



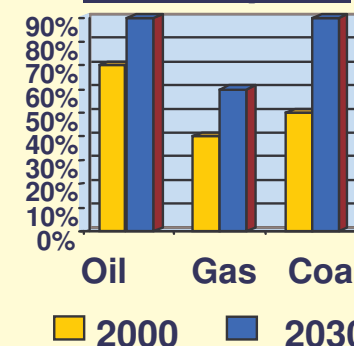
# Objectives behind legislative measures on renewable energy



## Security of supply

November 2000 Green Paper on security of supply - if no measures are taken, EU's dependency on external supply of energy will reach 70% before 2030.

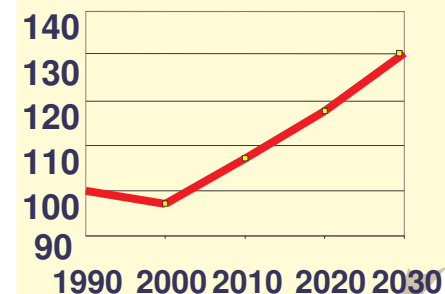
### Imported share of consumption



## Fight against climate change

CO<sub>2</sub> is main gas responsible for climate change. Although EU has Kyoto commitment, the energy sector, notably through energy use in transport, is increasing its CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

### Europe 30: energy related CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (%)





## Directive on the promotion of RES- Electricity (Directive 2001/77/EC)



### Directive 2001/77/EC on renewable electricity:

- ✓ **National indicative target on renewable electricity consumption**
- ✓ **National support schemes, if necessary, harmonisation**
- ✓ **Grid access, simplification of administrative procedures and guarantees of origin**
- ✓ **Reporting requirements – Member States and Commission**





# Inland Waterway Transport

- Energy consumption per ton-kilometre of transported goods corresponds to 1/6 of the consumption on the road and 1/2 of that of rail transport.
- Total external costs (accidents, congestion, noise emissions, air pollution and other environmental impacts) 7 times lower than those of road transport.
- High degree of safety, in particular when it comes to the transport of dangerous goods.
- Constant improvement of environmental performance.





# Europe's Accessibility by Waterborne Transport

- >35.000 km of waterways connect hundreds of cities and industrial regions
- Potential to contribute to rebalancing the transport modes + to a sustainable transport policy

