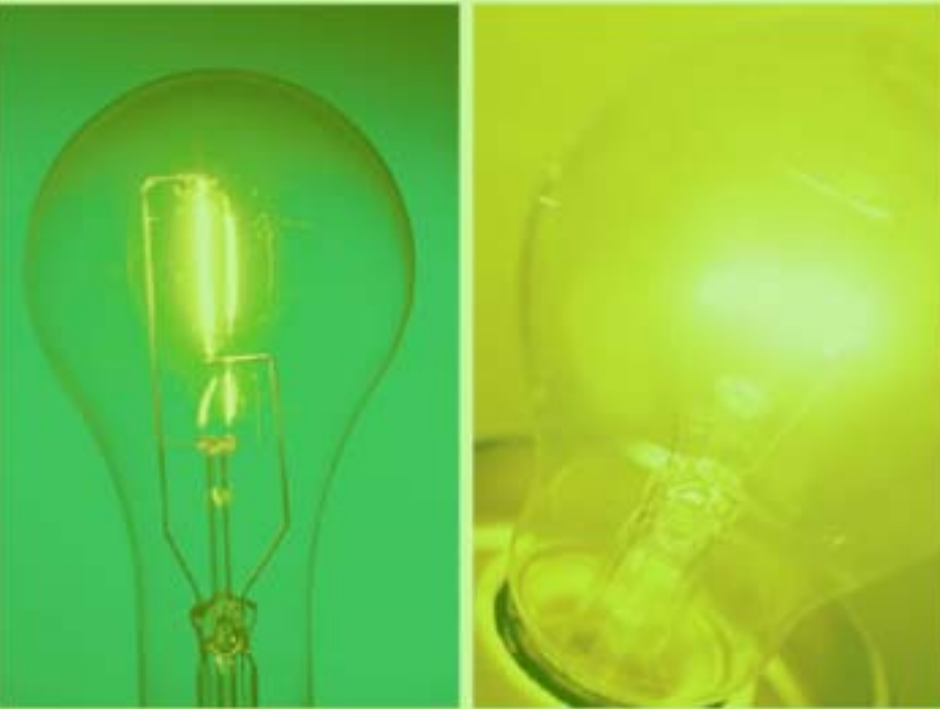


Certification of origin for renewable energy providers. Compliance with the EU directives.



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Foreign Relations Sector
ERE
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Renewable energy

According to the Article 3 of the Power Sector Law:

“Renewable energy sources” are sources of energy, which are preserved in nature and are entirely or largely renewed as solar, wind, hydro, geothermal, biomass or biogas and energy from urban waste.




Advantages

- No expense for fuel cost.
- No emission of dirty gases (CO_x, NO_x, SO_x)
- They need relatively small investments
- Not much qualified expertise is needed for their usage
- Foster the increase in generation of electricity
- Foster the security of supply
- Help in supply with electricity for rural and isolated areas from electric systems
- Have an impact in economic development and employment in the community




Disadvantages

- They need considerable investments to be connected to the network.
- Their power can not be dispatched.
- Geographically, they are not where the needs are.
- The renewable energy is not available when mostly requested (during peak periods).



Renewable energy in Albania

- For the moment, 98% of the generation of electricity is from water resources.
- Albania has exploited only 1/3 of its water resources.
- The Albanian Government is preparing the new Law on Concessions to foster investments of generation of electricity.
- The Albanian Legislation allows the new private investments in this sector.



Renewable energy in Albania (continued)

- A priority is the exploitation of water resources.
- Being a country with sunny weather conditions, the construction of solar panels for heating of water and districts is being promoted.
- In different regions of the territory of Albania, various studies are conducted for the construction of wind mills.



The role of ERE

- ERE in compliance with the legislation in force has drafted the secondary legislation for the small power producers.
- ERE has granted the licenses for carrying out of such activities.
- ERE has approved the prices of electricity.
- For fostering of investments of generators with renewable sources ERE is working on adapting the procedures and criteria for the “green certificates” and “certificates of origin”.
- In the market opening process, ERE is reviewing the market rules by which these producers will enter the market by profiting also from the quality of generation from renewable sources.
- ERE is cooperating with the other regional bodies to realize an attractive market to foster these generators.



International effort for environment

1992 → **Framework-Convention** of the United Nations

Aim : The stabilization of emissions into the atmosphere

1996 → **Directive 96/61/EC** → Framework for the prevention and reduction of pollution.

1997 → **The Kyoto Protocol**


Aim: To reduce Gas Emissions by 5% during the period 2008-2012 in relation to the 1990 base year.

2000 → **The Green Book for Emissions Trading** (debate on the opportunity to launch a relative system and its functioning as well).

2001 → **Directive 2001/77/EC** (Promotion of electricity produced from RES & Member state targets)

2002 → Creation of a system for the emissions trading until the year 2005.

2003 → **Directive 2003/87/EC** (Allocation of the greenhouse gas emissions among the Member states of the European Union).




Directive 2001/77/EC on renewables

***The Directive promotes the electricity produced from
RES in the internal electricity market***


***Even though Albania is not actually obligated to
directly implement these directives as a non-EU
member, however, it is used as a reference in other
documents.***

***The principles of this Directive are taken into
consideration as far as RES are concerned in the
Energy Community Treaty and in the Agreement for
certification of energy.***



Directive 2001/77/EC on renewables (continued)

- **The Directive develops the necessary legal framework for its implementation on RES.**
- **Every five years until 2010, a summary report on the implementation of this Directive is made to the European Parliament and The Council.**
- **The Directive asks for an increase in the indicative target 22% of the electricity consumption which should be from renewable sources of energy**
- **Directive states the use of supporting schemes to promote RES by developing the legal framework that takes into account:**
 - **The promotion of competition**
 - **The technology used for RES**
 - **Promotion of generation from RES**



Directive 2001/77/EC on renewables (continued)


In the aspect of access to the network:

- TSO and DSO will give priority to the dispatch from RES generation
- TSO and DSO will develop rules and standards for the connection to the grid and the allocation of these costs for strengthening of the network to stand the entering into the network of RES
- Rural zones with reduced population are considered as a priority.



The Agreement between Albania and Italy on RES

- **The need for this agreement:**
 - The implementation of the legal obligation for importers and producers of non-renewable energy to buy a percentage of renewable energy.
 - The obligation to have a reciprocal process of certification, a reciprocal recognition agreement with other countries.
 - Re-activate the above mentioned agreement between ERE and GRTN for the same purpose.
- The Parties have signed the agreement to recognize the ways of certification of renewable electricity and the reciprocity of support system based on the mechanisms of green certificates.
- The institutions in charge for the implementation are ERE and GRTN.



The Agreement between Albania and Italy on RES (continued)

- **As stated in the agreement, ERE will give the certificate of origin (GoO) for renewable energy that is used based on the deadlines stated in the agreement.**
- **The guarantee of origin is the certification of the electricity produced using RES.**
- **This guarantee shows the location of the power plant, the sources used for production, the technology, the capacity of the plant, the net production of electricity.**
- **With request of the importing/production subjects, the certificate is issued by ERE/Albania and GRTN/Italy and is recognized by the two countries reciprocally.**
- **The Electricity imported reciprocally from each country and certified respectively with the Guarantees of origin is considered as renewable energy based on the agreement and the EU Directive 2001/77/EC.**



The effects of the agreement

- To promote the interest of Italian investors to invest in construction of renewable sources in Albania.
- It will serve as a possibility for Albania to benefit from Italian experience for the market of electricity
- It will allow the Albanian producers using conventional sources to import energy from Italy.

The top-left corner of the slide features two images: a glowing incandescent lightbulb on the left and a glowing, spherical orb on the right, both set against a dark background. The rest of the slide has a light green background.

Conclusion

- These sources are a fortune for Albania
- Their exploitation will increase the security of supply
- The promotion of RES is in compliance with EU policies and Directives
- The agreement with Italy will mark the first step in the creation of the RES market in the region.
- The last but not least, this energy is friendly to the environment.



Thank you for your attention!