# Renewable energy market trends in Europe

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ヨーロッパの再生可能エネルギー市場動向



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- What do the experiences in Europe show?
- An overview of EECS countries
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- 再生可能エネルギーにおけるEUの目標

## Diversification of purchasing methods 購入方法の多様化

There used to be only "green tariffs". The RE-Source Platform Toolkit names 14 methods of corporate RE sourcing. Most of RE purchases were through contract with suppliers (green tariffs) and through direct purchase of GOs, PPAs made up 4% in 2016 and 5% in 2017.

Market players' roles are becoming flexible.

Increasing interest in standardization and involvement

標準化と関与への 需要の高まり A reliable and growing basis of voluntary usage that follows best practice standards accelerated further due to the support of a number of organizations, among them the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, CDP and RE100.







温室効果ガスプロトコル

電力以外の再生可能エネルギーにおける関心拡大 Growing interest in types of renewables other than electricity

### Market Development 2009 -2018

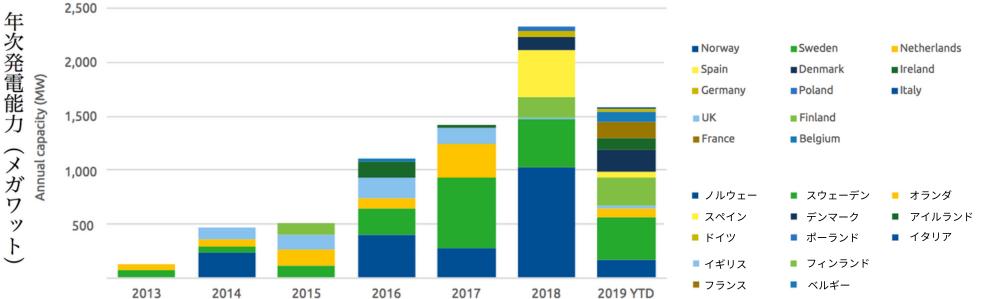


### | EMEA corporate PPAs, by technology エメア地域(欧州・中東・アフリカ)の企業向け直接電力購入契約(コーポレートPPA)









Despite environmental controversy, a majority of the GOs in the market are from hydropower.

**Highest supply:** 



ノルウェー フランス スエーデン オーストリア イタリア スイス

Highest demand:



Wind is the second largest technology and accounted for 23% of the total GO issuing in 2018 (about 180 TWh).

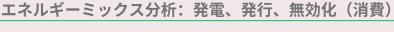
Highest supply:

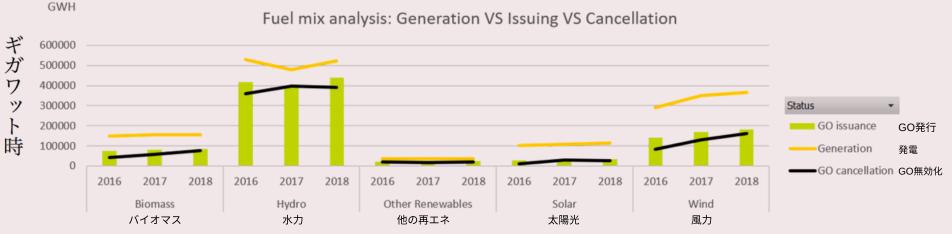


Apart from Italy, also the largest cancellers.

Dutch electric trains became 100% wind powered in 2018, Netherlands' wind GO demand stands out.







Solar generation has the lowest certification rate (only 28.9% of production is certified).

**Highest supply:** 



(65% of the market), show very contrary solar demand.





No solar GO has been issued in Norway in the last 3 years, it cancelled over 4 TWh of solar GOs in 2018. Despite the controversies surrounding the environmental impact of biomass the cancellation volume of biomass GO increased from 55% to 90%. **Highest supply:** 



What does the REDII mean for the renewable energy market? EUのREDII(欧州連合改正再生エネルギー規制)が再生可能エネルギーに与える影響とは?

With the new Renewable Energy Directive (RED II), we should see:

- Cost effective support systems becoming the standard across Europe.
- The era of unsupported renewables might start sooner than later.
- States have to develop Guarantee of Origin systems for renewable gas, heating and cooling.
- CEN Standard replacing the EECS Standard.

### 2025年までの年平均成長率 CAGR Based Forecast up to 2025



# ヨーロッパの市場経験は何を伝えているか? European market experience shows us that:

Adherence to a standard for Renewable Energy Certificates (GOs) is important for growth and development because it:

- Increases use of the system by corporate companies and multinationals
- Simplifies the choice and trust consumers have when choosing renewable
- Eliminates implementation problems when starting a new system and saves paying for these mistakes

# Standardization as an integral part of the system システムに不可欠な標準化

European Energy Certification System (EECS) standard was voluntary. It will be replaced with CEN Standard. This shows:

- Standardization becomes the norm, it makes transactions easier
- There will be an official and obligatory system for member states to follow
- An EU level standardization will be the backbone of the GO system.



	Group 1	EECS countries with large renewable production (>20 TWh) Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland
	Group 2	EECS countries with small renewable production (<20 TWh) Belgium, Croatia, Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Iceland, Ireland, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Slovenia
	Group 3	Non-EECS countries with large renewable production (>20 TWh) Poland, Portugal, Romania, the UK
1	Group 4	Non-EECS countries with small renewable production (<20 TWh) Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Serbia, Slovakia

#### EECSを基づいた、大規模な再生可能エネルギー生産がある国々 (20TWh以上)

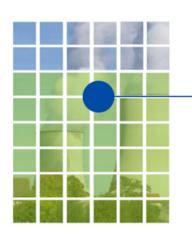
- **グループ1** オーストリア、デンマーク、フィンランド、フランス、ドイツ、イタリア、ノルウェー、スペイン、スウェーデン、 スイス
- グループ2EECSを基づいた、小規模な再生可能エネルギー生産がある国々(20TWh以内)ベルギー、クロアチア、チェコ、キプロス、エストニア、アイスランド、アイルランド、リトアニア、ルクセンブルク、オランダ、スロベニア
- **EECS以外の大規模な再生可能エネルギー生産がある国々(20TWh以上)** ポーランド、ポルトガル、ルーマニア、イギリス
- **グループ4 EECS以外の小規模な再生可能エネルギー生産がある国々 (20TWh以内)** ブルガリア、ギリシャ、ハンガリー、ラトビア、セルビア、スロバキア

# What does the EU's Green New Deal mean for the RE market? EUのグリーンニューディール政策が再生可能エネルギー市場に与える影響とは?

### **ENERGY**

Decarbonise the energy sector

エネルギーセクターの脱炭素化



The production and use of energy account for more than 75% of the EU's greenhouse gas emissions

欧州連合温室効果ガス排出量の**75**%はエネルギー生産と消費から出ています。

The EU committed to climate neutrality by 2050. Cleaner energy is one of the topics the EU's New Green Deal will address.





Already announced plans to decommission coal-fired generation



The new Renewable Energy Directive has set a target of:

**32%** for renewable energy

**40%** greenhouse gas emission reductions

**27%** < energy savings

Environmental organisations are calling for much stronger 2030 targets:

**65%** < greenhouse gas emission reductions

45% < renewable energy

40% energy savings

The Paris Agreement obliges the EU to review and increase its 2030 targets urgently.

### Sources

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August 2019 REPORT



