

The Energy Union gets simplified, robust and transparent governance: Commission welcomes ambitious agreement

With today's deal the Member States of the European Union will be equipped to govern the Energy Union – this common project aimed at ensuring that all Europeans have access to secure, affordable and climate-friendly energy. This new governance system will enable the European Union to realise its goals of becoming world leader on renewables, putting energy efficiency first, provide a fair deal for consumers and set the course for the EU's strategy long-term greenhouse gas reduction.

By building trust and consensus between the Member States on energy and climate matters the governance will set the best way to achieve the energy transition and the modernisation of the EU economy and industry. The governance of the Energy Union will be instrumental to enable the political process required to deliver what 73% of EU citizens want: a common energy policy for all EU Member States^[1].

Today's deal means that four out of the eight legislative proposals in the 2016 [Clean Energy for All Europeans](#) package have been agreed by the co-legislators, after yesterday's agreement on Energy Efficiency (see [STATEMENT/18/3997](#)) and the agreements on 14 June and 14 May on the [revised Renewable Energy Directive](#) and the [Energy Performance in Buildings Directive](#) respectively. These four pieces of legislation complement the revision of the Emissions Trading System, the Effort Sharing Regulation and the Land Use Change and Forestry Regulation that were also adopted earlier this year. Thus, progress and momentum towards completing the Energy Union and combatting climate change are well under way. The Juncker Commission, working under its political priority "[a resilient Energy Union and a forward-looking climate change policy](#)", is delivering.

This regulation will ensure that the objectives of the Energy Union, especially the EU's 2030 [energy and climate targets](#) – reduction of 40% of greenhouse gas emissions, a minimum of 32 % renewables in the EU energy mix and the 32.5 % goal of energy efficiency savings – are achieved by setting out a political process defining how EU countries and the Commission work together, and how individual countries should cooperate, to achieve the Energy Union's goals. This will be done by making sure that national objectives and policies are coherent with EU goals, while at the same time allowing individual countries flexibility to adapt to national conditions and needs. The regulation will equally promote long-term certainty and predictability for investors. The new rules stress the importance of regional cooperation in the development and implementation of energy and climate policies. EU countries are also called on to encourage their citizens to participate in the preparation of the plans. This will ensure that the views

of citizens and businesses as well as regional and local authorities are heard. This will set a new relationship between European citizens and decision makers so that the governance and its national energy and climate plans all Member States of the EU to build further consensus on the best way to achieve the energy transition and move from a situation of decision by a few to a situation of action by all. This will contribute to have all Member States making the best and most cost-efficient choices and the right investments so that their energy decisions climate-consistent and avoid costly lock-ins.

Commission Vice-President for the Energy Union Maroš **Šefčovič** said: *“With this ambitious agreement on the Energy Union’s governance, we put in place its cornerstone. It will enhance transparency for the benefit of all actors and investors, in particular. It will simplify monitoring and reporting of obligations under the Energy Union, prioritizing quality over quantity. And it will help us deliver on promises in the field of energy, climate and beyond. Now I am looking forward to the Member States’ draft energy and climate plans by the end of this year, as they send a strong signal to investors who need clarity and predictability. The Energy Union is on track, going from strength to strength.”*

Commissioner for Climate Action and Energy Miguel **Arias Cañete** said: *“After agreeing on renewable energy last week, and on energy efficiency yesterday, today’s deal is another major delivery in our transition to clean energy. For the first time we will have an Energy Union Governance, fixed in the European Union rule book, encompassing all sectors of the energy policy and integrating climate policy in line with the Paris Agreement. When finalised by the Member States in their national plans, this will translate into the right investments to modernise the EU economy and energy systems, creating new jobs, lower energy bills for Europeans and reduce costly energy imports to the EU. One thing is certain, with the Energy Union governance we have the necessary stepping stone for the preparation of Long-Term Strategy to reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases that are warming up the planet and changing the climate.”*

Main achievements:

- Calls for each Member State to prepare a national energy and climate plan for the period 2021 to 2030, covering all the five dimension of the Energy Union and taking into account the longer-term perspective. These national plans would be comparable throughout the EU. Assessments of the draft plans, and recommendations by the Commission, will result in final plans that ensure that the 2030 climate and energy targets will be reached in a coherent, collaborative and least-cost way across the EU.
- Aligns the frequency and timing of reporting obligations across the five dimensions of the Energy Union and with the Paris Climate Agreement, significantly enhancing transparency and delivering a reduction of the administrative burden for the Member States, the Commission and other EU Institutions.

- Ensures that EU and Member States can work together towards further enhancing the ambition set up in the Paris Climate agreement and strengthens regional cooperation across the Energy Union dimensions.
- Introduces the necessary flexibility for Member States to reflect national specificities and fully respects their freedom to determine their energy mix.
- Ensures the follow-up of the progress made at Member State level to the collective achievement of the binding EU renewables target, the EU energy efficiency target and the 15% interconnection target.
- Introduces a robust mechanism to ensure the collective attainment of the EU renewable and energy efficiency targets.
- Establishes a clear and transparent regulatory framework for the dialogue with civil society in Energy Union matters and enhances regional cooperation.

Next steps

Following this political agreement, the text of the Regulation will have to be formally approved by the European Parliament and the Council. Once formally adopted by both co-legislators in the coming months, the Regulation on the Governance of the Energy Union will be published in the Official Journal of the Union and will enter into force 20 days after publication.

Background

The Regulation on the Governance of the Energy Union is part and parcel of the implementation of the Juncker Commission priorities to build “a resilient Energy Union and a forward-looking climate change policy”. The Commission wants the EU to lead the clean energy transition. For this reason the EU has committed to cut greenhouse gas emissions by at least 40% by 2030, while modernising the EU’s economy and delivering on jobs and growth for all European citizens. In doing so, it is guided by four main goals: putting energy efficiency first, achieving global leadership in renewable energies, providing a fair deal for consumers and being a leader in the fight against climate change. To put these goals into action, a robust governance system of the Energy Union is needed.

To that effect, the Commission presented on 30 November 2016, as part of the Clean Energy for All Europeans, package, its proposal for a [Regulation on the Governance of the Energy Union](#). The Regulation as provisionally approved emphasises the importance of meeting the EU’s 2030 energy and climate targets, sets out how EU countries and the Commission should work together through an iterative process and how individual countries should cooperate to achieve the Energy Union’s goals. It takes into account the fact that different countries can contribute to the Energy Union in different ways. It also puts obligations on Member States to plan for the low carbon development in the longer run, at least 30 years from now.

If an individual country's draft integrated National Energy and Climate Plan does not sufficiently contribute to reaching the Energy Union's objectives, or if the EU collectively does not make sufficient progress towards these objectives, the Commission may issue recommendations to countries. The provisionally agreed Regulation also includes other ways of ensuring that the new plans are fully developed and implemented: in the area of renewable energy, these could include additional national measures (ranging from contributions to a financing platform to measures in the heating and cooling and transport sectors) and EU-level measures. In the area of energy efficiency, additional measures could in particular aim to improve the energy efficiency of products, buildings and transport.

The Regulation also foresees a more streamlined electronic reporting system, to ensure robust and transparent information in this area. The Regulation will from 2021 replace the Climate Monitoring Mechanism Regulation EU 525/2013, which governs EU's and Member States reporting obligations towards the UN.

More information

[Governance of the Energy Union](#)

[Energy Union](#)

[Investment Plan for Europe: the Juncker Plan](#)

[1] Standard Eurobarometer 89, Spring 2018.
http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-18-4148_en.htm