



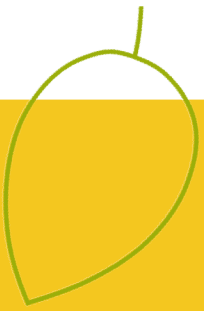
Self-consumption in NECPs (overview of EU laws)

Marta Toporek
ClientEarth



PROSEU - Mainstreaming active
participation of citizens in the
Energy Transition





Self-consumption in EU laws

- Recast of the RES Directive
 - Renewables self-consumer
 - Renewable energy community (national enabling framework, assessment of barriers and potential for development)
- Recast of the Electricity Directive
 - Active customer
 - Citizens energy community
- Governance Regulation

NECPs: Overview

- What are the NECPs?
- Prosumers in NECPs
- When are NECPs due?
- Can citizens influence NECPs?
- Where to find information?

What are the NECPs?

- National (10-years) plans (updated after 5 years)
- Objectives, policies and measures, financial planning etc for 5 dimensions:
 1. Decarbonisation
 2. Energy efficiency
 3. Energy security
 4. Internal energy market
 5. Research, innovation and competitiveness

Prosumers in NECPs – targets and objectives

Decarbonisation/Renewable energy

- A **contribution to the EU binding target**
- Other trajectories and objectives, incl. long-term or sectorial ones (e.g. (...) **renewable energy produced by cities, renewable energy communities and renewables self-consumers, ...**) (*where applicable*)

Market integration – objectives on, e.g.:

- consumers' participation in the energy system and **benefits from self-generation** and new technologies (incl. smart meters) (*where applicable*);
- the non-discriminatory participation of RE, DR and storage, incl. via aggregation, in all energy markets

Prosumers in NECPs – policies and measures

Decarbonisation, Renewable energy

- to achieve the national RES contribution
- to promote and facilitate the development of **self-consumption** & **renewable energy communities** under the enabling framework RES Directive (as in Articles 21(6) and 22(5) RES Directive)

Energy efficiency (EE)

- to promote the role of **local energy communities** in contributing to the implementation of certain EE policies and measures (*where applicable*)

Internal energy market, e.g.

- to ensure the non-discriminatory participation of RE, DR and storage, including via aggregation, in all energy markets (where applicable)

Prosumers in NECPs – parameters, variables, energy balances and indicators

- section B 'Analytical Basis' of the NECPs
- where applicable, other national trajectories (incl. the renewable energy produced by cities and **renewable energy communities**)

When are the NECPs due?

NECPs

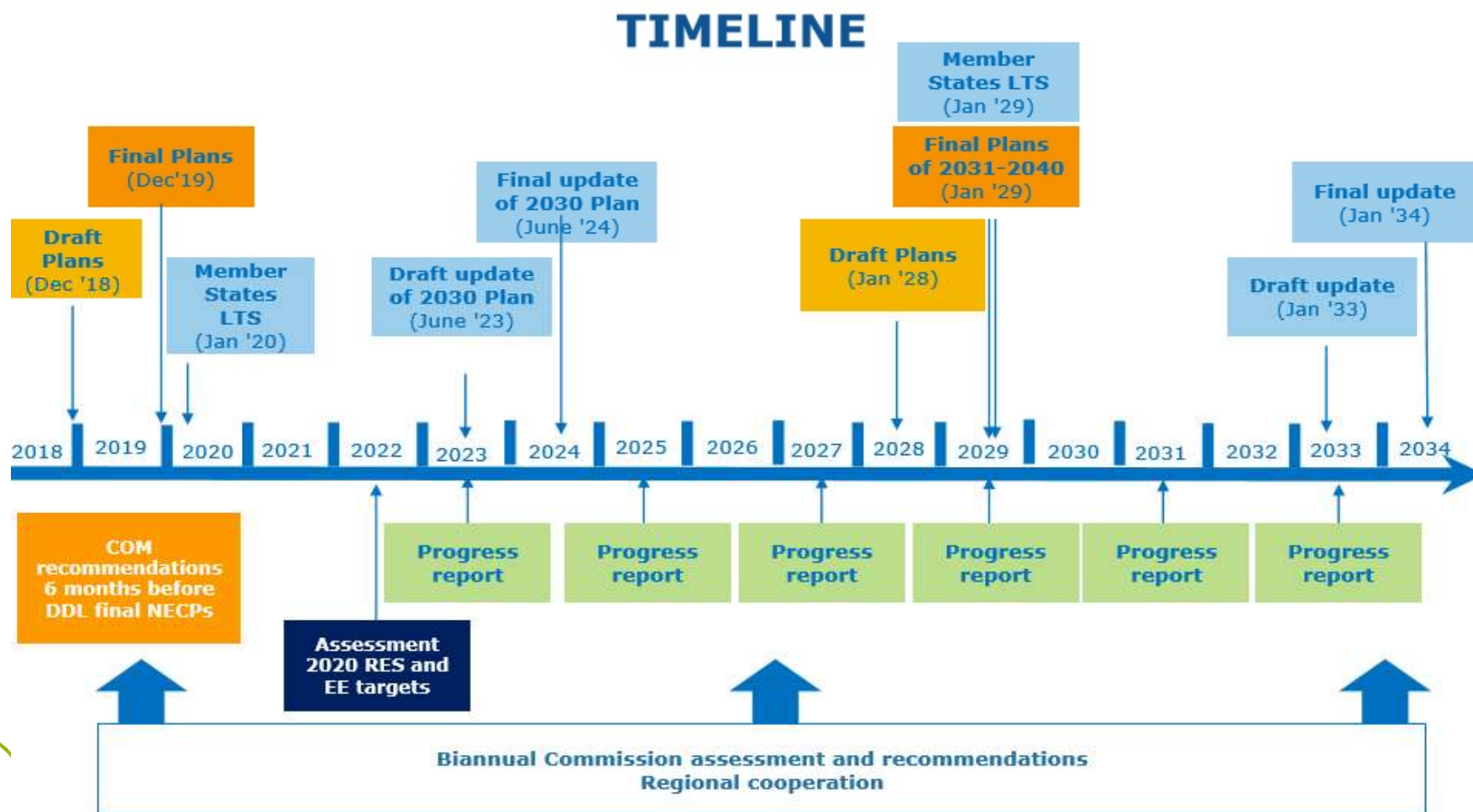
- drafts: 31 December 2018, 1 January 2028 & every 10 years
- final: by 31 December 2019, 1 January 2029 & every 10 years

UPDATES of NECPs

- drafts: 30 June 2023, 1 January 2033 & every 10 years
- final: 30 June 2024, 1 January 2034 & every 10 years

Timeline

(source: European Commission)



Can citizens influence NECPs? (1)

- Usually public consultation on draft NECP
- 1st NECP: participation in preparation of final NECP “well before its adoption” (*Article 10 GR*)
- Must be:
 - “early and effective” (*Article 1 and 10 + recital 28 GR*)
 - “when all options are open” (*Article 7 Aarhus Convention*)

Can citizens influence NECPs? (2)

- “ensure that the public is informed”
 - “by public notices or other appropriate means, such as electronic media” *(recital 29 GR)*
- “set reasonable timeframes allowing sufficient time for the public to be informed, to participate and express its views” *(Article 10 GR)*



Some available analysis and studies

- 'Review of eight national energy and climate plans (NECPs) in central and eastern Europe' (CEE Bankwatch)
- 'Planning Net Zero: Assessing the draft National Energy and Climate Plans' (Climact, Ecologic Institute)
- 'Time to pick up the pace: Insights into the draft National Energy and Climate Plans' (CAN-E)
- 'Are Member States planning for energy communities? A critical analysis of Member States' draft NECPs' (University Viadrina Frankfurt, REScoop.EU, Friends of the Earth Europe)
- 'How cities can back renewable energy communities' (Energy Cities)



Thanks for your attention! Any questions?

For more information:

Marta Toporek, Client Earth

mtoporek@clientearth.org, +32 (0) 2808 3469

info@proseu.eu | www.proseu.eu



FCiências^{ID}
ASSOCIAÇÃO PARA A
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DESENVOLVIMENTO
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drift for transition



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This project received funding from the EU's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N°764056. The sole responsibility for the content of this document lies with the authors. It does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the EU.