

# Putting Teeth in the Renewables Directive

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## **% renewable energy in 2005 and targets for 2020**

<b>Country</b>	<b>% of final energy in 2005</b>	<b>% target for 2020</b>
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Denmark</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>France</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Italy</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>The Netherlands</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Spain</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Germany</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Greece</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Belgium</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Austria</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Portugal</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Cyprus</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>13</b>

<b>Country</b>	<b>% of final energy in 2005</b>	<b>% target for 2020</b>
<b>Luxembourg</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Finland</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>Slovenia</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Hungary</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Lithuania</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Poland</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Slovak Republic</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Latvia</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>Estonia</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Czech Republic</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Bulgaria</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Romania</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>24</b>

# Excerpt from early RE Directive draft (version 9.6.1)

‘Guarantees of origin may be transferred between persons within the Community’ (CEC 2007d, 15, Article 9 part 1).....Member states that did not, in the immediately preceding compliance period, comply with the requirements of Article 4, para 2 (i.e. meet their interim targets beginning in 2012) shall not impose terms or limits on the transfer of guarantees of origin from other member states.’ (CEC 2007d, 16, Article 9 part 5)

# Excerpt from final text of Draft RE Directive (23 Jan 2008)

Member States whose share of energy from renewable sources equalled or exceeded the indicative trajectory in Part B of Annex I in the immediately preceding two-year may request the competent bodies designated in accordance with Article 7 to transfer the guarantees of origin submitted for cancellation under Article 8(1) to another Member State (CEC 2008a page 27 Article 9 part 1)

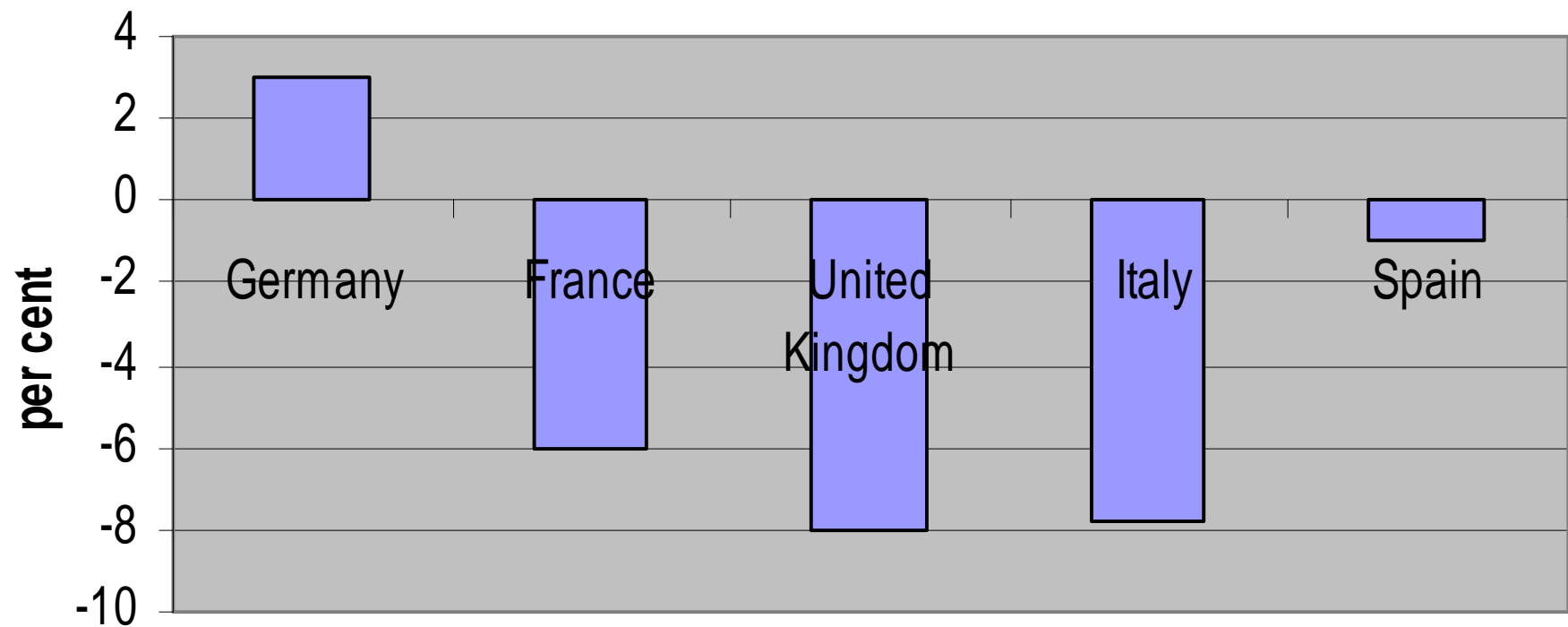
Member States may provide for a system of prior authorisation for the transfer of guarantees of origin to or from persons in other Member States if, in the absence of such a system, the transfer of guarantees of origin to or from the Member State concerned is likely to impair their ability to ensure a secure and balanced energy supply or is likely to undermine the achievement of the environmental objectives underlying their support scheme.....or ensure that the share of energy from renewable sources equals or exceeds the indicative trajectory in Part B of Annex I. (CEC 2008 pages 27-28 Article 9 part 2).

# Interesting clauses in RE Directive

Injunction (in Article 12 part 4) to ensure, that 'In their building regulations and codes Member States shall require the use of minimum levels of energy from renewable sources in new or refurbished buildings.' (CEC 2008, 30)

Article 19 part 3.... are duties on member states to report on whether they intend to: '(b) provide for automatic approval of planning and permit applications for renewable energy installations where the authorising body has not responded within the set time limits' (CEC 2008, 38).

# Estimated % surplus or shortfall on National Renewable Energy Targets under Draft Renewables Directive by 2020

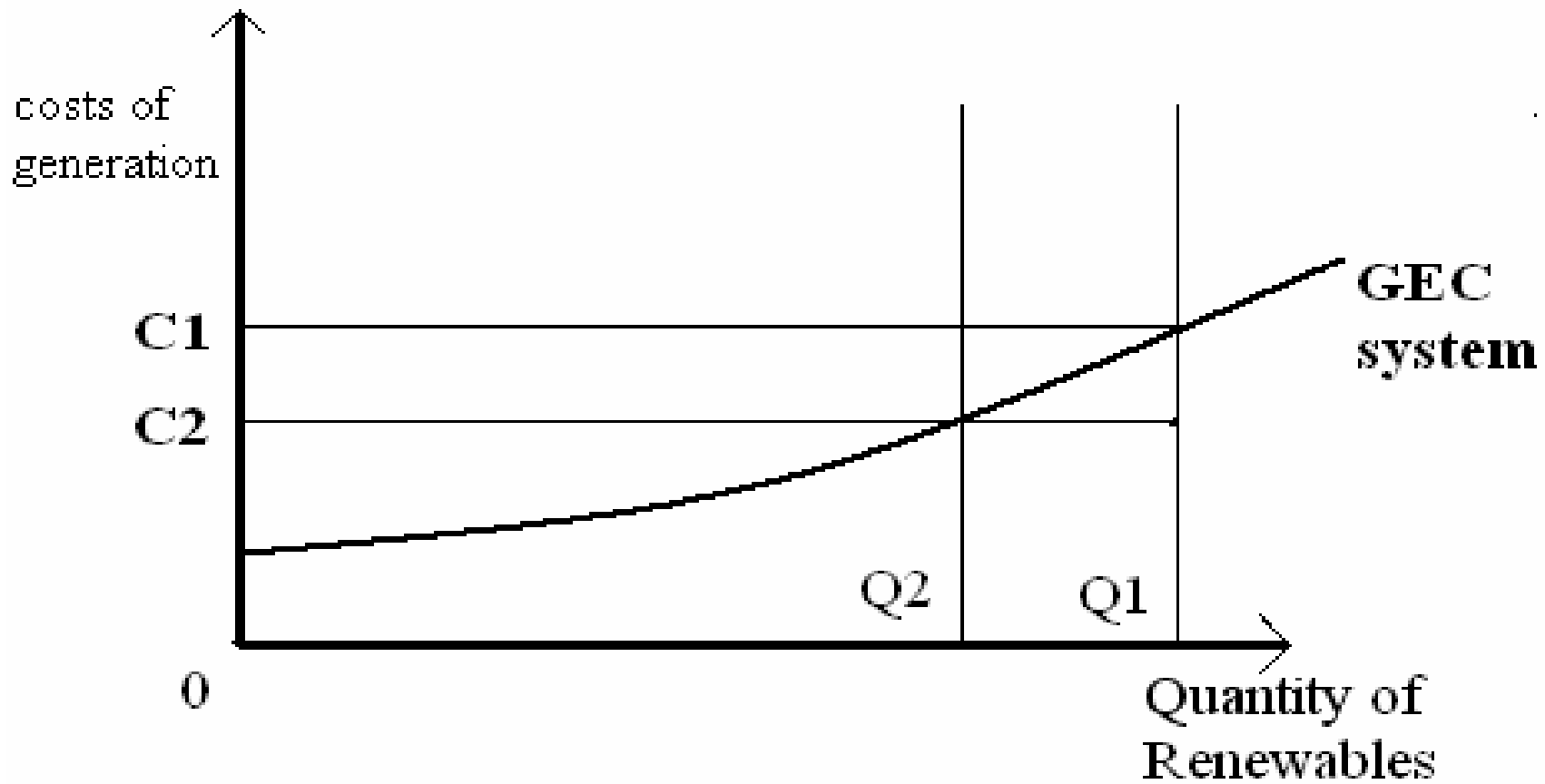


# Assumptions behind 2020 UK scenario

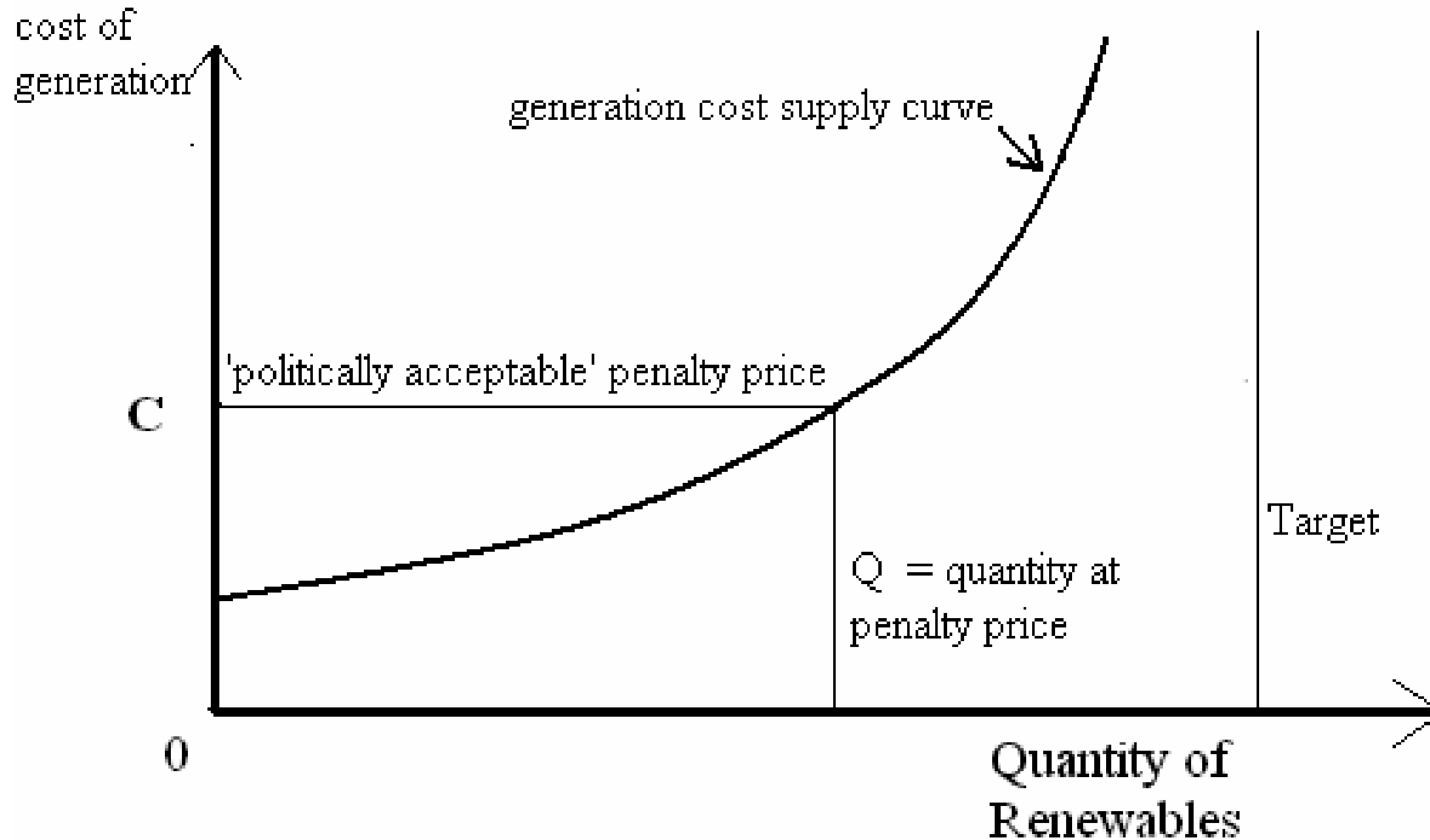
- 22 per cent of electricity from renewables
- 6 per cent of transport fuel from biofuel
- Electricity breakdown: 3% biofuel, 6% cent onshore wind, 10% offshore wind, 3% cent hydro, tidal, wave, solar.
- If 30% of electricity from renewables, UK still 6 per cent short of EU 2020 target
- Similar challenges in other EU states



# Theoretical reduction of renewable costs under GEC scheme through import green electricity certificates



# Generation supply costs under pan-EU green electricity trading with excess demand of green certificates compared to generation supply



# Better compliance mechanisms – from the start (amendments needed to Directive)

- Public consultation by member states on their National Action Plans (NAPs) before they submit them to the Commission.
- European Commission must have a duty to scrutinise and reject inadequate NAPs.
- Acceptance of NAPs by Commission needs to be conditional on there being effective support mechanisms in place.
- Member states who do not achieve interim targets need to present revised plans to be considered by Commission with power to reject inadequate plans
- Strengthening of goals for inter-connectors, on-site RE, planning