



Perspectives of Renewable Energy in the Danube Region – Environmental policy introduction

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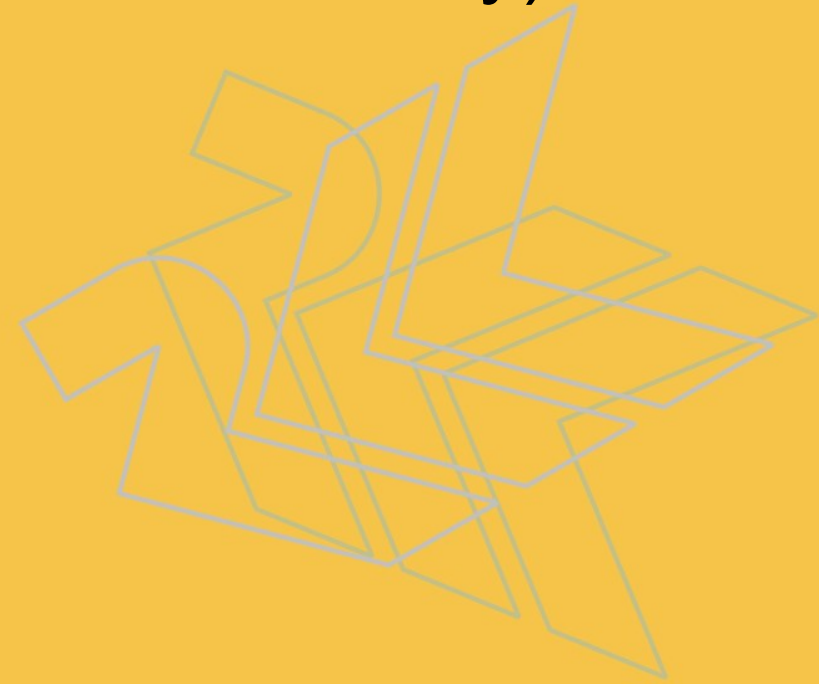
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Pécs (Hungary)





- Why this conference is important? (From the viewpoint of Environmental Policy)





Why?

- EU 2030 (23.10.2014)
 - 40% of CO2 reduction
 - 27% of renewable energy
 - 27% of energy saving
- Roadmap 2050
 - 80% of CO2 reduction (2040 – 60%) (power generation, industry, transport, buildings and construction, as well as agriculture)
 - 30% less energy in 2050 than in 2005
 - **„More locally produced energy would be used, mostly from renewable sources,,**





New governance framework: „The European Council agreed that a **reliable and transparent governance system** will be developed to help ensure that the EU meets its energy policy goals.”





The economical element

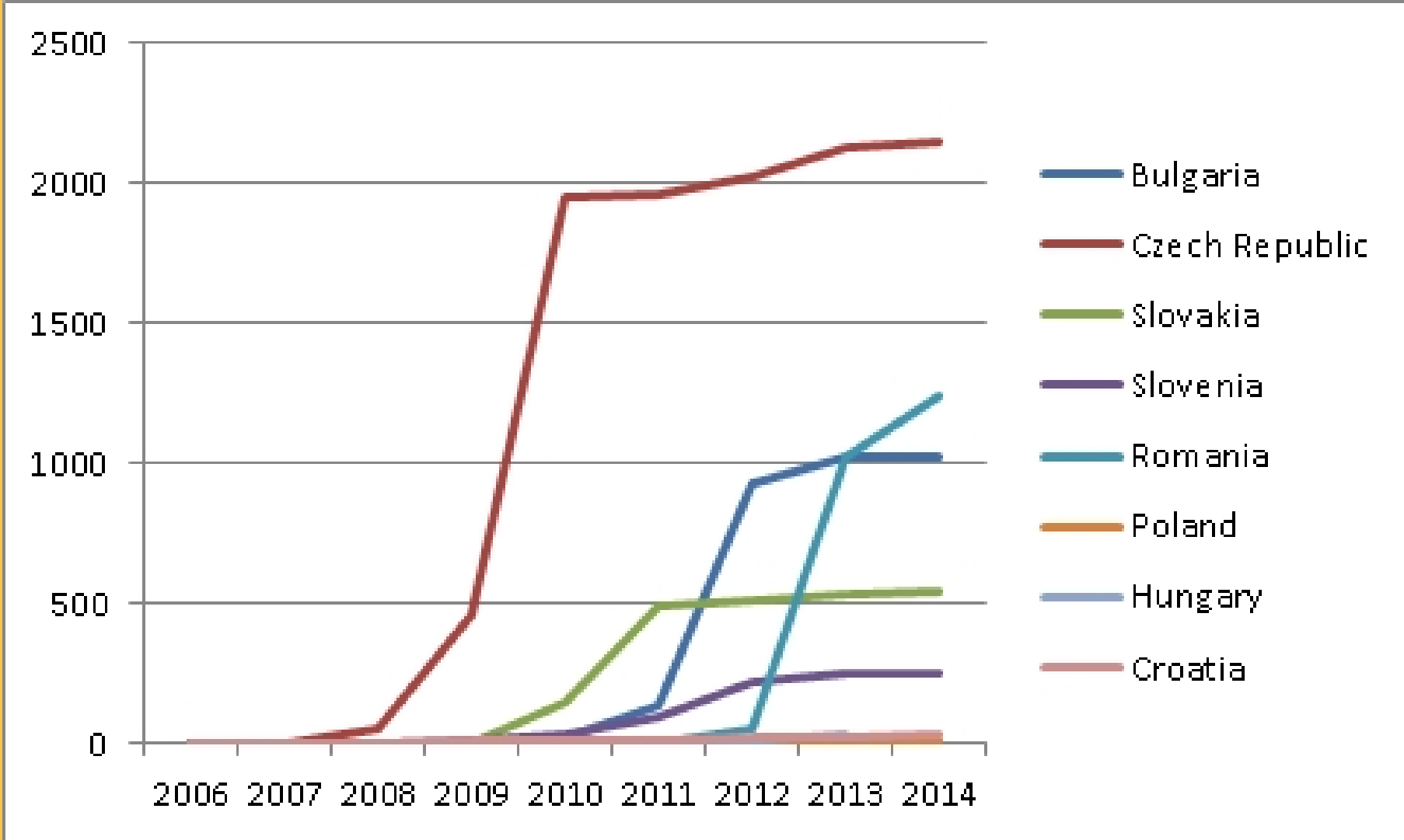
GCEC: „...to analyse and communicate the economic benefits and costs of acting on climate change,,

- Report of Better Economy, Better Climate



Cumulative installed PV capacity in some Danube-Region countries (MWp)

HAS Research Centre for Economic and Regional Studies





Provocative Questions

- Is subsidy enough for increasing RES?
- Is (physical geographical) potential a secondary issue in increasing/using RE? Are support and technology more important?
- Does economic growth can be accompanied by environmental protection/sustainability?
- Is there any negative consequence of these RE booms (or only positive)?
- What is more important? Low level of subsidy or low level of household energy price?
- When we are focusing on one huge investment (e.g. nuclear energy in Hungary), parallel to this do we have the chance for RES? Do we need the RES at all?
- Few investment means lower cost, decentralisation (numerous investment) means higher cost, higher land occupation, higher level of infrastructure. Is it right? *Centralisation* or decentralisation (*local thinking*)?
- What is our perspective?

PLEASE ANSWER! 😊