

EU STATES FAILING TO SUPPORT CRITICAL RENEWABLE ENERGY INVESTMENT, ACCORDING TO NEW REPORT BY LONDON RESEARCH INTERNATIONAL.

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LONDON - According to a new report published by [London Research International \(LRI\)](#) "[The European Renewable Electricity Sector 2009/10: A Country Comparison of Risks and Opportunities](#)", many **EU countries are failing to offer adequate financial and institutional support for renewable electricity generation**. Consequently, they are **struggling to attract sufficient investment to meet their ambitious EU-mandated 2020 renewable energy (RE) targets**. This is **despite a considerable rise in public support** in the EU for increased RE deployment and a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, between 2006 and 2008.

In the UK, planning delays and local opposition are undermining government incentives offered to RE developers. The contribution of RE to final energy consumption in the UK was just 1.5% in 2006 (up from 1.3% in 2005) which is **well below the EU 2020 target of 15%**. The UK has a long way to go as confirmed by the recent report from the Committee on Climate Change, led by Lord Turner. Many other EU countries require similarly significant increases in RE production.

Key findings include:

- Spanish and German solar power markets experienced rapid growth in the last year.
- The greatest opportunities for the expansion of renewable electricity generation remain in Greece, Spain, Portugal and Germany.
- The lowest risks to renewable electricity investment are in Austria, Denmark and Germany, followed by the Czech Republic, Finland and Spain.
- Risks are higher in the new EU member states of Romania and Slovakia.
- Belgium, the UK and Italy all require additional investment in power generation, but planning risks and the lack of an attractive incentive scheme are discouraging this.
- Despite having excellent resources for renewable electricity generation, grid access and planning permission risks in Greece and Italy are relatively high and thus growth is slower than in other southern European states such as Spain.
- Apart from large hydro, biomass and onshore wind are the most established technologies for renewable electricity generation.
- Advanced forms of biogas, such as anaerobic digestion (AD), hold the potential to follow biomass as an established generation technology across the EU.
- As advances in solar power technology continue, solar power generation is expected to increase across the EU.

Access report at:

www.redatabase.com/multi-country_reports.php,
www.redatabase.com

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Notes:

[London Research International Ltd \(LRI\)](#) is a rapidly growing provider of international research, consulting and marketing services. Through its newly launched renewable energy portal, **www.redatabase.com**, LRI aims to **support increased deployment of renewable energy by providing reliable, accurate and quality renewable energy information**. LRI clients include major international companies, research institutions and government offices.

For **[The European Renewable Electricity Sector 2009/10: A Country Comparison of Risks and Opportunities](#)**, London Research International (LRI) used a series of indices to provide a detailed rating of all of the key areas related to investing in the renewable electricity sectors of a sample of 20 EU member states. The research is unique in its use of multiple measures to develop five indices, which accurately and numerically evaluate the risks and opportunities of each member state's renewable electricity sector. A sixth non-numeric index provides an analysis of the emerging and established technologies that are currently adequately supported through government incentives or have the potential for growth. The opportunity indices measure government incentives and power market demand and also review established/emerging technologies in the sector. The risk indices measure political will, grid connection problems and planning permission challenges. An additional comparison of the year-on-year changes in opportunities and risk indices is included in the report.

[The European Renewable Electricity Sector 2009/10: A Country Comparison of Risks and Opportunities](#) is the second in this series. The publication is updated on an annual basis in order to provide a benchmark against which to measure the progress of the EU member states in achieving their commitments to increase the share of renewable electricity to their total consumption. It is aimed at investors, government and policymakers, opinion leaders, educational institutions and environmental groups. Specifically, the research can be used as a guide by institutional investors to identify investment opportunities and assess the level of risk and attractiveness associated in this sector across the EU.

LRI also recently released, **[The European Power Sector Analysis: Vertical Integration and Progress towards Grid Parity](#)**.

See www.REdatabase.com for all reports.