



Renewables in EU policy: state of play

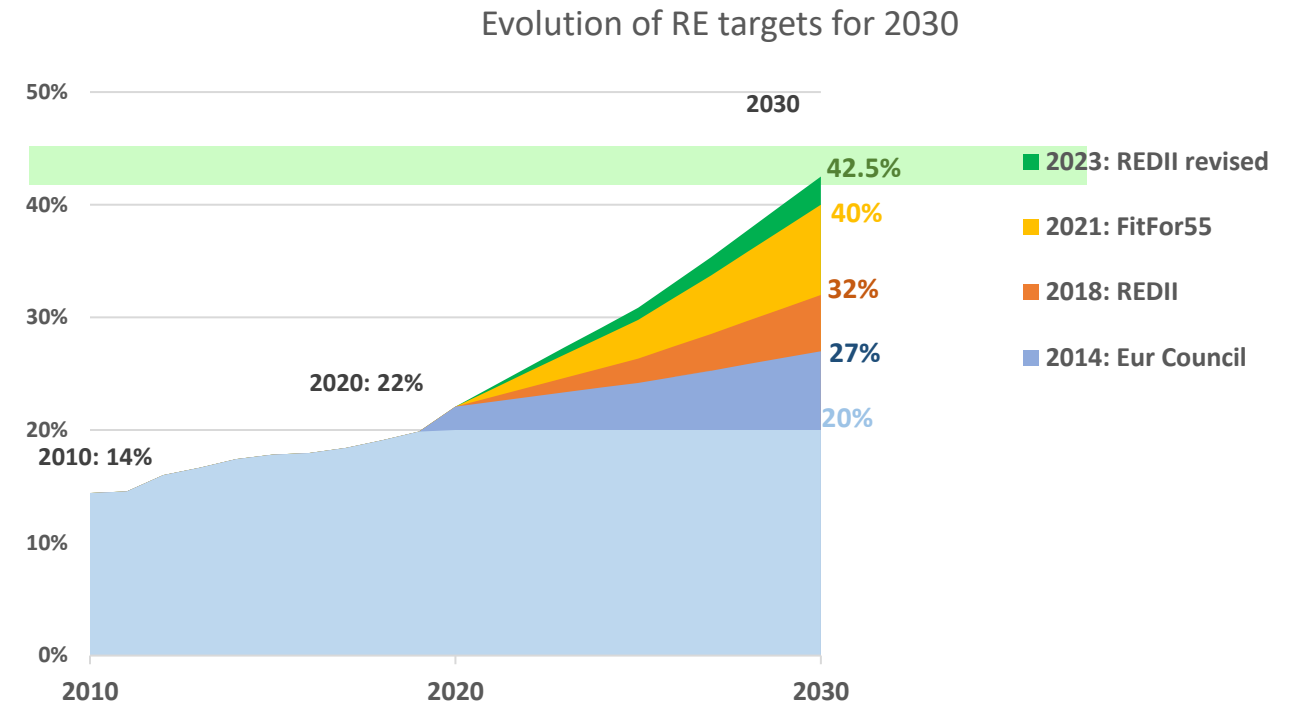
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RECG 23 April 2024



RED revised – next steps

Provisional agreement on RED revision

- Revised EU-level target: doubling ambition over next 8 years
- New provisions/revised targets on:
 - Permitting
 - Heating and cooling
 - Industry
 - Transport
 - Buildings
 - Bioenergy



Permitting procedures

- **RES projects:** easier **and** faster permitting procedures, even shorter in “**Renewables acceleration areas**” where environmental impacts are expected to be lower, with shorter deadlines and streamlined environmental assessments
- Designation of dedicated areas (optional) for **infrastructure projects**

Industry

- Indicative **annual increase** (share of RES in the energy sources used in industry)
- New **binding target for renewable fuels of non biological origin:**
 - 42% in 2030
 - 60% in 2035

Heating and cooling

- Change of pace to align with REPowerEU ambition
- Binding targets + additional collective effort towards REPowerEU ambition
- Increasing role of RE electricity and waste heat
- District heating and cooling: new target for all countries, cooperation with electricity system operators (system services)
- Buildings: indicative target for 2030

Cooperation within EU

- Strengthened **requirements for cooperation** between Member States (joint projects)

Energy system integration and e-mobility (Art 20a)

- **Better real-time information** (share of renewable electricity and GHG content electricity, state of battery)
- Power recharging points to support **smart charging functionalities**
- Participation of **small or mobile systems** in the electricity market

Transport

- **Increased RED targets** (alternative: GHG intensity) and **targets for advanced biofuels and RFNBOs**

Bioenergy

- **Strengthened bioenergy sustainability criteria**
 - ✓ Apply to smaller installations
 - ✓ Areas of particular importance (biodiversity, carbon stock)
 - ✓ Woody biomass to be used according to cascading use
 - ✓ Restricted financial support

Wind Power Action Plan

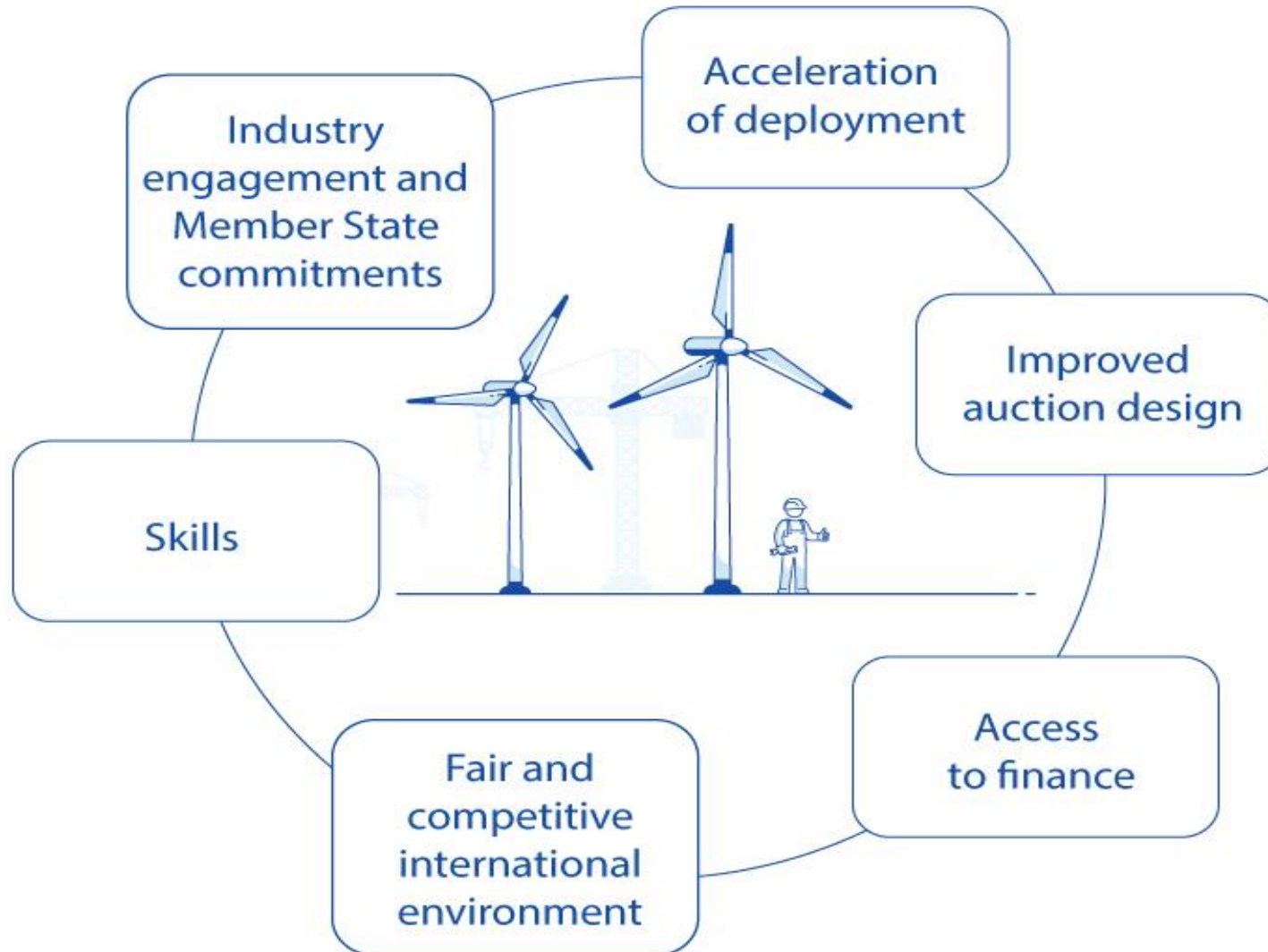
Why a Wind Power Action Plan?

- EU target for renewables in 2030: 42.5% of the energy mix – almost double the current share (22%)
- According to projections, it will require in 2022-30:
 - share of wind-based electricity to increase: 16% → 34%
 - wind capacity to grow 2.5x (204 GW → 500 GW)
 - annual installations to increase 16GW → 37GW
- Wind sector offers between 240.000 to 300.000 jobs in the EU
- Wind equipment: 4 out of 10 biggest manufacturers are based in the EU. Another 4 in China.
- EU companies hold 85% of EU market share and 35% of global market share (decreasing from 42% in 2020)

Difficulties and their drivers

- Despite bright outlook, wind industry has faced difficulties (operating losses in 2022, impacts on wind supply chain in EU and on projects execution).
- Drivers:
 - Insufficient and uncertain demand for wind turbines – slow and complex permitting
 - Inflation and commodity prices
 - Design of national tenders for renewables
 - Growing pressure from international competitors
 - Availability of skilled workers

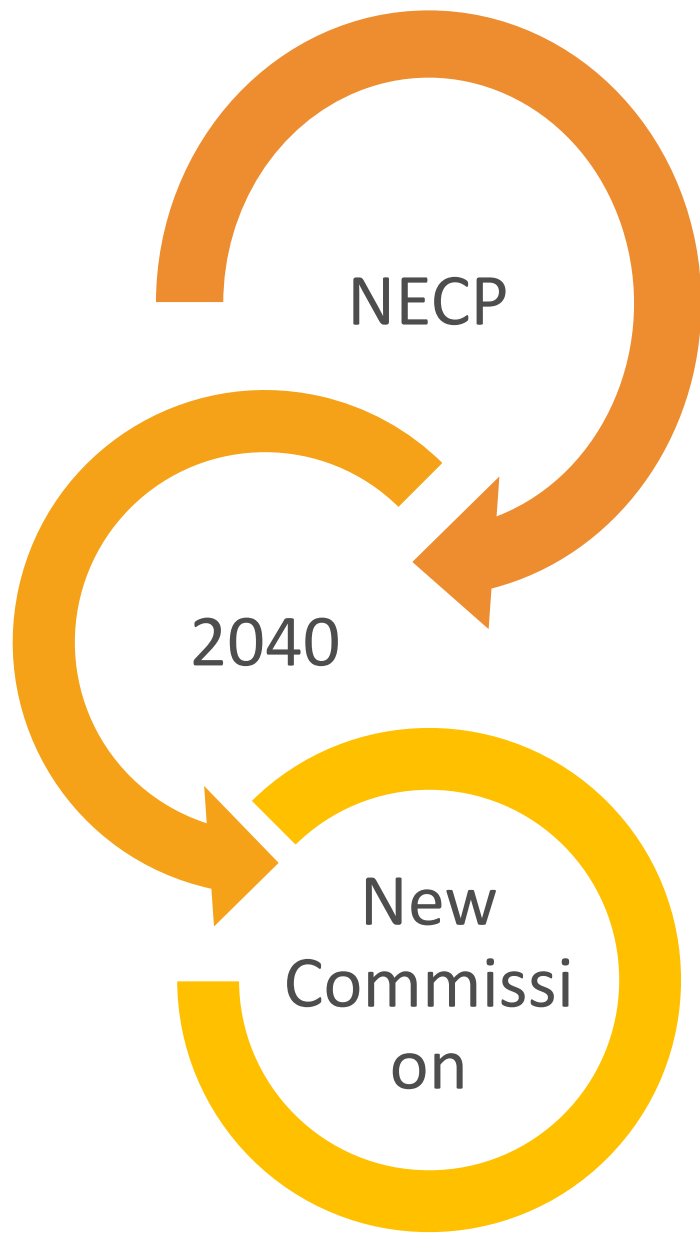
Six main pillars of action



What's next?

Next steps for RED

- Entered into force on 20 November 2023
- Transposition deadline:
 - July 2024 for permitting provisions unrelated to Renewables Acceleration Areas (RAAs)
 - 18 months from entry into force for rest of articles (longer implementation deadline of 27 months for designation of RAAs)
- Commission dialogue with Member States on implementation challenges and incorporation in NECPs



- **National Energy and Climate Plans**
- Towards **2040**
- EP elections -> **next Commission**

Energy Community Roadmap 2024 - RES

- Possible Commission proposals being discussed for adoption at Ministerial Council 2024.
- Includes **recommendation on accelerating the deployment of renewable energy projects** (build on EnCS work and pave the way for implementation of revised RED).

Thank you



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