

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

Authors:

Lukas Liebmann, Gustav Resch

Energy Economics Group (EEG)
Technische Universität Wien

Contact:

Web: <http://eeg.tuwien.ac.at>

Email: resch@eeg.tuwien.ac.at



... 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

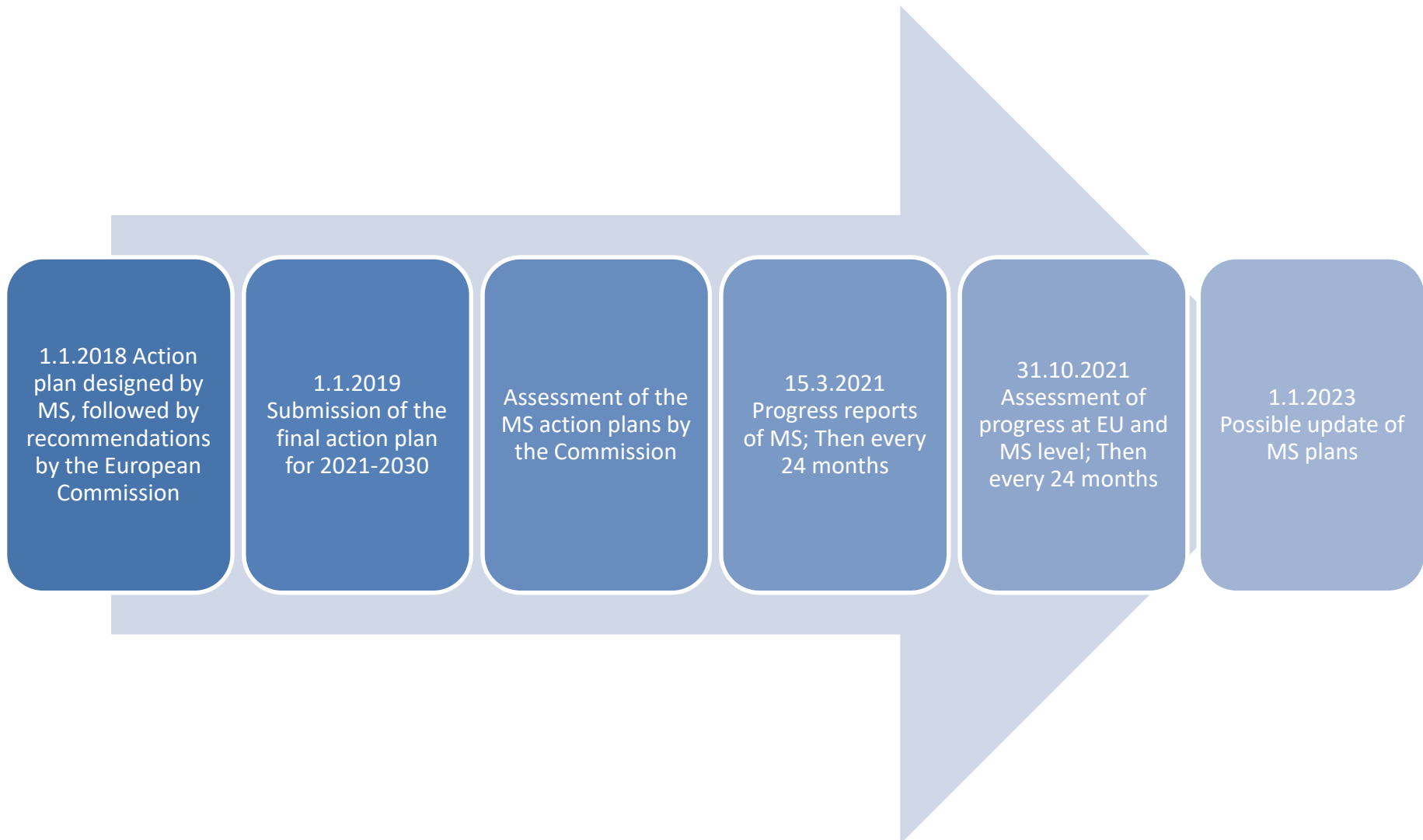
⇒ Based on tight network of planning + reporting

- **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

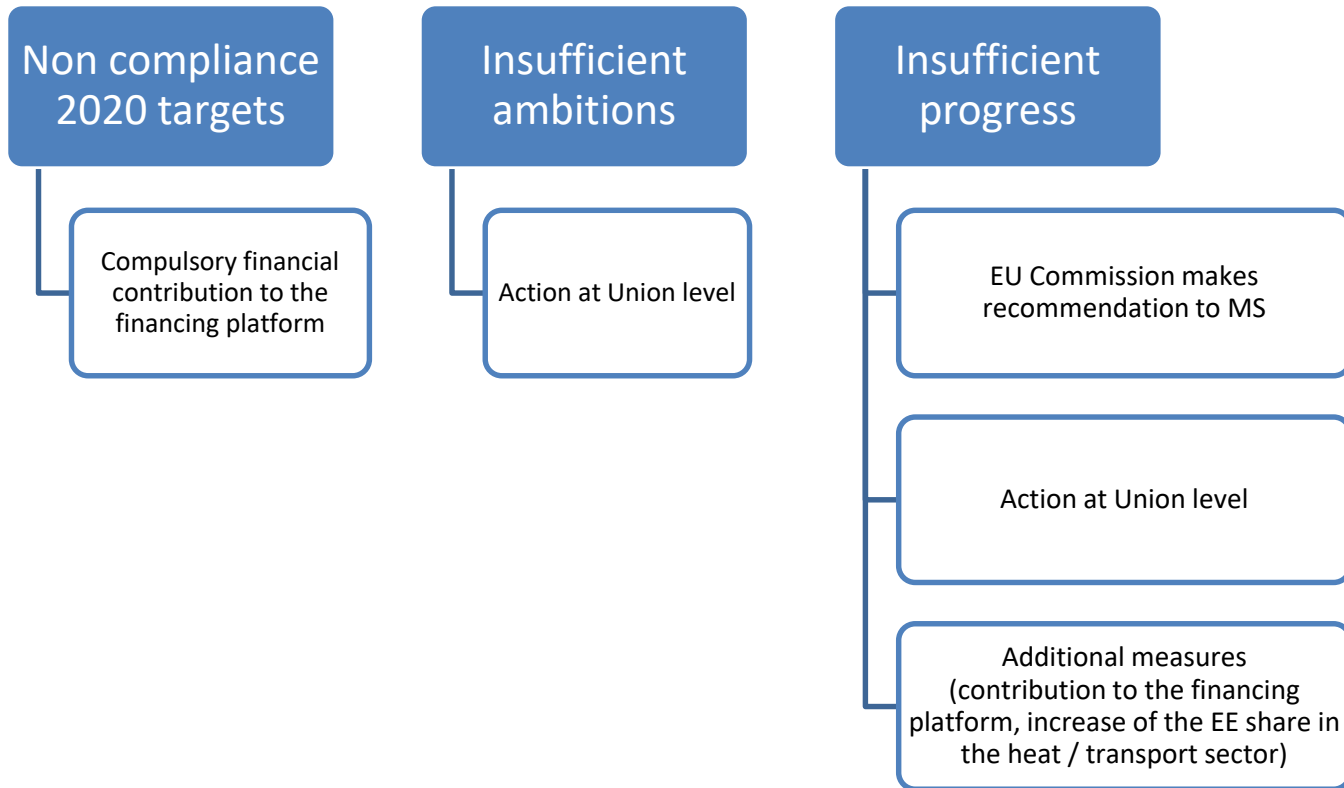
- Self-compliant national target for renewable energies incl. Sector- and technology-specific development trajectory
- Collective duty to achieve the goal
- Binding template covering the 5 dimensions of the energy union



- 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



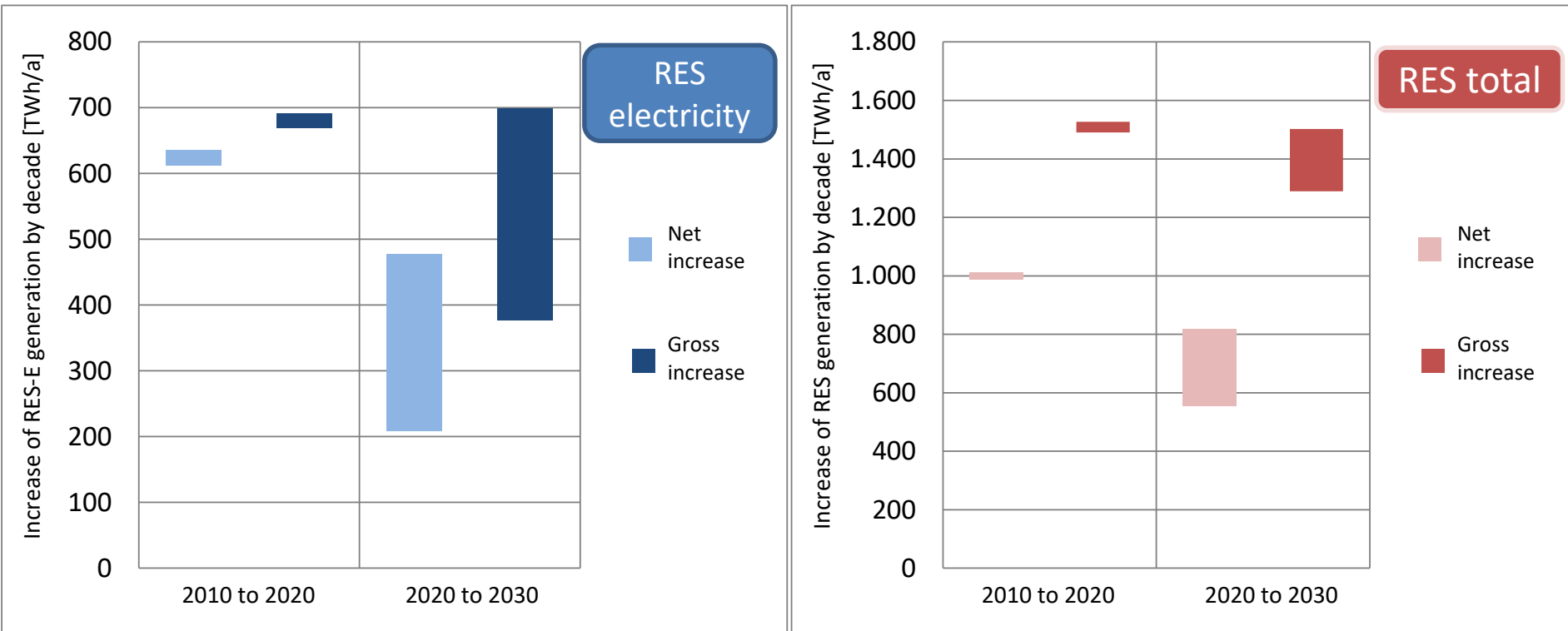
- The Commission examines the Member States' plans primarily for the collective achievement of the Energy Convention + two-year progress assessment



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

⇒ So far neither mandatory national targets nor benchmarks are considered

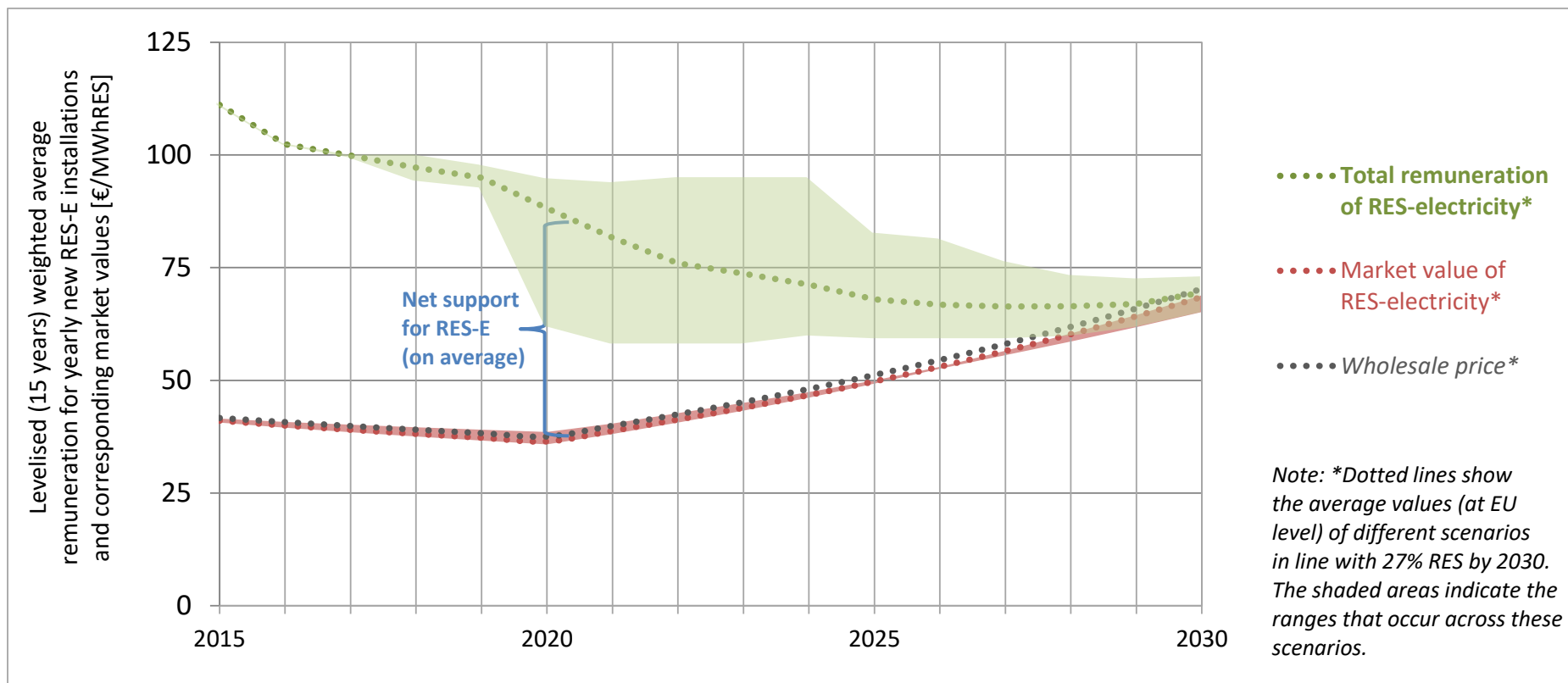
- **Renewable development at EU level by 2030: power generation from new plants, comparison 2011 to 2020 vs 2021 to 2030, total (electricity, heat, traffic - left) and electricity (Right) (bandwidth according to investigated scenarios consistent with 27% renewable energy share in 2030)**
- **... Comparison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

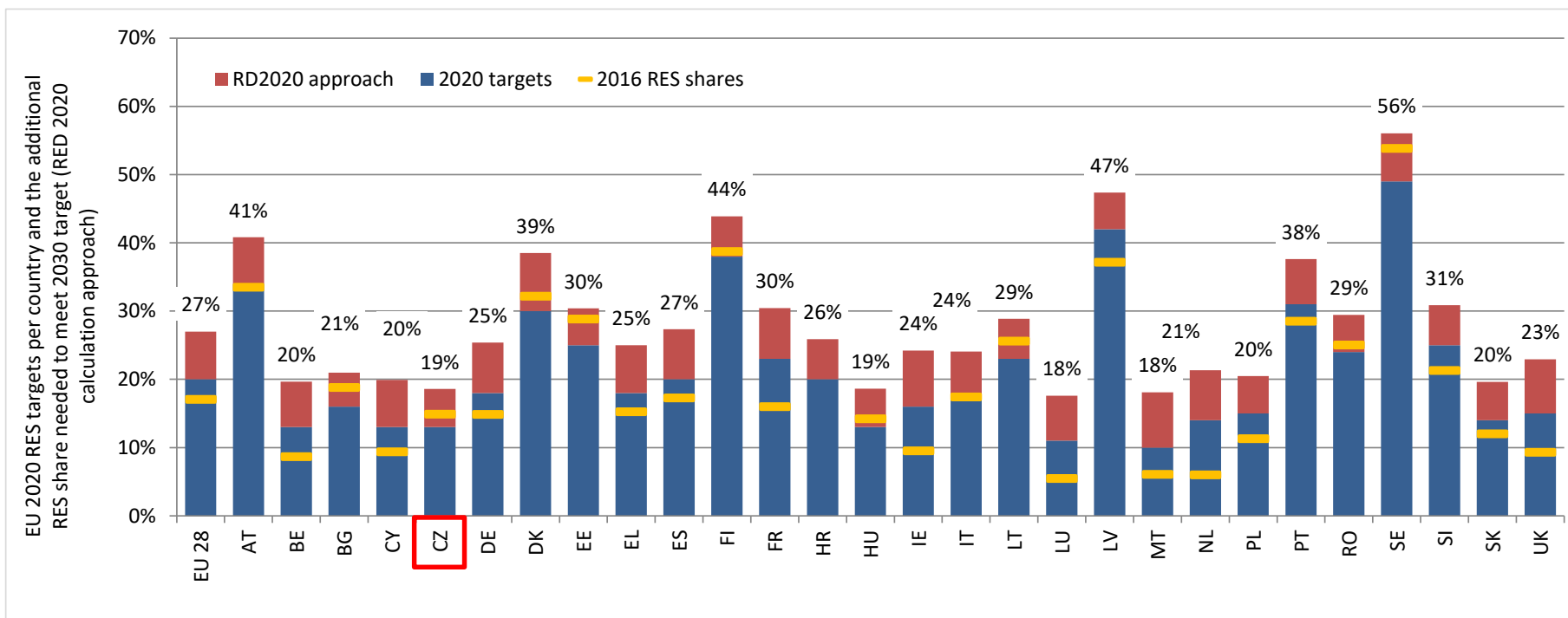


(Thesis 1) The need for financial support (at moderate levels) for renewable energies is also needed after 2020 to reach the target of 27% of renewable energies in 2030

- 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.

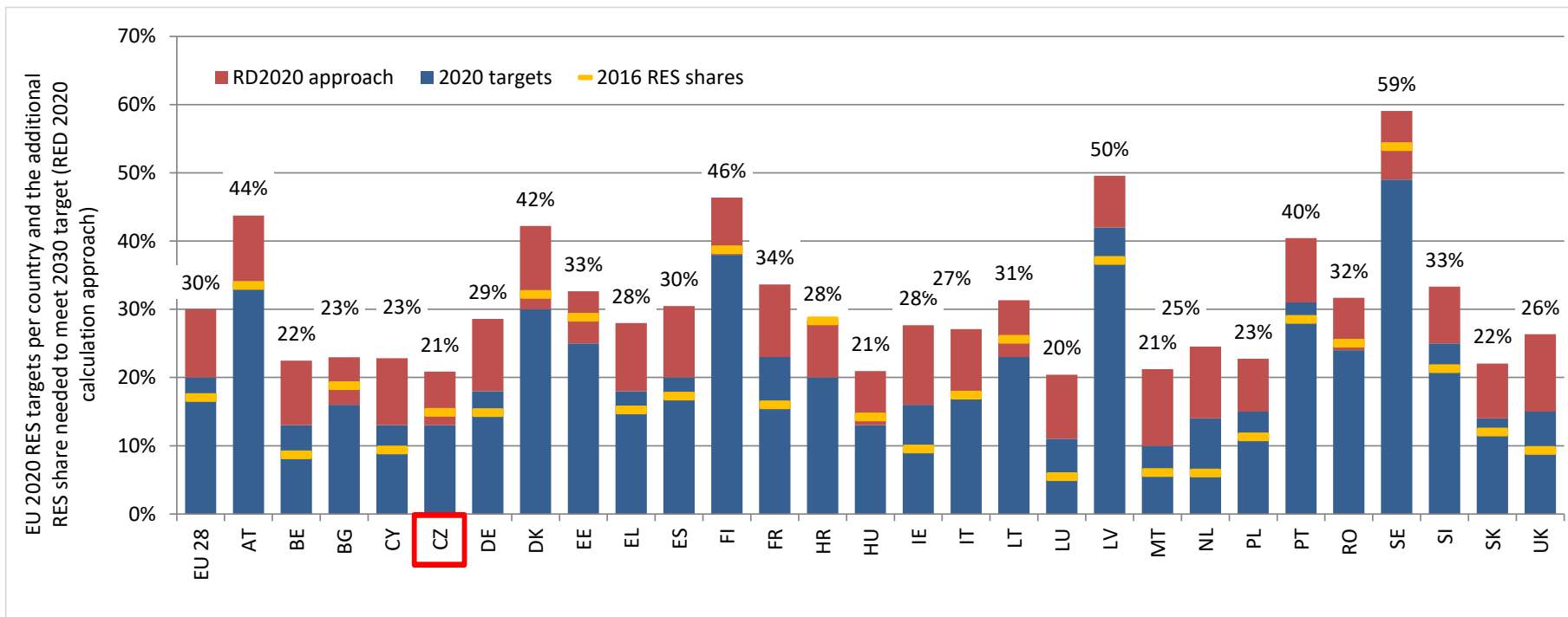
*(Thesis 2) **Benchmarks** that break down the EU-wide target at Member State level are helpful in encouraging Member States to make ambitious commitments to "share the effort".*

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



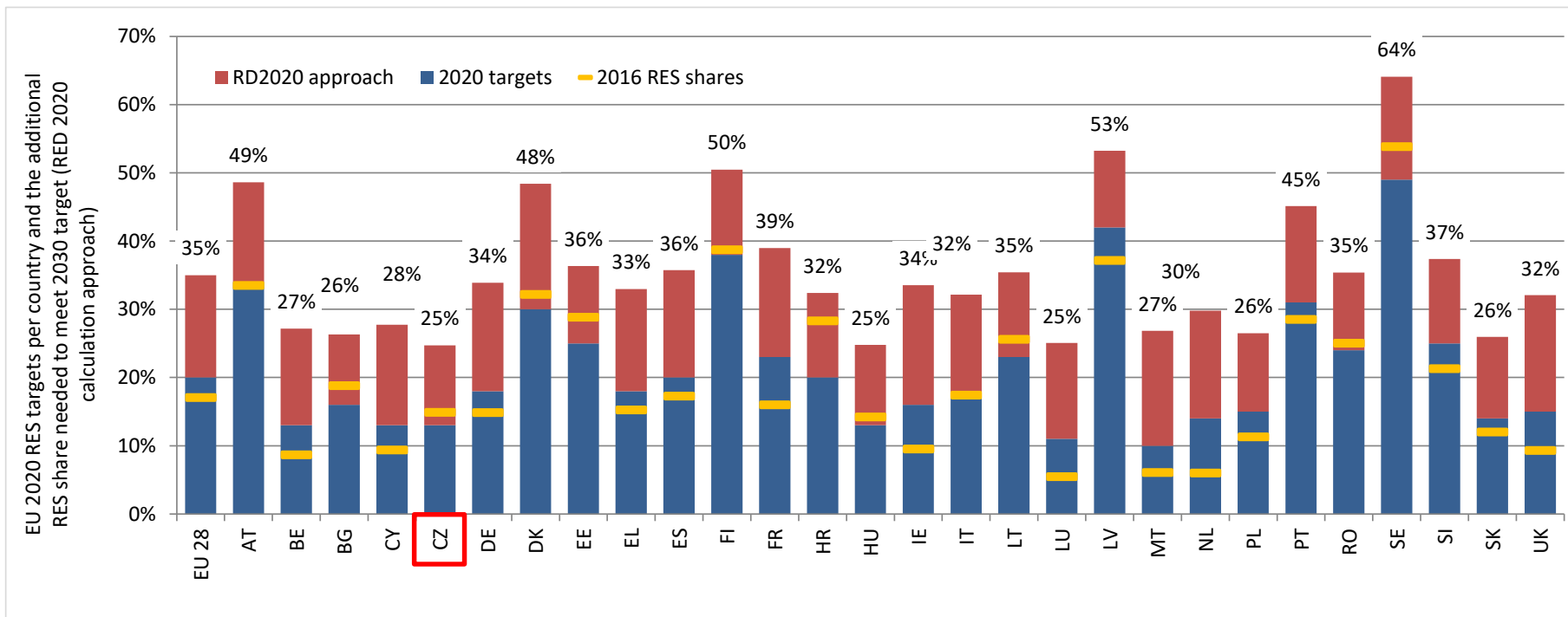
- 50% of the necessary effort is distributed globally and 50% by means of GDP weighting
- Allocation method with moderate differences between Member States
- The GDP-based approach does not always lead to the expected results

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

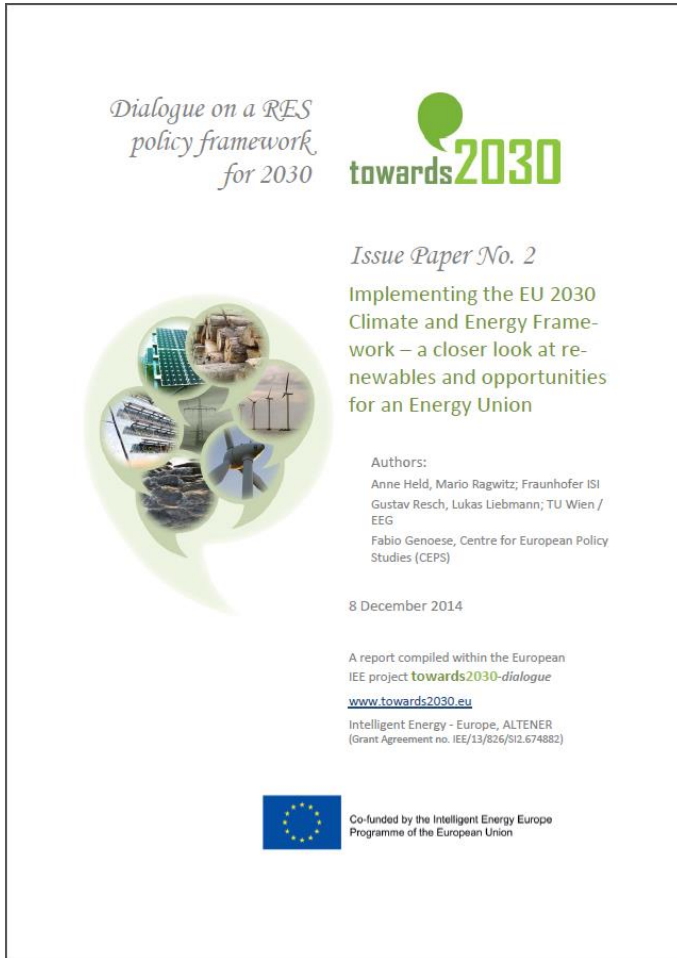
The theses and framework to be derived for the Czech Republic at a glance

- **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 the Czech Republic, a target for the share of **renewable energies** from **at least 18% to 21% 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 19% to 25% 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**

Authors:
Anne Held, Mario Ragwitz; Fraunhofer ISI
Gustav Resch, Lukas Liebmann; TU Wien /
EEG
Fabio Genoise, Centre for European Policy
Studies (CEPS)

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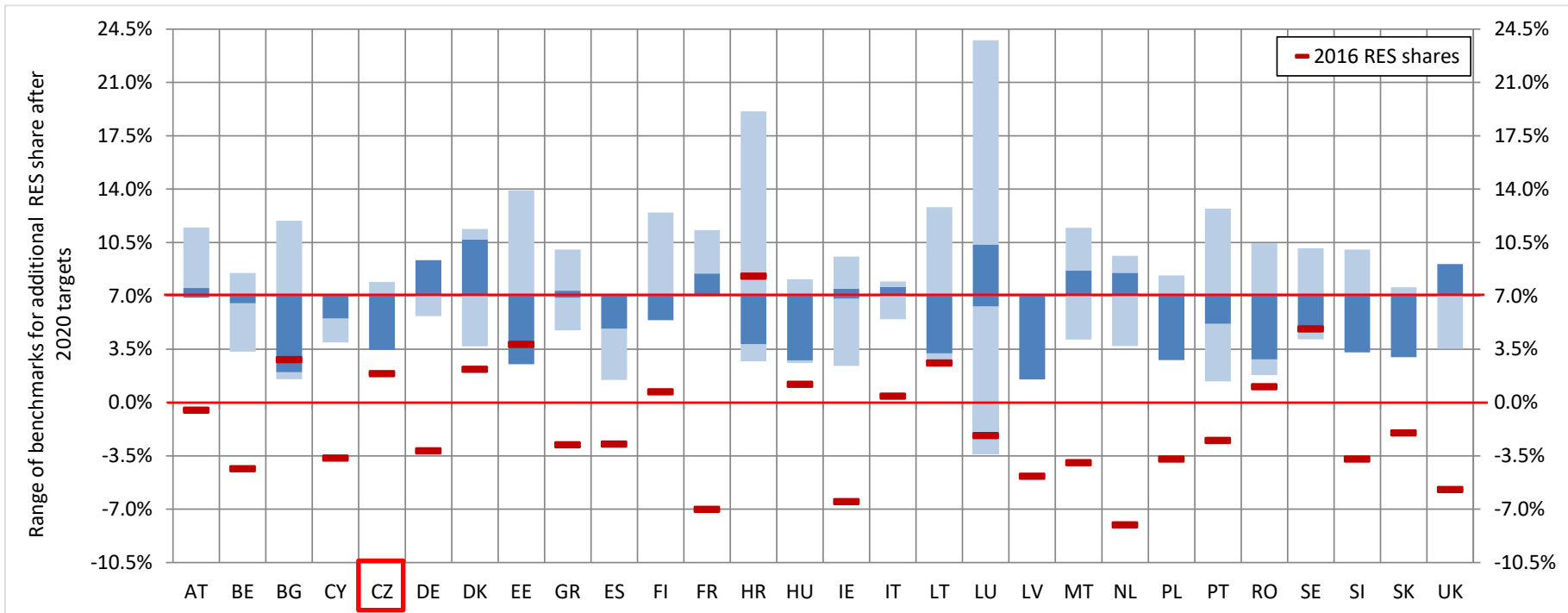
Lukas Liebmann

liebmann@eeg.tuwien.ac.at



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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%)

