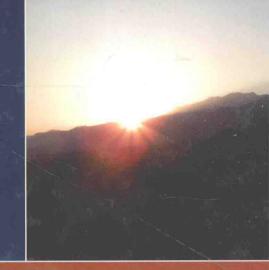
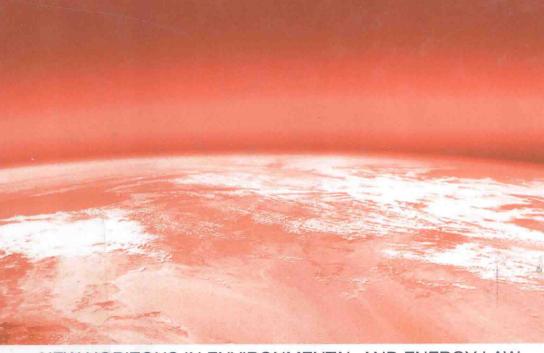


### RENEWABLE ENERGY LAW IN THE EU

Legal Perspectives on Bottom-up Approaches



Edited by Marjan Peeters and Thomas Schomerus



NEW HORIZONS IN ENVIRONMENTAL AND ENERGY LAW

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Legal Perspectives on Bottom-up Approaches

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NEW HORIZONS IN ENVIRONMENTAL AND ENERGY LAW



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#### Renewable Energy Law in the EU

#### NEW HORIZONS IN ENVIRONMENTAL AND ENERGY LAW

Series Editors: Kurt Deketelaere, *Professor of Law, University of Leuven, Belgium and University of Dundee, Scotland* and Zen Makuch, *Reader in Law, Barrister, Imperial College, London, UK* 

Environmental law—including the pressing considerations of energy law and climate change—is an increasingly important area of legal research and practice. Given the growing interdependence of global society and the significant steps being made towards environmental protection and energy efficiency, there are few people untouched by environmental and energy lawmaking processes.

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Renewable Energy Law in the EU Legal Perspectives on Bottom-up Approaches Edited by Marjan Peeters and Thomas Schomerus

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#### Abbreviations

ABRvS Administrative Jurisdiction Division of the Council

of State (Afdeling bestuursrechtspraak van de Raad

van State)

AC Aarhus Convention

ACCC Aarhus Convention Compliance Committee
AG German stock company (Aktiengesellschaft)

AIFM Alternative Investment Fund Manager

AIFMD Alternative Investment Fund Manager Directive
AöR German public-law institution (Anstalt des

öffentlichen Rechts)

Art Article

BaFin German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority

(Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht)

BGBl. Bundesgesetzblatt (Federal Law Gazette)

BGH German Federal Court of Justice (Bundesgerichtshof)

BMU Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature

Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Bundesministerium

für Umwelt, Naturschutz und Reaktorsicherheit)

BMWi Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology

(Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft und Technologie)

BT-Drucks. Bundestagsdrucksache (Document of the German

Federal Parliament)

CDU Christian Democratic Union (Christlich

Demokratische Union)

Ch Chapter

CJEU Court of Justice of the European Union

COM European Commission
CoR Committee of the Regions

CRA Crisis and Recovery Act (Crisis- en herstelwet)
CSU Christian Social Union (Christlich-Soziale Union)

dena Deutsche Energie-Agentur

Doc Document

e.V. German registered society (eingetragener Verein)

EC European Commission

ECHR European Convention for the Protection of Human

Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

ECJ European Court of Justice ECR European Court Reports

ECtHR European Court of Human Rights
EEG Renewable Energy Sources Act
(Erneuerbare-Energien-Gesetz)

Г..... Г..... М...1...

EEM European Energy Market

eG & Co. KG German limited partnership with registered

cooperative as general partner (eingetragene

Genossenschaft und Compagnie

Kommanditgesellschaft)

eG German registered cooperative (eingetragene

Genossenschaft)

EIA Environmental Impact Assessment

EnERgioN Generation, Storage, and Marketing of Renewable

Energy in Northern Germany; title of a research project (Erzeugung, Speicherung und Vermarktung von Erneuerbarer Energie in der Region Nord)

EnWG German Act on Electricity and Natural Gas Supply

(Gesetz über die Elektrizitäts- und Gasversorgung)

ER EnergieRecht (Energy Law, German Journal)
ERDF European Regional Development Fund

ESA Electricity Sector Act 1997

ESMA European Securities and Markets Authority

ET Energiewirtschaftliche Tagesfragen

EU European Union

EU ETS European Union Emissions Trading Scheme

EXX European Energy Exchange

FDP Free Democratic Party (Freie Demokratische Partei)

FIT Feed-in Tariff

GALA General Administrative Law Act (Algemene wet

bestuursrecht)

GATS Agreement on Trade in Services

GATT General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

GbR German civil law association (Gesellschaft

bürgerlichen Rechts)

GmbH & Co. KG German limited partnership with limited liability

company as general partner (Gesellschaft mit

beschränkter Haftung und Compagnie

Kommanditgesellschaft)

GmbH German limited liability company (Gesellschaft mit

beschränkter Haftung)

GO NRW Municipal Code of the State of North

Rhine-Westphalia (Gemeindeordnung für das Land

Nordrhein-Westfalen)

GPA Agreement on Government Procurement

GSE Electrical Service Manager (Gestore del Servizio

Elettrico)

GW Gigawatt

HGB German Commercial Code (Handelsgesetzbuch)

HNWI High Net Worth Individual IEA International Energy Agency

IEEE Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers

JEEPL Journal for European Environmental & Planning Law
KAGB German Investment Code (Kapitalanlagegesetzbuch)
KG German limited partnership (Kommanditgesellschaft)

Km<sup>2</sup> Square kilometer

MW Megawatt

NGO Non-governmental organization

NIMBY Not In My Backyard

NIMTOO Not In My Term Of Office

No Numero

NREAP National Renewable Energy Action Plans
OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and

Development

OJ Official Journal of the European Union

Prop Governmental Bill (Proposition)

PV Photovoltaics
RDL Royal Decree-law
RE Renewable Energy

xii Renewable energy law in the EU

RED Renewable Energy Directive

REE Spanish Transmission Operator (Red Eléctrica de

España)

RES Renewable Energy Sources SCM Agreement on

Subsidies and Countervailing Measures

SCR Secondary Control Reserve (Sekundärregelleistung)

SEA Strategic Environmental Assessment

Sec Section
Secs Sections

SEN National Energy Strategy of Italy (Strategia

Energetica Nazionale)

SFS Swedish Collection of Parliamentary Acts and

Governmental Regulations (Svensk

författningssamling)

SPA Spatial Planning Act (Wet ruimtelijke ordening)

SPD Social Democratic Party of Germany

(Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands)

SPV Special Purpose Vehicle

SRL Sekundärregelleistung (see SCR)

StromNZV Federal Ordinance of Electricity Network Access

(Stromnetzzugangsverordnung)

TEC Treaty Establishing the European Community

TEU Treaty on European Union

TFEU Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union TRIMS Agreement on Trade Related Investment Measures

TSO Transmission System Operator

TWh Terawatt hours

ÜNB Übertragungsnetzbetreiber (see TSO)
WpHG German Securities Investment Act

(Wertpapierhandelsgesetz)

WTO World Trade Organization
WWF World Wildlife Foundation

ZNER Zeitschrift für Neues Energierecht

ZUR Zeitschrift für Umweltrecht

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#### PART I

Introduction

# 1. Regional renewable energy approaches: An introduction to exploring legal barriers and opportunities

Marjan Peeters and Thomas Schomerus<sup>1</sup>

#### AIM OF THIS BOOK

This book focuses on legal frameworks within which regional authorities in EU Member States must act in the course of the necessary transition towards a sustainable energy system. Regional authorities or regional governments are broadly understood here as sub-national bodies that either hold a regional or local authority electoral mandate, or are politically accountable to an elected assembly.<sup>2</sup> The book explores the role played by these regional authorities in this vital transition to renewable energy, and, more specifically, it maps several legal questions that might emerge along the path to renewable energy. Neither the possibilities for the financial promotion of renewable energy, nor the planning and permitting of renewable energy projects and the management of the grid can be understood outside the context of international, EU and national law. This multi-level legal framework has become increasingly complex with renewable energy laws at EU and national levels particularly, having faced frequent amendments complicating an understanding of the applicable law. Alongside specific renewable energy laws, a vast number of other laws are important elements for the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Thomas Schomerus and Marjan Peeters were at the time of writing of this chapter members of the research team in the projekt Innovation Incubator, Act. 1.1/CT EnERgioN, sponsored by the European Union with funds from the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and by the state of Lower Saxony.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> This connects to the definition used in Article 300(3) TFEU.

transition to renewable energy, since for instance, nature conservation and air quality legislation must be taken into account when deciding on renewable energy activities, such as hydro-power generation and biomass combustion. At the same time, compliance with the Aarhus Convention on access to environmental information, public participation in decisionmaking and access to justice is required for all EU Member States and the EU itself - all of which are party to this Convention. WTO and EU public procurement and financial law also play a role when regional governments try to establish incentives for regional renewable-energy production. Moreover, new policy concepts arise, particularly concerning the idea of allowing citizens financial participation in local renewable energy projects, but also in view of overcoming the "Not In My Backyard" (NIMBY) effect. One can appreciate how this range of legal frameworks requires an enormous legal knowledge on the part of regional governments wishing to stimulate renewable energy production and consumption within their territory. The same applies to regional governments which, for one reason or another, do not welcome specific renewable energy activities within their territory. Since EU law has imposed legally binding targets upon its Member States through Directive 2009/28, it might indeed be the case that pressure on regional governments to open up their territories to renewable energy generation will continue to increase until 2020.

The EU energy and climate objectives for the years following 2020 were proposed by the Commission on 22 January 2014. The Commission continues to uphold the ambitious targets for cutting 80–95 per cent of greenhouse-gas emissions by 2050, and it proposes setting a greenhouse-gas emission target of 40 per cent by 2030, relative to emissions in 1990, without the opportunity of using international credits. This means that the reduction in emissions required to reach the 40 per cent target in 2030 would have to be achieved within EU boundaries. In order to achieve these targets, the EU-Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS), currently governed by Directive 2003/87, should be strengthened. While the ETS sector is supposed to deliver a reduction of 43 per cent in greenhouse gases by 2030, the non-ETS sector would have to contribute a reduction of 30 per cent (both compared to 2005).<sup>3</sup> The Commission also proposed binding EU-level targets of 27 per cent renewable energy in general, and of at least a 45 per cent share of renewable energy in the electricity

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> EU Commission, A policy framework for climate and energy in the period from 2020 to 2030, COM(2014) 15 final of 22 January 2014, p. 5.