Renewbale energy is considered among policy makers as one of the potential solutions to climate change, energy security and sustainable growth. Irrespective of the great interest in renewables, there is still a great deal of uncertainty on its dynamic link with some key sustainable development goals (SDGs) that are equally important for a sustainable world. Our objective is two-fold. First, assess the contribution of renewable energy consumption to energy price. Second, assess the impact of renewable energy on key SDGs that are closely connected to renewable energy via its impacts on energy prices. We employ a panel vector autoregressive approach (PVAR), using 28 EU countries from 2000 to 2016. Preliminary results show that countries with high penetration of renewables from intermittent sources such as wind and solar, have relatively high energy prices to those that rely on hydro power. We expect the electricity sector to benefit in terms of lower prices from hydro, which will have a positive impact on SDG7. This suggests that the impact of renewables on energy prices will depend on the composition of renewables. Finally, given that most of the renewable penetration is likely to come through the electricity sector relative to transport, we expect that the climate benefit to be small.