

A compilation of renewable energy policy objectives in the EU and the UK

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Croatia	Relevant legislation	Law on Renewable Energy Sources and High Efficiency Cogeneration (NN 111/2018)
	Link	https://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2015_09_100_1937.html https://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2018_12_111_2151.html (latest amendment) (NN 111/2018)
	Objectives	Effectiveness, Green growth, Security of supply
	Translated legislation	<p><u>Article 2</u></p> <p>(1) The use of renewable energy sources and high-efficiency cogeneration is of interest to the Republic of Croatia.</p> <p>(2) The purpose of this Act is to promote the production of electricity from renewable energy sources and high-efficiency cogeneration, to promote the production of electricity from renewable energy sources and high-efficiency cogeneration at the point of consumption, to increase shares in total direct consumption of energy produced from renewable energy sources. regulatory framework for the use of renewable energy sources and high-efficiency cogeneration.</p> <p>(3) The use of renewable energy sources and high-efficiency cogeneration realizes the interests of the Republic of Croatia in the field of energy, determined by the Energy Development Strategy of the Republic of Croatia, laws and other regulations governing the performance of energy activities, especially</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Achieving the National target for the use of energy from renewable energy sources in relation to the share of the use of energy from renewable energy sources in the total direct energy consumption in the Republic of Croatia in 2020 2. wider use of own natural energy resources 3. long-term reduction of dependence on energy imports

		<p>4. efficient use of energy and reduction of the impact of the use of fossil fuels on the environment</p> <p>5. creation of new jobs and development of entrepreneurship in energy and other activities, which are initiated with the development of energy projects and their results in the local community</p> <p>6. encouraging the development of new and innovative technologies and contributions to the local community</p> <p>7. diversify energy production and increase security of supply.</p>
Denmark	Relevant legislation	<p>Promulgation of the law on the promotion of renewable energy (LBK No. 125 of 07/02/2020)</p> <p>Promulgation of the Electricity Supply Act (LBK No. 119 of 06/02/2020)</p>
	Link	<p>https://www.retsinformation.dk/eli/ta/2020/125 (LBK No. 125 of 07/02/2020)</p> <p>https://www.retsinformation.dk/eli/ta/2020/119 (LBK No. 119 of 06/02/2020)</p>
	Objectives	Effectiveness, Support cost efficiency, security of supply
	Translated legislation	<p>Promulgation of the law on the promotion of renewable energy</p> <p>§ 1. The purpose of the Act is to promote energy production through the use of renewable energy sources in accordance with climatic and environmental as well as socio-economic considerations in order to reduce dependence on fossil fuels, ensure security of supply and reduce emissions of CO 2 and other greenhouse gases.</p> <p>PCS. 2. The law shall in particular contribute to ensuring the fulfillment of national and international objectives of increasing the proportion of energy produced through the use of renewable energy sources.</p> <p>§ 2. The Act applies within the purpose mentioned in § 1 to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) price surcharges for wind turbines and other electricity generation plants that use renewable energy sources, 2) measures to promote the development of wind turbines, 3) access to harness energy from water and wind at sea, 4) connection of and safety requirements for wind turbines and 5) regulation of electricity production from offered offshore wind turbines.

		<p>PCS. 2. Renewable energy sources include: wind power, hydropower, biogas, biomass, solar energy, wave and tidal energy and geothermal heat.</p> <p>PCS. 3. The Minister of Climate, Energy and Supply shall lay down detailed rules on which forms of energy can be described as renewable energy sources.</p> <p>PCS. 4. The Minister of Climate, Energy and Utilities may decide that smaller facilities or less extensive activities that are covered by the Act shall be wholly or partly exempted from the provisions of the Act.</p> <p>PCS. 5. Electricity generation plants that use renewable energy sources are also covered by the Electricity Supply Act.</p> <p>PCS. 6. The Act does not apply to plants that are covered by the Act on pilot tenders for surcharges for electricity produced at photovoltaic plants.</p> <p>Promulgation of the Electricity Supply Act</p> <p>§ 1. The purpose of the Act is to ensure that the country's electricity supply is organized and implemented in accordance with considerations of electricity supply security, economy, environment and consumer protection. Within this objective, the law must ensure consumers access to cheap electricity and continue to give consumers influence over the management of the electricity sector's values.</p> <p>PCS. 2. The Act shall, in accordance with the provisions of subsection In particular, promote the sustainable use of energy, including through energy savings and the use of cogeneration, renewable and environmentally friendly energy sources, as well as ensure the efficient use of economic resources and create competition in markets for the production and trade of electricity.</p>
Estonia	Relevant legislation	<p>Electricity Market Act (2010) (RT I 2003, 25, 153) (Conditions and procedure for the reduction of energy supply from renewable energy sources and high-efficiency cogeneration (2019) (RT I, 08.11.2019, 4)</p>
	Link	<p>https://www.riigiteataja.ee/en/eli/ee/520032019017/consolide/current (Electricity Market Act) (RT I 2003, 25, 153) https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/108112019004 (Conditions and procedure for the reduction of energy supply from renewable energy sources and high-efficiency cogeneration) (RT I, 08.11.2019, 4)</p>
	Objectives	Support cost efficiency, Security of supply

	Translated legislation	<p>Electricity Market Act</p> <p><u>§ 1. Scope of application of this Act</u></p> <p>(1) This Act governs the generation, transmission, sale, export, import and transit of electricity and the economic and technical management of the power system. This Act prescribes the principles of the operation of the electricity market, based on the need to ensure an effective supply of electricity which is provided at a reasonable price and which meets environmental requirements and the needs of consumers, and the utilisation of energy sources in a balanced manner, in an environmentally clean way and with a long-term perspective.</p> <p>(2) The activities specified in subsection 1 of this section shall be carried out in compliance with the principles of cooperation, equal treatment and transparency.</p> <p>(3) Electricity undertakings shall facilitate activities performed by consumers for the purpose of conserving electricity.</p> <p>(4) The provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act apply to administrative proceedings provided in this Act without prejudice to the rules specific to this Act.</p> <p>(5) This Act, with the exception of sections 58–596, 925, 108, 1081 and subsection 3 of section 1113, does not apply to power stations that are not connected to the network.</p>
Finland	Relevant legislation	<p>Act on Production Subsidy for Electricity Produced from Renewable Energy Sources (1396/2010)</p> <p>Law amending the Act on Support for the Production of Electricity from Renewable Energy Sources (441/2018)</p>
	Link	<p>https://finlex.fi/fi/laki/ajantasa/2010/20101396 (1396/2010)</p> <p>https://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/alkup/2018/20180441 (441/2018)</p>
	Objectives	Effectiveness
	Translated legislation	<p><u>Section 1</u></p> <p><u>§1 Purpose of the law</u></p>

		The purpose of this Act is to promote the production of electricity from renewable energy sources and the competitiveness of these energy sources, as well as to diversify electricity generation and improve self-sufficiency in electricity production.
France	Relevant legislation	Code de l'énergie (L100-1 A à L851-2)
	Link	https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/codes/section_lc/LEGITEXT000023983208/LEGISCTA000023985172/#LEGISCTA000023985172 (L100-1 A à L851-2)
	Objectives	Effectiveness, Support cost efficiency, Green growth, Security of supply
	Translated legislation	<p>Article L100-1</p> <p><u>Energy policy:</u></p> <p>1° Favours the emergence of a competitive and job-rich economy through the mobilisation of all industrial sectors, in particular those of green growth, which is defined as a mode of economic development that respects the environment, is both energy and resource-efficient and carbon-efficient, socially inclusive, supports the potential for innovation and guarantees the competitiveness of companies;</p> <p>2° Ensures security of supply and reduces dependence on imports;</p> <p>3° Maintains internationally competitive and attractive energy prices and enables consumers to control their energy expenditure;</p> <p>4° Preserves human health and the environment, in particular by combating the aggravation of the greenhouse effect and major industrial risks, by reducing citizens' exposure to air pollution and by guaranteeing nuclear safety;</p> <p>5° Guarantees social and territorial cohesion by ensuring a right of access for all households to energy without excessive cost in relation to their resources;</p> <p>6° Fight against fuel poverty;</p>

		7° Contributes to the establishment of a European Energy Union, which aims to guarantee security of supply and to build a decarbonised and competitive economy, through the development of renewable energies , physical interconnections, support for the improvement of energy efficiency and the establishment of instruments for the coordination of national policies.
Germany	Relevant legislation	Renewable Energy Sources Act (2017) (EEG 2017)
	Link	https://www.bmwi.de/Redaktion/EN/Downloads/renewable-energy-sources-act-2017.pdf%3F__blob%3DpublicationFile%26v%3D3 (EEG 2017)
	Objectives	Effectiveness, Support cost efficiency, Actor diversity
	Translated legislation	<p><u>§ Section 1 Purpose and aim of the Act</u></p> <p>(1) The purpose of this Act is to enable sustainable development of energy supply, in particular in the interests of climate and environmental protection, to reduce the economic costs of energy supply, including by taking account of long-term external effects, to conserve fossil energy resources and to promote the further development of technologies for the generation of electricity from renewable energy sources.</p> <p>(2) The aim of this Act is to increase the share of electricity generated from renewable energy sources in gross electricity consumption to</p> <p>1.40 to 45 percent by 2025, 2.55 to 60 percent by 2035 and 3. at least 80 percent by 2050.</p> <p>This expansion is to take place continuously, cost-effectively and in a grid-compatible manner.</p> <p>(3) The target pursuant to subsection (2) first sentence shall also serve to increase the share of renewable energies in total gross final energy consumption to at least 18 percent by 2020.</p> <p><u>§ Section 2 Principles of the Act</u></p> <p>(1) Electricity from renewable energy sources and from mine gas shall be integrated into the electricity supply system.</p> <p>(2) Electricity from renewable energy sources and from mine gas should be directly marketed for the purpose of market integration.</p> <p>(3) The amount of payments for electricity from renewable energy sources shall be determined by means of calls for tenders. In doing so, the diversity of actors in the field of electricity generation from renewable energy sources shall be maintained.</p>

		(4) The costs of electricity from renewable energy sources and from mine gas shall be kept low and distributed appropriately , taking into account the polluter-pays principle and macroeconomic and energy-economic aspects.
Greece	Relevant legislation	Law 4414/2016 New support scheme for power plants producing electricity from Renewable Energy Sources and High Efficiency Cogeneration - Provisions for the legal and operational separation of the supply and distribution sectors in the natural gas market and other provisions (4414/2016)
	Link	https://www.kodiko.gr/nomologia/document_navigation/237723 (4414/2016)
	Objectives	Effectiveness, Support cost efficiency, Green growth, Security of supply
	Translated legislation	<p><u>Article 1</u></p> <p><u>Purpose and scope</u></p> <p>The purpose of this Law is:</p> <p>a. The development of a new support scheme for power plants from Renewable Energy Sources (RES) and from High Efficiency Cogeneration (HPC) compatible with the "Guidelines for State Aid in the fields of Environment and Energy (2014-2020)" (European Commission Communication EE C200/28.6.2014).</p> <p>b. The reform of the support scheme for the production of electricity from RES and CHP in order to achieve the gradual integration and participation of RES and CHP power plants in the electricity market in an optimal way in terms of cost-benefit for society.</p> <p>c. The utilisation of the domestic potential for electricity generation from RES, as a priority, with the aim of protecting the environment, diversifying the national energy mix, ensuring the security of energy supply and strengthening and developing the national economy.</p> <p>d. The achievement of the national energy targets, provided for in Law No. 3468/2006 (A' 129), as amended by Law 3468/2006 (A' 129). 3851/2010 (A' 85), which harmonised Greek legislation with Directive 2009/28/EC, as regards the participation of energy produced from renewable energy sources in the gross final energy consumption in the country by 2020.</p> <p>e. The development and implementation of the support scheme for the production of electricity from RES in the framework of the integrated policy of the European Union to address climate change, and the achievement of the target of participation of RES in gross final energy consumption.</p> <p>f. The support of the operation of CHP plants, the improvement of energy efficiency and the saving of primary energy, in accordance with the provisions of Law no. 3734/2009 (A8) and Law No. 3734/2009 (A8). 4342/2015 (A143), the provisions of which harmonised Greek legislation with Directives 2004/8/EC and 2012/27/EU, respectively.</p>

Hungary	Relevant legislation	Government Decree 299/2017 (X. 17.) on mandatory feed-in and premium support for electricity produced from renewable energy sources
	Link	https://njt.hu/jogszabaly/2017-299-20-22.8 (299/2017)
	Objectives	Effectiveness, Support cost efficiency, Security of supply
	Translated legislation	<p>Article 2 (1)</p> <p>The purpose of the tendering procedure shall be:</p> <p>(a) to encourage new investments in electricity generation using renewable energy sources,</p> <p>(b) to increase the share of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in the interest of sustainable development,</p> <p>(c) to allocate support entitlements in an economically and economically efficient, transparent, non-discriminatory and non-influential way, taking into account the limited possibilities,</p> <p>(d) to promote development policy objectives while maintaining the controllability and secure operation of the electricity system.</p>
Ireland	Relevant legislation	Terms and Conditions for the First Competition Under the Renewable Electricity Support Scheme (RESS)
	Link	https://www.dccae.gov.ie/documents/RESS_1_Terms_and_Conditions.pdf https://assets.gov.ie/77080/8e6e8cbf-2061-499c-9ce9-1710aa4300cf.pdf (RESS 1:2020)
	Objectives	Effectiveness, Support cost efficiency, Security of supply, Actor diversity
	Translated legislation	<p>1.1</p> <p>The Minister has developed the new Renewable Electricity Support Scheme (RESS) for Ireland. The RESS aims to promote the generation of electricity from renewable sources. The new scheme is framed within the context of the Climate Action Plan and the European Union’s Clean Energy Package (EU Clean Energy Package), in particular the Renewable Energy Directive and the development of Ireland’s National Energy and Climate Plan. The RESS will be consistent with the EU Clean Energy Package and the EU Guidelines on State Aid for Environmental Protection and Energy 2014-2020. The RESS will rely on competitive forces to achieve renewable energy ambitions at the lowest feasible cost to electricity customers while delivering technology diversity and significant community participation.</p> <p>1.4</p>

		<p>It has been designed to promote investment in renewable energy generation to contribute toward Ireland's ambition of 70% renewable electricity, and an EU-wide renewable energy target of 32%, by 2030, within a competitive auction based, cost effective framework.</p> <p>It has been designed to deliver on a broader range of policy objectives including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the provision of pathways and supports for communities to participate directly in renewable energy projects • broadening the renewable electricity technology mix (the diversity of technologies); and • increasing energy security, energy sustainability and ensuring the cost effectiveness of energy policy.
Italy_1	Relevant legislation	D.M. 06/07/2012
	Link	https://www.gse.it/documenti_site/Documenti%20GSE/Servizi%20per%20te/FER%20ELETTRICHE/NORMATIVE/_DM_6_LUGLIO_2012.pdf (D.M. 06/07/2012)
	Objectives	Effectiveness, Support cost efficiency
	Translated legislation	<p>Art. 1</p> <p>The purpose of this decree is to support the production of electricity from renewable sources through the definition of simple and stable incentives and methods of access, which promote the effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of the incentive charges to an extent appropriate to the pursuit of the relevant objectives, set out in the Renewable Energy Action Plans referred to in Article 3(3) of Legislative Decree No 28 of 2011.</p>
Italy_2	Relevant legislation	D.M. 23/06/2016
	Link	https://www.gse.it/documenti_site/Documenti%20GSE/Servizi%20per%20te/FER%20ELETTRICHE/NORMATIVE/DM%2023%20giugno%202016.PDF (D.M. 23/06/2016)
	Objectives	Effectiveness, Support cost efficiency
	Translated legislation	<p>Art. 1</p> <p>The purpose of the present decree is to support the production of electrical energy from renewable sources through the definition of incentives and simple methods of access, which promote the effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of the incentive charges to an extent appropriate to the pursuit of the objectives set out in the National Energy Strategy, as well as the gradual adaptation to the guidelines on State aid for energy and the environment set out in the European Commission's Communication (2014/C 200/01).</p>
Italy_3	Relevant legislation	D.M. 04/07/2019

	Link	https://www.gse.it/documenti_site/Documenti%20GSE/Servizi%20per%20te/FER%20ELETTRICHE/NORMATIVE/DM%204%20luglio%202019%20-%20Incentivazione%20dell'e2%80%99energia%20elettrica%20prodotta%20dagli%20impianti.pdf (D.M. 04/07/2019)
	Objectives	Effectiveness, Support cost efficiency
	Translated legislation	Art. 1 The purpose of the present decree, in line with the EU 2020 and 2030 objectives, is to support the production of electricity from plants fuelled by the renewable energy sources indicated in Annex 1, through the definition of incentives and access conditions that promote efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability, both environmental and in terms of incentive charges , to an extent appropriate to the pursuit of national objectives and in a manner that complies with the Guidelines on State aid for energy and the environment set out in the Communication from the European Commission (2014/C 200/01).
Lithuania	Relevant legislation	Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Energy from Renewable Sources (No. XI-1375 of 12 May 2011)
	Link	https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/TAIS.398874/asr https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/TAIS.398874/XHGpBgDmca (No. XI-1375)
	Objectives	Effectiveness, Security of supply
	Translated legislation	<u>Article 1</u> . Purpose, purpose and tasks of the law 2. The purpose of this Law is to ensure the sustainable development of the use of renewable energy resources, to promote the further development and introduction of new technologies and the consumption of the energy produced, taking into account, in particular, the international obligations of the Republic of Lithuania, the requirements of the protection of the environment, the conservation of fossil energy resources, the reduction of dependence on fossil energy resources and the reduction of the energy import, and the other objectives of the State energy policy, taking into account the requirements of the safety and security of the energy supply and the requirements for reliability, and the principles of ensuring the protection of the consumer's rights and the protection of the legitimate interests of the availability, adequacy, suitability, and adequacy of the renewable energy sources.
Luxembourg	Relevant legislation	Loi du 5 août 1993 concernant l'utilisation rationnelle de l'énergie (A70) Code de l'environnement - Energie - Règlements d'exécution - Règlement grand-ducal du 1er août 2014 (A154)
	Link	http://legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/loi/1993/08/05/n1/jo (A70) http://legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/rgd/2014/08/01/n1/jo (A154)
	Objectives	Effectiveness, Support cost efficiency, Security of supply

	Translated legislation	<p>Loi du 5 août 1993, Art. 2.</p> <p><u>Art. 2.</u></p> <p>The main objectives of this law are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ensuring a sufficient, secure, diversified and economically satisfactory energy supply; 2. the promotion of energy savings and the rational use of energy in all sectors; 3. reducing dependence on conventional energies by promoting the use of new and renewable energies, the use of cogeneration facilities and the autonomous production of primary and secondary energy; 4. contributing to improving the environment, in particular by reducing CO2 emissions; 5. the coordination of actions undertaken in this context at Community level.
Malta	Relevant legislation	Legislazzjoni Sussidjarja 545.31
	Link	https://legislation.mt/eli/sl/545.31/eng/pdf (SL 545.31)
	Objectives	Effectiveness
	Translated legislation	<p><u>SL 545.31:</u></p> <p>3.(1) The purpose of these regulations is to introduce the competitive bidding process as the method to determine the fixed price per kWh to be paid for electricity generated and sold to the distribution system operator from approved renewable energy installations and hence to promote and support the generation of electricity from renewable energy sources. For the purpose of calculating the capacity of a renewable energy installation, renewable energy installations with a common point of connection to the electricity grid shall be considered as one installation.</p>
Netherlands	Relevant legislation	Decree on stimulating sustainable energy production (SDE+/SDE++)
	Link	https://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0022735/2020-11-01 (SDE+/SDE++)
	Objectives	Effectiveness
	Translated legislation	<p>Article 2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Without prejudice to Article 24a , Our Minister may grant a subsidy on application for:

		a. the production of renewable electricity to a producer of renewable electricity in order to fully or partially compensate for a period of time the difference between the average cost of this renewable electricity and the relevant average market price of electricity;
Poland	Relevant legislation	RES Act 2015 Amendment on RES Act 2019 General Energy Law 1997
	Link	http://orka.sejm.gov.pl/proc8.nsf/ustawy/3656_u.htm (RES Act 2019) http://orka.sejm.gov.pl/proc7.nsf/ustawy/2604_u.htm (RES Act 2015) http://prawo.sejm.gov.pl/isap.nsf/download.xsp/WDU19970540348/U/D19970348Lj.pdf (General Energy Law 1997)
	Objectives	Support cost efficiency, Security of supply
	Translated legislation	<u>General Energy Law Art. 1.1:</u> 2) The purpose of the Act is to create conditions for sustainable development of the country, ensuring energy security, economical and rational use of fuels and energy , development of competition, counteracting effects of natural monopolies, taking into account environmental protection requirements, obligations arising from international agreements and balancing the interests of energy enterprises and of fuel and energy consumers .
Portugal	Relevant legislation	Decreto-Lei n.º 76/2019, Plano Nacional Energia e Clima 2030 (PNEC 2030)
	Link	https://dre.pt/web/guest/home/-/dre/122476954/details/maximized?serie=1&day=2019-06-03&date=2019-06-01 (PNEC 2030)
	Objectives	Effectiveness, Support cost efficiency, Security of supply
	Translated legislation	In fact, the competitive procedure will allow, depending on the defined criteria that may be the best price for the sale of electricity, the payment of compensation that will revert to costs of general economic interest (CIEG) or others, to ensure that the allocation of injection capacity into the network necessarily entails a benefit for consumers . Also in the same vein, and aiming to continue the development of electricity production from renewable energy sources , the possibility is now foreseen for interested parties to ensure the network infrastructure they need, assuming the resulting costs. Also in terms of security of supply , provision is now made for the possibility of installing storage infrastructure in electricity production centres, strengthening the response capacity in the case of electricity from renewable energy sources.

Slovakia	Relevant legislation	Act on the Promotion of Renewable Energy Sources and Highly Efficient Cogeneration and on Amendments to Certain Acts (309/2009 Coll.)
	Link	https://www.slov-lex.sk/pravne-predpisy/SK/ZZ/2009/309/20201101.html (309/2009 Coll.)
	Objectives	Effectiveness
	Translated legislation	<p>Art. I § 1 Subject matter <u>This law provides:</u></p> <p>(a) the method of aid and the conditions for production aid</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. electricity from renewable energy sources, 2. electricity by high-efficiency cogeneration, 3. biomethane, <p>(b) the rights and obligations of producers</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. electricity from renewable energy sources, 2. electricity by cogeneration, 3. electricity by high-efficiency cogeneration, 4. biomethane, <p>(c) the rights and obligations of other participants in the electricity and gas market,</p> <p>(d) the rights and obligations of the legal person or natural person who places on the market fuels and other energy products used for transport purposes.</p>
Slovenia	Relevant legislation	Energy Law (EZ-1-UPB2)
	Link	https://www.uradni-list.si/glasilo-uradni-list-rs/vsebina/2019-01-2673?sop=2019-01-2673 (EZ-1-UPB2)

	Objectives	Effectiveness, Support cost efficiency, Security of supply
	Translated legislation	<p><u>Article 3</u> (purpose of the law) The purpose of the law is to ensure a competitive, secure, reliable and affordable supply of energy and energy services, taking into account the principles of sustainable development.</p> <p><u>Article 5</u> (objectives of the law) The objectives in the field of energy supply and use are in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - security of energy supply, - ensuring effective competition in the energy market, - competitiveness in the implementation of non-market activities, - efficient energy conversion, - reduction of energy consumption, - efficient use of energy, - energy efficiency, - increased production and use of renewable energy sources, - the transition to a low-carbon society using low-carbon energy technologies, - provision of energy services, - ensuring social cohesion, - protection of consumers as final consumers of energy, - ensuring effective supervision over the implementation of the provisions of this Act
Spain_1	Relevant legislation	Law 24/2013, of December 26, on the Electricity Sector Royal Decree 413/2014, of June 6, which regulates the activity of electricity production from renewable energy sources, cogeneration and waste
	Link	https://www.boe.es/buscar/act.php?id=BOE-A-2013-13645 (Law 24/2013) https://www.boe.es/diario_boe/txt.php?id=BOE-A-2014-6123 (Royal Decree 413/2014)
	Objectives	Effectiveness, Support cost efficiency, Security of supply

	Translated legislation	<p><u>Law 24/2013 II</u></p> <p>The basic purpose of this Law is to establish the regulation of the electricity sector, guaranteeing the electricity supply with the necessary levels of quality and at the lowest possible cost, ensuring the economic and financial sustainability of the system and allowing a level of effective competition in the electricity sector, all this within the principles of environmental protection of a modern society.</p> <p>The principle of economic and financial sustainability of the electricity system will be a guiding principle for the actions of the Public Administrations and other subjects included in the scope of the Law. By virtue of it, any regulatory measure in relation to the sector that involves an increase in the cost of the electricity system or a reduction in income must include an equivalent reduction in other cost items or an equivalent increase in income that ensures the balance of the system. In this way, the possibility of accumulating new deficits, as happened in the past, is definitely ruled out.</p> <p><u>Royal Decree 413/2014 I</u></p> <p>The generation of electrical energy from renewable energy sources and the increase in energy efficiency constitute a fundamental pillar for the achievement of the objectives of reducing greenhouse gas emissions as well as other community and international objectives, covering the par, considerable importance for the proper promotion of security of energy supply, technological development and innovation.</p>
Spain_2	Relevant legislation	<p>Royal Decree-Law 23/2020, of June 23, which approves measures in the field of energy and in other areas for economic reactivation</p> <p>Royal Decree 960/2020, of November 3, which regulates the economic regime of renewable energy for electricity production facilities</p> <p>Order TED / 1161/2020, of December 4, which regulates the first auction mechanism for the granting of the economic regime of renewable energies and establishes the indicative calendar for the period 2020-2025.</p>
	Link	<p>https://www.boe.es/buscar/act.php?id=BOE-A-2020-6621 (Royal Decree-Law 23/2020)</p> <p>https://www.boe.es/buscar/doc.php?id=BOE-A-2020-13591 (Royal Decree 960/2020)</p> <p>https://www.boe.es/diario_boe/txt.php?id=BOE-A-2020-15689 (Order TED / 1161/2020)</p>
	Objectives	Effectiveness, Support cost efficiency, Security of supply, Actor diversity

	Translated legislation	<p><u>Royal Decree 960/2020:</u></p> <p>I.</p> <p>The remuneration framework that regulates this royal decree must ensure the diversity of agents in the deployment of renewables and take into account the particularities of the renewable energy communities so that they can compete for access to the remuneration framework on an equal basis with other participants, all in accordance with community regulations.</p> <p>II.</p> <p>Regarding the proportionality of the measure, access to the economic regime through a competitive competition mechanism, such as auctions, guarantees the proportionality of the support scheme, as well as its concession in an open, transparent, competitive, profitable and non-discriminatory, in accordance with the provisions of article 4.4 of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of December 11, 2018. Transparent and non-discriminatory criteria will be established and published to meet the auction requirements and clear dates and rules will be set for the correct completion of the project, in accordance with the provisions of article 4.6 of said directive.</p> <p>V.</p> <p>Likewise, it complies with the principle of effectiveness, since, as has been explained, the auction mechanism is the most appropriate instrument to carry out the most effective development of these support systems.</p> <p>Chapter 8</p> <p>In this context, generation premiums in special regime are considered to be costs of diversification, security of supply and environmental benefits, and are included in the tariff structure along with the rest of the system's activities.</p> <p>This special regime is based on a system of direct support for production, which provides for the receipt of remuneration exceeding regular regime, through the establishment of a system of regulated tariffs and specific premiums, which are considered to be internalized of environmental benefits, diversification and security of supply.</p>
UK	Relevant legislation	Energy Act 2013
	Link	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2013/32/contents (Energy Act 2013)
	Objectives	Effectiveness, Support cost efficiency, Security of supply
	Translated legislation	Article 5 General considerations relating to this Part (1) In exercising the function of making—

		<p>the Secretary of State must have regard to the matters mentioned in subsection (2).</p> <p>(2) The matters are—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) the duties of the Secretary of State under sections 1 and 4(1)(b) of the Climate Change Act 2008 (carbon targets and budgets);(b) the duty of the Secretary of State under section 1(1) of this Act (decarbonisation target range);(c) ensuring the security of supply to consumers of electricity;(d) the likely cost to consumers of electricity;(e) the target set out in Article 3(1) of, and Annex 1 to, the renewables directive (use of energy from renewable sources).
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