

Questions	BE	DE	ES	FR	HR	IT	NL	PT	UK
<b>Disclaimer: Not all provisions may have been identified.</b>									
<b>Overall assessment</b>									
<b>Overall assessment: What is good? What is weak?</b>	Very little on self-consumption and energy communities; no objectives and no measures	Self-consumption acknowledged but no new or additional measures to what is there, no targets. Current "Landlord-to-Tenant Electricity Act" is described in more detail but no other mentioning on energy communities.	Self-consumption are quite prominently discussed in the NECP. Energy communities also in that context. Reference to new laws	Special section available on self-consumption; energy communities not discussed in detail	No self-consumption and communities in the RES objectives; measures little and vague	Self-consumption measures described, targets missing though. Energy communities only in conjunction with self-consumption. Reference to results of pending study.	Relatively weak as little included there	Self-consumption and energy communities mentioned very little and high level only	UK overall does not put targets nor concrete measures, rather backwards looking. Scottish and Welsh governments have set concrete targets.
<b>Self-consumption</b>									
<b>How often does the term "self-consumption", "self-consumer(s)" or "self-generation" occur?</b>	2 (both in titles)	9 times, basically all in the same paragraph (p. 57 in translated version)	50 times ("autoconsumo"). Mentioned also in context to fight energy poverty and energy communities.	51 times ("autoconsumación")	0 (term used: 'own production' (2))	42 (incl. titles) - self-consumption 32, self-consumer 2, self-generation 8	6 + 2 (self-consumption, incl. 1 in title) + 4 (self-generation, incl. 1 in title); in addition: micro-generation (once), small consumers (	2 (Self-consumer - once in a footnote; self-generation - once but as a question, not an answer).	once (self-generation)
<b>Is there a special section on self-consumption?</b>	No	Yes, under 3.1.2. 15 lines plus 12 lines of paragraph on "Landlord-to-Tenant Electricity Act" (Mietstromer) which also explains current status.	It is mentioned several times that self-consumption is considered a key component of the energy transition. This is often to differentiate this new policy from the previous one.	Yes: Pages 245-247, p. 106	No	Yes - under objectives and targets as well as p&M, in both cases in sections on RES and market integration	Yes. In the section on RES (current fiscal measures for solar panels used by small consumers & netting scheme; the netting system is to be replaced by a subsidy for feeding back energy)	Not really	Section 2.4.3 Market Integration (p. 39): They describe the previous FIT scheme (ended on 31/3/2019) and that they launched "a call for evidence on the future for small-scale low-carbon generation" which was closed in August 2018 and the responses are still being reviewed.
<b>Is self-consumption mentioned under objectives and targets?</b>	No. In the targets and objectives on RES (in the place for renewable energy communities), nothing on communities is mentioned (only on biofuels). In the objectives on market integration, where information could be provided on self-generation, only information on smart meters.	No (it just states "An estimated 4 TWh a year is estimated to be generated from renewable energies and consumed by the same party.")	Yes, one section under 2.1.3 "2.1.3 El papel de la ciudadanía en la transición energética" (p. 43), also mentioned under R&D	Yes, indirectly once under targets of PV on roof-tops.	Very little: Own-production is mentioned in the section on national targets - Energy Security "It is necessary to enable DR and participation of end customers with own production on the electricity market"	Yes. In the section on RES: IT is highly invested in the development of self-generation systems, a study, financed by the Commission's Structural Reform Support Service (SRSS) is under way and will contribute to a better definition of the most appropriate policies & targets. In a section on market integration: under 'promoting the active role of demand and the integration of renewable sources and distributed generation'	Yes. In the section on RES (current fiscal measures for solar panels used by small consumers & netting scheme; the netting system is to be replaced by a subsidy for feeding back energy); also mentioned: 'Policy initiatives and measures that contribute to the realisation of the national contribution to the EU target for renewable energy will be specified in the final NECP'. Very indirectly addressed in the section on market integration as flexibility, aggregation, smart meters, dynamic pricing for small consumers (the market regime to be based on the legislative agenda)	In the section on market integration, self-generation is mentioned in the title but not in the description (which is about 2 pilot projects, incl. (1) on dynamic tariffs for network access (for industrial consumers only)	The section mentioned above on FIT (section 2.4.3). Also under section 2.2 (EE) p. 31 one paragraph on local energy.
<b>Are there concrete policies and/or measures on self-consumption mentioned?</b>	No	Not other than already existing, stating the rules of exemptions from taxes and levies.	Reference to RD L 15/2018.	Reference to current legislation, also p. 106: New measures announced for third-party investment, self-consumption up to 1 MW, and collective self-consumption		Yes - in very general terms and high level. On RES policies and measures, the following is mentioned: 'Promoting the use of RES at the point of consumption - Subsidising investment in RES technologies for customers with own production' and 'Development of regulatory frameworks for energy production for own needs in accordance with Electricity Directive and Regulator' and 'Informational and Educational Measures - campaigns related to investments in systems using RES, especially in systems for own needs. The measure will be implemented in order to build the capacity of consumers who produce energy for their own needs and energy communities.'	Yes. A lot in the RES section (small-scale energy plants for individual and collective self-consumption; regulatory and economic measures, other instruments and measures to facilitate self-consumption) and on market integration (reorganising and rationalising self-consumption arrangements, supporting self-consumption arrangements, developing energy communities...)	No	no
<b>Are there concrete targets on self-consumption mentioned? How are they described / defined?</b>	No	No	No	Target of 65,000 to 100,000 PV self-consumption sites by 2023. Maintain objective of 3500 MW annually installed on small and medium sized roofs. (< 100 kWp) via a open counter system for self-consumption.	No	No	No	No	No, they say "not applicable". They state another section they put "in 2018 the Welsh Government published a call for evidence to inform the approach to delivering the LEW local energy target"
<b>Energy communities</b>									
<b>How often does the term "energy community" occur?</b>	3 (incl. 2 in titles)	2 times but only in heading, no mentioning of any measures. "Cooperative" and "association" are used under the paragraph on "Landlord-to-Tenant Electricity Act" (mentioning tax exemptions for construction of rental housing also in case of operating a PV plant)	11 times (comunitades energéticas) and 5 times (autoconsumo colectivo)	"Collective": 45 times, not all related to energy communities though. Autoconsumation collective: 2 times	3	19 times	3 (in addition, also used a term 'energy cooperatives')	2 (in addition, smart communities (under the SET Plan mentioned twice too)	2 times
<b>Is there a special section on energy communities?</b>	No (although energy communities mentioned in the executive summary under dimension internal energy market as part of flexibility measures). In the targets and objectives on RES (in the place for renewable energy communities), nothing on communities is mentioned (only on biofuels)	No	Not special section but mentioned several times that energy communities will be important and that the new RD L 15/2018 will make them possible	Collective self-consumption mentioned together with individual self-consumption (p. 245 - 247)	No	Treated together with self-consumption	Not really. A special fiscal advantage for energy communities mentioned together with fiscal advantages for small consumers (p. 40-41)	No. Just mentioned once under p&M	Reference to Local Government Devolution Act 2016 where energy communities are supported. More text only for Scotland: 'The Scottish Government has an ambition to achieve LEW of community and locally owned renewables by 2030, and LEW of 2030, as well as an ambition to spread the economic benefits of commercial renewables schemes through shared ownership with communities'. As of June 2017 there was an estimated minimum of 666 MW of community and locally owned renewable energy capacity operating in Scotland.'
<b>Are there concrete measures on energy communities?</b>	No (under p&M, dimension EE, a title: 'where applicable, a description of policies and measures to promote the role of local renewable energy communities in contributing to the implementation of p&M on EE4 - information provided there: 'Not applicable')	No	Nothing beyond RD L 15/2018. Maybe mentioning in context of district heating and cooling networks.	Legal framework mentioned that is supposed to favour communities (or local generation)	Mentioned under informational and educational measures and development of regulatory framework (together with production for own needs)	Yes and no. In the initial phase - as for self-consumption; application of variable proportions of network and system charges; later measures will be defined in the SRSS study ("Support to elaborate legal and regulatory frameworks on closed distribution system and self-consumption assessment in Italy")	In RES section (next to p&M on small consumers): current fiscal incentive scheme for energy communities (possibly replaced by subsidy for feeding back energy); in EE section plan to promote the role of local renewable energy communities in implementing EE, depend on choices in the Climate Agreement and will be included in the final NECP.	No	No
<b>Are there concrete targets on energy communities?</b>	No	No	No	No, but some past figures are given: end of 2017 there were 8 self-consumption communities, some 20 under way in 2018, more to be expected.	No	No but there might be one in the future based on a study financed by the Commission's Structural Reform Support Service (SRSS)	No. The final NECP is to be looked at though as it is announced that it will include things not included in the draft (e.g. the Climate Agreement, such as the objective for 50% local ownership of all new onshore wind and solar projects which is discussed in the "Climate Agreement")	No	Scotland only, o achieve LEW of community and locally owned renewables by 2030, and LEW by 2030. The Welsh Government has set a target of LEW of locally-owned renewable electricity capacity by 2030 and an expectation that new renewable energy projects from 2020 have an element of local ownership. At the end of 2017 there was 750MW of renewable energy in local ownership in Wales. 529MW of this capacity is renewable electricity and 221MW is renewable heat. In total there are over 65,000 locally-owned renewable energy projects in Wales.
<b>Other points</b>									
<b>What do they say about public participation / public consultations?</b>	National consultation on the Inter-Federal Energy Pact (convened stakeholders and online citizens' consultation - both in 2017). In Flanders - the Flemish Energy Plan 2021-2030 and the Flemish Climate Policy Plan submitted to strategic advisory councils who commented on them. The Walloon plan - preliminary consultations on the 2030 scenario + another stakeholder consultation (not clear whether public or selected stakeholders); public inquiry on the Air, Climate and Energy Plan planned in the first half of 2019. No consultation planned for the BRL region.	Chapter not developed yet, announced for 2019	Public consultation foreseen for 2018	Processes described on 5 pages for different stakeholders (Section 1.3), including drafting of NECP. Consultation in 2019 mentioned but not further detailed.	Consultative workshops within the framework of preparation of the Draft of the Low Carbon Development Strategy until 2030 with the perspective to 2050, which serves for Energy Development Strategy until 2030 with an outlook to 2050 + e-consulting + further <u>workshops</u> , planned for 2019	SEA procedure applicable (public consultation not done yet); in addition: a portal dedicated to the draft plan (beginning of 2019) to 'trigger the widest possible discussion.	NECP largely based on the Energy Agreement and the future Climate Agreement. Consultations on the two Agreements in 6 platforms into which involved organisations and companies. For specific subjects, parties outside the sector/platforms were also involved. ON the Climate Agreement, 'the government intends to partly shape civic participation through a broad public approach and an umbrella campaign, aimed at providing citizens and businesses agency with prospects' - so, probably they intend to have a public consultation on the Climate Agreement but not on NECP and not clear when.	In section 1.3 it seems that mainly the Scottish and Welsh communities and local stakeholders will be consulted (although it rather describes objectives than processes).	
<b>Are there provisions or certain sentences that somewhat imply that self-consumption or energy communities should be "deployed carefully" or that would restrict them?</b>	seems not	Not directly but the following sentences show certain restrictions: "Pro-rata payment of the surcharge under the Renewable Energy Sources Act avoids over-funding in view of the higher level of profitability of larger facilities. It also ensures that consumers of larger amounts of self-generated electricity make an appropriate contribution to financing of the Renewable Energy Sources Act in the long term. The electricity tax exemptions which apply to electricity generated for own consumption are currently undergoing a legislative revision process in order to adapt them to the EU's State aid rules."	No	"The development of self-consumption must not be to the detriment of other electricity consumers and, more broadly, must not undermine the principle of national solidarity that governs the pricing of the use of public networks. The pricing applicable to self-consumers should reflect the benefits as well as the costs they may generate on the electricity system."	seems not	seems not	seems not	seems not	seems not
<b>Notes</b>			Spain did an assessment on the macro-economic impact of self-consumption in the annex of its recent new Royal Decree Law 15/2018 where among others the impact on tax income is assessed (showing quite positive results under the self-consumption model).						
<b>Link to draft NECPs</b>	<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/topics/energy-strategy-and-energy-union/governance-energy-union/national-energy-climate-plans">https://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/topics/energy-strategy-and-energy-union/governance-energy-union/national-energy-climate-plans</a>								
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