

EFELA: Beyond Energy Sector Reforms

CREG, Brussels, 18th September 2018

Investment and economics session - the necessity of legal certainty for investment in the energy transition...

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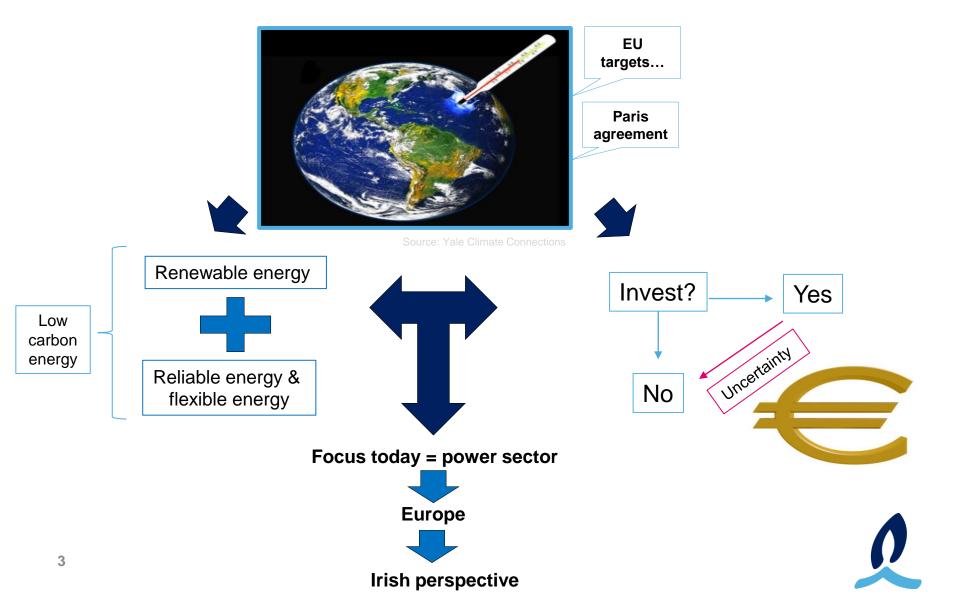


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1. Introduction and Context



2. Legal Uncertainty and Investment: Cause & Consequence – An EU Perspective

- Energy Charter Treaty: "fair and equitable" treatment protection - basis
- Multi € awards (ICSID tribunals)
- EU: claims jurisdiction on such cases

Renewables (RES) support schemes:

- Tariff based designs
- Exemptions from market participation
- Led to high costs for consumers
- Retroactive changes impacted investors...
 - Premiums vs. tariffs (RES schemes)
 - Competitive procurement required
 - Market exposure required for RES
 - !! Application to existing support schemes that "change"...

EU jurisdiction vs. arbitration tribunals

Legal Uncertainty 2014 State Aid Guidelines (SAG): compatibility

- Unilateral interests vs. Proportionality (discriminating nondomestic resources)
- Preussun Elektra,
 Essent Belgium (CJEU)

caselaw:
evolution in
views re
cross-border
participation

Capacity
Mechanisms:
discretion

- Required to back-up intermittent renewables (security of supply...)
- Uncoordinated, disparate schemes
- 2014 SAG applicability also, but
- Sector Inquiry 2015-2016



3. EU Legislative Developments – enablers for investment in the energy transition?

A. Renewables (RES) Support Schemes under Clean Energy Package (RES directive, June 2018)

Highlights >

Article 6:

- Revisions "shall not" retroactively negatively impact investments
- Use of "objective criteria" from original design decision for any adjustments
- Advance notice: allocation of support, tender frequency, expected eligible technologies

Article 4:

- Design to be market based and not "unnecessarily distort electricity markets"
- Market integration of RES
- Use of premiums instead of tariffs in schemes
- Grant supports in an open, transparent, competitive, non-discriminatory manner (may be limited to specific technologies when "suboptimal" results may outturn)

Article 5:

"May" open schemes to cross-border participation (minimum limits ~5%-10% per year 2023-2030)



- Unnecessary distortion of markets?
- Suboptimal results to justify limitation of technologies?
- Legal basis of RED (Article 194(2) TFEU)?
- Optionality to open schemes to cross border sources?



3. contd. EU Legislative Developments - enablers for investment in the energy transition?

Capacity Mechanisms under Clean Energy Package (Electricity Regulation, Feb 2017)

Highlights >

Article 23:

- Must prove necessity of mechanism for security of electricity supply (taking account of cross-border) contributions)
- Must not create "unnecessary distortions"
- Subject to compatibility with state aid guidelines also

Article 21:

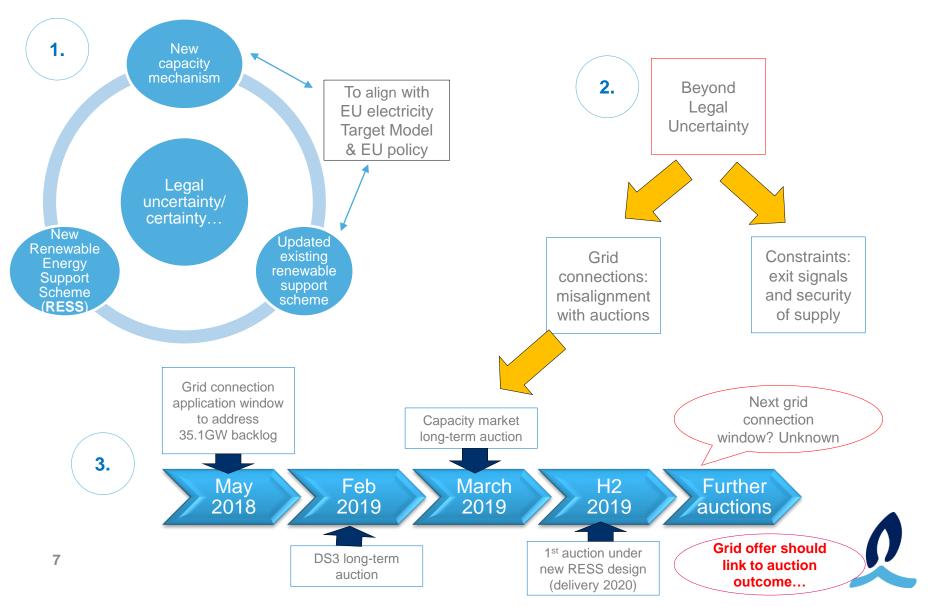
Must open to cross-border participation



- Unnecessary distortion of markets?
 Accuracy of Europe-wide assessment vs. security of supply?
- Continued support for high emitting fuels considering recent state aid decisions?



4. Beyond Legal Uncertainty: An Irish Perspective



5. Conclusion

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EU on the right trajectory but some way to go to achieve low carbon energy transition targets...

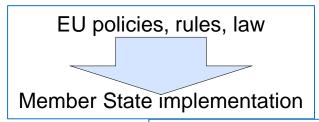
! Scheme design discretion > unilateral member state views > uncoordinated EUwide schemes > State aid guidelines > sector inquiry > CJEU vs. Arbitration... =







Clean Energy Package (CEP) positive steps ... but open questions remain



Not straightforward, e.g. Irish grid connection issue



Questions?

Thank you.

