



The new Renewable Energy Directive and implementation steps

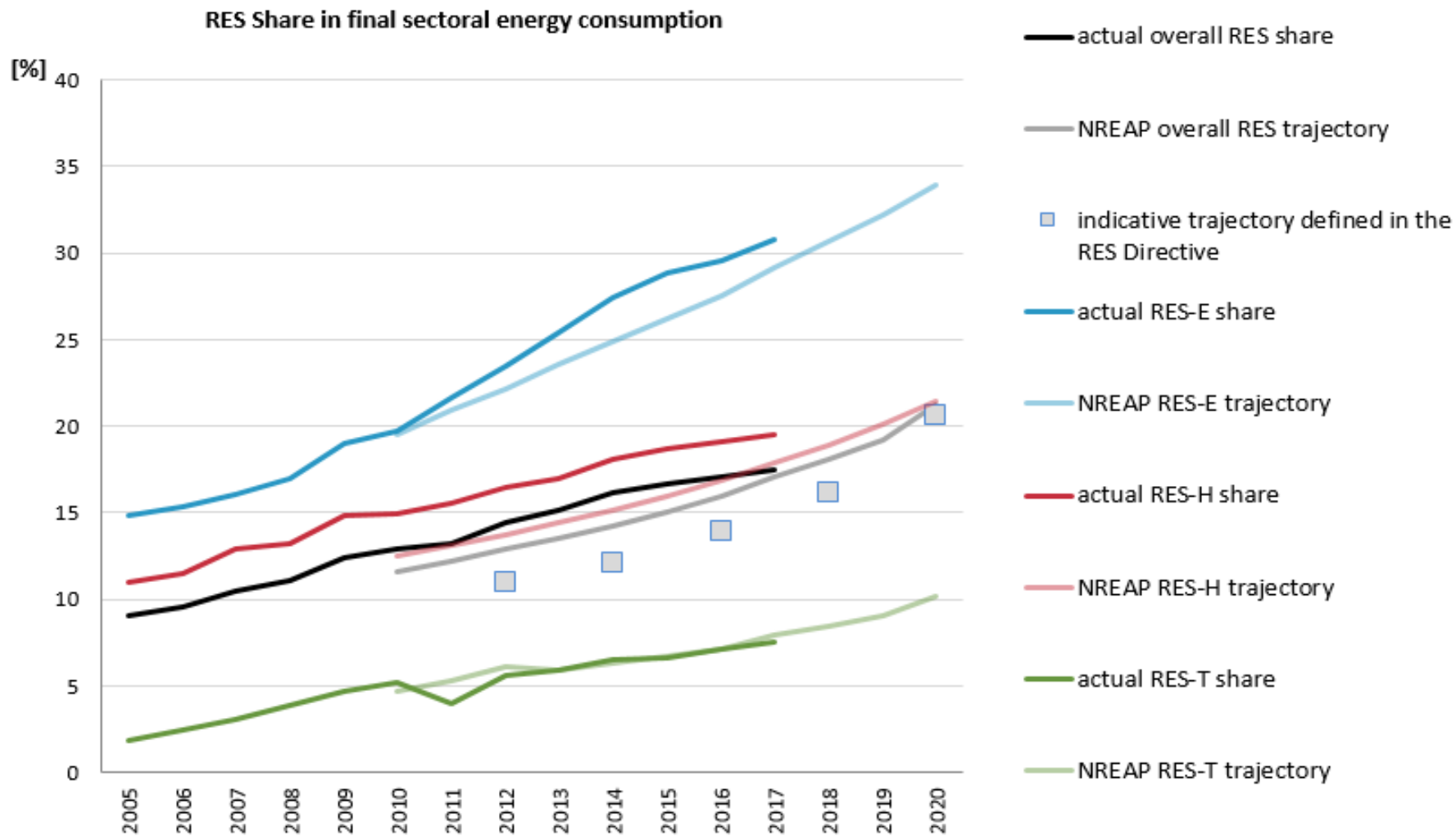
Giulio Volpi
DG Energy, European Commission

Share of energy from renewable sources in the EU Member States

(2017, in % of gross final energy consumption)

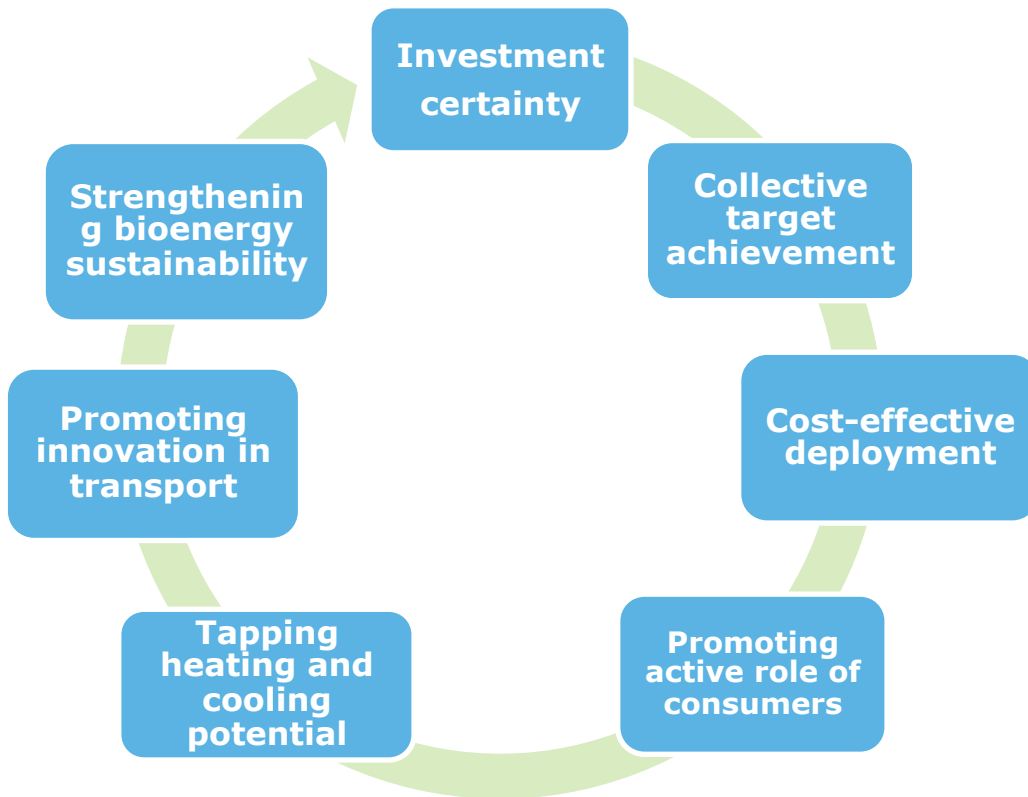


STATE OF PLAY - PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2020 TARGETS



Source: EUROSTAT Shares 2017

THE REVISED RENEWABLES DIRECTIVE – KEY OBJECTIVES



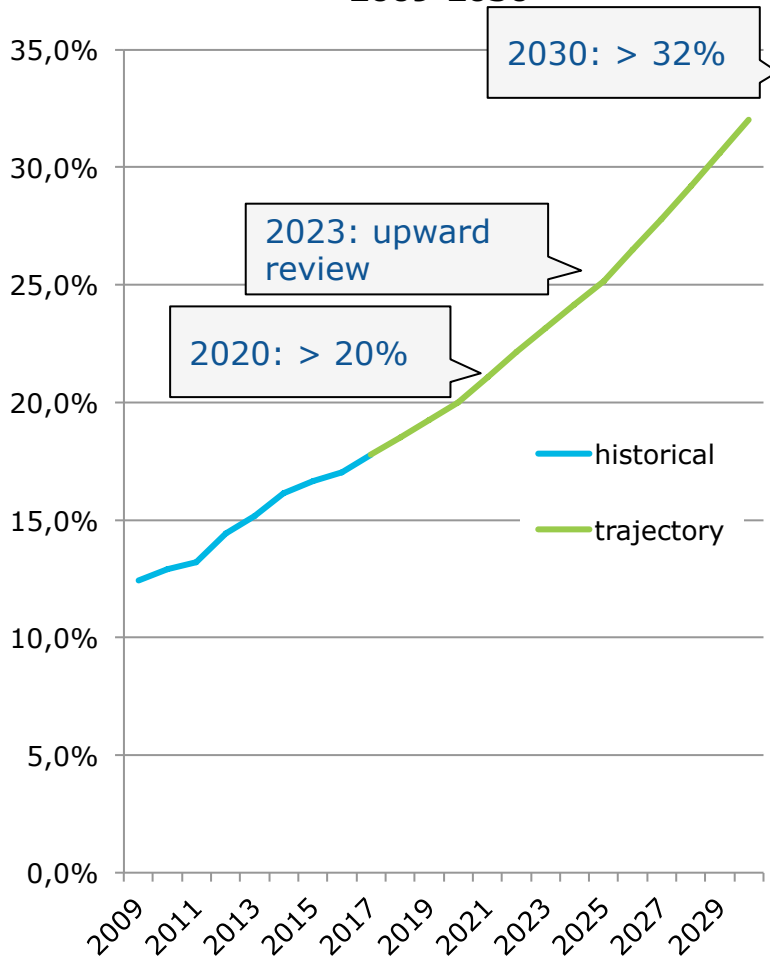
Contributing to the EU political priority of **world leadership in renewables**

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Achieving the at least 32 % EU-level binding renewables target cost-effectively

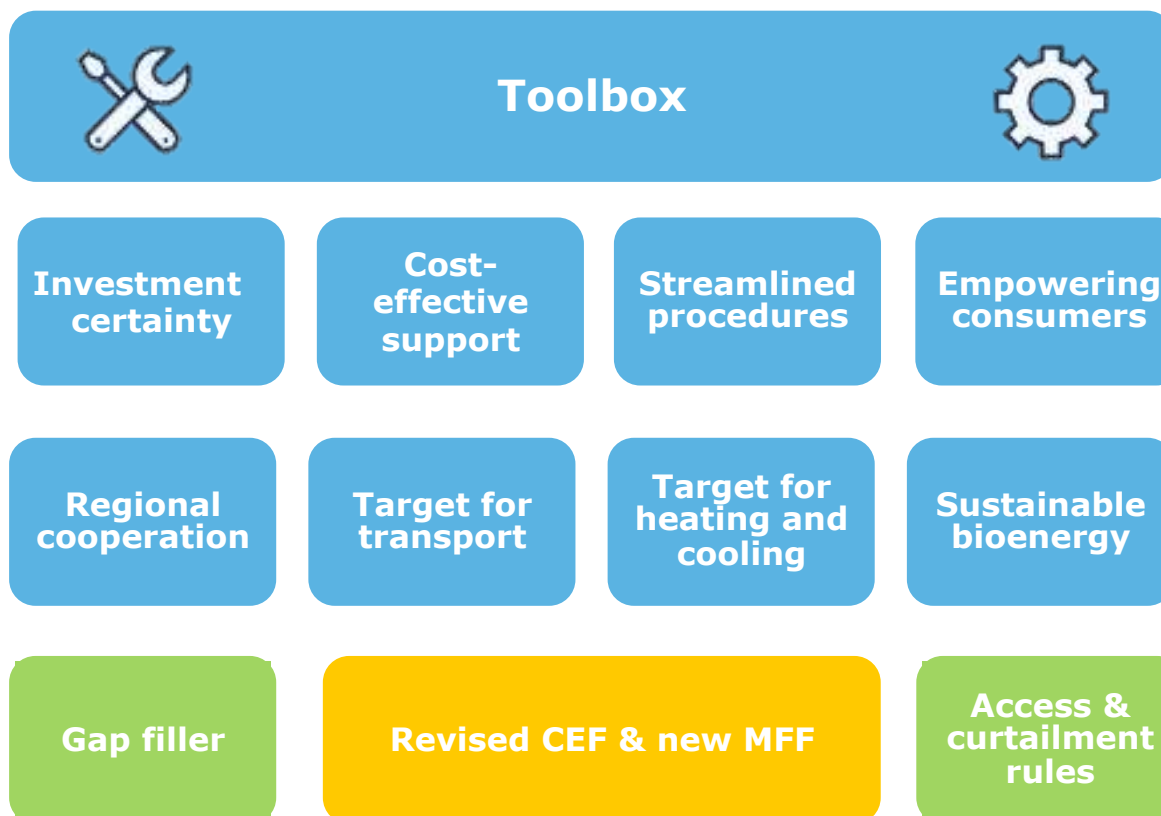
NEW APPROACH FOR ACHIEVING THE 2030 TARGET

EU renewable energy share
2009-2030

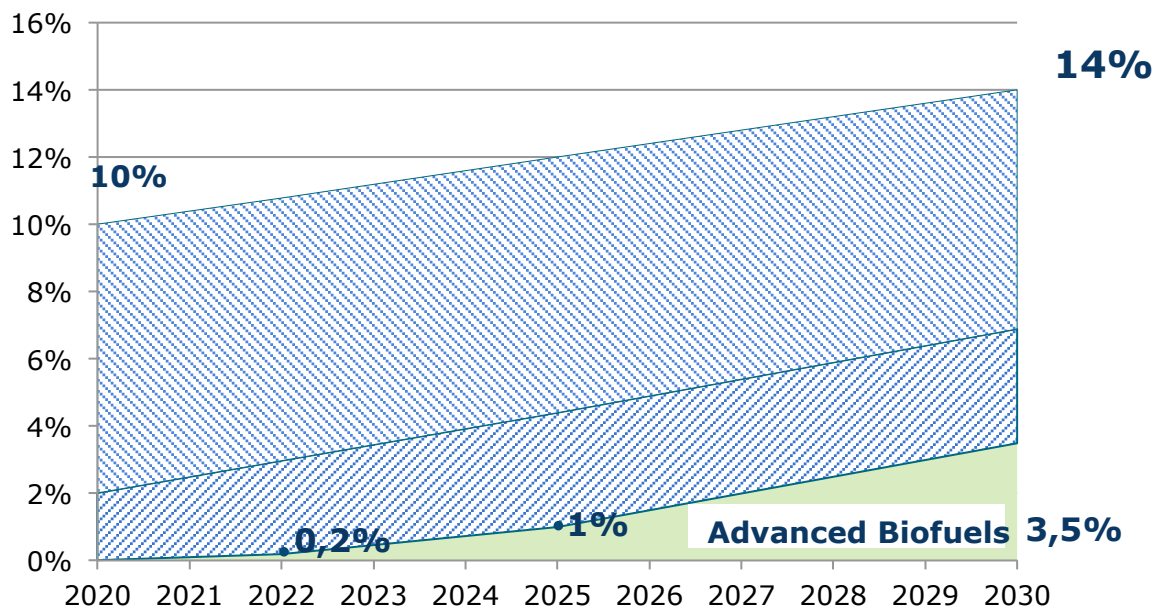


- **Binding EU-target of at least 32%** (upward review in 2023)
- Underpinned by **national contributions**
- **Formula** to assess contributions (in case of ambition gap)
- **Collective responsibility** of target achievement
- **Joint measures** (EU financial platform)

NEW MEASURES TO ACHIEVE THE 2030 TARGET



RENEWABLE ENERGY IN TRANSPORT



Multipliers



x4

x1.5



x1.2

x1.2



x2

- **Fuel suppliers obligation** achieving a 14% RES-T target by 2030, including a 3,5% quota for advanced biofuels
- **Scope:** biofuels, RES electricity, Renewable Fuels of non-Biological Origin (RFNBO), recycled carbon fuels
- Contribution of **conventional biofuels** optional and limited

RULES ON CONVENTIONAL BIOFUELS

- National caps on **conventional biofuels** (based on food and feed crops): 2020 consumption levels (+1 pp) in each Member State – max of 7% share
- National caps on **biofuels with high ILUC-risk**: 2019 consumption levels until 2023, followed by a gradual reduction by 2030 (certified low ILUC-risk biofuels exempted)
- **Article 26.2: Delegated Regulation + Report** setting out criteria for:
 1. identifying **high ILUC-risk feedstock**, for which is observed a significant expansion of relevant food and feed crops worldwide
 2. certifying **low ILUC-risk biofuels**, i.e. produced from productivity increases or on unused land

1) BIOFUEL FEEDSTOCK WITH HIGH ILUC-RISK

Criteria for determining high ILUC-risk feedstock (for which is observed a significant expansion into land with high-carbon stock):

- Average annual expansion of the global production area since 2008 is >1% and affects >100,000 hectares;
- The share of such expansion into carbon-rich land is >10%

	Average annual expansion of production area since 2008 (kha)	Average annual expansion of production area since 2008 (%)	Share of expansion into land referred to in Article 29(4)(b) and (c) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001	Share of expansion into land referred to in Article 29(4)(a) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001
Cereals				
Wheat	-263,4	-0,1%	1%	-
Maize	4027,5	2,3%	4%	-
Sugar crops				
Sugar cane	299,8	1,2%	5%	-
Sugar beet	39,1	0,9%	1%	-
Oil crops				
Rapeseed	301,9	1,0%	1%	-
Palm oil	702,5	4,0%	45%	18%
Soybean	3183,5	3,0%	8%	-
Sunflower	127,3	0,5%	1%	-

2) BIOFUELS WITH LOW ILUC-RISK

Criteria for certification of low ILUC-risk biofuels:

- a) Compliance with the EU sustainability criteria (art 29 REDII)
- b) Produced from additional feedstock directly resulting from measures:
 - Increased productivity on already used land, beyond business as usual increase (e.g. financial attractive due EU biofuel demand); or
 - Cultivation of crops on areas which were previously not used for cultivation of crops, i.e. unused land; or
 - Production from small holders.
- c) Implementation of robust auditing and verification requirements

DRAFT DELEGATED REGULATION ON ILUC

https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/better-regulation/initiatives/ares-2019-762855_en

DELEGATED REGULATION

High and low Indirect Land-Use Change (ILUC) - risks biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels



Draft act

Feedback period

08.02.2019 - 08.03.2019

FEEDBACK OPEN

UPCOMING



Commission adoption

About this initiative

Topic	Energy
Type of act	Delegated regulation
Expert group	X03640

Draft act

FEEDBACK OPEN

Type

Draft delegated regulation

[More about draft acts](#)

Feedback period

08 February 2019 - 08 March 2019

BIOENERGY SUSTAINABILITY FRAMEWORK

- Reinforced EU sustainability criteria for all **bioenergy end-uses** :
 - EU criteria extended to cover large-scale biomass for heat/cooling and electricity (above 20 MW)
 - New criteria for agriculture waste & residues
 - New risk-based criteria for forest biomass (sustainable harvesting & LULUCF accounting)
 - New GHG emission saving targets for biofuels and biomass in heat and power
- **Biopower installations** (above 50 MW) need to meet minimum electrical efficiency criteria
- Enhanced **verification rules**: Member States and Commission can better check claims of voluntary schemes and certification bodies
- Full **EU harmonization for biofuels**, minimum EU criteria for biomass in heating/cooling & electricity



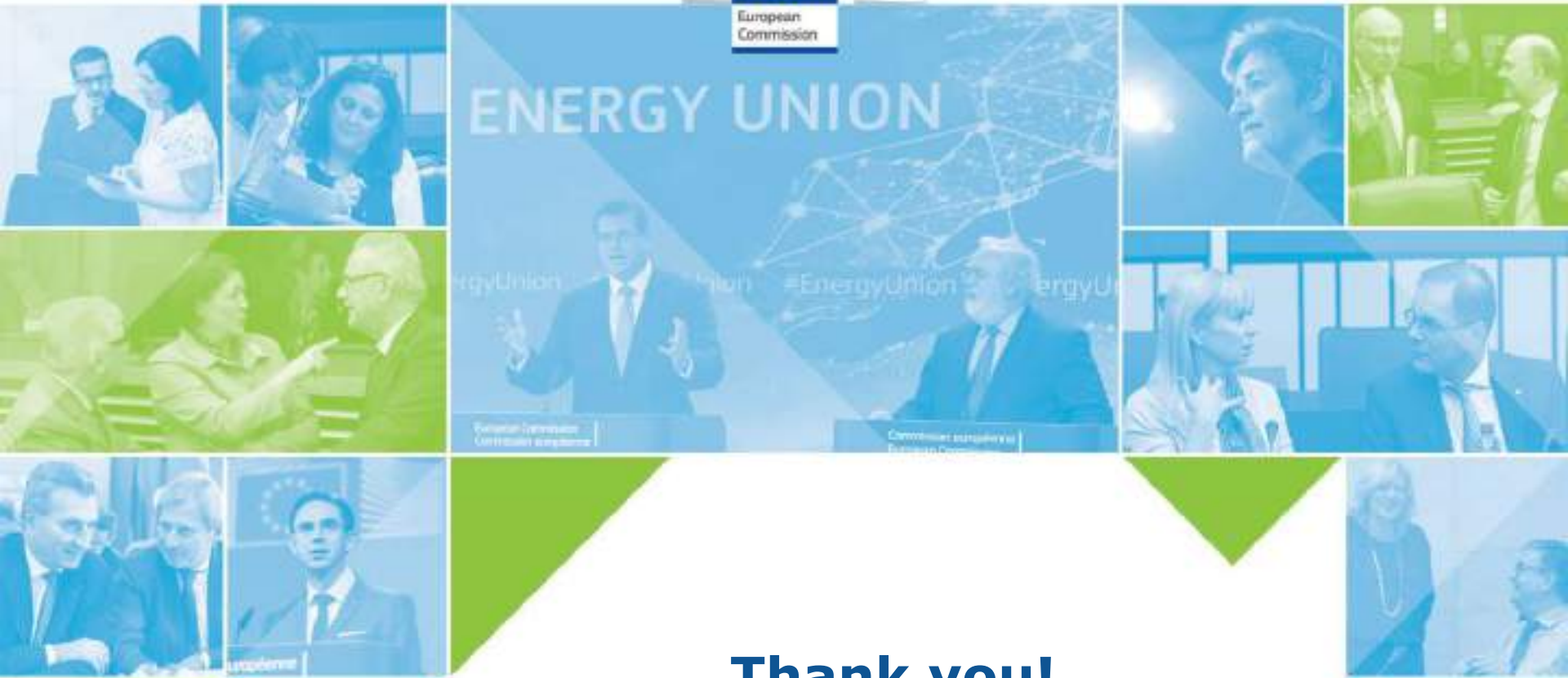
Implementation work ahead

- **Renewable fuels of non-biological origin** e.g. renewable hydrogen
- **Recycled carbon fuels** (fuels from non-recyclable plastic, fuels from CO from steels mills, coke ovens, etc.)
- **Assessment** of new feedstocks for Annex IX
- **EU database** to trace all fuels promoted under the REDII (production – consumption)
- **Guidance** on implementation of the new forest biomass criteria

NATIONAL ENERGY & CLIMATE PLANS AND REPORTS



- **Governance Regulation:** includes all the EU and national planning and reporting obligations on renewable energy over 2020-2030
- **National national energy and climate plans (NCEPs)** include:
 - RES national objectives and trajectories (e.g. overall and sectoral RES trajectories)
 - Policies and measures to promote deployment of renewables (e.g. in electricity, heating and cooling, transport)
- **Integrated national progress reports** include:
 - Assessment of the implementation of the plans
- **Monitoring by the Commission**



Thank you!

Contacts:
Giulio.Volpi@ec.europa.eu

GOVERNANCE REGULATION: ENSURING ACHIEVEMENT OF EU RES TARGET

