



Directorate-General
for Energy
and Transport

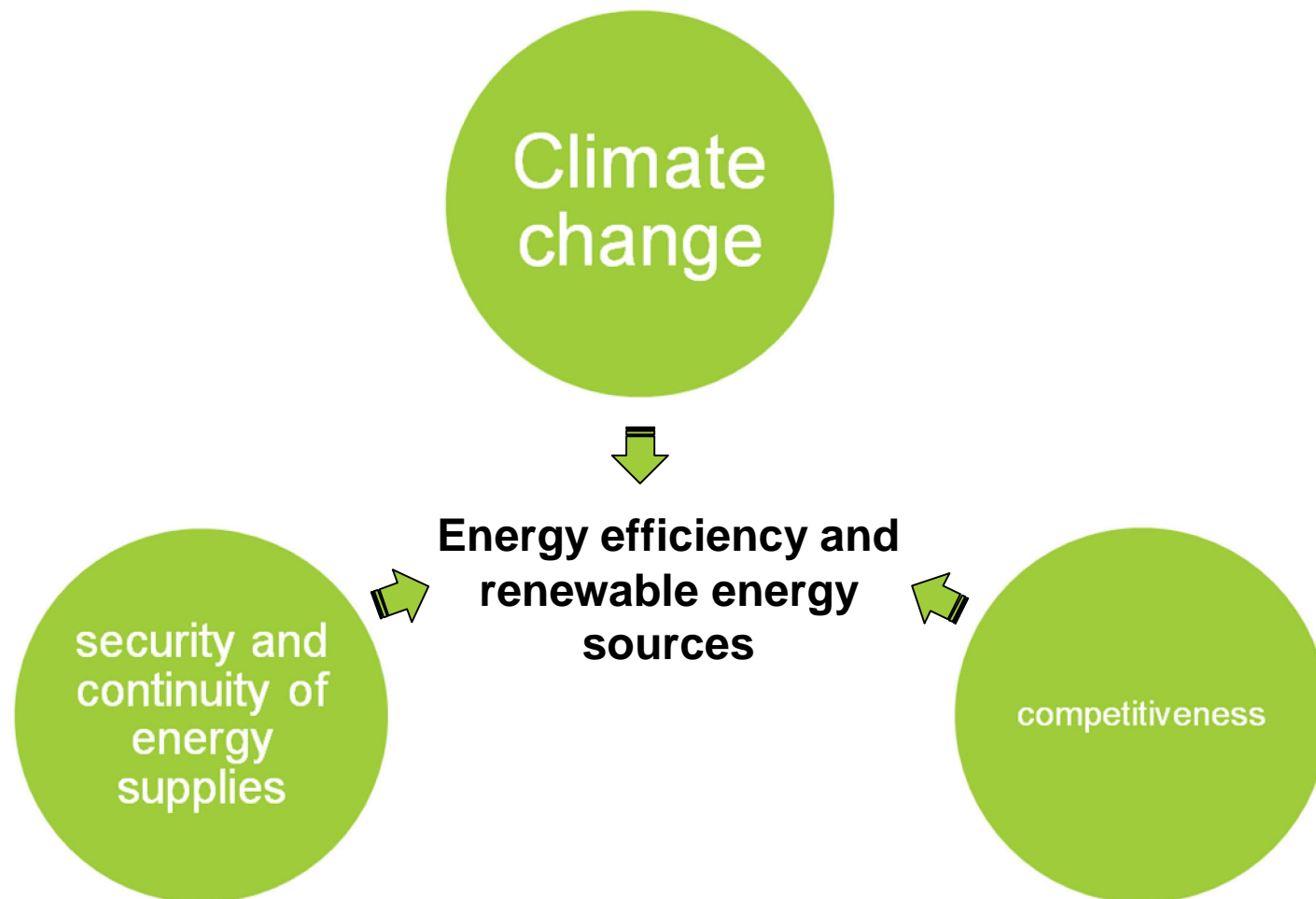


The Renewable Energy Directive - the role of National Renewable Energy Action Plans in reaching the 2020 targets

*Wind Energy the Facts – Integrating wind power in Hungary,
EWEA workshop
Budapest, 12th June 2009*

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Bases of the European Energy Policy



European Renewable Energy policy

- **White Paper** in 1997 (12% RES by 2010)
- Directive 2001/77/EC national targets for **RES electricity** by 2010 (21%)
- Directive 2003/30/EC national targets for **RES in transport** by 2010 (5,75%)
- Directive 2009/28/EC EU (20%) and national binding **overall RES targets** and minimum transport target

Progress in electricity from RES

- RES-E share of 15,7% (2006) - up from 14,5% in 2004
- 2010 RES-E target: 21% still significant additional effort needed RES-E growth driven by a small number of Member States and of technologies
- Bottlenecks:
 - » Administrative barriers
 - » Grid constraints
 - » Low support in certain MSs
- New RES directive
RES-E 30-35%? in 2020



The 2020 RES target for Hungary: 13%

- At present: 5,11% (2006) in final energy consumption
 - » RES - Electricity: 3,68% (2010 target: 3,6%)
 - » RES - Transport: 0,25% (2010 target: 5,75%)
 - » RES – Heating and cooling: 7,61%

The Renewable Energy Directive

1. Sets **mandatory national targets** for renewable energy shares, including 10% renewables share in transport (also RES-E), in 2020
2. Requires **National Action Plans**
3. Introduces the possibility of **joint projects** and **statistical transfers** between Member States and of joint projects between Member States and 3rd countries to provide **flexibility** to Member States in reaching their targets
4. Requires **reduction of administrative and regulatory barriers** to the growth of renewable energy, improvements in provision of **information and training** and improves renewables' access to energy **grids**
5. Creates a **sustainability regime for biofuels**

National Action Plans

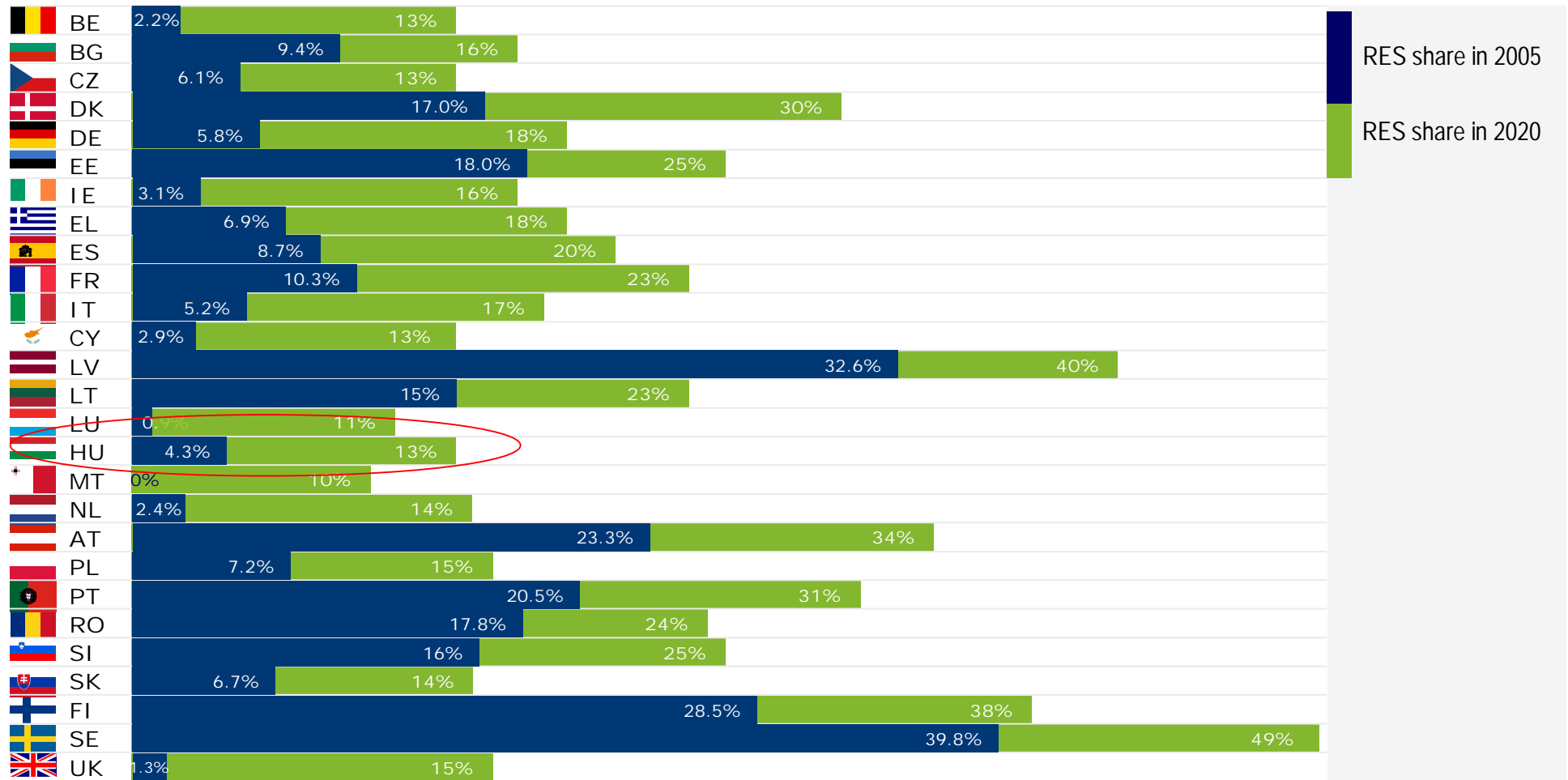
- Notification by 30 June 2010
- According to template adopted by the Commission by 30 June 2009
 - » Guidance for Member States
 - » Ensuring completeness
 - » Ensuring comparability
 - » Ensuring follow-up
- Describes MS strategy to implement Directive to reach 2020 targets
- Involvement of local and regional authorities in preparing NAPs and raising awareness



Provides policy stability for investment

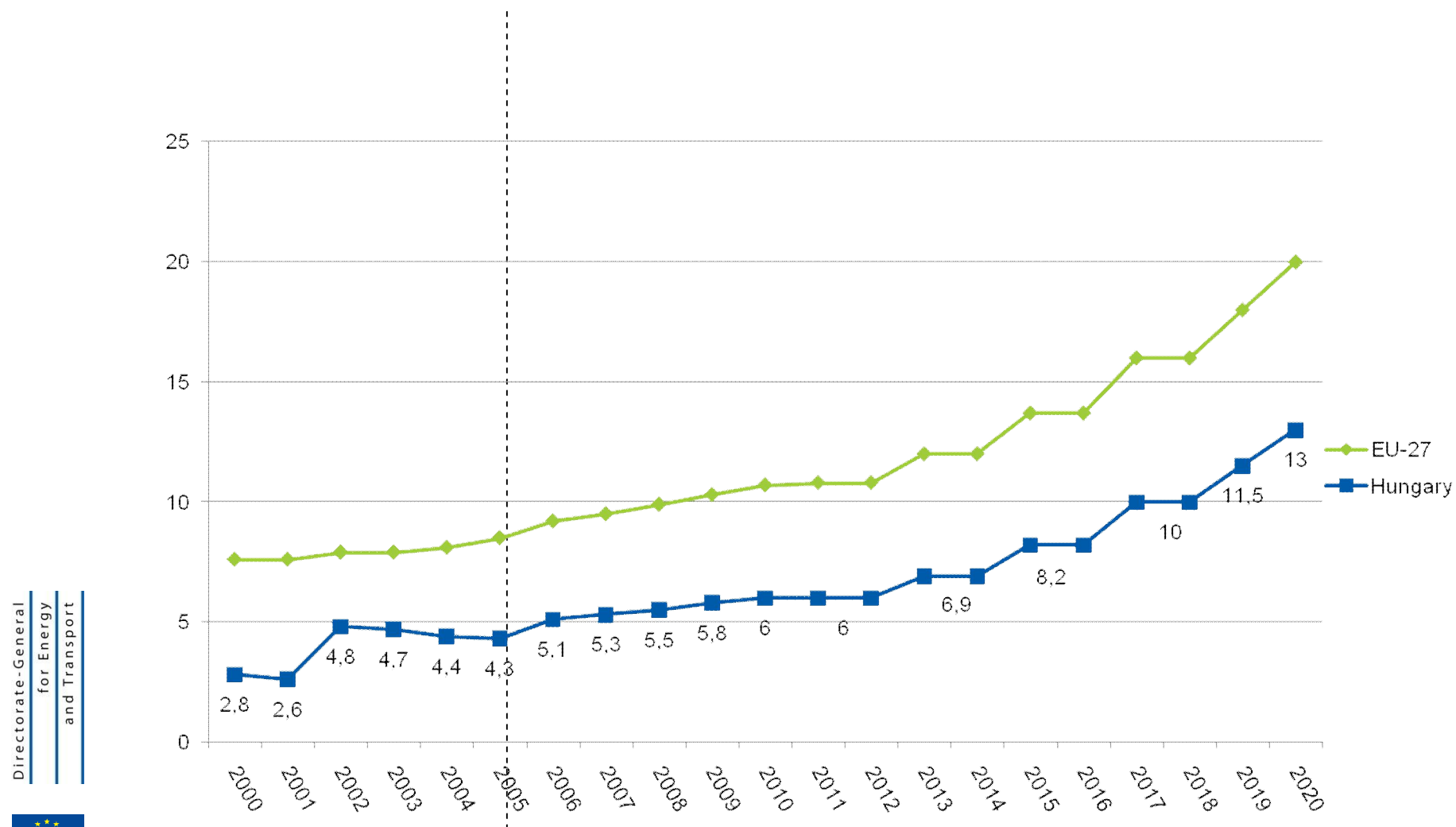


Member States' overall RES targets + minimum 10% in transport



Based on 2005 starting point, recent progress and a balanced sharing of the effort, weighted by GDP/capita

Minimum trajectory for EU-27 and Hungary




NREAP – targets for each Member State

- Defining **sectoral targets** and trajectories:
 - Electricity
 - Heating and cooling
 - Transport
- Estimation of final energy consumption with energy efficiency scenario
- Estimation of **contribution of technologies** to the RES target

Flexibility mechanisms – why are they needed?

	Potential %	Flat rate/ GDP %		Potential %	Flat rate/ GDP %		Potential %	Flat rate/ GDP %
Austria	39	34	<i>Germany</i>	16	18	Netherlands	13	14
Belgium	13	13	Greece	19	18	Poland	19	15
Bulgaria	23	16	Hungary	20	13	Portugal	34	31
<i>Cyprus</i>	11	13	Ireland	17	16	Romania	26	24
Czech Rep.	20	13	<i>Italy</i>	14	17	Slovakia	19	14
<i>Denmark</i>	33	30	Latvia	51	42	Slovenia	24	25
Estonia	39	25	Lithuania	36	23	Spain	24	20
Finland	43	38	<i>Lux.</i>	9	11	Sweden	48	49
<i>France</i>	19	23	<i>Malta</i>	6	10	<i>UK</i>	13	15

Flexibility mechanisms between Member States and Member States and 3rd countries

Fair distribution  Efficiency

- **Statistical transfers** between Member States if “seller” is on track to reach its targets (RES)
- **Joint projects** between Member States (RES-E or RES-H&C)
- **Joint support schemes** in MSs (RES)
- **Joint projects** between Member States and **3rd countries** (RES-E) – only if electricity consumed in the Community

NREAP – flexibility mechanisms

- Publication of forecast document – 6 months before the notification of the Action Plan
- Intended use of flexibility as a buyer / seller
- Intention to participate in joint projects and the foreseen rules

Administrative procedures

- **Ensure that national rules on authorisation procedures are proportionate and necessary:**
 - » Coordinated, defined responsibilities at national – regional - local level, transparent timetables
 - » Comprehensive information on the processing of applications and on assistance available
 - » Streamlined administrative procedures
 - » Objective, transparent, non-discriminatory rules
 - » Transparent, cost-related administrative charges
 - » Simplified, less-burdensome procedures for small installations



Planning, building codes, information and training

- Recommend the use of renewable energy sources and district heating – for planning of residential and industrial areas, city infrastructure planning
- Measures to be introduced in building regulations and codes to increase RES share in buildings sector
- Information support measures and awareness raising
- Certification schemes or qualification schemes for installers, guidance for planners and architects



Grid infrastructure

- Requires Member States to
 - » develop transmission and distribution grid infrastructure, intelligent networks, storage facilities, interconnections
 - » to accelerate authorisation procedures for grid infrastructure
 - » to coordinate approval of grid infrastructure with administrative and planning procedures
- Cost sharing and cost bearing rules (transparent, objective, non-discriminatory) and their revision every two years
- TSO and DSO to provide comprehensive and necessary information to new producer (cost estimation, timetables)

Also in 3rd package (10-year planning of TSOs, New objectives of regulators)



Grid operation

- Requires Member States to
 - » guaranteed or priority grid access
 - » priority dispatch
 - » appropriate grid and market related operational measures to minimise curtailment
- Non discriminatory charges



Other elements of National Action Plans


- Description of support schemes
- Biomass assessment – in all sectors and non energetic use (sustainability scheme in 2009!)
- Transport target – biofuel sustainability scheme (also electricity vehicles)



For more information:

http://ec.europa.eu/energy/index_en.html

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 *Thank you for your attention!*

Supporting programmes and tools at EU level

- **CIP - Intelligent Energy for Europe:** Capacity building; building and spreading of know-how, skills and methods; exchanges of experience; development of market and intelligence; policy input; awareness raising and information provision; and education and training.
http://ec.europa.eu/energy/intelligent/index_en.html
- **FP7: research activities:** creation and establishment of technologies necessary to adapt the current energy system into a more sustainable, competitive and secure one
http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/cooperation/energy_en.html
- **Structural Funds**
- **Rural Development Funds**
- **European Investment Bank**

