



Support to energy security: views of the EIB

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Scientific support to energy security in the Baltic Sea Region
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The European Investment Bank (EIB)



- Bank of the European Union owned by the 27 Member States
- Set up in 1958 in the Treaty of Rome
- Provides long-term finance and expertise for sound and sustainable investment projects that contribute to the EU policy objectives
- Largest multilateral borrower and lender
- Headquartered in Luxembourg with a network of local and regional offices
- Key figures 2012

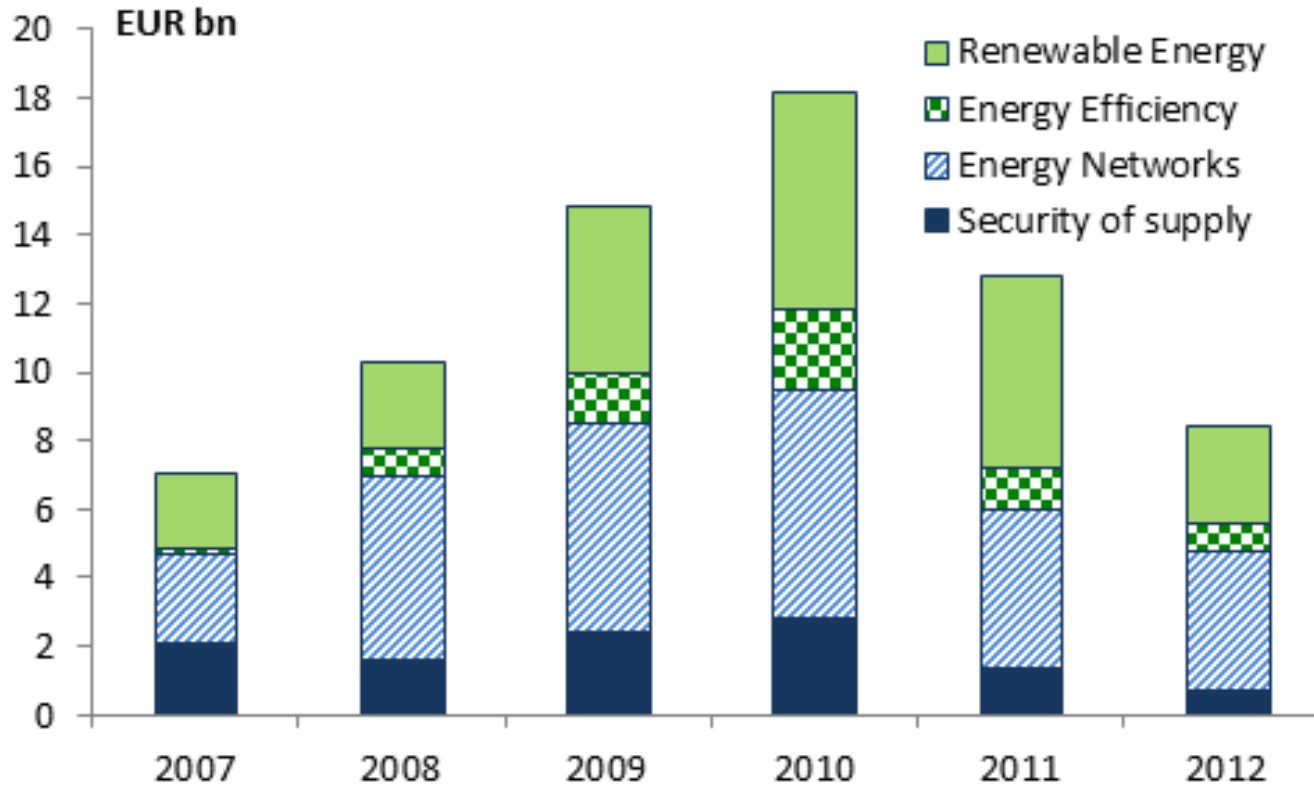
European Union:	EUR	44.7bn
Partner countries:	EUR	7.4bn
Total lending:	EUR	52.2bn
Borrowings:	EUR	71.3bn



- Renewable energy
- Energy efficiency
- Competitive and Secure Energy (including Electricity and Gas Networks, selected thermal plants and nuclear plants)
- Knowledge Economy (including Research, Development and Innovation in Energy)



EIB Lending to Energy





Support to Energy Security



- Energy efficiency to slow growth of energy imports
- Renewable energy to break fossil fuel dependence
- Electricity networks to integrate renewables (link renewable generators and consumers, adapt the grid to intermittent capacity), and to interconnect networks across borders
- Gas networks and LNG terminals to enable diversified imports
- Extraction of indigenous hydrocarbons
- RD&I in all energy fields to accelerate deployment of efficient and low-carbon technologies



The EIB finances the full range of RDI activities reflected in the innovation cycle:

- research activities focusing on applied research within existing technology boundaries with practical applications in mind,
- development activities comprising collaborative development within existing industries to produce new or next generation technology,
- innovation involving substantial modification of processes and products designed to modify, improve, differentiate existing products.

During the period 2007 to 2011, the Bank supported EUR 2.8 billion in energy RDI activities. This amounts to 5% of the entire RDI financing of the Bank (EUR 54 billion).



Emerging Low Carbon Technologies



- A portfolio of new technologies such as innovative renewables and Carbon Capture and Storage will be needed to substantially reduce GHG emissions in the longer term.
- Emerging technologies - currently not competitive with the least cost alternatives, the Bank finances technologies which have a solid prospect of becoming competitive in a reasonable time frame.
- The development of these technologies is closely followed to ensure that they continue to have good prospects to become competitive with the alternatives over a reasonable time frame.
- Emerging renewables: Solar (PV and CSP) and offshore wind for power production and innovative (2nd generation) biomass conversion technologies into energy carriers (e.g. biofuels, or biogas).
- Demonstration of CCS



Draft document available on the EIB's website:

EIB and Energy: Delivering Growth, Security and Sustainability
EIB's Screening and Assessment Criteria for Energy Projects

<http://www.eib.org/about/partners/cso/consultations/item/public-consultation-on-eibs-energy-lending-policy.htm>