.0-8.0
Red	8.0-9.0	9.5-10.5	10.0-11.0	11.0-12.0	8.0-9.0
Dark Red	9.0-10.0	10.5-11.5	11.0-12.0	12.0-13.0	9.0-10.0
Purple	>10.0	>11.5	>12.0	>13.0	>10.0

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EUROPE'S MARITIME AREAS HAVE SOME OF THE FINEST WAVE POWER POTENTIAL IN THE WORLD.



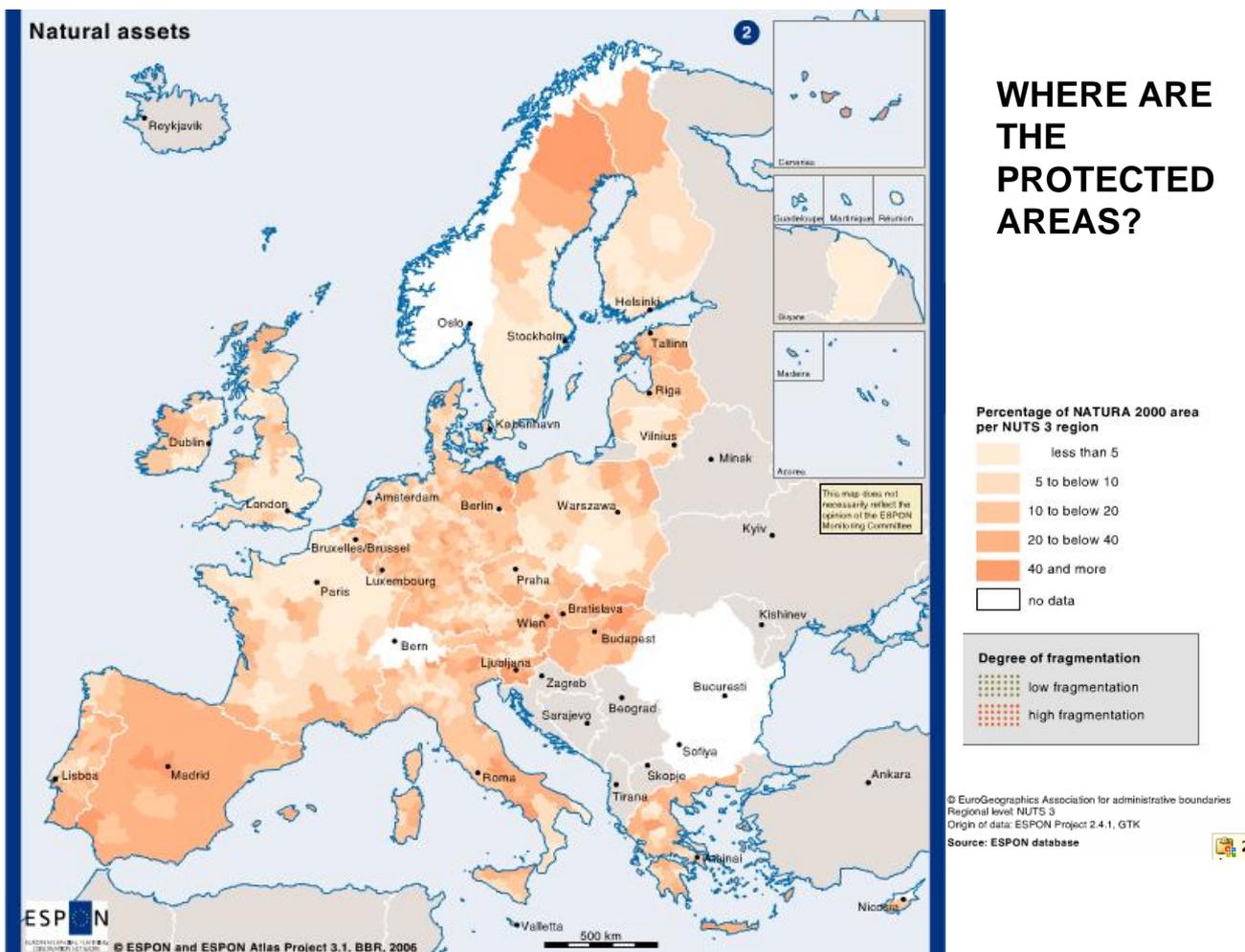
The charts shows annual average wavepower in kilowatts per metre of crest width

<http://www.greenenergyworks.org.uk/wave.htm>

Morgan Report

MOTION FOR A EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT RESOLUTION on a European strategy for sustainable, competitive and secure energy - Green paper

- « Stresses that many outlying and outermost regions have considerable potential in terms of renewable energies, linked to their geographical or climate-related characteristics (sunshine, wind, biomass, wave energy); hopes that more use will be made of this outstanding opportunity, particularly in order to make an active contribution to achieving the Kyoto objectives; »
- « Asks the Commission to give special consideration to developing marine-based renewable energies (offshore wind, wave power, tidal) in particular in the North Sea, the Baltic Sea, the Irish Sea and the Mediterranean, and solar, in particular in the Mediterranean region, so as to ensure that these resources are in the 2007 road map on renewable energy sources and are fully developed rapidly; »



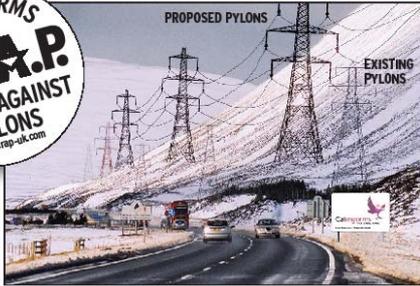


IN A GROWING NUMBER OF AREAS, THE PRODUCTION OF RENEWABLE ENERGY IS CONFRONTED BY ENVIRONMENTAL PRESSURE GROUPS AND ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION



Say **NO** to giant pylons in the Cairngorms National Park

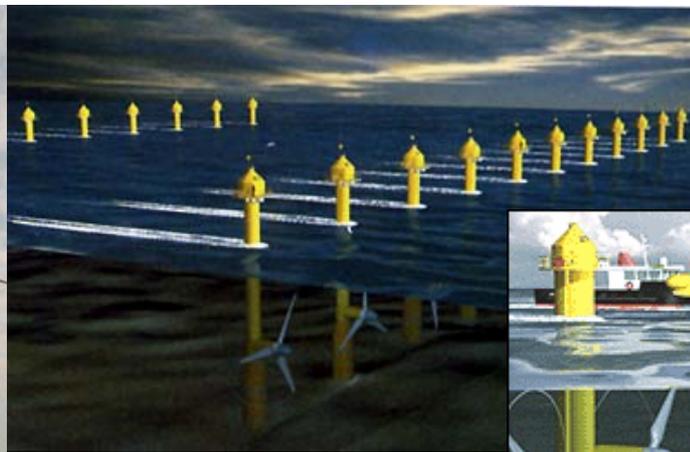
CAIRNGORMS
C.R.A.P.
REVOLT AGAINST
PYLONS
www.crap-uk.com



A 137-mile pylon power line will desecrate
The Cairngorms National Park
and Monarch of the Glen Country

Campaigning costs money - please make a donation

www.crap-uk.com



WHAT IS THE RIGHT BALANCE BETWEEN

REN PRODUCTION

AND

ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION?

A MORE FLEXIBLE ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION

EU environmental legislation (in particular the outdated 1979 Bird Directive) should allow for a more flexible approach integrating, in its assessment criteria, factors such as:

- *- the EU's territorial cohesion objective*
- *- the severe, permanent geographical or demographic constraints certain in certain Regions*
- *- the existence of higher interests linked to the fight against the causes of climate change.*

It is henceforth vital that proper mechanisms be implemented in the various fields EU environmental legislation, so as to ensure their full acquiescence; such mechanisms including:

- the need to consult the local communities concerned via their elected representatives at local and regional level prior to any designation of a protected area
- the need to apply the principle of proportionality so that environmental constraints do not exceed the strict requirements of their purpose
- the need to balance environmental aims with other community goals, and in particular economic, social and territorial cohesion, as well as to pay special attention to the consequences of their implementation in marginal areas.