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YEPP Resolution: "Europe and renewable energy"

Adopted at the YEPP Seminar in Budapest, Hungary on February 25 2012

Recognizing that:

- The most European countries have only a small part of their energy generated in a sustainable way and the EU target from 2010 of 12% is not reached.
- Directive 2009/28/EG2 which sets ambitious targets for Member States in order to reach a 20% share in renewable energy in the final energy consumption by 2020
- The EU adopted the Energy Roadmap 2050 in 2011 aiming at reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 80% by 2050.
- The limited efficiency of solar cells forms an obstacle to make a major shift to renewable energy (limited efficiency and the lack of R&D capacities pose an obstacle to their spread).
- There has been interesting (promising) cross-border initiatives taken to make the European energy system more secure, integrated and sustainable.
- There are large differences between European countries in their (geographical) circumstances and needs in terms of energy generation.
- The high costs of renewable sources forms, despite major grant programs, an obstacle for a major shift to renewable energy.

Acknowledging that:

- Market forces in the energy innovation, and sustainability sector can stimulate the development of more efficient and cheaper renewable energy sources.
- High quality scientific research on new or more efficient renewable energy sources can further improve effective when having European and international cooperation.
- According to the principle of shared responsibility the responsibility for a policy making should be placed as such that differences between people and their living environment are take into account.
- The YEPP resolution on Renewable energy (Sofia, February 2010)

YEPP calls on:

- The share of renewable energy in the production of energy of the EU Member States should be annually published by the European Commission, so that Member States can verify (monitor) each other's progress in reaching the targets.
- Determining the way in which energy is generated (energy mix) to achieve the EU CO2 criteria in the EU Member States is a responsibility for national governments.
- The European Union should encourage the realization of new networks links between countries, so that (transmission bottlenecks disappear and new renewable sources become and integrated part of the network) local energy shortages and surpluses can be traded. Other European countries should be also involved in this.
- The European Union should facilitate the expansion of European and international research programmes on new or more efficient renewable energy (generation technologies) sources which reduce CO2 emissions.