

Croatia

- (1) Plan to implement Directive 2001/77/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 September 2001 on the promotion of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in the internal electricity market
- (2) Plan to implement Directive 2003/30/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 May 2003 on the promotion of the use of biofuels or other renewable fuels for transport

Plan to implement Directive 2001/77/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 September 2001 on the promotion of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in the internal electricity market

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1.	National indicative targets (Art. 3)			
a	Report on setting national indicative targets for future consumption of electricity produced from RES in terms of a percentage of electricity consumption for the next 10 years (Art. 3.2)	Contracting Parties	Not later than 1 July 2008 and every 5 years thereafter	Outline also the measures taken or planned, at national level, to achieve these national indicative targets; To set the targets, take account of the reference values in a way compatible with the Annex; Ensure compatibility of the targets with any national commitments referred to the Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC;
		MoELE CERA (Croatian Energy Regulatory Agency) HROTE (Croatian Energy Market Operator) TSO/DSO	2007	The Directive has been partially transposed into the national legislation through the Energy Act (OG 68/01, OG 177/04) and the Electricity Market Act (OG 177/04). The Energy Act states the utilisation of renewable energy resources as a national interest (Article 14), defines renewable energy sources (Article 3) and prescribes the utilisation and financial incentives for the utilisation of renewable energy sources (Article 14) The Electricity Market Act prescribes: the obligation to take over the total electricity produced from eligible producers (Article 8), the obligation to submit the transmission system operator's data to the market operator for the purpose of guarantee of origin of electricity, enter into contracts with all suppliers for the purpose of ensuring a minimum share of electricity produced from renewable energy sources and cogeneration (Article 30). The current legislation promotes the utilisation of renewable energy sources, but the implementation will be possible with the adoption of implementing regulations which will, among other, determine the competences of the Croatian Energy Regulatory Agency, the Croatian energy market operator, the transmission and the distribution system operator. The Acts provide for the adoption of implementing

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				<p>regulations to enable the implementation of the provisions of the Directive.</p> <p>The Energy Act (Article 14) prescribes the use and incentives for the use of renewable energy resources as well as the adoption of the Tariff system for the production of electricity from renewable energy sources and cogeneration (Article 28 of the Energy Act) which will determine the right of eligible electricity producers to the incentive price of electricity paid by the market operator for the supply of electricity produced from renewable energy sources.</p> <p>Pursuant to the Electricity Market Act (Article 26), a minimum share of electricity produced from renewable energy sources and cogeneration, which energy undertakings performing electricity supply (to tariff and eligible customers) have to purchase in the structure of energy offered to end costumers will be prescribed in the Regulation on a minimum share of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in the total electricity supply.</p> <p>The Energy Act (Article 28) prescribes that a special implementing regulation – Regulation on the fee for the promotion of electricity production from renewable energy sources and cogeneration, will establish funds collected for the purpose of realising a share of renewable energy sources in the energy supply.</p> <p>Article 8 of the Electricity Market Act determines the obligation to take over electricity from eligible producers (renewable energy sources).</p> <p>The following implementing legislation is currently being drawn up in the Ministry of the Economy, Labour and Entrepreneurship for adoption in 2006:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tariff system for the production of electricity from renewable energy sources and cogeneration (pursuant to the Energy Act, Article 28) ▪ Regulation on the fee for the promotion of the electricity production from renewable energy sources and cogeneration

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					<p>(pursuant to the Energy Act, Article 28)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ordinance on the usage of renewable energy sources and cogeneration (pursuant to the Energy Act, Article 14) ▪ Regulation on a minimum share of electricity produced from renewable energy sources and cogeneration in the electricity supply (pursuant to the Electricity Market Act, Article 26) ▪ Ordinance on the obtaining of the eligible electricity producer status (pursuant to the Electricity Market Act, Article 8) <p>Generally, the Ministry of the Economy, Labour is responsible for legislation framework and renewable energy policy issues (monitoring of the target, proposing special or further measures for promoting renewals to Government etc.).</p> <p>Croatian Energy Regulatory Agency is responsible for issuing and monitoring a privilege producer status.</p> <p>Croatian Energy Market Operator is responsible for Power Purchase Agreement.</p> <p>Transmission and distribution system operators are responsible for power grid connections and relating matters.</p>
	b	Report on an analysis of success in meeting the national indicative targets, and which indicates to what extent the measures taken are consistent with the national climate change commitment (Art. 3.3)	Contracting Parties	Not later than 1 July 2009 and thereafter every 2 years	Take account, in particular, of climatic factors likely to affect the achievements of the targets; Contracting Parties or the competent bodies shall here also outline the measures taken to ensure the reliability of the guarantee system (Art. 5.5);
			MEPPPC MoELE	2008	Ratification of Kyoto Protocol is in preparation.

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	c Report on conclusions of assessment to what extent (Art. 3.4): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the Contracting Parties have made progress towards achieving their targets; and ▪ the national indicative targets are consistent with the global indicative target. 	European Commission	Not later than 1 July 2010 and thereafter every 2 years	This report shall be based on the Contracting Parties' reports 1.a and 1.b; Global indicative target: 12% of gross national energy consumption by 2010 and 22.1% indicative share of electricity produced from RES in total (European) Community electricity consumption by 2010;
2.	Support schemes (Art. 4)			
	a Application of mechanisms according to which a producer of electricity, on the basis of regulations issued by the public authorities, receives direct or indirect support and which could have the effect of restricting trade (Art. 4.1)	Contracting Parties	Not later than 1 July 2009	List and description of the mechanisms;
		MoELE CEMO EPEEEF (Environment Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund)	2007	The Energy Act (Article 14) prescribes the use and incentives for the use of renewable energy resources as well as the adoption of the Tariff system for the production of electricity from renewable energy sources and cogeneration (Article 28 of the Energy Act) which will determine the right of eligible electricity producers to the incentive price of electricity paid by the market operator for the supply of electricity produced from renewable energy sources. The Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund (Act on Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund, OG 107/03) was established pursuant to the Environmental Protection Act (OG 82/94 and 128/99) and Article 11 of the Energy Act (OG 68/01,

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					<p>177/04). The Fund was established for the purpose of financing the preparation, implementation and development of programmes, projects and similar activities in the field of preservation, sustainable usage, protection and promotion of the environment as well as in the area of energy efficiency and usage of renewable energy sources.</p> <p>Renewable energy sources investment projects will be encouraged by other economic instruments: purpose-specific government subsidy (state aid) for related manufacturers and by the Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund (EPEEF - out of public budget).</p>
	b	Report on experience gained with the application and coexistence of the different mechanisms under 2.a (Art. 4.2)	European Commission	Not later than 1 July 2011	<p>Evaluation of the application of mechanisms used in Contracting Parties under 2.a (Art. 4.1);</p> <p>The report shall assess the success, including cost-effectiveness, of the support systems in promoting the consumption of electricity produced from RES in conformity with the national indicative targets;</p> <p>The report shall, if necessary be accompanied by a proposal for a (European) Community framework with regard to support schemes for electricity produced from RES;</p>

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3.	Guarantee of origin of electricity produced from RES (Art. 5)			
a	Designation of one or more competent bodies, independent of generation and distribution activities, to supervise the issue of guarantees of origin (Art. 5.2)	Contracting Parties	Not later than 1 July 2009	<p>Ensure that the origin of electricity produced from RES can be guaranteed as such according to criteria laid down by each Contracting Party (Art. 5.1);</p> <p>Guarantees of origin should be mutually recognised by the Contracting Parties, exclusively as proof of the following elements (Art. 5.4):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A guarantee of origin shall (Art. 5.3) specify the energy source from which the electricity was produced, specifying the dates and places of production, and in the case of hydroelectric installations, indicate the capacity; and ▪ A guarantee of origin shall (Art. 5.3) serve to enable producers of electricity from RES to demonstrate that the electricity they sell is produced from RES;
		MOELE HROTE TSO CERA	1 July 2009	<p>The Energy Act (OG 68/ 2001, OG 177/2004) and the Electricity Market Act (OG 177/04) do not entirely provide for the establishment of the system of guarantee of origin for electricity produced from renewable energy sources (Article 5 of Directive 2001/77/EC).</p> <p>Article 16 of the Electricity Market Act stipulates the transmission system operator's sending data for guarantee of origin of electricity and Article 30 determines the obligation of the market operator to keep the registry of eligible producers.</p> <p>The system of guarantee of origin for electricity produced from renewable energy sources shall be put in place with the adoption of implementing regulations planned for 2006.</p> <p>CARDS project (RELEEL – Approximation of EU legislation for renewable energy resources and energy efficiency labelling) is in the implementation. It will provide technical assistance for</p>

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				conceptualisation of the system of guarantee of origin for electricity produced from renewable energy sources.
4.	Administrative procedures (Art. 6)			
a	Evaluate the existing legislative and regulatory framework with regard to authorisation procedures (Art. 6.1)	Contracting Parties or the competent bodies appointed by Contracting Parties	Not later than 1 July 2009	Evaluation is to be done with a view to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reducing the regulatory and non-regulatory barriers; ▪ Streamlining and expediting procedures; and ▪ Ensuring that the rules are objective, transparent and non-discriminatory, and take fully into account particularities of the various RES technologies;
		MOELE MEPPPC	2008	Authorisation procedures, dependent on the renewable source (plant) consist of a series of procedures, which are prescribed or are in the phase of preparation, and are within the competences of the energy, construction, physical planning, water management, forestry, state property management, etc. For the construction of a plant generating electricity from renewable energy sources it is necessary to obtain several documents. Prior approval for the construction of a generation facility, prior and final decisions on the eligible producer status granting and the contract on purchasing of electricity will be resolved through adoption of implementing regulations pursuant to the Energy Act and the Electricity Market Act (Tariff system for production of electricity from renewable energy sources and cogeneration, Ordinance on the usage of renewable energy sources and cogeneration and Ordinance on the obtaining of the eligible electricity producer status).
b	Report on the evaluation of the existing legislative and regulatory framework (under 4.a) indicating	Contracting Parties	Not later than 1 July 2009	The purpose of this report (Art. 6.2) is to provide an indication of the stage reached specifically in a) coordination between the different

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	where appropriate the actions taken (Art. 6.2)			<p>administration bodies as regards deadlines, reception and treatment of applications for authorisation; b) drawing up possible guidelines for the activities and the feasibility of a fast-track planning procedure for producers of electricity from RES; c) the designation of authorities to act as mediators in disputes between authorities responsible for issuing authorisations and applicants for authorisations;</p> <p>In this report on the evaluation of the existing legislative and regulatory framework (under 4.b), consider also the measures to be taken to facilitate access to the grid system of electricity produced from RES (Art. 7.7)</p>
		MOELE	2008	<p>These will be solved through the register of RES.</p> <p>Local and regional self-government units in compliance with state energy development plans and based on their own characteristics (local consumption structure, infrastructure characteristics, climate, etc.) plan the activities for the renewable energy sources usage, increasing energy efficiency and environmental protection, as well as adjusting physical plans and reserving the space for the usage of renewable energy sources, elaboration of county energy balance and plans as well as for the implementation of targeted actions.</p>
5.	Grid system issues (Art. 7)			
a	Take necessary measures to ensure that TSOs and DSOs in their territory guarantee the transmission and distribution of electricity produced from RES (Art. 7.1)	Contracting Parties	Not later than 1 July 2009	<p>Without prejudice to the maintenance of the reliability and safety of the grid;</p> <p>Provision for priority access to the grid system of electricity produced from RES is possible;</p> <p>When dispatching generating installations, TSOs shall give priority to generating installations using RES insofar as the operation of the</p>

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				national electricity system permits;
	b Put in place a legal framework or require TSOs and DSOs to set up and publish their standard rules relating to the bearing of costs of the technical adaptations, such as grid connections and grid reinforcements (Art. 7.2)	MoELE TSO/DSO CERA	2008	<p>The Electricity Market Act provides for the status of eligible producer. The status of eligible producer secures the purchasing of the total electricity produced (Article 8 of the Electricity Market Act), i.e. the transmission system operator or the distribution system operator is obliged to ensure purchasing of the total electricity produced from eligible producers as provided for in the prescribed conditions.</p> <p>Rules on costs and fees for connection to the grid and reinforcements are published in the form of the Ordinance on the amount of the fee for the connection to the power line and for the increase in terminal load (OG 28/06) and the Decision on the amount of the fee for the connection to the power line and for the increase in terminal load (OG 52/06).</p>
		Contracting Parties	Not later than 1 July 2009	<p>Technical adaptations, such as grid connections and grid reinforcements, that are necessary in order to integrate new producers feeding electricity produced from RES into the interconnected grid;</p> <p>These rules shall be based on criteria taking particular account of all the costs and benefits associated with the connection of these producers to the grid;</p> <p>These rules may provide for different types of connection;</p> <p>Where appropriate, TSOs and DSOs may be required to bear, in full or in part, the costs referred in Art. 7.2 (Art. 7.3);</p> <p>Require TSOs and DSOs to provide any new producer wishing to be connected with a comprehensive and detailed estimate of the costs associated with the connection (Art. 7.4)</p>

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		MoELE TSO/DSO	1 July 2009	<p>The fee for the connection to the power line and for the increase in terminal load of eligible producers consists of the cost for creation of technical conditions within the grid and the cost of elaboration of connection to the grid. Fee for the connection to the power line represents the participation of the producer in financing the construction of the connection and the participation in the creation of technical conditions in the grid. In case of quality technical conditions in the grid for a particular connection point and technical characteristics of eligible producer there is a possibility of small costs or even no connection costs.</p> <p>The producer pays costs according to the estimation of costs defined in the Ordinance on the amount of the fee for the connection to the power line and for the increase in terminal load.</p> <p>The construction of the connection includes: elaboration of the optimal technical solution for the connection, except for connection to low and medium voltage network; elaboration of the necessary investment and technical documentation; acquisition of the construction right status and acquisition of the usage right status; obtaining of the necessary licences for the construction of the connection; construction works with the necessary materials and equipment; electrical works with necessary materials and equipment; equipping of the calculation metering post with metering equipment (except for producers), necessary testing and connection to the grid.</p> <p>Creation of technical conditions in the grid includes: elaboration of optimal technical solution for the connection, expect for connection to low and medium voltage network; elaboration of the necessary investment and technical documentation; acquisition of the construction right status and acquisition of the usage of electricity facilities right status; obtaining of the necessary licences for the construction; construction works with the necessary materials and equipment; electrical works with necessary materials and equipment and necessary testing and commissioning.</p>

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	c	Put into place a legal framework or require TSOs and DSOs to set up and publish their standard rules relating to the sharing of costs of system installations, such as grid connections and reinforcements, between all producers benefiting from them (Art. 7.5)	Contracting Parties	Not later than 1 July 2009	The sharing shall be enforced by a mechanism based on criteria taking into account the benefits which initially and subsequently connected producers as well as TSOs and DSOs derive from the connections;
			CERA MoELE TSO/DSO	2008	See 5. a and b In preparation
	d	Ensure that the charging of transmission and distribution fees does not discriminate against electricity from RES (Art. 7.6)	Contracting Parties	Not later than 1 July 2009	Including in particular electricity from RES produced in peripheral regions, such as island regions and regions of low population; Where appropriate, put in place a legal framework or require TSOs and DSOs to ensure that fees charged for the transmission and distribution of electricity from plants using RES reflect realisable cost benefits resulting from the plant's connection to the network (Art. 7.6)
			CERA MoELE TSO/DSO	2008	See above explanation. 5. a and 5. b
6.	Summary report (Art. 8)				
	a	Summary report on the implementation of the Directive 2001/77/EC (Art. 8)	European Commission	Not later than 1 July 2011 and thereafter every five years	On the basis of the report on analysis of success (under 1.b) and the report on the existing legislative and regulatory framework (under 4.b); After consulted the Contracting Parties, the European Commission shall in this report also consider the form and methods that Contracting Parties could follow in order to guarantee the origin of electricity produced from RES (Art. 5.6); The European Commission shall in this report and on the basis of the

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					<p>Contracting Parties' reports on the evaluation (under 4.b) also assess best practices with a view to achieving the objectives referred to in Art. 6.1 (Art. 6.3);</p> <p>If appropriate, the Commission shall submit with the summary report further proposals;</p>

Plan to implement Directive 2003/30/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 May 2003 on the promotion of the use of biofuels or other renewable fuels for transport

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1.	National indicative targets (Art. 3)			
a	Set national indicative target and ensure that a minimum proportion of biofuels and other renewable fuels is placed on the market (Art. 3.1.a)	Contracting Parties	Not later than 1 July 2008	A reference value for these targets shall be 2%, calculated on the basis of energy content, of all petrol and diesel for transport purposes placed on the market by 31 December 2005 (Art. 3.1.b.i); A reference value for these targets shall be 5.75%, calculated on the basis of energy content, of all petrol and diesel for transport purposes placed on the market by 31 December 2010 (Art. 3.1.b.ii);
		MoELE (Ministry of Economy, Labour and Entrepreneurship) MEPPPC (Ministry of Environmental Protection, Physical Planning And Construction)	1 July 2008	The Directive is partially transposed into the national legislation through the Energy Act (OG 66/2001, OG 177/2004) and the Regulation on the quality of biofuels (OG 141/2005). The Directive will be aligned completely through the Biofuels Act in 2008.
b	Monitor the effect of the use of biofuels in diesel blends above 5% by non-adapted vehicles (Art. 3.3)	Contracting Parties	Not later than 1 July 2008	Where appropriate, take measures to ensure compliance with the relevant (European) Community legislation on emission standards (Art. 3.3); In the measures, consider the overall climate and environmental balance of the various types of biofuels and other renewable fuels

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					(Art. 3.4);
			MoELE MEPPPC CERA	1 July 2008	Some analysis have been done in studies, but no effects were monitored.
	c	Ensure that information is given to the public on the availability of biofuels and other renewable fuels (Art. 3.5):	Contracting Parties	Not later than 1 July 2008	For percentages of biofuels, blended in mineral oil derivatives, exceeding the limit value of 5% of fatty acid methyl ester (FAME) or of 5% of bioethanol, a specific labelling at the sales points shall be imposed (Art. 3.5);
			MoELE MEPPPC CERA	1 July 2008	As is stated under 1. a, this will be defined in later related legislation framework.
2.	Reporting requirements (Art. 4)				
	a	Report on (Art. 4.1): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The measures taken to promote the use of biofuels or other renewable fuels to replace diesel or petrol for transport purposes; ▪ The national resources allocated to the production of biomass for energy uses other than transport; and ▪ The total sales of transport fuel and the share of biofuels, pure or blended, and other renewable fuels placed on the market for the preceding year. 	Contracting Parties	Not later than 1 July 2008 and each year thereafter	In the reports: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ indicate the level of the national indicative targets as per phases; ▪ motivate differentiation of the national targets as compared to the reference values referred to in Art. 3.1.b.
			MoELE MEPPPC CERA	1 July 2008	The Regulation on the quality of biofuels prescribes the national indicative target of 5.75% share of biofuels in total consumption of fuels on the domestic market by 31 December 2010 (Article 14), biofuels that are placed on the domestic market (Article 14), limit values for the quality features of biofuels and standards (Articles 7 to

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					10), informing the public on the availability of biofuels and other renewable fuels (Article 18) and the labelling obligation of biofuels added to mineral oil derivatives with more than 5% of methyl ester or 5% bioethanol (Article 16).
	b	Report on the progress made in the use of biofuels and other renewable fuels in the Contracting Parties (Art. 4.2)	European Commission	Not later than 1 July 2010 and every 2 years thereafter	The report shall cover at least the items noted in Art. 4.2; On the basis of the report, where appropriate, the Commission shall submit proposals on the adaptation of the system of targets (Art. 4.2); If this report concludes that the indicative targets are not likely to be achieved for reasons that are unjustified and/or do not relate to new scientific evidence, these proposals shall address national targets, including possible mandatory targets, in the appropriate form;