



**“EUs arbeid for å nå 20% fornybar energi i 2020”**

Oslo, 29. oktober 2007

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# Målene i EUs energi- og klimapakke

EU skal møte klimautfordringene gjennom omlegging av energipolitikken til en grønnere energibruk.

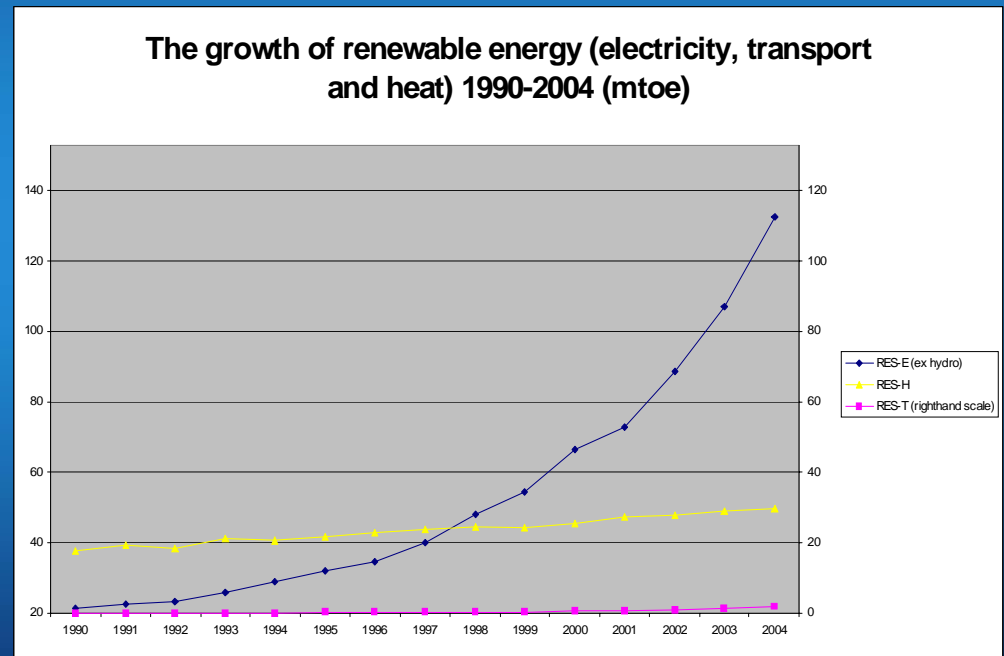
Målene som foreslås er ambisiøse;

- Minst 20 % reduksjon i klimautslippene innen 2020 i forhold til 1990 nivå, 30 % hvis EU får støtte fra andre industrialiserte land,
- 20 % fornybar energi i energimiksen innen 2020, hvorav minimum 10 % biodrivstoff i transportsektoren,
- 20 % energisparing (av primær energibruk) innen 2020



# Sectoral development of renewable energy

- ✓ Electricity – Directive 2001/77/EC – good progress, EU will be close to achieving its 2010 RES-E target
- ✓ Biofuels – Directive 2003/30/EC – recent start of solid growth
- ✓ Heating and Cooling – solar thermal, geothermal and biomass
  - standards, R&D but no promotional directive with targets
  - no consistency of support mechanisms
  - administrative barriers





## Key issues currently being discussed within the Commission on the new RES directive:

- Target allocation between Member States
- Interim targets
- Creation of a biofuels sustainability scheme
- Trade in renewable energy
- Reducing administrative barriers

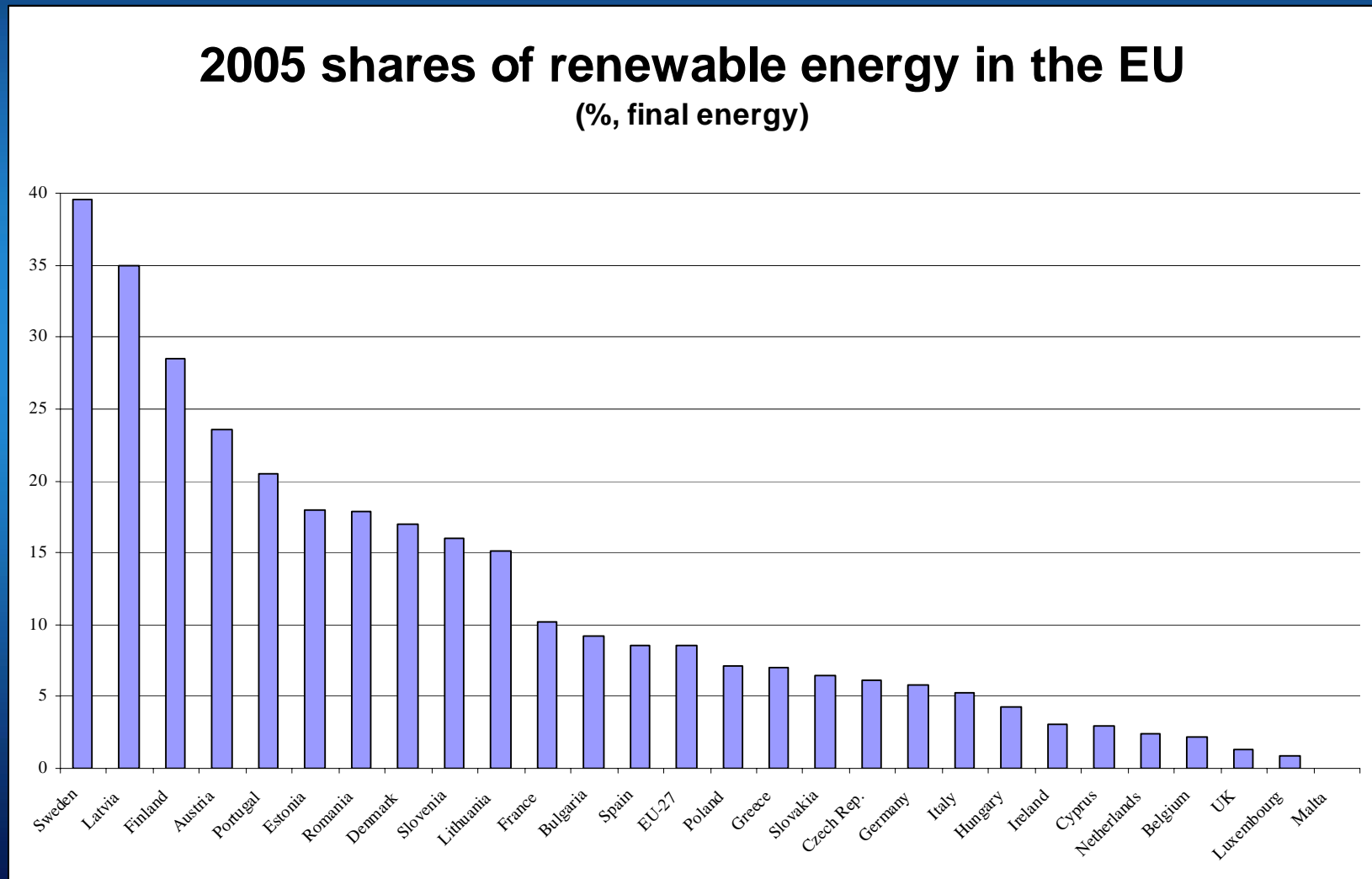


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# Share of renewable energy in the EU(2005)



Source: Eurostat



# Possible allocation methodologies

- Pledging
- National potentials
- Flat rate (equal % increase)
- Weighting of results according to various factors, such as GDP, to reflect differing levels of national wealth



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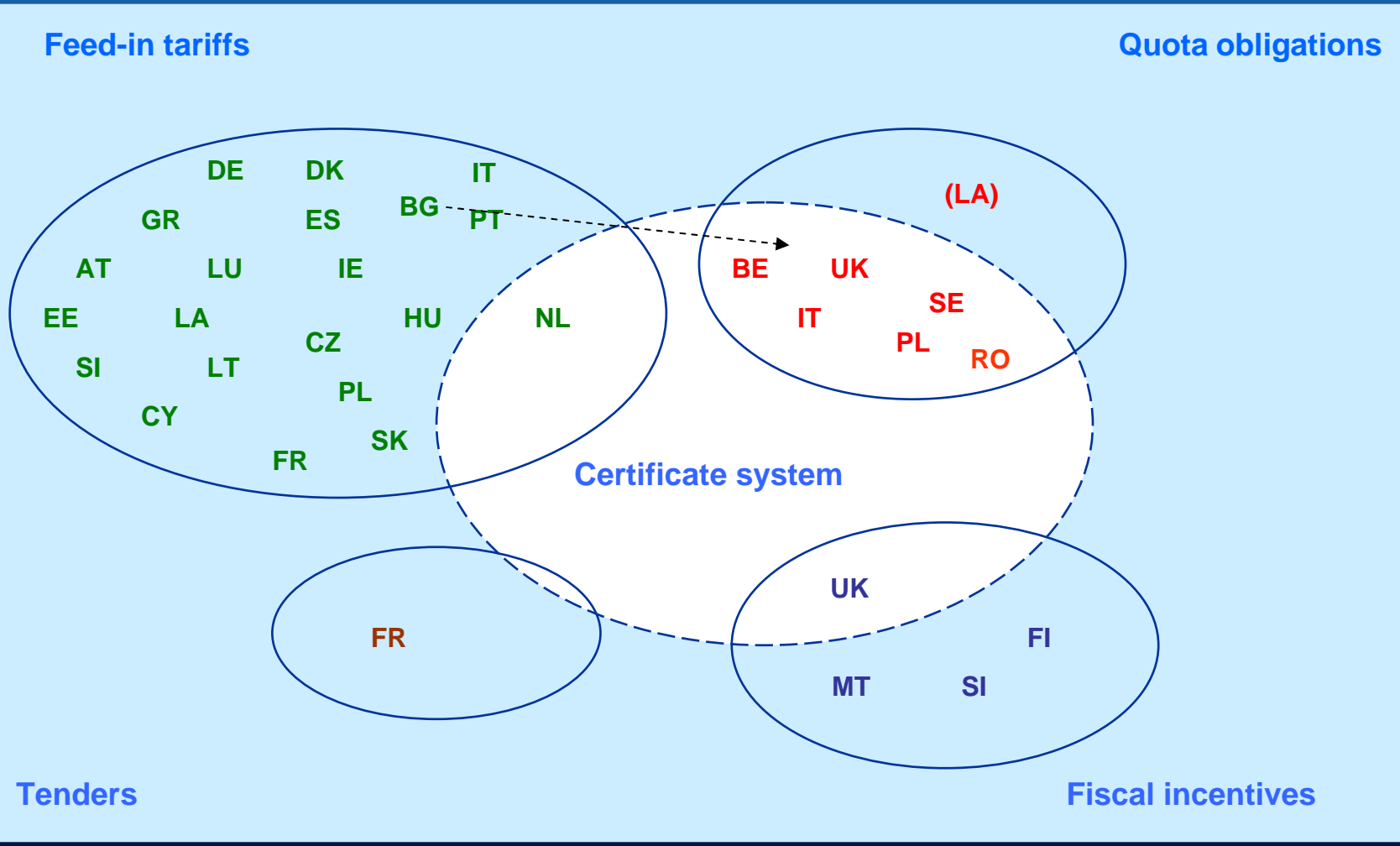
# The Guarantee of origin as a trade facilitator

- Introduced with Directive 2001/77/EC
- Purpose – to facilitate trade and consumer transparency
- Minimum set of requirements (information content, issuing body, mutual recognition, reliable and accurate)
- Variety in implementation – from no implementation to policy integration
- Differences in formats (with exception of EECs\*)
- Not yet any GO trade for target compliance

\*European Energy Certificate System

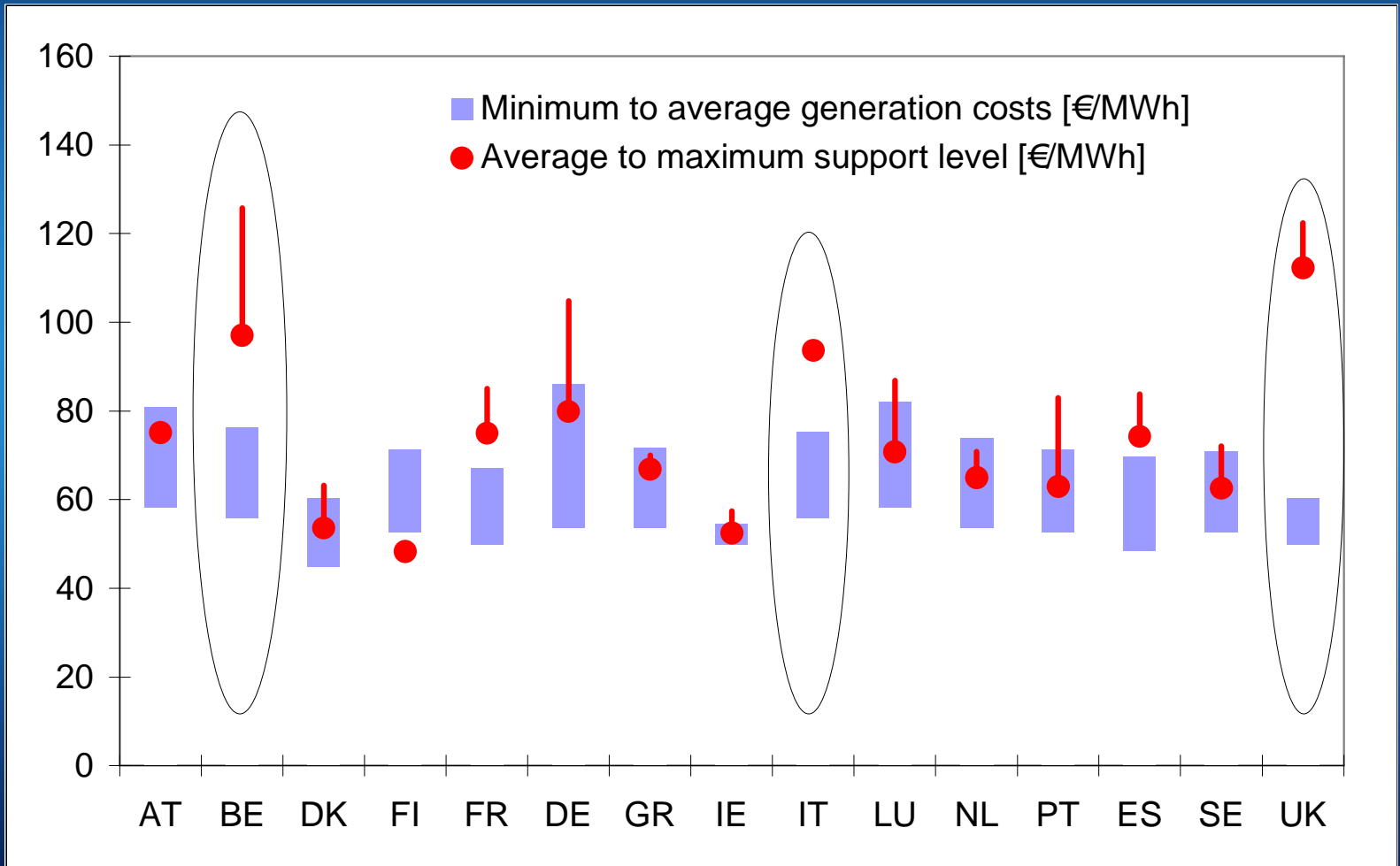


# Main support scheme for renewable electricity in Member States (EU 27)





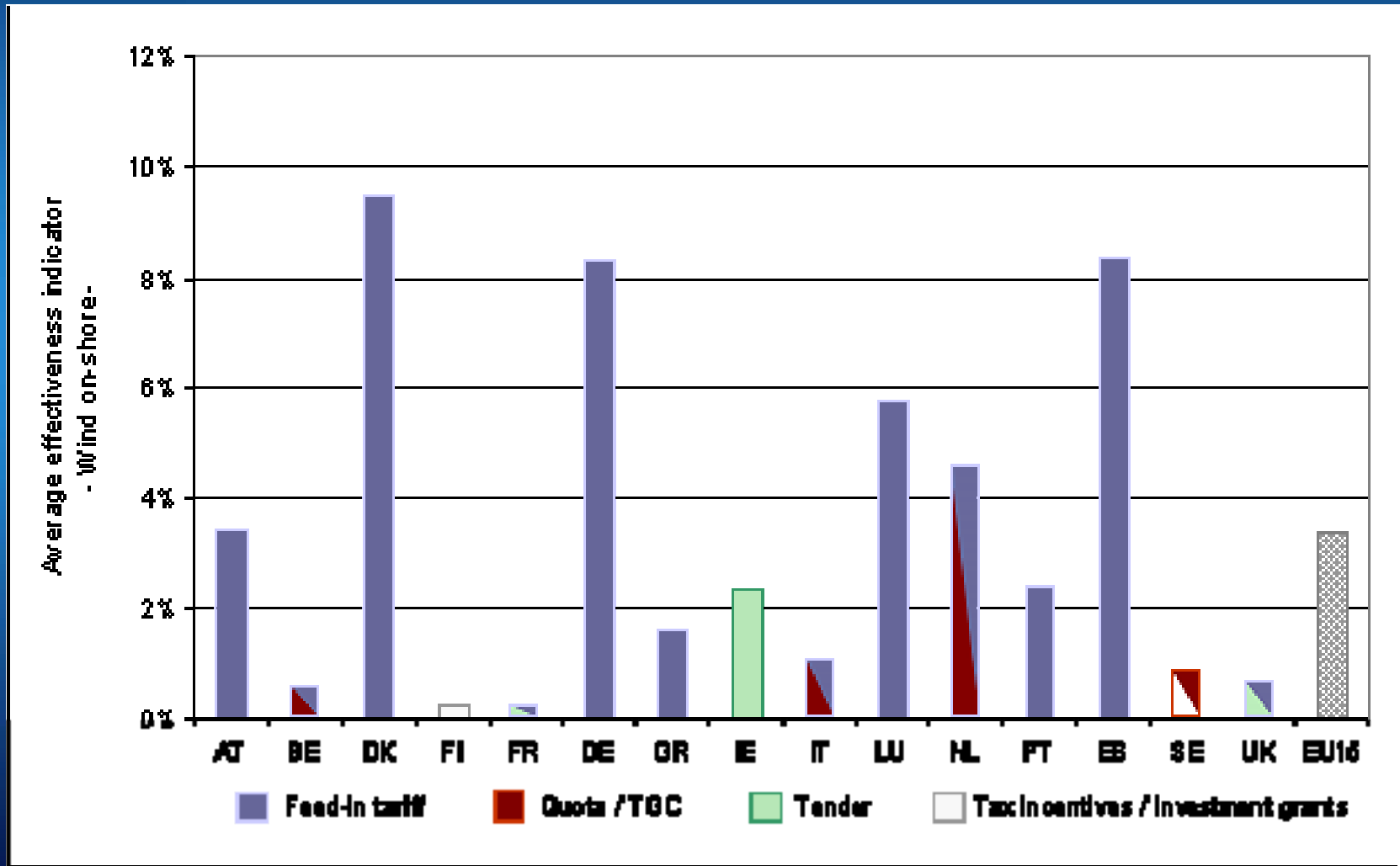
# Cost-efficiency of support to onshore wind



Price ranges (average to maximum support) for direct support of wind onshore in EU-15 member states compared to the long term marginal generation costs



# Effectiveness of support to onshore wind





# Pre-conditions for well functioning support to renewables (COM 2005)

Lessons learned show that performance of support schemes cannot be isolated from other factors that foster/hinder the development of renewables

## Important factors to take into account:

- Grid access conditions
- Planning and licensing procedures, incl. EIA's
- Public acceptance
- Rules for integration with internal market (national regulations, forecasting, gate closure, balancing costs)



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# NEXT STEPS

- Adoption of a comprehensive renewable energy legislative proposal, coordinated and presented as a package with the GHG burden sharing and EU ETS review, in January 2008.
- Adoption of a second report on the support of renewable electricity is also planned for January 2008.

Takk for oppmerksomheten!

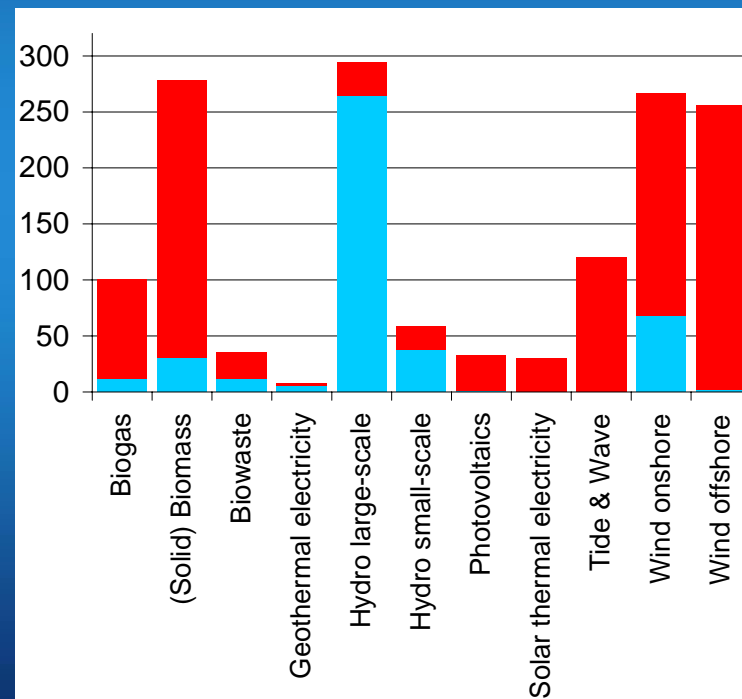
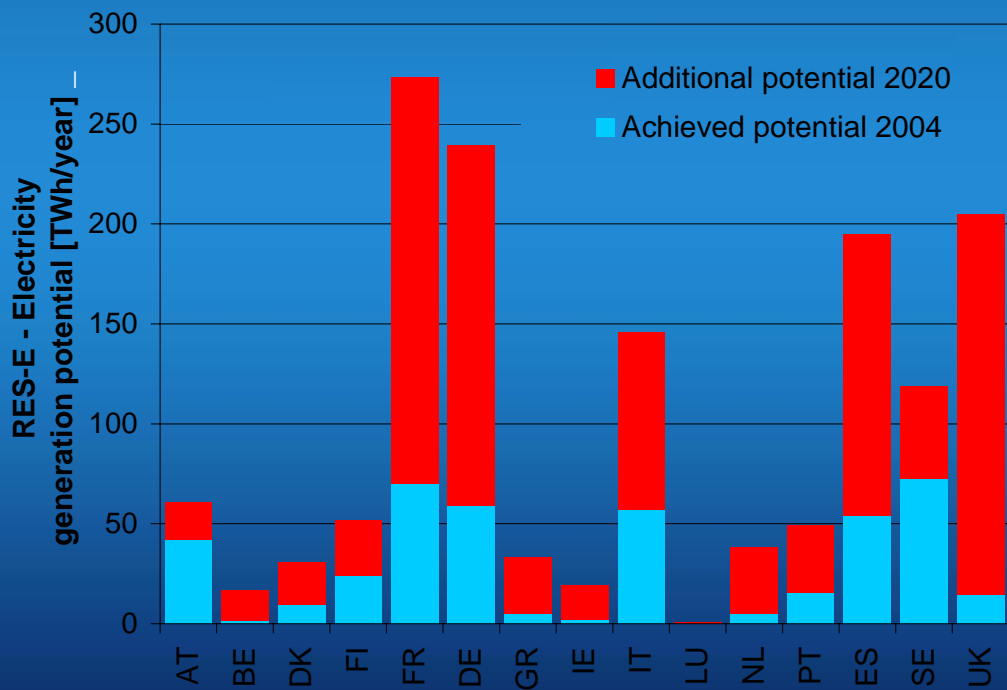




# Example: Realisable mid-term potentials (up to 2020) for RES-electricity in the EU

Source: Green-X database

EU-15

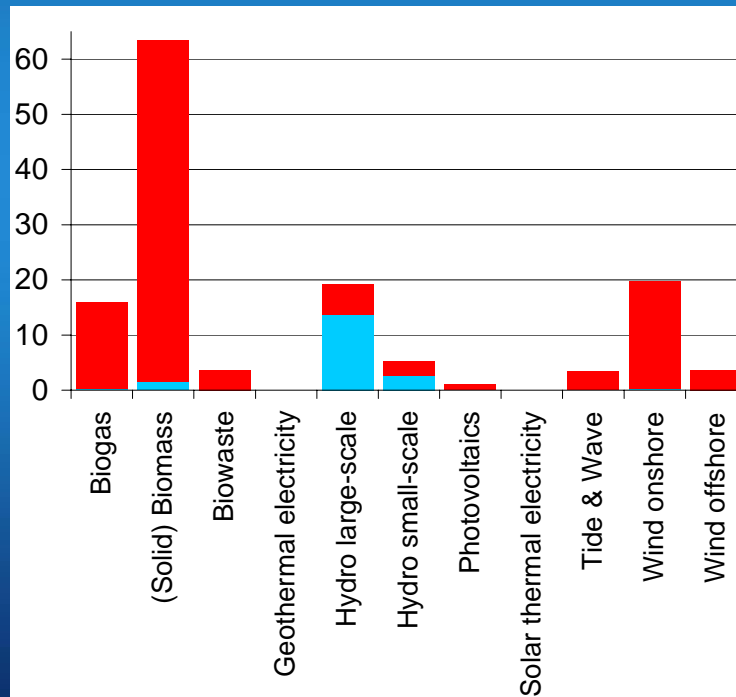
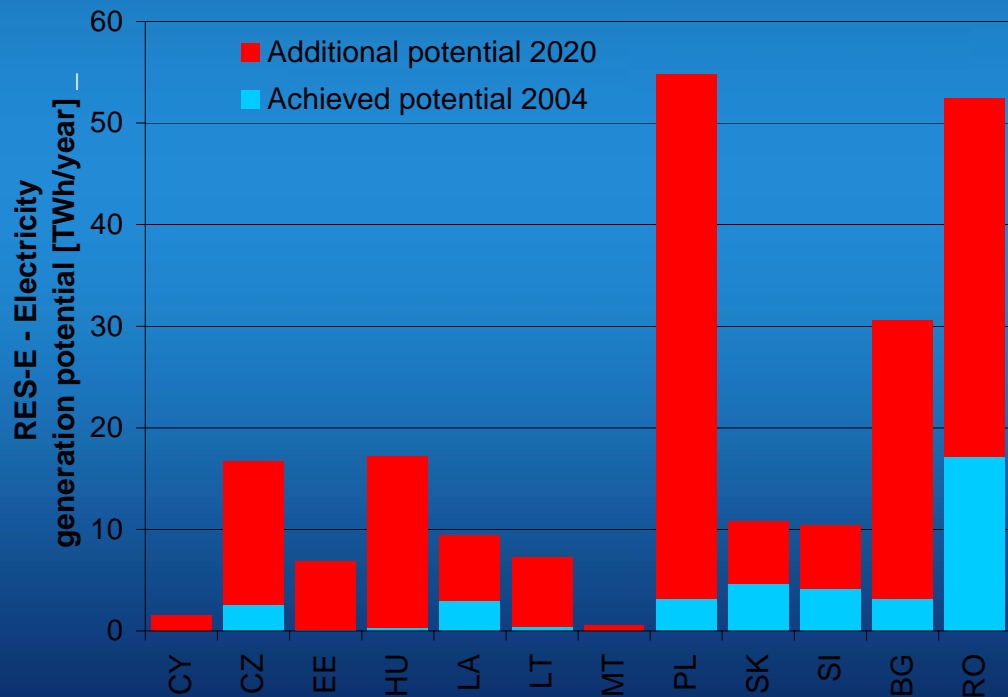




# Example: Realisable mid-term potentials (up to 2020) for RES-electricity in the EU

Source: Green-X database

EU-12





# Administrative barriers and how to deal with them

## IDENTIFIED:

- High number of authorities involved
- Lack of coordination between different authorities
- Long lead times to obtain necessary permits
- RES insufficiently taken into account in spatial planning
- Low awareness of benefits of RES at local and regional authorities

## POSSIBLE ACTIONS:

- One-stop agencies
- Clear guidelines with clear attribution of responsibilities between authorities
- Instituting precise deadlines
- Automatic approval of applications when no response within set time limits
- Establishing lighter procedures for smaller projects
- Spatial planning mechanisms, whereby regions and municipalities assign locations for different renewables