

HOW IT ALL STARTED...

"A greenhouse gas reduction target of 40% should by itself encourage a greater share of renewable energy in the EU of at least 27%. [...] While binding on the EU, it would not be binding on the Member States individually but would be fulfilled through clear commitments decided by the Member States themselves which should be guided by the need to deliver collectively the EU-level target [...] These new commitments for 2030 will be reviewed as part of the governance process [...] and, if necessary, they would be complemented by further EU action and instruments to ensure delivery of the EU target."



SUPPORTED BY THE COUNCIL FROM THE OUTSET

EUCO October 2014:

"[A] reliable and transparent governance system without any unnecessary administrative burden will be developed to help ensure that the EU meets its energy policy goals, with the necessary flexibility for Member States and fully respecting their freedom to determine their energy mix."

TTE Council in November 2015:

"Separate planning and reporting strands will be streamlined and brought together."

"[...] systematic monitoring of key indicators for an affordable, safe, competitive, secure and sustainable energy system"

"[...] facilitate coordination of national energy policies and foster regional cooperation between Member States"

OVERARCHING OBJECTIVES

A ROBUST GOVERNANCE TO MEET 4 OBJECTIVES



Meet Energy Union objectives (notably the 2030 targets, including a 2050 perspective)



Promote Better Regulation and reduce administrative burden



Enhance investor certainty and predictability



Ensure compliance with the EU's international climate commitments



SUMMARY OF GOVERNANCE PROCESS

MAIN ELEMENTS OF THE ENERGY UNION GOVERNANCE

Integrated National Energy and Climate Plans (2021 to 2030)

National progress reports

European Commission monitoring



HOW DO WE GET THERE? Target achievement

A RELIABLE GOVERNANCE PROCESS FOR ACHIEVEMENT OF ENERGY UNION OBJECTIVES AND 2030 TARGETS

MS

Draft National Plans (and their updates)



Final National Plans (and their updates)



Implementation of National Plans (Progress Reports)





Closing "Ambition gap"



Closing "Delivery gap"

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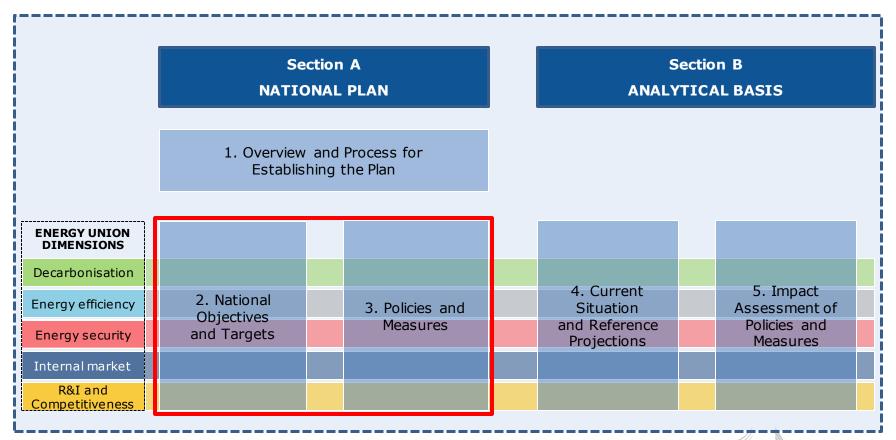
Recommendations (2018 and 2023)

Recommendations (2021-2030)



ANNEX I: Template for National Plans

STRUCTURE OF INTEGRATED NATIONAL ENERGY AND CLIMATE PLANS





The 2050 climate neutrality target and a more ambitious 2030 target

- Commission Proposal on Climate law enshrines the objective of the EU becoming climate neutral by 2050 into law.
- The Climate Target Plan presents rationale of an EU-wide, economy-wide GHG target of "at least 55%" by 2030 in the context of the EU objective of climate-neutrality by 2050



EU-level NECPs are foundation for Green Deal

Energy Efficiency: gap 2.8 / 3.1pp for PEC/ FEC

▼ gap remains, but reduced

Commission will put forward measures aiming at filling gap:

- monitoring full implementation of existing legislation by MS
- Renovation wave, Energy Efficiency First principle, Ecodesign
- Review EED and EPBD

Renewable energy: 33.1-33.7%

- ▲ above target, but distribution uneven Use recovery potential to increase to higher RES for ≥55% GHG reduction through:
 - Full implementation of relevant measures
 - Energy System, Offshore Renewables Strategy, TEN-E
 - Review RED II



But Climate Target Plan implies going further: overall RES and EE ambition by 2030

- Final and primary energy consumption would further reduce in 2030, achieving savings of 36-37% (FEC) and 39-41% (PEC)
- Higher ambition and closure of the collective ambition gap of the national energy efficiency contributions in the NECPs will require actions on a variety of fronts.
- Renewable energy would increase to reach 38% to 40% of gross final consumption.



Investments for NECPs, recovery & resilience

- NECPs improved overview of needs
- Provide policies and measures that are compatible with recovery needs
- Frontload mature projects, implement Policies & measures that help recovery in priority areas:
 - Renovation of buildings;
 - Decarbonisation of industry and RES;
 - Sustainable mobility;
 - · Energy system integration.

