



European Commission

#SOTEU #EUGreenDeal

# STATE OF THE UNION 2020

## National Energy and Climate Plans: Member State contributions to the EU's 2030 climate ambition

September 2020

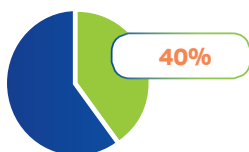


National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs) set out how Member States will contribute to the EU-wide climate and energy targets from 2021 to 2030. Full implementation of these plans would put **Europe on track to surpass its current 2030 targets** for greenhouse gas emissions reduction and renewable energy.

The NECPs are **a springboard for the higher ambition** proposed by the Commission. They also offer crucial input for Member States' recovery and resilience plans and just transition plans.

Increased climate ambition has the potential **to accelerate the modernisation of our economy, drive innovation** and a **fair transition and create long-term, skilled green jobs**.

Current 2030 emissions reduction target



Expected emissions reductions under existing targets



Proposed new 2030 emissions reduction target



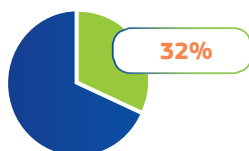
### > Renewable Energy



A climate-neutral energy system will need to rely largely on renewable sources. Our assessment shows that the EU27 share of renewable energy should **surpass the current target by 2030**.

But achieving the higher targets laid out in the 2030 Climate Target Plan **will require accelerating this progress further**.

Current 2030 renewable energy target








Planned and existing measures



Share of renewables needed to achieve 55%



## Examples of how Member States are planning to reach their targets:

-  **Austria** plans to install 100,000 rooftop solar panels;
-  **Lithuania** plans to give financial support to consumers for installation of small-scale power plants with an expected outcome of 696 MW of installed capacity;
-  **Denmark** plans to make investments to achieve 4 GW of offshore wind capacity;
-  **France** plans to launch six offshore wind tenders by 2023 aiming at 3.7 GW capacity;
-  **Greece and Portugal** plan to build solar farms and hydrogen infrastructure on former lignite mining sites.

## > Energy Efficiency



Energy efficiency is the first priority for the clean energy transition. However, **the current national plans show an ambition gap**: 2.8 percentage points for primary energy consumption and 3.1 percentage points for final energy consumption in the EU.

There is additional work to be done, but we are moving in the right direction. New initiatives, such as the Renovation Wave, will help accelerate our efforts.

**Current 2030 energy efficiency target**






**Planned and existing measures**



**Improvement in energy efficiency needed to achieve 55%**



## Examples of how Member States are planning to reach their targets:

-  **Bulgaria** has set a target for renovation of more than 5% of public buildings per year;
-  **Latvia** intends to renovate 2,000 multi-apartment and 3,000 single family buildings by 2030;
-  **Romania** is planning to establish an energy efficiency investment fund financed from private, national and EU sources.