

Integrated National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs)
Progress and consolidation of planning processes

4th Energy and Climate
Technical Working Group
Energy Community Secretariat,
21 November 2019



BACKGROUND

STATE OF PLAY OF NECPS

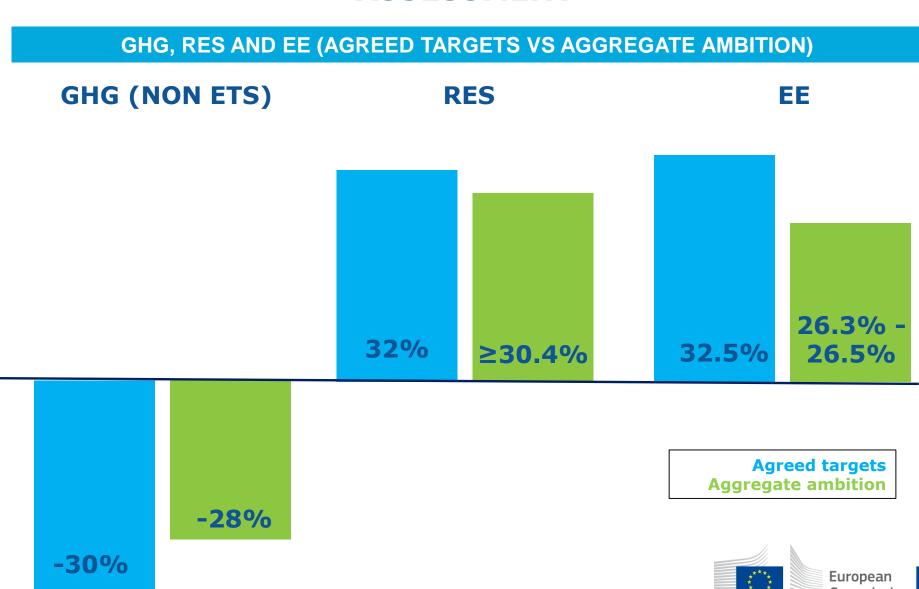
28 submitted draft NECPs

An overview table with link to the national webpages and notified draft NECPs published on the Energy Union website

COM provided courtesy translation in English for almost all draft NECPs

https://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/topics/energy-strategy-and-energy-union/governance-energy-union/national-energy-climate-plans





MAIN CONCLUSIONS

National contributions to be clarified and to better reflect the impact of policies; eg. Need to comply with RES Transport and H&C sectorial targets

Need for policies and measures with an adequate scale and timeline, to demonstrate that they are sufficient to deliver the proposed contributions

Need for details on PaMs e.g. planned auctions, simplification of administrative procedures. Need for integrating Annex III (energy savings to be achieved under Article 7 of the EED) and the long-term building renovation strategy.



COHERENCE, POLICY INTERACTIONS AND INVESTMENTS

Provide more systematic assessment of the interactions between policies and dimensions and explore political implications further

Improve coherence with broader policy framework (recommendations on fair transition and air pollution analysis, country-specific recital on competitiveness, circular economy)

Identifying investment needs and securing national, regional and EU funding is essential and helps to increase investor certainty

Need to have a good account of explicit and implicit energy subsidies and of future plans to phase out those that do not contribute to long-term objectives



NEXT STEPS

7 PRIORITY AREAS IN VIEW OF THE FINAL NECPS

Close all 2030 "ambition" and policy gaps Strengthen "whole of government" approach

Reinforce regional cooperation

Use NECPs to support industry, competitiveness and innovation

Use NECPs to attract investment and identify financing opportunities

Integrate the social dimension

Factor-in the longterm vision

EACH MEMBER STATE RECEIVED BETWEEN 8 AND 11 COUNTRY-SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS



WHAT IS IMPORTANT IN PREPARING THE NECPS

Refine baseline scenario (with current policy). Assess policy assumption/ data

Assess current policies, their impact and possible streamlining. Explore synergies across and between dimensions. Establish a monitoring process.

Set up inter-ministerial meetings to stimulate a "whole government" approach and ensure transparent and clear communication towards the outside

Think about objectives that are relevant, credible, time-related and robust, financially and politically feasible - for all five dimensions

Reflect successful regional cooperation projects respective in the NECPs

Ensure adequate and consistent Impact Assessment of Policies and Measures





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BACKGROUND



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GOVERNANCE REGULATION - A ROBUST GOVERNANCE TO MEET 4 OBJECTIVES



Meet Energy Union objectives (notably the 2030 targets)



Ensure Better Regulation and reduce administrative burden



Allow for investor certainty and predictability



Synchronise planning and reporting cycles with Paris Agreement

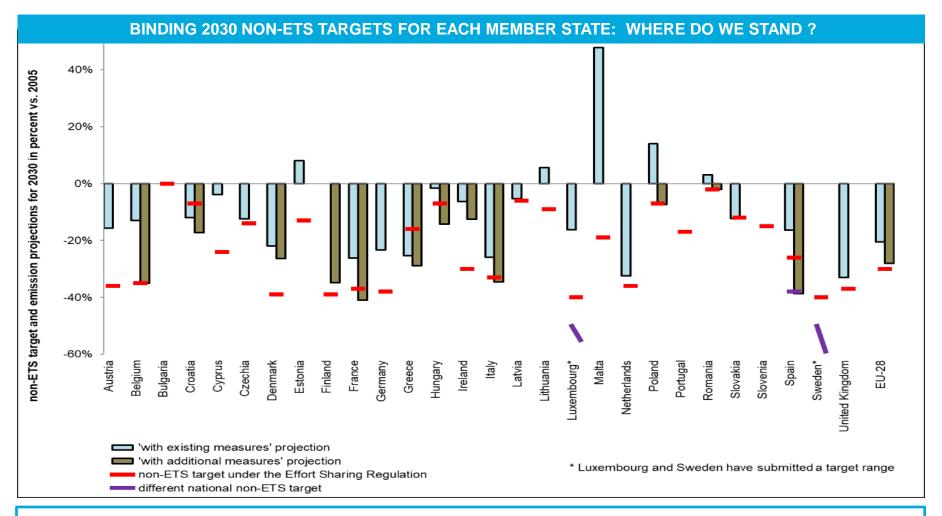
2030 FRAMEWORK FOR CLIMATE AND ENERGY

AGREED TARGETS

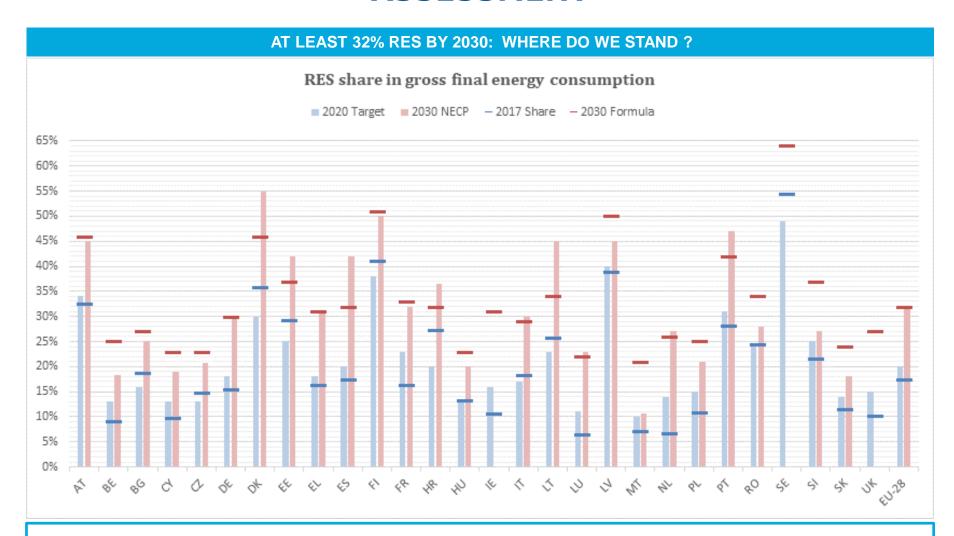
	GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS	RENEWABLE ENERGY	ENERGY EFFICIENCY	INTER- CONNECTION	CLIMATE IN EU-FUNDED PROGRAMMES	CO2 FROM:
2020	-20%	20%	20%	10%	2014-2020	
2030	≤ -40%	≥ 32%	≥ 32.5%	15%	²⁰²¹⁻ 2027 25%	CARS -37.5% Vans -31% Lorries -30%

Upwards revision clause by 2023



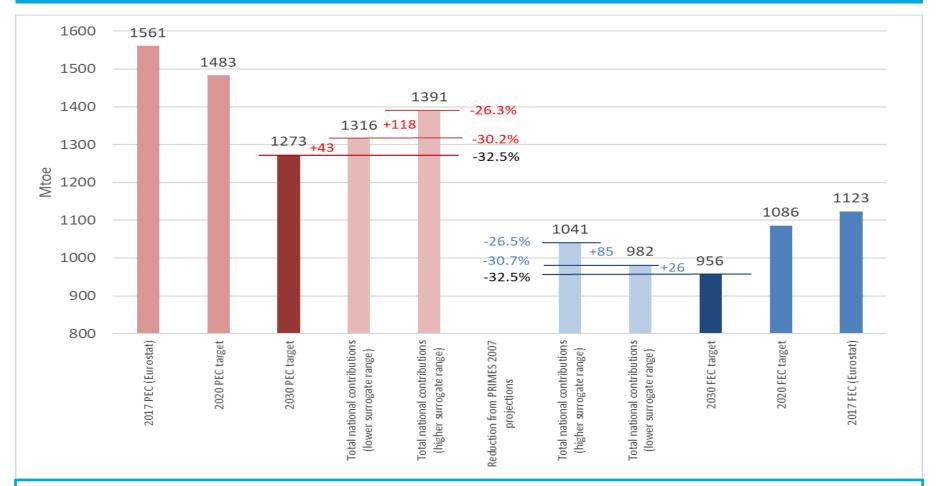


National non-ETS targets correspond to -30% compared to 2005 in EU Current projections based on the draft NECPs is 28% reduction



The gap for Renewable could be as big as 1.6 percentage points

AT LEAST 32,5% ENERGY EFFICIENCY BY 2030: WHERE DO WE STAND?



The gap for Energy efficiency could be as big as 6.2 percentage points (PEC) or 6 percentage points (FEC)

DECARBONISATION: GREENHOUSE GAS TARGET EU-WIDE

Based on planned policies and stated ambition levels in line with -40% target for total greenhouse gas emissions

Effective implementation of all 2030 targets could lead to -45% greenhouse gas emissions

Planned policies provide more detail on transport and electricity sectors, including phase out of coal in some Member States, than on other sectors



DECARBONISATION GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS AND REMOVALS

Need to clarify or increase policies in non-ETS sectors, in particular in transport, building, agriculture and land use and forestry sectors (recommendation for 16 Member States)

Clarification needed on the contribution of the LULUCF sector including applying its accounting rules (recommendation for 9 Member States). The technical recommendations to all MS on the draft National Forestry Accounting Plans (NFAPs) can help

Many but not all Member States with climate adaptation goals have included them in the draft plans. Few have provided details on the links with energy supply security



RENEWABLES - AT LEAST 32% RES BY 2030

MS to reconsider ambition to ensure the gap is closed. Need to comply with Transport and H&C sectorial targets

Need for robust information on policies and measures (to demonstrate that they are adequate to deliver the proposed contributions, notably the 2022 first reference point)



- All 28 MS received recommendation s related to renewable energy

Need for details on e.g. planned auctions, measures for self-consumption, renewable energy communities, power purchase agreements, simplification of administrative procedures



ENERGY EFFICIENCY - AT LEAST 32.5% ENERGY EFFICIENCY BY 2030

National contributions to be clarified and to better reflect the impact of policies, national circumstances and savings potentials

Need for policies and measures with an adequate scale and timeline, to demonstrate that they are sufficient to deliver the proposed contributions



- All 28 MS received recommendation s related to energy efficiency

Need for integrating Annex III (energy savings to be achieved under Article 7 of the Energy Efficiency Directive) and the long-term building renovation strategy



ENERGY SECURITY AND INTERNAL ENERGY MARKET

- Energy security is generally not adequately reflected in the NECPs.
- •MS to set **clearer national objectives** encouraging diversification, reduction of energy import dependency and to improve resilience and flexibility of the national energy system
- Links with emergency plans for oil, gas and electricity should be explored



- 23 MS received recommendations related to energy security aspects

- NECPs to include **objectives**, **programs and timelines for energy market reforms**, in line with agreed legislation
- NECPs to address policies aimed at developing both
 competitive wholesale and retail markets in Europe
- MS to refer to the **electricity interconnectivity level** they are aiming for in 2030

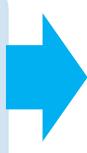


- 21 MS received recommendations related to IEM aspects
- 28 MS received recommendations on energy subsidies



RESEARCH, INNOVATION AND COMPETITIVENESS

- •MS to make additional efforts to integrate research, innovation into their NECPs
- Links with priorities identified in the Strategic Energy Technology Plan (SET Plan) should be better explored
- •The Commission's Long Term Strategy (LTS) highlights the **need for a massive coordinated effort**
- •NECPs to identify needs and plan national investments in the areas of energy and climate
- •NECPs to identify and develop Member States' competitive advantages and prepare for the energy transition



- 23 MS received recommendation s related to research and innovation



- 21 MS received recommendation s on investments - 28 MS received recommendation on just transition (23 on energy poverty aspects)



JUST TRANSITION

- NECPs need still to be perfected on just transition aspects
- Social dimension needs to be fully integrated
 from the outset
- Assessing carefully social, territorial and employment **impacts** is essential
- Assessment of number of energy poor households and objectives to reduce this number if significant

 NECPs to include structured approach to social and employment impacts (including energy poverty)



- 28 MS received recommendations on just transition (23 on energy poverty aspects)

