



Evaluation results from the National Renewable Energy Action Plans

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Evaluation Results of the National

Evaluation Results of the National Renewable Energy Action Plans"

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Objective:

 Facilitate the process of implementation of the RES Directive on a national level

2 phases:

- before notification of National Renewable Energy Action Plans (NREAPs) to the European Commission
- after notification of National Renewable Energy Action Plans (NREAPs) to the European Commission



Overview of NREAP evaluation



- 21 out of 27 NREAPs have been evaluated so far
- NREAPs submitted are of rather different quality and completeness
- NREAPs foresee the overachievement of RES target by ca. 0.6 %-points
- Cooperation mechanisms are considered by most Member States but are of low total volume
- Focus rather on continuing and gradually adjusting current policy than on major changes
- e.g. only 9 MS plan RES building obligations or comparable measures
- Slight mismatch between proposed trajectories and planned measures...?









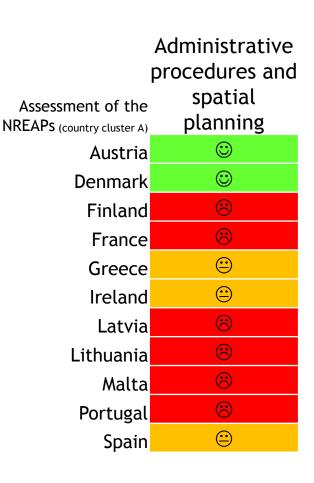
- Detailed questionnaire assessing the following main topics:
 - administrative procedures and spatial planning,
 - infrastructure development and electricity network operations,
 - support measures in the electricity, heating & cooling and transport sector.
- Detailed information gathering based on the NREAPs, replies from the RES sector and additional sources like RE-Shaping on RES support assessment, AEON report on non-cost barriers or the Wind-Barriers project
- A general challenge is the combination of information on status quo and NREAPs planning







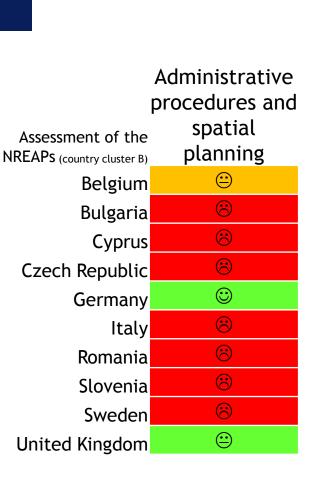




- No one-stop shop scheme / Missing coordination between authorities (e.g. FI, FR, IE, LV, LT, PT)
- Legal regulations for administrative procedures on RES are missing (e.g. LV, LT)
- Exaggerated number of permits (e.g. LV, LT)
- Complex procedures (e.g. FI, FR, LV, LT, MT, PT)
- Missing transparency (e.g. FR, LV, LT, PT)
- Inadequate representation in spatial planning (e.g. FI, FR, LV, LT, MT, PT)
- → leading to long lead-times (e.g. FI, FR, GR, LV, LT, MT, PT ...)



Criteria: Administrative procedures & spatial planning



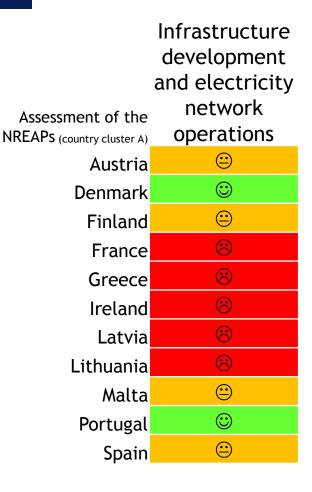
- RES represents "a new issue" (e.g. BG, RO)
- Theory (i.e. calculation of fees, one-stop shop scheme) differs from practice (e.g. BG, CY, RO, IT)
- Exaggerated number of permits (e.g. BG, CY, RO, IT)
- Complex procedures (e.g. IT, RO, SE)
- Missing transparency (e.g. IT, RO)
- Bias of local authorities against certain RES (e.g. CZ)
- Missing linkage between authorities (e.g. CY)
- Inadequate representation in spatial planning (e.g. CZ, SI)
- → leading to long lead-times and not optimal network operation (e.g. BE (offshore wind), CY, CZ, IT, SI, ...)







<u>Criteria:</u> Infrastructure development and electricity network operations



Critical aspects

- No strict implementation of guaranteed grid access (e.g. FR, IE, LV, LT)
- RES expansion as challenge to the grid due to weaknesses (e.g. FR, GR, IE, LV, LT, MT)
- No transparent information on cost, at least in the NREAP (e.g. GR, LT, MT)
- No rules for priority dispatch (e.g. LT)
- → leading to long lead times for grid connection and not optimal network operation (e.g. FR, GR, IE, LV, LT, MT)





REPAP 2020

<u>Criteria:</u> Infrastructure development and electricity network operations

Infrastructure development and electricity network Assessment of the operations NREAPs (country cluster B) (:) Belgium Bulgaria \odot Cyprus (2) Czech Republic (:) Germany Italy Romania Slovenia \odot Sweden (:) United Kingdom

- RES expansion as challenge to the grid due to weaknesses (e.g. BG, IT, DE)
- Grid connection temporarily put on hold (e.g. BG)
- No transparent information on cost, at least in the NREAP (e.g. CZ, IT, SI)
- No rules for priority dispatch (e.g. IT, SE)
- → leading to long lead times for grid connection (e.g. BE (offshore wind), CY, CZ, IT, UK)

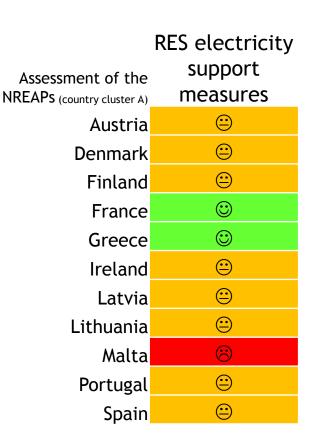








<u>Criteria:</u> RES electricity – support measures



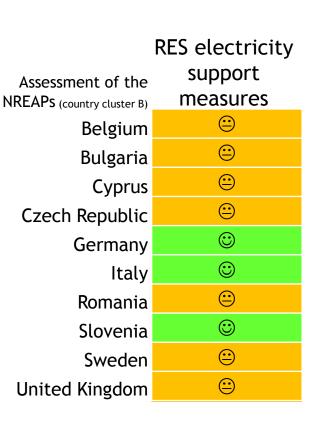
Critical aspects

- Insufficient support for key technologie(s) (e.g. Fl, MT, PT)
- No long-term security of investment support (e.g. FI, MT, LT)
- Technology neutral support ignores innovative RES technologies (e.g. FI)





<u>Criteria:</u> RES electricity – support measures



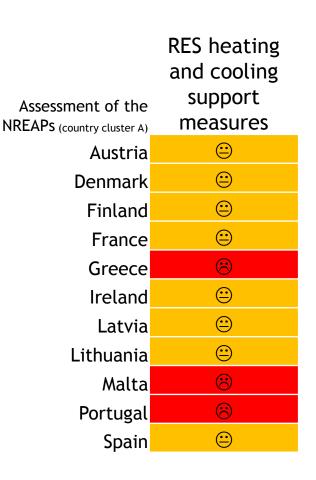
- Insufficient support for key technologies
 (e.g. BE (offshore wind))
- "Panic" reaction due to unexpected strong deployment (e.g. CZ (PV))
- No long-term security of accompanying investment SUPPOrt (e.g. CZ, IT, SI)
- Technology neutral support ignores innovative RES technologies (e.g. BE, SE)







<u>Criteria:</u> RES heating and cooling – support measures



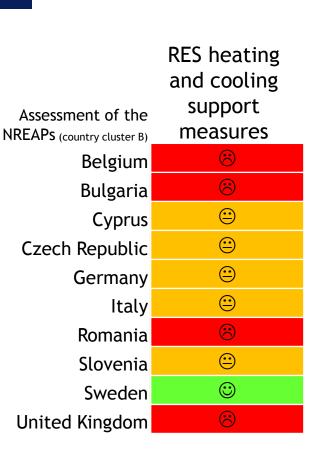
Critical aspects

- No or insufficient support available at present (e.g. GR, IE, MT)
- Missing plans for RES building obligations or comparable instruments (e.g. IE, MT)
- Funding for RES is dependent on governmental budget (e.g. AT, FR, PT)





<u>Criteria:</u> RES heating and cooling – support measures



- No or insufficient support available at present (e.g. BE, BG, RO, UK)
- Significant potentials for strengthening support for certain technologies in almost all countries
- Scarce information on RES support available in the NREAP (e.g. BG, CY, CZ, UK)
- Funding for RES is dependent on governmental budget (e.g. BE, DE)
- RES obligation only implemented (or planned) in very few countries (no plan in BE, CY, RO, SI, SE)







- No or insufficient support available at present (e.g. CY, RO, SE)
- No long term security of support (e.g. LT)
- Scarce information on RES support available in the NREAP (e.g. CY, CZ, ...)

