



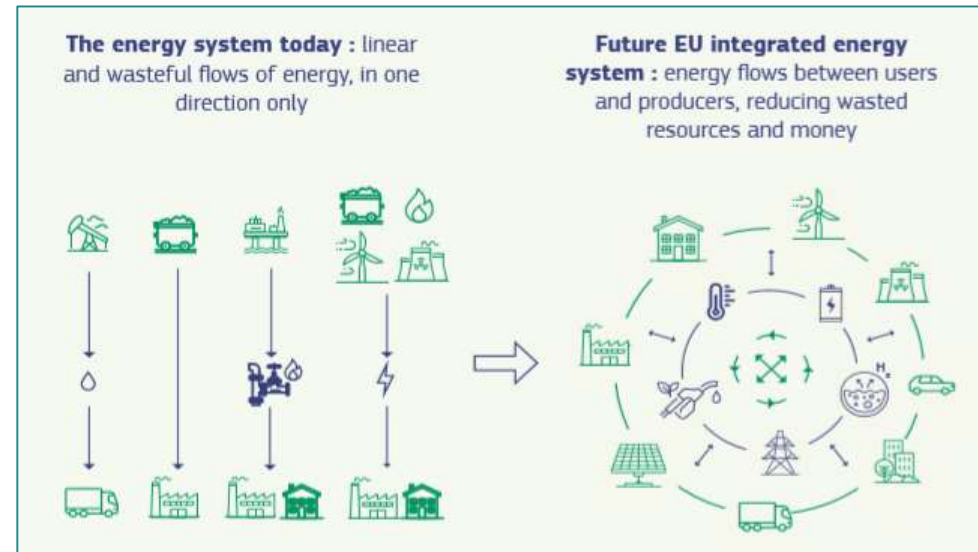
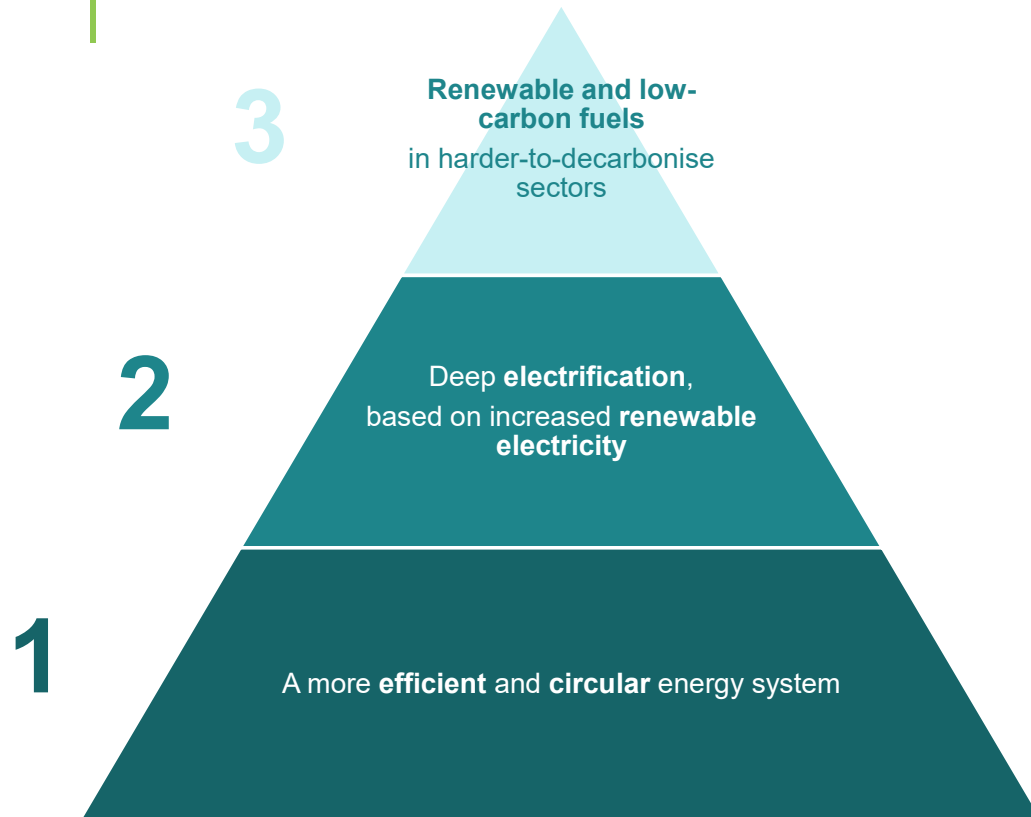
# **Delivering the European Green Deal**

## **The role of infrastructure policy**

**ETIPWind Workshop**  
**28 September 2021**



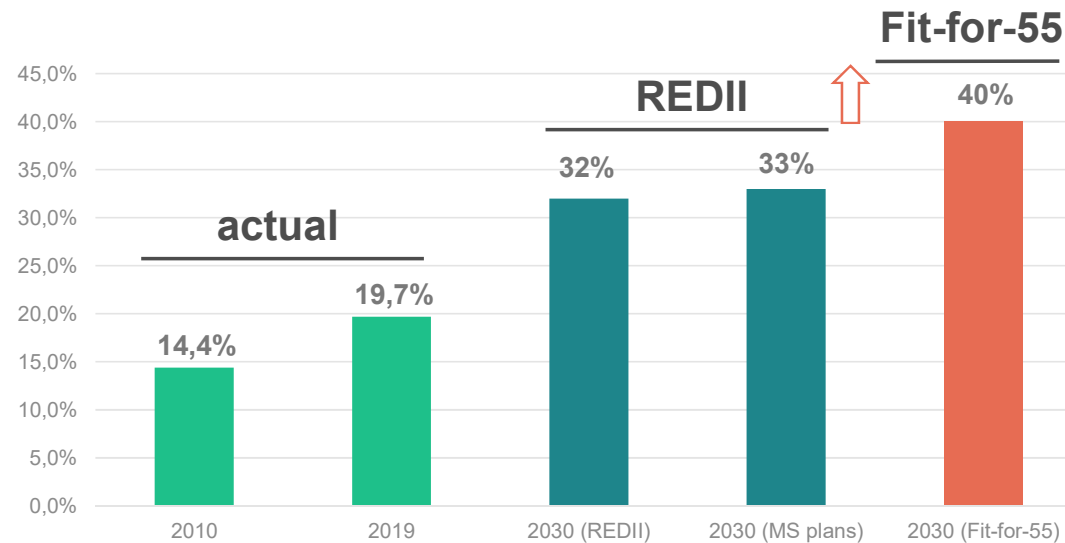
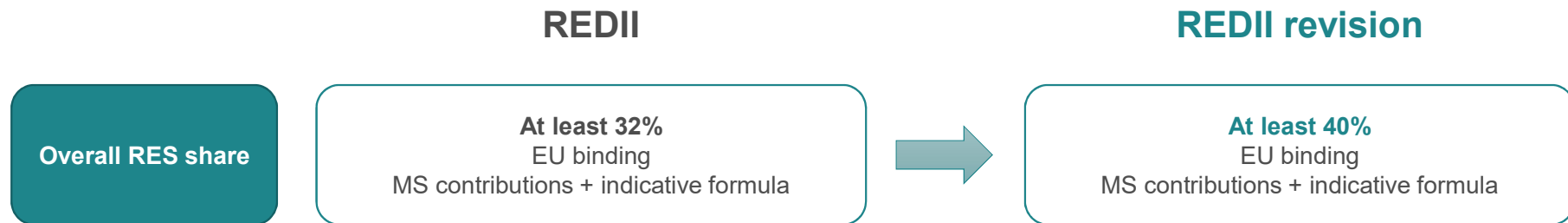
# Transforming our energy system - the vision



€  
**Investment needs**  
up to EUR 400 bn per annum  
to deliver on 55%

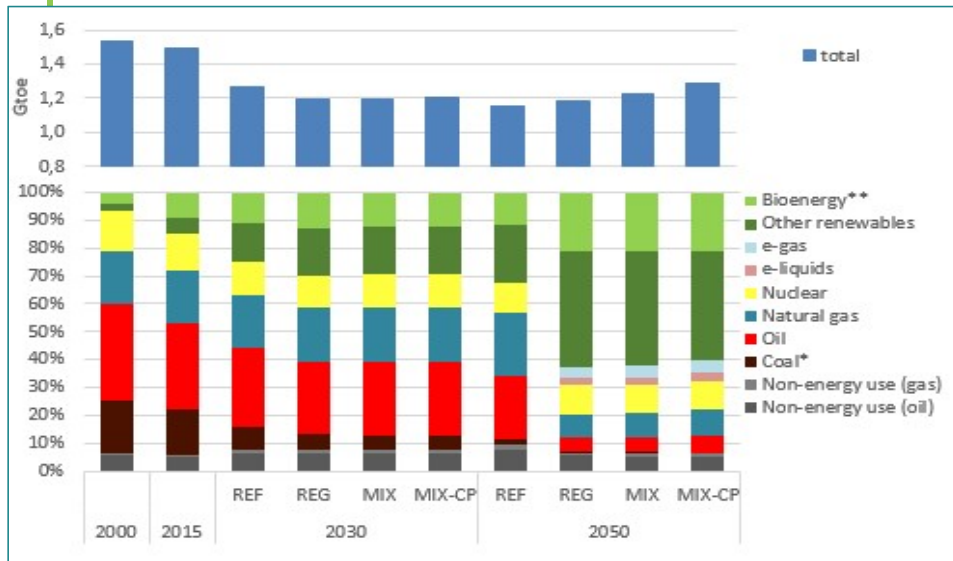
**Energy supply and use responsible for 75% of emissions**

# RES share to increase steeply

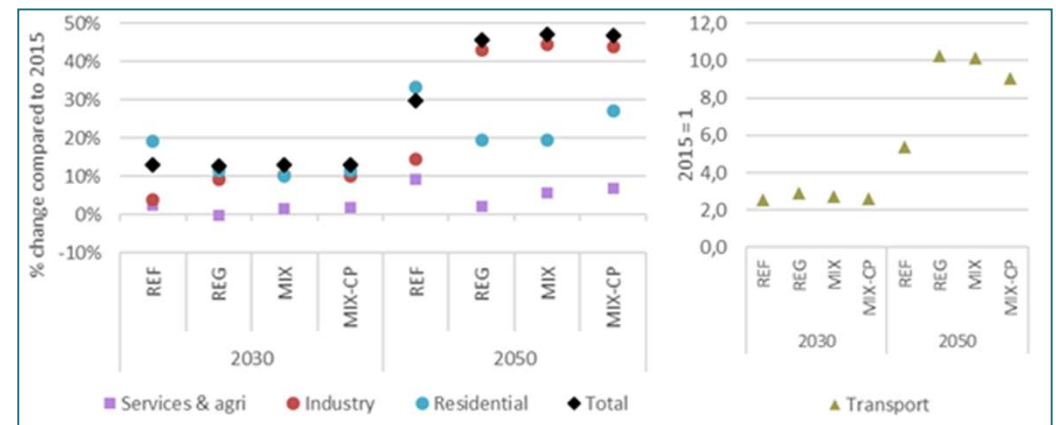


# Transforming our energy system – the figures

## Declining demand, changing carriers



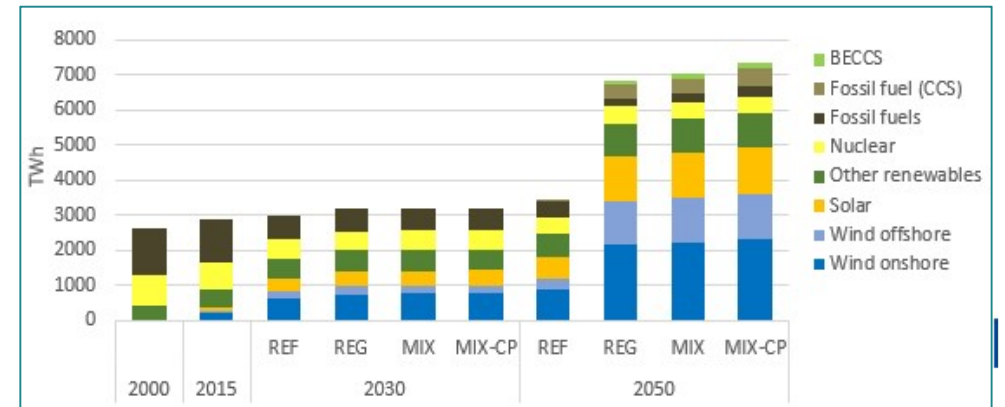
## Deep electrification of demand



## Fast growing RES shares in all sectors

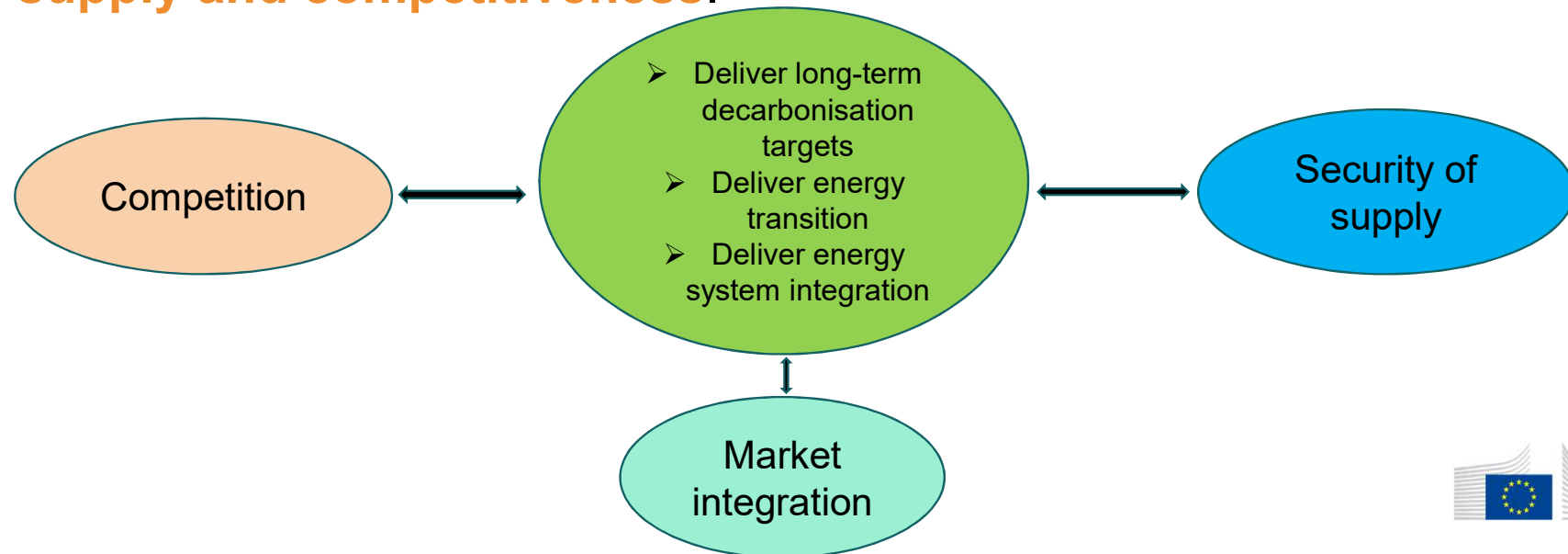


## The renewable energy mix



# TEN-E: a central instrument for cross-border infrastructure planning for the Green Deal

- Revised TEN-E proposal: fit for the infrastructure needs of the clean energy system of the future focusing on the (upgraded) **2030/ 2050 climate and energy targets**, the **climate neutrality objective** and **technological developments** whilst ensuring contribution to market **integration, security of supply and competitiveness**.



# Full alignment of infrastructure with the EGD



- Increased focus on **offshore grids** covered under four new priority corridors reflecting Europe's sea basins and building on **regional cooperation strengths**;
- The TEN-E operationalizes the ambitions in the EU Strategy for Offshore RES to facilitate scale-up of offshore grids to the target 300 GW in 2050;
- Scale-up of **smart electricity grids**
- **Exclusion of fossil fuel infrastructure**
- Support for new and repurposed **dedicated hydrogen networks and electrolysers** above 100 MW

# Strengthened EU planning governance

- Creates an **optimal and efficient integrated infrastructure planning** on the basis of **scenarios** that are fully in line with the latest Union decarbonisation targets and Commission scenarios; identifies **infrastructure needs** based on the energy efficiency first principle.
- Introduces **oversight from the Commission** on the main inputs to the TYNDPs and **strengthens role of ACER**
- Ensures coordination in long-term planning and development of offshore and onshore electricity grids – introduces **integrated offshore network development plans** on the basis of Member States commitments on offshore renewable generation per each sea basin, with the support of the Commission.

# Accelerated permitting and increased transparency

Although TEN-E framework helped shorten duration of permit granting in the Member States to 4/3.1 years for electricity PCIs and gas PCIs, PCIs still experience delays.

New provisions:

- Introduce **one-stop shop per sea basin** for offshore permitting
- Clarify permitting regimes
- Introduce **accelerated court proceedings** (where applicable)

Whilst increasing **transparency and monitoring** of compliance with EU public participation and environmental acquis.



# Projects of Mutual Interest (PMIs)

- Scope extended to projects connecting the EU with third countries (PMIs) given their expected increasing role in achieving the climate objectives.
- On the basis of:
  - **Regulatory alignment** of the neighbouring country with the EU
  - Impact on at least **two Member States**
  - Mutual benefit, including through contribution to **EU decarbonisation goals**
  - Only EU-side investment eligible for grants for works



# Thank you for your attention!



© European Union 2020

Unless otherwise noted the reuse of this presentation is authorised under the [CC BY 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/) license. For any use or reproduction of elements that are not owned by the EU, permission may need to be sought directly from the respective right holders.

