



# NATIONAL ENERGY AND CLIMATE PLANS BRINGING PRINCIPLES TO ACTION

#EnergyUnion | #United4Climate

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The European Union is committed to remaining the **world leader in driving the clean energy transition**. We were the first major economy to put in place a legally binding framework to deliver on our pledges under the **Paris Agreement**. We have set ambitious targets for the year 2030 for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, energy efficiency and renewables. We have created a unique system of energy and climate governance so that the EU and its Member States can plan together and **deliver collectively** our commitments under the **Paris Agreement** and a fair and cost-effective transition to a **climate neutral economy**.

## Where are we, and where should we be going?

	GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS	RENEWABLE ENERGY	ENERGY EFFICIENCY	INTER-CONNECTION	CLIMATE IN EU-FUNDED PROGRAMMES	CO <sub>2</sub> FROM:
2020	-20%	20%	20%	10%	2014-2020 20%	
2030	≤ -40%	≥ 32%	≥ 32.5%	15%	2021-2027 25%	CARS -37.5% Vans -31% Lorries -30%

Upwards revision clause by 2023

## What is in the national energy and climate plans?

The integrated national energy and climate plans (the plans) cover a **ten-year period** and provide an overview of the current energy system and policy situation. They set out national objectives for each of the five dimensions of the **Energy Union** and corresponding policies and measures to meet those objectives. A socially acceptable and **just transition** to a sustainable low-carbon economy requires changes in investment behaviour, as regards both public and private investment, and incentives across the entire policy spectrum. The plans should be stable to ensure the **transparency and predictability** of national policies and measures in order to ensure **investment certainty**.



## Why do we need national energy and climate plans?

For the first time, the Member States have prepared draft integrated national climate and energy plans. The plans will insure that we can **join forces and deliver on our objectives together**. They should provide as much clarity and predictability as possible for the business and finance sector to **stimulate necessary private investments**. They will also facilitate Member States' programming of funding from the next multi-annual financial framework 2021-2027.

## Investments at the heart of the clean energy transition:

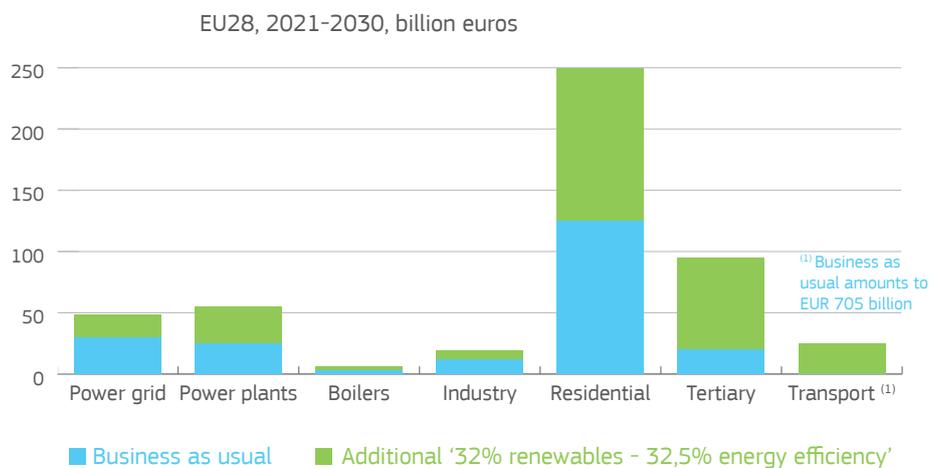
The transition towards climate neutrality means a profound change for our economies. **Identifying investment needs and securing the necessary funding** will be key to deliver the yearly additional investment of almost EUR 260 billion necessary to achieve the EU's climate and energy targets by 2030.

**25%** of EU budget 2021-2027  
to climate mitigation and adaptation\*

\*Under Commission's proposal for the next MFF.

**30%** of InvestEU financial envelope  
to supporting climate objectives.

## Average annual investment needs 2021-2030



## What happens to the national plans now?

Since 2015, the Commission and Member States have been working hand in hand on the preparation of the first draft national plans. **In the coming months, the Commission envisages to continue and intensify technical exchanges with Member States**, including via dedicated bilateral meetings.

**The draft plans offer a common, solid and comparable platform to actively engage and discuss in a synchronized way across Europe with civil society, business and local governments EU's common challenges and long-term priorities in the field of energy and climate.** The Commission will continue to secure the participation of all levels of society, while enhancing stronger synergies between European, national and local efforts via the national energy and climate plans.

**In the second half of 2019, the European Commission will bring the debate on the final plans to the EU Member States.** Member States are expected to take due account of today's recommendations by the Commission in the final Plans, which are due by the 31st of December 2019.