The Energy Union project was conceived by the Juncker Commission which set out to give EU consumers secure, sustainable, competitive and affordable energy, by overhauling European energy and climate systems and policies. It also committed to make the EU the world leader in renewable energy. Four years on, the Energy Union is a reality and the EU has set course to become a climate neutral economy, whilst maintaining its global competitiveness and creating growth and jobs. Building the energy Union demands a transversal effort and was only possible because the Commission decisively and inclusively worked towards the achievement of this priority, waving it into all its policies, from competition over investments to research and innovation.
ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE 5 DIMENSIONS OF THE ENERGY UNION

1. Energy Security
   • Enhanced resilience of the European energy system by preventing and managing gas crises
   • Continued efforts to diversify external supply sources and new arrangements to ensure increased solidarity and regional cooperation [e.g. southern gas corridor]
   • Over 30 projects of common interest implemented + 75 more to be implemented by 2022
   • €3.4 billion in connecting Europe facility energy funding since 2014
   • €1.3 billion from the European fund for strategic investment (EFSI)
   • EU public funding in energy infrastructure has leveraged total investments of around €50 billion

2. The internal energy market
   • More robust infrastructure increasing fluidity of the network
   • Integration of isolated and disconnected regions [e.g. Baltics, Iberian Peninsula]
   • Making the grid fit for an increased share of renewable energy
   • Putting the consumer at the heart of the energy market
   • Market coupling - reduced and more equal energy costs for consumers throughout Europe
   • Over the past seven years, day-ahead market coupling alone has rendered a benefit of approximately €1 billion per year to European consumers

3. Energy Efficiency
   • New energy efficiency target of at least 32.5% by 2030
   • New energy performance of buildings rules aiming at decarbonisation of building stock by 2050
   • Clearer and simpler energy efficiency labelling rules help households save almost €500 per year
   • Between 2014 to 2020, €18 billion from the European structural investment fund are allocate to energy efficiency
   • There are 900,000 jobs in the energy efficiency sector in Europe today
   • €2.5 billion Horizon 2020 funding for the period 2018-2020 to decarbonise the EU’s building stock

4. Decarbonisation
   • The EU was instrumental in brokering the Paris Agreement and making it operational
   • The EU has put in place a comprehensive legislative framework to achieve at least 40% emission reduction by 2030
   • New renewable energy target of at least 32% by 2030
   • 4 million ‘green jobs’ in the EU today, 1.4 million jobs in the renewable energy sector
   • Decarbonisation strategy “clean planet for all” for a climate neutral Europe in 2050
   • 17.5% of final energy consumption in Europe came from renewable energy in 2017

5. Research and Innovation
   • Under the revised EU Emission Trading System the Commission set up the Innovation Fund, which will pool together resources amounting to around €10 billion to support the demonstration of low-carbon technologies and processes
   • Loans from the Innovfin Energy Demonstration Project financial instrument of Horizon 2020 have provided €107 million loaned to 4 first-of-a-kind energy demonstration projects since 2016
   • With the strategic action plan for batteries, the Commission adopted a comprehensive set of measures to develop an innovative, sustainable and competitive battery production chain