Energiesysteme im Wandel: Evolution oder Revolution?

11. – 13. Februar 2015
Wien, Österreich

Tagungsort:
Technische Universität Wien
Karlsplatz 13
1040 Wien

Veranstalter:
Institut für Energiesysteme und Elektrische Antriebe der TU Wien (ESEA)
Energy Economics Group (EEG)
Austrian Association for Energy Economics (AAEE)
Agenda

SESSION 1G: 15:30 – 17:00

1. Cooperation opportunities of EU member states and the Western Balkans for joint renewable energy projects
   DANIEL STEINER (JOANNEUM RESEARCH)

2. Cooperation perspectives among the EU and Turkey in the field of renewable energies
   MARIJKE WELISCH (ENERGY ECONOMICS GROUP)

3. Environmental impact assessment of intensified renewable energy cooperation among the EU and its neighbours
   CRISTINA DE LA RUA LOPE (CIEMAT)

4. What role for renewable energy from North Africa, Western Balkans and Turkey?
   ANDRÉ ORTNER (ENERGY ECONOMICS GROUP)
The EU-project Better

Bringing Europe and Third Countries Together

André Ortner
Vienna University of Technology, Energy Economics Group (EEG)

9. Internationale Energiewirtschaftstagung (IEWT)
Technische Universität Wien
Wien, 11.02.2015
Background of the project

**RES-Directive 2009/28/EC** sets binding targets:
- 20 % RES gross final consumption by 2020;
- Nat. targets: flat rate approach adjusted to GDP.

Directive incorporates some instruments to promote international cooperation in order to meet the 20% EU 2020 target.

- Statistical Transfers *(Art 6)*
- Join projects within MS *(Art 7)* and with 3rd countries *(Art 9)*
- Join support schemes *(Art. 11)*

- Produce RES where Potentials are high and costs are low
- Share RES credits
Why aiming for RES cooperation?

1. The RES Directive (2009/28/EC) sets binding national 2020 RES targets for all EU member states

2. These targets do not explicitly reflect the national resource availability and its costs

Source: DG Ener
Research questions

- **What** is the potential for renewable energy cooperation between EU neighbour regions and EU member states?
- **What** are specific design options, business cases and the needed framework to make this cooperation attractive?
- **What** are the impacts, opportunities and challenges of such cooperation for all parties?
- **What** are practical recommendations for policy makers?

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<th>MACRO level</th>
<th>MICRO level</th>
<th>ACCEPTANCE level</th>
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<td>Is it attractive for both importer and exporter countries (and possibly transit countries) to engage in RES cooperation?</td>
<td>Can these macro-economic benefits be translated into viable business cases i.e. attractive and implementable projects for investors?</td>
<td>What public and political acceptance issues do cooperating countries potentially face?</td>
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Website & contact details

Website’s address

http://better-project.net

Contact Details

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Project organization

Management

Analytical framework and policy gaps

Regional case studies

North Africa
Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, Libya, Tunisia

Western Balkans
Albania, Bosnia, Croatia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro

Turkey
All regions

Integrated assessment (EU + third countries)

Policy recommendations

Action plan

Dissemination

Stakeholder