



COUNTRY POLICY PROFILE

Sweden

October 2014

**LOG FILE OF CHANGES IN SUPPORT
POLICIES AS COMPARED TO LATEST
MEMBER STATE PROGRESS REPORT**

The EurObserv'ER project

The EurObserv'ER Barometers monitor the renewable energy progress in each Member State of the European Union. Every two months a barometer dedicated to one particular renewable energy technology is published. Moreover, once a year a EurObserv'ER Overview Barometer¹ collects the main indicators published during the year and completes these with additional renewable sectors which have not been detailed in the individual Barometers. Finally, the Overview Barometer also reports on socio-economic aspects: employment and turnover in the field of renewables, and the renewable energy investment climate. The country policy reports monitor policy developments by providing an overview of policy changes compared to the Member State Progress Reports.

All Barometers are available for download at <http://www.eurobserv-er.org/>. An overview of direct links to Barometers is available in Annex A.

New Barometer releases are announced on Twitter (https://twitter.com/eurobserv_er).



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¹ Free download at <http://www.eurobserv-er.org/pdf/bilan13-gb.asp>, latest edition is 2013.

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Abstract

The main support mechanism for electricity from RES is a quota system that is based on a certificate trading system. Furthermore, tax incentives are in place and PV installations are subsidised with grants. Promotion of heating from RES is mainly promoted through tax exemptions. Households may deduct investments of renewable energy heating installations replacing heating systems based on fossil fuels from tax. Heating from RES further benefits from an exemption of various taxes, as carbon dioxide taxes on supply, import and production of fossil fuels for heating purposes, which apply for fossil fuels (Source, RES LEGAL Europe, www.res-legal.eu/search-by-country/sweden/).

Abbreviations

BTL	Biomass-to-Liquids
CHP	Combined heat and power plant
EEAG	Environmental and energy aid guidelines
EU-27	European Union, 27 Member States (excludes Croatia)
EU-28	European Union, 28 Member States (includes Croatia)
FiP	Feed-in premium (scheme)
FiT	Feed-in tariff (scheme)
GHG	Greenhouse gas(es)
GHG	Greenhouse gas
ktoe	Kiloton oil equivalent
MSW	Municipal solid waste
NREAP	National Renewable Energy Action Plan
PV	Photovoltaic energy
RE	Renewable energy
RED	Renewable Energy Directive
RES	Renewable energy sources
RMSW	Renewable Municipal solid waste (renewable fraction in MSW)
RQS	Renewable quota scheme
TSO	Transmission system operator

Renewable energy mix and 2020 target

The 2012 share of renewable energy in Sweden amounted to 52.4%; the target for 2020 has been defined as 49% (source: EurObserv'ER report 'The State of Renewable Energies in Europe'²). The table below shows EurObserv'ER data on renewable energy production in Sweden and the European Union (EU-27). The by far most important source for renewable energy in Sweden is solid biomass with 8,827 ktoe, accounting for 50% of the total renewable energy production in 2012. With 5,898 ktoe, hydropower has the second largest production output. Comparing the Swedish energy production from hydro to all other Member States' production reveals that Sweden adds a remarkable share of 20.1% to the renewable energy production from hydropower in the EU-27. This observation also applies, although to lesser extent, to MSW, geothermal, and solid biomass. Renewable energy production from these sources contributed 14.7%, 12.4%, and 11.8% respectively, to the overall energy production in the EU-27 from the respective source. With respect to total renewable production, Sweden has the 3rd highest production in the EU-27, amounting to 17,646 ktoe in 2012 as shown in the figure below (source: EurObserv'ER, 2014, www.eurobserv-er.org).

Table Renewable energy production in the 27 Member States of the European Union (EU-27) and the corresponding figures for Sweden. Data have been expressed in ktoe and refer to the year 2012

[ktoe, 2012]	European Union (27 countries)	Sweden	Contribution of Sweden to EU-27
Hydro*	29408	5898	20.1%
Wind*	17089	632	3.7%
Solar PV	5732	2	0.0%
Solar thermal**	2116	11	0.5%
Solid Biomass***	74804	8827	11.8%
Biogas	6212	115	1.8%
MSW****	4426	652	14.7%
Geothermal	7825	973	12.4%
Biofuels	11711	536	4.6%
Ocean energy	44	0	0.0%

* Normalised electricity generation

** Including electricity generation from Concentrated Solar Power

*** Including liquid biomass

**** Municipal Solid Waste only regards the renewable fraction in the waste

Source: EurObserv'ER, 2014 (www.eurobserv-er.org)

² Free download at <http://www.eurobserv-er.org/pdf/bilan13-gb.asp>, latest edition is 2013.

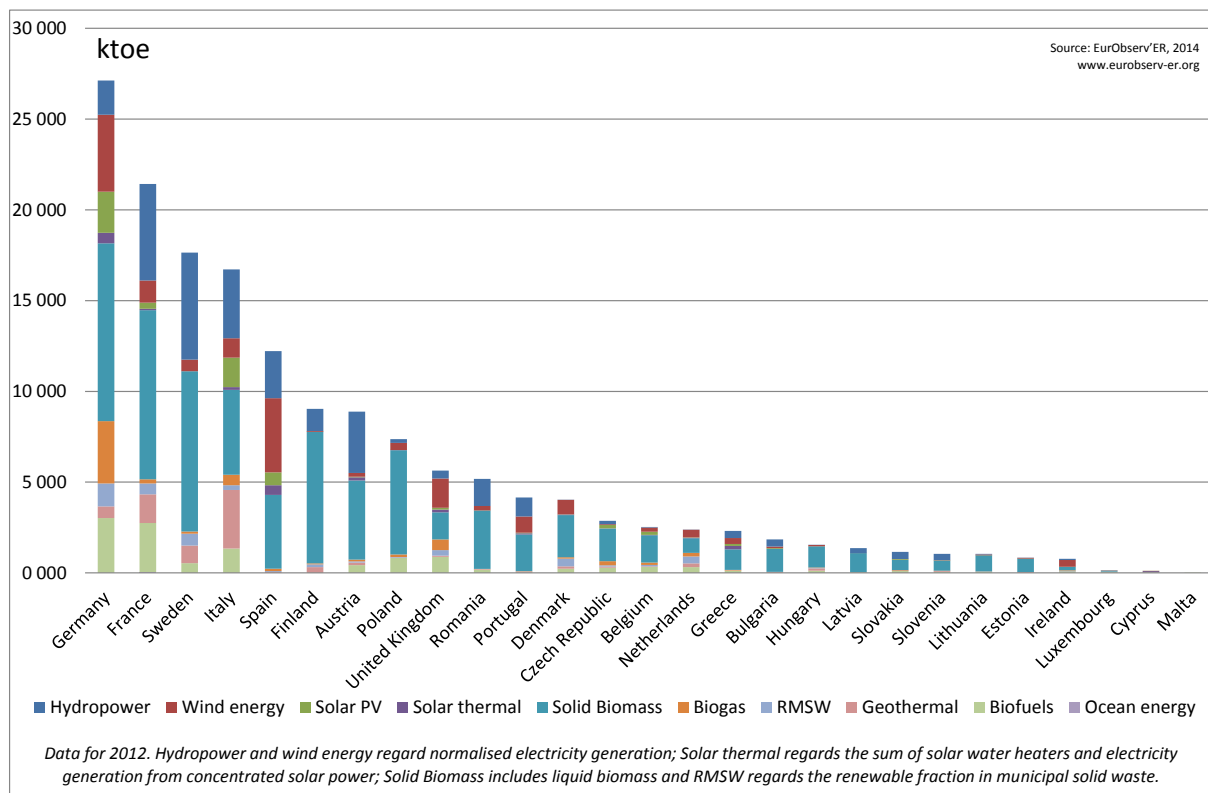


Figure Renewable energy production in the European Union Member States. Data have been expressed in ktOE and refer to the year 2012. Source: EurObserv'ER, 2014 (www.eurobserv-er.org)

Recent RES Policy Developments

The current EurObserv'ER policy profile is listing recent policy changes in the EU Member States. Starting point for this monitoring is the situation as it has been described in the country's Progress Report (which were due end of 2013). All Renewable Energy Progress Reports are available in English language from www.eurobserv-er.org (translated versions).

Date	Technology	Policy change
January 2014	All RES	The Swedish Renewable Energy Progress Report 2013 was released by the European Commission in January 2014. An overview of policies and measures for Renewable Energy up to the end of 2013 can be found in Section 2 to 4 (pp. 9 – 32) in the Progress Report.
March 2014	Renewable electricity (micro installations)	On 6 March 2014 the Government decided on the Government Bill "Tax reduction for micro production of renewable electricity" (2013/14:151). The Bill proposes the introduction of a tax reduction for micro production of renewable electricity. The tax reduction applies to producers of renewable electricity and is given to private individuals and companies. The basis for the tax reduction consists of the kilowatt hours of renewable electricity fed into the access point during the calendar year, with a maximum of as many kilowatt hours of electricity withdrawn in the access point during the year. The basis for the tax reduction may not exceed 30 000 kilowatt hours and amounts to the basis multiplied by 60 öre. It is suggested that the proposed legislation come into effect on 1 July 2014.
March 2014	All renewable electricity	On 6 March 2014 the Government decided on the Government Bill "Threshold effects and Renewable Energy" (2013/14:156). The threshold effect describes the costs for grid reinforcement, if such is needed to connect a new electricity generating plant to the grid (e.g. wind park). Currently, the full costs of such grid reinforcement are born by the investor of the first generation plant to be connected. The Government Bill states that the Swedish TSO (Svenska kraftnät) pays for the initial grid reinforcement costs for of renewable energy sources and companies will subsequently pay for their share as they are

		connected to the reinforced grid. The government expects that the fair allocation of costs for grid reinforcement will lead to a more rational and effective deployment of renewable electricity and ultimately lower costs for electricity consumers. The interim solution is expected to come into force on 1 August 2014. The Government's ambition is to replace the transitional solution with a long-term market solution in 2016 where the state, who is the owner of the TSO, does not need to take any financial risk for this type of reinforcements. The Swedish Energy Market Inspectorate (Energimarknadsinspektionen) was asked to investigate how such a long-term market solution might be designed.
May 2014		<no change to be reported>
July 2014		<no change to be reported>
September 2014		<no change to be reported>
November 2014		<yet to come>

Note to the reader: the above overview had been compiled with care. However, in case you miss recent developments please be invited to inform EurObserv'ER on policy changes in a Member State. For communication use e-mail (policy@eurobserv-er.org **CHECK**), Twitter (https://twitter.com/eurobserv_er) or LinkedIn (**CHECK**).

Glossary

Text to be finalised by ECN. Below an overview is provided of the instruments intended for considering, please adapt to this terminology as much as possible in the country reports.

Fixed feed-in-tariff

A feed-in-tariffs promotes renewable energy by obliging grid operators to purchase renewable electricity always at the same price for a certain period of time. The measure is guaranteed to renewable energy producers via long-term purchase agreements under a 10 to 25 years-period.

Feed-in premium

A feed-in- premium helps renewable electricity producers by means of a premium, a bonus, which is added to the market price. The measure is based on long-term purchase agreements under a 10 to 25 years-period.

A soft policy

A soft instrument is a persuasive and voluntary tool. For instance, soft transport measures in the field of transport can be workplace travel plans, adapted travel planning, marketing to promote public transport and transport awareness programs. Soft policies can also target awareness issues in other fields.

List of measures to be included:

- Grants
- Public procurement
- Quota mechanism
- RE certificates
- Tax credit
- Feed-in tariffs with and without degression
- Feed-in premium with and without degression
- Soft loans
- Funding for R&D&D
- Obligations
- Standardisation

References

EurObserv'ER, 2014, www.eurobserv-er.org

Government Bill 2013/14: 151, 2014, www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Forslag/Propositioner-och-skrivelser/Skattereduktion-for-mikroprodu_H103151/

Government Bill 2013/14: 156, 2014, www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Forslag/Propositioner-och-skrivelser/Troskeffekter-och-fornybar-e_H103156/

RES LEGAL Europe, www.res-legal.eu/search-by-country/sweden/

'The State of Renewable Energies in Europe', [2013 edition](#)

Annex

EurObserv'ER Barometers published are all available for download. Direct links to all EurObserv'ER publications:

Biofuels Barometer

(July 2014, PDF, English language, 14 pages)

http://www.eurobserv-er.org/pdf/baro222_en.asp

Solar Thermal Barometer (CSP and solar water heaters)

(May 2014, PDF, 18 pages, English language, 3.6 MB)

http://www.eurobserv-er.org/pdf/baro221_en.asp

Solar Photovoltaic Barometer

(April 2014, PDF, 16 pages, English language, 2.9 MB)

http://www.eurobserv-er.org/pdf/baro-jdp11_en.asp

Wind Power Barometer

(February 2014, PDF, English, 14 pages, 2.8 MB)

http://www.eurobserv-er.org/pdf/baro-jde14_en.asp

'The State of Renewable Energies in Europe', 2013 edition

(January 2014, PDF, English language, 200 pages, 12 MB)

<http://www.eurobserv-er.org/pdf/bilan13-gb.asp>

Solid Biomass Barometer

(December 2013, PDF, English language, 14 pages, 2.9 MB)

http://www.eurobserv-er.org/pdf/baro219_en.asp

Heat Pump Barometer

(October 2013, PDF, English language, 18 pages, 2.5 MB)

<http://www.eurobserv-er.org/pdf/baro218.asp>

Biogas Barometer

(December 2012, PDF, English/French language, 14 pages, 2.0 MB)

<http://www.eurobserv-er.org/pdf/baro212biogasEu.asp>

Renewable Municipal Waste Barometer

(December 2012, PDF, English/French language, 12 pages, 1.9 MB)

<http://www.eurobserv-er.org/pdf/baro212mswEu.asp>