

Meitheal na Gaoithe Workshop

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Kilkenny

**“ Directive of the European Parliament
and of the Council on the promotion of the
use of energy from renewable sources”**

2009

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Purpose of Directive

Increase the contribution from renewable energy sources (RES) in the EU to 20% of energy consumed in 2020 by -

i) increasing the use of renewable energy sourced energy,

and

ii) increasing energy efficient solutions to reduce overall energy consumed by 2020.

Content of Directive 1/2

97 Recitals

29 Articles

7 Annexes

Content of Directive 2/2

- Article 1
 - Article 2
 - **Article 3**
 - **Article 4**
 - Article 5
 - **Articles 6**
 - **Articles 7-8**
 - **Articles 9-10**
 - **Article 11**
 - Articles 12 -13
 - Article 14
 - **Article 15**
 - **Article 16**
 - Articles 17-19
 - Article 20 - 25
- Scope
- Definitions
- National Targets**
- National Action Plans**
- Measuring contributions
- Statistical Transfers**
- Joint projects within EU**
- Joint projects beyond EU**
- Joint support schemes**
- Administrative steps/reviews
- Publicity
- Guarantees of Origin**
- Grid Access**
- Biofuel
- Reports and procedural

Article 3 National target

Ireland is required to increase the contribution from renewable sources to 16% of **energy**, including a 10% target for transport , by 2020

National Development Plans (A4)

Member states (MS) are required to publish a national development plan including interim (non-binding) targets for 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018 to 2020

A MS which does not achieve its interim targets must recast its national plan

National plans shall also explore the need for district heating schemes to deliver binding targets (A16.11)

Timelines

1. June 2009 EU Commission publishes a template for EU 27
2. June 2010 MS publish national plans

Distribution of 16% target in Ireland ---- targets to 2020

Electricity from renewable

energy sources (RES-E)

40%

ca 11% all

Heat

12%

ca 3% all

Transport

10%

ca 2% all

= 16%

Options to achieve electricity target in Ireland

Build new capacity

Article 3

Statistical transfers

Article 6

Joint projects

Articles 7-10

Joint support schemes

Article 11

No GOOs

Build new projects (A3)

Continue national support schemes, if required.

Statistical transfers (A 6)

- Effort sharing between member states.
- State "A" agrees with State B to contribute "X" GWh of green consumption PRODUCED in its territory to the other State/s for any year or years for the purpose of sharing target attainment.
- Only the portion of green electricity exceeding the interim or final target can be transferred.
- Not available for company to company transfers.

Joint projects within EU (A7&8)

- 2 or more member states agree to invest in a new RES-E project/s in one member state. Investment can be at company to company level
- The state where production occurs agrees to credit an equivalent amount of green power to the target of the other investing state/s.
- Transfer of electricity not required
- Must be new capacity
- Not available for company to company transfers

Joint projects outside EU (A9&10)

- 1 or more member states agree to invest in a new RES-E project/s outside the EU.
- The state where production occurs agrees to export an agreed amount of power to the EU.
- Transfer of electricity is required
- Must be RES-E from new capacity
- Not available for company to company transfers.

Joint support schemes (A 11)

- Member state can establish joint support schemes for RES-E.
- Participating member states agree collectively the distribution of the RES-E to their individual targets.
- Not available for company to company transfers.

Guarantees of Origin (GoO) A. 15

- The “new” GoO is introduced as a means of virtual trade
- Impacts on fuel disclosure mix only i.e. suppliers declaring their fuel mix disclosure to retail customers
- Company to company trading is recognised
- May not be tradable if projects have secured any national support (alternative not a supplement)
- Standardised information requirements, issuing, transfer and cancellation conditions --- *but a two tier GoO emerges.*
- Competent body to be established to manage GoO scheme to avoid any double counting within or across member states.
- Must be consumed within 12 months (no banking)
- National targets will be calculated independently of trade in GOOs

Grid Access Article 16

This article bundles together grid connections, dispatching and related issues.

We will attempt to unbundle !!!!!!!!

Grid connections A 16.1

A 16.1 requires member states to develop the grid including interconnectors to accept additional volumes of RES-E e.g. Grid 25.

A 16.1 is NOT conditional on system security issues which are first recognised in A 16.2.

However A 16.1 requires "appropriate steps" which is a conditional obligation explained in recital 62 as , *inter alia* "... To the extent required by the objectives set out in this Directive, the connection of new renewable energy installations should be allowed as soon as possible...."

The required grid investment in any member state must at least be capable of delivering the targets notified in the national plan and the binding target notified in the Directive.

Dispatchability

- A16.2 establishes a presumption of priority dispatch for RES-E plants already connected to the grid.
- A16.2 is subject to system security concerns.

Increased transparency by system operators A16.3-16.8

- Article 16 calls for increased transparency in grid costs and performance delivery by the system operators.

REQUIRED ADDITIONAL PROJECTS

It is estimated the 40% target in Ireland requires the connection of 5800 MWs of generating plant.

There are 1400 MWs connected. There are a further 1400 MWs in REFIT.

There is, therefore, demand for an additional 3000 MWs minimum to meet the 2020 target ---- excluding micro-generation, auto-production and ocean energy developments.