

## Conclusions of the Berlin Energy Forum 2014

(Berlin, 10 and 11 February 2014)

The Berlin Energy Forum 2014 allowed more than 160 stakeholders from all energy sectors from all over Europe to discuss issues of cross cutting interest, including the 2030 energy and climate framework, security of supply and energy costs and prices. During the opening session, chaired by Director General Ristori, Vice-Chancellor Gabriel and Commissioner Oettinger underlined the need for close relations between national and European Energy policies.

The key conclusions of the Berlin Energy Forum included:

- Broad support for the architecture of the 2030 framework and the three key objectives of energy policy: competitiveness, sustainability and security of supply for 2030. Several participants advocated a **40% Greenhouse Gas reduction** target, the good functioning EU Emission Trading System (ETS) as a key tool to achieve the sustainability objective.
- Discussions took place on the proposed binding **target at EU level for Renewable Energies** of at least 27% for 2030. Key issues included the governance structure and available policy instruments to achieve this target at EU level.
- All stakeholders agreed on the **importance of energy efficiency** to achieve the objectives of energy policy, and urgent actions needed.
- The **completion of the Internal Energy Market** was widely recognised as a precondition for the cost effective achievement of the energy policy objectives. Progress was generally recognised in particular as regards the wholesale level, both in gas and electricity, and market coupling. The biggest challenges towards the completion of the internal energy market include the **coherent application of rules**, the **integration of renewables** and **capacity mechanisms**. It was stressed that if capacity mechanisms were needed, they had to be designed in conformity with the internal market and mainly managed at regional level.
- The report on Energy prices and cost development was fully supported and more action and monitoring are needed.
- The focus of policy makers both at EU and national level needs to be put on a **new design for retail markets**. Households need to fully benefit from open and competitive markets and energy efficiency.

The following actions at EU and national level were considered essential to assure security of supply and to keep costs and prices in check:

1. Providing stable investment conditions, and a long term framework 2030;
2. Diversify energy resources (new energy suppliers, new energy routes, renegotiation of gas contracts with third countries, promotion of renewables in a cost efficient way, exploitation of (unconventional) gas);
3. Investing in technology and innovation.

It was broadly agreed that all sources of energy are needed to make the transition towards a competitive low carbon economy a success. Another precondition for success is a climate of mutual trust and confidence. The Berlin Forum was considered an ideal place to foster the necessary dialogue.

All presentations made at the forum could be found at  
[http://ec.europa.eu/energy/events/20140211\\_berlin\\_energy\\_forum\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/energy/events/20140211_berlin_energy_forum_en.htm)