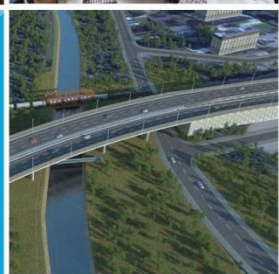
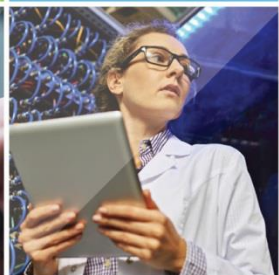
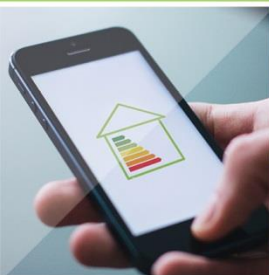




European
Commission

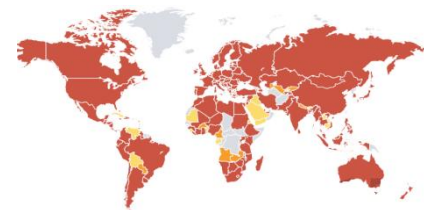


EP Seminar on CE4AE Package: Renewable Energy Paula Abreu Marques (HoU ENER C.1)

15 October 2019

SETTING THE SCENE

- **Falling costs of renewables, especially RES-E: cheaper than fossil fuels in 2020!**
- **EU first mover** – today, 173 countries have renewable energy targets. But decreasing share in global RES!
- **How to retain leadership?**
 - Explore new areas for competitiveness: integrated systems, offshore, small-scale and decentralized solutions (citizens' role)
- **Domestic benefits:**
 - ~ 1.4 million jobs and 154.7 billion euro turnover
 - Reduced import dependency, GHG emissions and pollution
- **Looking ahead:**
 - Increase efforts across sectors
 - Decentralize + empower consumers
 - Research and innovation + industrial competitiveness
 - Adapting to new geopolitical challenges



RES policy, 2020 and 2030 targets

2020 Target→ 20% w/ binding nat. targets Progress→ 17.5% achieved in 2017	2030 Target→ at least 32% EU binding target Progress→ 30.4 -31.9% in draft NECPs
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Need to speed deployment to meet 2020 (x2) and 2030 (x3) targets
Importance of a more balanced effort across the EU and across sectors

Enabling measures

Regional cooperation on RES (Regional Fora, Cooperation Mechanisms)

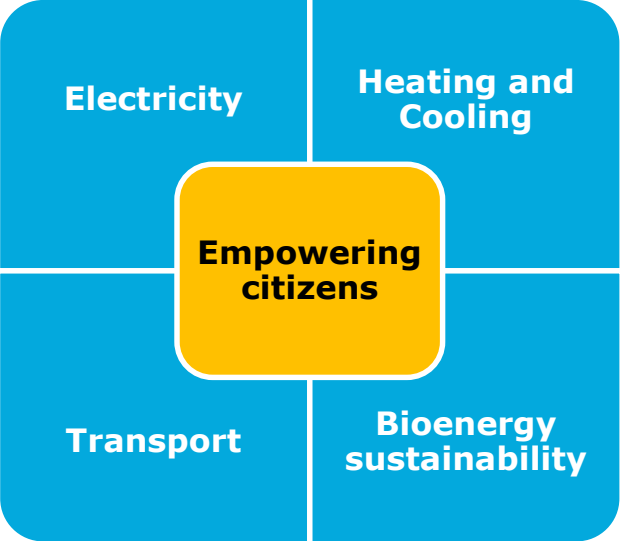
Financing (CEF, LIFE, Cohesion Funds, Horizon Europe...)

Industrial Policy (Clean Energy Industrial Forum, Future industrial strategy)

Flagship Initiatives (e.g. Clean Energy for EU Islands)

RENEWABLES DIR. (REDII)

Achieving **at least 32 %** cost-effectively & **World leadership** in RES

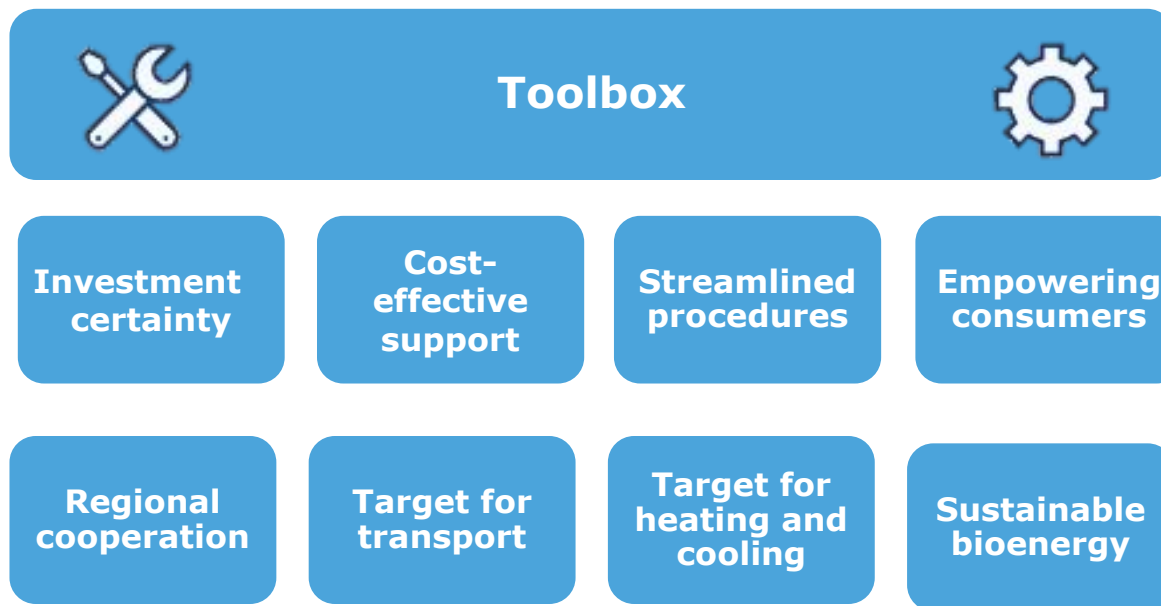


ELECTR. REG. & DIR.
(Markets fit for RES, Dispatch Rules, Active Consumers)

GOVERNANCE
(NECPs, Gap Filler, Financing Mechanism)

E. EFFICIENCY EED/EPBD
(Energy savings obligation, EV charging points)

REDII: A SET OF WELL-BALANCED MEASURES TO GET TO AT LEAST 32%



Smart integration of sectors (electricity, transport, heating and cooling, industry)

Rationale for sector integration and coupling

GHG-neutral economy by 2050

Need for a cost-effective energy transition

EU leadership in the development of new technologies and business models

Sector integration is crucial for RES

- Reaping the vast cost-competitive renewable electricity potential
- Decarbonising sectors more difficult to decarbonize (e.g. aviation, industry)

RES are crucial for sector integration

- If the electricity is not carbon-free to start with, we are not decarbonising anything!

The Clean Energy Package as the foundation

Heating and Cooling

- Indicative target 1.3 pp a year
- Inclusion of waste heat
- Regulatory principles on district heating and cooling and increased rights for consumers

Transport

- 14 % target incl biofuels, electrification and RFNBO (e.g. renewable H₂)
- 3.5% sub-target advanced biofuels and biogas

**With an Electricity Market fit for Renewables
&
The Energy Efficiency first principle**

Back-up

RES policy, 2020 and 2030 targets

2020

Target → 20 % w/ binding national targets
Progress → 17.5 % achieved in 2017

2030

Target → at least 32 % EU binding target
Progress → 30.4 -31.9 % in draft NECPs

1

Not sufficient overall pace of deployment

- 0,43 percentage points (ppt) a year btw 2015-17 [0,62 ppt a year 2010-17]
- 0,83 ppt/year (~ x2 increase) needed to achieve a 20 % target for 2020
- 1,2 ppt/year in average (~ x3 increase) needed to achieve a 32 % target for 2030

2

Uneven effort across the EU

- One fourth of MS risking not to meet 2020 targets (below 2017-2018 trajectory)
- 16 MS below formula levels for 2030 in draft NECPs with plans overly rely on ambitious MS (e.g. ES)
- Investments in RES electricity concentrated in a few Member States

3

Unbalanced deployment across sectors

- Electricity 30.75 % in 2017 [55.5 % for 2030]
- Heating & Cooling 19.5 % and Transport 7.6 % in 2017 – and more limited prospects for growth [32.6 % and 17.2%, respectively for 2030]
- However, both sectors are currently ~ 75 % EU Energy Consumption

**THANKS A LOT FOR YOUR
ATTENTION!**

