



EE 2030 Target setting

20th EECG

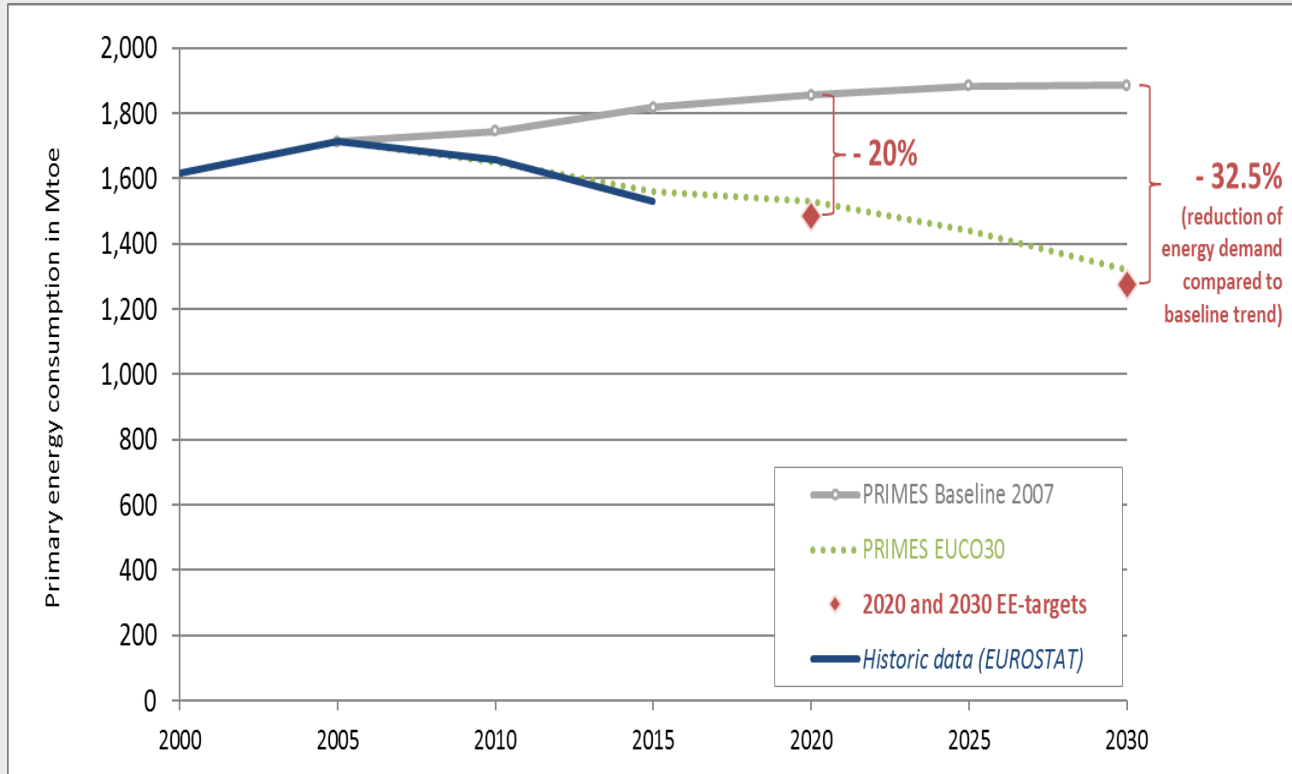
Vienna, 17th June

2030 context

“Clean Energy package” , including a new EU energy efficiency target for 2030

- **EE target at EU level of - 32.5% was adopted for 2030; representing a maximum consumption level of 1273 Mtoe in PEC, and respectively 956 Mtoe in FEC**
- **No targets established at the level of individual Member States**
- **Member States are required to set their national contributions for 2030 in their NECPs in 2019 – Governance Regulation**

2030 Target setting EU



Target setting goal – similar to EU

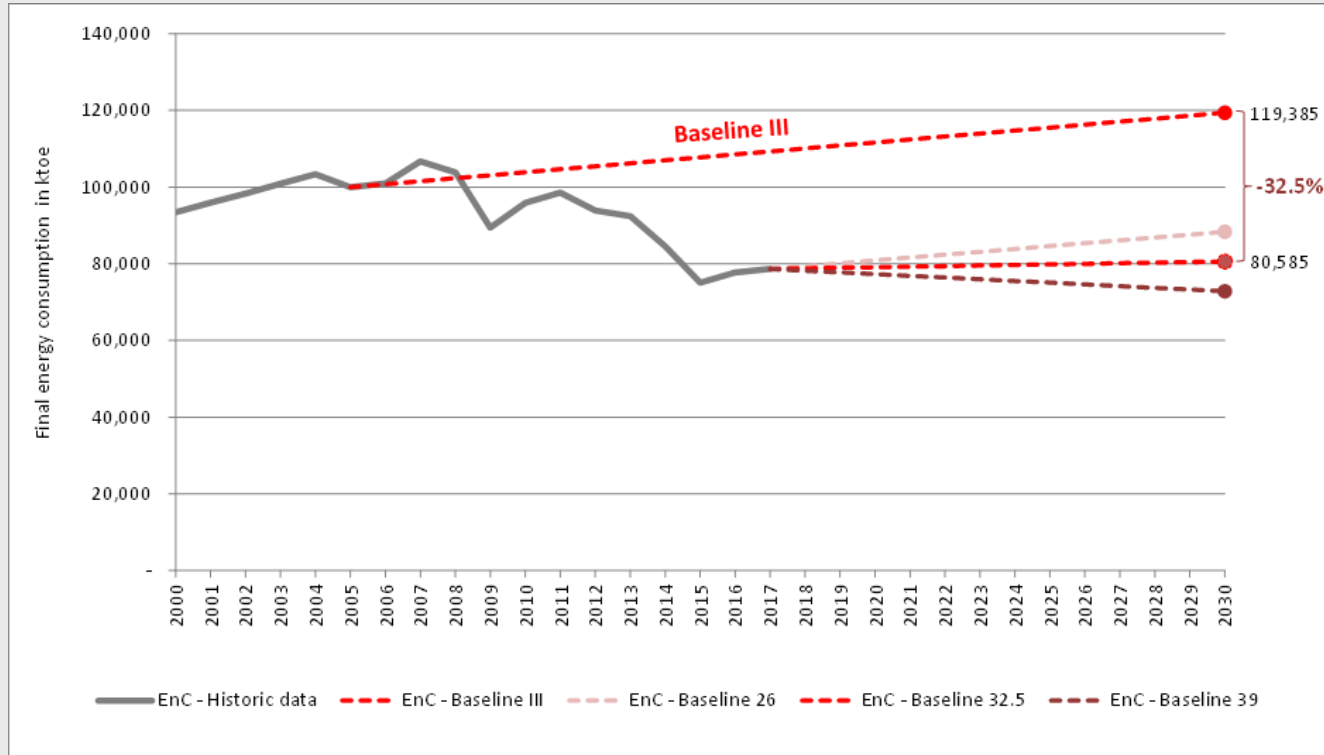
1. Limit the overall EnC consumption in 2030 to a maximum of ??? Mtoe in PEC, and ??? Mtoe in FEC

Options for target setting at EnC level

- 1. Baseline approach** – forecast energy consumption (PEC and FEC) and apply a X % reduction (target) in 2030 to set the consumption max level – similar to the EU
- 2. Base year approach:** use a historic year's (2008) energy consumption (FEC) and calculate a Y % reduction, to set the 2030 targeted maximum consumption level – in EU this was derived from the baseline approach
- 3. Compare to National scenarios**

2030 Baseline approach EnC

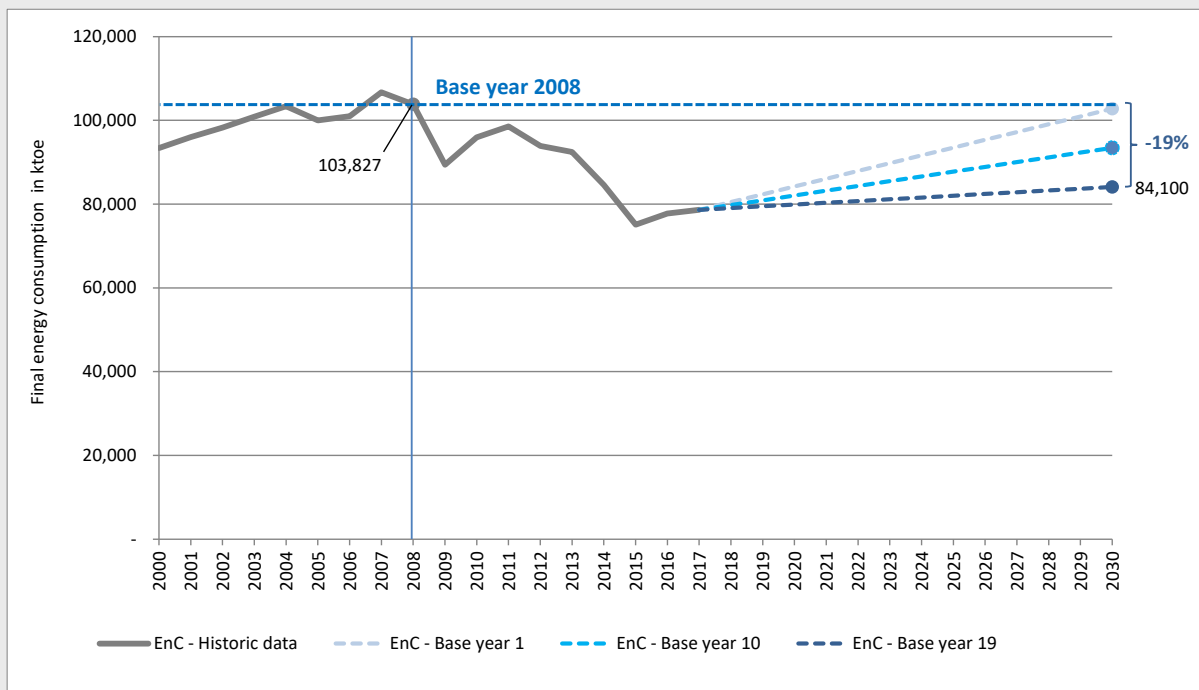
Ranges: -26%; - 32.5% - 39% of the forecasted 2030 Final energy consumption



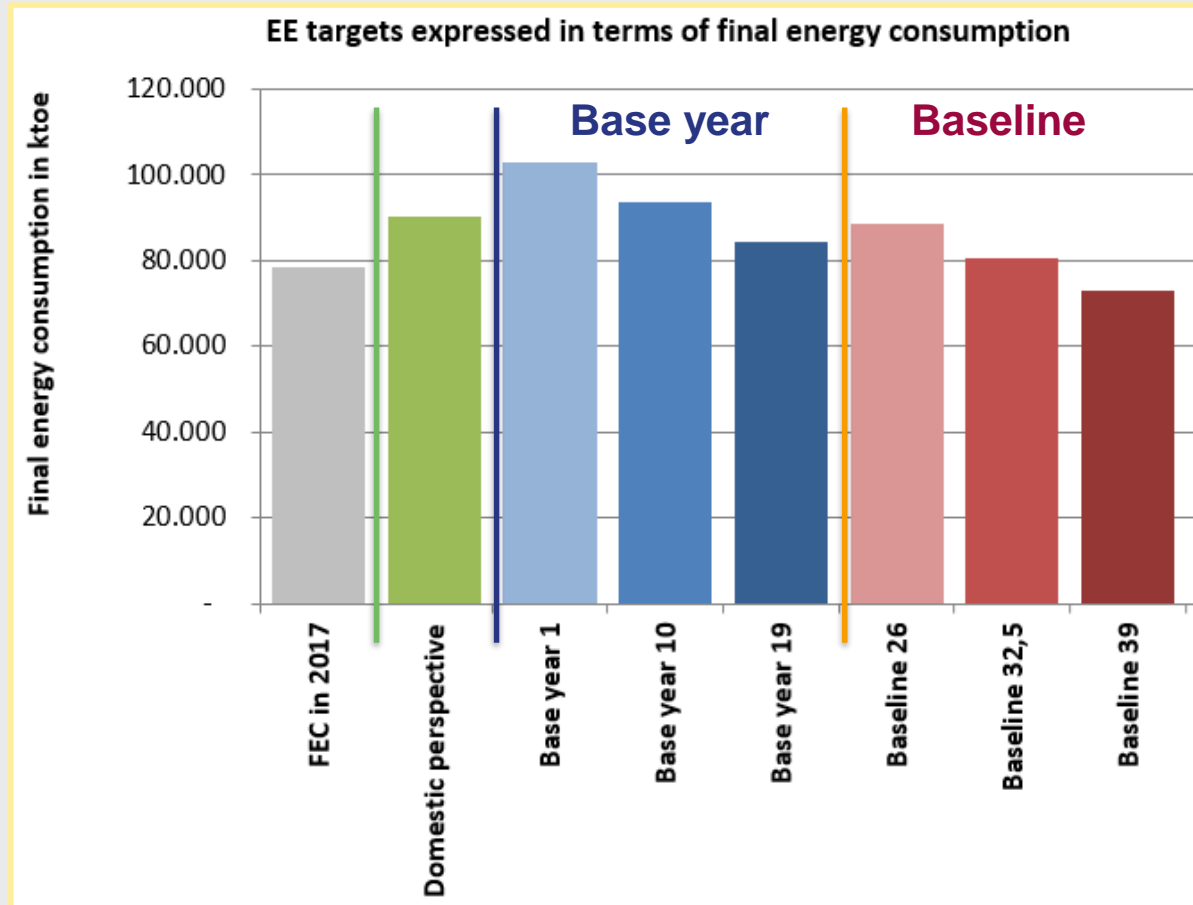
Baseyear approach

EU 2030 : Base year 2005: -20% FEC corresponds to – 32.5% forecasted 2030 FEC

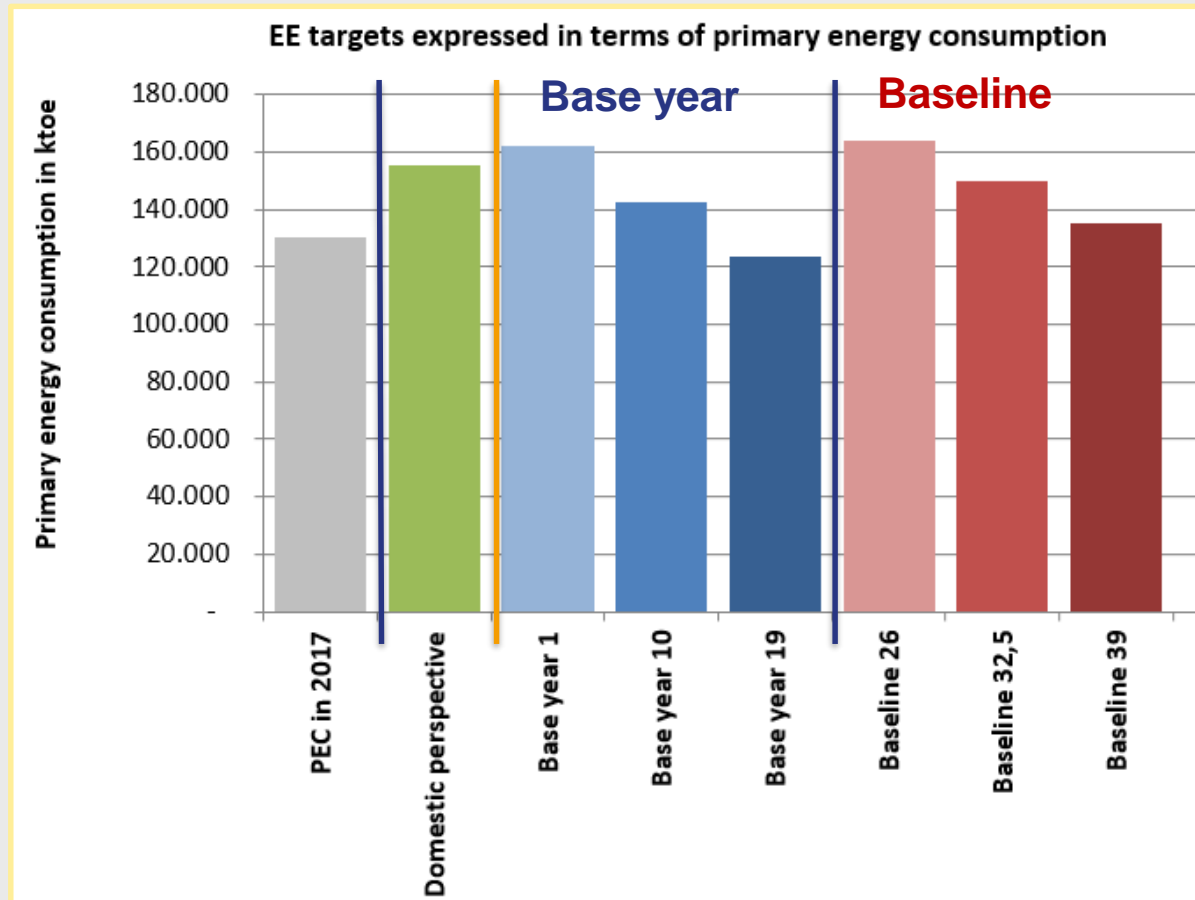
EnC: Use base year 2008 Final Energy consumption and apply a reduction range – 1% , - 10% - 19% to calculate the maximum consumption level in 2030



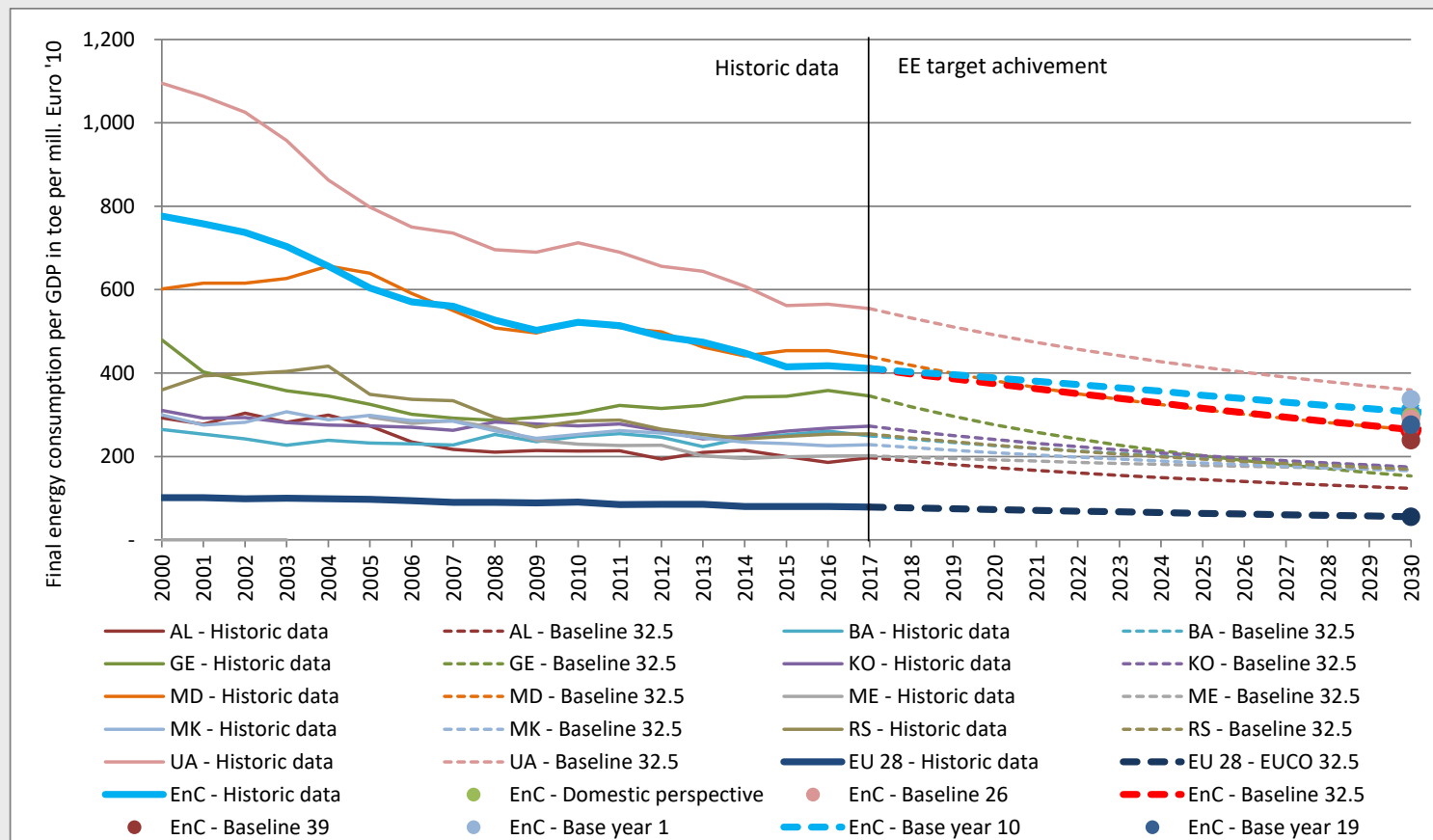
Comparison of approaches (1)



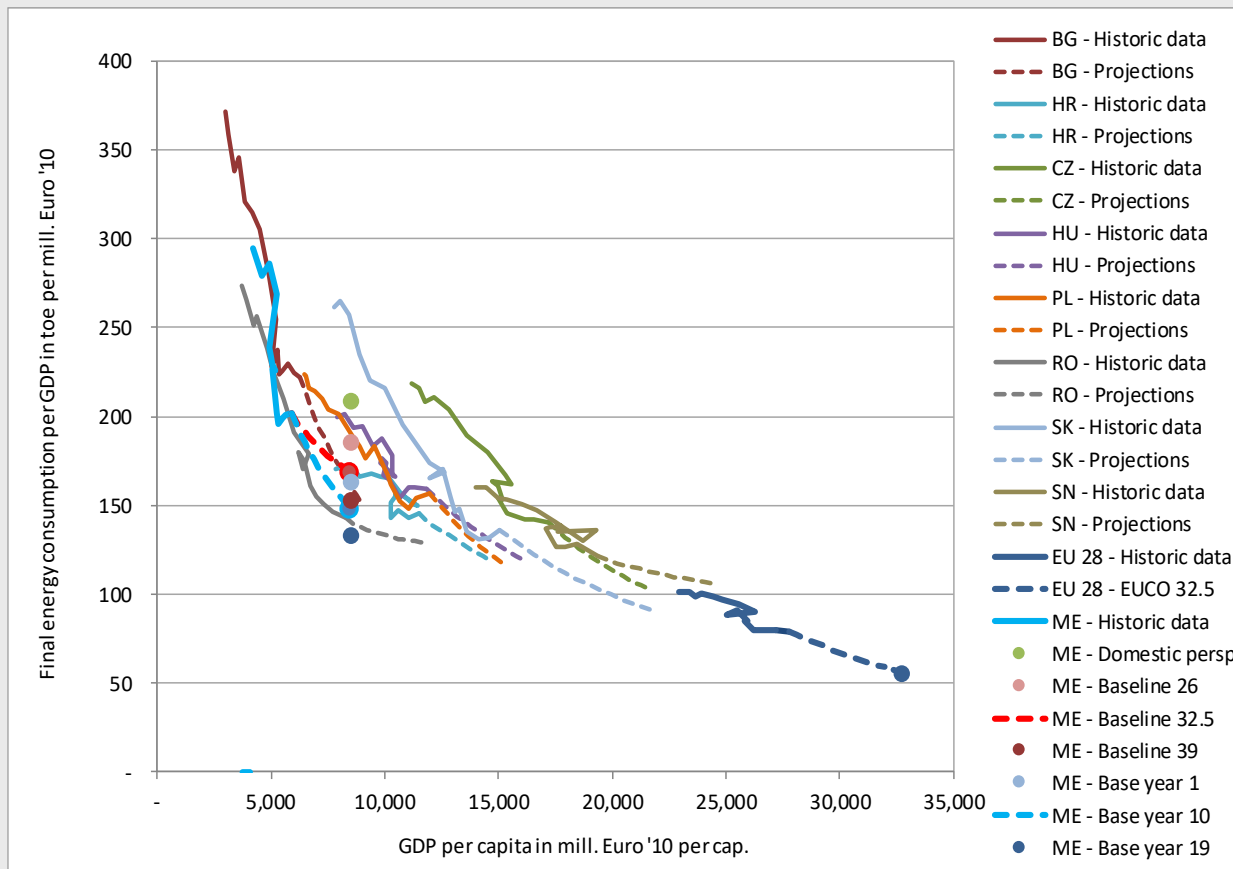
Comparison of approaches (2)



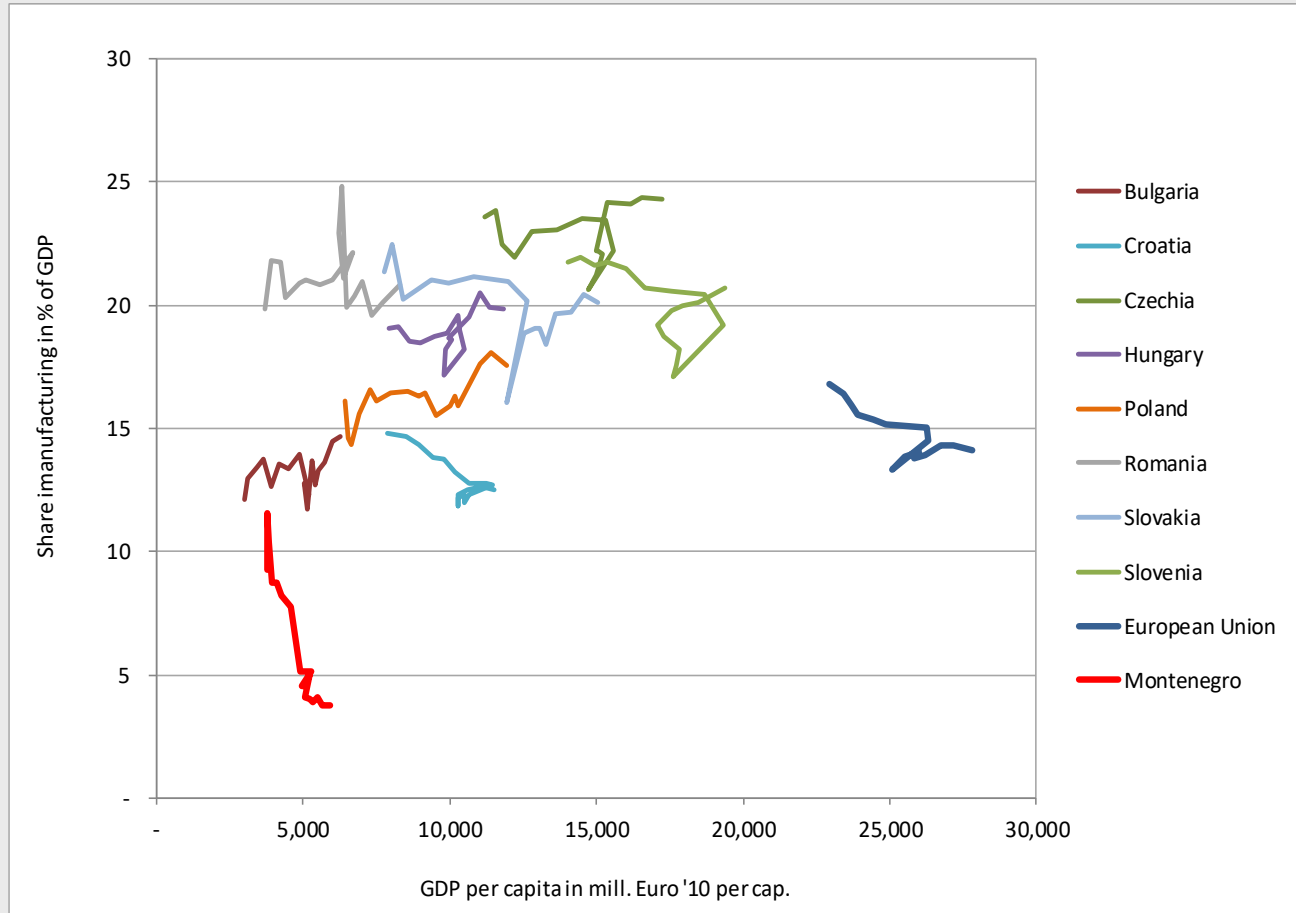
Development of FEC/GDP in the EnC, EU 28 and all CPs



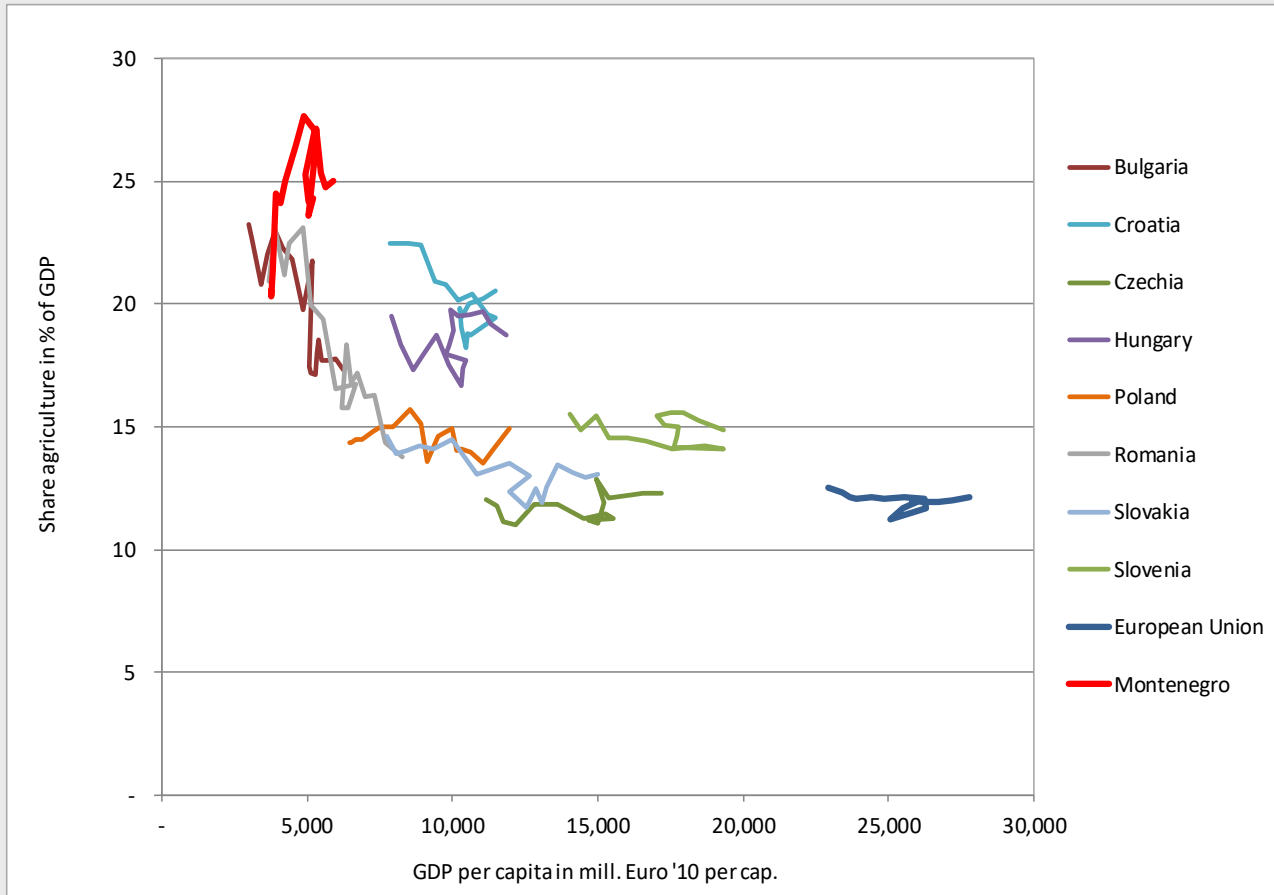
Development of FEC per GDP related to the GDP per capita



Development of the share of manufacturing in % of GDP related to the GDP per capita



Development of the share of agriculture in % of GDP related to the GDP



Pros and Cons of each methodology

Options for target setting at EnC level

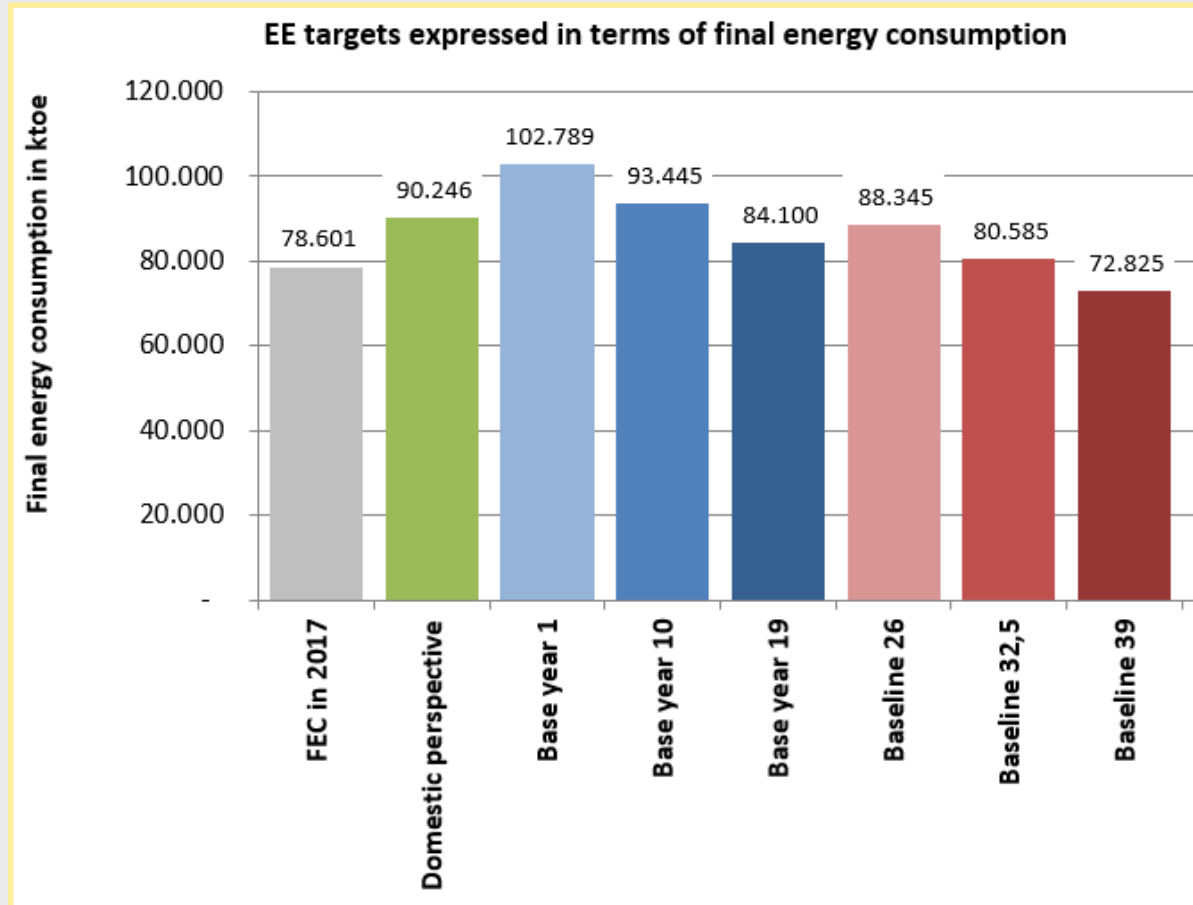
1. **Baseline approach** – forecast energy consumption (PEC and FEC) and apply a X % reduction (target) in 2030 to set the consumption max level
 1. **Pros:**
 - ✓ Is more homogenous for the EnC overall target
 - ✓ Takes better into account national GDP and energy consumption growth patterns, economy structure, etc.
 2. **Cons:**
 - ✓ Projections uncertainties
2. **Base year approach:** use a historic year's (2008) energy consumption (FEC) and calculate a Y % reduction, to set the 2030 targeted maximum consumption level
 1. **Pros:**
 - ✓ Easier to calculate at the country level; based on the historic consumption
 2. **Cons:**
 - ✓ Not easy to find the base year that will be able to reflect the right effort level for all CPs (2008, 2014, 2017)
3. **Compared to National scenarios**
 1. In general not ambitious enough
 2. Valuable input for National Contributions calculations

The background is a satellite-style image of the Earth at night, showing city lights. Overlaid on this are numerous glowing blue lines that represent energy transmission or a network. These lines are curved and connect various points across the globe, creating a sense of global connectivity.

*Thank you
for your attention!*

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Comparison of Approaches (1)



Comparison of Approaches (2)

