
MARKET READINESS FOR RENEWABLES IN EUROPE

Prof. Dr. Mario Ragwitz, Dr. Inga Boie

Fraunhofer Institut für System und Innovationsforschung ISI



Renewables Networking Platform

Kick-off Event

17th October, Brussels

Assessment of the conditions for RE diffusion: The RE Framework Indicator - REFI

Main objectives:

- ✓ Monitoring drivers and barriers framing the diffusion of RE technologies in the EU MS
- ✓ Systemic assessment of boundary conditions including non-economic parameters
- ✓ Identification of gaps in the regulatory framework
- ✓ Encourage diffusion of best practices across EU Member States

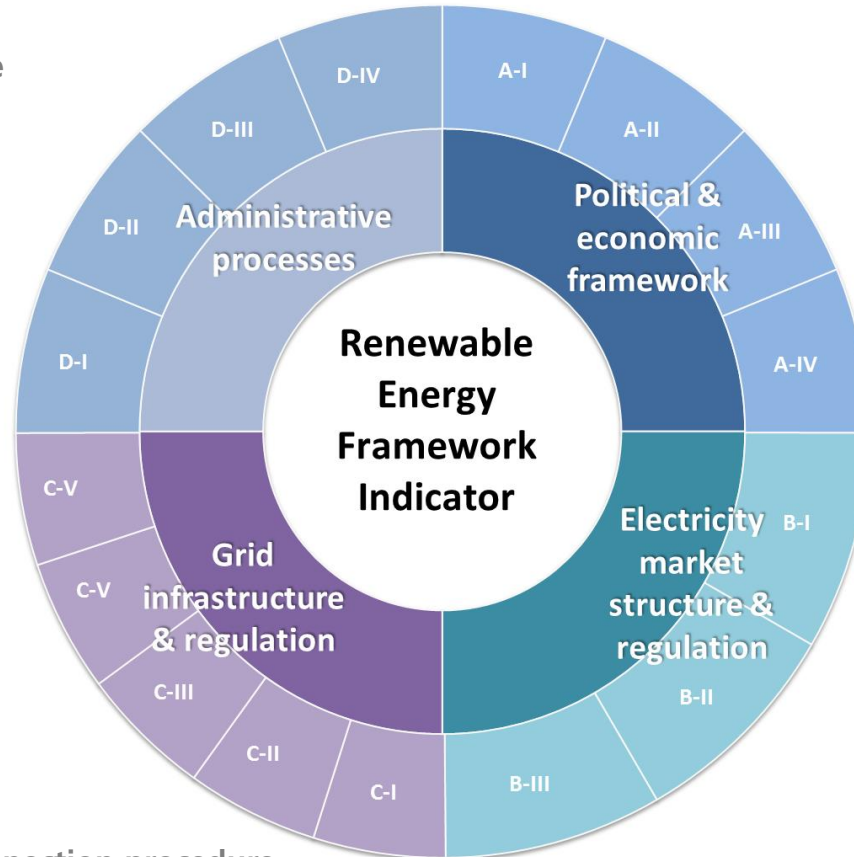
Scope:

- Annual bottom-up assessment across all 28 EU MS
- Focus on wind onshore and PV
- 30 individual indicators grouped in 4 categories and 16 sub-categories
- Aggregation to one composite indicator (REFI)



Structure of the RE framework indicator

- Administrative cost
- Administrative lead time
- Complexity of administrative procedures
- Integration of RES-E in spatial & environmental planning



- RES-E strategy and support scheme
- Remuneration level
- Revenue risk
- Access to finance

- Cost of grid access
- Grid access lead time
- Transparency of grid connection procedure
- Treatment of RES-E dispatch (curtailment)
- Transparency & predictability of grid development

- Fair and independent regulation of electricity sector
- Existence of short-term markets (liquidity and gate closure of ID-markets)
- Availability of long-term PPA's for RES-E

Method of calculation



To construct the overall indicator score:

1. Each of the 30 indicator values is normalized (numeric value 0-1).
2. The indicator values for each of the 16 sub-categories are aggregated (averaged).
3. Each sub-category value is weighted according to its relevance for the RE diffusion process.
4. The applied weighting factors are empirically-based values generated through a large-scale survey among RE-experts.
5. The overall indicator value is obtained by multiplying the weighted sub-category values (multiplicative aggregation).

Calculation formula

$$CI = D_1^{w_1} \cdot D_2^{w_2} \cdot D_3^{w_3} \cdot \dots \cdot D_{16}^{w_{16}}$$

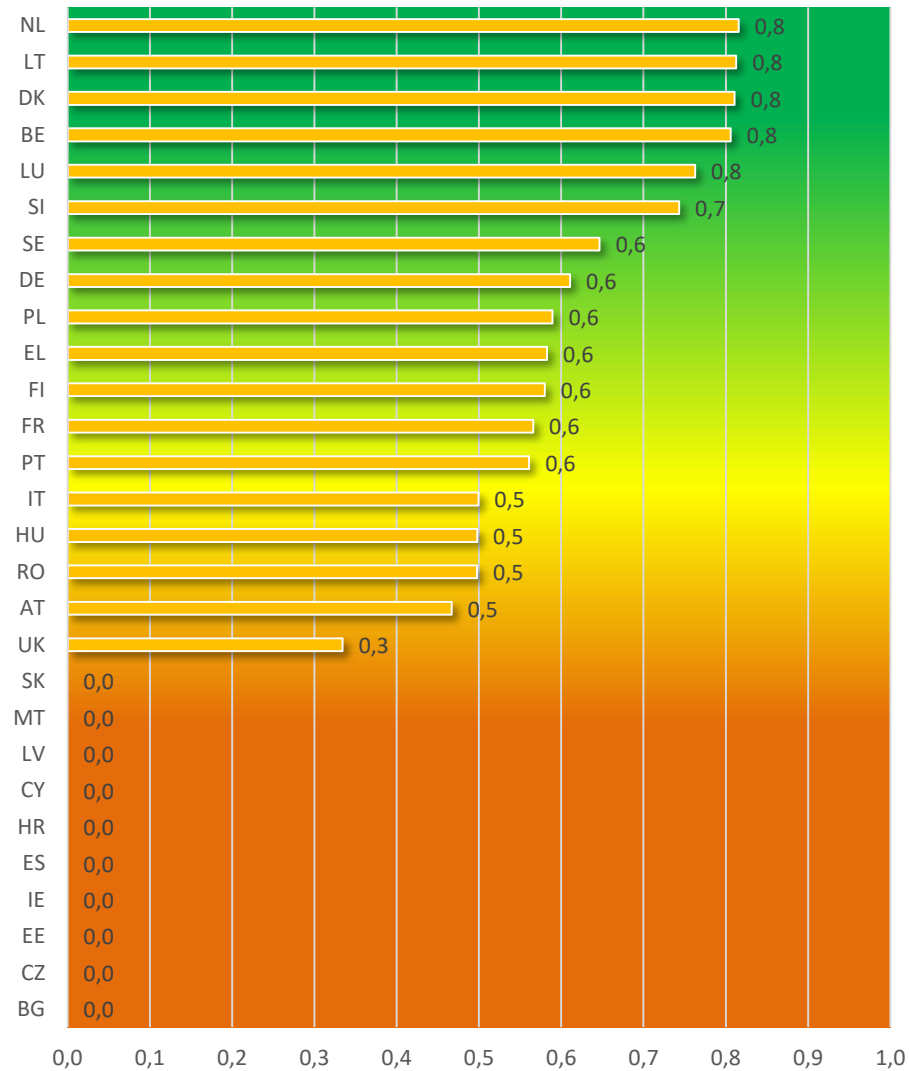
Where:

CI = Composite Indicator score

D₁₋₁₆ = Score of determinant 1-16

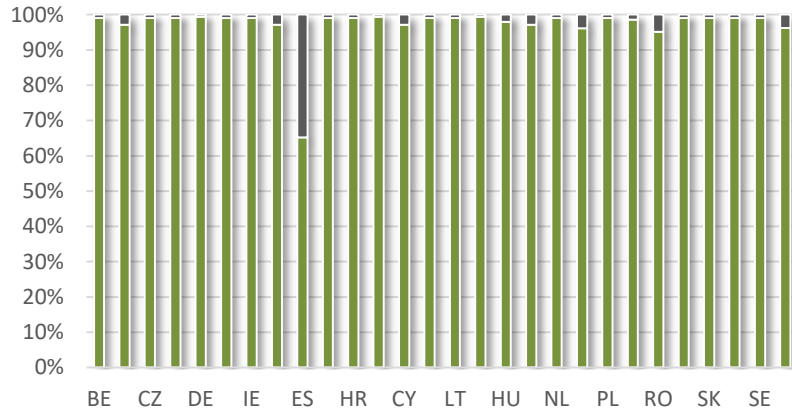
w₁₋₁₆ = Weight of determinant 1-16

PV - Results RE Framework Indicator 2016

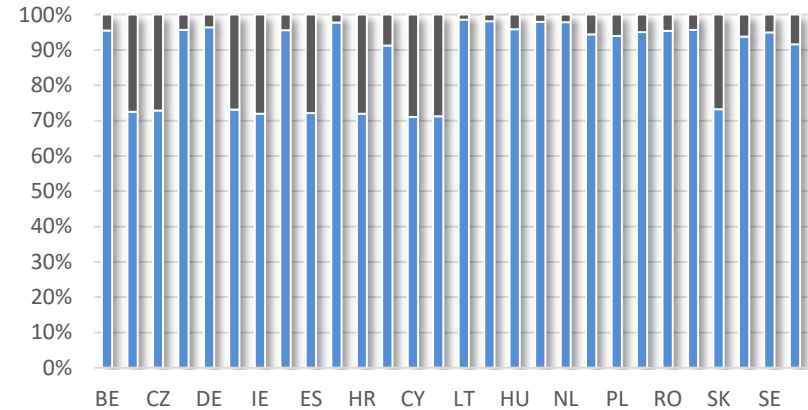


PV - Indicator scores per category

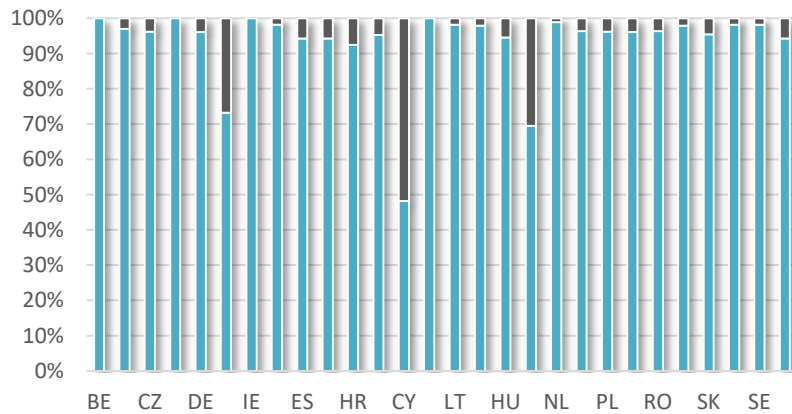
Electricity market structure



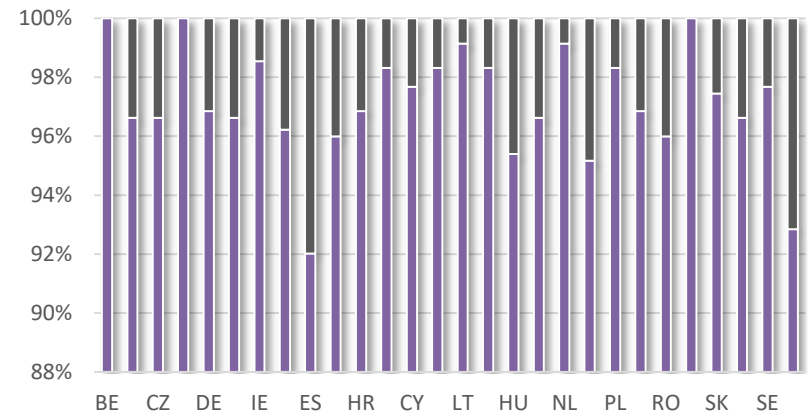
Political and economic framework



Administrative processes and planning



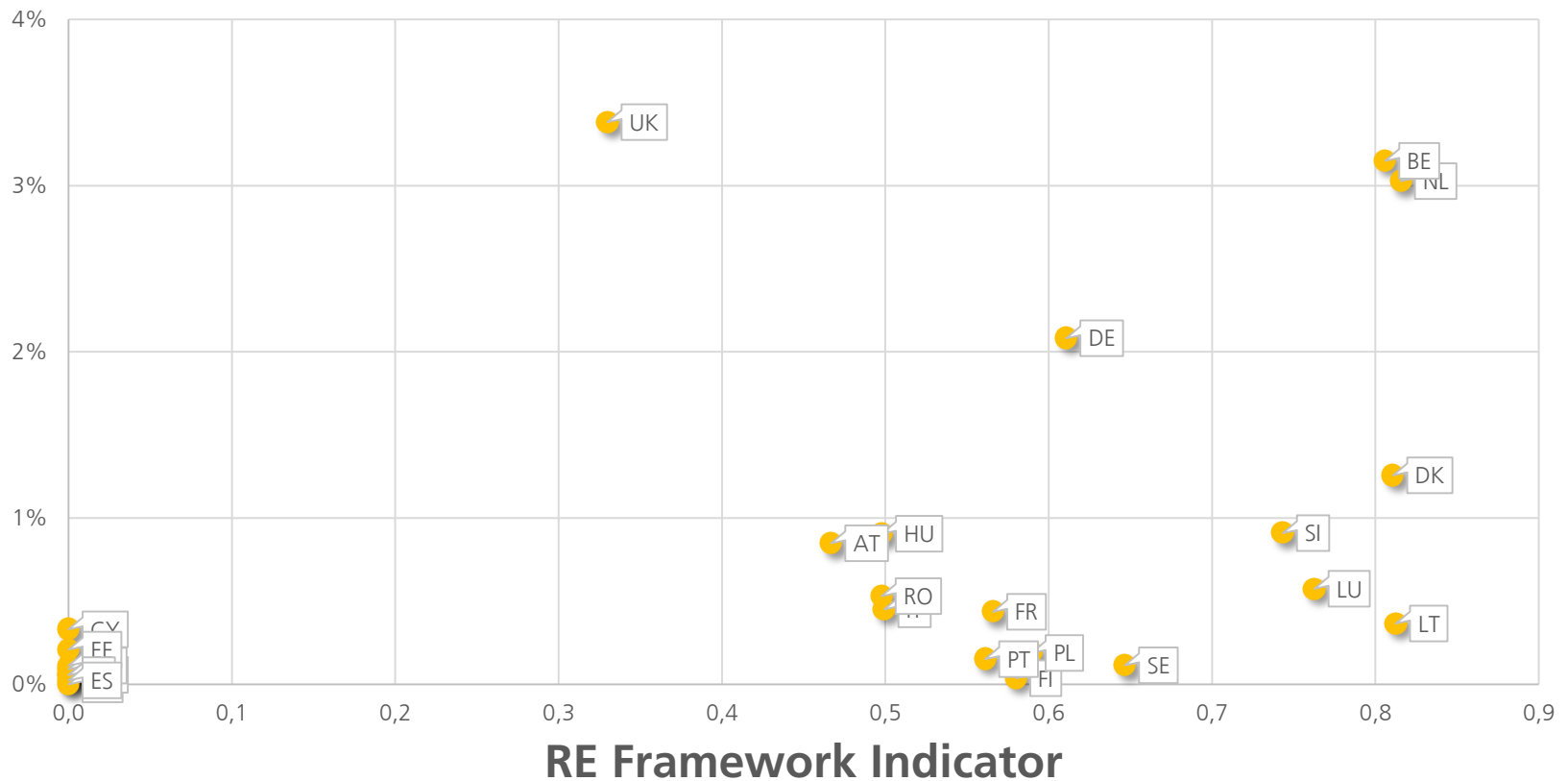
Grid infrastructure and grid regulation



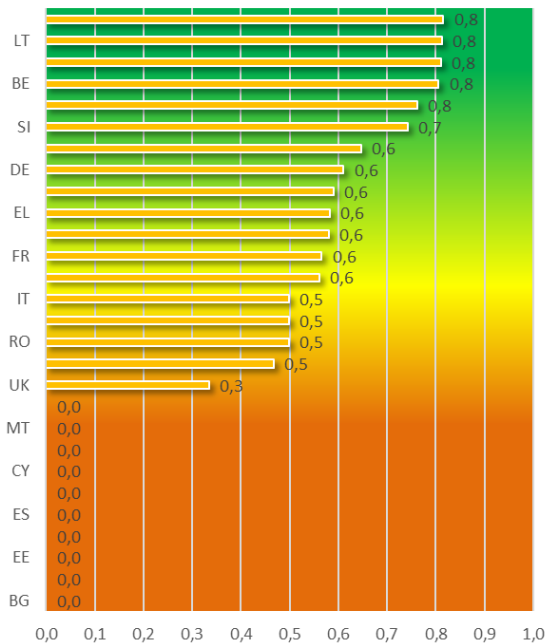
Effectiveness of market deployment vs. RE Framework Indicator for PV

Effectiveness

SOLAR PV



Resume and Conclusions I



- In 2016 in 10 EU MS, individual framework factors were identified that have the potential to block wind or PV deployment completely
- Only 6 MS show particularly favourable framework conditions (REFI >0.6) for both PV deployment
- Findings are affirmed by a low effective RE market growth observable in 2016 in several EU MS
- The results present still a draft status to be further refined
- Correlations between REFI and Effectiveness should be interpreted with care because of time delays between investment decision and start of operation

Resume and Conclusions II

- Political and economic framework:
 - Significant gaps exist in several MS
 - The remuneration levels are insufficient to incite RE deployment in various countries
- Market barriers mainly regarding the access to and liquidity of ID-markets
- Grid access for RE:
 - Insufficient framework in many MS (long and complex procedures and high cost)
 - Lack of transparency of grid development plans
 - Diffusion of best practices (i.e. shallow charging approaches and standardized connection procedures) is necessary
- Administrative processes are still a relevant barrier in some MS:
 - Complexity and duration of permitting procedures problematic in several MS
 - Also spatial planning for RE needs to be enhanced in order to reduce risks for developers

Thank you for your attention!

Contact:

Prof. Dr. Mario Ragwitz, Dr. Inga Boie

Competence Center Energy Policy and Energy Markets

Fraunhofer Institute for Systems and Innovation Research ISI

Breslauer Straße 48 | 76139 Karlsruhe | Germany

[mailto: mario.ragwitz@isi.fraunhofer.de](mailto:mario.ragwitz@isi.fraunhofer.de) , inga.boie@isi.fraunhofer.de

<http://www.isi.fraunhofer.de>