

# Main Changes for Renewable Energy with the New Renewable Energy Directive

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# 10 (main) Changes

- 20% Renewables
- Flexibility/loopholes
- 10% RE in transport
- Sustainable biofuels
- Sustainable biomass
- National Action Plans
- Heat Pump inclusion
- Info & training
- RE in buildings
- Efficiency of renewables
- × Good intentions

# 1. 20% Renewables in Gross Final Energy in 2020

- interim targets non-binding
- no direct penalty

Countries with green:  
directive is driving ambitious  
target

Renewable Fraction	2005	2020 target	Increase
Romania	17,80%	24,00%	6,20%
Bulgaria	9,40%	16,00%	6,60%
The Czech Republic	6,10%	13,00%	6,90%
Estonia	18,00%	25,00%	7,00%
The Slovak Republic	6,70%	14,00%	7,30%
Latvia	32,60%	40,00%	7,40%
Poland	7,20%	15,00%	7,80%
Lithuania	15,00%	23,00%	8,00%
Hungary	4,30%	13,00%	8,70%
Slovenia	16,00%	25,00%	9,00%
Sweden	39,80%	49,00%	9,20%
Finland	28,50%	38,00%	9,50%
Malta	0,00%	10,00%	10,00%
Luxembourg	0,90%	11,00%	10,10%
Cyprus	2,90%	13,00%	10,10%
Portugal	20,50%	31,00%	10,50%
Austria	23,30%	34,00%	10,70%
Belgium	2,20%	13,00%	10,80%
Greece	6,90%	18,00%	11,10%
Spain	8,70%	20,00%	11,30%
The Netherlands	2,40%	14,00%	11,60%
<b>Italy</b>	<b>5,20%</b>	<b>17,00%</b>	<b>11,80%</b>
Germany	5,80%	18,00%	12,20%
<b>France</b>	<b>10,30%</b>	<b>23,00%</b>	<b>12,70%</b>
Ireland	3,10%	16,00%	12,90%
Denmark	17,00%	30,00%	13,00%
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>1,30%</b>	<b>15,00%</b>	<b>13,70%</b>

## 2. Flexibility/loopholes for national targets

- Statistical transfer: minor loophole, if both countries after transfer miss targets with a limited margin, Commission may accept it
- Cooperation on a new renewable energy plant in one country to fulfill the target in another country, minor loophole as above;
- Joint support schemes among two or more EU countries with a distribution rule: minor loophole as above.
- Cooperation with a third country on a plant to deliver power to an EU country: (i) power purchase can be exchange where the EU country sell power to the third country; (ii) renewables in a third country count towards the climate target of that country, (iii) with approval from Commission new renewable production can stay in a third country if an interconnector is started after 2016 and finished 2020-2022. Commission practice is crucial.

### 3. Target for RE in transport 10% in 2010

- Include electricity counted 2.5 times, but only with its average renewable fraction.
- This is a moderate increase from 5.75% in 2010.

This will be a driver for development.

4. Sustainability of biofuels:  
better than today; but social criteria are only  
subject to reporting and possible action later;  
effects on the ground depends a lot on  
implementation.

5. Sustainability of biomass:  
Discussions must start. A good start.

## 6. National action plans for Renewable energy.

This will focus attention on renewables.

7. Heat pumps included with their uptake of ambient energy, but the electricity they consume is much more polluting and resource intensive than the gas they often replace.

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## 8. Information & training for renewables

The countries shall:

- inform about costs and benefits of renewable energy;
- make guidance on optimal combination of renewable energy & energy efficiency to professionals;
- develop suitable information, awareness-raising, guidance and/or training programmes to inform citizens of the benefits and use of renewable energy.
- make certification/qualification schemes for installers of biomass, solar heating&PV, heat pumps, geotherm.

**This will improve uptake and quality of renewables, but is very dependant on national implementation.**



# 9. Renewables in buildings

The countries shall:

- introduce appropriate measures in building regulations to increase the share of renewable energy in buildings and
- in 2015 at the latest, where appropriate, introduce minimum levels of renewable energy in new and renovated buildings.

**The effect of this depends on national ambitions.**

**Requirements are not very different from the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive except for the targets, but there is no minimum target.**

# 10. Efficiency of renewables

Building codes shall require:

- 85% efficiency of biomass for residential and commercial heating,
- heat pumps according to EU eco-label,
- EU standards for solar thermal and others.

**This will increase efficiency of biomass.**

**EU standards can create a dynamic development; they can also hinder small equipment producers, if standard compliance is too costly/limiting.**

## (11). Many good intentions:

- The countries shall encourage renewable heating and cooling in the planning of city infrastructure, where appropriate.
- Public buildings shall from 2012 fulfill an exemplary role in renewable energy
- The countries shall recommend all actors to ensure that equipment and systems are installed for the use of renewable energy
- etc.



Thank you

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