

# CONSULTATION ON STREAMLINING OF PLANNING AND REPORTING OBLIGATIONS AS PART OF THE ENERGY UNION GOVERNANCE

Fields marked with \* are mandatory.

## What this consultation is about

The Commission's State of the Energy Union presented on 18 November 2015 states that "[t]he Energy Union needs a reliable and transparent governance process, anchored in legislation, to make sure that energy-related actions at European, regional, national and local level all contribute to the Energy Union's objectives." This corresponds to similar calls from the European Council and the European Parliament[\*].

The State of the Energy Union also underlines that "[i]ntegrated national energy and climate plans, addressing all five dimensions of the Energy Union, are necessary tools to have more strategic planning", and that "[i]n order to track progress, a transparent monitoring system needs to be put in place based on key indicators as well as on Member States' biannual reports concerning progress made on their national plans". This builds further on the Commission's Communication on the Energy Union from February 2015, which explained that a purpose of the governance process for the Energy Union is to "streamline current planning and reporting requirements, avoiding unnecessary administrative burden".

In this context, the present consultation seeks stakeholders' views on current planning and reporting arrangements in the energy field, and on how these could be improved to better serve the objectives of the Energy Union and to reduce administrative burden. An overview of existing planning and reporting obligations in the energy sector concerning the Member States as well as the Commission is available here: [COM planning and reporting obligations \(energy field\)](#); [MS planning and reporting obligations \(energy field\)](#); [COM planning and reporting obligations \(climate field\)](#); [MS planning and reporting obligations \(climate field\)](#).

The responses to the public consultation will feed into the Commission's evaluation and fitness check of existing planning and reporting obligations (a REFIT initiative in the Commission's 2015 Work Programme) as well as into the Impact Assessment for the Commission's proposal(s) for streamlining of planning and reporting in the energy field foreseen for late 2016, as announced by the State of the Energy Union.

The consultation as well as the initiatives it will contribute to should be understood in the broader context of the Energy Union strategy; the Commission's guidance to Member States on national plans from 18 November 2015, and the Council's Conclusions on Energy Union governance from 26 November 2015 – which underscore the need for holistic national plans that address all five dimensions of the Energy Union in an integrated way.

This public consultation also relates to the preparation of other initiatives to implement the Energy Union foreseen for 2016 (notably initiatives on energy efficiency, renewable energy and electricity market design). For other completed and ongoing public consultation processes and their outcomes, see: <http://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/consultations>.

[\*] REF to EUCO October 2014 and March 2015; EP 15 Dec 2015.

The questionnaire is structured as follows:

- A. Respondent's profile
- B. Evaluation of existing planning obligations
- C. Evaluation of existing reporting obligations
- D. Options for streamlining planning and reporting obligations
- E. Options for the governance of the Energy Union

Questions marked with an asterisk (\*) are mandatory.

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## A. Respondent's profile

Please provide information to help us build your profile as a respondent. In accordance with Regulation 45/2001[\*], all personal data collected through this survey will be kept securely and will ultimately be destroyed.

[\*] Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2000 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data by the Community institutions and bodies and on the free movement of such data, OJ L 008, 12.1.2001, p.1.

### A.1 Are you answering as an individual or on behalf of an organisation/institution?

- ☐ I am answering as an individual.
- ☒ I am answering on behalf of an organisation.

### A.2 Please specify your main field of activity.

**Please tick the appropriate field. Only one choice is possible:**

- ☐ Individual citizen
- ☒ National public authority (central or local government)
- ☐ Private company/ Industry association
- ☐ International organisation
- ☐ Workers' organisation/trade union
- ☐ Research organisation/university
- ☐ NGO
- ☐ Other interest group organisation/association

Other - please specify:

\*

**A.3. Please indicate your country of residence/establishment:**

If answering as an individual, please provide your country of residence.

If answering on behalf of an organisation/institution, please provide the country of establishment of the organisation/institution.

Please tick the appropriate field, only one choice is possible.

- ☐ Austria
- ☐ Belgium
- ☐ Bulgaria
- ☐ Croatia
- ☐ Cyprus
- ☐ Czech Republic
- ☐ Denmark
- ☐ Estonia
- ☐ Finland
- ☐ France
- ☐ Germany
- ☐ Greece
- ☐ Hungary
- ☐ Iceland
- ☐ Ireland
- ☐ Italy
- ☐ Latvia
- ☐ Liechtenstein
- ☐ Lithuania
- ☐ Luxembourg
- ☐ Malta
- ☐ Netherlands
- ☐ Norway
- ☐ Poland
- ☐ Portugal
- ☐ Romania
- ☐ Slovenia
- ☐ Spain
- ☒ Sweden
- ☐ Slovakia
- ☐ Switzerland
- ☐ United Kingdom

Other/international - please specify:

\*

#### A.4 Name and contact details

- ☐ I prefer to provide a general comment only. Please provide your general comment in the box below. (up to 2000 characters)
- ☒ I will provide my name and contact details in the boxes below.

[Questionnaire ends here]

Name:

Ministry of Environment and Energy

Organisation (*where applicable*):

Swedish government offices

Address:

ID from the Interest Representative Register[\*] (*where applicable*):

Telephone:

Email:

[\*] In the interest of transparency, organisations (including, for example, NGOs, trade associations and commercial enterprises) are invited to provide the public with relevant information about themselves by registering in the Interest Representative Register and subscribing to its Code of Conduct. If you are a registered organisation, please indicate the name and address of your organisation and your Register ID number on the first page of your contribution. Your contribution will then be considered as representing the views of your organisation.

\*

**A.5 Received contributions may be published on the Commission's website, with the identity of the contributor. Which publication arrangement would you agree upon?**

- ☒ My contribution may be published under the name indicated.
- ☐ My contribution may be published but shall be kept anonymous.
- ☐ I do not agree that my contribution will be published.

**B. Evaluation of planning obligations**

***Existing obligations***

The EU energy and climate legislation includes a number of different planning obligations for the Member States. Planning obligations play a crucial role for EU energy policies in e.g. the fields of renewable energy, energy efficiency, security of gas supply, energy performance of buildings, waste management and decarbonisation. The main features of existing planning obligations can be summarised as follows:

- Current planning obligations usually include indicators and projections as an analytical basis as well as policies and measures needed to achieve the plan's objectives;
- Current plans usually cover a specific area of the energy or climate field, but do not necessarily refer to possible overlaps and interactions with other plans in these fields; in some cases templates are provided, which can be either voluntary or compulsory;
- Plans often have to be submitted once, but in many cases a periodical revision or the submission of new plans is required. The process for the adoption of the plans is often left to the discretion of the Member States;
- The role of the Commission varies. In some cases, it monitors plans, in other cases, it analyses plans and is requested to report to the European Parliament and the Council. In some instances the Commission could ask for modifications. Furthermore, it can use its enforcement powers, if the planning obligations are not fulfilled or not all the necessary details/content were provided.

1) How would you rate the following aspects of such planning obligations at EU level?

	Very important	Important	Less important	Not important	No opinion
Coherence of national plans among all EU Member States	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Effective and efficient implementation of EU legislation in the energy and climate field	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Achievement of the EU energy and climate objectives	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Increased certainty for investors across all EU Member States stimulating economic growth as well as research, innovation and competitiveness of the EU	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Better implementation of international commitments by the EU as a whole and by Member States (e.g. concerning the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions)	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The Commission is better enabled to provide substantial and useful advice	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**If other, please explain: (up to 1000 characters)**

It is not clear if the “Coherence of national plans among all EU Member States” above refers to the streamlined of planning and reporting obligations or the National energy and climate plan (NECP). The streamlined planning and reporting obligations certainly need to be coherent between MS. However, only certain elements of the planning obligations should be included in the NEPC (See section E). And only certain elements of the NECP needs to be coherent between MS (See section E). A certain degree of freedom is needed for MS to develop their NEPC independently.

**2) Are you aware of overlaps or inconsistencies among the existing planning obligations in the same or different areas of the energy and climate acquis? Please provide examples. (up to 1000 characters)**

There are overlaps between the NREAP and the NEEAP where MS describes horizontal policy measures such as taxes. In addition, there are inconsistencies with regard to reporting frequency and reporting dates.

**3) a) Which of the current planning obligations could in your opinion be streamlined[\*] into one integrated plan and why? (up to 1500 characters)**

SE supports an extensive streamlining of planning obligations into one streamlined planning and reporting cycle. However, it is important that streamlining does not interfere with international obligations regarding e.g. climate planning. Streamlining is of particular interest in the energy sector considering climate planning is already streamlined as far as possible with international obligations.

SE believes there is a potential to reduce the administrative burden on MS and increase the transparency of MS planning and reporting. It also has the potential to make reporting and planning more coherent between the different dimensions of the Energy Union and contribute to a holistic perspective on energy policy, both in MS, the Commission and for other actors.

The frequency and content of the reporting cycle need to be analysed further. In order to limit the administrative burden on MS, planning and reporting should correspond to a concrete need. Let us assume that the streamlined planning and reporting cycle is annual. That should not imply that all elements of planning and reporting obligations are updated each year. Different elements of planning and reporting could be reported or updated with different frequency.



**b) Are there any planning obligations that should be kept separate from the integrated plan? (up to 1500 characters)**

Certain planning and reporting obligations under the Security of Supply Regulation (994/2010) should be kept separate. There are still some planning obligations that will have to be submitted to the cion ad hoc, such as certain planning obligations under the gas supply regulation. The Risk Assessment (RA) will contain security classified information. An initial analysis of the COMs proposal for a new regulation indicates that this security classified information should be duplicated or summarised in the streamlined plans. SE finds it difficult to include these reports in the streamlined planning and reporting system.

**c) Are there any planning obligations that could be repealed? (up to 1500 characters)**

SE has identified elements in the NEEAP and NREAP that could be removed.

For example, today's planning obligation requires MS to describe how the legislation has been implemented nationally. SE considers that there are other instruments to ensure the effective and efficient implementation of EU legislation; such as the national implementation database. In these cases NREAP and NEEAP causes double reporting.

Another example is that today's planning and reporting obligations in the NREAP and the NEEAP contains statistics and data that is already available through Eurostat. Also in this regard there is double reporting. Statistics and data that is not needed to demonstrate the context or implementation of provisions should not have to be reported.

The level of detail in the planning and reporting obligations according to the renewables directive could be reduced. E.g. the requirements on biomass in table 4 in the template for progress reports are too detailed. There is a lack of holistic perspective, e.g. when it comes to sustainable fuels, since table 5 in the template for progress reports requires that production and use of biofuels are provided while volumes on other sustainable fuels are not required. The calculating tool SHARES has been very useful since it can be used to fill in several tables in the progress report. All other statistics available in Eurostat, and required in the progress report, should be automatized in the same way, this is applicable also to other areas. When different calculation methods are used in different countries comparisons become irrelevant; at the same it is important that calculation methods are flexible so that national circumstances may be taken into account.

[\*] By streamlining we understand the possibility to integrate planning and reporting obligations resulting from (different) sectorial legislation by reducing possible duplications or gaps in the reporting and planning obligations, thereby ensuring transparency, coherence, relevance, efficiency and effectiveness of the reporting and planning. Furthermore planning and reporting cycles should be harmonised to the extent possible.

**4) Which elements/articles of the current planning obligations in the field of renewable energy do you consider indispensable and why? If relevant please, refer to specific [Articles of the Renewable Energy Directive](#). (up to 1000 characters)**

The most important elements of the future planning obligation should be how much renewable energy each MS expect to contribute with to the overarching EU-target and which policy measures that are used. It is necessary to follow up on the national contributions in the NECP, to assess if the EU-target is met or if new measures are needed. Another important element is the potential for using cooperation mechanisms.

It is very important that potential guidance on national renewable energy strategies is designed in a way which makes it possible for member states to report according to it. A high level of detail should be avoided. Sweden finds the current RED as regards national targets, national action plans and progress reports appropriate.

The annual and tri-annual reporting according to EED, and the bi-annual reporting according to the RES Directive should be streamlined into an integrated reporting which focuses more on changes of energy use and share of renewable energy as well as the reasons for changes, especially if development goes in the wrong direction related to target achievement.

**5) Which elements/articles of the current planning obligations in the field of energy efficiency do you consider indispensable and why? Please, if relevant, refer to specific Articles of the [Energy Efficiency Directive](#) and [Energy Performance of Buildings Directive](#). (up to 1000 characters)**

The most important elements of the future planning obligation should be how much energy efficiency each MS expect to contribute with to the overarching EU-target and which policy measures that are used. It is necessary to follow up on the national contributions in the NECP, to assess if the EU-target is met or if new measures are needed.

The updates of national strategies for energy efficiency improving renovations and national analyses of potentials for high efficient CHP and district heating and cooling, required by EED, as well as energy efficiency potential of electricity and gas infrastructure are indispensable. However, a less frequent reporting in the streamlined planning and reporting format should be considered, for example a 5 year interval.

The annual and tri-annual reporting according to EED, and the bi-annual reporting according to the RES Directive should be streamlined into an integrated reporting which focuses more on changes of energy use and share of renewable energy as well as the reasons for changes, especially if development goes in the wrong direction related to target achievement

**6) Which elements/articles of the current planning in the field of low-carbon development strategies do you consider indispensable and why? (up to 1000 characters)**

Any and all that follows from international commitments, it's important to avoid as much redundant planning as possible. The LCDS (Low Carbon Development Strategies) could be incorporated into the NECP.

**7) Which elements/articles of the current planning obligations in the field of infrastructure development (like for example TEN-E) do you consider indispensable and why? (up to 1000 characters)**

Planning and investments in energy infrastructure should be the responsibility of the market participants and should be based on true market needs. The bottom-up approach in the TEN-E regulation is therefore important, with a clear link to the TYNDPs.

**8) Which elements/articles of other existing planning obligations in the field of energy, including on security of supply, infrastructure and market integration do you consider indispensable and why? (up to 1000 characters)**

The planning obligations under the Security of Supply Regulation (as of today 994/2010) are indispensable.

**9) Can you provide qualitative or quantitative evidence on the administrative burden on Member States and other stakeholders resulting from planning obligations at EU level? (up to 1000 characters; a possibility to upload further evidence is provided at the end of the questionnaire)**

The implementation of the RED has led to a number of administrative burdens. Most importantly due to reporting requirements, sustainability criteria, implementation of a system for guarantees of origin, information requirements for grid operators. It is very difficult to assess the impacts of the RED since Sweden had high ambitions for the development of renewable energy already before the RED came into force. It is important that coming regulation on renewables at the EU-level does not result in unnecessary administrative burden and an uneven playing field for renewables compared to other energy sources. (answer to question nr 24 in the RES-consultation).

***Future obligations***

**10) What level of importance do you attach to future planning obligations for Member States in the following key elements of the Energy Union Strategy?**

	Very important	Important	Less important	Not important	No opinion
Security of supply	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Internal Energy Market	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Energy infrastructure	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Energy efficiency	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Renewable energy	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
GHG emissions reduction (decarbonisation)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Research, Innovation and competitiveness	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

## C. Evaluation of reporting obligations

### *Existing obligations*

In the energy and climate field there are a number reporting obligations for the Member States and for the Commission. These have been developed to cover specific elements of the Energy Union, with less focus on integrated planning and reporting. Both the Member States and the Commission have to abide to reporting obligations. Usually, the information collected through Member States' reports is used by the Commission to assess trends in the climate and energy sectors, assess progress towards certain policy objectives, to monitor implementation and to propose policy and legislative reforms. Importantly, there are several different types of reporting obligations. The following distinctions are useful for the purpose of evaluating them:

- Reporting obligations can be regular or irregular. The former are fulfilled periodically; the latter usually once or after a specific request.
- The content of the reporting obligations may be specified in EU legislation, but the level of detail varies from one sector to another.
- Templates used to respond to reporting obligations are sometimes compulsory. In other cases, they have a voluntary nature.
- Reporting obligations are set up according to the information needs of each area of the energy field linked to the specific requirement of the objective of the initiative. Only in some cases they are coordinated with reporting obligations in other areas.

### 11) How would you rate the following aspects of reporting obligations in EU legislation?

	Very important	Important	Less important	Not important	No opinion
Coherence of reporting formats among all EU Member States	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Possibility to monitor the performance and trends (and put in place corrective measures if the results are lagging behind)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Effective and efficient implementation of EU legislation in the energy and climate field					
Assess progress to targets at Member State level and enable aggregation of data at EU level					
Better comparability of data from different Member States enabling an informed evaluation					
Increased certainty for investors across all EU Member States stimulating economic growth as well as research, innovation and competitiveness of the EU					
EU as a whole and Member States themselves are better informed on the actual performance and it provides ground for further action					

**If other, please explain: (up to 1000 characters)**

Concerning the coherence of reporting formats among all EU Member States and better comparability of data it is important that all MS have the same understanding of questionnaires and reports the same data so that answers can be compared. It is very important that templates are very clear and avoid unnecessary room for interpretation.

Concerning comparability of data in the climate area we see that comparability of data is already very high and better comparability may therefore be less important than for energy.

**12) Are you aware of overlaps or inconsistencies among the existing reporting obligations in the same or different areas of the energy acquis? Please provide examples. (up to 1000 characters)**

Double reporting should be avoided. The main rule should be that reporting only is done to one party (National administration, NRA or EU body) and that the receiving party forwards that information to other relevant parties. For example, project promoters report the same data to both NRAs and ACER according to the TEN-E regulation.

It would have been useful to include the Regulation (EC) No 1099/2008 on energy statistics in the consultation. In our opinion this legislation is central in the field of energy reporting and much of the existing inconsistencies and overlaps are due to lack of coordination between official statistics at Eurostat and other reporting obligations. Reporting of data to Eurostat should not be seen as separate from the reporting under EU energy legislation. Double reporting could be avoided if existing Eurostat data is considered when reviewing and developing reporting obligations.

ENTSO-E is also a source of data that can be used to avoid double reporting.

**13) a) Which of the current reporting obligations could in your opinion be streamlined[\*] into one integrated report and why? (up to 1500 characters)**

SE supports an extensive streamlining of reporting obligations under the Energy Union. There are certain limits to streamlining as described in question 13b).

**b) Are there reporting obligations that should be kept separate from the integrated report? (up to 1500 characters)**

Sweden sees that there might be a need for some reporting to be more frequent than the streamlined format would allow. For example, if the streamlined planning and reporting process contains one report per year to the Commission, there might still be a need to keep up monthly or biannual reporting in some areas. Another reason for keeping reporting separate might be that being included in the streamlined reporting format can put unacceptable restrictions on timing and speed of reporting.

Reporting that is made directly to Eurostat could be kept separate, for example the annual reporting of statistics related to CHP and district heating and cooling. SE considers it unnecessary for such reporting to take a detour via MS government offices.

**c) Are there reporting obligations that could be repealed? (up to 1500 characters)**

SE questions whether there is a need for the regulation on notification of investment projects in energy infrastructure (regulation no 256/2014). The regulation implies an administrative burden for all stakeholders involved and Sweden is not aware if the Commission has used or analysed the data reported under the regulation. Some of the data is available at Eurostat and various action plans whilst other reporting obligations simply are difficult to apply on a deregulated free market.

EPBD article 14.4 should be repealed. Once the system is in place the reporting obligation does not contribute and is therefore a significant yet unnecessary administrative burden.

Renewable Energy Directive art. 22.1.g regarding availability and use of biomass resources should be repealed since it is impossible to produce accurate or comparable data. Article 22.1.k should also be removed since GHG emissions data is supplied according to other obligations and it is difficult to produce reliable or comparable data.

The requirements on biomass in table 4 in the template for progress reports are too detailed. There is a lack of holistic perspective, e.g. when it comes to sustainable fuels, since table 5 in the template for progress reports requires that production and use of biofuels are provided while volumes on other sustainable fuels are not required. It is unclear whether reporting according to the requirements on calculation of emission reductions due to the use of renewable energy in point 10 in the template are useful. There is a large risk that calculations are done in different ways, especially when it comes to the definition of the reference scenario, and that emissions savings according to this reporting are not comparable between MS and therefore cannot be aggregated.

Certain technical aspects of Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 would benefit from a closer review, e.g. Annex III (requirements as regards recalculations and major changes to methodologies) and Annex IV (as regards reporting on the handling of review comments from the UNFCCC) – this is reported to the UNFCCC reporting (as part of the National Inventories) so the EU requirements result in double reporting.

[\*] By streamlining we understand the possibility to integrate planning and reporting obligations resulting from different sectorial legislation by reducing possible duplication or gaps in the reporting and planning obligations, thereby ensuring transparency, coherence, relevance, efficiency and effectiveness of the reporting and planning. Furthermore planning and reporting cycles should be harmonised to the extent possible.



**14) Which elements/articles of the current reporting obligations in the field of renewable energy do you consider indispensable and why? Please, if relevant, refer to specific articles of the Renewable Energy Directive. (up to 1000 characters)**

It is indispensable to report on progress to the achievement of the target (projections) as well as compliance with the indicative trajectory (statistics). Renewable Energy Directive art. 22.1 l and m, this is an exemplary use of Eurostat-data. These provisions lead to a very little administrative burden but ensures quality and comparability amongst member states. It provides means to estimate potential for joint projects but can also be used to assess progress towards the overall objectives.

**15) Which elements/articles of the current reporting obligations in the field of energy efficiency do you consider indispensable and why? Please, if relevant, refer to specific articles of the Energy Efficiency Directive, the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive and the legislation on products. (up to 1000 characters)**

Reporting related to quantitative targets, such as renovations or energy savings according to EED Article 5, and energy savings according to EED Article 7, are relevant if such requirements are kept for 2030.

**16) Which elements/articles of the current reporting in the field of low-carbon development strategies do you consider indispensable and why? (up to 1000 characters)**

Primarily annual emissions and trends, projections and policies & measures in order to monitor progress and to inform future policy development.

**17) Which elements/articles of the current reporting obligations in the field of infrastructure development (like for example TEN-E) do you consider indispensable and why? (up to 1000 characters)**

Current reporting related to TEN-E should be kept on order to be able to follow up on PCIs. Possibilities to further reduce administrative burdens could be explored.

**18) Which other reporting obligations in the field of energy, including on security of supply infrastructure and market integration, do you consider indispensable and why? (up to 1000 characters)**

Reporting on limitations to trade on interconnections between MS should be introduced. The reporting should include the main reasons for the limitations. Before discussing new targets for interconnection between MS, we should make use of existing infrastructure. MS should also be required to report existing pricing regulation.

**19) Which elements of the current reporting obligations in the field of energy research and innovation do you consider indispensable (investments in R&I, R&I funding programmes and projects and direct funding to institutions) and which information is publicly available or reported to other organisations? How can this reporting be made more consistent between Member States and more updated so that it can support more transnational cooperation in this field? (up to 1000 characters)**

The SET-Plan reporting system was agreed in 2015 and there is no experience of the system yet.

The main obligations of the MS are:

- MS info on spending on e- RDD, i.e. a copy of report for IEA RDD database, is doable.
- An overview of major national R&I programs can be contributed, if "programs" means e.g. the Swedish Energy R&I Program and not individual R&I programs within the activity.
- Info on Flagship projects can be contributed voluntarily when relevant.
- Info on individual programs and projects is neither feasible nor relevant.

All info is publicly available if not protected by laws regarding business confidentiality or the personal data act.

The term "direct funding to institutions" is unclear. If it means energy relevant core funding for universities the information is not easily available.

Indispensable reporting is the copy of the data for the IEA RDD Database, and information on main programmes.

**20) Can you provide qualitative or quantitative evidence on the administrative burden imposed by existing reporting obligations on both Member States and other stakeholders? (up to 1000 characters, a possibility to upload further evidence is provided at the end of the questionnaire)**

Even if there is no concrete evidence of the extent of the administrative burden the Swedish TSO Svenska kraftnät experiences that the information required from them for reporting has increased. This includes reporting for the development of TYNDPs, information on PCI according to TEN-E, reporting in accordance with regulation (EU) No 543/2013 on submission and publication of data in electricity markets and reporting of data to the national regulator for market surveillance reports for cross border flows. The implementation of network codes will also require an increased reporting from the TSO.

Sweden considers that existing rules in Article 8 of EED are expected to imply increased administration for a large number of companies, without significant contribution to national energy efficiency.

***Future obligations***

**21) Do you consider future reporting obligations for Member States in the following key elements of the Energy Union Strategy to be?**

	Very important	Important	Less important	Not important	No opinion
Security of supply	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Internal Energy Market	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Energy infrastructure	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Energy efficiency	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Renewable energy	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
GHG emissions reduction (decarbonisation)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Research, Innovation and competitiveness	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**D. Options for streamlining planning and reporting obligations**

This part of the consultation seeks stakeholders' views on the options for the design of the planning and reporting obligations in the new governance system.

**22) Do you agree that a comprehensive new legislative act covering both planning and reporting obligations of policy areas related to the Energy Union including the 2030 Energy and Climate framework would ensure consistency and reduce unnecessary administrative burden?**

- ☒ YES
- ☐ NO
- ☐ No Opinion

**23) Do you think that non-legislative approaches (e.g. guidance to Member States) can assure effective and efficient streamlining of planning and reporting obligations and would provide the necessary certainty for investors?**

☐ YES







☒ NO

☐ No Opinion

**24) Concerning options to streamline planning and reporting obligations in the framework of the governance of the Energy Union, how would "Non-binding guidance for both planning and reporting obligations covering all Energy Union dimensions" influence the following categories?**

	Considerable Improvement	Improvement	No Change	Deterioration	Significant deterioration	No Opinion
Coherence of national plans and reporting formats among all EU Member States	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Effective and efficient implementation of EU legislation in the energy and climate field	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>




Achievement of the EU energy and climate objectives						
Possibility to monitor the performance and trends (and put in place corrective measures if the results are lagging behind)						
Increased certainty for investors across all EU Member States stimulating economic growth as well as research, innovation and competitiveness of the EU						





<p>Better implementation of international commitments by the EU as a whole and by Member States (e.g. concerning the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions)</p>						
<p>The Commission is better enabled to provide substantial and useful advice and ensure uniform application of EU legislation</p>						

25) Concerning options to streamline planning and reporting obligations in the framework of the governance of the Energy Union, how would "Regulating planning and reporting obligations in sectorial legislation as currently the case" influence the following categories?

	Considerable Improvement	Improvement	No Change	Deterioration	Significant deterioration	No Opinion
Coherence of national plans and reporting formats among all EU Member States						
Effective and efficient implementation of EU legislation in the energy and climate field						
Achievement of the EU energy and climate objectives						









Possibility to monitor the performance and trends (and put in place corrective measures if the results are lagging behind)						
Increased certainty for investors across all EU Member States stimulating economic growth as well as research, innovation and competitiveness of the EU						

<p>Better implementation of international commitments by the EU as a whole and by Member States (e.g. concerning the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions)</p>						
<p>The Commission is better enabled to provide substantial and useful advice and ensure uniform application of EU legislation</p>						

**26) Concerning options to streamline planning and reporting obligations in the framework of the governance of the Energy Union, how would "Regulating both planning and reporting obligations by a new comprehensive legislative act covering all Energy Union dimensions" influence the following categories?**

	Considerable Improvement	Improvement	No Change	Deterioration	Significant deterioration	No Opinion
Coherence of national plans and reporting formats among all EU Member States	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Effective and efficient implementation of EU legislation in the energy and climate field	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Achievement of the EU energy and climate objectives						
Possibility to monitor the performance and trends (and put in place corrective measures if the results are lagging behind)						
Increased certainty for investors across all EU Member States stimulating economic growth as well as research, innovation and competitiveness of the EU						

<p>Better implementation of international commitments by the EU as a whole and by Member States (e.g. concerning the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions)</p>						
<p>The Commission is better enabled to provide substantial and useful advice and ensure uniform application of EU legislation</p>						

**27) In your view, what should be the nature of the initiative to best streamline the planning and reporting obligations in the framework of the governance of the Energy Union?**

- ☐ Non-binding guidance for both planning and reporting obligations covering all Energy Union dimensions
- ☐ Regulating planning and reporting obligations in sectorial legislation as currently the case
- ☒ Regulating both planning and reporting obligations by a new comprehensive legislative act covering all Energy Union dimensions

If other, please elaborate: (up to 1000 characters)

The legal act should also provide a legal basis for NECP.

**28) Please elaborate on the reasons justifying your choice in the previous question: (up to 1000 characters)**

Non-binding guidance and sectorial legislation is insufficient to guarantee that MS reporting and planning are adequate for following up the Energy Union targets and objectives. There should be a separate legislative act to set a framework for the streamlined planning and reporting process. The framework should set out the timing and the process for the submission of the streamlined planning and reporting.

When moving provisions on reporting and planning to a separate legislation the connection between the reporting and planning obligations and the provisions which it supports in the sectorial legislation must be kept. Any reporting and planning obligations in a separate legislation should always be rooted in an actual need to uphold a provision in a sectorial legislation. In order to maintain that connection reporting and planning obligations in a separate legislation should only be added or changed when its sectorial legislation is up for review.

## E. Options for the governance system of the Energy Union and its process

### *E.1 Scope and nature of the integrated national climate and energy plans*

National plans should take a holistic approach and address the five dimensions of the Energy Union in an integrated way recognising the interactions between different dimensions. The nation plans should cover the period from 2021 to 2030 and build upon what each Member State should deliver in relation to their policies for 2020 and also include a perspective until 2050. These national plans should provide long term predictability and certainty for investment and ensure greater cooperation and coherence among Member States' approaches on climate and energy policies.

#### 29) Notwithstanding the fact that all five dimensions will be part of the National Energy and Climate plans, which elements of the Energy Union Strategy should be given prominence?

	Very important	Important	Less important	Not important	No opinion
Security of supply	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Internal Energy Market	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Energy infrastructure	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Energy efficiency	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Renewable energy	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
GHG emissions reduction (decarbonisation)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Research, Innovation and competitiveness	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



**30) a) Building further on your replies to the sections devoted to the existing planning and reporting obligations (questions 1-21), which of the areas/articles subject to current planning obligations should be included in the integrated National Energy and Climate Plans? Please explain. (up to 1500 characters)**

The NECP should be concise planning documents with a high level of aggregation. It should cover all dimensions of the Energy Union. However, it should be limited to contain relevant targets and objectives as well as a roadmap to achieve them. SE envisages a NECP of a couple of pages, with calculations and scenarios to support the plan in annexes.

The key purpose of NECP should be to ensure the achievement of EU climate and energy targets to 2030 since the EU has set concrete targets within these areas. NECP will be essential to ensure investor certainty. MS should be obliged to report national contributions to the EU-targets, including targets and, main long term policies. That information is necessary for the Commission to evaluate the achievement of targets, the sufficiency of MS policies and the possible need for additional EU action. They should also reflect long term targets to reduce CO2 emissions by 80-95% and stay well below 2 °C as well as pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C.

Consequently, coherence of NECP are essential when it comes to renewable energy and energy efficiency and the obligation on MS to report their contribution. Without coherence between MS on this point, the monitoring of the achievement EU-targets become impossible and the fulfilment of the binding EU-target for renewable energy is undermined.

Where there are no quantified targets within the dimensions of energy security, solidarity and trust, a fully integrated internal energy market, research, innovation and competitiveness, qualitative objectives and non-binding guidance should be sufficient. Coherence of NECP within these areas are not essential.

The structure with an action plan, subsequent progress reports and the requirement to report an amended action plan when not following the indicative trajectory according to article 4.4 in the RED should be kept.

Please see separate SE non-paper.

**b) Building further on your replies to the sections devoted to the existing planning and reporting obligations (questions 1-21), which of the areas/articles subject to current reporting obligations should also be included in the integrated National Energy and Climate Plans? Please explain. (up to 1500 characters)**

The NECP should be concise high level planning documents. Following from the answer to question a), the NECP should be kept clear of ANY reporting obligations since these, in our understanding, solely contain progress, data collection and information collection, statistics etc. All reporting obligations that arise from new and current EU-legislation should be treated within the framework of the streamlined planning and reporting system

**c) Are there current planning obligations that should continue to be treated separately? (up to 1500 characters)**

The NECP should be concise high level planning documents. Following from the answer to question a) and b) the main share of today's planning requirements should be kept separate from the NECP. The main rule should be that obligations that arise from new and current EU-legislation are treated within the framework of the streamlined planning and reporting system.

Even if NECP should focus on energy efficiency and renewable energy they should not be so extensive to include all elements of NEEAP and NREAP for reasons stated above.

The planning elements in the Security of Supply Regulation (994/2010) are not suited for the NECP. This regards the Risk Assessment (RA), the Preventive Action Plan (PAP) as well as the Emergency Plan (EP). As stated in the proposal for a new regulation (6225/16) these "are not policy documents setting out strategic policy choices. They are technical in nature, their purpose being to prevent emergencies from breaking out or escalating and to mitigate their effects" Also, they are not suited for the NECP since these documents should be updated regularly, but also when circumstances warrant more frequent updates.

**31) What political process would be necessary to ensure the stability of the National Energy and Climate Plans (e.g. approval by national governments, cross-party approval, approval by national parliaments, or national legislative acts)? (up to 1000 characters)**

Sweden puts great emphasis on the stability and predictability of NECP for them to be the basis for a reliable and transparent governance system. A solid basis for the NECP are needed in order to deliver the certainty for investors that is needed to 2030 in absence of national binding targets for renewable energy and energy efficiency. The solidity of the NECP could be strengthened by an approval of national governments, cross party approval, approval by national parliaments and national legislative acts. However, it should be up to each MS to decide how to gain approval for the NCEP nationally.

**32) What, in your opinion, would be the main factors that could justify an update of the National Energy and Climate Plans in the period from 2021 to 2030 (e.g. energy market developments, economic changes, evolving EU legislation, or collective progress made towards the Energy Union objectives)? (up to 1000 characters)**

NECP should not change due to changes in energy market developments or economic changes since this would potentially call for a continuous change of NECP, removing all investor certainty. Also, continuous changing of NECP undermines the trust between MS that have undertaken ambitious policies to contribute to the EU-target, and MS who back out of previous commitments. SE sees a risk for a domino effect. There is also a risk of undermining the EU-targets if MS back out of commitments that cannot be filled by others.

If a NECP needs to be updated due to national circumstances there should be a transparent and predictable process for changing NECP:s that is decided beforehand. A “control station” (to follow NECP:s) could be established for when NECP:s can be changed. The process should be equal for all MS and there should be criteria for under which circumstances NECP:s can be changed. Changes between the submission of the NCEP and the control station, as well as after the control station should be avoided.

## ***E.2 Role of different institutions in the governance process***

**33) How relevant would you rate the role of different institutions in the development of integrated National Energy and Climate Plans?**

	Very relevant	Relevant	Less relevant	Not relevant	No opinion
European Commission	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
European Parliament	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
European Council	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Energy Council	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Environment Council	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
National administration	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
National parliaments	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
National stakeholders	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Neighbouring or other group of Member States	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Regional fora	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**34) How relevant would you rate the role of different institutions in the monitoring of the implementation of integrated National Energy and Climate Plans**

	Very relevant	Relevant	Less relevant	Not relevant	No opinion
European Commission	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
European Parliament	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
European Council	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Energy Council	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Environment Council	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
National administration	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
National parliaments	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
National stakeholders	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Neighbouring or other group of Member States	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Regional fora	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**35) With respect to the National Energy and Climate Plans, what should be the role of the European Commission in order to ensure the achievement of the Energy Union's objectives?**

	Very relevant	Relevant	Less relevant	Not relevant	No opinion
Support to Member States in developing national plans, notably by providing templates and technical support and disseminating best practice	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Review national plans and analyse Member States' contributions	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Issue policy recommendations, notably in its annual State of the Energy Union	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Approve national plans	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Propose measures on EU level in view of delivering on the objectives of the Energy Union	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

***E.3 Regional cooperation to establish, and peer review before finalisation of, integrated climate and energy plans***

**36) In accordance with the conclusions of October 2014 and March 2015 European Councils, the new governance system should facilitate the coordination of national energy policies and foster regional cooperation. How important would you rate regional cooperation in the course of integrated climate and energy plans?**

	Very important	Important	Less important	Not important	No opinion
As part of their national integrated plans Member States should jointly develop regional objectives, standards and common coherent strategies on the relevant dimensions of the Energy Union.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The national plans should describe how they reflect regional integration and cooperation on the Energy Union domains.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Member States should consult relevant other Member States on national plans before their submission.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The plans should provide clear account of these consultations and how they are incorporated in the plans.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The Commission should guide the process, and develop appropriate fora for consultations of draft plans and regional cooperation where required.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**37) Concerning consultations and mutual reviews of the integrated National Energy and Climate Plans (meaning that plans or progress reports of one Member State being reviewed by other Member States), how important would you rate the following options?**

	Very important	Important	Less important	Not important	No opinion
Only consultations should take place in the preparation of the plans leading to the draft plans	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Mutual reviews should be done on draft plans	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Mutual reviews should be also used for progress reports assessing the implementation of plans	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Mutual reviews should be of voluntary nature for Member States	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Mutual reviews should be mandatory for Member States	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A dedicated system of mutual reviews should be established including the creation of adequate fora	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



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**Thank you for your participation!**

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