



EU Climate and Energy Policy Framework:

EU Renewable Energy Policies

Buenos Aires
26-27 May 2015

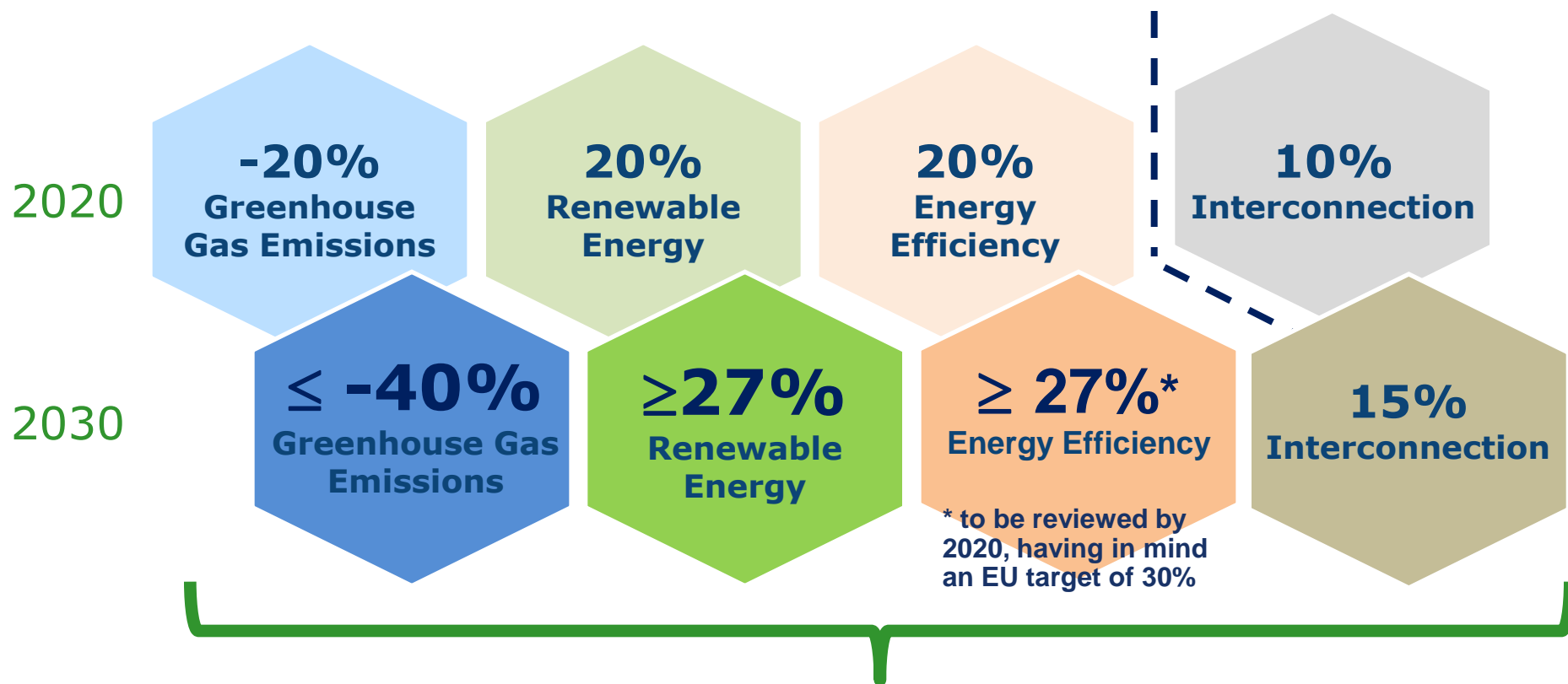
Dr Stefan Agne
European Commission
DG Climate Action



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1 EU Climate and Energy Policy Framework

Agreed headline targets 2030 Framework for Climate and Energy



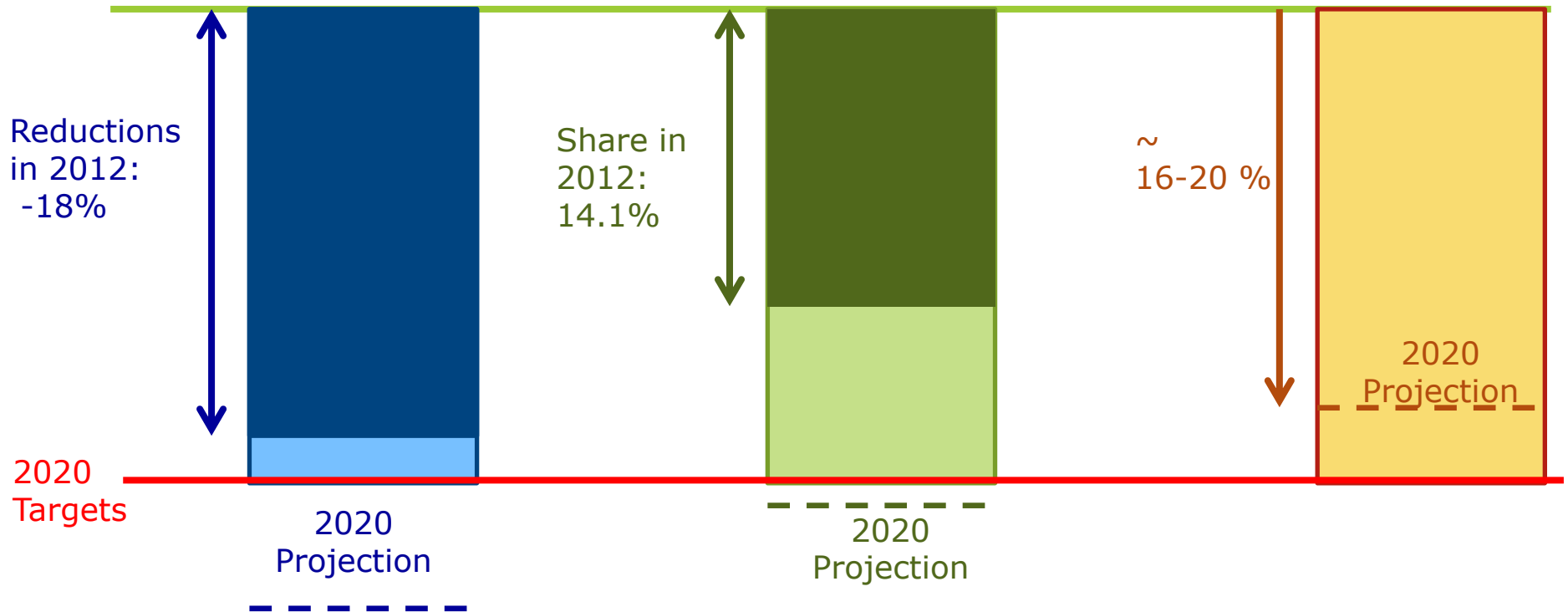
New governance system + indicators

Climate and energy: where do we stand?

GHG: -20%
Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions levels by 20%

Renewables: 20%
Increase renewables share in final energy consumption to 20%

Energy efficiency: 20%
Reduce energy consumption by 20%





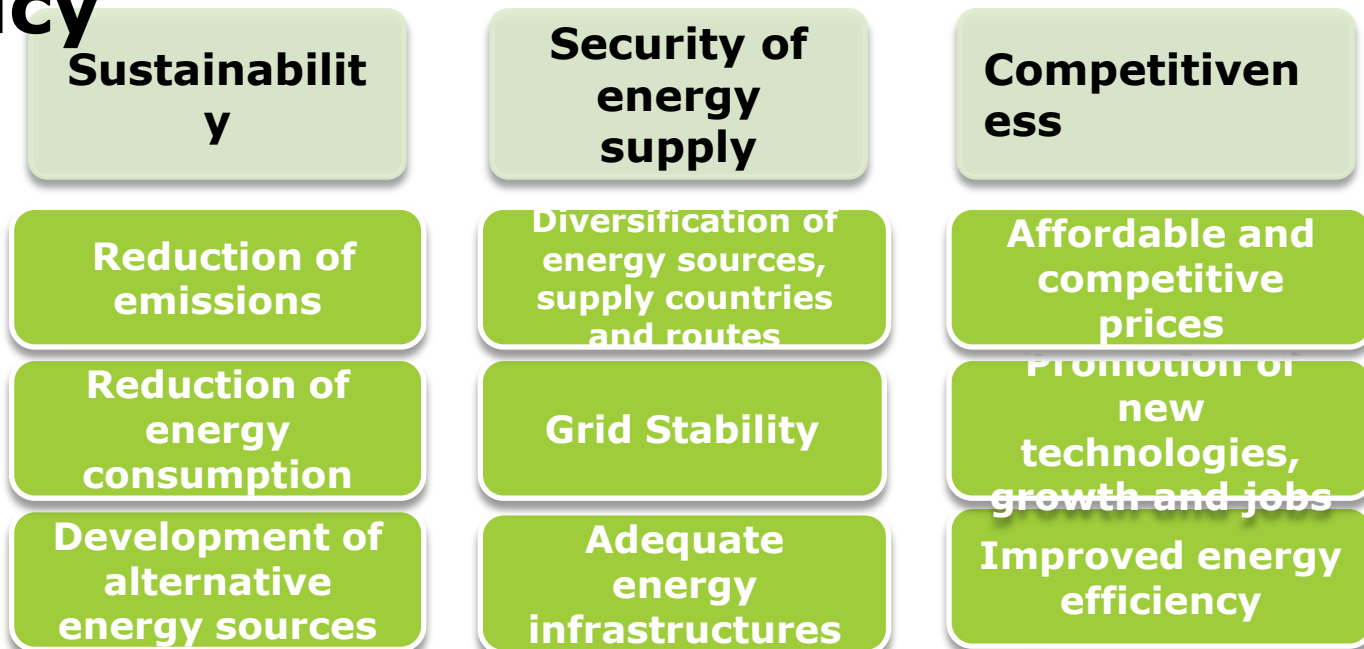
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EU Renewable Energy Policies



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Three good reasons for renewable energy policy



EU Renewable Energy Directive

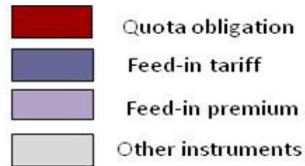
(2009/28/EC)

- Sets mandatory national targets
- Requires national renewable energy action plans
- Requires reduction of administrative and regulatory barriers and improves grid access for renewable energies
- EU Member States decide on their national policies to achieve their renewable energy targets
- EU framework offers flexibility by facilitating "joint projects" and "statistical transfers" between Member States
- Creates a sustainability regime for biofuels



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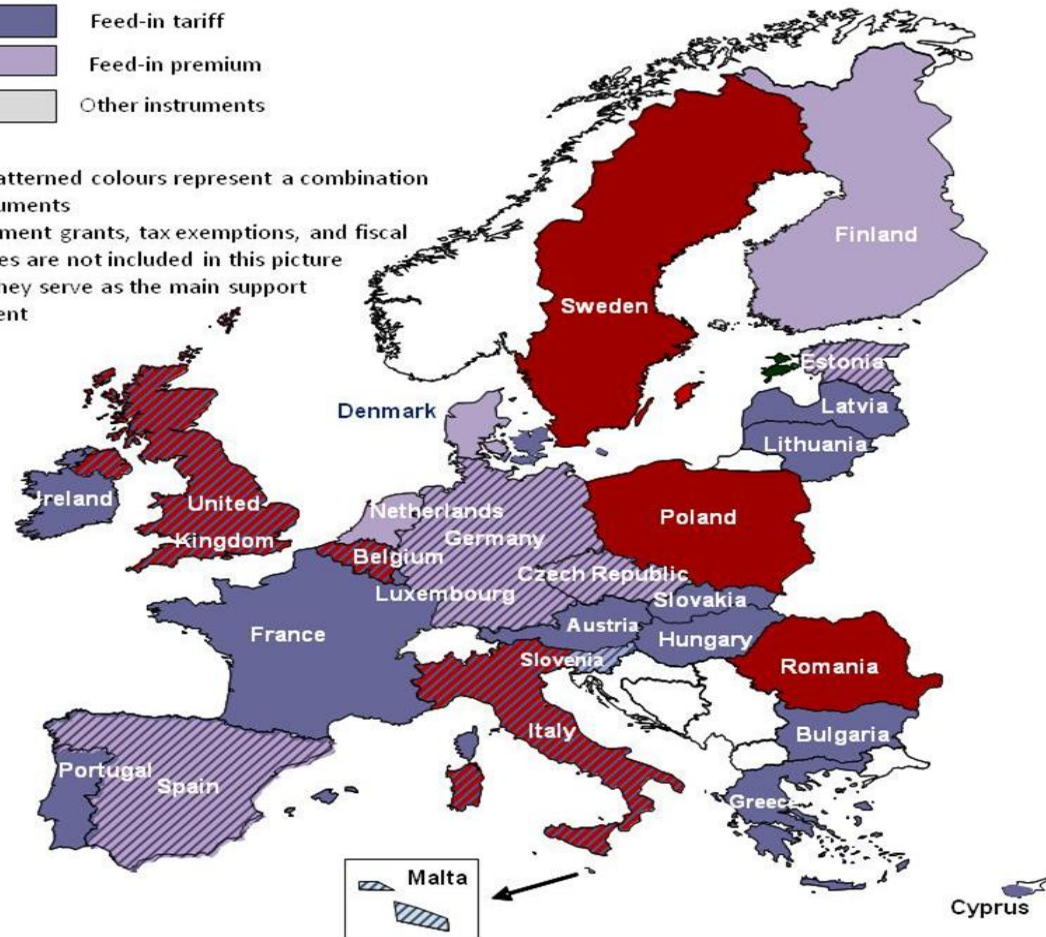
Main support schemes for renewable energies



Notes:

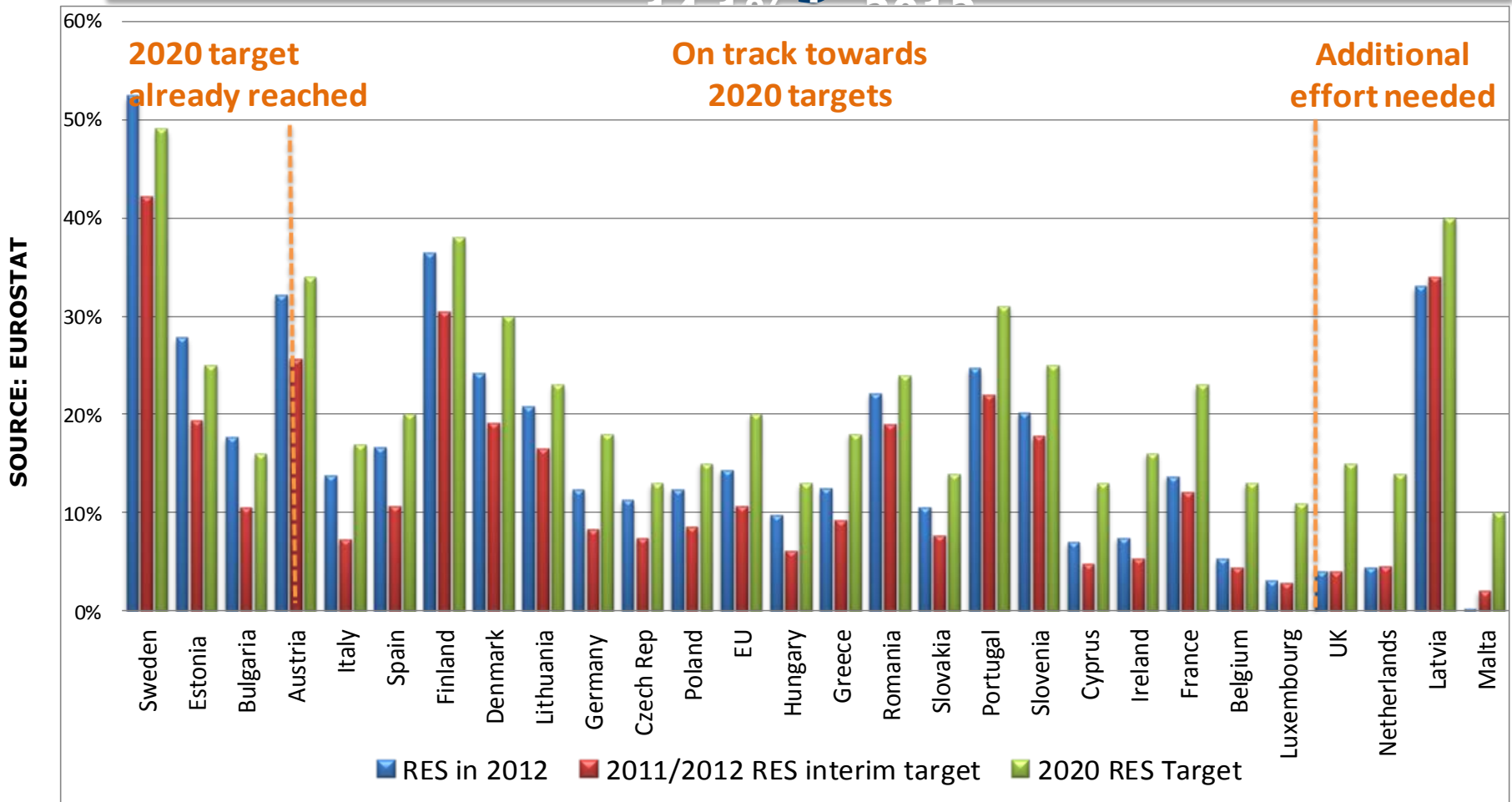
1) The patterned colours represent a combination of instruments

2) Investment grants, tax exemptions, and fiscal incentives are not included in this picture unless they serve as the main support instrument



Progress towards the 20% renewables

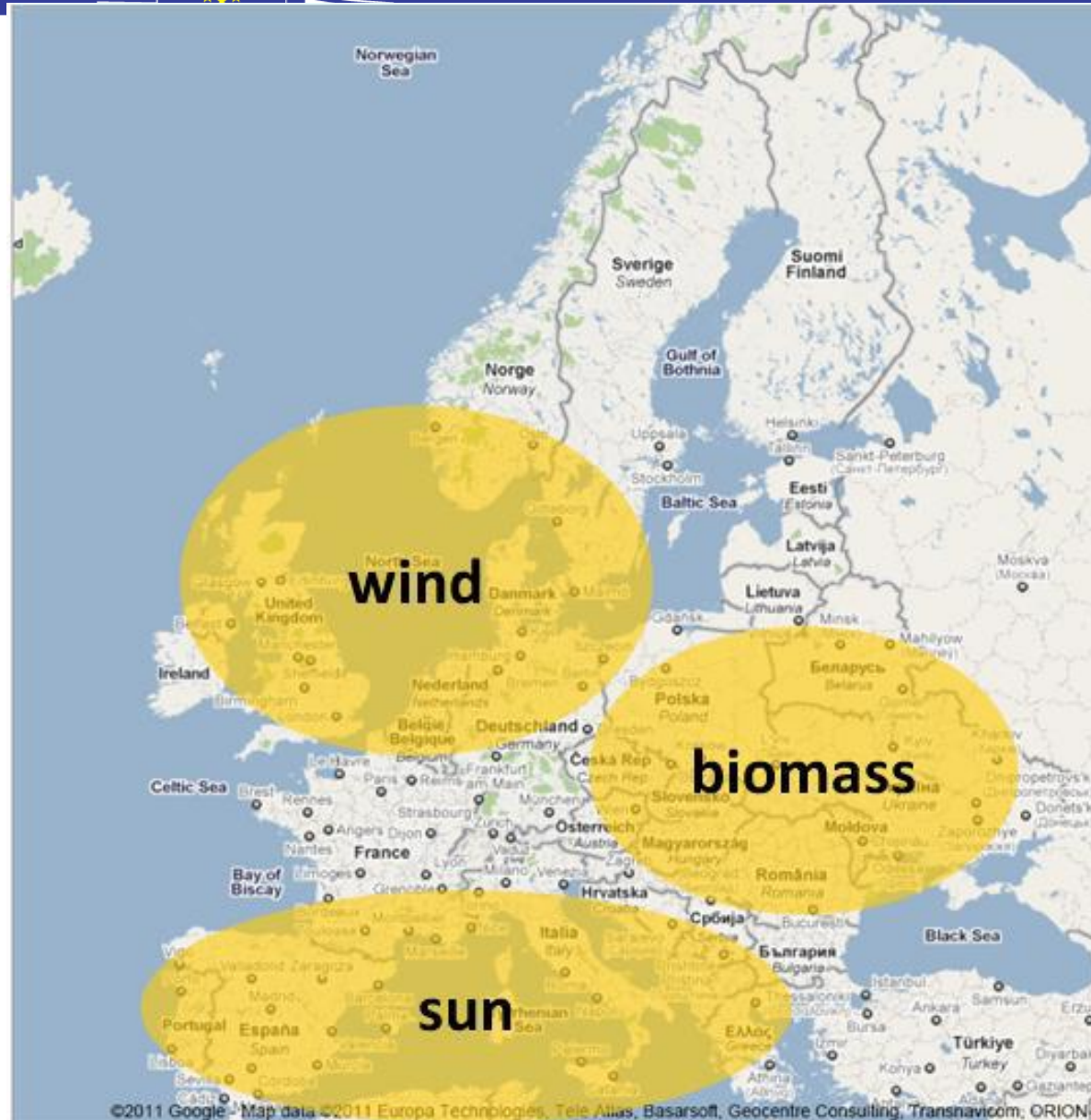
EU renewable energy share of final energy consumption:





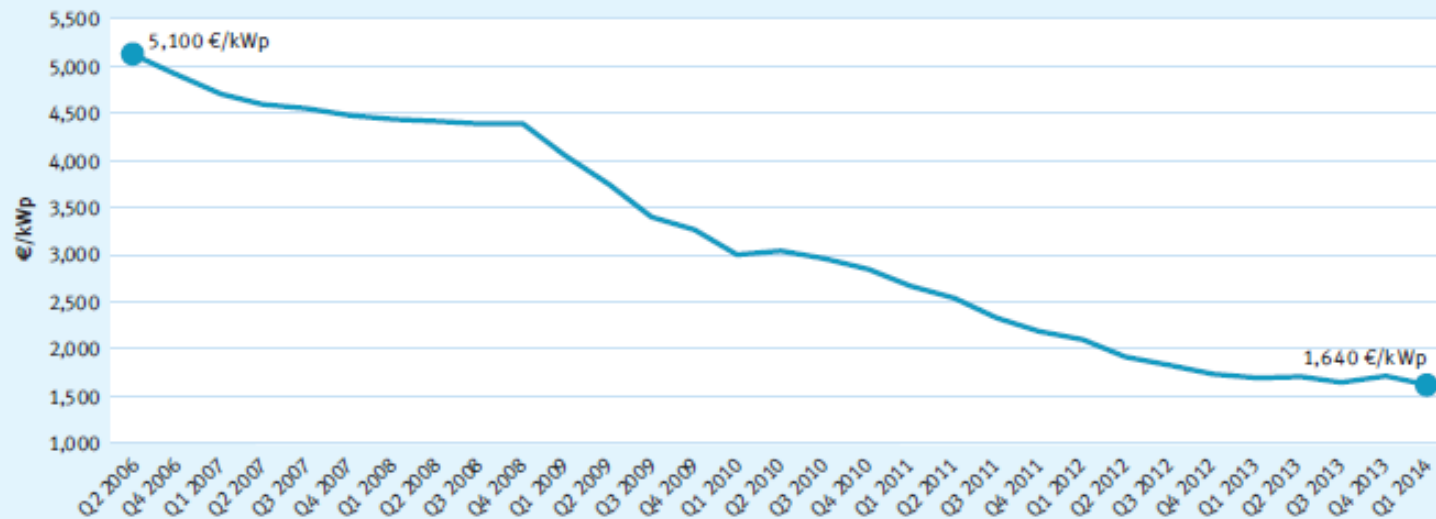
Cooperation Mechanisms

- » Substantial cost savings (estimated 5% or c. €2bn p.a.)
- » Tailor-made mechanisms
 - Statistical transfers
 - Joint projects
 - Joint projects with third countries
 - Joint support schemes



Technological Innovation Reduces Costs

FIGURE 4 – GERMAN SOLAR PV ROOFTOP SYSTEM PRICE INDEX, 2006-2014



Source: BSW-Solar PV Price Index 2/2014

3 Conclusions and Outlook

Conclusions

- Renewable Energy Directive of 2009 provides strong and coherent policy framework (binding targets, national support schemes, cooperation)
- Strong renewable energy policies and targets trigger investment, technological innovation and cost reductions (e.g. solar PV, wind)
- Stable policy environments for renewable energies are essential – take measures to reduce policy uncertainty
- Renewable energy policies create jobs and business opportunities

Outlook: EU renewable energy legislation for 2020 to 2030

- New architecture and governance system for 2030 scheme
- New approach on targets: no breakdown into national or sectoral targets
- Support schemes: stability, convergence, market orientation, phase-out of support for mature technologies (convergence process already underway)



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2030

FRAMEWORKfor**CLIMATE&ENERGY**
#EU2030

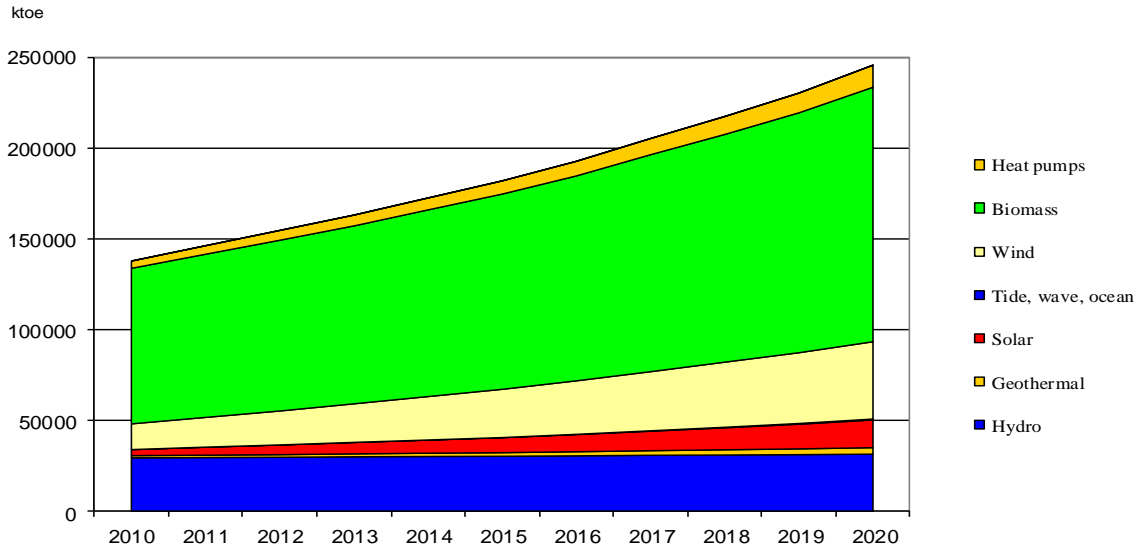
ec.europa.eu/energy/2030
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ANNEX

Technology Results from the National Renewable Energy Action Plans



Electricity:

