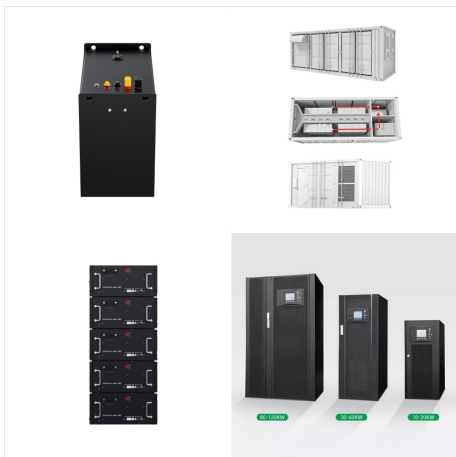


The revision of the Renewable Energy Directive is a key part of today's package, which outlines how we intend to reduce emissions by 55% by 2030. By 2050, most of our energy has to come from renewable sources.



MAIN DOCUMENTS Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (recast) (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, pp. 82-209). Successive amendments to Directive (EU) 2018/2001 have been incorporated into the original text. This consolidated version is of documentary value only.



The Renewable Energy Directive (RED) (Directive 2009/28/EC) [3] claims for 20% gross energy consumption of every member state based on renewable energy until 2020 (Article 33) (Fig. 2). Thus, as part of the EU's Climate and Energy Policy 2020/2020, the increase in hydropower production on the energy market (beside an increase of wind

EU RENEWABLE ENERGY DIRECTIVE 2009



As part of the EU2020 climate and energy package, the European Union passed two major directives on bioenergy and biofuels in 2009: The Renewable Energy Directive (RED) (2009/28/EC1) and the Fuel Quality Directive (FQD) (2009/30/ EC2). The RED set targets for renewable energy consumption, including a sub-target



/28/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL: EUROPA-PARLAMENTETS OG R?DETS DIREKTIV 2009/28/EF: of 23 April 2009: af 23. april 2009: on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources and amending and subsequently repealing Directives 2001/77/EC and 2003/30/EC



Wind and water provide most renewable electricity; solar is the fastest-growing energy source. The accounting rules in Directive (EU) 2018/2001 prescribe that electricity generated by hydro power and wind power have to be ???

EU RENEWABLE ENERGY DIRECTIVE 2009



This directive has been superseded in 2009 by the EU Renewable energy directive 2009/28/EC which "sets national binding targets for all EU countries with the overall aim of making renewable energy sources account by 2020 for 20% of EU energy" (EU, 2009). Concurrently, the EU ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2002, showcasing its long-term and



/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources and amending and subsequently repealing Directives 2001/77/EC and 2003/30/EC (Text with EEA relevance) including renewable energy projects of European interest under the Trans-European Network ???



The original Renewable Energy Directive, adopted on 23 April 2009, established that 20% of the EU's gross final energy consumption and 10% of each EU country's The Renewable Energy Directive (EU) 2018/2001 includes a target of 1% by 2025 and 5.5% by 2030 for advanced biofuels, biogas and RFNBO (i.e. hydrogen) in the

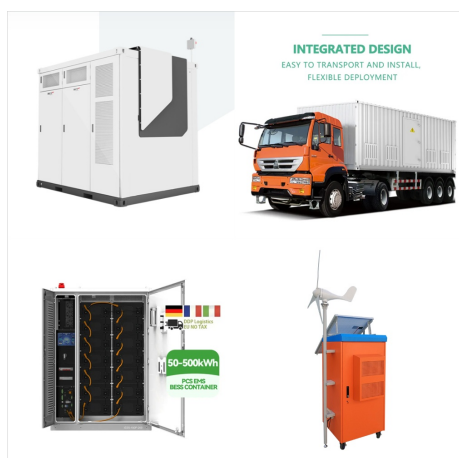
EU RENEWABLE ENERGY DIRECTIVE 2009



The EU Renewable Energy Directive (RED) was adopted in 2009 to deliver a minimum 20 % share of renewable energy sources (RES) in EU final energy consumption by 2020. The RED was substantially revised (recast) in 2018 to deliver the EU objective of a minimum 32 % share of RES in final energy consumption by 2030.



Wind and water provide most renewable electricity; solar is the fastest-growing energy source. The accounting rules in Directive (EU) 2018/2001 prescribe that electricity generated by hydro power and wind power have to be normalised to account for annual weather variations (hydro is normalised over the last 15 years and wind over the last 5 years, ???)



Technical Standards Renewable energy Directive (RED) and Fuel quality directives (2009) Targets: The original 2009 Renewable Energy Directive placed a target that 10% of energy in transport should be from renewable sources by 2020. Renewable energy used in aviation and shipping is eligible to be counted towards national targets under the Directive, even though ???

EU RENEWABLE ENERGY DIRECTIVE 2009



This note summarises the Renewable Energy Directive 2018 ((EU) 2018/2001) (RED2), which recast and repealed the Renewable Energy Directive 2009 (2009/28/EC) (RED1). RED2 is substantially amended by the Directive (EU) 2023/2413 as regards the promotion of energy from renewable sources (sometimes known as RED3).



(10) In its resolution of 25 September 2007 on the Road Map for Renewable Energy in Europe, the European Parliament called on the Commission to present, by the end of 2007, a proposal for a leg-
PART II ACQUIS COMMUNAUTAIRE /
RENEWABLE ENERGY / Directive 2009/28/EC.
517 salinity gradients should be included. (12) The use of agricultural



The Renewable Energy Directive establishes common rules and targets for the development of renewable energy across all sectors of the economy. The targets have evolved consistently since first established to help the EU reach its ambitious energy and ???

EU RENEWABLE ENERGY DIRECTIVE 2009



/28/EC on the promotion of the use of renewable energy sources ??? better known as : the : Renewable Energy Directive (RED I) main source of renewable energy in the EU (around 60 %), and the majority of this comes from forestry, raising concerns about sustainability . Eurostat data indicates that the EU obtained a 221.



The original Renewable Energy Directive, adopted on 23 April 2009, established that 20% of the EU's gross final energy consumption and 10% of each EU country's transport energy consumption must come from renewable energy sources by 2020. The Renewable Energy Directive (EU) 2018/2001 includes a target of 1% by 2025 and 5.5% by 2030 for

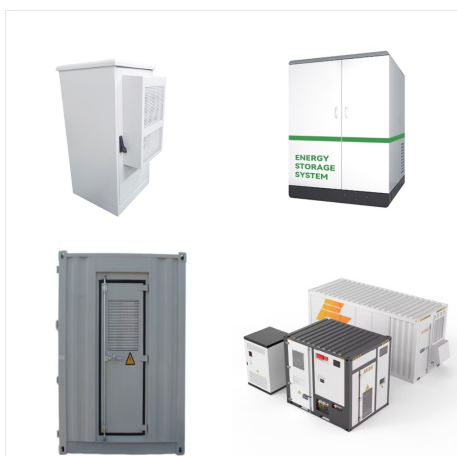


In April 2009, the Council of the European Union adopted a directive setting a common EU framework for the promotion of energy from renewable sources (Directive 2009/28/EC). The aim of this legislative act is to achieve by 2020 a 20% share of energy from renewable sources in the EU's final consumption of energy and a 10% share of energy from

EU RENEWABLE ENERGY DIRECTIVE 2009



MAIN DOCUMENTS Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (recast) (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, pp. 82-114). Successive amendments to Directive (EU) 2018/2001 have been incorporated into the original text. This consolidated version is of 2019.



The construction and operation of renewable energy plants can result in the occasional killing or disturbance of birds and other species protected under Directive 92/43/EEC or under Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (20). However, such killing or disturbance of protected species should not be considered to be

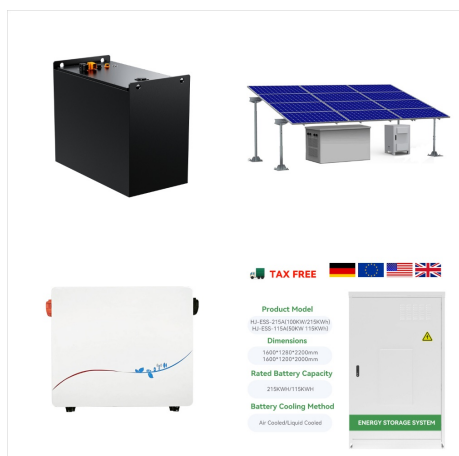


Article 1 U.K. Subject matter and scope. This Directive establishes a common framework for the promotion of energy from renewable sources. It sets mandatory national targets for the overall share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy and for the share of energy from renewable sources in transport.

EU RENEWABLE ENERGY DIRECTIVE 2009



The Renewable Energy Directive 2009/28/EC ("the Directive") established a European (red/dotted) trend in EU renewable energy 4 Renewable Energy: progressing towards the 2020 target (COM (2011) 31 and SEC (2011) 130) 5 Interim targets are set out in the indicative trajectory established in Part B of Annex I of Directive 2009/28/EC. The EU



Directive (EU) 2023/2413 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 October 2023 amending Directive (EU) 2018/2001, Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 and Directive 98/70/EC as regards the promotion of energy from renewable sources, and repealing Council Directive (EU) 2015/652. PE/36/2023/REV/2. Z?kon ?? 158/2009 Sb., kter?m se m??n?



directive was revised in December 2018, and adopted as part of the . Clean energy for all Europeans package. It includes a new binding renewable energy target for EU renewable energy legislation will be reviewed, and where necessary revised, by June 2021. Benefiting citizens ??? market uptake The EU is today a frontrunner on

EU RENEWABLE ENERGY DIRECTIVE 2009



(4) Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources and amending and subsequently repealing Directives 2001/77/EC and 2003/30/EC (OJ L 140, 5.6.2009, p. 16).



Renewable Energy Directive. EU/2023/2413 raises the EU's binding renewable target for 2030 to a minimum of 42.5%, up from the previous 32% target, with share aimed at under the 2009 Renewable Energy Directive. The detailed assessment at the EU and national level was published in the 2022 Report on the achievement of