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THE EUROPEAN WIND ENERGY ASSOCIATION



Wind Power's Role in Romania's National Renewable Energy Action Plan

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Outline of presentation

- Introducing EWEA
- Romania's Wind Market 2008
- The EU Renewable Energy Directive
 - National renewable energy targets for 2020
 - National Action Plans
 - Cooperation & flexibility mechanisms
 - Administrative & grid issues

WHAT IS THE EUROPEAN WIND ENERGY ASSOCIATION?

EWEA is the **voice of the wind industry**, actively promoting the utilisation of wind power in Europe and worldwide.

Resources are focussed on **lobbying, communication and policy activities**, and responding to enquiries from our member organisations.





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THE EUROPEAN WIND ENERGY ASSOCIATION

MORE THAN **600** MEMBERS FROM OVER **60** COUNTRIES

- Manufacturers covering 90% of the world wind power market
- Component suppliers
- Research institutes
- National wind and renewables associations
- Developers
- Electricity providers
- Installation & logistics
- Operation & maintenance
- Finance and insurance companies
- Consultants



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Member companies



Airtricity



acciona
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www.eow2009.info



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EWEC 2010 Warsaw, Poland

20 – 23 April 2010

www.ewec20010.info

Wind power in Europe 2008



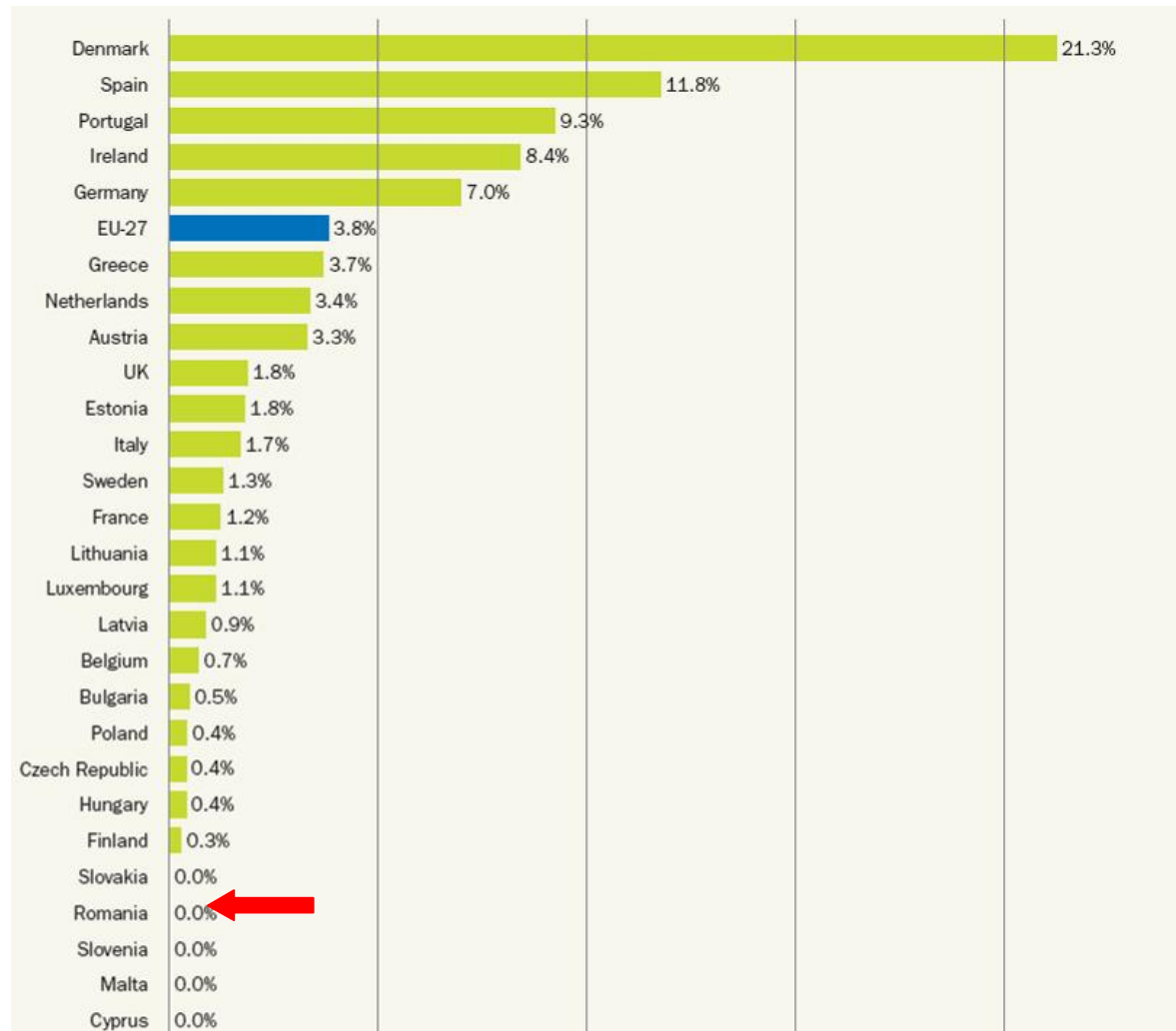
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Wind power installed in Europe by end of 2008 (cumulative)





Wind Power's Share of Electricity Demand



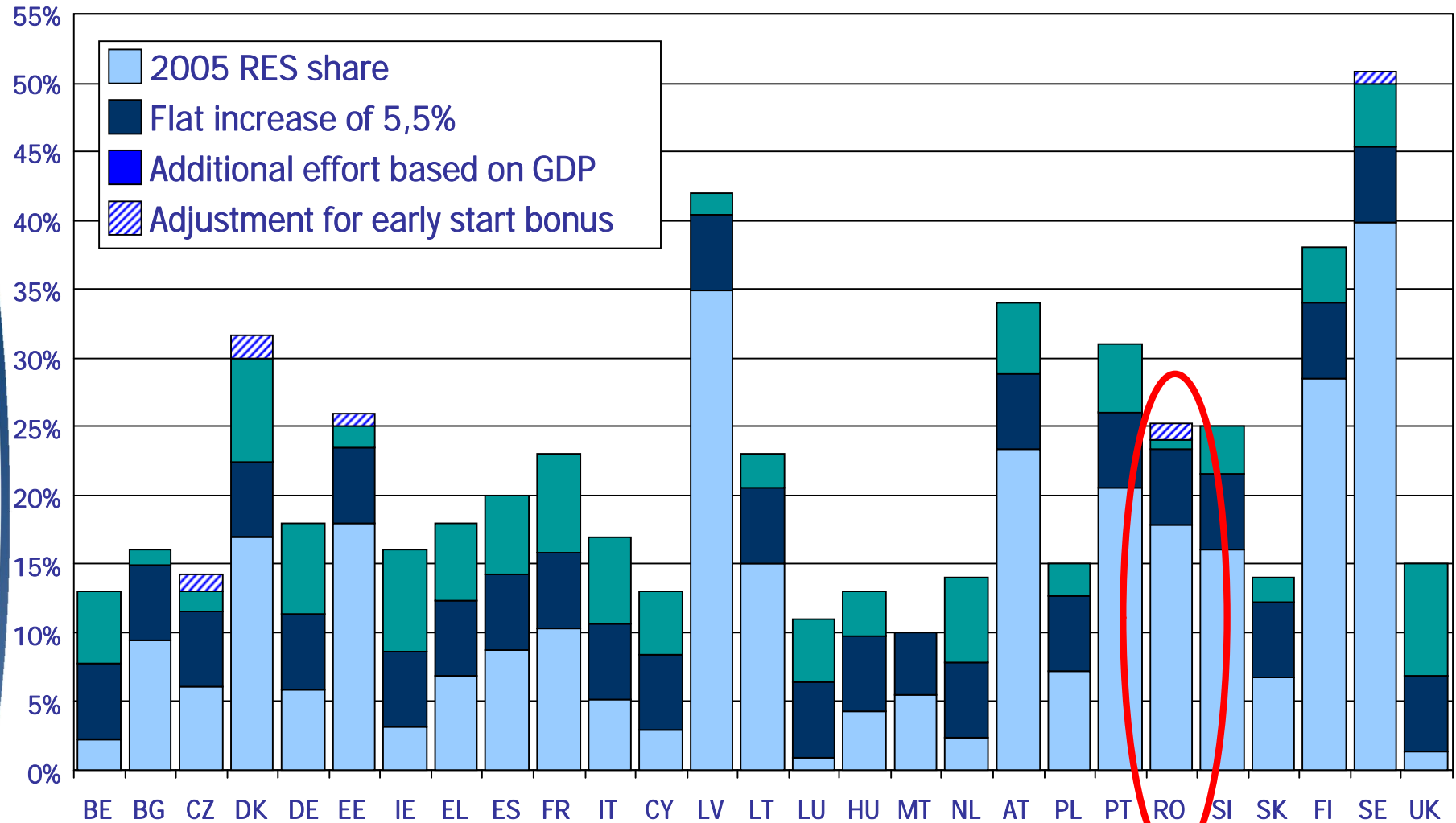
Source: EWEA 2007

The EU Renewable Energy Directive

- The EU Renewable Energy Directive 2009 – 2020:
 - Binding Romanian renewable energy target of 24%
 - National Action Plan to be submitted June 2010
 - Administrative & planning issues
 - Grid issues
 - Cooperation & flexibility mechanisms

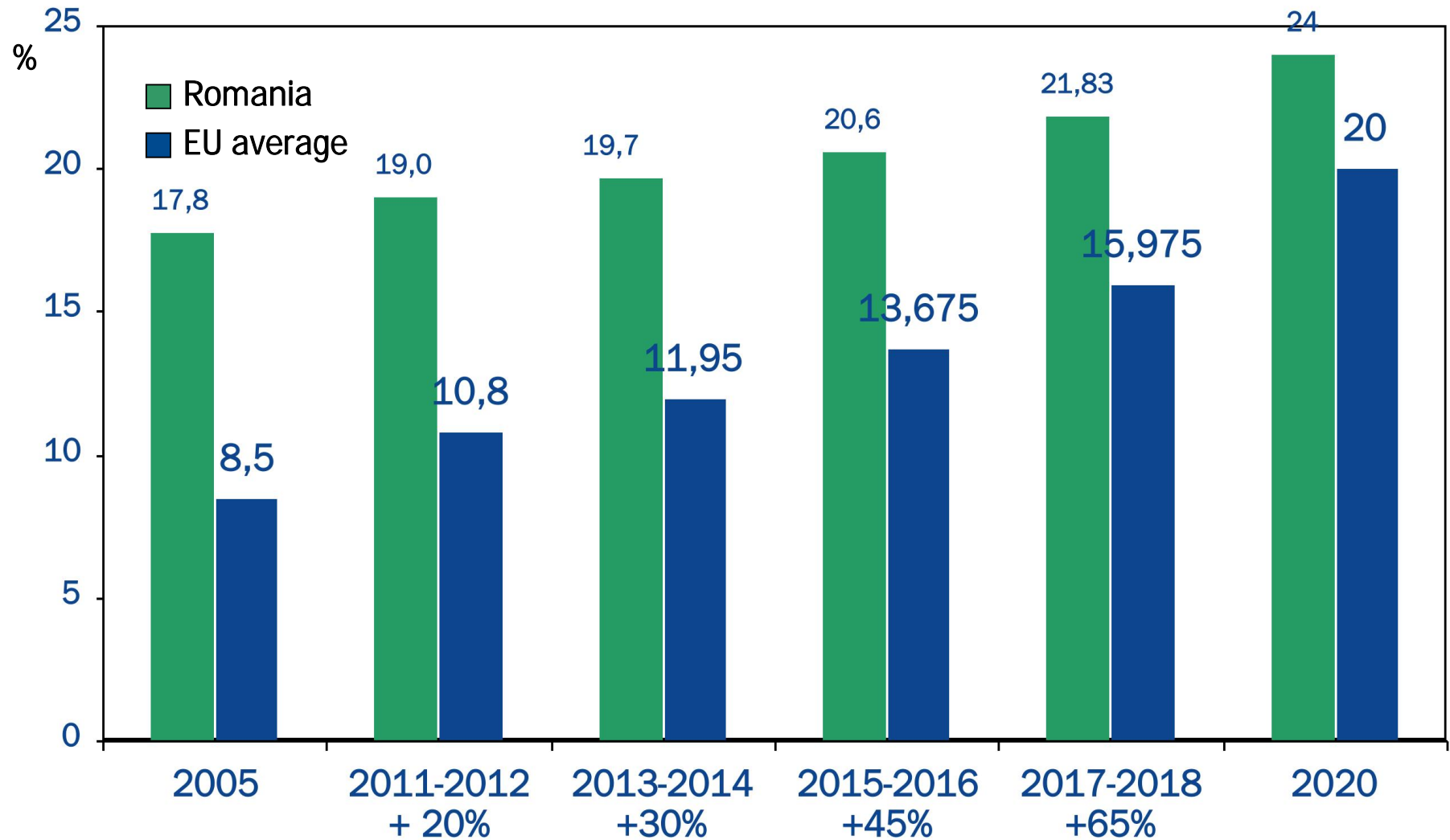


Differentiated National Targets





Indicative trajectory: Romania & EU





National Action Plans - timeframe

June '09	Binding format for the National Action Plans is made available by Commission
Summer '09	Directive enters into force 20 days after publication in the Official Journal. New installations and increased capacity from refurbished installations may take advantage of joint projects aspects
December '09	Member States send a forecast document to Commission indicating whether they will have a surplus or import needs to meet interim trajectory
June '10	Member States send National Action Plan to Commission outlining "appropriate measures"
Summer/ Autumn '10	Member States transpose the Directive's provisions into national law & communicate this to the Commission
December '10	Commission evaluates the National Action Plans.
December '11	Member States report on progress made in reaching established national objectives (every 2 years)

National Action Plans

The binding template to be published by the Commission will include:

- Ø Gross final energy consumption in electricity, transport and heating and cooling for 2020;
- Ø National sectoral 2020 targets and estimated shares of RES in each sector in 2020;
- Ø The estimated trajectory to 2020;
- Ø The ways these sectoral targets will be achieved, including:
 - ü an overview of all policies and measures concerning the promotion of RES;
 - ü the specific steps that will be taken to address administrative procedures and grid access, including the need to extend and/or to reinforce existing infrastructure to facilitate the integration of the quantities of renewables needed;
 - ü the total contribution expected of each renewable energy technology to meet the national overall target

Administrative Procedures

- Romania will have to make sure that the authorisation process for renewable energy projects is proportionate, necessary and transparent and at the appropriate administrative level;
- the respective responsibilities of national, regional and local administrative bodies for authorisation, certification and licensing procedures including spatial planning are clearly coordinated and defined;
- Transparent timetables for determining planning applications;
- comprehensive information on the processing of an authorisation and assistance available to applicants must be made available at the appropriate level;
- administrative charges paid by planners are transparent and cost-related.

Grid issues

In order to help develop renewable electricity Romania is required to:

- Take the appropriate steps to develop:
 - transmission and distribution grid infrastructure,
 - intelligent networks,
 - storage facilities
 - the electricity system
- speed up authorisation procedures for grid infrastructure;
- ensure that TSOs & DSOs guarantee the transmission and distribution of renewable electricity; and
- provide for either priority access to the grid system (connected generators of renewable electricity are sure that they will be able to sell and transmit their electricity) - or guaranteed access (ensuring that all electricity from renewable sources sold and supported gets access to the grid) - and priority during dispatch.

Flexibility & cooperation mechanisms – between EU countries

Member States may agree a **statistical transfer** of a specified amount of RES between themselves, if:

- such a statistical transfer does not affect the achievement of the national target by the Member State; and
- the European Commission is notified by all Member States involved in the transfer.

Two or more Member States may cooperate on a **joint project** and this cooperation may involve private operators. However:

- only projects that become operational, or increased capacity of an installation that was refurbished, after the Directive EIF;
- The Member State involved must notify the Commission of the proportion or amount of energy produced by any joint project in its territory which is to be regarded as counting towards the national overall target of another Member State.

Two or more Member States may decide to **join or partly coordinate their national support schemes**. RES is allocated to national target by a statistical transfer or by a distribution rule agreed by the participating Member States

An opportunity for Romania

Achieving the 2020 RES target of 24% through the National renewable Energy Action Plan should be seen as an opportunity for Romania:

- Clean power production
- Energy security
- Reducing GHG emissions
- Job creation
- Opportunity for providing surplus RE for export



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Thank you very much for your attention

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