



EWEA
THE EUROPEAN WIND ENERGY ASSOCIATION



EWEA views on the 2030 Climate and energy framework

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EC 2030 package ^{1/2}

2030 Communication

→ NO reference to no regrets options, UK inspired MS-led GHG-only approach

GHG target of 40% compared with 1990 levels, domestic

- 30% reduction for non-ETS sectors in effort-sharing similar to 2008
- 43% reduction for ETS sectors, to be implemented by a trajectory increase from 1.74 to 2.2%, but only after 2020
- ETS reform on market stability reserve” providing an automatic adjustment mechanism of the supply of auctioned allowances, also applies only post-2020

“At least 27%” RES Target

- **Insignificant level:** reference scenario, assuming no additional policies beyond 2020, leads to 24.4% renewables in 2030 with conservative assumptions on the evolution of renewable energy capital costs (and very optimistic assumptions for nuclear and CCS).
GHG-only target of 40% leads to 26.5% RES penetration in 2030
- **“Binding on the EU but not on the Member States individually,** but would be fulfilled through clear commitments by the Member States themselves which should be guided by the need to deliver collectively the EU level target and build upon what each Member State should deliver in relation to their current targets for 2020”

A Member State-led governance based on pledges, which will undermine investors' confidence and fragment the internal energy market

- Member States asked to submit their “national plans for competitive, secure and sustainable energy”, including measures on renewables, efficiency and other low carbon measures.
- Based on guidance from the Commission which would comment on them in an iterative process.
- RES pledges supposed to add up to 27%

- Risks of fragmentation, undermining the internal energy market and the ETS
- Repatriation of energy and climate policy to Member States.
- RES Lack of clarity on volumes will undermine investors confidence

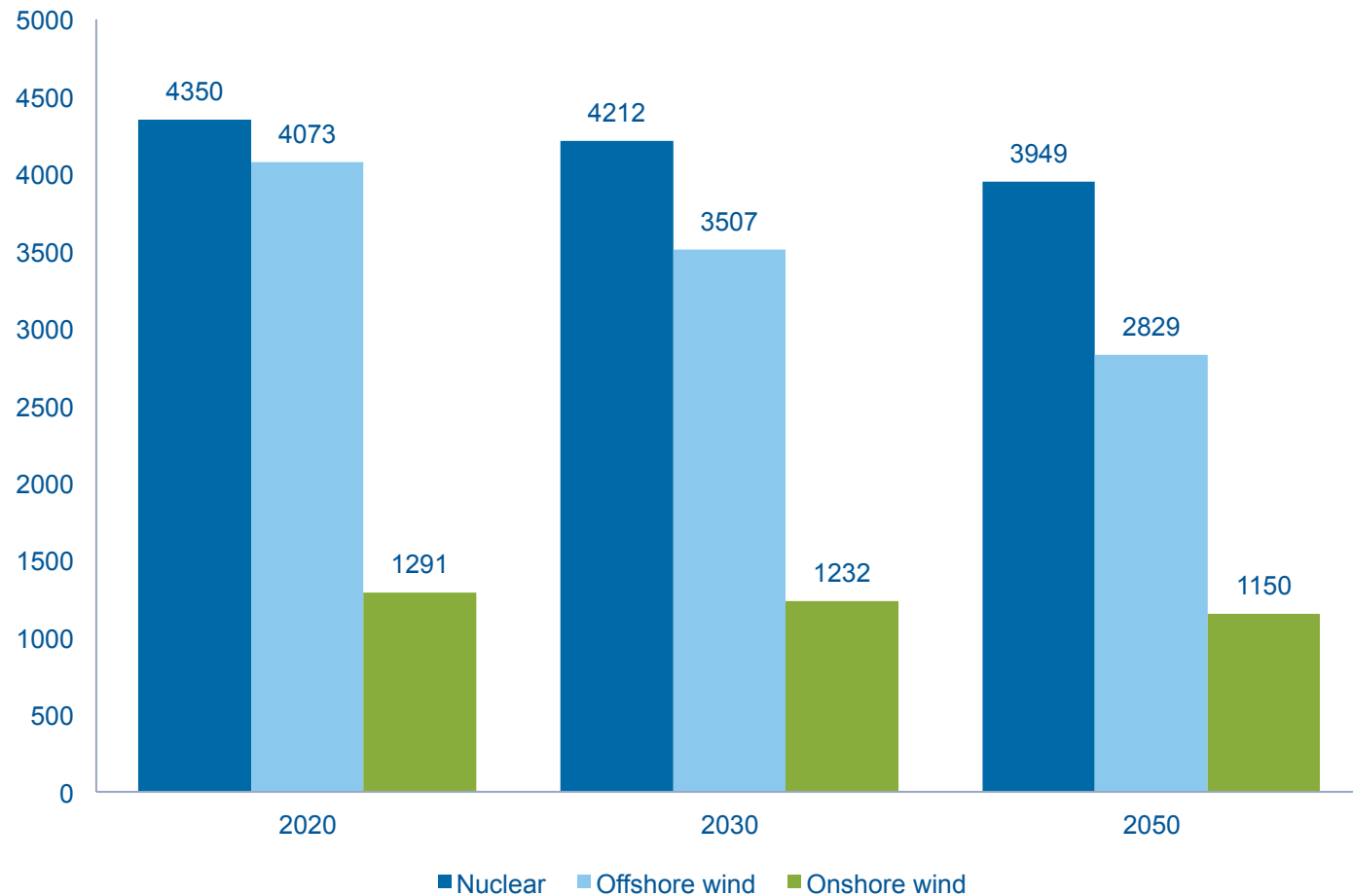
EC 2030 package ^{2/2}

27% in stark contrast with the result of the Impact assessment for a 2030 climate and energy policy framework

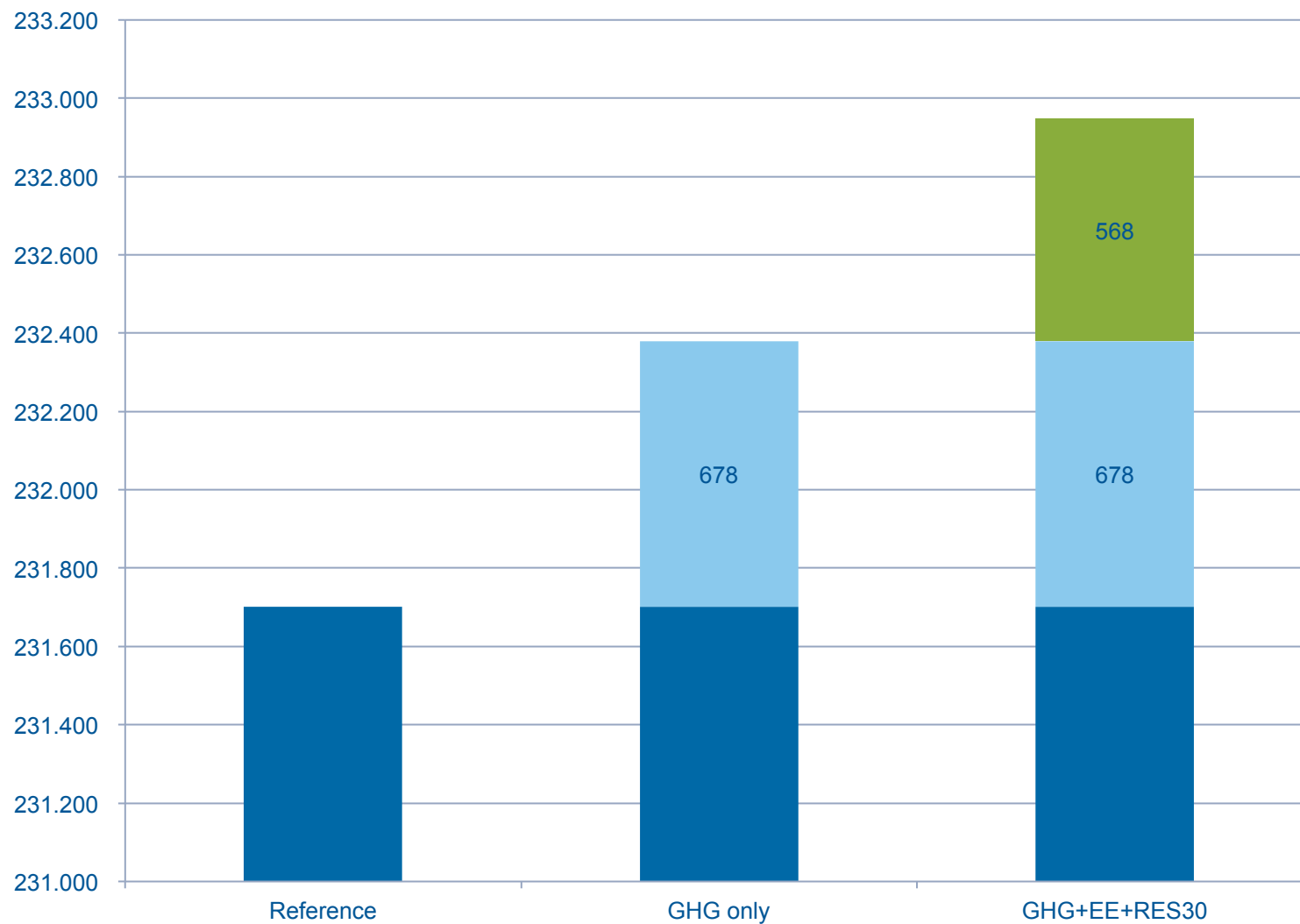
scenarios with a 2030 RES target higher than 30% provide substantially more economic benefits than the GHG-only scenarios:

- 568,000 more jobs
- €260 bn more fossil fuel import savings with a 30% RES target
- €360 bn more fossil fuel import savings with a 35% target
- Similar electricity prices (€179/MWh on average with a GHG only target in 2030, €178/MWh with a 30% RES target and €196/MWh with a 35% RES target)
- Similar overall energy system costs, indeed lower when considering the reduction in pollution costs in scenarios with a RES target
- Lower carbon price

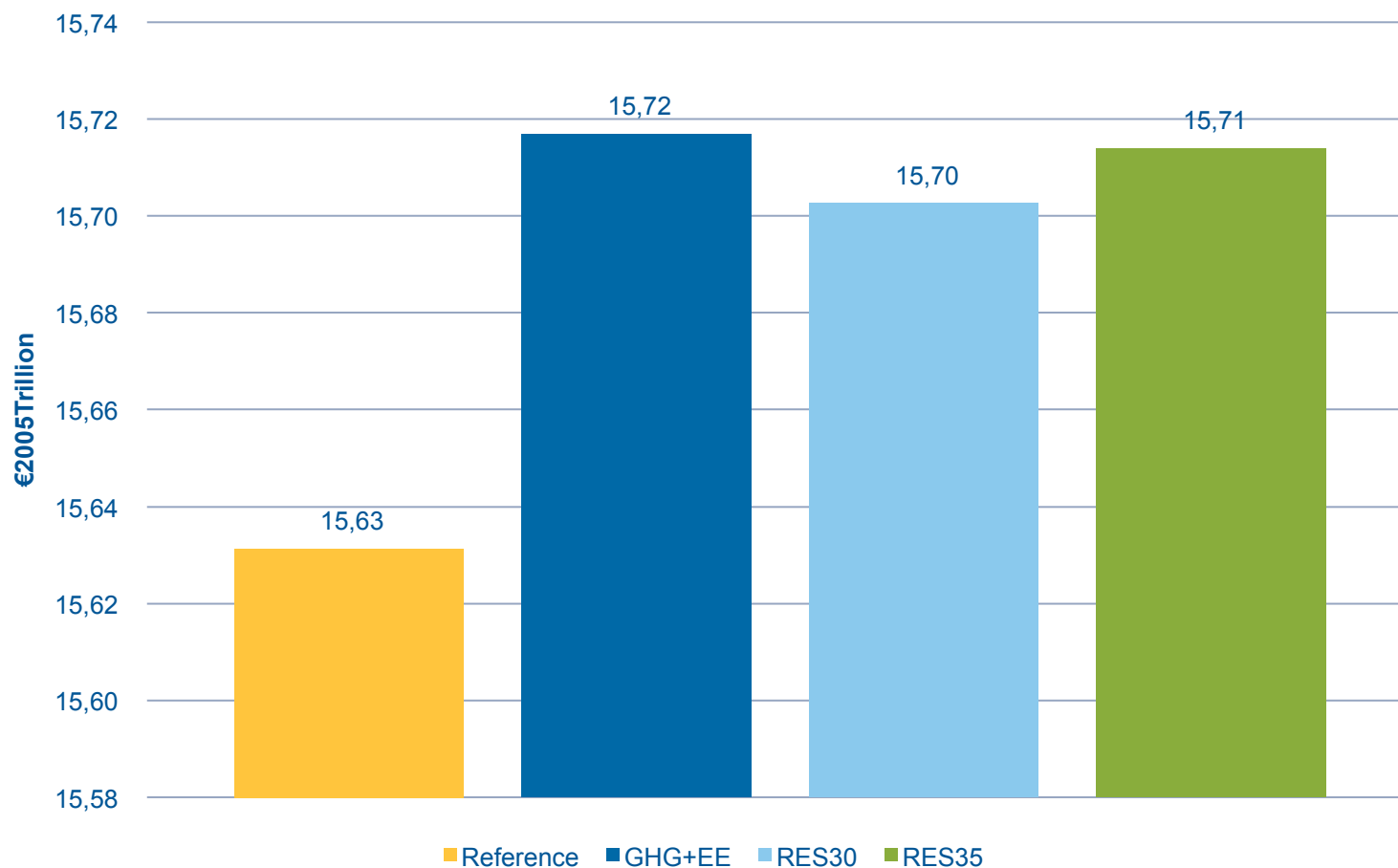
Development of capital costs for power generation technologies (€/kW)



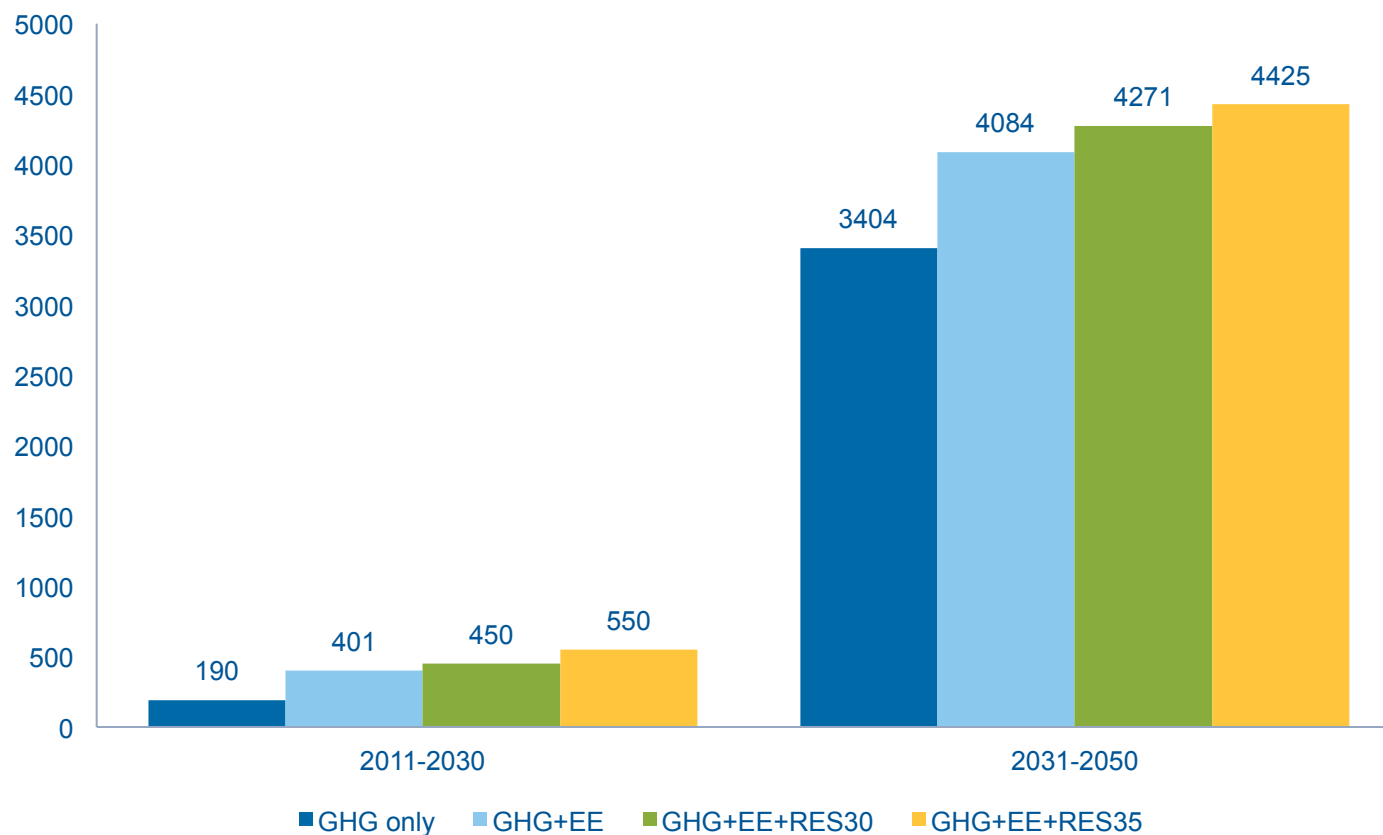
Total EU employment in 2030 ('000)



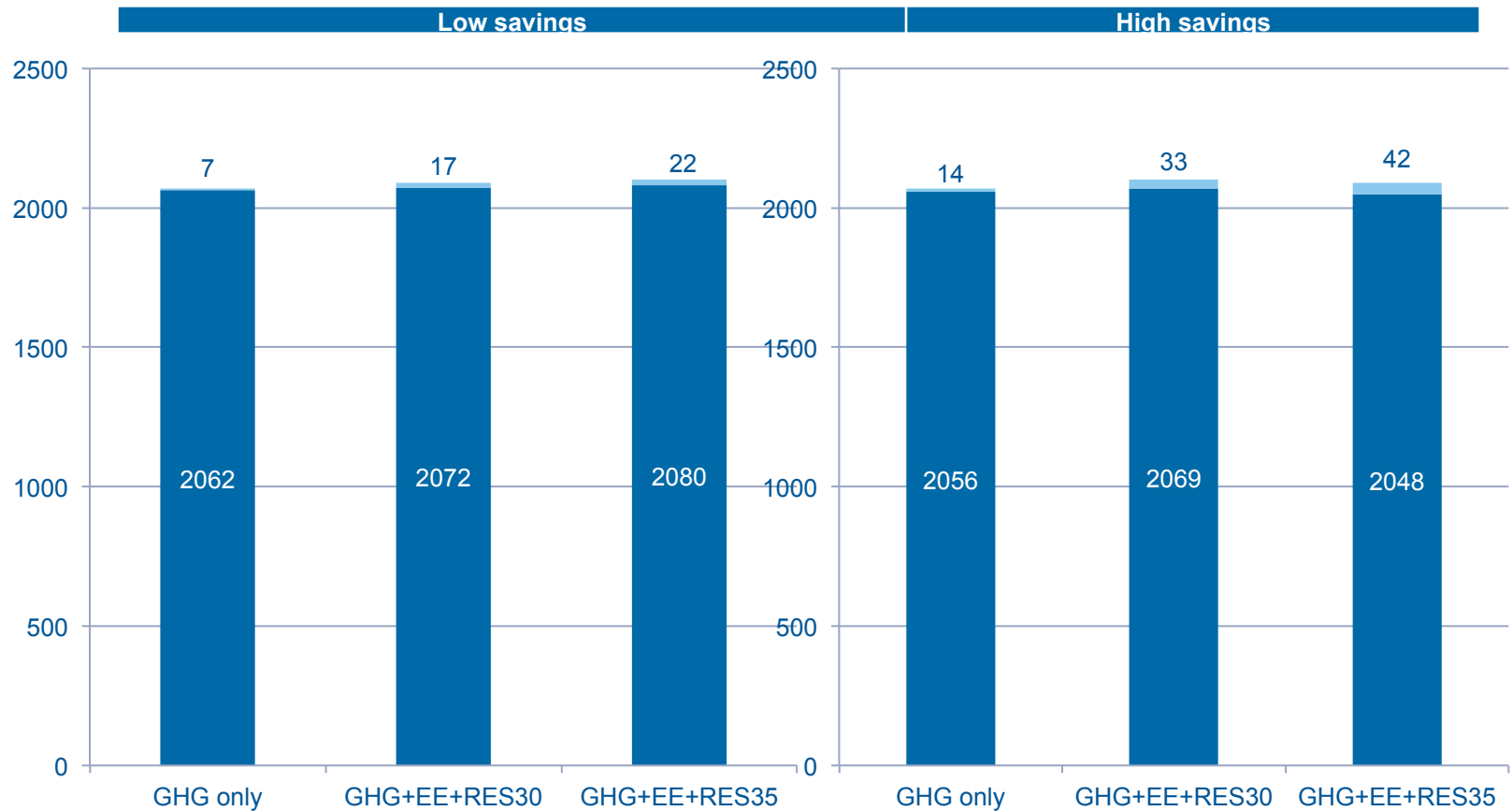
GDP in 2030 (€2005 Trillion)



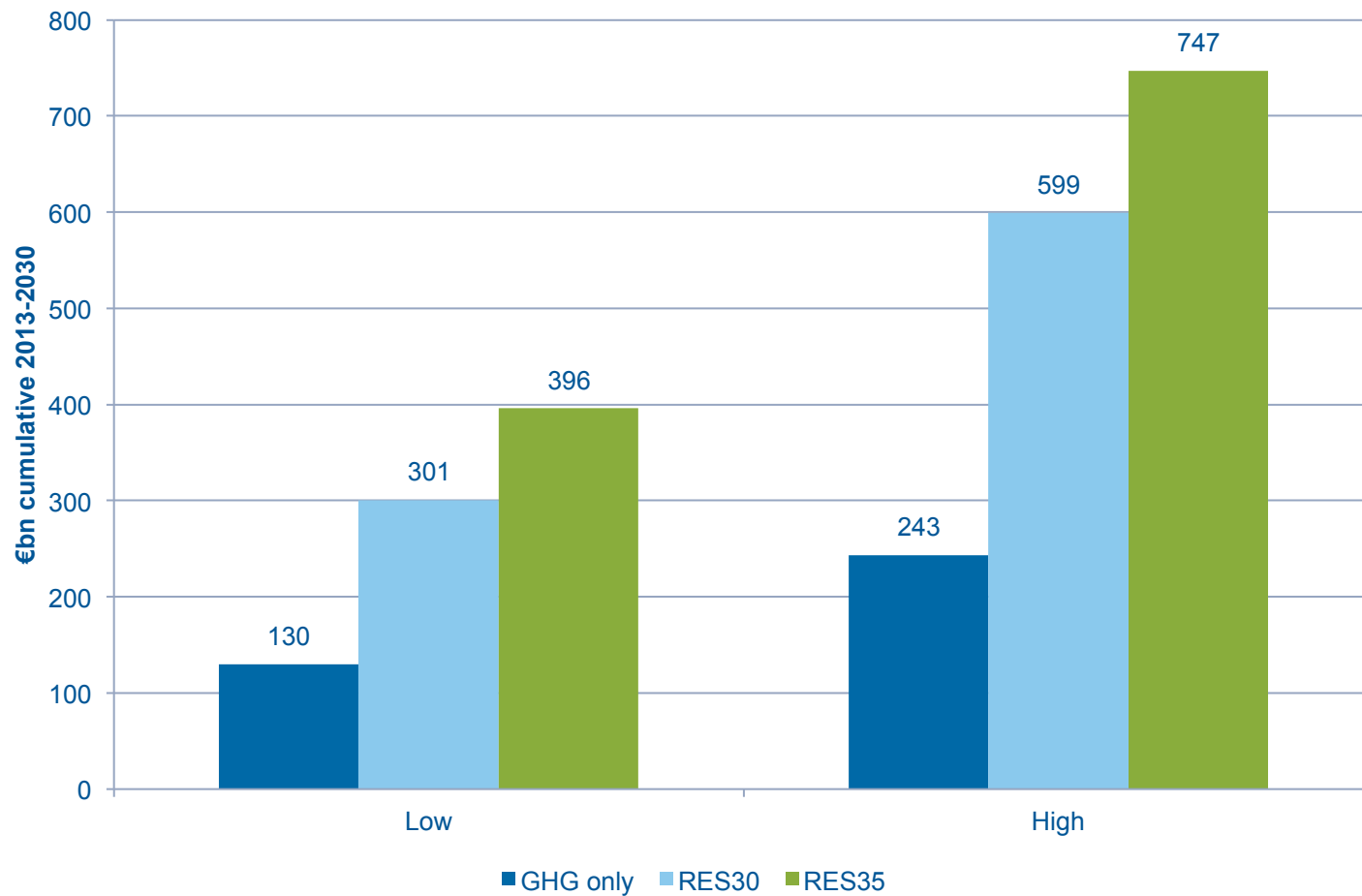
Fossil fuel imports bill savings (Cumulative 20 years, €bn)



Total annual system costs in 2030 minus saved impacts on air pollution control costs (in light blue) in 2030 (€bn) – low and high savings



Reduced air pollution and air pollution control costs in 2030 (€bn)





Lack of ambition in stark contrast with other institutions

