



European
Commission

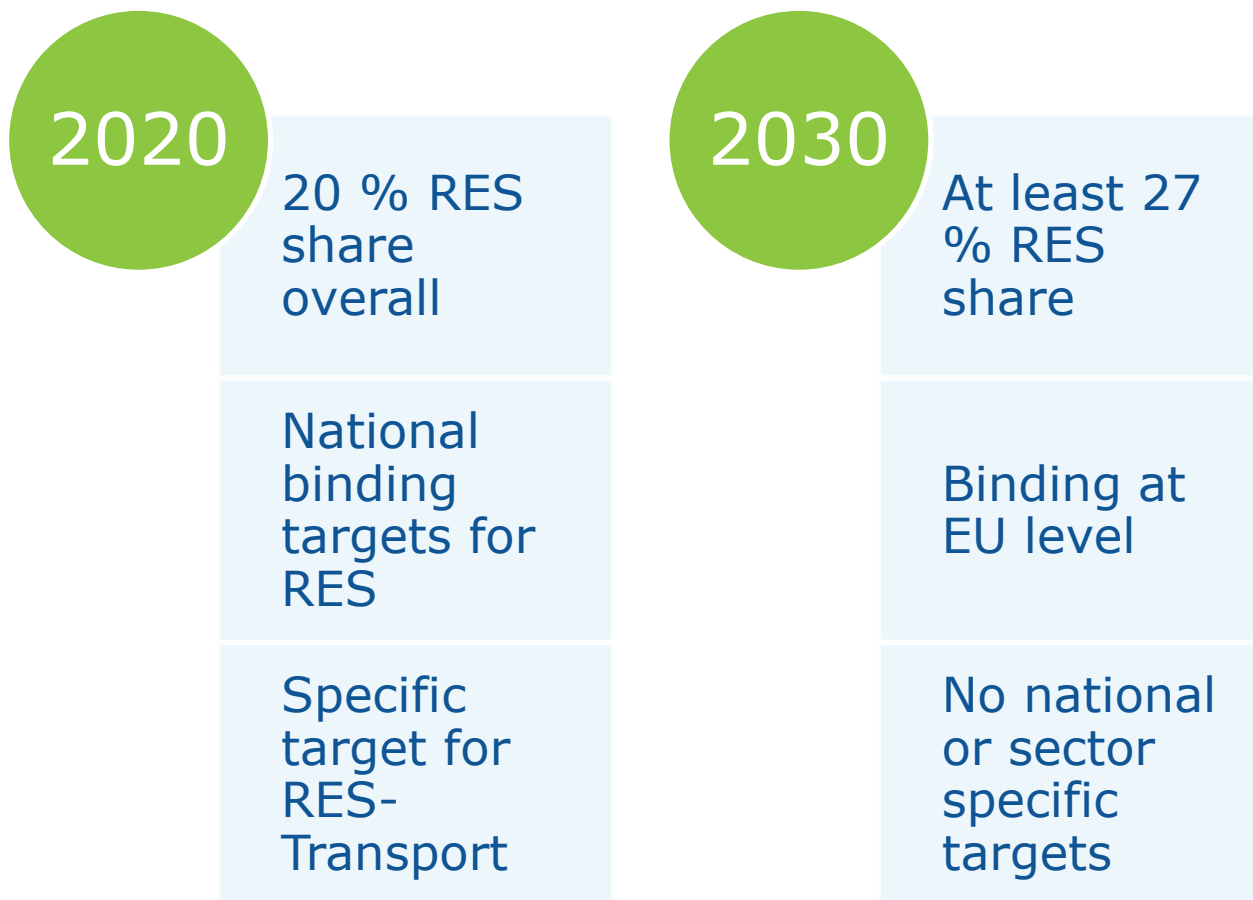


Proposal for a recast of the Renewables Directive

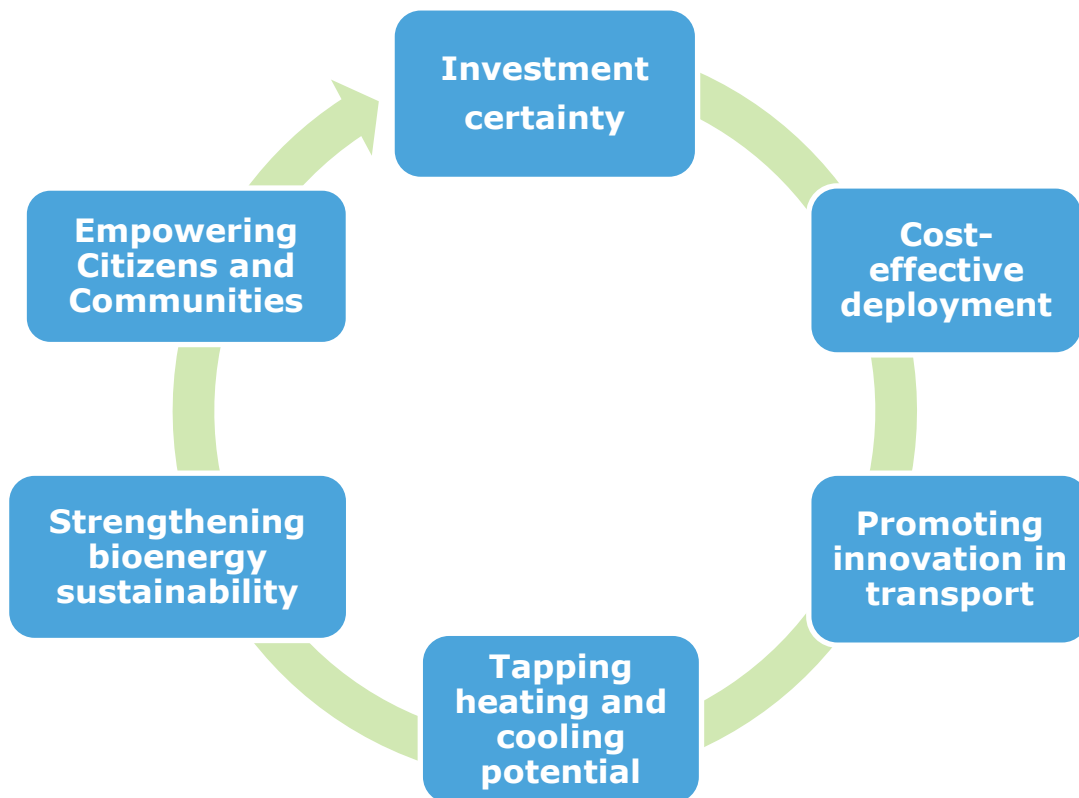
22 March 2018



MOVING TO A NEW MORE EUROPEAN APPROACH TO RENEWABLES



THE REVISED RES DIRECTIVE – KEY OBJECTIVES

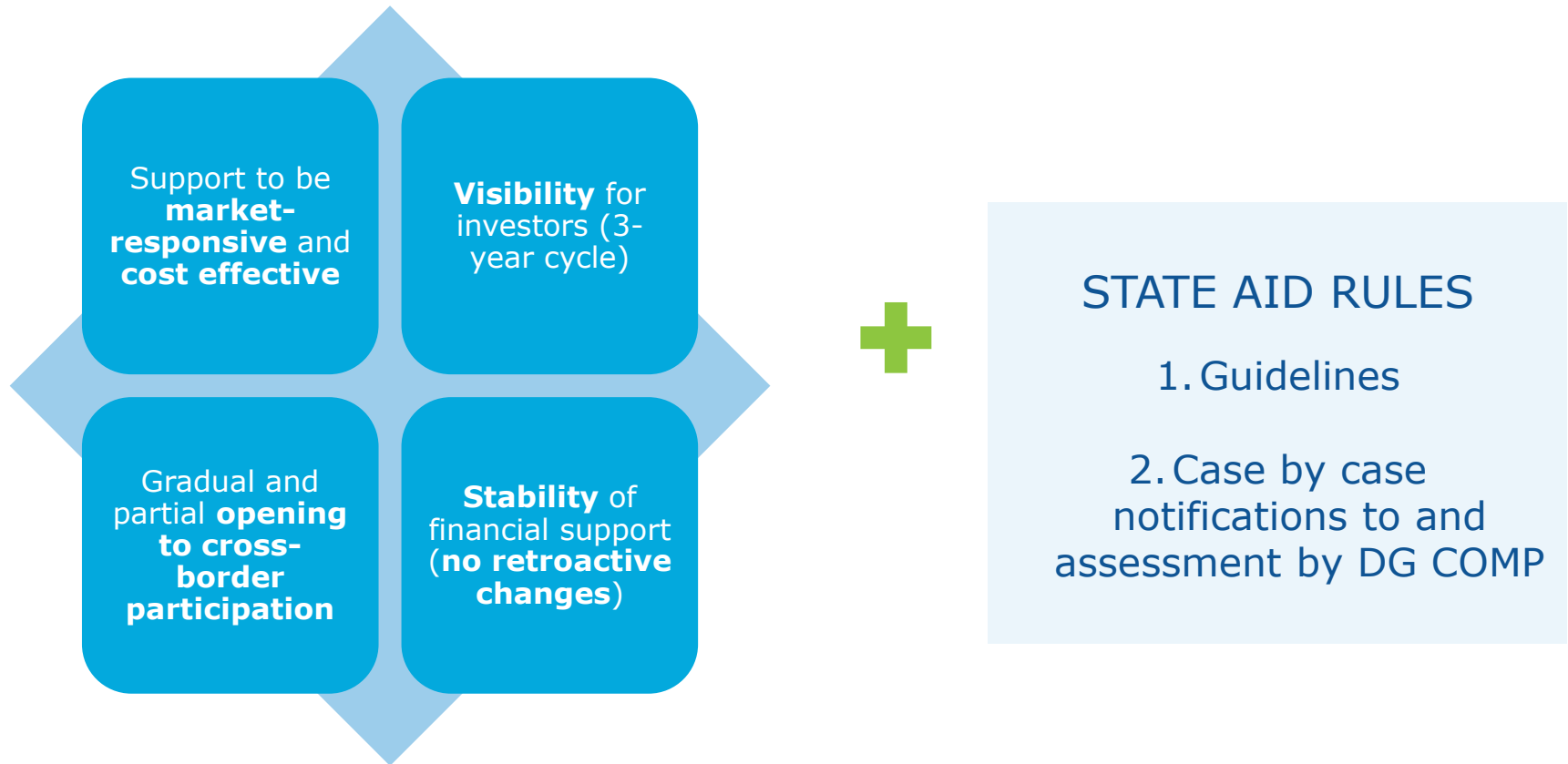


Contributing to the EU political priority of **becoming world number 1 in renewables**

&

Achieving the at least 27 % EU-level binding renewables target cost-effectively

PROMOTING A STABLE FRAMEWORK FOR RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY



EMPOWERING CITIZENS AND COMMUNITIES



Renewable self-consumers to be allowed to generate, store, sell and consume their own electricity



Renewable self-consumers **in multifamily houses** to be allowed to generate, store, sell and consume their electricity jointly



No disproportionate procedures and charges that are not reflective



One stop shops, time limits and simple notification for small scale installations were included



Improved Guarantees of Origin for better consumer information

ADDRESSING THE UNTAPPED POTENTIAL OF HEATING & COOLING

WHY

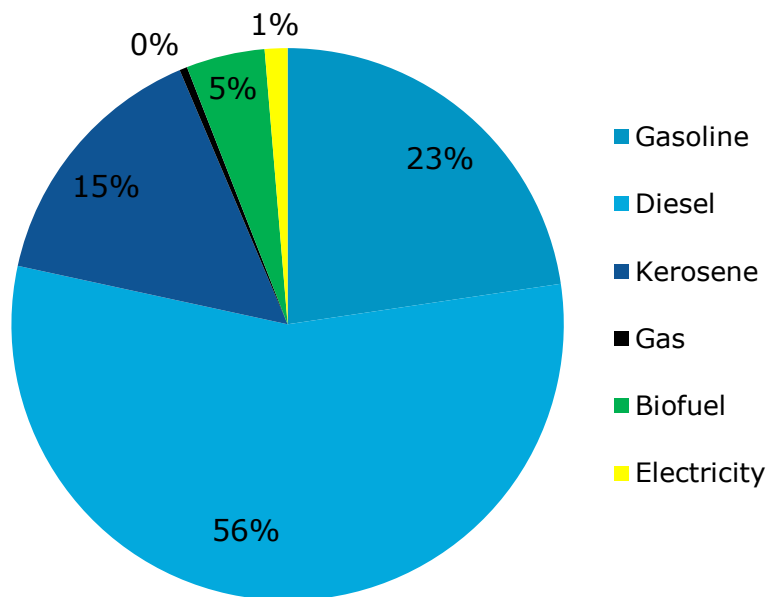
High untapped potential: a major contribution of the sector is crucial for a cost-optimal target achievement (currently only 19 % RES share in H&C)

HOW

Member States **endeavour to increase their share of renewable energy in heating and cooling supply**, by 1 percentage point per year until 2030.

Access rights to local district heating and cooling systems for producers of renewables heating and cooling and waste from industry and third parties acting on their behalf.

Challenge in transport

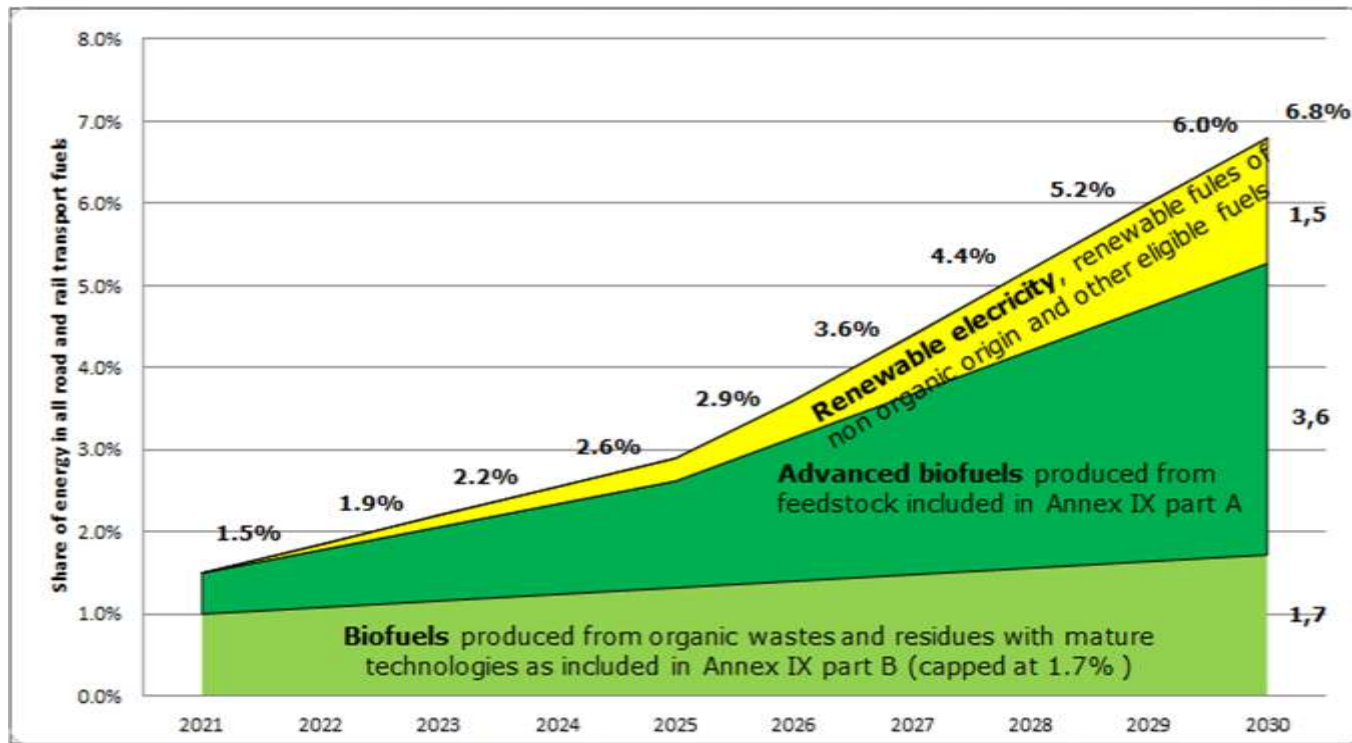


Key figures transport:

- 32% of final energy consumption
- Relies on oil for 94% of its energy needs.
- 22% of total GHG emissions
- GHG emissions remain higher than in 1990.

Source: Primes, 2015 shares in transport energy consumption

Promoting renewables in transport



Increasing the share of low carbon and renewable fuels in transport through an EU blending mandate

Summary of the revised bioenergy sustainability criteria

End-use performance criteria

GHG SAVINGS from supply chain

- 70% for new biofuels/biogas plants
- 80% (85% in 2026) for biomass and biogas in heat and power (only for large plants equal/above 20 MW)

CHP requirement for bioelectricity:

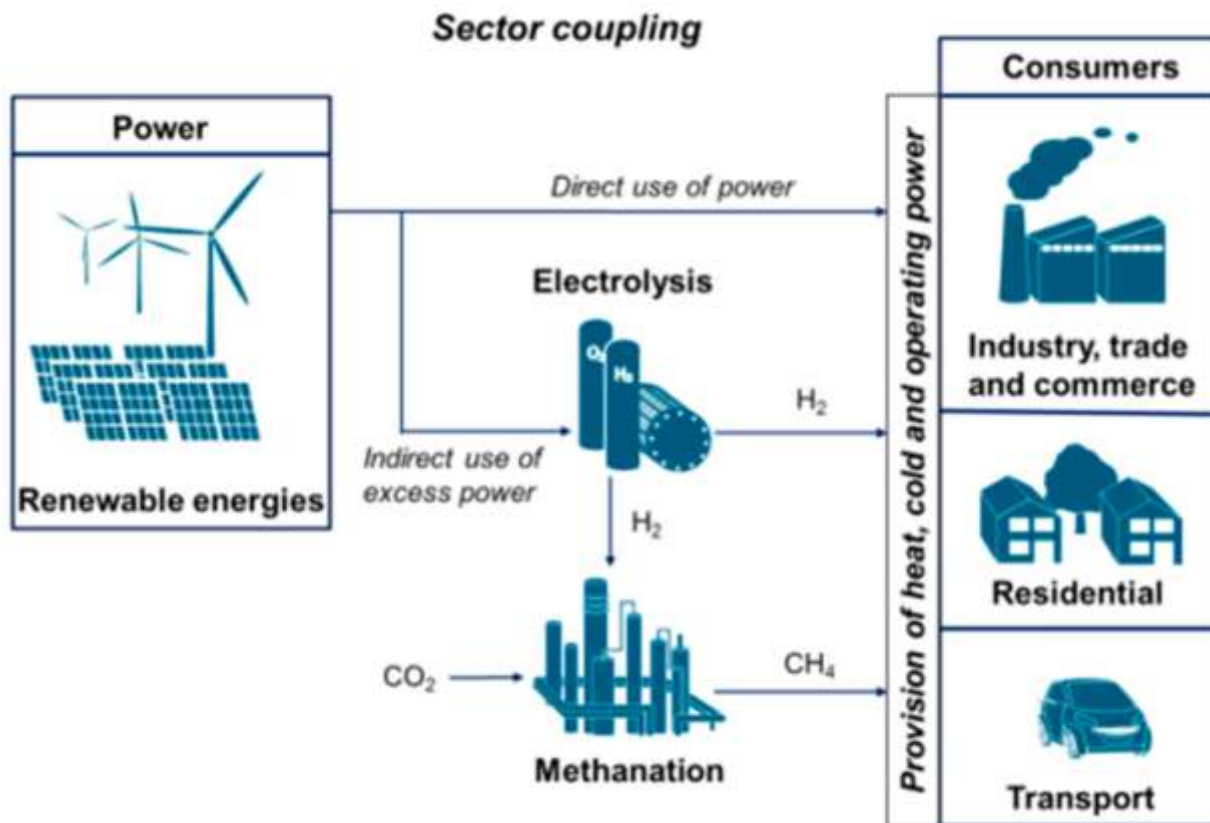
- Applies to new bioelectricity plants (equal/above 20 MW); 3-year transition period after adoption of Directive + exceptions for national risks of security of electricity supply

ANNEX I. OVERVIEW OF EP AND COUNCIL POSITIONS

	EP report as amended in plenary on 17 January 2018	Council general approach on 18 December 2017
Union target	35% EU target	At least 27% EU target
Electricity-Opening of support	Mandatory	Voluntary
Heating & Cooling	EP keeps the "shall endeavour" but includes a 2ppt increase in RES in H&C to accompany the increased level of ambition in the overall RES target.	MS "shall endeavour" to increase RES in H&C by an indicative 1ppt
Transport	Propose sub-sector target	Propose sub-sector target

Sector Coupling

"Sector coupling is the use of energy from one sector in another through conversion technologies, creating a spatially and temporally optimised low carbon energy system"



Linking the Power and Transport Sectors- M.Robinius, Otto et al.



European Commission

ENERGY UNION

