EU is not on track to 2020 -
What it takes to be successful

Jan-Benjamin Spitzley
Deputy Head of Policy Department
eclareon GmbH

14th Inter-Parliamentary Meeting on
Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency

Lisbon, 10/11 October 2014
EU is not on track to 2020 -
What it takes to be successful

Jan-Benjamin Spitzley
Deputy Head of Policy Department
eclareon GmbH

14th Inter-Parliamentary Meeting on
Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency

Lisbon, 10/11 October 2014
The 20-20-20 Targets

The starting point

- 20% reduction in EU greenhouse gas emissions from 1990 levels
- Raising the share of EU energy consumption produced from renewable resources to 20%
- A 20% improvement in the EU's energy efficiency

enacted through the climate and energy package in 2009
Status Quo & 2020 Outlook

What has been achieved and what is the perspective?
This MS has achieved the NREAP 2012 target and the 2011/2012 interim target set by the RES Directive

This MS has NOT achieved the NREAP 2012 target but has achieved the 2011/2012 interim target set by the RES Directive

This MS has NOT achieved the NREAP 2012 target and has NOT YET achieved the 2011/2012 interim target set by the RES Directive
2020

- Green: This MS is expected to reach the 2020 target
- Red: This MS is NOT expected to reach the 2020 target
- Orange: There are doubts whether this MS will achieve the 2020 target
The Gap
Barriers for the achievement of 2020 targets
Short Term Measures

*How to get back on track?*

- Ensure a predictable and stable legislative framework for RES at national level and avoid retroactive changes to existing support schemes
- Increase focus on the RES-HAC and RES-T sector, which are strongly dependent on the existence of a supportive and comprehensive framework
- Revise the guidelines on state aid for environmental protection and energy 2014-2020 to make sure they are consistent with the RES Directive and support the achievement of its objectives
- Retain the focus on the removal of administrative barriers
Ensure a predictable and stable legislative framework for RES at national level and avoid retroactive changes to existing support schemes
Increase focus on the RES-H&C and RES-T sector, which are strongly dependent on the existence of a supportive and comprehensive framework.
Revise the guidelines on state aid for environmental protection and energy 2014-2020 to make sure they are consistent with the RES Directive and support the achievement of its objectives
Retain the focus on the removal of administrative barriers
Long Term Perspective

*Do the ambitions stop in 2020?*

- Adopt an ambitious **binding** 2030 renewable energy target,
- including **binding** national targets,
- alongside energy efficiency and greenhouse gas emission targets
EU is not on track to 2020 -
What it takes to be successful

Jan-Benjamin Spitzley
Deputy Head of Policy Department
eclareon GmbH

14th Inter-Parliamentary Meeting on
Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency

Lisbon, 10/11 October 2014