



# **A Binding Future for the RES Target? - A 2030 Package Discussion -**

## **EUFORES Parliamentary Dinner Debate**

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- **Reshaping Europe's energy policy**
  - The role of technology
  - The importance of energy efficiency
  - Completing the internal market
  - The need of a global agreement
  
- **Possible scenarium for EE and RES in 2030**
  
- **Conclusions**

# Europe Energy Policy

- **While restructuring and coordinating Europe's energy policy at EU level we need to ensure affordable, clean and secure energy for all**
- **This supposes an integrated policy: meeting our energy needs, protecting the environment , combating climate change and fostering enhanced industrial competitiveness**
- **It is important that we supply industry with legislative certainty outlining objectives that go beyond 2020 to 2030 and even further 2050**





# Europe Energy Policy

In order to reconcile the EU's 2050 climate objectives and the need to foster European competitiveness, *it is important to stress :*

- *the role of technology;*
- *the importance of energy efficiency*
- *the completion of the internal market*
- *the need of a global agreement*

# Role of Technology

- **We must seek to both develop existing technologies and foster new technologies in such a way that we improve the supply of cheap, available energy whilst ensuring that such technology does not impact negatively on the environment.**
- **In this respect, H2020 - and the synergies that have been developed with the structural funds - will function in such a way as to promote clean and affordable technologies**



# The importance of Energy Efficiency

- **Energy savings at the core of our 2030 climate and energy policy**
- **Cost efficient opportunities from improving the energy efficiency of the whole energy system**
- **Energy efficiency is crucial for our growth and competitiveness strategy**



# Completing the internal market

The necessary consolidation of the internal market includes:

- extending our energy infrastructure
- implementing internal market law and
- enforcing competition rules
- increasing diversification in terms of energy sources and in terms of covering countries of origin and countries of transit

In this respect, we must design our legislation in such a way that it empowers consumers and ensures flexible market design



# The need of a global agreement

- There are a number of innovative solutions that combine competitiveness, energy security and environmental concerns
- The EU with little more than 10% of global emissions will not be able to tackle climate change on its own. There are risks of ambitious EU actions and impacts of these actions on the EU's competitive sectors in the context of fragmented global action on climate
- We need an adequate architecture of the international agreement to fight climate change

# The need of a global agreement

- The existing solutions are too simplistic (e.g. country-economy wide targets used alone are too general; the division of the world into developed and developing countries as in the Kyoto Protocol is out-dated). Therefore, more complex, but consistent, feasible solutions are required



# The need of a global agreement

## 5 principles:

- First the agreement should not divide the world up into two basic categories. A system is required in which each country contributes to the common effort according to their respective responsibilities and capacities.
- Secondly, we should combine the targets attributed to different countries' economies with common objectives to be adopted by specific industrial sectors on a global basis.

# The need of a global agreement

## 5 principles:

- Thirdly, the framework should be much more flexible and accommodate a much wider range of initiatives, in particular bottom-up initiatives. Including initiatives taken by cities, on energy efficiency.
- Fourthly, market mechanisms should continue to be used to regulate climate change questions.
- Fifthly, cooperation with regard to research and the development of key clean technologies should be established as a central objective to be achieved.

## Precise, legally quantified binding targets

- 20% GHG emissions in 2020 (30% if there is an international climate agreement)
- 20% share of renewables by 2020
- 20% more energy efficiency by 2020

# Targets – Strategy 2030

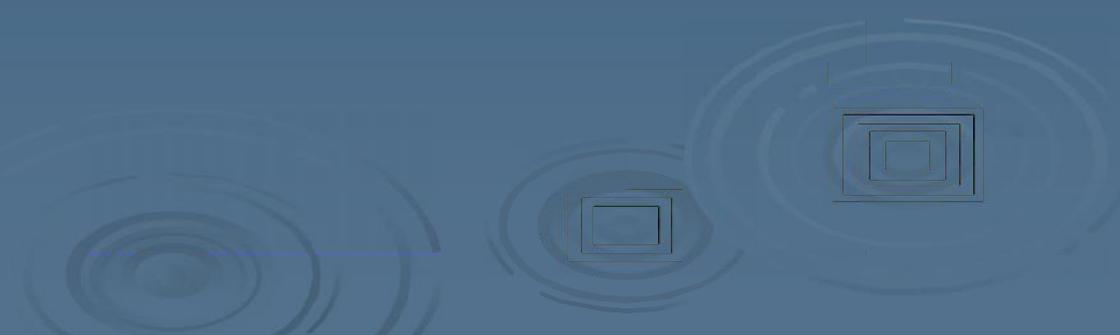
- **Attainable, realistic, coherent and mutually reinforcing set of binding targets**
- **Flexible, dynamic, systematic and holistic approach**



# Targets for EE and RES in 2030

## ➤ Possible targets for EE and RES in 2030

- Combined heat and electricity target
- Combined energy efficiency and renewable energy target
- Innovative solution for transport target, including EE, RES and modal shift



# Targets for EE and RES in 2030

## Combined heating and electricity target

- overall target for renewables in heat and electricity
- Most renewable energy is used in the electricity sector, with the heating sector following and only a small contribution in the transport sector
- A specific policy to improve the competitiveness of the heating sector could lead to important savings for the consumers

# Targets for EE and RES in 2030

## Combined EE and RES target for the heating sector

- A common target for EE and RES makes particular sense in the heating sector to meet energy objectives. Such targets could take the form of:
  - a) Target for reduction of non-fossil primary energy use in the heating sector
  - b) Increase in the conversion to near Zero-emission buildings (where such buildings can meet criteria with both increased RES or EE).

More renewable energy in the heating sector could help the functioning of the grid

# Targets for EE and RES in 2030

## Innovative transport target

- There are many options for setting an innovative transport sector target while continuing the incentives for advanced biofuels – otherwise such technologies would not materialise in Europe
- An energy-related target should include all mitigation options (modal shift, walking, cycling, public transport, RES, and EE) in order to be comprehensive and cost-efficient.
- a target formulated as "reduced fossil fuel use" or "increase in non-fossil energy use"

# CONCLUSIONS



## Conclusions

- **Action needs to be undertaken urgently.**
- **Different scenario should be considered, modelling results should be obtained and the advantages and disadvantages analysed.**
- **So that, we may achieve a solution that will be cost-efficient and will lead to affordable, clean, accessible energy system.**

**Thank you**

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