

Renewables in the 2030 Context

Matthias Buck, DG ENER C1

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- 1. Where do we stand today?
- 2. Policy context for Renewables post 2020
- 3. Sharing of efforts, costs and benefits



1. Where do we stand today?



The 2009 Renewable Energy Directive

National binding targets for RES & specific target for RES-T

Creates a sustainability regime for biofuels

Requires national renewable energy action (NREAPs)

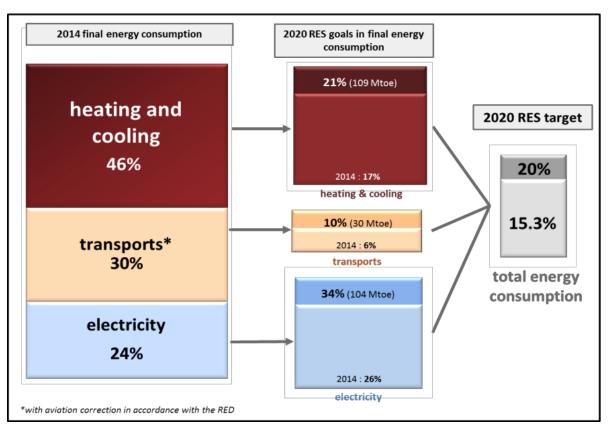
Requires reduction of administrative and regulatory barriers & improved grid access

Flexibility by facilitating "joint projects" and "statistical transfers



Progress towards the 20% renewables target

Final EU energy consumption: by sector with RES share in 2014 against 2020 target

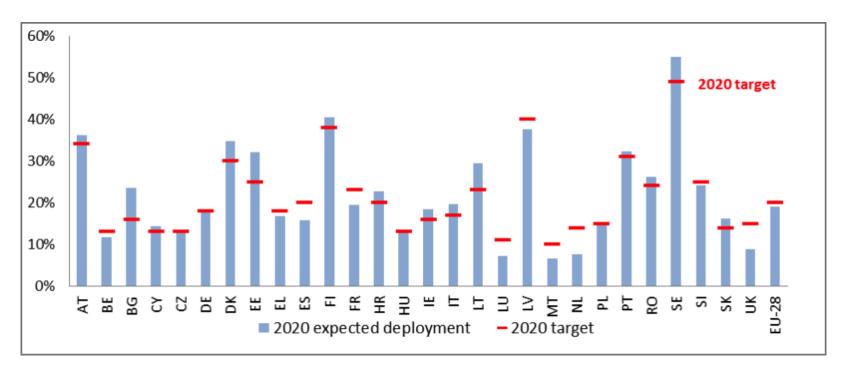


Source: European Commission, based on Eurostat calculation. 2014 data are model based estimates.



Progress towards the 20% renewables target

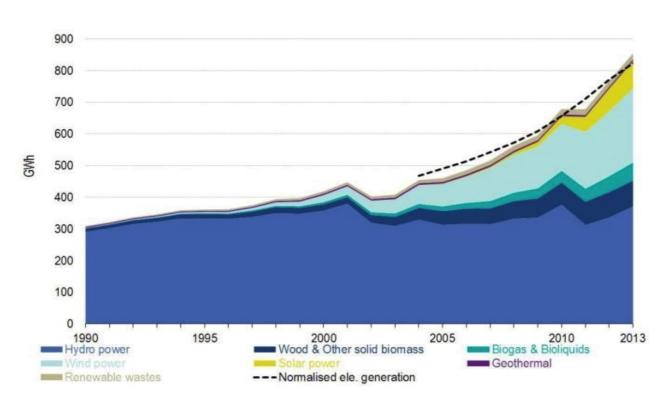
Expected RES deployment in Member States and 2020 RES targets



Source: European Commission, based on TU Wien (Green-X) projections (2014)



EU renewable electricity generation in 1990-2013



Source: Eurostat



2020 renewable energy targets work

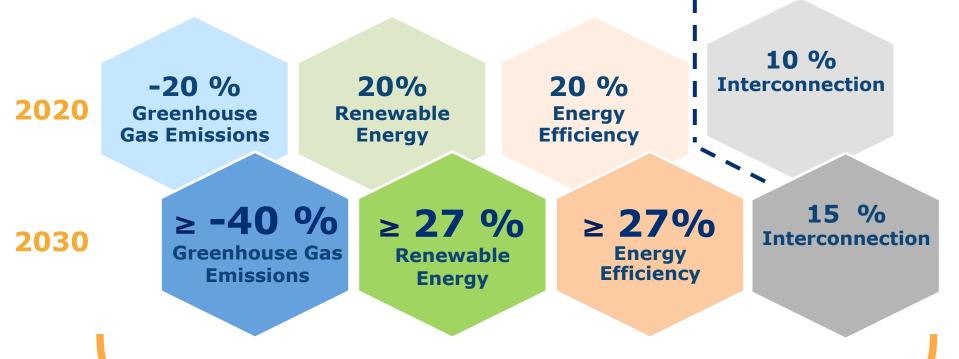
- EU share of renewables: 15.3% (2014)
- Reduced CO2 emissions: 388 Mt of gross avoided CO2 emissions (2013)
- Security of supply:
 - Reduced demand for fossil fuels: 116 Mtoe (2013)
 - Substitution of natural gas: 30% of all avoided fossil fuel use (2013)
 - Avoided imported fuel costs in heating: EUR 30 billion/year
- Business and jobs:
 - Annual turnover of European RES industry: €138 billion
 (2013)
 - Employment: over 1.15 million people (2013)



2. Policy context for Renewables post 2020



2020 and 2030 Climate and Energy targets



New 2030 governance system + indicators



The RES framework post 2020

Based on a full delivery of the 2020 framework

EU-level target of at least 27% fulfilled through MS contributions

No nationally binding RES targets, but individual MS may set higher national targets

More regional cooperation and coordination



The 2030 RES target in context





3. Sharing of efforts, costs and benefits



Some questions

- Should more emphasis be put on tapping the **best RES potential** and on **cost-effectiveness** when delivering a **collective** EU-level target?
- How to address that **good potential** may be in MS with relatively **low GDP**?
- How to address that some MS have relatively high WACC for RES investments due to policy, regulatory or administrative risks?



Thank You!



Slides for Expanding



Electricity Market Design and RES

Making the market fit for RES

New hedging tools

Flexibility options (incl DSR)

Market rules compatible with RES

Short term markets (ID, BAL), bidding zones

Integrating RES into the market

More coord. approach to support schemes at regional level

RES selling into the market

Dispatch rules

Balance responsibility

