CA-RES CONCERTED ACTION RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES DIRECTIVE

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Executive Summary

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The Concerted Action to support the implementation of Directive (EU) 2018/2001, as amended by Directive (EU) 2023/2413 is co-funded by the Horizon 2020 programme of the European Union. It provides a structured and confidential dialogue on the implementation of the Directive.

For further information, please visit ca-res.eu.

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Introduction

The Renewable Energy Sources Directive

The recast RES directive (EU) 2018/2001 entered into force in December 2018 as part of the Clean Energy Package. The recast directive (also known as RED II) established a framework for renewables until 2030 by defining an EU binding target of at least a 32% renewables (RES)share in gross final energy consumption, with a clause for a possible upwards revision by 2023. In November 2023, the amending directive (EU) 2023/2413 entered into force. The RED III increased the EU binding target to 42.5% with an indicative top-up of 2.5% (aiming for 45%). The amending directive also introduced changes to the legislative framework regulating renewable energy.

To promote the use of renewable energy in the heating and cooling sector, each Member State shall increase the share of renewables in heating and cooling, by at least 0.8 percentage points as an annual average until 2025, and by at least 1.1 percentage points between 2026 and 2030. Member States shall also endeavour to increase the share of renewable energy in that sector by additional indicative national top-ups.

To mainstream the use of renewable energy in the transport sector, each Member State shall ensure that either a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions intensity by 14.5% or the share of renewable energy within the final consumption of energy in the transport sector is at least 29 % by 2030. In addition to this target, Member States are required to increase the share of renewable fuels of non-biological origin (RFNBOs) to at least 1% and achieve a combined target of 5.5% for RFNBOs and advanced biofuels.

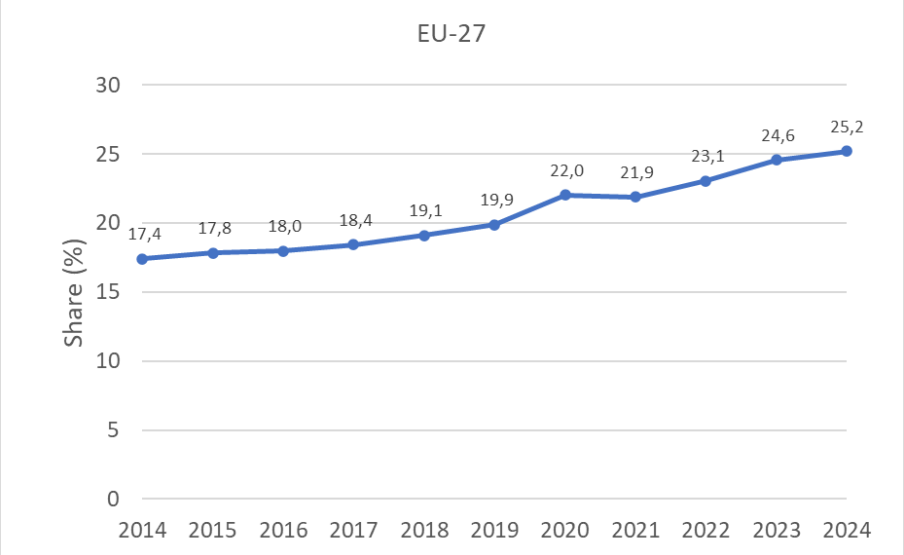
The RED III also includes an indicative annual increase of renewable energy use in the industrial sector of at least 1.6 percentage points by 2030 as well as a binding target of 42% of RFNBO in hydrogen consumption for energy and non-energy uses in industry by 2030.

Member States must also streamline permitting procedures and establish renewable acceleration areas for fast-track approvals.

The RES Directive lays down rules on financial support for electricity from renewable sources, on self-consumption of such electricity, on the use of energy from renewable sources in the heating and cooling sector and in the transport sector, on regional cooperation between Member States, on guarantees of origin, on administrative procedures and on information and training. It also establishes sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria for biofuels, bioliquids, and biomass fuels. The latter include fuels produced from waste, from agricultural biomass, and from forest biomass. The RED III introduces stricter greenhouse gas (GHG) savings thresholds for biofuels, bioliquids, and biomass fuels, together with reinforced sustainability standards for forest biomass to mitigate deforestation and protect biodiversity.

Figure 1: Share of renewable energy sources in the EU gross final energy consumption 2014-2024.

Source: Eurostat, 2025: Share of energy from renewable sources, accessed on 19.02.2026. https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/nrg_ind_ren/default/table?lang=en.



Concerted Action on the Renewable Energy Directive

Objectives

The main objectives of the Concerted Action on the Renewable Energy Directive (EU) 2018/2001 and the amending directive (EU) 2023/2413 are as follows:

- Facilitate a structured exchange of information, experience, and good practice regarding the implementation of the Renewable Energy Directive (EU) 2018/2001 and 2023/2413between participating countries.
- Encourage dialogue between participating countries to develop common approaches for the implementation of parts of the Renewable Energy Directive (EU) 2018/2001,
- Support the effective implementation of the Renewable Energy Directive (EU) 2018/2001 and the amending directive (EU) 2023/2413 in participating countries.

The Concerted Action is a structured, confidential dialogue between national authorities implementing the RES directive. Through the Concerted Action, the participating countries exchange experiences and best practices, participate in a cross-learning process, and develop common approaches.

A Valuable Network of Experts

- A valuable network of experts has been created and consolidated in the **CA-RES**.
- Participants **share knowledge and experiences** to find or develop **solutions**.
- Participants either **look for solutions** and/or **offer solutions** to others.

The Concerted Action achieves its objectives through a series of plenary meetings. During each phase of the project, two plenary meetings per year (one in the spring and one in autumn) are organised. In these meetings, relevant topics in response to the thematic needs and priorities of the participants are discussed.

These plenary meetings provide a forum for discussion and cross -learning between participants. This exchange of approaches and experiences focused on key requirements of the RES Directive (EU) 2018/2001 and the amending directive (EU) 2023/2413, according to the needs of the participating countries and the European Commission. Through this exchange, participants have gained a better understanding of the RES Directives and of the policy measures adopted by their peers in other countries, the challenges they face and best-practice examples, as well as possibilities for collaboration and mutual support. Participants have identified challenges, shared best practices, and explored opportunities for collaboration and mutual support. This has significantly contributed to the implementation of the RES Directive and the achievement of the EU renewable energy targets.

For the European Commission, the CA-RES4 provides an important forum to follow the implementation of the RES Directive by the Member States informally and to identify areas for convergence and EU-wide action on the implementation.

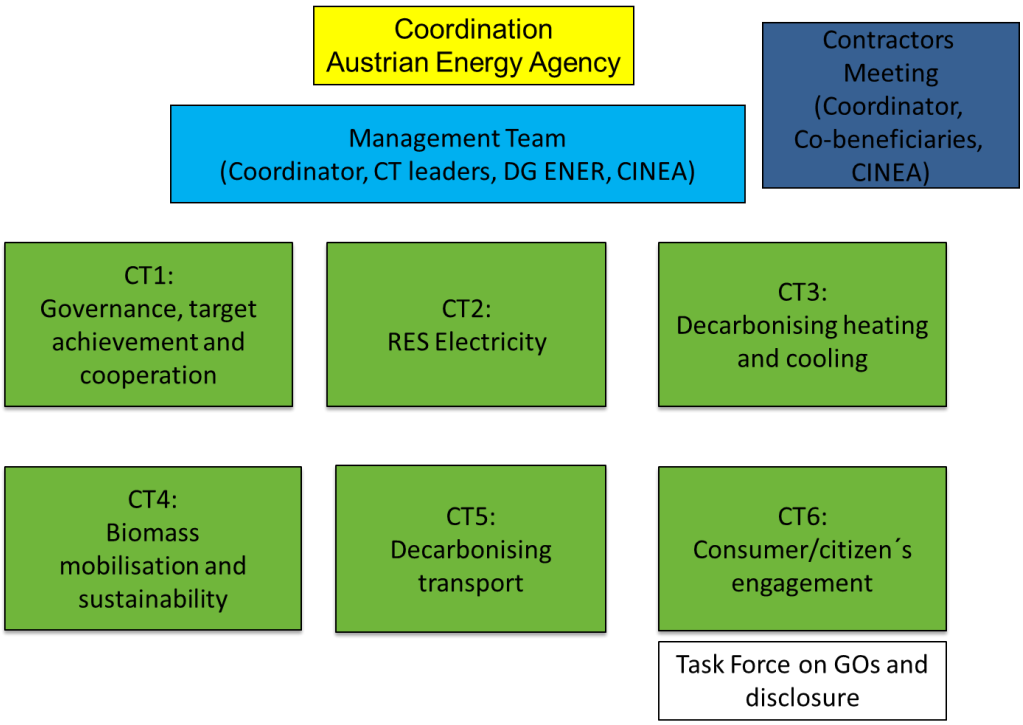
Core Themes

The CA-RES4 covers the following Core Themes (CT):

- CT1: Governance, Target Achievement, and Cooperation
- CT2: RES Electricity
- CT3: Decarbonising Heating and Cooling
- CT4: Biomass Mobilisation and Sustainability
- CT5: Decarbonising Transport
- CT6: Consumer/Citizen´s Engagement

In addition, there is a permanent Task Force on Guarantees of Origin and consumer information.

Figure 2: Organisational Structure of the CA-RES4

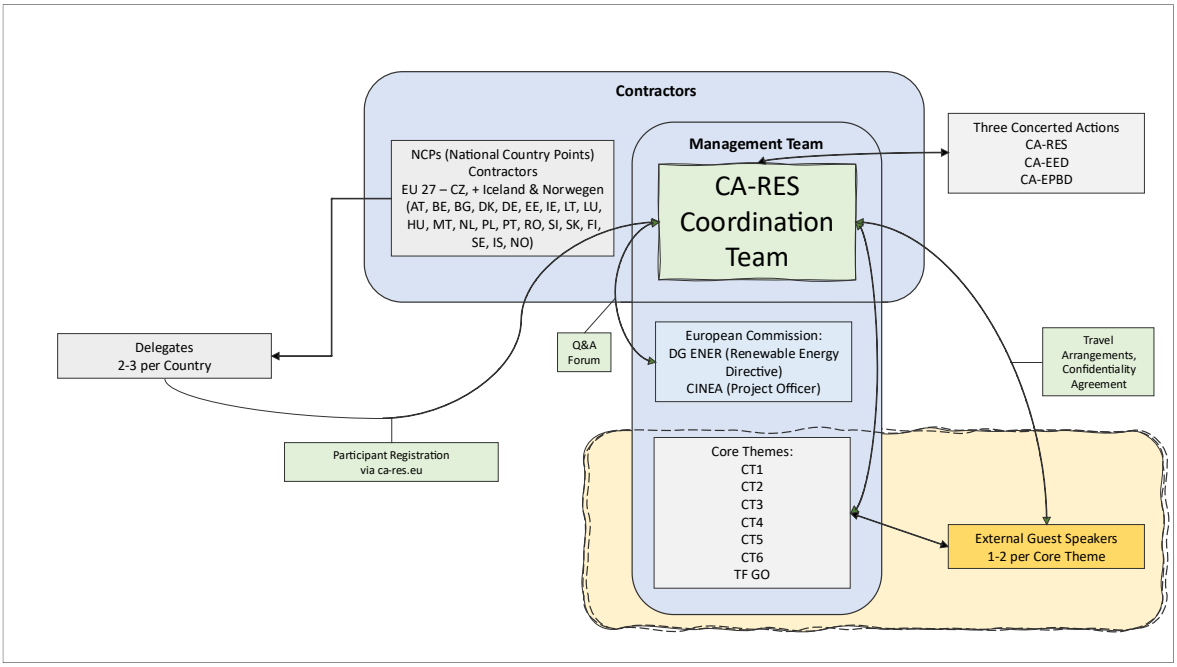


CA-RES4 Core Themes address key aspects including governance, target achievement and transversal issues, renewable electricity, decarbonisation of heating and cooling, biomass mobilisation and sustainability, decarbonisation of transport, and consumer/citizen´s engagement. Synergies are jointly examined by two or more Core Themes in joint sessions.

Core Theme leaders are responsible for coordinating the activities under their respective Core Theme, with the support of a technical assistant. They liaise with the coordinator (AEA) on a bilateral and, if required, multi-lateral basis to ensure both thematic and organisational coherence of their Core Themes. The Core Theme leaders propose discussion topics that are selected by the Management Team in cooperation with the European Commission (DG ENER and CINEA). Furthermore, they are responsible for the organisation of the Core Theme sessions taking place as part of the Plenary Meetings.

The coordinator (AEA) is responsible for chairing the Plenary Meetings, preparing the meeting agenda and overseeing CT sessions during the meetings. The coordinator is also responsible for logistics and planning relating to the Plenary Meetings. The coordinator ensures the thematic consistency of the topics chosen for discussion in the Core Themes, as well as the organisational consistency of the Core Themes. It also supports the Core Theme leaders with the preparation of CT sessions.

Figure 3: Project structure of the CA-RES4.



Plenary Meetings

The CA-RES4 has held ten plenary meetings as follows:

- The first Plenary Meeting was held virtually on 17th - 18th November 2021;
- The second Plenary Meeting was held virtually on 18th - 19th May 2022;
- The third Plenary Meeting was held physically (hybrid) in Athens, Greece on 9th - 10th November 2022;
- The fourth Plenary Meeting was held physically (hybrid) in Vienna, Austria on 24th – 25th May 2023;
- The fifth Plenary Meeting was held physically (hybrid) in Lisbon, Portugal on 18th-19th October 2023;
- The sixth Plenary Meeting was held physically (hybrid) in Budapest, Hungary on 22nd – 23rd May 2024;
- The seven Plenary Meeting was held physically in Brussels, Belgium on 23rd – 24th October 2024;
- The eight Plenary Meeting was held physically (hybrid) in Warsaw, Poland on 21st – 22nd May 2025;
- The ninth Plenary Meeting was held physically (hybrid) in Sofia, Bulgaria on 12th – 14th November 2025;
- The tenth Plenary Meeting was held online on 6th – 7th May 2026;

Task forces

Within the CA-RES4, three non-permanent Task Forces were established in the framework of CT4 and CT5:

Task Force 1: Task force on supervision of sustainability schemes

This joint task force between Core Theme 4 and Core Theme 5 focussed on the discussion of the different options for coordination of supervision of Sustainability Certification to demonstrate compliance with the sustainability criteria set out in the RED II for biomass used for energy purposes, as required by the implementing regulation. Specifically, the task force dealt with the following aspects of supervision:

- The tasks as defined in the implementing regulation and their status.
- The existing actors and forums in the field, their current role and interaction, (Committee on sustainability, CA-RES, REFUREC, etc)
- Options for organizing coordination of the supervision between Member States.

The task force produced a public report "An overview of tasks and possible ways forward for implementation of article 17 of EC/2022/996 by EU member states".

Task force 2: Task force on grid injected Biomethane, accounting rules, mass balance and international trade

The main objective of the task force under Core Theme 4 was to give an overview of:

- Existing rules for accounting in relation to the different targets of the RED II;
- Existing mass balance rules in relation to the gas grid and the relation to greenhouse gas emission reduction calculations;
- How Member States could organize contribution to national (and sectoral) targets and their support system in cases of international transport of gas through the grid (blending obligation or subsidy) and where compliance with sustainability is governed.

Task force 3: Hydrogen as an intermediate

The objective of this task force under Core Theme 5 was to analyse the use of RFNBOs as intermediate under article 25 of the Renewable Energy Directive (EU) 2018/2001. The task force will collect an inventory of questions to the European Commission and an inventory of the guidance requested from the European Commission.

Highlights

The CA-RES publishes highlights from the plenary meetings on its website. Some excerpts of the highlights of plenary meetings are provided below. All highlights of the Core Theme sessions held can be found in the public area of the website.

Non-price criteria for auctions for renewable electricity

In May 2024, the European Commission published a guidance and recommendations to Member States on auction design for renewable energy, including considerations on non-price criteria.

Member States are starting to make use of non-price criteria in auctions as pre-qualification and/or award criteria in order to pursue objectives that cannot be captured by price criteria. Non-price criteria are related, among others, to environmental, energy system integration objectives or the ability of the developer to complete the project on time. The results of the session were as follows:

- Technology neutral auctions are difficult to combine with non-price criteria
- It is easier to design non-price criteria for technology specific options
- Prequalification criteria are easier to implement and to assess than award criteria
- In 2023 nearly half of the PV auctions in the EU were undersubscribed. It is important that non-price criteria do not restrict competition.
- Industry recommends that sustainability and resilience must be used as award criteria and not as prequalification criteria.
- Industry recommends technology specific non-price criteria and a harmonisation of criteria within the EU.

Assessment of self-consumption development in Member States – Investigation of potentials and barriers for mini systems in households

During this session, the strategies followed by EU Member States for the promotion of self-consumption as well as the development of the emerging market for plug-in mini solar PV systems were discussed.

A group of DG ENER officers presented the key results of a recent study on mapping of regulatory frameworks and barriers for individual and collective renewables self-consumption in EU Member States implemented by DG ENER.

National Experts presented respectively new national self-consumption schemes implemented, and the concrete national strategy for self-consumption wide deployment.

Self-consumption is growing fast and moves forward to its market integration. The new net-billing systems adopted by Member States, as well as the deployment of smart meters, promise further growth. The implementation challenges are the grid connection procedures, the adoption of schemes of 'Collective Self-Consumption' in multi-apartment buildings, the support schemes and the market-based remuneration of excess electricity produced.

Concrete strategies, for self-consumption need to be developed and implemented in each MS, comprising estimation of potentials, sectoral & regional targets, monitoring, barriers analysis, measures adoption and promotional & training activities.

Finally, a market stakeholder presented the facts for a new market segment arising: the 'plug & play' systems (already popular in Germany and Austria), where consumers may reduce their bills, by connecting small PV systems in the domestic grid. Participants discussed how the permitting procedures could be relaxed and technical standards could regulate their use.

Biomethane roadmap to 2030

The session began with a presentation of the main results of the questionnaire sent to participants prior to the session. Biomethane is mainly consumed in the country of production and in neighbouring EU countries. Biomethane injected into the gas grid is currently used mainly for transport and electricity generation, but it is expected to be used increasingly in ETS (Emissions Trading System) installations in the future.

Several Member States stated that they have taken measures to overcome existing barriers to the development of biomethane in their countries, such as economic barriers (design of new support schemes), administrative barriers (improvement of the permitting process) and infrastructure limitations (investments in the gas grid: reverse flow, legal framework). A consumption target of 10% by 2030 is generally proposed for most of the responding countries, and Member States have communicated a cumulative target of 30 to 32 billion cubic meter (bcm) of biogas and biomethane in their NECPs.

Following a presentation by DG ENER on European biomethane policy and the current activities of the BIP (Biomethane Industrial Partnership), Ireland presented its biomethane strategy and the Netherlands presented their biomethane programme for 2030. These presentations demonstrated the need for a multi-dimensional/integrated approach, considering the uncertainties surrounding the sustainable transition of the agricultural sector and the future of biomethane in the gas grid infrastructure in the context of the phasing out of fossil gas. As far as demand-side initiatives are concerned, a trend towards quotas or blending obligations has emerged: a renewable heat obligation has been proposed in Ireland, biomethane blending obligation for gas suppliers in the framework of the emissions trading system for buildings, road transport and additional sectors (ETS2) in the Netherlands. On the question of the best end use for biomethane, participants felt that this was more of a long-term issue than a short-term one. The short-term issue will be to develop sufficient biomethane production capacity in time.

Testimonials

A questionnaire for interviews with selected National Contact Points (NCPs) and participants was prepared by the coordinator to measure the impact of the CA-RES4. These interviews helped to identify the impact of the CA-RES4 in terms of value added, impact and overall usefulness of the Concerted Action as a policy instrument that strengthens the implementation of the RES Directive at the Member State level. Using concrete examples, the interviews demonstrate how the CA-RES has helped in the implementation process.

Some highlights from the interviews are as follows:

Portugal

“Looking back, I would like to confirm the beneficial and vital role of Concerted Action in the policy implementation process. As we strongly believe in the process, we also try to catalyse and boost the Portuguese participation to learn and to share, which I think converges with the CA-RES mission. Based on this, we are trying to implement internal processes to optimise the concerted action.

The usefulness of the CA-RES as a tool for policy implementation is crucial. No one has a better overview and options to create synergies with internal processes, reporting policies, emerging tech, knowing state of the art, and complement work.

The concerted action is not just helpful but strategically important. It is a tool that should be replicated in different areas as well. The resource intensity is moderate, especially concerning how well it structures internal processes. This is good for the operations of the individual Member States and the commissions: a win-win-win situation.”

Spain

“The final reports help a lot. Especially the views of the other Member States as filled out in the key questions. The discussions during the sessions are also beneficial, as other participants may point out aspects you have overlooked in your work. Despite the particularities of each member state, this kind of direct feedback from each other is beneficial.

Knowing other countries' strategies and positions has helped the EU Council negotiations.”

Cyprus

"CA-RES has been very useful to identify the differences between the countries and because of the direct discussions with DG ENER experts on the current hot topics...now the provisions are much less unclear than in the previous directives (e.g. RES1) - in this sense I think CA-RES has been extremely helpful...best practice examples are one of the great benefits of CA-RES".

“CT6 presentations from the Athens plenary were used in our discussion to draw up the latest self-consumption scheme in Cyprus…we also gained knowledge from the best practices on transport and biofuels mainly from the previous CA-RES3.”

Malta

"The aspects that are most problematic are usually the interpretation of certain parts of the directives and how a definition should be understood in the context of the articles. This discussion usually takes place in the CA-RES... There are also aspects related to the calculation and reporting of certain RES technologies, which (at least most of them) have been discussed in the past years during the CA-RES".

"We always look at it as a way to learn what other Member States are doing and to learn about best practices from other Member States - it's very helpful. I think what helps us a lot is the intervention of the Commission during a session - having a technical representative from the Commission in at least one of the workshops of each CT...the opportunity of questionnaires to ask questions directly to the Commission. It's very helpful and we like this approach".

"In the past there have been cases where presentations from the CA-RES plenary meetings have been used for calculations, e.g. for solar energy or heating".

"...especially when it comes to aspects related to reporting and calculations...are really important, especially when it comes to new obligations...for example the calculation of Article 25-27 - transport calculation".

"...this competitive bidding schemes for feed-in tariffs, which was something very new for us at the time. The input from these sessions contributed to the initial implementation of our own national schemes... If we hadn't participated in CA-RES, it would have taken us a lot longer to get there. In our case it has been relatively smooth, and I think part of the contribution is due to the input from CA-RES".

Slovakia

"The most important fact is the general transposition of the RES - permits, market issues like renewable energy auctions, purchase agreement, issues related to aggregators. Also important are the links with other directives like EPBD and EED, because they overlap..."

"CA-RES is an important tool to exchange experiences and perspectives...between the relevant officials and legal experts...MS themselves and also the EC. It is helpful for a better understanding of backgrounds, starting points, motivations, possible solutions..."

"I mostly use presentations from plenary meetings to discuss specific issues with ministry officials, for example on consumption and energy communities etc... Then I also use Core Theme reports and publications to get a deeper insight into a particular issue."

"...give a general overview and possible solutions that are available...we discuss the practical part of the implementations with the specialists from the ministries...and use role models to show how it should work in practice".

"...the experiences from other countries are mostly used as inspiration...because the solutions should be adapted to the national context. One of the examples could be the case of energy communities and the establishment of regional services for sustainable energy - inspiration from one-stop shop (Austria) and communication activities".

Romania

“The participation in CA-RES4 continues to provide significant added value for both our current and upcoming regulatory work, particularly in areas related to renewable energy communities, data governance, digitalization and implementation of RED-related provisions. The practical exchanges and lessons learned shared within the project are highly relevant for the ongoing development of the Romanian secondary regulatory framework.

In this context, we also appreciate the continuity perspective offered through CA-RES5 and we look forward to continuing Romania’s active involvement and cooperation at national level within the future project activities.”

Study tours

During the 4th Plenary Meeting in Vienna, a study tour for about 20 participants to the Austrian Power Grid (Austrian electricity Transmission System Operator, APG) and the energy park in Bruck an der Leitha was conducted. The participants received a presentation and guided tour of the main control centre of the APG. In addition, they had the opportunity to visit a wind turbine, biomass, biogas/biomethane and photovoltaic plants in Bruck an der Leitha.

During the 6th CA-RES4 Plenary Meeting in Hungary a study tour was organised on 24th May 2024 to the first Hungarian Geothermal Power Plant in Tura. This innovative power plant is located approximately 40 kilometres outside of the capital city Budapest, in the optimal geothermal setting of the Pannonian Basin.

The 18 participants of the study tour were granted a first-hand walking tour as well as an overview of the Geothermal Power Plant. Commissioned in 2017 with support of the European Union, the operating power plant is the country’s first commercial geothermal energy plant, in addition to a vital development of renewable energy advancement in Hungary.

Cooperation with other concerted actions

The CA-RES benefits from results and proven practices of the Concerted Action on the Energy efficiency Directive (CA EED) and the Concerted Action on the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (CA EPBD). The CA-RES4 coordinator meets regularly with the coordinators of the CA EED and the CA EPBD to exchange experiences and discuss synergies between topics. Presentations from good-practice examples and results from the other Concerted Actions have been given at CT3 sessions (decarbonising heating and cooling), specifically about the comprehensive assessments for heating and cooling in the framework of Art. 14 of the EED. In their turn, the CT3 leader has presented several times at sessions of the CA EED.

A joint workshop on green skills was held in Madrid on 28-29 September 2023. This workshop targeted the three CA communities and explored common challenges and synergies. Skills are key for the sustainable energy transition. Achieving the 2030 targets for renewable energy and energy efficiency at the EU level depends on the availability of a qualified workforce. It is essential to implement measures to reduce the risk of skills shortages, support the development of new skills, reskill und upskill workers and harmonise training requirements and skills across the EU. The joint workshop was a contribution to the European Year of Skills 2023 and aimed to encourage cooperation and coordination between the institutions that implement the different Directives and to explore common challenges as well as opportunities.

A Joint Working Group on renewable energy communities and their potential contribution to energy efficiency measures in the framework of article 8 of the Energy Efficiency Diretive (EED) was established in October 2025 and held sessions at the plenary meeting of the CA EED im March 2026 in Dublin, Ireland and at the online 10th plenary meeting of the CA-RES4 in May, 2026.

Conclusion

The concerted action has contributed to the implementation of the renewable energy directive. In the future, renewable energy legislation and policies will become more intertwined with other policy areas such as energy efficiency, buildings, environment, competitiveness, electricity markets and climate policy. Therefore, the concerted action as a dialogue platform will be more and more valuable to support participating countries and the European Commission with finding solutions to the challenges of implementation.

Participants have expressed their satisfaction with the CA-RES. This includes the creation of a platform for discussion and a wide network of European experts, awareness raising on good practice examples, as well as the chances and opportunities that lie in joint approaches.

Over the next years and looking ahead to the complexities presented by the Renewable Energy Directive, it is expected that its implementation will continue to be highly relevant for the EU Member States. The RES directive poses challenges for implementation and interlinkages with other pieces of legislation are becoming increasingly important. Member State officials responsible for its implementation will continue to collaborate closely. The Concerted Action for the Renewable Energy Directive (CA-RES) will play a vital role in this process by:

- Facilitating exchange of knowledge, experience and best practices.
- Supporting coherent and effective implementation across Member States.

The Concerted Action will continue supporting implementation of the Directive and contributing to the uptake of renewable energy in the EU. This collaborative approach is essential to ensure that the EU meets its renewable energy targets and transitions toward a more sustainable and resilient energy system.

Core Theme Leaders

Core Theme Leaders and technical assistants of the CA-RES4 are as follows:

Table 1: List of core theme leaders and technical assistants

Abbreviation	Core Theme	Core Theme Leaders
CT1	Governance, Target Achievement and Cooperation	Niels Anger (BMWE, DE) Melina Suckow (BMWK, DE) (until October 2023) Nils May (BMWE, DE) Lara Paetsch (BMWK, DE) (from May 2019 until September 2022) Anja Nitschke-Hoffmann (BMWK, DE) (until February 2023) Lina Großmann (BMWE, DE) Simon Unterstütz (BMWE, DE) John Neeft (RVO, NL)
CT2	RES Electricity	Günter Pauritsch (AEA, AT) (from June 2021 to June 2025) Martin Baumann (AEA, AT) Bernhard Felber (AEA, AT) Elisabeth Böck (AEA, AT)
CT3	Decarbonising Heat	Miguel Rodrigo (IDAE, ES) (until September 2023) Lex Bosselaar (RVO, NL) (until September 2024) Peter van Vugt (RVO, NL) Carlos Alberto Fernandez Lopez (IDAE, ES)
CT4	Biomass Mobilisation and Sustainability	Olivier Squilbin (Climact, BE) Timo Gerlagh (RVO, NL) Rene Wismeijer (RVO, NL)
CT5	Decarbonising Transport	Mark Macare (Minienw, NL) Camiel Freemouw (Minienw, NL) Marco Ubeda (Minienw, NL, until January 2023) Jose Muisers (RVO, NL) Paul Sinnige (RVO, NL) Oskar Dijkstra (RVO, NL)

Abbreviation	Core Theme	Core Theme Leaders
CT6	Citizen´s Engagement/Consumer Information	Vassilis Kilias (CRES, GR) Effie Korma (CRES, GR)
Task Force GOs	Task Force on Guarantees of Origin	Michael Lenzen (Communicating Sustainability, NL) Martin Berelson (UBA, DE)

CA-RES4 Coordination Team

Table 2: Members of the coordination team

Members of the coordination team
Leonardo Barreto Gómez (Project Leader and Coordination Team Leader, AEA, AT)
Anna Breuer (AEA, AT)
Valerie Braterschofsky (AEA, AT) (until March 2025)
Denise Eck (AEA, AT)
Eva Janechova (AEA, AT) (until March 2025 – maternity leave)
Ines Kindermann-Zeilinger (AEA, AT) (until January 2023)
Rudolf Köstler (AEA, AT)
Theodora Löw (AEA, AT) (until December 2025)
Daniela Tscharf (AEA, AT)

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AEA	Austrian Energy Agency
AIB	Association of Issuing Bodies
APG	Austrian Power Grid
Art.	Article
CA EED	Concerted Action on the Energy Efficiency Directive
CA EPBD	Concerted Action on the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive
CEEAG	Climate, Environmental Protection and Energy State Aid Guidelines
CINEA	European Climate Infrastructure and Environment Executive Agency
CF-SEDSS	Consultation Forum for Sustainable Energy in the Defence and Security Sector
CT	Core Theme
DG ENER	Directorate General for Energy of the European Commission
EC	European Commission
EEA	European Economic Area
ETS	Emissions Trading System
EU	European Union
GO	Guarantees of Origin
GOV	Governance Regulation 2018/1999/EU
H2	Hydrogen
H2020	Horizon 2020 Programme
LIFE programme	EU's funding instrument for the environment and climate action
MoD	Ministry of Defence
MS	Member States
NECP	National Energy and Climate Plan
REC	Renewable Energy Communities

RED II	Renewable Energy Directive (EU) 2018/2001
RED III	Revision of the Renewable Energy Directive (EU) 2018/2001
ReFuelEU Aviation	ReFuelEU Aviation initiative
REFUREC	Renewable Fuels Regulator Club


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