National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs): 
*Time to pick up the pace!*

**CAN Europe**

Brussels, September 2019
Governance Regulation

- Deliver on climate and energy targets
- Streamline planning and reporting
- Deliver on the longterm climate objectives

Main tools:
National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs) and National longterm strategies (LTSs)
Why NECPs are important

- Offer a starting point for engagement in detailed discussions on the way to 2030 and beyond
- Ensure delivery of commitments (on binding and non-binding targets)
- Increase coherence and consistency between climate and energy objectives and measures, as well as between short-, medium- and long term planning
- Increase transparency
Context: Need for urgent action in the short term

- In the Paris Agreement, the world agreed to pursue efforts to limit temperature rise to 1.5°C.
- However, there is a serious gap between what was promised under the Paris Agreement and what countries have so far committed to do.
- The IPCC made it clear that we need to speed up action already by 2030, in order to achieve the long term climate goals.
CAN Europe report on draft NECPs

- The analysis is based on main issues identified by national members and partners.
- The draft NECPs do not address the urgency of climate change, as they do not reflect the scale of the action needed to speed up the transition.
- It is high time to fix them!
CAN Europe report on draft NECPs

Based on the first insights from the draft NECPs, Member States need to:

- Increase the level of climate ambition
- Go beyond the minimum requirements for renewable energy and energy savings
- Develop robust policies and measures to underpin the delivery of the energy transition
- Plan for phasing out coal
- Ensure climate-proofing of new energy infrastructure
- Shift financial flows away from fossil fuels
- Ensure public participation and debate
Examples of key issues per country (1)

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE CROATIAN DRAFT NATIONAL ENERGY & CLIMATE PLAN
- Demonstrate the credibility of measures
- Estimate investment needs and financing
- Ensure public participation

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- Invest in real emission reductions, not in loopholes
- Substantiate the sales ban on diesel and petrol cars
- Reduce reliance on biomass

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE DANISH DRAFT NATIONAL ENERGY & CLIMATE PLAN
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- Avoid heavy reliance on biomass
- Propose additional measures to close the emissions gap
- Foster real transition in the industry sector

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Examples of key issues per country (2)

**RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE ESTONIAN DRAFT NATIONAL ENERGY & CLIMATE PLAN**
- Commit to stronger targets backed up by adequate measures
- Exit oil-shale by 2030 at the latest
- Support the development of renewable energy

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**RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE ITALIAN DRAFT NATIONAL ENERGY & CLIMATE PLAN**
- Plan for more renewables
- Ensure the credibility of measures
- Avoid stranded assets of energy infrastructure

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**RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE SPANISH DRAFT NATIONAL ENERGY & CLIMATE PLAN**
- Deliver more emission reductions in all sectors
- Put a date on coal phase out
- Apply the new law for renewable ‘prosumers’
Moving forward, taking into account that...

- The draft NECPs are lacking in ambition regarding key pillars of the energy transition.

- Luckily, these are not the final plans and there is time to fix them.

- Implementing the Commission’s recommendations is just the starting point. The current EU 2030 targets are only the baseline and not the ceiling.

- Member States should use their NECPs to accelerate climate action that is compatible with the goals of the Paris Agreement.

- Public participation is key to increase legitimacy and ownership.
Finally, some thoughts relevant (in)directly to heating and cooling

• NECPs and long-term renovation strategies (LTRS) need to be aligned and integrated.

• The reduction of the energy demand enables the deployment of more renewables and synergies should be highlighted and promoted, especially in the buildings sector.

• It is also in the context of the integrated approach that measures to increase renewables in heating and cooling should be further developed.

• The EU funds spending plans should have clear priorities linked to the measures foreseen in the NECPs to maximise their impact.
Thank you for your attention!

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