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# Energy politics

understanding decision-making affecting energy planning and choices

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# Green party energy policy

Fully sustainable energy system: climate, biodiversity, water, risks to human health...

Reduce energy consumption and shift to renewables

Goal: 100 % renewable energy, in the energy sector by 2030 and economy-wide by 2050

Broad cross-party deal desirable to give stable rules

Electricity surplus a chance to shut down the oldest and most unsecure nuclear reactors the coming years

# Green policy instruments

Strengthen EU ETS and raise carbon tax

Raise targets in green electricity certificate system

Reform the special tax reduction for housing improvements to encourage energy saving measures

Subsidise households that install solar energy or convert from direct electricity heating to other heating

Energy efficiency programmes for heavy industry

Make state-owned energy company Vattenfall shift to renewables

Charging electricity producing households for net use only

# Political challenges - globally

Climate equity – common but differentiated responsibility

Access to energy – clean energy

Support developing countries' mitigation

Sustainability issues – hydropower, bioenergy etc

Food or fuel? Or feed?

# Political challenges – EU

Common climate and energy policy targets for 2030

Single emission target or renewables and energy efficiency?

Climate policy – threatening jobs or the key to green growth and energy security?

# Political challenges – Sweden

Long-term rules that encourage green innovation

Parliamentary majority for a 100 % renewables target, but no deal

Behavioural change or new technology only

Carrots or sticks

Climate vs. other environmental aspects

# The Swedish hydropower debate

Most hydropower stations operate under the Water Act of 1918 with no modern environmental requirements

”Vattenverksamhetsutredningen”, government commission on activities using or impacting on water

New requirements for hydropower stations, i.e. fish passes

Government agencies: Ca 2 % lower hydropower generation

Hydropower strategy: differentiate between rivers depending on their importance in the energy system and their ecological potential

A small loss in energy can yield large improvements in biodiversity



# Dealing with goal conflicts

Climate can't justify anything – biodiversity builds resilience for climate change

Can't just change from fossil (and nuclear) to renewables: rich countries need to cut energy consumption so that poor countries can expand theirs

Can't just subsidise renewables, have to tax dirty energy as well