



Modernizing energy markets through cooperation mechanisms

Agime Gerbeti, Adjunct Prof of LUMSA University
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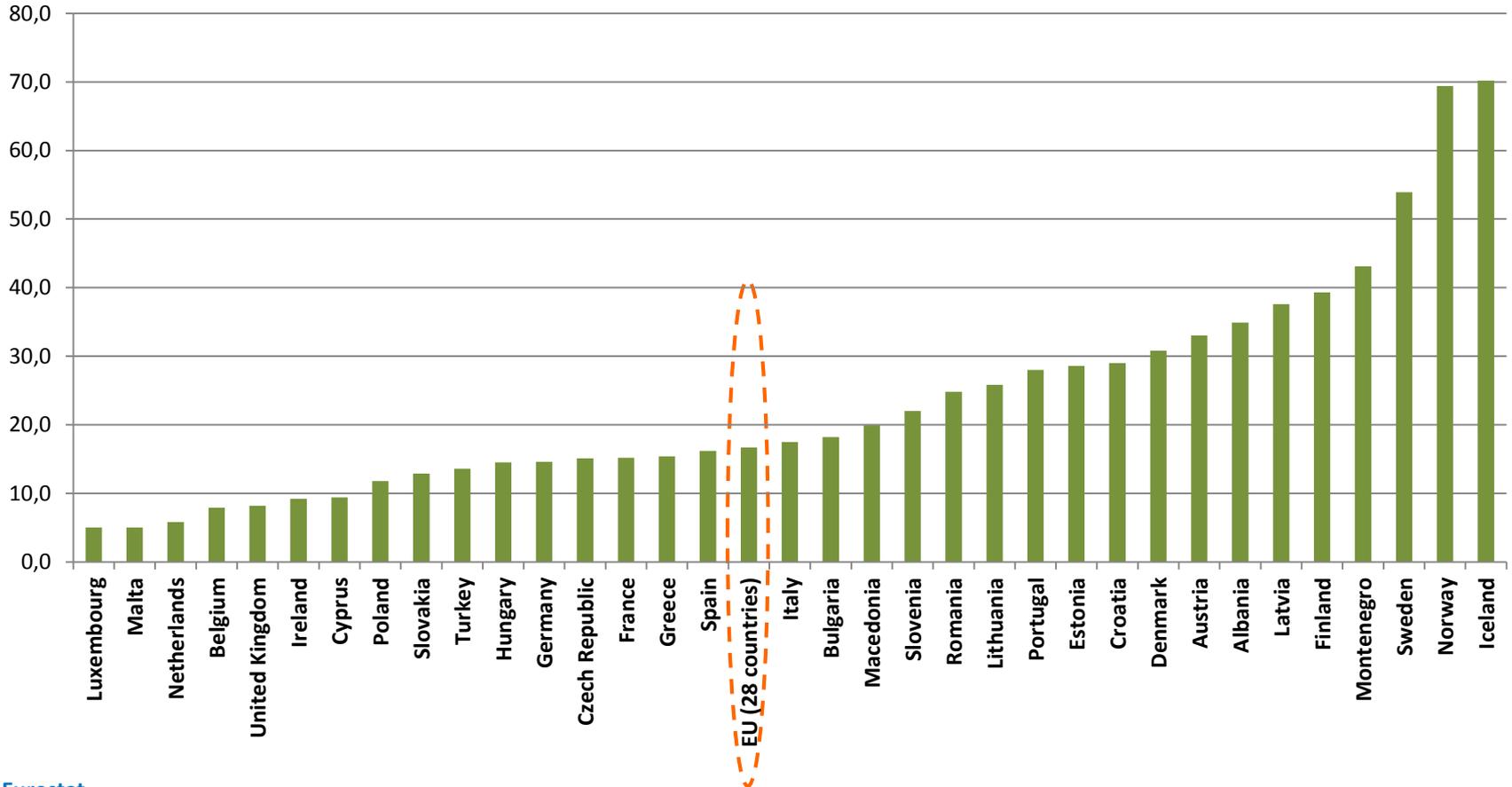
Directive 2009/28/EC

- EU binding target of 20% final energy consumption from renewable sources by 2020 and
- EU national **binding** objectives (10% in Malta to 49% in Sweden) for RES and 10 % on transport fuels.

It was a task of each Country to show in the Renewable National Plan how to reach their target

- Adoption of **internal measures** and policies (E, H & C, T)
- **Cooperation mechanisms** within EU Countries and/or with third Countries

Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption % - 2015



➤ Statistical Transfers (art. 6)

➤ Joint Projects (art. 7)

➤ Joint support schemes (art. 11)

between Member States

➤ Joint Projects (art. 9)

with third countries (neighbouring)

2013: EC Communication "*Delivering the internal electricity market and making the most of public intervention*"

- accompanied with specific **Guidance** on cooperation mechanisms and

Templates

2014: EC Guideline for "*State aid for environment protection and Energy 2014 - 2020*"

- Does not require MS to open up support scheme but the EU

Commission required countries to do so.

- Joint support scheme between Norway and Sweden
 - Green certificate system
- Joint support scheme between Germany and Denmark
 - The partial opening of the pilot auctions for ground-mounted photovoltaic (October 2016) mutually open tender and common tender.
- Statistical transfer Lithuania and Luxemburg
 - Details not known

➤ *“Point (k) of the second paragraph of Article 2 and Article 3(3) ... must be interpreted as allowing a Member State to establish a support scheme, such as that at issue in the main proceedings, which provides for the award of tradable certificates to producers of green electricity solely in respect of green electricity produced in the territory of that State ...”*

*((Reference for a preliminary ruling - National support scheme providing for the award of tradable green certificates for installations producing electricity from renewable energy sources - Obligation for electricity suppliers and certain users to surrender annually to the competent authority a certain number of green certificates - Refusal to award green certificates for electricity production installations located outside the Member State in question - Directive 2009/28/EC - Article 2, second paragraph, point (k), and Article 3(3) - **Free movement of goods - Article 34 TFEU**))*

2014/C 292/04

- RES support schemes are national
- Can be limited to producers of green electricity solely in the territory of that State
- The national support scheme aims to promote green energy to reach national binding objectives adopted at EU level.
- Cooperation mechanisms are voluntary
- This subject has not been harmonized at EU level
- A competitive support scheme to producers of green electricity solely in the territory of that State is legitimated by the EU RES directive and eligible to justify a barrier to the free movement of goods.

- Revised directive on RES proposes a Union binding overall target for 2030 (Art. 3)

“Member States shall collectively ensure that the share of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy in 2030 is at least 27%.”

- Regional approach – crucial issue to 2030 governance
- Opening up of support schemes art.5 of the EU proposal.

Member States shall:

- Open support for electricity generated from renewable sources to generators located in other Member States.
- Ensure that support for at least 10% of the newly-supported capacity in each year between 2021 and 2025 and at least 15% in each year between 2026 and 2030 is open to installations located in other Member States.
- Be obligated to sign a cooperation agreement setting out rules for the cross-border disbursement of funding and that energy should be counted towards the Member State funding the installation.

The Commission shall assess by 2025 the benefits on the cost-effective deployment of renewable electricity in the Union of provisions set out in this Article. On the basis of this assessment, the Commission may propose to increase the percentages.

Cooperation mechanisms	Opening of support schemes
Voluntary	Mandatory
International agreement	International agreement
Partially public acceptance problems	Risk of public acceptance is high
Use of existing MS administrations	Higher EU administrative burden
No risk of harmonization for support schemes	Can be the basis to harmonize the national support schemes for RES
No barrier to the free movement of goods	No barrier to the free movement of goods
Bring modernization of internal market	Bring modernization of internal market

European Union countries benefits:

- Give flexibility to MS on the manner of increasing the national RES contribution
- Can be a cost effective way to reach the national objective (qualitative)
- Regional cooperation and solidarity

... at EU level negotiation is still on.



Thank you for your kind attention!

a.gerbeti@lumsa.it