

ROADMAP	
TITLE OF THE INITIATIVE	Communication on Renewable Energy Strategy (RES)
TYPE OF INITIATIVE	X CWP • Non-CWP • Implementing act/Delegated act
LEAD DG – RESPONSIBLE UNIT	DG ENERGY Unit C1
EXPECTED DATE OF ADOPTION	Month/Year: 2 nd quarter 2012
VERSION OF ROADMAP	No: 2 Last modification: Month/Year: 10/11

This indicative roadmap is provided for information purposes only and is subject to change. It does not prejudice the final decision of the Commission on whether this initiative will be pursued or on its final content and structure.

A. Context, problem definition
(i) What is the political context of the initiative? (ii) How does it relate to past and possible future initiatives, and to other EU policies? (iii) What ex-post analysis of the existing policy has been carried out and what results are relevant for this initiative?
i. Member States are still implementing the renewable energy Directive (2020 targets) & the Commission's 2011 Communication on renewable energy flagged up concerns about financing issues and proposed the pathway for the integration of renewable energy. ii. The 2050 decarbonisation agenda & consequent reflections on electricity market design, plus political calls for a stable post 2020 policy framework, particularly in light of attitudes post Fukushima have spurred this initiative. iii. The Commission's renewable energy progress reports have assessed both MS performance and the adequacy of the EU regime. Whilst overall, the EU seems not to reach its 2010 targets for renewable energy in transport or electricity, the new, stronger 2020 targets and regime seems to provide a more credible framework, with Member States even anticipating exceeding the EU 20% target.
What are the main problems which this initiative will address?
Climate change, pollution, security of energy supply, European industrial innovation. The regulatory concerns and market barriers associated with developing renewable energy in a decarbonised economy, from 2020 onwards. The EU has a framework for addressing all of these matters up to 2020. This Communication will consider all these issues for the post 2020 period. This is because of the gaps and shortcomings in the Commission's current policy regime post 2020. The 2050 low carbon economy roadmap was produced as a starting point for reflection on actions to address the above problems and the forthcoming 2050 Energy Roadmap will explore the need for actions to meet EU energy policy goals. This Communication is intended to "dive deeper" to explore the issues and policy options surrounding the creation of a post 2020 renewable energy framework.
Who will be affected by it?
Energy producers, consumers TSOs.
(i) Is EU action justified on grounds of subsidiarity? (ii) Why can Member States not achieve the objectives of the proposed action sufficiently by themselves? (Necessity Test) (iii) Can the EU achieve the objectives better? (Test of EU Value Added)
i. Action to tackle climate change, security of supply, European competitiveness and the functioning of the European electricity market requires European intervention to be effective and efficient. ii. The historical piecemeal development of the renewable energy industry, of national electricity markets and systems and of national policies to support renewable energy appears quite suboptimal. Different national approaches have failed to generate a large European market necessary for the development of renewable energy (insufficient to meet the 2010 targets for example) and have created barriers which have hindered competition and growth of SME energy companies including producers of renewable energy. iii. Only EU action and coordination will ensure the necessary cooperation and cohesion to ensure climate and energy policy goals are reached.
B. Objectives of the initiative

What are the main policy objectives?
To explore the possible policy options necessary for the integration of renewable energy into the European energy system post 2020.
Do the objectives imply developing EU policy in new areas?
no.

C. Options
(i) What are the policy options being considered? (ii) What legislative or 'soft law' instruments could be considered? (iii) How do the options respect the proportionality principle?
Business as usual would be to do nothing and not address these policy matters. Option two is to produce a Communication that reflects on these issues and reviews possible actions (targets, financing instruments, European support framework, consumer protection regulation, infrastructure & planning rules, electricity market design measures and so on). Option three would be to immediately take legislative action but this is clearly premature.

D. Initial assessment of impacts
What are the benefits and costs of each of the policy options?
In principle, a more integrated market and convergent approach to the development of renewable energy will improve the efficiency of the market and so generate efficiency benefits. All the options would be striving to address such goals. Of the options above, 1 would cost nothing, but achieve no benefits in terms of developing a renewable energy strategy for beyond 2020. Option two would have negligible costs and help the Commission set the framework for reflection on a future renewable energy policy strategy. Option 3 would immediately address some of the challenges for renewable energy but is premature.
Could any or all of the options have significant impacts on (i) simplification, (ii) administrative burden and (iii) on relations with other countries, (iv) implementation arrangements? And (v) could any be difficult to transpose for certain Member States?
Options 1&2 would not have any such impacts of any significance. Option 3 could do, but is premature and not considered.
(i) Will an IA be carried out for this initiative and/or possible follow-up initiatives? (ii) When will the IA work start? (iii) When will you set up the IA Steering Group and how often will it meet? (iv) What DGs will be invited?
An impact assessment is currently being carried out with the view to submit the document to IAB in early February. A IS group has been established (involving SG, MOVE, CLIM, ENV, ENTR, TAXUD, ECFIN, BUDG, TRADE, JUST, SANCO, EMPL) which will meet at least 3 times to discuss the IA outline and findings.
(i) Is any of options likely to have impacts on the EU budget above €5m? (ii) If so, will this IA serve also as an ex-ante evaluation, as required by the Financial regulation? If not, provide information about the timing of the ex-ante evaluation.
No, not at this stage. (Subsequent initiatives stimulated by this Communication may).

E. Evidence base, planning of further work and consultation
(i) What information and data are already available? Will existing impact assessment and evaluation work be used? (ii) What further information needs to be gathered, how will this be done (e.g. internally or by an external contractor), and by when? (iii) What is the timing for the procurement process & the contract for any external contracts that you are planning (e.g. for analytical studies, information gathering, etc.)? (iv) Is any particular communication or information activity foreseen? If so, what, and by when?
All the decarbonisation impact assessments are relevant material. A range of DG ENERGY and other studies are both under way or due to start before the end of 2011.
Which stakeholders & experts have been or will be consulted, how, and at what stage?
Dialogue with key stakeholders is always ongoing. Relevant public consultations include those for the

decarbonisation work of the Commission have already been undertaken. A dedicated public consultation will be launched end of November 2011.