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European Renewable Energies Federation



Industry perspectives on renewable energy policies towards 2020 and 2030

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Prerequisites for “becoming no. 1 in renewables”

- Creating and maintaining a clear and reliable governance framework for RE deployment (investment security, avoidance of retrospective policy and legislation changes)
- New energy market design with RE and EE as centerpiece which creates a vibrant home market with clear growth perspectives
- Range of investment tools
 - Access to cheap capital throughout the EU
 - Public-private partnerships
 - Funding schemes for small and medium-sized RE projects (“Think Small” approach)

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EREF's proposals for 2030 Governance scheme

- Legally binding national targets including trajectories
- Non-binding RE targets become binding if lack of progress



- Governance enshrined in legislation and agreed upon in co-decision



- New term for the Renewable Energy Directive
- Coherence among different legislative proposals
- Regional cooperation and coordination

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EREF's proposals for 2030 Governance scheme

- Current methodology under RE Directive for defining national targets
- EC developed binding template for national climate and energy plans to ensure consistency and comparability among Member States
- Efficient monitoring and enforcement system for national contributions
 - Mandate to EC to propose corrective measures + infringement procedures
 - EU funds as “carrot approach”



Components for a new energy market design I

- New system approach: renewable energy and energy efficiency as centre piece for a new stable, secure, affordable and democratic EU energy system
- Promotion of all renewable energy sources and technologies
- Decentralised energy system with multitude of independent power producers, paired with large scale RES provider
 - Prosumers and self-consumption
 - Empowerment of consumers (households, cooperatives, SMEs)
- Reinforcement of interconnection transmission and distribution infrastructure where necessary
- Increased flexibility of energy production



Components for a new energy market design II

- Fully functioning intraday and common balancing markets (no capacity markets)
- Structured phase out plans for ageing nuclear and coal capacity in the various Member States as progressive task needed; use of dedicated structural fund regulations – a societal tasks similar to industry structural change e.g. in shipbuilding in the past
- Further developed interaction between sectors power- heating and cooling- transport
- **Priority dispatch for renewables** to be continued until over-capacity from nuclear and coal as well as harmful capacity markets are phased out and full internalization of externalities from coal and nuclear on the energy price is ensured and emission trading works
- **Continued national support schemes for renewables**
- No retrospective and retroactive measures against existing renewable energy projects – no green light for operational programmes for countries who still use retroactive changes



How to install renewables in a cost effective way

- Dedicated long-term commitment to 2050 EU goal and international commitments (investment security)
- No retrospective and retroactive measures against existing renewable energy projects
- Priority dispatch for renewables
- Decentralised system and use of all renewables
- Access to cheap capital throughout the EU
- Reduced administrative and financial burdens for renewables
 - Time to get permits and planning (one-stop-shop)
 - Taxes and levies
- Technical innovation
- Economy of scale

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Thank you for your attention!

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