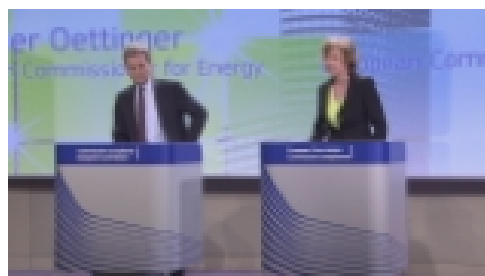




### Extracts from the joint press conference by Connie Hedegaard and Günther Oettinger on the Climate and Energy 2030 Green Paper

Type: [Summary of press conference](#) Référence: [I077114](#) Durée: [03:43](#) Lieu: [Brussels - EC/Berlaymont](#)

On 27 March 2013, Connie Hedegaard, Member of the EC in charge of Climate Action, and Günther Oettinger, Member of the EC in charge of Energy, gave a press conference at the European Commission in Brussels and jointly kicked-off a public debate on 2030 energy and EU climate framework, indicating a readiness to move quickly towards setting a new greenhouse-gas emissions target for 2030. On this date, the European Commission adopted a Green Paper which is meant to gauge the opinion of stakeholders about the new targets. The EU's existing targets are a 20% reduction in emissions, a 20% increase in renewable energy and a 20% increase in energy efficiency by 2020. The European Commission also published a Consultative Communication on the future of carbon capture and storage (CCS) in Europe, aimed at initiating a debate on the options available to ensure its timely development. Finally, it adopted a report assessing Member States' progress towards their 2020 renewable energy targets and reports on the sustainability of biofuels and bioliquids consumed in the EU.



HEURE	DESCRIPTION	DUREE
00:00:00	Title	00:00:05
00:00:05	Exterior views of the European Commission, in Brussels (2 shots)	00:00:10
00:00:15	Arrival of Connie Hedegaard, Member of the EC in charge of Climate Action, and Günther Oettinger, Member of the EC in charge of Energy, to the press conference (2 shots)	00:00:08
00:00:23	Soundbite by Günther Oettinger, (in GERMAN) saying that climate and energy policy needs a long-term perspective. There is probably no sector which depends on long-term planning for investment as much as the energy sector. The 2020 targets were yesterday for investors. For energy production and creation of stocks, infrastructures, storages and energy efficiency, 2030 is tomorrow. They want to make sure that industry and financial investors will get clarity in terms if investment trough this Green Paper.	00:00:57
00:01:20	Cutaway of the audience	00:00:04

00:01:24	Soundbite by Günther Oettinger, (in GERMAN) on the question of new greenhouse-gas emissions target for 203 saying that the European Commission will carry out a thorough assessment of the targets, looking at the strength and weaknesses so far with the pursuing of the targets. Some people, even inside the European Commission, say that one CO2 emission reduction target for 2030 would be enough. He would agree to the extent that it might be the most important but that it would not be enough.	00:00:38
00:02:02	Soundbite by Connie Hedegaard (in ENGLISH): More than 90 countries world-wide have actually defined their own climate targets. Europe is one of the regions in the world, who also in the future, relies more heavily on imports of fossil fuels which is extremely visible also on EU's 27 trade balance. That means that it can benefit very much our economy, our competitiveness on our innovation and our job creation if we do this intelligently. We have also seen during the crisis that actually the different green sectors have managed to make a net contribution to job creation, even during the crisis years. You cannot say that for too many other European sectors.	00:00:52
00:02:54	Cutaways of audience and cameraman (2 shots)	00:00:07
00:03:01	Soundbite by Connie Hedegaard (in ENGLISH) on the question of new targets for 2030: That is why when we analyse our low-carbon roadmap to 2030, it shows that the target should be 40% of reduction. We do not say that now it has to be this or that figure. Now we take the input from the consultation. But obviously for CO2 reductions, the target has to be more than 30% or we would leave a very challenging bill to those coming after us.	00:00:41
00:03:43	Cutaway of the audience	00:00:00