

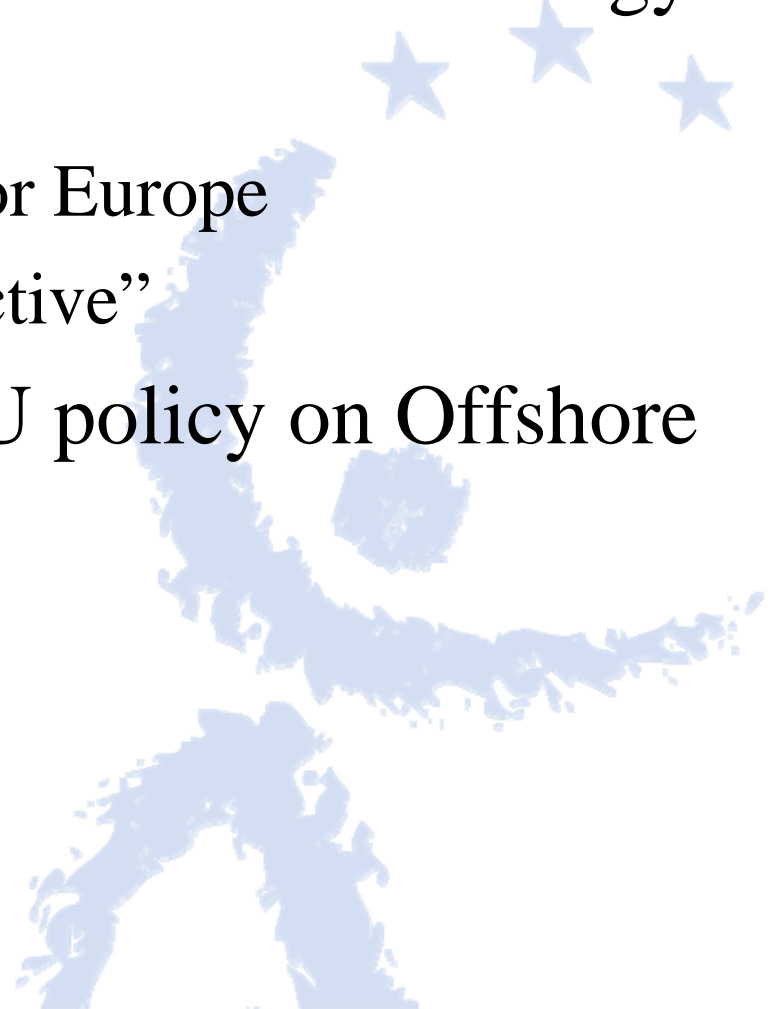


Directorate-General  
for Energy  
and Transport



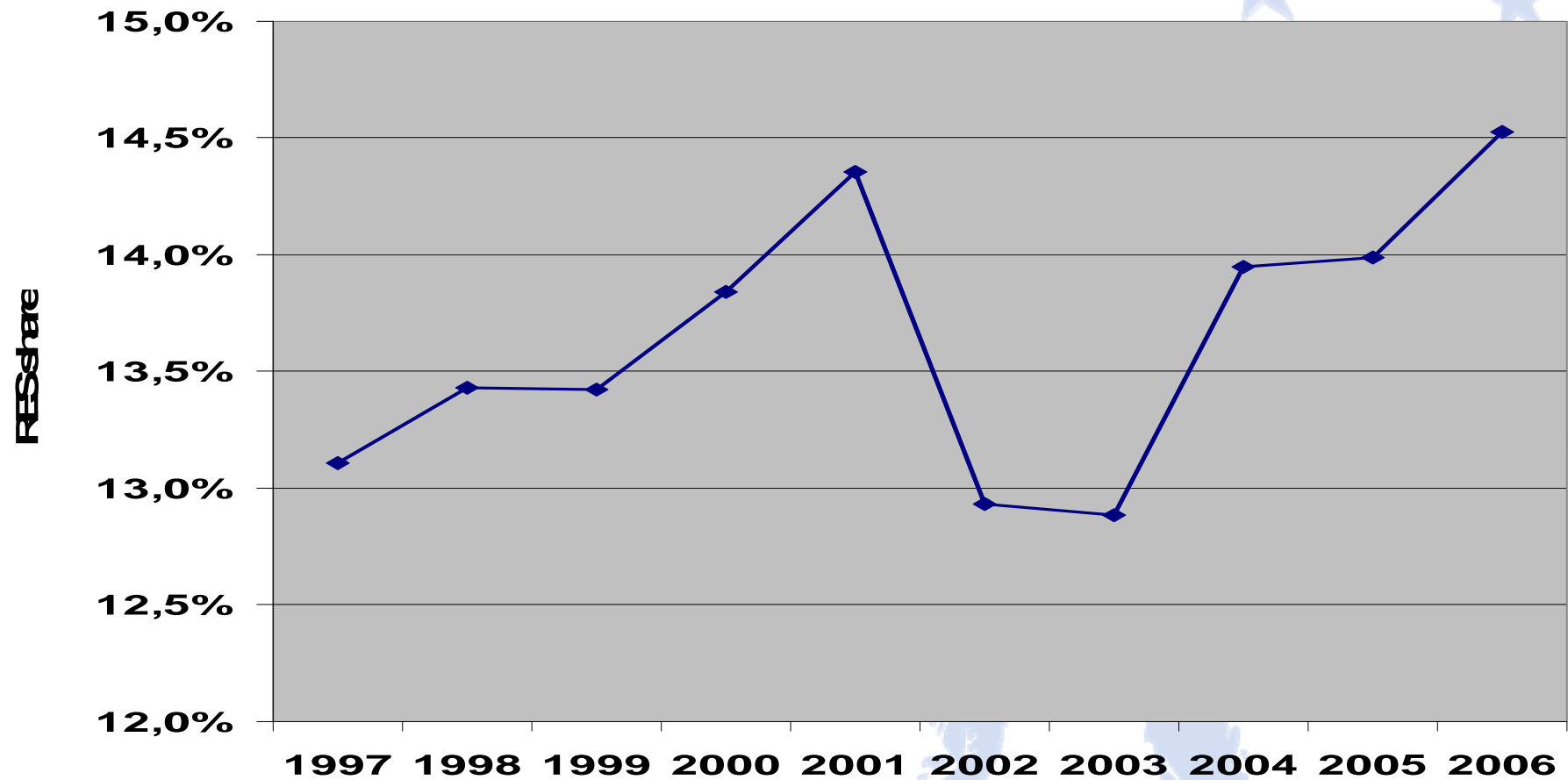
# Defining a new EU Policy for Offshore Wind

- Background: EU Policy on renewable energy
  - Existing framework
  - The new Energy Policy for Europe
  - The proposed "RES Directive"
- Contours of a specific EU policy on Offshore Wind Energy?
- State-of-play / next steps



- 1997: White Paper on renewables: double the share of Renewable energy from 6 to 12 % by 2010 (indicative EU target)
- 2001: Directive 2001/77/EC sets national indicative targets for RES-share of electricity in 2010 (*Ireland: 13,2%. EU total: 21% (after RO/BG entry)*)
- (2003: Directive 2003/30/EC requires Member States to set national indicative targets for biofuels)

## Renewable electricity's share of gross electricity consumption



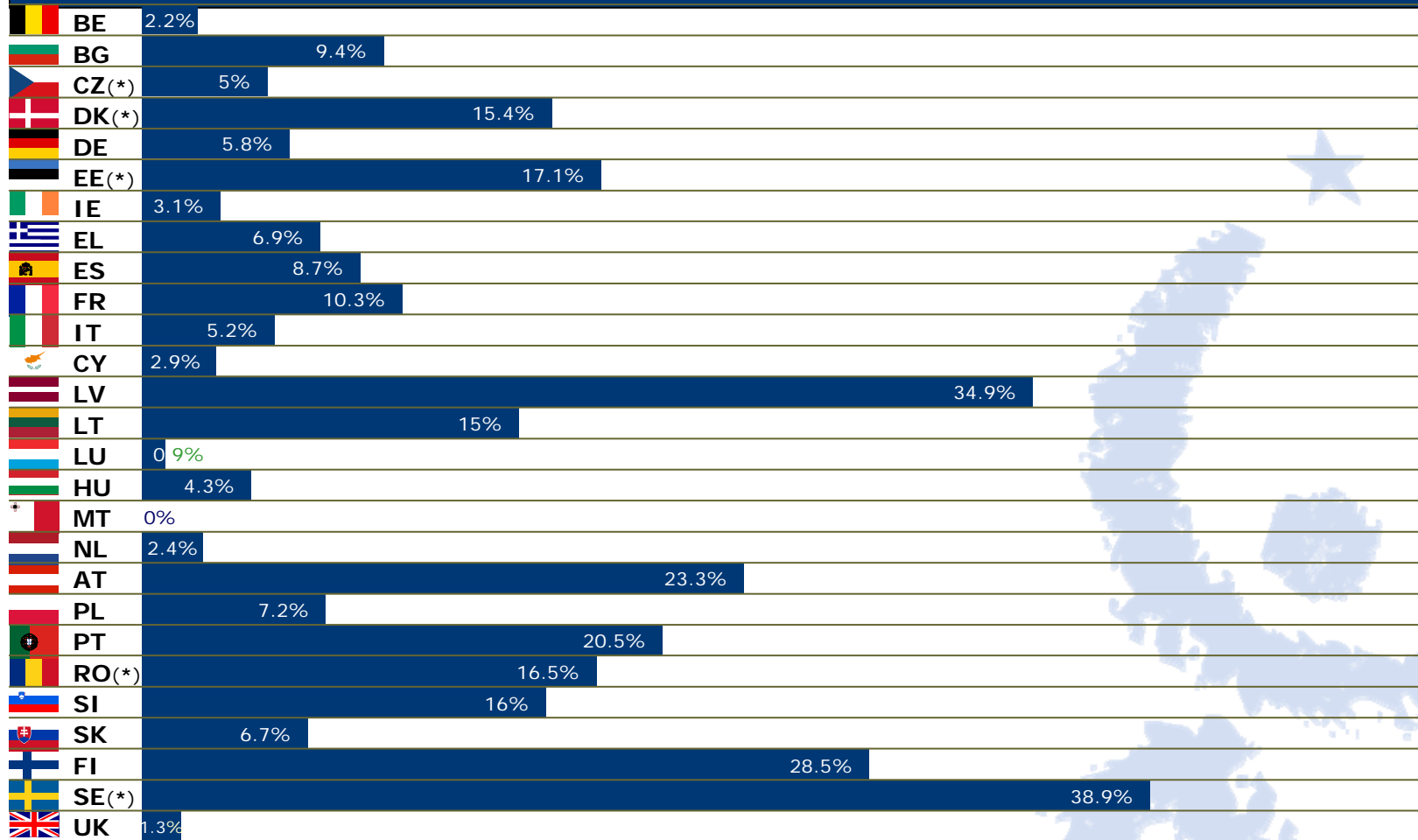
1. Growing concern about security and continuity of oil and gas supplies; rising energy prices, despite the increased efficiency resulting from EU market liberalisation
  2. Climate change
  3. EU competitiveness policy: need for innovative industrial development and leadership
- **3 pillars of EU energy policy: sustainability, security of supply, competitiveness**

- January 2007 energy package proposed targets for 2020 of a
  - 20-30% GHG reduction
  - 20% energy efficiency improvement
  - 20% renewable energy including 10% biofuels
- ✓ **Broadly endorsed by Member States (March 2007 European Council) and Parliament (Thomsen Report of September 2007)**

- European Commission proposals 23/01/08:
  - A new EU **emissions trading scheme** with a European (not national) cap, auctioning of allowances: to generate reductions in GHG of 21%
  - New national targets to achieve a 10% GHG reduction in **non ETS sectors**
  - A framework to promote the development of **CO<sub>2</sub> capture** and storage
  - New guidelines on **state aid** for environmental protection
  - An assessment of national **Energy Efficiency Action Plans**
  - **New directive** to reach the 20% renewable energy target and 10% biofuels target

1. Sets **mandatory national targets** for renewable energy shares, including 10% biofuels share, in 2020 (*Articles 3 and 5*)
2. Requires **national action plans** (*Article 4*)
3. Standardises “**guarantees of origin**” (certifying the renewable origin of electricity or heat) and enables the transfer of these to provide flexibility to Member States (*Articles 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10*)
4. Requires **reduction of administrative and regulatory barriers** (*Article 12*), improvements in provision of information and training (*Article 13*) and improves renewables’ access to the electricity grid (*Article 14*)
5. Creates a **sustainability regime** for biofuels (*Articles 15-18*)

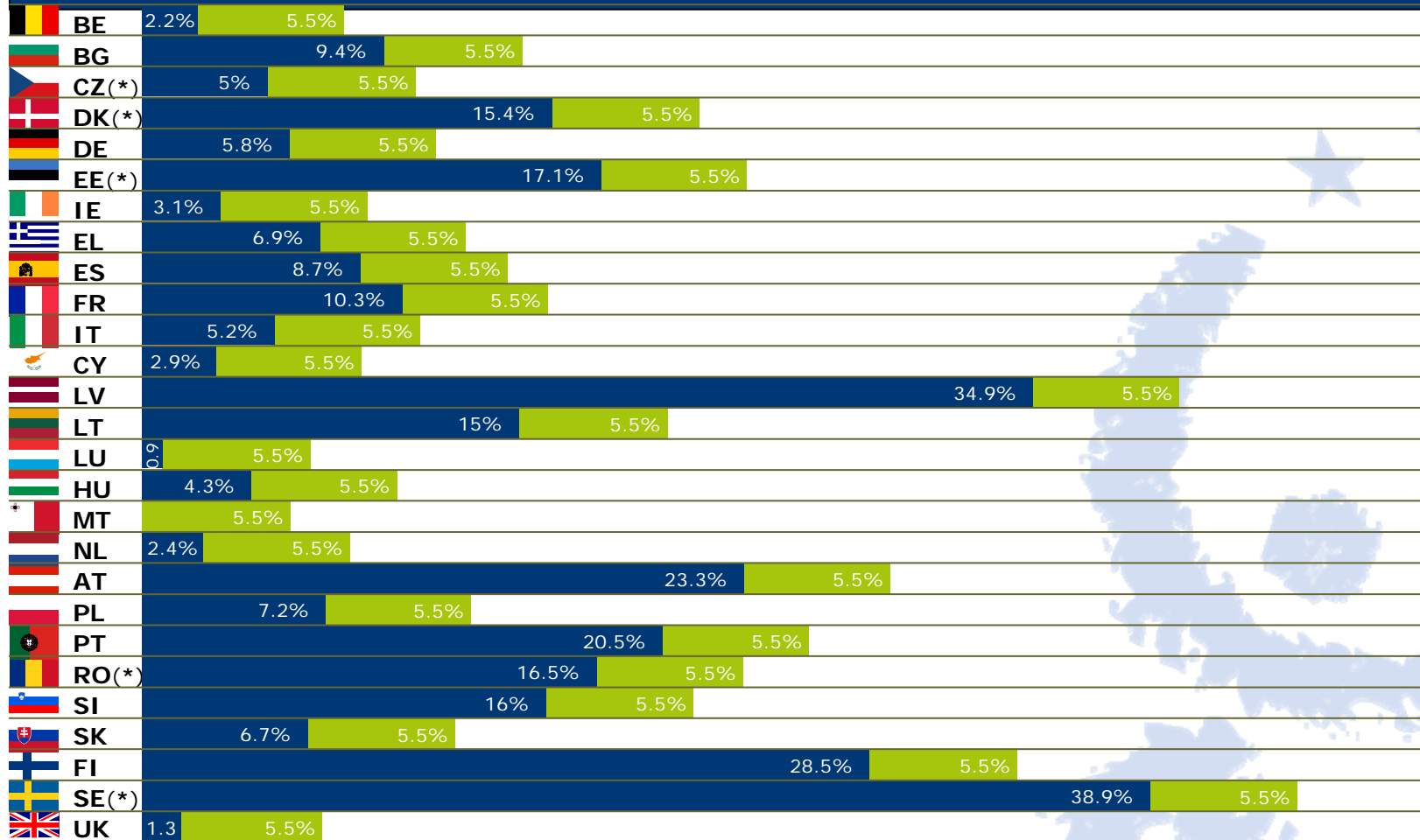
## EU-27 efforts in Renewables: RES share in 2005



RES share in 2005

(\*) Figure adjusted by early starter bonus

# EU-27 efforts in Renewables: flat rate increase



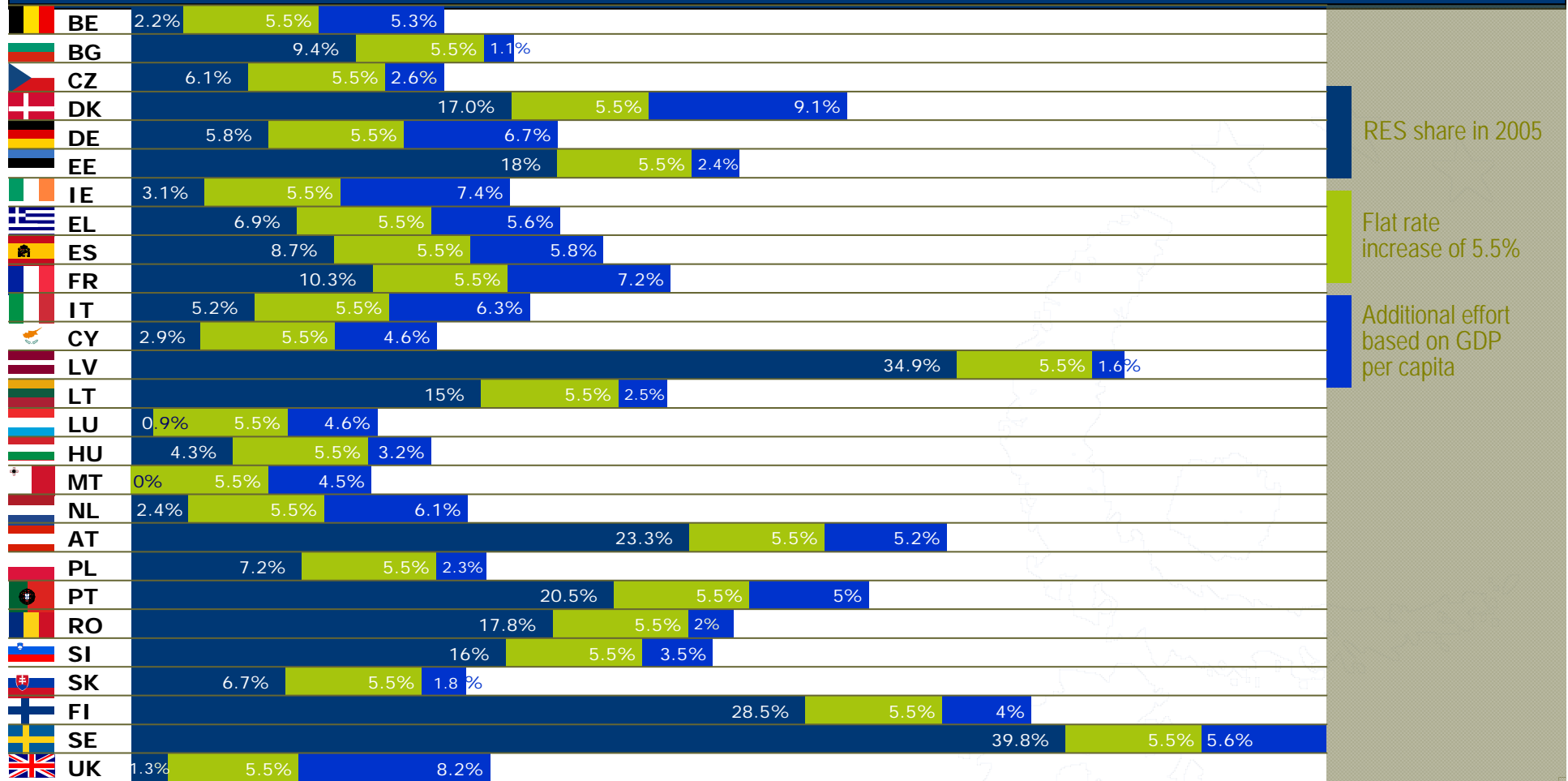
RES share in 2005

Flat rate increase of 5.5%

(\*) Figure adjusted by early starter bonus

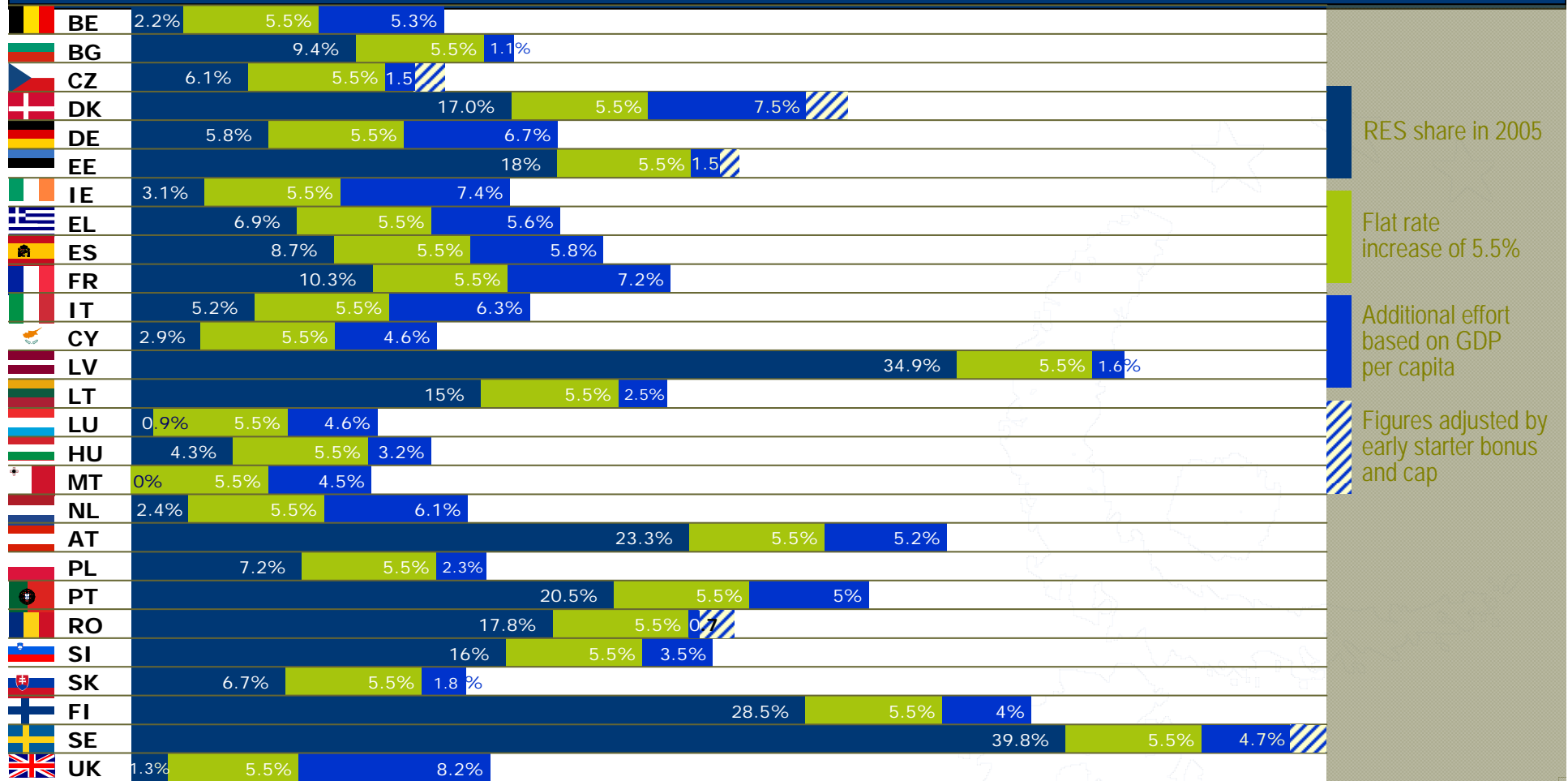


# EU-27 efforts in Renewables: GDP weighted increase



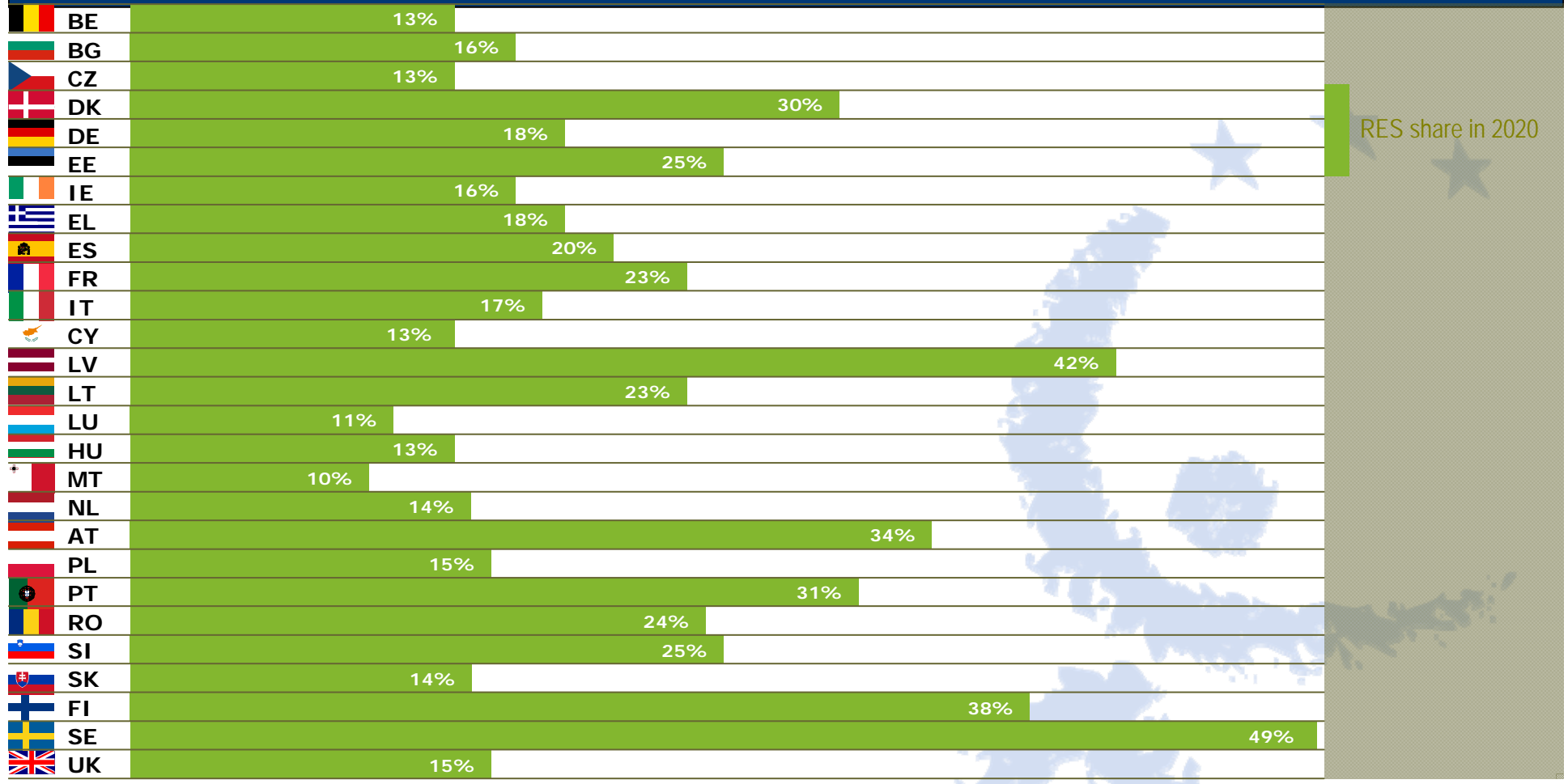
EU-27

# EU-27 efforts in Renewables: early starter adjustment & cap



EU-27

## EU-27 efforts in Renewables: + modulations & cap



- Sectoral targets now set by Member States
- Measures adequate to achieve the targets including planned development of biomass resources
- Provides policy stability for investment

- Possibility for a MS' target to be met (in part) through RES in other MS is essential
- Flexibility will
  - allow exploiting fully the high potentials also in poorer MS who do not themselves have the financial resources to do so
  - allow MS with lower technical potentials to make substantial contribution in any case
  - promote cost-effectiveness distribution of overall EU deployment of RES
- Continuation of national support schemes a key concern

### **Reforms, or requires reforms of administrative and regulatory barriers to the growth of renewable energy**

- simplification and streamlined procedures
- planning authorities to consider renewable energy and district heating and cooling systems
- minimum levels of renewable energy in building codes for new or refurbished buildings
- promotion of energy efficient renewable energy
- Certification regimes for installers; mutual recognition

### **Improves renewables' access to the electricity grid**

- Repeats existing access conditions given in 2001/77/EC

#### Requires Member States

- to provide priority access to the grid system for electricity from RES
- to develop grid infrastructure
- To review cost sharing rules



### Sustainability criteria for biofuels :

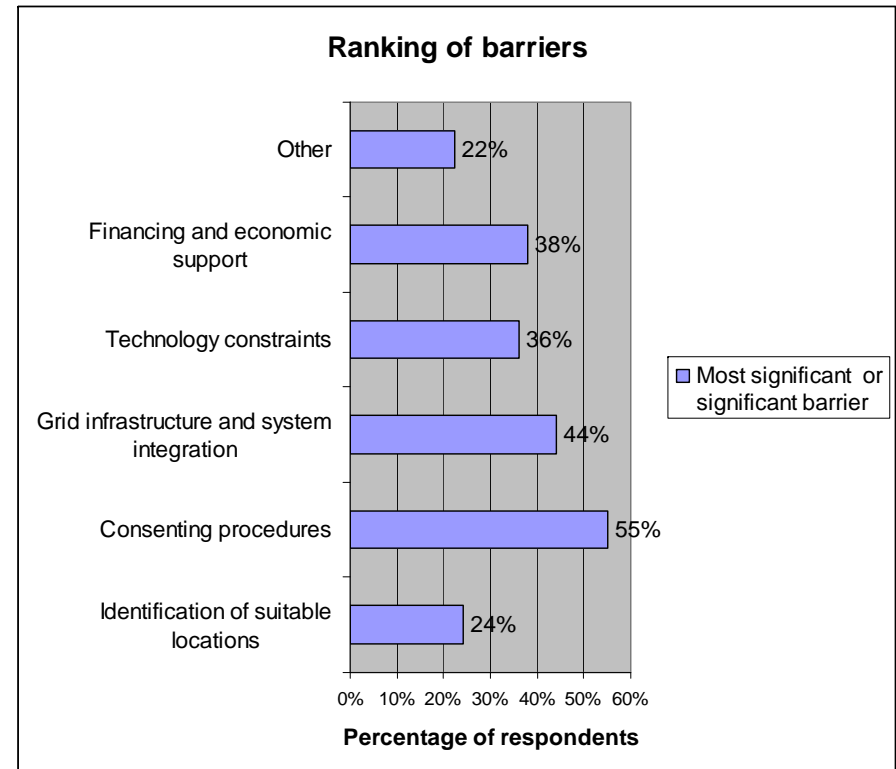
- GHG savings – minimum of 35%
- No raw material from undisturbed forests, biodiverse grassland, nature protection areas (unless taken harmlessly)
- No conversion of wetlands and continuously forested areas for biofuel production (to protect carbon stocks)
- All EU biofuels must meet “cross compliance” environmental rules

- Public consultation conducted in the spring 2008 to identify
  - key barriers specific to OWE
  - possible EU action to reduce / overcome these
- Communication on policy conclusions planned for November with 2nd Strategic Energy Review



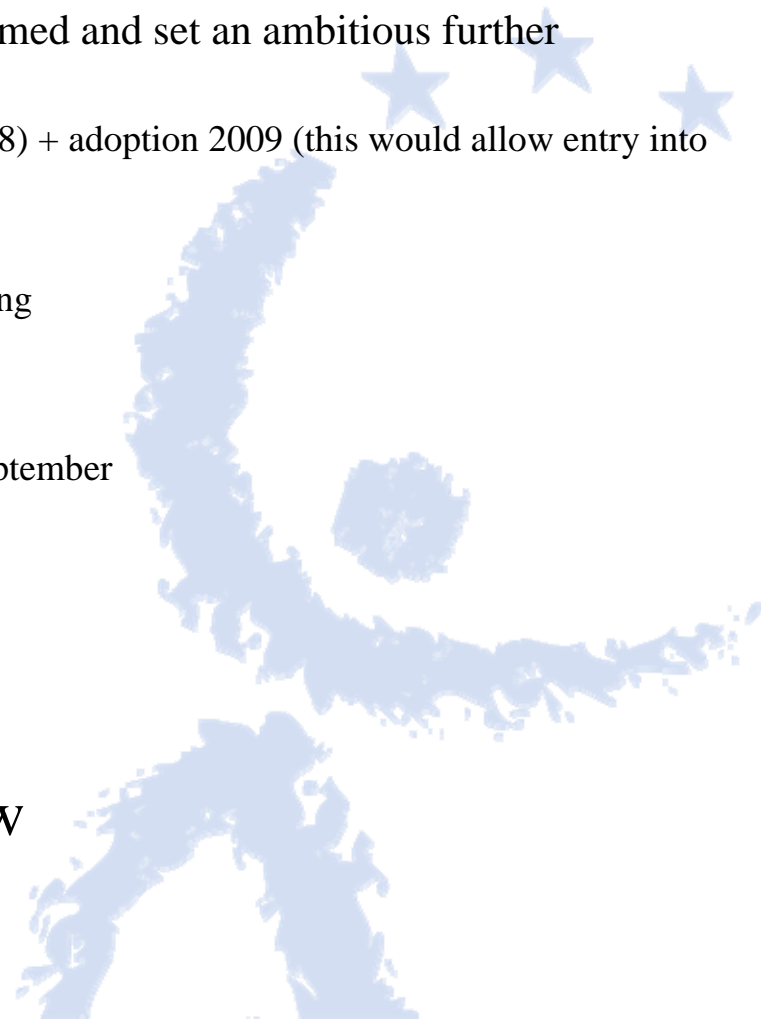
Photo: Middelgrunden, Denmark (C) Jens Larsen

- Main categories of barriers:
  - Identifying suitable locations
  - Consenting procedures
  - Grid infrastructure and system integration
  - Technology constraints
  - Finance & economic support



- Need & scope for more EU action?
  - More integrated and coordinated grid infrastructure planning?
  - More clarity on application of nature legislation in context of wind projects?
  - More emphasis on offshore in EU programmes?
- Key actions are the overall frameworks already under review (RES Dir. and 3rd internal market package)
- Green paper on TEN-E also to stimulate debate on large-scale integration of offshore wind

- **Energy - climate package:**
  - European Council on 13 -14 March welcomed and set an ambitious further timetable:
    - Agreement under French Presidency (2008) + adoption 2009 (this would allow entry into force around March 2010)
  - Council:
    - Discussions at working group level ongoing
    - Ministers to discuss in October
  - European Parliament
    - Report of ITRE committee voted on 11 September
    - Vote in Plenary?
- **Internal market package**
  - EP Plenary already voted in 1st reading
  - Council common position in October?
- **Second Strategic Energy Review**
  - Likely adoption in November
  - Will include green paper on TEN-E



A wide-angle photograph of a vast field of bright yellow flowers, likely rapeseed, stretching to the horizon. The sky is a deep blue with scattered, soft white and grey clouds. The foreground shows the green stems and leaves of the plants.

For more information:

[http://ec.europa.eu/energy/index\\_en.html](http://ec.europa.eu/energy/index_en.html)

Thank you for your attention!