



**AD HOC Group
on Environment, RES and energy efficiency**

Benchmarking Assessment

2010 data

Med11-12GA-4.5a

FINAL REPORT

December 2011



MEDREG is supported by the European Union

The information of this document is based on the following sources:

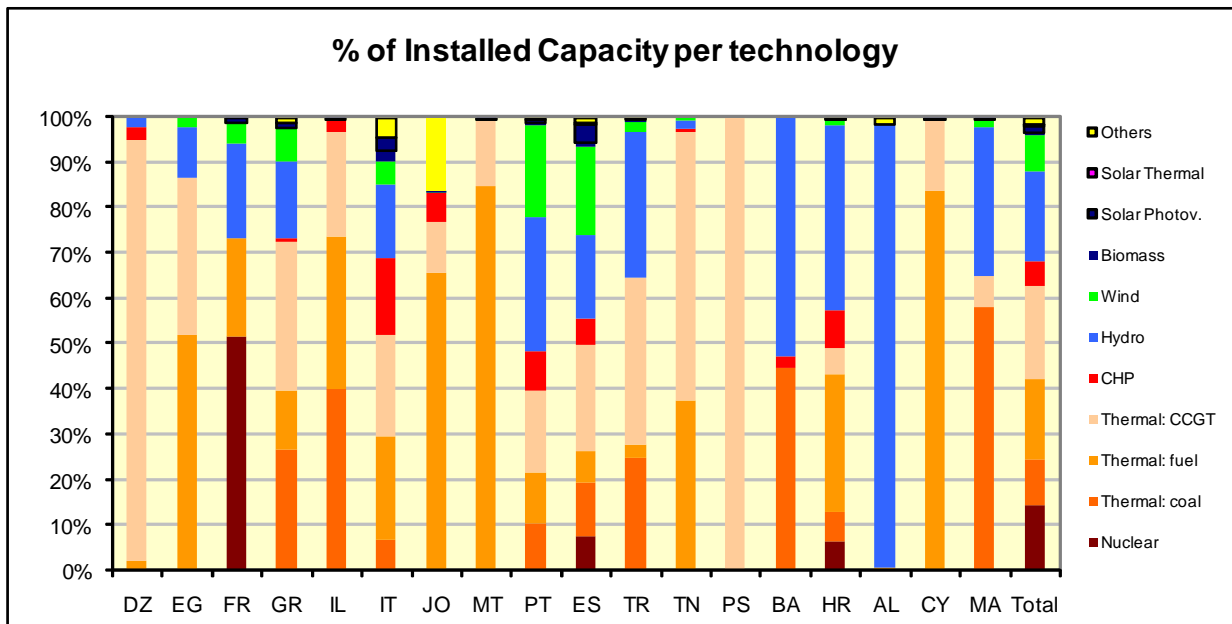
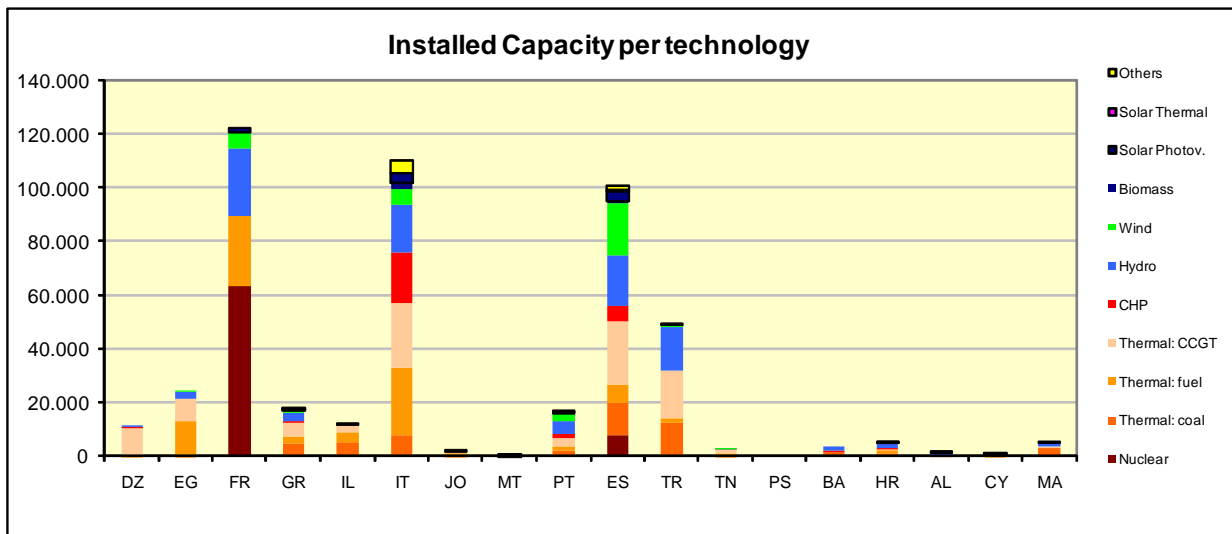
<u>MEMBERS</u>	Information based on responses to a questionnaire	Information based on other sources	Last update. Year:
Algeria (DZ)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2010
Albania (AL)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2008
Bosnia-Herz. (BA)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2008
Croatia (HR)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2010
Cyprus (CY)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2009
Egypt (EG)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2010
France (FR)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2010
Greece (GR)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2010
Israel (IL)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2008
Italy (IT)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2010
Jordan (JO)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2010
Malta (MT)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2010
Montenegro (ME)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Morocco (MA)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2007
Palestinian Territory (PS)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2007
Portugal (PT)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2010
Spain (ES)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2010
Slovenia (SI)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2006
Tunisia (TN)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2007
Turkey (TR)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2010

1. Basic Information

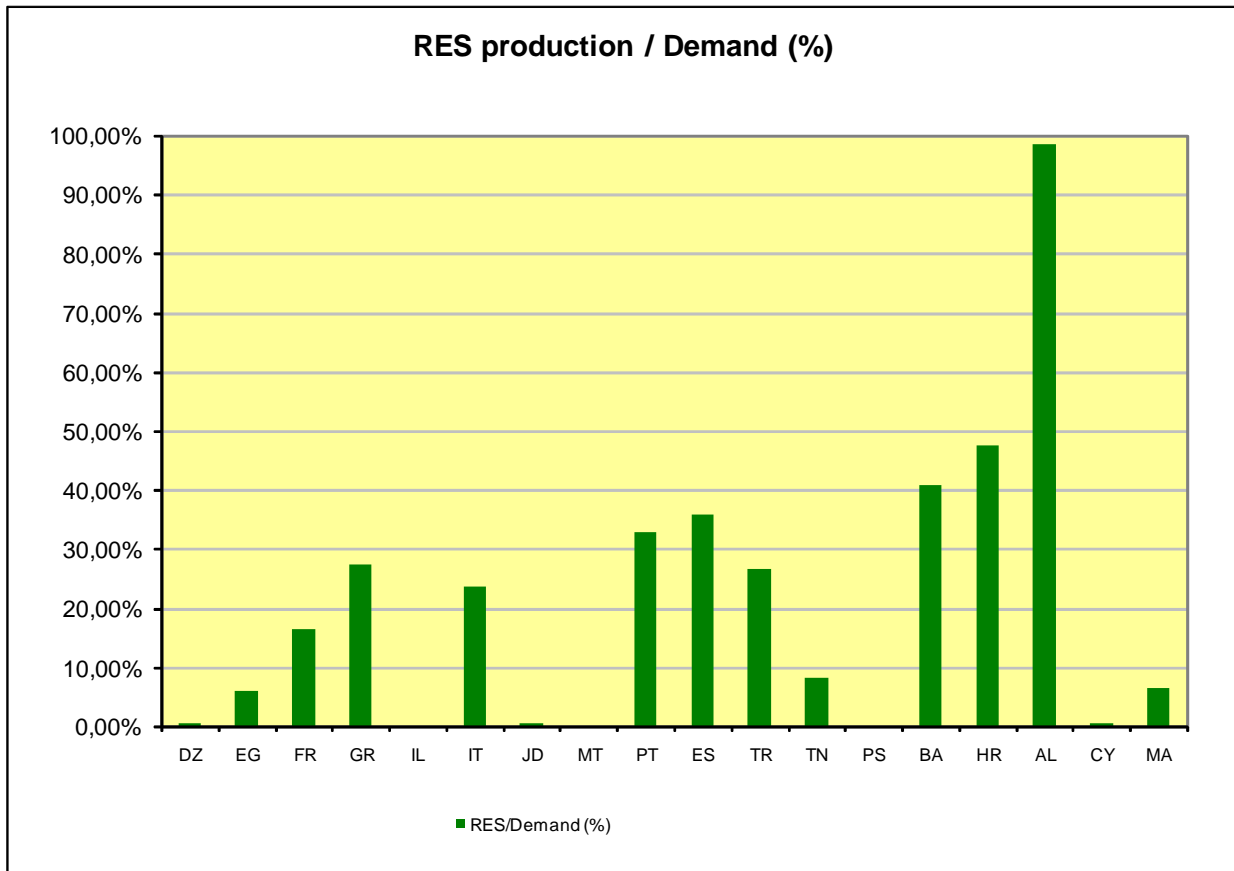
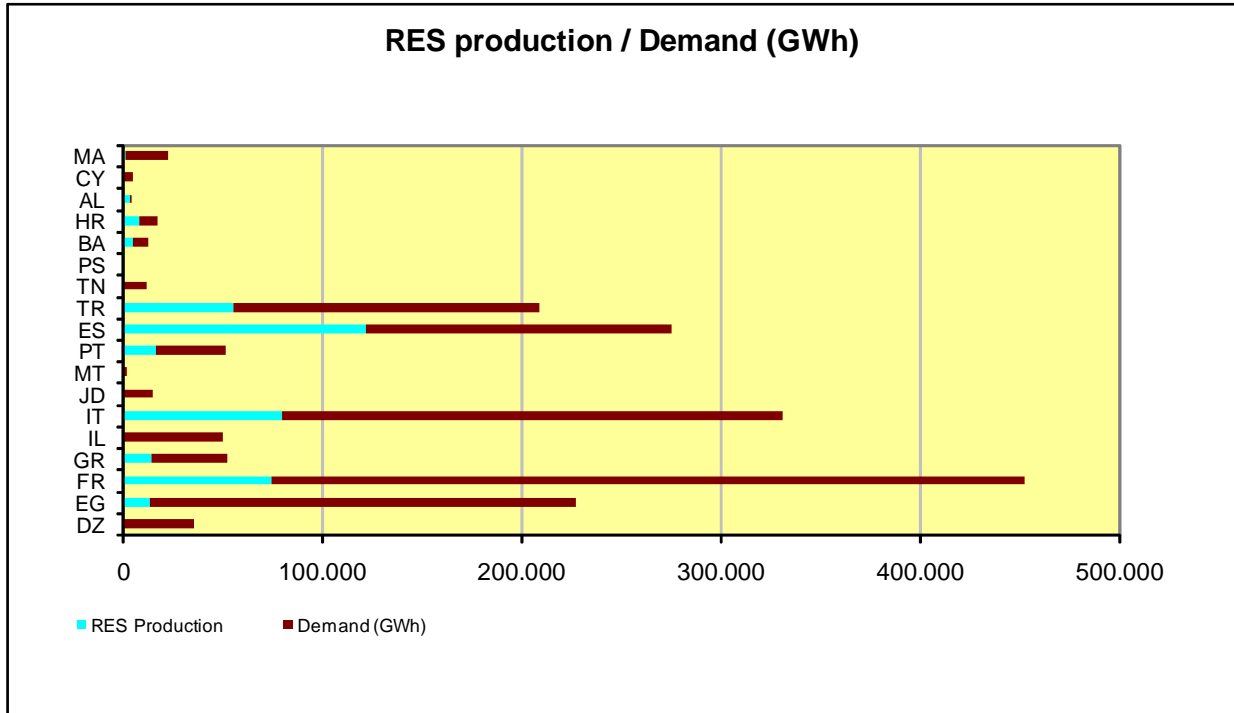
The objective of this first point is to obtain a general overview of the current situation of each Member State of the MedReg which belongs to the AG on Environment, Renewable Energy Sources and Energy Efficiency (RES AG), in terms of power generation structure, demand evolution, market organization and level of pollutant emissions.

From the information received, it is possible to determine that all examined countries have a varied mix of technologies to cover their electrical necessities. In general, thermal installed capacity (consuming coal or natural gas) is the most extended, followed by hydro. From the received data, the percentage of total capacity installed covered by RES (mainly hydro, wind and biomass) is very different from some members to others.

The next charts show the installed capacity (MW and percentage) per technology for the members according to the last data received.

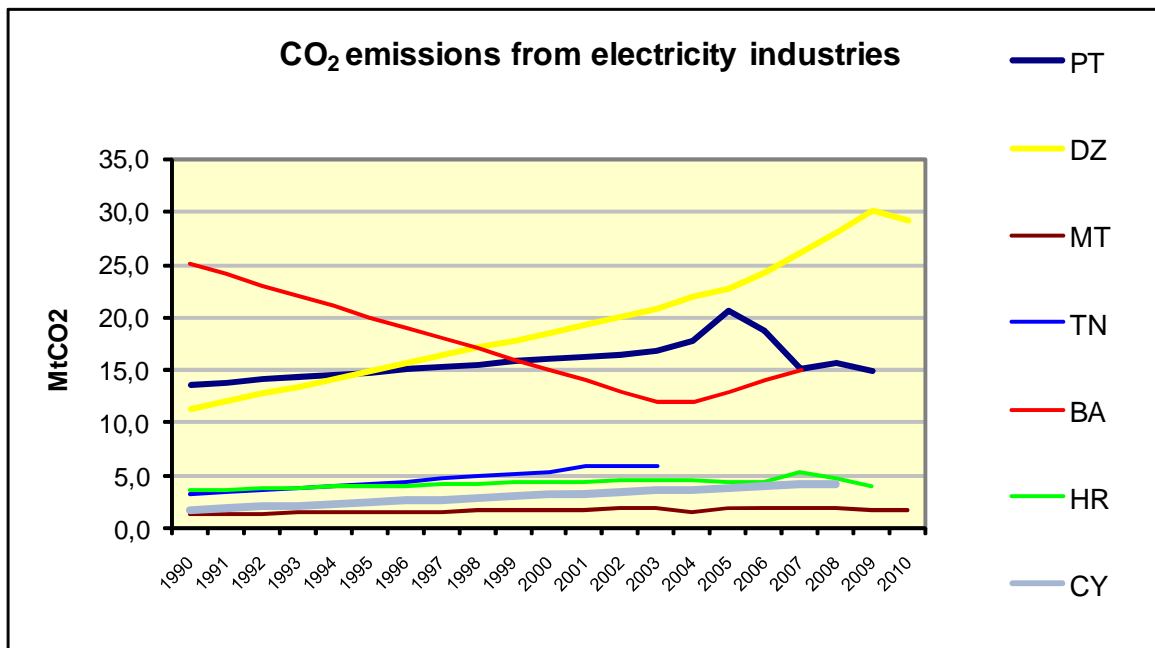
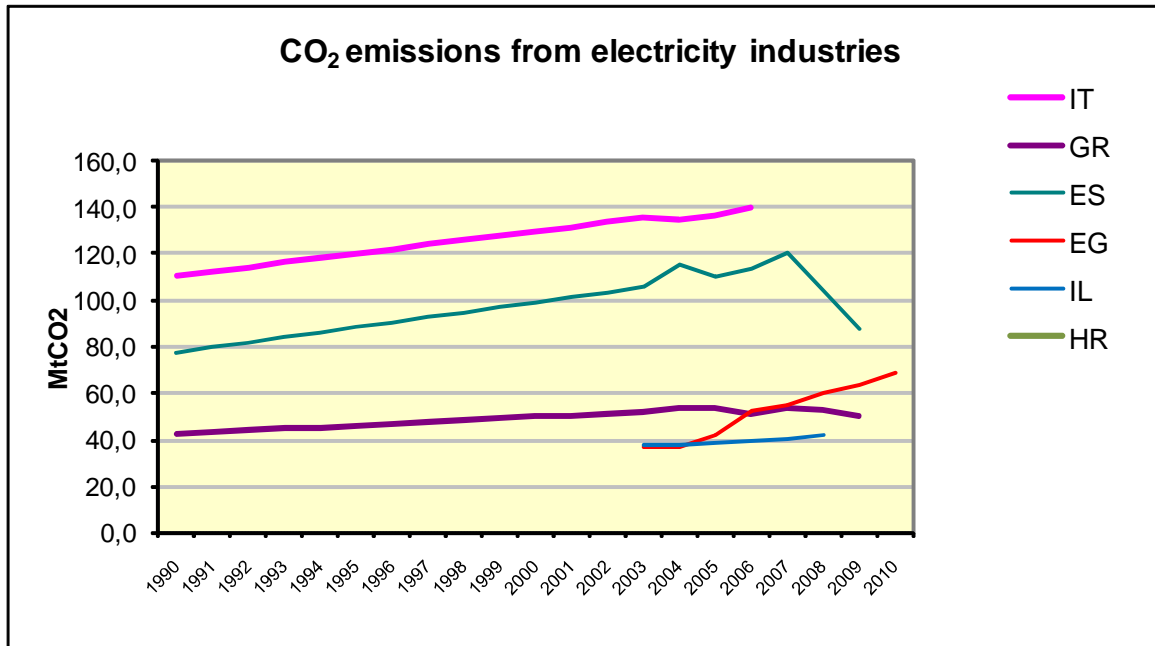


Taking into account the data about demand evolution, it is possible to assure that electricity demand is rapidly increasing in all countries. The next chart shows the coverage of Renewable Energy Sources¹ generation over demand, in GWh and also in percentage.



¹ The RES technologies are defined in the Directive 2009/28/EC on the promotion of electricity produced from renewable energy sources. It includes renewable non-fossil energy sources: wind, solar, geothermal, wave, tidal, hydropower, biomass, landfill gas, sewage treatment plant gas and biogases).

From the obtained data about national emissions from electricity industries, it is possible to assert that CO₂ emissions have been increasing the last decade in the majority of the member States.



2. Legislative and regulatory framework

This part is related to the legislative and regulatory framework for RES² and CHP³ electricity generation. As a general overview of the implementation of international policies, there are also questions about the adoption of environmental impacts assessment or emissions limits, measures to fulfill Kyoto Protocol and energy taxation.

From the received information, it is possible to say that all RES AG participating members have adopted environmental impacts assessment and legislation about emissions limits on thermal plants, except in PS and TN

All of them have as well developed or developing a specific legislation about RES, except Tunisian and Palestinian Territory.

In terms of specific legislation about CHP, according to the information received, DZ, GR, HR, IL, IT, MT, PT, ES, TN, CY and BA have developed such a regulation. Some of the mentioned countries are working in the implementation of the EU Directive 2004/8/EC⁴.

On the other hand, all the responses to the questionnaire show that the participants are concerned about energy efficiency, and most of them have established specific legislation or plans to increase the energy efficiency in consumption (except PS, and EG, where proposed electricity law includes specific provision for energy efficiency) such as DSM programs, metering, period discrimination tariffs, etc.

Moreover, all the RES AG members have a position in the Kyoto Protocol list of status ratification. The responses to the questionnaire show that there are regulatory measures to fulfil the set targets in Kyoto Protocol, to the Annex I countries.

Regarding to the energy taxation, the responses of the questionnaire allow saying that there is special energy taxation in PT, GR,JO, IL, IT, FR, MT, BA, AL and ES , and for EU members with the target to fulfil the requirements in the legislative/regulatory framework of energy products, according the Council Directive 2003/96/EC of 27 October 2003 for restructuring the Community framework for the taxation of energy products and electricity.

3. Regulator

The questionnaire includes a specific part related to the role and competencies of the energy regulator in each country.

From the got responses, it is possible to determine that, except in Tunisia and Palestinian Territory, there is an independent regulator in all RES AG members (versus the existence of a Ministry), which includes own funding and appropriate appointment procedures. It is also ensured that the regulator works under the definition of regulatory principles, which involves the operation within a clearly defined framework of duties and responsibilities, including supervision of the market, reporting and proposal of new rules. General regulatory capacities⁵, in terms of having sufficient staff with appropriate skills to cover the assigned duties, are available in the responding regulators, except MT, TN and PS, and some of them, particularly those who has been recently created, claim for training activities.

The reach of responsibilities on each regulator is very varied. Regulators from PT, IT, MT, EG, BA and DZ have some responsibility (proposal of new legislation, proposal of improvements over the current legislation, reports on some subjects,...) in environmental assessment, emissions from LCP⁶ and emission trading CO₂.

² RES: Renewable Energy Sources.

³ CHP: Combined Heat and Power.

⁴ Directive 2004/8/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 February 2004 on the promotion of cogeneration based on a useful heat demand in the internal energy market and amending Directive 92/42/EEC.

⁵ Regulatory capacities: to have sufficient staff with appropriate skills, and to have the ability to formulate, monitor and enforce a set of domestic market rules.

⁶ LCP: Large Combustion Plants.

Regulators from DZ, EG, GR, IS, IT, MT, PT, ES, TK, BA, JO AND HR have some responsibility in RES, CHP and DSM⁷ programs. The questionnaires show that all responding countries, except Tunisia have regulators with responsibilities in power and access tariffs.

	DZ	EG	GR	IL	IT	JO
Independence of the regulator	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Definition of regulatory principles	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sufficient staff with appropriate skills	Yes	Yes	Yes, but more staff is needed to cover all the responsibilities	Yes, but more staff is needed to cover all the responsibilities	Yes	Yes
Responsibility in: Environmental assessment Emissions from LCP Emission CO ₂ trading	No. Responsibility of the ministry in charge of environment.	No	Yes. Under Law 3851/2010 the regulatory Authority for Energy issues the production licences for RES projects	No	The Energy Regulator does not have direct responsibilities. The Ministry of Economic Development and the Ministry of Environment are in charge of performing this activity	No
Responsibility in: CHP & RES	Yes	Yes. In cooperation with NREA and EEHC and GIF	Yes	Some responsibilities in RES	Yes, the Regulator defines some forms of incentivisation according to Ministerial Decrees	No
DSM programs	No. Responsibility of the DSM national Agency		No	Some responsibilities in DSM	Yes, in the definition of implementation rules, management, monitoring and enforcement of the mechanism	No
Responsibility in: Power tariffs	Yes, (in the context of a free power market)	Only revising and calculating the cost of service	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Access tariffs	Yes	Yes. Only revising and calculating the cost of service	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

⁷ DSM programs: Demand Side of Demand programs, mandatory or/and based on economic incentives, to increase the energy efficiency in the consumption (as promotion of low consumption lights, efficient appliances, heat pumps, heat accumulators, information about measures to adopt by large or small consumers, etc).

	MT	PT	ES	TN	TR	FR
Independence of the regulator	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Definition of regulatory principles	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Sufficient staff with appropriate skills	No. Still building human resources capacity	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Responsibility in: Environmental assessment Emissions from LCP Emission CO ₂ trading	No. Responsibility for Malta Environment and Planning Authority	No. The responsibility is in the Ministry	No. The responsibility is in the Ministry	No	No No No No	No No No No
Responsibility in: CHP & RES	Yes	Yes, including incentive's cost in the tariffs	Yes, drafting reports on the incentives and monitoring billing	No	Yes: Joint responsibility with the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources.	No
DSM programs	Yes	Yes, in charge of the program to promote efficiency in electricity consumption	Yes, monitoring the distribution companies investments	No	Yes	No
Responsibility in: Power tariffs	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes: Only for captatives consumers	Yes
Access tariffs	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

	PS	BA	HR	CY	AL
Independence of the regulator	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Definition of regulatory principles	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sufficient staff with appropriate skills	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Responsibility in: Environmental assessment	No	Yes	No. The responsibility is in the Ministry	No. The responsibility is in the Ministry	No
Emissions from LCP	No	Yes			No
Emission CO ₂ trading	No	Yes			No
Responsibility in: CHP & RES	No	Yes			Yes (elegibility)
DSM programs	No	Yes	No		
Responsibility in: Power tariffs	Yes	Yes	Yes (for methodologies)	Yes	Yes
Access tariffs	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes

4. National Targets/Plans/Objectives in RES, CHP, other forms of energy efficiency, Kyoto Protocol

The increasing importance that States concede to the promotion of RES and energy efficiency is usually adapted to the regulation in terms of objectives or targets. To achieve those targets, some countries have developed Plans or specific legislation, in which is defined the way of promotion of RES and energy efficiency.

From the obtained information through the questionnaire, many countries have established some objectives for RES in terms of installed capacity, which are: DZ, EG, IT, PT, ES, TN, MA and BA. Objectives in terms of coverage of gross electricity demand/production/consumption have been established in GR, IL, IT, JO, MT, ES, FR, HR, MA and CY.

Energy efficiency measures have also been established in several countries. Even although CHP regulation is sometimes not included in these energy efficiency measures, several countries have developed a specific regulation and objectives on it.

Demand Side Management Programs have also been established by some countries. Details are available for each member.

In regards to Kyoto Protocol, several countries have set up a Plan/Program related to the reduction of CO₂ emissions, to achieve the objectives agreed in the Protocol.

From the responses obtained, the aforementioned situation could be resumed as follows:

	DZ	EG	GR	IL	IT
Current Capacity installed of RES and CHP(MW)	573 MW	6644 MW	4638,34 MW	374,85 MW	48.993 MW
RES (MW) except Hydro		522	1.256	18	12.408
Hydro (MW)	228	2.800	3.241	7	17.876
CHP (MW)	345	3.322	141	350	18.709
RES Targets	39% by 2030	20% of total installed capacity by 2020	20% of gross final energy consumption and 40% of gross energy consumption from RES under L. 3851/2010	5% of gross demand by 2014 and 10% by 2020	National Plan for RE handed in, in June 2010. Targets achieved: 17,09% heating and conditioning, 26,39% electricity and 10,14% transport.
Targets CHP	450 MW by 2015	Under drafting			
DSM programs	18% energy savings by 2025	Proposed electricity law includes specific provision for energy efficiency.	Energy efficiency for buildings Law under preparation	20% energy savings by 2020	
Other mechanisms		Competency mechanisms			
Kyoto Protocol			Ratification. Program for GHG emissions reduction		

	JO	MT	PT	ES	TN	TR
Current Capacity installed of RES and CHP(MW)	144 MW	5	10021 MW	48489 MW	144 MW	18.225
RES (MW) except Hydro	3		3.431	23.955	55	1.599
Hydro (MW)	11		4.983	18.627	62	16.725
CHP (MW)	130	0,4	1.607	5.907	27	
RES Targets	10% of total energy mix by 2020	10% by 2020	11.100by 2020	40 % of electric energy by renewables by 2020	255 MW by 2011	30% in 2023
Targets CHP			2.000 MW by 2012	Specific regulation 9,200 MW	135 MW by 2011	
DSM programs	20%		20% energy Savings by 2020	Each year. Related with information and efficient equipment for small firms and domestic sector.	20% energy savings until 2011	
Other mechanisms				Efficiency and Saving Strategy Plan for Emissions reductions		
Kyoto Protocol	C.D.M.		Approval 27% increase of GHG emissions			

	FR	BA	HR	CY	AL	MA
Current Capacity installed of RES and CHP(MW)	29597 MW	137,7 MW	2503,2 MW	8,9 MW	1449 MW	1842 MW
RES (MW) except Hydro	5.792	0	20	8,9	23	114
Hydro (MW)	23.805	38	2.069	0	1.427	1.728
CHP (MW)		100	414	0	0	0
RES Targets	23% of final gross energy consumption	400-600 MW by 2015	in 2020 - RES including large Hydro - 35% in total electricity consumption (additionally there is a goal to use RES for 20% in end-use)	Indicative: 6% electricity consumption from RES by 2010. Mandatory: 13 % total energy consumption from RES by 2020	NO	10% in total energy consumption by 2012. 18 % in electricity consumption by 2012
Targets CHP	Increase of 50%		AT least 300 MW by 2020		NO	
DSM programs		Draft regulation on use of RES and CHP in preparation by Ministry		Subsidy and financial support for investments in energy conservation	DSM programs exist, which are financed by the Donors Community (KFW, USAID, UNDP, etc)	Energy efficiency programs in health, social centers, building, industry, transport , etc.
Other mechanisms		Low and High tariffs (day)			Programs financed by Donors Community	
Kyoto Protocol	Kyoto targets	Approved in april 2007		No obligation, but National Allocation Plan implemented	As described above	No obligation, but programs (Promasol) implemented

5. RES & CHP Market Access

All countries who have answered the questionnaire have developed connection procedures for RES and CHP. Some of them have even defined simplified procedures for small plants.

Non-discriminatory operation rules are established in the majority of the countries covered by this document.

The RES and CHP production usually have priority in dispatch in RES AG members. Some countries have set requirements for this kind of generation (certain installed capacity of the plants, feed in obligation).

The next table summarizes the current market access situation for RES and CHP plants, from the information obtained through the questionnaire:

	DZ	EG	GR	IL	IT	JO	MT	PT
Connection procedure	Yes	Yes	Yes	Connection procedure for RES in distribution grid under preparation	A new Connections code to simplify connection procedure of RES and CHP plants GSE (Stete-owned company in charge of promoting, developing and incentivating RES in Italy) is the sole responsible national body with reference to "ritiro dedicato" administrated regime Review of the RES and CHP "net metering" and "ritiro dedicato" regimes	Yes	Yes	By law. Tendering process to get connection.
Definition of Use of System charges	Yes	Proposed electricity Law includes specific provision for system charges.	Yes	Prices of network are regulated and identified by the Regulator	Producers pay a fee on the basis of kWh produced and injected in the network	Yes	T.B.D	Access tariffs are paid by consumers
Non-discriminatory operation rules	Yes	Included in Proposed Law	Yes	No	Yes	Yes		Yes
Procedures for congestion management	Yes	No. Procedures will be defined before market operation begins	Yes	No	Yes	No		Yes. Tendering process
Priority on dispatch for RES & CHP	Yes	Yes, the proposed electricity Law includes specific provision for Priority on dispatch for CHP	Yes	Yes	Priority for RES, and secondly for CHP	Yes		Feed in obligation for RES and CHP

	ES	TR	TN	BA	HR	CY	AL
Connection procedure	Yes	Connection procedures are specified in the regulation. The electricity market Law envisages a TPA secured by the system regulator. TSO and DSO have following obligations: Connect the consumers, and connect generators at desired point or offer an alternative point	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Definition of Use of System charges	No costs for using the grid. Producers pay connection and reinforcement costs.	transmission system tariff with two components: one, depending on the location of the user in the grid. It reflects the cost of transmission of energy. The other: fixed term with the aim of reaching target level of transmission revenues.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes. Transmission and Distribution tariffs approved by the Regulator
Non-discriminatory operation rules	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Procedures for congestion management	Yes	Counter dispatching between congested regions	No	Yes	No	No	Not yet applicable
Priority on dispatch for RES & CHP	Yes	Consumers that have higher consumption than eligible consumer limit, which is currently 30 MWh or those directly connected to the transmission system.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	(In the draft Law on RES)

6. Promotion mechanisms

Promoting systems for electricity produced from RES and CHP plants are mainly divided in:

- Fixed price system: where the electricity prices (or premiums) are already set and the quantity is determined by the market.
- Tradable Green Certificate (TGC) system: where the quantity of renewable electricity is already set and the price is determined by the market.

From the got answers, it is possible to say that the majority of the RES AG members have established a fixed price mechanism. Only Italy has also established a TGC system.

The next table shows a brief of the obtain responses:

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	DZ	EG	GR	IL	IT
Fixed Price system		√	√	√	√
Detail mechanism			Stablished in L.3851/2010	Fixed tariff for Solar and small wind turbines Premium + market price for the rest of RES plants	Plants before 1995: RES and Assimilates to RES. New plants: - PV, thermodynamic solar (premium tariff); - other RES <1MW (feed-in tariff), alternatively they can opt for TGCs
Eligible technologies	RES , CHP			RES	
Excluded technologies					
Imports					The system does not include imported energy
New facilities					Legislative decree 3 March 2011, revises the RES incentivization system in Italy, establishing a new system, operative since January 2013, for renewable energy promotion.
Additional information			Guarantees of Origin system for RES	Tender process for building 2 solar plants.	Eligible plants have to be entered into operation after 31 December 2012; even rebuilt and repowered plants are admitted to the incentivization mechanisms.
Optional premium+ Market Price system	Yes		Feed-in tariffs no connected to electricity retail tariffs		Remuneration is additional to the selling price
Success of the system					Controversial: high costs, non-RES are also incentivated
Tradable Green Certificates (TGC) system					√
Responsibility of the obligation			Controlling Body: RAE the GO system is voluntary		Producers and importers of non green energy
Timetable			Already in use		From 2001
Eligible technologies			All RES and Cogeneration.		RES and some typologies of waste CHP for district heating
Excluded technologies					
Certification Body			Issuing bodies: TSO for Greece Maunland, Distribution Operator for non-interconnected islands, KAPE for non connected to the grid producers.		Public operator
Imports			Yes		The obligation is for the non-green imported energy GSE can sell TGCs to balance certificates' demand and supply. A reference selling price is set as the difference between a reference value (180€/MWh) and the annual average selling price in the "ritiro dedicato" administrated regime. GSE has to buy TGCs expiring during the year at a price set as the previous year weighted average price prevailing on GME GCTs exchange market (GME is a State-owned company in charge of organizing and managing electricity pool, TGCs market, etc.) New RES plants are granted TGCs for a 15-year period
Maximum (buy out price) price of the certificate (no including the price of energy)			Free price, agreed upon between producers and suppliers.		
Life of certificates			12 months		
New facilities			No provision The system described refers to the guarantees of Origin System, only tracking system in use		
Additional information					The decree of 3 march 2001 states gradual phase out of the green certificates mechanism to be completed by 2015.
Success of the system			Yes		

	JO	MT	PT	ES	TN	TR
Fixed Price system	√	√	√	√	√	√
Detail mechanism	Not yet	Feed-in Tariff based on market price	Feed In tariff based on avoided costs	RES & CHP plants have two options: - fixed tariff - market price+premium	RES: Fixed Tariffs . CHP: Tariff indexed on gas price	Fixed prices for RE, called Renewable Energy Supporting Mechanism, and will be operated by OM. MO pays amounts calculated according to FIT to Renewable plants. Costs of these payments will be reflected to all suppliers depending on market share.
Eligible technologies			RES, waste, CHP	RES, waste and CHP under 50 MW	RES, CHP	RELaw foresees an incentive mechanism based on resource type.
Excluded technologies						No
Imports				The system does not include imported energy		Imports are not included in the mechanism.
New facilities				RES and CHP above 50 MW		Mechanism will be applied to existing and coming in operation until 2015, for 10 years. The Board of Ministers will determine the tariffs for the facilities built after 2015.
Additional information		Net metering system for RES. Agreements for larger systems.		Guarantees of Origin system for RES and high efficient CHP under development	Investment premium + fiscal exemptions	Licences fees exemptions
Optional premium+ Market Price system			Established by government based on avoided costs	Yes		Payments in the lay specifies fixed support payments and do not depend on the market prices.
Success of the system			Installed capacity increasing	Very successful, specially with CHP, wind and PV energy	Successfull for CHP	too early to determine.
Tradable Green Certificates (TGC) system						
Responsability of the obligation	Not yet					
Timetable						
Eligible technologies						
Excluded technologies						
Certification Body						
Imports						
Maximum (buy out price) price of the certificate (no including the price of energy)						
Life of certificates						
New facilities						
Additional information						
Success of the system						

	SI	FR	BA	HR	CY
Fixed Price system	√	√	√	√	√
Detail mechanism	Feed-in system and Premium	Fixed price and Guaranteed sale of RES production	To be developed	Feed in system	RES: feed-in tariff or subsidisation of capital cost+lower feed-in tariff CHP high efficiency :subsidisation capital cost+ feed-in tariff
Eligible technologies		RES	RES, CHP	Solar, Wind, Biomass, Biogas, Biofuels, Small-hydro, Geothermal, Waste gas , CHP, other renewable	RES & CHP high efficiency
Excluded technologies				Facilities older than 12 y. Large Hydro over 10 MW	Technologies under R & D
Imports					
New facilities		Public procurement system		Approval procedure is defined with secondary legislation.	
Additional information Optional premium+ Market Price system	Yes		To be defined		
Success of the system				Successful. There is a substantial number of facilities in preparation and under construction for wind, solar, biogas and biomass.	PV & Biomass installed capacity is increasing
Tradable Green Certificates (TGC) system					
Responsability of the obligation					
Timetable					
Eligible technologies					
Excluded technologies					
Certification Body					
Imports					
Maximum (buy out price) price of the certificate (no including the price of energy)					
Life of certificates					
New facilities					
Additional information					
Success of the system					

7. Eligibility for consumers

From the responses to the questionnaire, total eligibility for consumers has been or is being defined for the majority of the countries. The general objective is to reach that all consumers are eligible (consumers that may participate in a competitive market) in several steps, which usually depend on the amount of annual consumption.

	DZ	EG	GR	IL	IT	JO	MT	PT
Definition of eligible consumers	Yes	Proposed electricity Law includes specific provision for third party access	All consumers by JUL 2007 (except in non interconnect ed islands)	Customers who own a meter for constant metering of electricity.	All consumers in gas and electricity markets	Big consumers connected to transmission lines	Various grants applicable only to specific sectors	All customers

	ES	TR	TN	BA	HR	CY	AL
Definition of eligible consumers	All consumers in gas and electricity markets	Consumers that have higher consumption than eligible consumer limit which currently 30 MWh or those connected to the transmission system	No	Jan-2008: All customers except households. Jan-2015: All customers	July-2008: All customers	From 1-1-2009, eligible consumers are all non-domestic consumers	From January 1, 2008 every non residential consumer has the right to switch the supplier.

8. Tracking/disclosure of electricity

Next tables show the current situation about tracking and disclosure and information about the origin of of renewable energy. IT, ES and TR have identified their Guarantee of Origin issuing systems as well as their Issuing body. However, JO and EG have declared not having any specific tracking guarantee of origin of renewable energy system.

	DZ	EG	GR	IL	IT
¿Is there any kind of tracking/disclosure system in your country for electricity from RES?		NO			YES
If "Yes":					
a. Please specify the tracking certificate (Guarantee of Origin, Renewable Energy Certificate System, etc)					Guarantee of Origin
b. Please specify the competent body for issuance, transfer and cancellation of tracking certificates (Regulator, System Operator, etc)					Gestore dei servizi energetici (GSE)
c. ¿Does your country recognise tracking certificates issued by other countries? If "yes", please specify countries					Yes. EU countries or issued by third countries after agreement between the Italian Ministry of Economic Development and the Ministry of Environment and the correspond foreign ministries are recognised.
d. ¿Is the disclosure /labelling of renewable electricity mandatory for all suppliers? If "yes", please specify information for consumers					electricity suppliers have to provide costumers This information has to be included in the documentation provided to final customers as well as published on electricity suppliers' websites.
Remarks:					

	JO	MT	PT	ES	TN	TR
¿Is there any kind of tracking/disclosure system in your country for electricity from RES?	NO			YES		YES
If "Yes":						
a. Please specify the tracking certificate (Guarantee of Origin, Renewable Energy Certificate System, etc)				Guarantee of Origin		Guarantee of Origin
b. Please specify the competent body for issuance, transfer and cancellation of tracking certificates (Regulator, System Operator, etc)				Issuance by Regulator		issuance and cancellation by Regulator
c. ¿Does your country recognise tracking certificates issued by other countries? If "yes", please specify countries				Yes, according to Directive 28/2009/EC		No
d. ¿Is the disclosure /labelling of renewable electricity mandatory for all suppliers? If "yes", please specify information for consumers				Yes. Labelling in bills about origing of electricity in yearly basis		No
Remarks:						

	SI	FR	BA	HR	CY
¿Is there any kind of tracking/disclosure system in your country for electricity from RES?		Yes			
If "Yes":					
a. Please specify the tracking certificate (Guarantee of Origin, Renewable Energy Certificate System, etc)		Guarantee of Origin			
b. Please specify the competent body for issuance, transfer and cancellation of tracking certificates (Regulator, System Operator, etc)		Currently is the TSO. In a near future, a body will be designated.			
c. ¿Does your country recognise tracking certificates issued by other countries? If "yes", please specify countries		No			
d. ¿Is the disclosure /labelling of renewable electricity mandatory for all suppliers? If "yes", please specify information for consumers		Yes, information on the bill.			
Remarks:					