

Dialogue on a RES policy framework for 2030



Pathways for Converging Renewables Policy in Europe towards 2030

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Workshop: "Renewable energy policy in the

EU towards 2030: Challenges and pathways

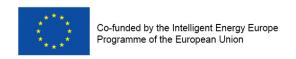
for convergence"







"The process by which renewable energy policies and related regulations become increasingly similar (or equal) across EU Member States"

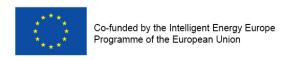








- State-Aid Guidelines April 2014
- Energy Union Communication February 2015:
 - "The European Commission will facilitate cooperation and convergence of national support schemes".
 - ❖ Internal Energy Market: "uncoordinated renewables support schemes" should be "more compatible with the internal energy market".
 - Encourages regional approaches
- New provisions in Renewables Package 2017?



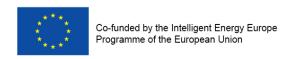




Scope of convergence

Which elements of RES policy can converge?

- * Framework conditions, e.g. power market regulations, ETS
- ❖ Type of RES policy support instrument
- ❖ RES policy support design elements e.g. supported technologies, support period, etc.
- Support level per technology or methodologies to determine support level







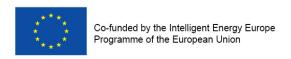


Drivers of convergence:

- Internal Energy Market
- Optimised allocation of resources
- Increased competition, reduced transaction costs

Challenges for convergence:

- Very diverse resource and market conditions across EU Member States
- Diverse national energy policies -> different priorities
- Public acceptance

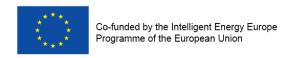




Aim of the towards2030 project (WP 3)



- Identify and describe pathways towards European convergence
 - Building on analysis of harmonisation pathways in the "beyond2020" project
 - Focus on the more realistic convergence pathways that have evolved in the policy debate
- Quantitative and qualitative assessment of pathways (until 2016)
- Policy recommendations







Top-down convergence pathways

European **Institutions**



- Setting up a harmonised EU-wide support scheme
- Prescribing specific types of (market-based) instruments (e.g. through State Aid Guidelines)

Member **States**



















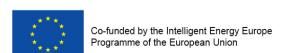
















Bottom-up convergence pathways

European **Institutions**



- Increased coordination of national policies
- Partial opening of national support schemes
- Joint/regional RES support schemes

Member **States**























































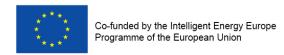












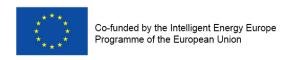






EU harmonised RES support scheme

- The weaker the commitment of Member States to fulfil the EU 2030 target, the more room for an EU instrument
- EC might use the opportunity of a new legislative proposal for further harmonisation
- But: energy policy is national competence; Member States would need to agree unanimously on harmonisation



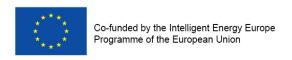






Prescribing specific types of (market-based) instruments

- State Aid Guidelines 2014-2020: exposure to electricity markets, competitive bidding (auctioning), but exceptions allowed
- Potential case of strengthened State Aid Guidelines post-2020:
 "pure" market principles; competitive bidding without exceptions, technology neutral support, full opening of support schemes
- Effect could be very similar to a harmonised support scheme



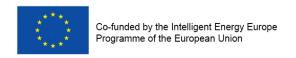






Increased coordination of national policies

- Some mutual learning and coordination has already occurred (e.g. sliding FIP)
- Higher acceptance than top-down convergence
- Potential areas of future coordination: RES auction design (technologies, exceptions from auctioning, prequalification requirements, etc.)
- Increasing cross-border effect of RES deployment calls for increased coordination of RES support, but unlikely that Member States will align their RES ambition



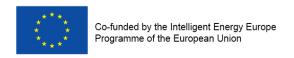






Partial opening of national support schemes

- Several Member States consider or plan a partial opening of their RES support scheme
- Partial opening also driven by EC pressure in state aid discussions (e.g. DE, DK, EE)
- Likely use of tenders (volume control)
- Partial opening will require cooperation between supporting and host country



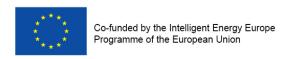






Joint/regional RES support schemes

- Discussions on increased regional cooperation
- Limited joint support schemes (e.g. joint tenders) could turn out to be more practical than mutual opening of national support schemes
- Discussions on joint support for selected technologies that provide joint benefits, e.g. wind offshore
- So far no tangible progress

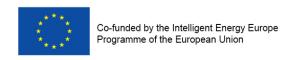






Conclusions

- 2030 level of convergence will strongly depend on upcoming EU framework
- Likely that top-down and bottom-up convergence will happen in parallel
- Slow progress on bottom-up convergence, but higher public acceptability

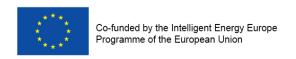






Next steps in the project

- Please provide feedback: are important convergence pathways missing?
- In-depth evaluation of pathways (effectiveness, efficiency, public acceptability, etc.)
- Informing the upcoming policy debate







Comments or Questions?

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