

Chapter 6

Economic Analysis of the Renewable Energy Policies in the European Union

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6.1 Energy Policies in the European Union

In January 2007, the European Commission adopted a Communication proposing a new energy policy for Europe, with the goal of combating climate change and boosting the EU's energy security and competitiveness through the development of a more sustainable and low-carbon economy. Based on the European Commission's proposal, the European Council endorsed the following targets in March 2007, namely, to:

- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20 % (compared with 1990 levels) by 2020.
- Improve energy efficiency by 20 % by 2020.
- Increase the share of renewable energy in final energy consumption to 20 % by 2020.
- Increase the share of renewable energy sources in the fuel used by the transport sector to 10 % by 2020.

Also in the same year, the European Commission put forward a strategic energy technology plan (SET-plan) in November 2007. This aims to support decarbonizes energy technologies, such as off-shore, wind, by accelerating their development and implementation. To achieve this goal will be accurate progress in all three sectors that most affect renewable energy sources: electricity (to increase electricity production from renewable energy and authorize the production of sustainable power generation from fossil fuels, thanks in particular, to establish systems for CO₂ capture and storage), biofuels, to be represented, by 2020, 10 %

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of fuels for vehicles and, finally, heating systems and refrigeration (Commission, Energy Policy for the European Union 2007).

By 2008, the European Commission proposed a package of measures relating to energy and the climate in order to supplement existing initiatives. The European Council, on 11 and 12 December 2008, reached an agreement on an energy/climate change package that was endorsed by the European Parliament at the end of 2008. This breakthrough should help the EU to honour its commitments and to maintain its leading role in the search for an ambitious and comprehensive post-Kyoto global agreement.

In November 2008, the European Commission put forward its second strategic energy review that contained plans designed to achieve the objectives of sustainability, competitiveness and security of supply. These included a new strategy for building energy security and solidarity between EU Member States, as well as a package of energy efficiency proposals to make energy efficiency savings in areas such as buildings and energy-using products.

It is necessary to take into account that all these directives must be transposed into the regulations of each country. But, overall, perhaps the European Union is where the greatest emphasis on energy policy is done, especially as a result of unfavourable geostrategic conditions in Europe for the supply of energy resources. Anyway, energy policies are fairly common in other regions such as Argentina subsidies to plantations to produce biodiesel or U.S. aid to production of fossil fuels.

6.2 Renewable Energy Policies

Renewable energy sources include wind power, solar power (thermal, photovoltaic and concentrated), hydroelectric power, tidal power, geothermal energy and biomass. The use of renewable energy has many potential benefits, including a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, the diversification of energy supplies and a reduced dependency on fossil fuel markets (in particular, oil and gas). The growth of renewable energy sources may also have the potential to stimulate employment in Europe, through the creation of jobs in new 'green' technologies.

The primary production of renewable energy within the EU in 2008 was 148.1 million tons of oil equivalents (toe)—a 17.6 % share of total primary energy production (Eurostat and Commission 2009). The volume of renewable energy produced within the EU-27 increased overall by 57.0 % between 1998 and 2008, equivalent to an average increase of 4.6 % per year. Among renewable energies, the most important source in the EU was biomass and waste, accounting for 69.1 % of primary renewable production in 2008. Hydropower was the other main contributor to the renewable energy mix (19.0 % of the total).

Although its level of production remains relatively low, there was a particularly rapid expansion in the output of wind energy, which accounted for 6.9 % of the EU's renewable energy produced in 2008. The largest producer of renewable energy within the EU in 2008 was Germany, with a 20.1 % share of the EU total;

France (13.4 %) and Sweden (10.8 %) were the only other countries to record a double-digit share. There were considerable differences in the renewable energy mix across the member States, which reflected to a large degree natural endowments and climatic conditions. For example, more than three quarters (75.7 %) of the renewable energy produced in Cyprus was from solar energy, while more than a third of the renewable energy in the relatively mountainous countries of Austria, Slovenia and Sweden was from hydropower (much higher shares were recorded in Norway and Switzerland). More than one third of the renewable energy production in Italy was from geothermal energy sources (where active volcanic processes still exist); this share rose to more than 80 % in Iceland.

The output of renewable energy in Germany grew at an average rate of 13.6 % per year between 1998 and 2008, as such its share of the EU-27 total rose by 11.2 % points from an 8.8 % share in 1998. There were also average growth rates in excess of 10 % per year recorded for Belgium, Hungary and the Czech Republic, where the fastest growth in renewable energy production was recorded, averaging 14.2 % per year between 1998 and 2008. Renewable energy sources accounted for 8.4 % of the EU's gross inland energy consumption in 2008.

The EU seeks to have a 20 % share of its energy consumption from renewable sources by 2020; this target is broken down between the Member States with national action plans designed to plot a pathway for renewable energies in each country. The share of renewable in gross final energy consumption stood at 10.3 % in the EU in 2008, almost half the target that has been set for 2020.

Among the member States, the highest share of renewable in gross final energy consumption in 2008 was recorded in Sweden (44.4 %), while Finland and Austria each reported more than a quarter of their final energy consumption derived from renewable. Compared with the most recent data available for 2008, the indicative targets for Denmark, Ireland, Greece, France, Italy, Latvia, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom require each of these countries to increase their share of renewable in final energy consumption by at least 10 % points.

6.2.1 Electricity

Directive 2001/77/EC set indicative targets for the production of electricity from renewable energy sources: according to these, 21 % of the EU's gross electricity consumption should be sourced from renewable by 2010. The latest information available for 2008 shows that electricity generated from renewable energy sources contributed 16.7 % of the EU-27's gross electricity consumption. In Austria (62.0 %) and Sweden (55.5 %) more than half of all the electricity consumed was generated from renewable energy sources, largely as a result of hydropower and biomass.

Across the member States, only Germany and Hungary had already surpassed their indicative targets for 2010 by 2008; Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands and Finland were each within a single percentage point of attaining their targets.

The growth in electricity generated from renewable energy sources during the period 1998–2008 largely reflects an expansion in two renewable energy sources; namely, wind turbines and biomass. Although hydropower remained the single largest source for renewable electricity generation in the EU in 2008, the amount of electricity generated was somewhat lower than a decade earlier (–2.6 %). In contrast, the volume of electricity generated from biomass increased by 244 %, while that from wind turbines rose by 953 %.

6.2.2 Transport

At the end of 2008, the EU agreed to set a target for each Member State, such that renewable energy sources (including biofuels, hydrogen or ‘green’ electricity) should account for at least 10 % of all fuel used within the transport sector by 2020. The average share of renewable energy sources across the EU was 3.5 % in 2008, ranging from a high of 7.1 % in Austria, and more than 6 % in Sweden, Slovakia and Germany, to less than 1 % in Latvia (Eurostat yearbook 2011). The share of renewable in gross final energy consumption may be considered as an estimate for the purpose of monitoring Directive 2009/28/EC on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources; note, the statistical system for some renewable energy technologies is not yet fully developed to meet the requirements of this Directive.

Electricity from renewable energy sources is defined as the ratio between electricity produced from renewable energy sources and gross national electricity consumption. Electricity produced from renewable energy sources comprises electricity generation from hydropower plants (excluding pumping), as well as electricity generated from biomass/wastes, wind, solar and geothermal installations. The share of renewable energies in the fuel consumed by the transport sector is calculated on the basis of energy statistics, according to the methodology as described in Directive 2009/28/EC. Note, the contribution of all biofuels is currently included within the calculation for this indicator and that the data are not restricted to biofuels satisfying the sustainability criteria.

Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and Council on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources set an overall goal across the EU-27 for a 20 % share of energy consumption to be derived from renewable sources by 2020, while renewable should also account for a 10 % share of the fuel used in the transport sector by the same date. The Directive changes the legal framework for promoting renewable electricity, requires national action plans to show how renewable energies will be developed in each Member State, creates cooperation mechanisms, and establishes sustainability criteria for biofuels (following concerns over their potential adverse effects on crop prices, food supply, forest protection, biodiversity, water and soil resources).

6.3 Future Perspectives

After analysing all these studies, it appears that despite the European Union framework has been implemented from the famous White Paper of 1997; energy policy remains a local matter and not an issue at the level of the community. So, it is necessary to introduce it into the policies of the union: (a) support for technology (b) establishment of objectives in the medium and long term, and (c) provide the boundary conditions (like a system for guarantees of origin). Actual incentives for market penetration of renewable energy were hardly present.

A good way for the European Union to continue its objectives and given the times in which we are, lies in the fact that we must not reduce the budget to support European policies for the implementation of renewable energy, of course, without forgetting the future changes that will occur in the European institutions as a result of the crisis. In the proposed constitution for the European Union, makes clear that energy policy; there will be a shared competence call: “and both the Union and Member States have the power to legislate and adopt legally binding acts in that area. The member States shall exercise their competence to the extent that the Union has not exercised, or has decided to cease exercising, its competence” (Commission European Convention 2003). This makes it likely that policy initiatives for the implementation of renewable will be more and more taken at the Union level.

How would a future common system of renewable energy support look like? It is most likely that, -for the short term, -national support systems, including feed-in tariffs and tax exemptions, are still needed. However, such policies cannot be free of commitment from the side of the governments. Continuity of policies is an important prerequisite for effectiveness. As the market for renewable energy is gradually becoming more mature, it might be necessary to let the support system gradually evolve to a European support system based on renewable energy obligations and tradable green certificates (Nielsen and Jeppesen 2003). But in the short and medium term continuity seems to be more important than speed as several problems will be encountered.

If we consider briefly the main challenges that represent the three basic pillars for the future, and what you can do to solve European energy policy, we find that:

1. With regard to energy dependence and security of supply in the European market there is a clear need to diversify the energy mix where possible and efficient, both in terms of different types of energy as different geographical sources. Greater reliance on domestic energy resources (such as renewable and nuclear) will help reduce both dependence on foreign, and to promote the objective changes related to climate change. This reinforces the idea that Europe supports to some extent domestic energy sources, given the characteristics of “public good” that are both energy security and climate change and especially the use of renewable energy sources given the future perspectives that have (Commission, Energy efficiency in buildings 2010). However, in the medium term, the energy market remains dependent on gas as a key source of

flexible and relatively clean energy, to enable an efficient transition to an environment of low CO₂ (where the new nuclear energy, clean coal, and renewable energy generation will play a larger role). Inevitably, this means that security of supply and energy dependence will remain a key issue in the optimal design of the EU energy policy in the near future.

2. On the other hand referring to imports of energy, that Europe should diversify its mix of suppliers and reduce its dependence on certain countries (especially Russia). Also, the new strategic players such as China and India play an important role in this regard and now the market is global and therefore the competition is global.
3. Greater reliance on intermittent generation sources (such as renewable) will create new challenges in terms of domestic security of supply, both in electricity and in oil or gas. The periods of insufficient generation of renewable energy will create strong demand peaks generation which will require a major boost for the interconnection of Europe. In the words of Andris Piebalgs, member of the European Energy Commission: “Climate change and energy security are two sides of the same coin” (Piebalgs 2009). So will have to meet these peaks and that will require greater investment in network infrastructure, so as to guarantee delivery and security.
4. As regards climate change and related policies, data and projections that we have discussed in this article illustrate the fact that the energy market in the next 10–20 years will face a major transformation to meet the objectives required. Given the proposed environmental objectives need to ask how they can optimally be met in order to reduce the costs of reducing CO₂ (and, possibly, de-carbonization of the sector). The discussion about the best policies to achieve environmental objectives raises a number of questions and challenges as: What should promote clean technologies to minimize the overall costs of reducing CO₂ emissions, and how soon (given the necessity to reduce emissions gradually over a long period of time)? We should take into account that there are technologies that are less established and have a higher yield than others, such as wind energy above photovoltaic solar energy. Moreover, what is the best way to encourage low-emission technologies, without the owners of these technologies and who developed excessive obtain income, while providing sufficient incentives to invest in alternative sources? We can see that in some of the renewable energies, since the tariffs are regulated and the system operator is obliged to buy the energy produced, they are some imbalances in the market.

6.4 Conclusions

In summary, we believe that it should promote a common energy policy, given the externalities between countries of the EU (energy mix and environment), the necessary investments in new technologies, the need to be able to negotiate with

supplier countries, and the convenience of having a single international voice of the EU on this matter. Another key aspect of the EU's energy policy is to constrain consumption by promoting energy efficiency, both within the energy sector itself and among end-users. These policies are designed to bring about a new industrial revolution that will result in a low-energy economy, whilst making the energy consumed more secure, competitive and sustainable, with the goal of the EU becoming a world leader in renewable energy and low-carbon technologies. The European energy sector will have to undertake a profound transformation if you want to meet the objectives.

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