



## WWF ENERGY REPORT 2011

### 10 Recommendations for a 100% Renewable Energy Future

1. **CLEAN ENERGY:** *Promote only the most efficient products. Develop existing and new renewable energy sources to provide enough clean energy for all by 2050.*

Europe has to retain its successful regulatory approach to product efficiency standards, but must increase its ambition and ensure effective implementation. With the 20% renewables target likely to be met, Europe should prepare the way for higher targets, as well as extending the binding target approach to energy savings.

2. **GRIDS:** *Share and exchange clean energy through grids and trade, making the best use of sustainable energy resources in different areas.*

An integrated, intelligently managed grid is a top priority investment in the coming decades. The Commission should propose a legal and financing framework based on a 40-year vision that facilitates a full transition to renewables.

3. **ACCESS:** *End energy poverty: provide clean electricity and promote sustainable practices, such as efficient cook stoves, to everyone in developing countries.*

Europe must support people in developing countries by living up to its financing commitments in both development cooperation and the fight against climate change. Combating energy poverty in Europe can be facilitated by market reform and new financial measures – both of which can work together with efficient and sustainable energy use.

4. **MONEY:** *Invest in renewable, clean energy and energy-efficient products and buildings.*

European budget negotiations offer the chance to redirect EU funding away from climate-damaging expenditures (through “climate-proofing”), and towards efficiency and renewable energy, which are currently a tiny proportion of overall spending.

5. **FOOD:** *Stop food waste. Choose food that is sourced in an efficient and sustainable way to free up land for nature, sustainable forestry and biofuel production. Everyone has an equal right to healthy levels of protein in their diet – for this to happen, wealthier people need to eat less meat.*

The European diet is based too much on meat, so more focus should be put on eating in a more balanced way. Food is produced on such a huge scale that changing what we consume

really can help cut greenhouse gas emissions, free-up land for nature and therefore limit damage to vulnerable species and environments.

6. **MATERIALS**: *Reduce, re-use, recycle – to minimise waste and save energy. Develop durable materials. And avoid things we don't need.*

A resource efficient economy will require attention to both efficiency *and* sufficiency. Efforts to minimise material (and resource?) use are among the least developed policy areas in Europe.

7. **TRANSPORT**: *Provide incentives to encourage greater use of public transport, and to reduce the distances people and goods travel. Promote electrification wherever possible, and support research into hydrogen for shipping and aviation.*

Transport emissions have risen substantially since 1990 as other sectors have fallen. The EU finally has an effective approach with binding vehicle emissions targets, but these need tightening, whilst alternatives need more investment. The EU needs a 2050 transport vision that lines up with its climate and energy ambitions.

8. **TECHNOLOGY**: *Develop national, bilateral and multilateral action plans to promote research and development in energy efficiency and renewable energy.*

European support for technology development is a patchwork of policies and funding; a greater focus on bridging the gap from research to commercialisation is needed. The Strategic Energy Technology plan will require full funding.

9. **SUSTAINABILITY**: *Develop and enforce strict sustainability criteria that ensure renewable energy is compatible with environmental and development goals.*

EU Biofuels sustainability criteria are a step in the right direction but require completion, including indirect effects. The next step is expansion to other forms of bioenergy. Getting this right is absolutely crucial to ensuring sustainability and winning public confidence on the appropriate role of bioenergy.

10. **AGREEMENTS**: *Support ambitious climate and energy agreements to provide global guidance and promote global cooperation on renewable energy and efficiency efforts.*

Europe has had a strong commitment to global climate governance, and has put binding renewable energy targets into place, but it cannot fall into complacency. The gap between our actions and what is needed is far too large. The EU can begin at home by increasing its 2020 climate target to 30% - an option with net benefits for Europe.