

National action plans 2030 - Prospects and requirements for the new renewables action plans in Slovakia

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... based on research of the
Intelligent Energy Europe Project
towards2030-dialogue
(Dialogue on a RES policy framework for 2030)

- The **EU Energy Roadmap 2050** gave the first signals on possible development paths for renewable energies beyond 2020 ... and **identified renewable energies as an indispensable option** as a central pillar on the way to a climate friendly energy system.
- Afterwards, Europe's path towards 2030 was intensively discussed, and in October 2014, the Council of the European Union adopted a **binding target of at least 27% for the share of renewable energy consumed in the EU by 2030**.
- The EU Parliament aims for a target **of at least 35%** while rumors say that the EU Commission prefers a target **of at least 30%**
- This presentation provides an outlook on 2030, showing possible developments of renewable energy within the EU in accordance with the Council decision
- **2 theses will be presented**, which will serve to sketch **necessary further steps**

30 November 2016 Legislative package: "Clean energy for all Europeans"

- Three core objectives are pursued:
 - Energy efficiency as a top priority
 - Europe is striving for a global leadership role in renewable energies
 - The transition to clean energy must also be fair for consumers

- New governance regulation:

⇒ To achieve the EU's climate and energy targets

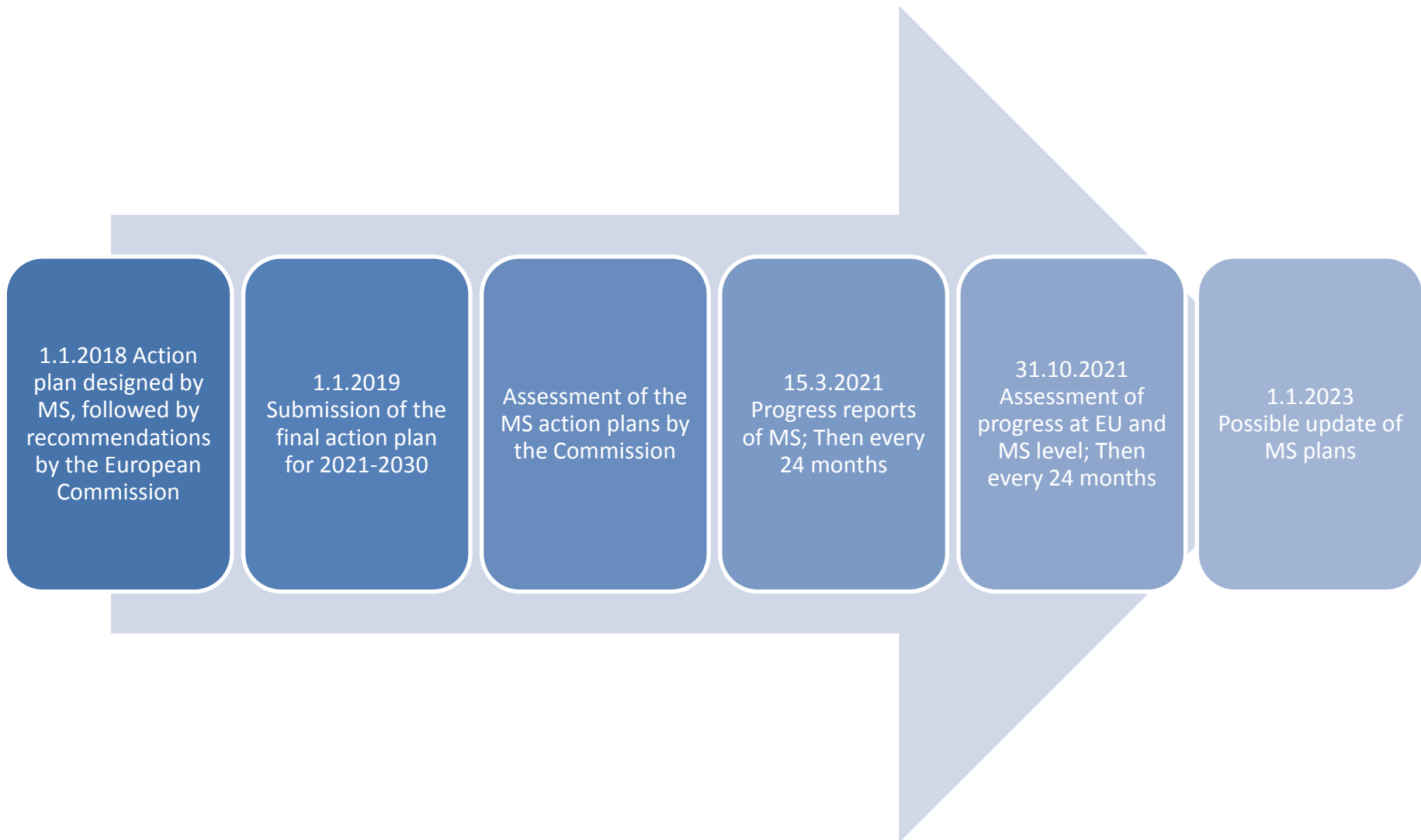
⇒ Based on tight network of planning + reporting

- **Integrated National Energy and Climate Plans** of the Member States (MS)
- **Integrated National Energy and Climate Progress reports of MS**
- **Monitoring reports** of the EU Commission

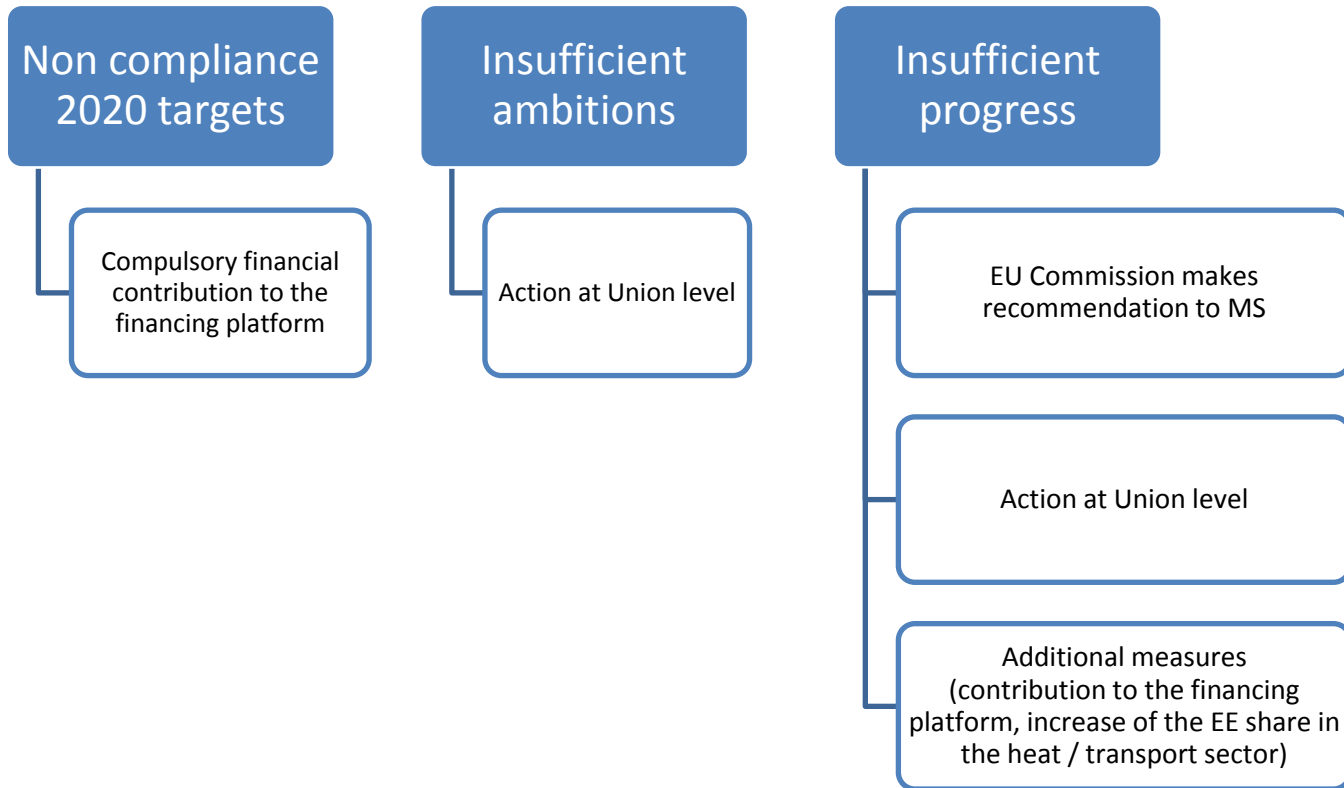
- Self-compliant national target for renewable energies incl. Sector- and technology-specific development trajectory
- Collective duty to achieve the goal
- Binding template covering the 5 dimensions of the energy union



- Progress reports every 2 years
- The drafting of the plans will be preceded by public consultations and should include the dimension of regional cooperation
- Updates of the plans after five years, but only to more ambitious targets



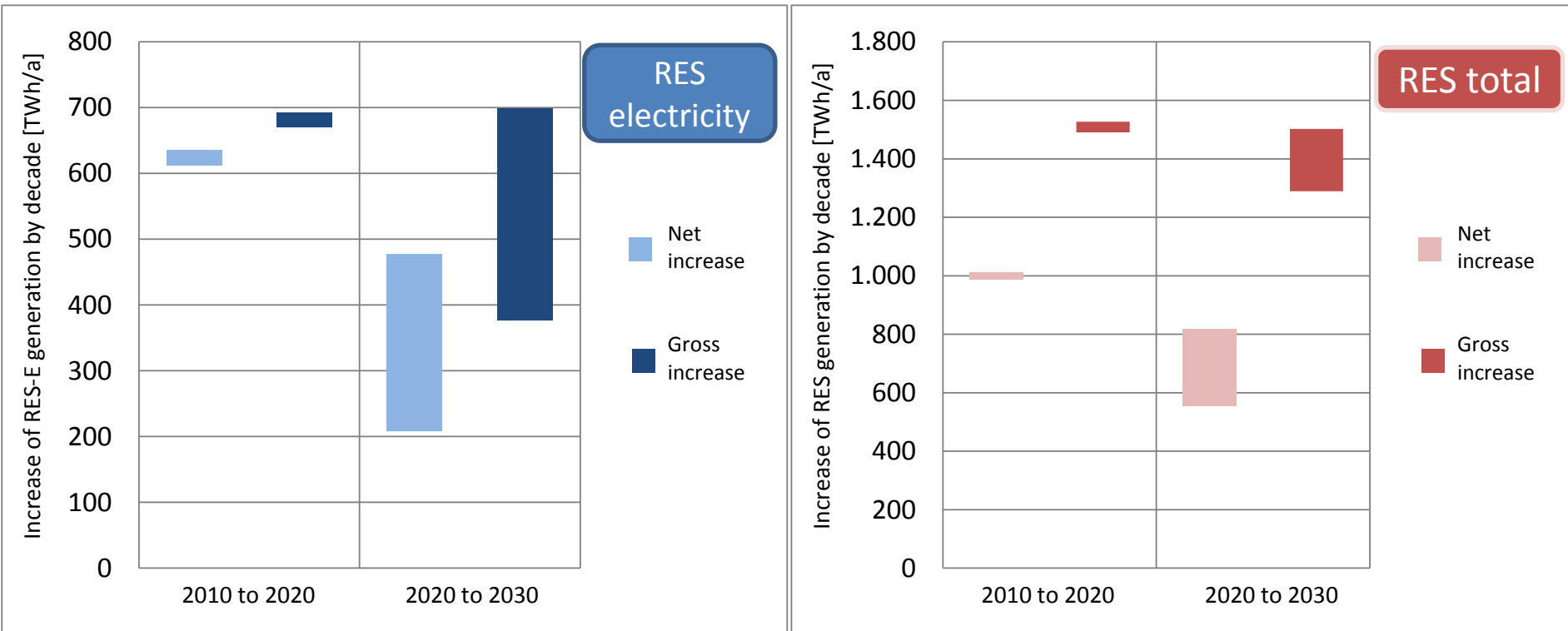
- The Commission examines the Member States' plans primarily for the collective achievement of the Energy Convention + two-year progress assessment



⇒ Exact consequences in the case of non-compliance or low ambition level still unclear

⇒ So far neither mandatory national targets nor benchmarks are considered

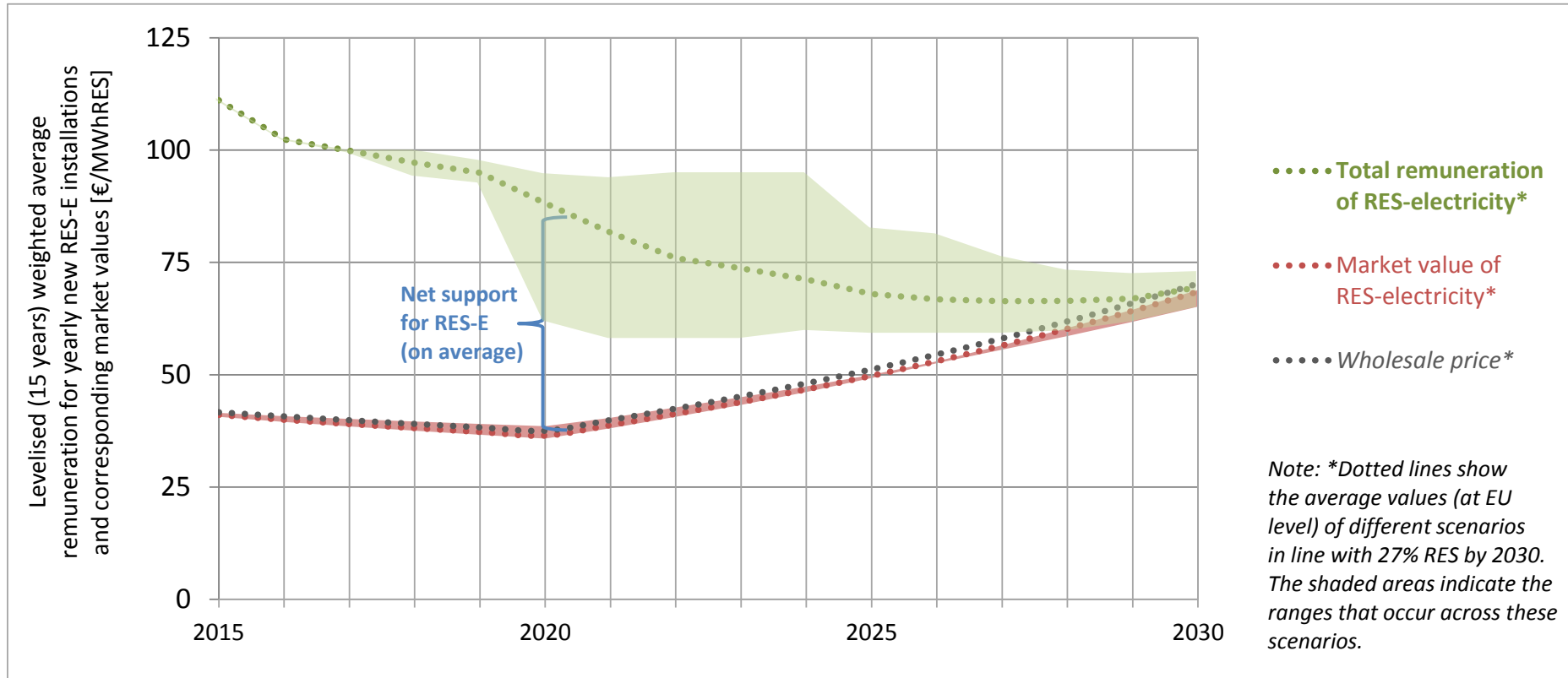
- **Renewable development at EU level by 2030: power generation from new plants, comparison 2011 to 2020 vs 2021 to 2030, total (electricity, heat, traffic - left) and electricity (Right) (bandwidth according to investigated scenarios consistent with 27% renewable energy share in 2030)**
- **... Comparison of net vs. gross increase (incl. replacement of installations which are due to age)**



➔ Ambition level of 27% Renewable in 2030 is clearly lower compared to the target set for 2020
a target beyond 27% is as well more in line with the proposed -40% GHG target

- Average required total remuneration of electricity from renewable energy sources and possible (maximum) market losses

→ **Required financial support** (net funding)



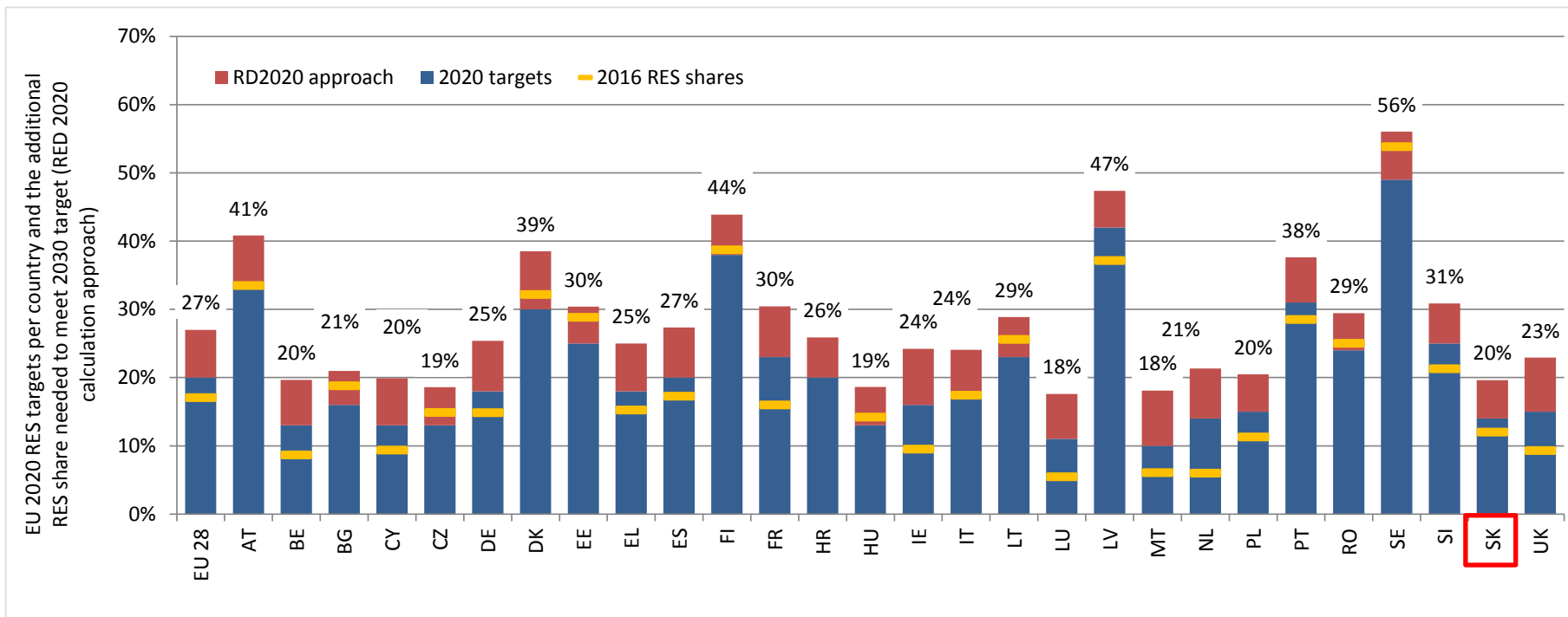
Note: *Dotted lines show the average values (at EU level) of different scenarios in line with 27% RES by 2030. The shaded areas indicate the ranges that occur across these scenarios.

(Thesis 1) The need for financial support (at moderate levels) for renewable energies is also needed after 2020 to reach the target of 27% of renewable energies in 2030

- A binding EU target of at least 27% renewables in gross final energy consumption in 2030 was approved by the Council, and targets of 30% and 35% in discussion
 - ... but: **It is currently unclear what contribution Member States can or should achieve** to comply with the overall EU target ("Effort sharing")
- In order to obtain a clearer picture, the European Commission should publish benchmarks or indicators on the contribution of individual Member States.

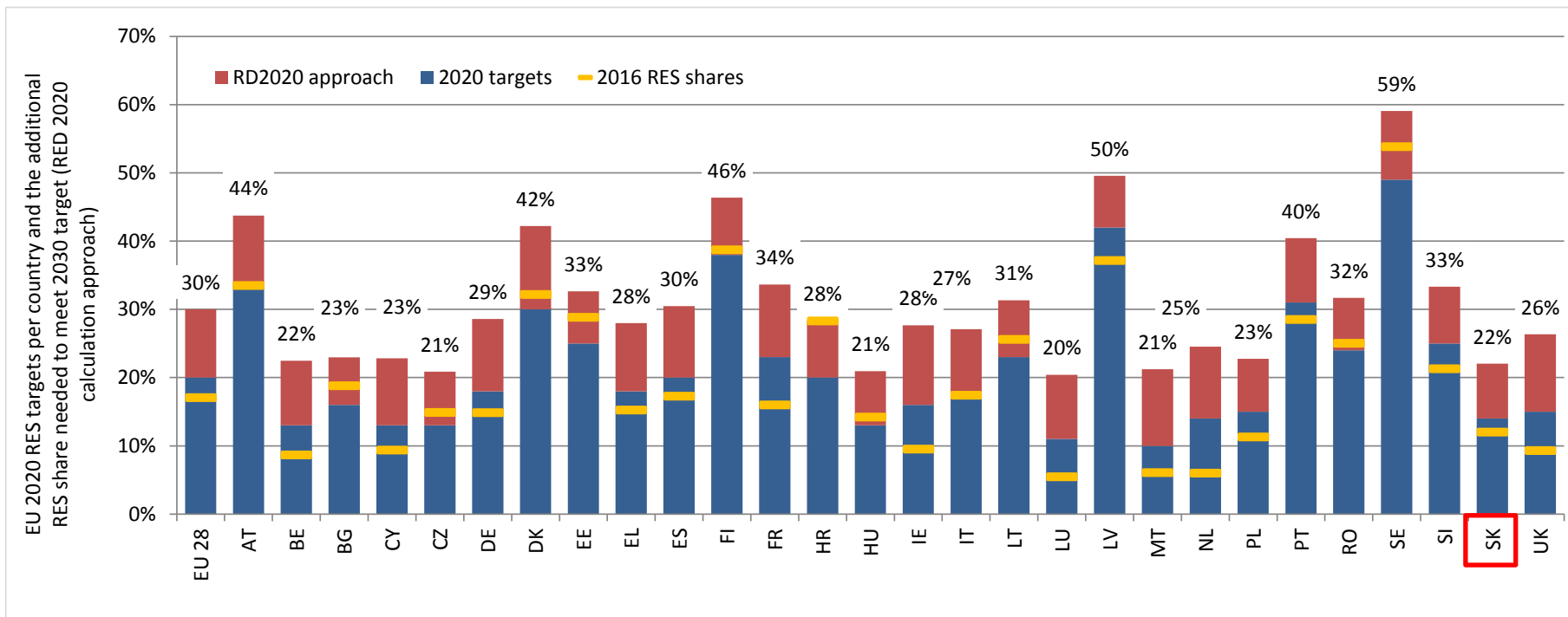
*(Thesis 2) **Benchmarks** that break down the EU-wide target at Member State level are helpful in encouraging Member States to make ambitious commitments to "share the effort".*

Benchmark according to the logic of the RD 2020 assuming 27%



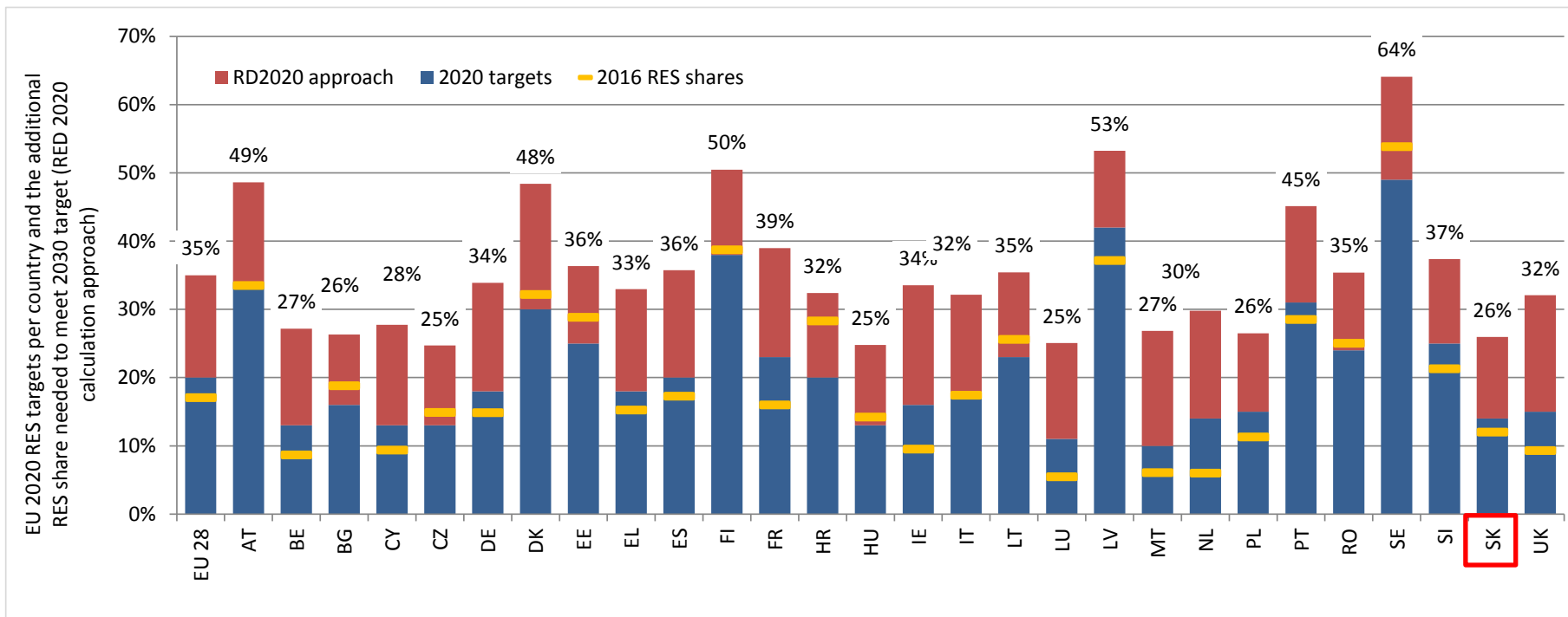
- 50% of the necessary effort is distributed globally and 50% by means of GDP weighting
- Allocation method with moderate differences between Member States
- The GDP-based approach does not always lead to the expected results

Benchmark according to the logic of the RD 2020 assuming 30%



- 50% of the necessary effort is distributed globally and 50% by means of GDP weighting
- Allocation method with moderate differences between Member States
- The GDP-based approach does not always lead to the expected results

Benchmark according to the logic of the RD 2020 assuming 35%



- 50% of the necessary effort is distributed globally and 50% by means of GDP weighting
- Allocation method with moderate differences between Member States
- The GDP-based approach does not always lead to the expected results

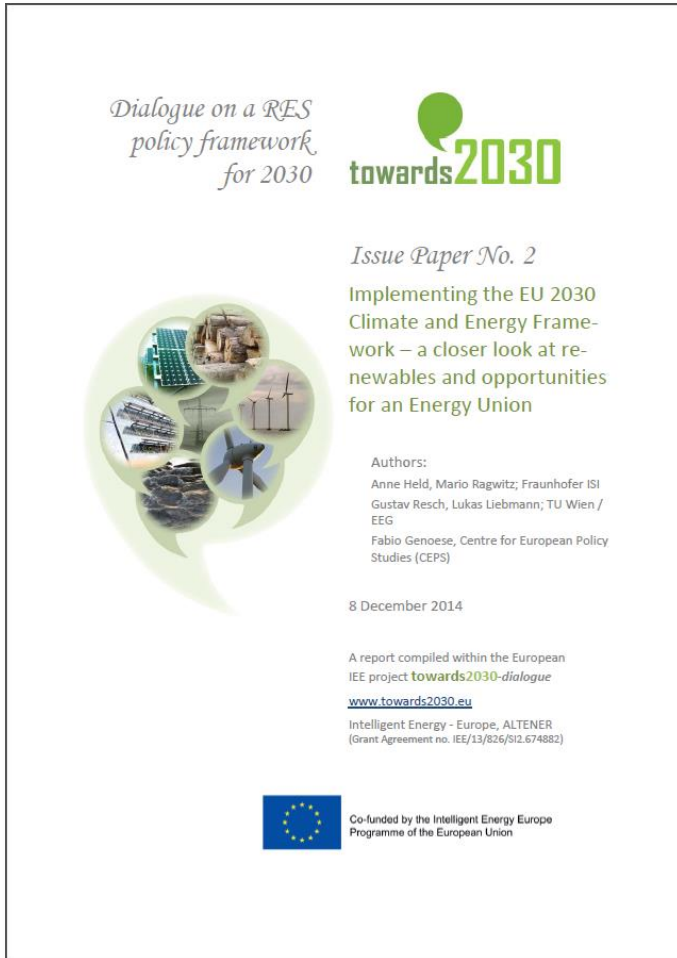
The theses and framework to be derived for Slovakia at a glance

- **Financial support** (at moderate levels) for renewable energies **is also needed after 2020** to reach the EU wide target of at least 27% renewable energies in 2030.
- **Benchmarks** that break down the EU-wide target at Member State level are **useful in encouraging Member States** to provide ambitious commitments for "sharing the effort".
- For Slovakia, a target for the share of **renewable energies** from **at least 19% to 22% for 2030** results from the range of benchmarks and modelled least-cost calculations for the EU 27% target
- A target for the share of **renewable energies** from **at least 20% to 26% for 2030** results from the discussed EU targets ranging from 27% to 35% assuming the RD2020 approach as a benchmark

Thank you for your attention!

Interested in more information on this topic?

www.towards2030.eu



*Dialogue on a RES
policy framework
for 2030*

towards2030

Issue Paper No. 2


**Implementing the EU 2030
Climate and Energy Frame-
work – a closer look at re-
newables and opportunities
for an Energy Union**

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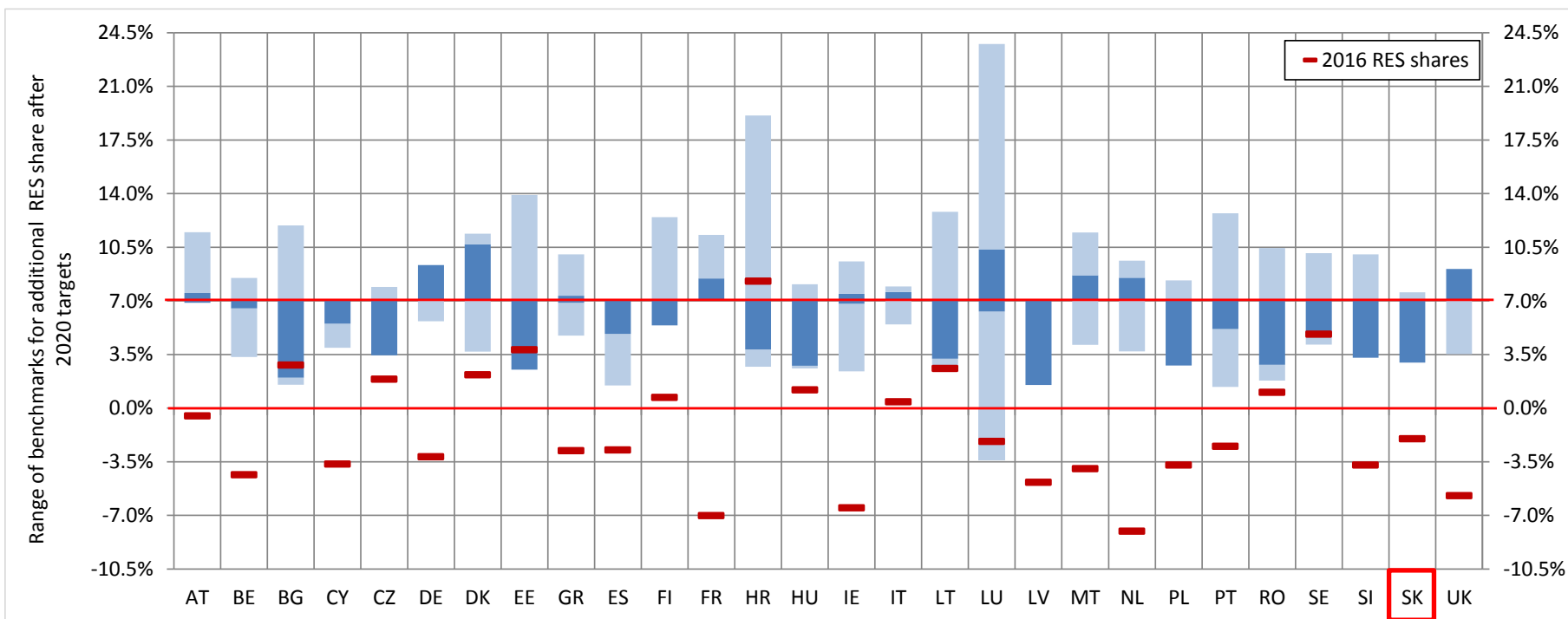
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Overview of benchmark bandwidth for the EU 27% target



- Broad spectrum for countries with a relatively low GDP per capita and large, favourable potentials of renewable energies ... or vice versa
- There is a need for cooperation and / or regional benchmarks

Results of the model calculations & of the 2020 target definition logic (27%)

