



Low Carbon Economy – Lessons for Future Cohesion Policies

Sustainable regions: circular economy, energy transition and green infrastructure

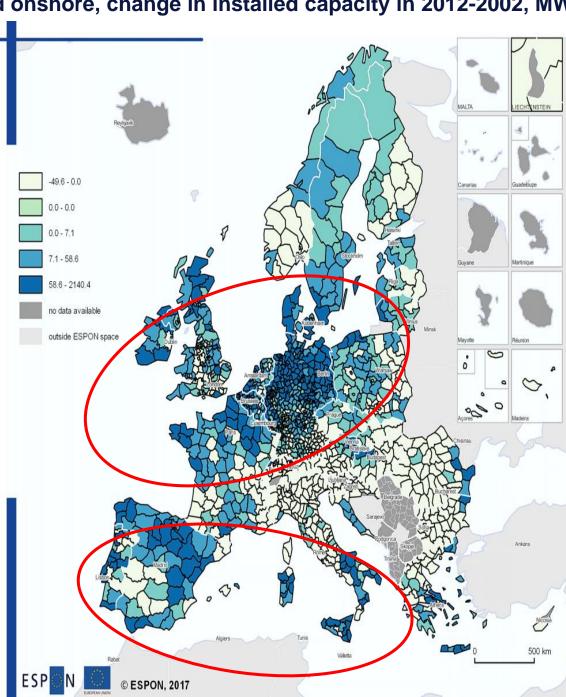
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Wind onshore, change in installed capacity in 2012-2002, MV

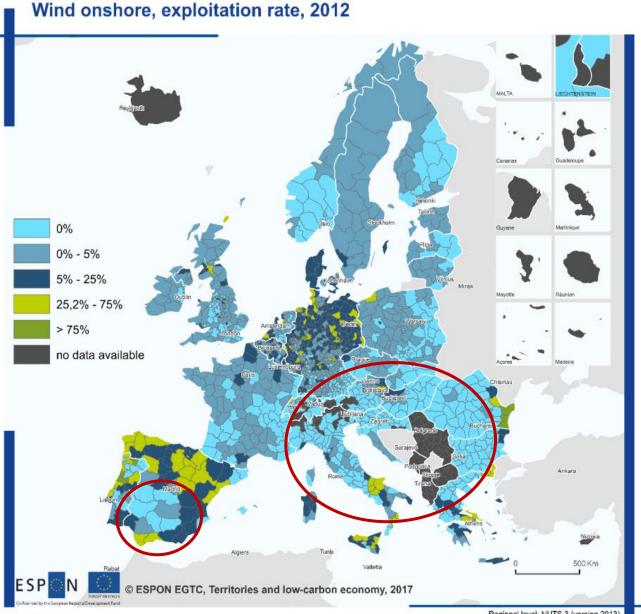
Lessons from LOCATE I

Increase of wind energy generation took place in regions with high and very high potential

Contrastingly, PV generation shows dynamic development mainly in less privileged solar regions, hardly any change in areas with high solar potential



Lessons from LOCATE II



Consequences I

- Regions need appropriate governance powers in issues like renewable energy, low-carbon transport and energy efficiency.
- Local-regional cooperation is key for effective LCE transition.
- Ensure broad involvement of public sector, private business, academia and civil society in the transition process.



Tailor EU + national level legal/aid frameworks to renewables and energy efficiency

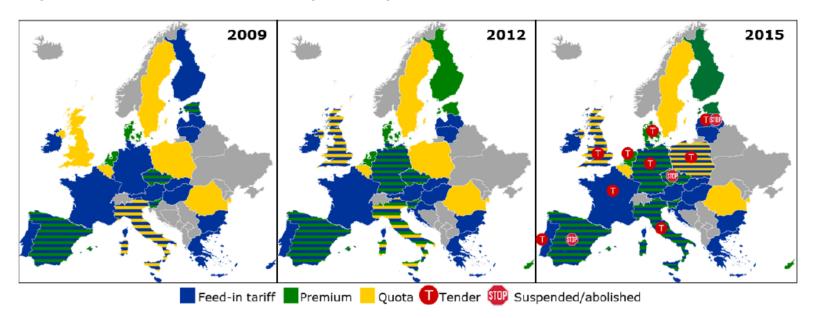


Figure 7.20: Trends in feed-in tariffs, quota and premiums in EU MS, 2009-2015

- Relevance of investment subsidies differ between MS
- Feed-in tariffs, quotas and tender procedures are of great importance
- Strategy changes, competition rules etc. impact on RES development



Increase the impact of Cohesion Policy: integration with relevant policy fields for low-carbon economy (such as in RTD and Energy)

Cohesion Policy in the Future

- Focus on Eastern/ Southern Europe → largest potentials for renewables and energy efficiency & largest marginal benefit
- Capacity building for project development and administration
- Capacity to support projects from academia and consulting (energy agencies etc.)
- Integrated regional approaches (energy systems and value added chains – e.g. Smart Specialisation Strategies) should be supported













Thank You!

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