

REPORT ON THE NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION OF SELECTED EU ENERGY LEGISLATION IN TARGET COUNTRIES

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ABOUT CLEAR-X

Consumers Leading the EU's Energy Ambition Response, Expansion (CLEAR-X) is an ambitious extension of a tried-and-tested methodology, designed and developed to address consumers' needs, thus **enabling consumers to lead the energy transition by investing in renewable energy and sustainable energy (RES) and energy efficient (EE) technologies.**

The project covers some of the [countries](#) where financial, administrative/regulatory and technical barriers were most often perceived by the consumers during their journey to RES technologies.

The countries - Bulgaria, Cyprus, Lithuania, North Macedonia, Slovakia & Slovenia - were therefore selected for the potential impact of introducing collective purchase schemes, geographic diversity compared with similar past projects, and the presence of suitable consumer organisations.



There are four specific objectives:

- Make reliable information available on RES and EE technologies suitable for consumers' homes
- Encourage consumers to collectively invest in suitable RES technologies through trusted schemes
- Provide consumers with relevant information and advice on RES and EE technologies
- Facilitate consumers' adoption of RES and EE technologies and relevant market offers via regulatory frameworks

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INTRODUCTION

The primary objective of Work Package (WP) 5 is to shape regulations, policies and incentive schemes so that these better match with consumer needs, facilitate consumers' active participation in energy markets and help them engage easily in renewable energy and sustainable energy (RES) and energy efficient (EE) technologies.

With this purpose in mind, each partner carried out a detailed analysis of the EU energy legislation currently implemented at national level, identifying regulatory barriers to consumer uptake of RES and EE measures.

Target countries

The analysis included in report focused on the state of implementation in following target countries:

- Member States of the European Union: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Lithuania, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia;
- Republic of North Macedonia with its special status.

Assessed EU energy legislation

The subject of this report is the assessment of the implementation of relevant EU energy legislation, specifically:

- **Article 12** of the Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on energy efficiency, amending Directives 2009/125/EC and 2010/30/EU and repealing Directives 2004/8/EC and 2006/32/EC
- **Articles 11 & 15** of the Directive (EU) 2019/944 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on common rules for the internal market for electricity and amending Directive 2012/27/EU
- **Articles 4, 15, 16, 17 & 21** of the Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources

METHODOLOGY

To obtain relevant information from all target countries about the implementation of the above-mentioned legislation, a survey was prepared and distributed to each national consumer organizations (ALCO, BNAAC, CCA, OPM, SOS and ZPS). The survey focused on the state of national energy legislation, conditions for consumers after transposing new energy rules and the identification of regulatory barriers and contractual conditions for consumers.

The template of the survey can be found in *Annex 1* of this report.



After completing the survey, it was clear that the transposition of the directives wasn't satisfactory in the project's target countries. As such, the national consumer organizations involved in this assessment were asked to answer a second round of questions to clarify the state of the national legislation process.

These questions are listed in *Annex 2* of this report.

ANALYSIS ON NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION

The outcome of the survey provided useful information about the state of implementation, highlighting that none of the selected countries has yet fully transposed all mentioned directives.

Despite the fact that Directive 2019/944 had to be transposed to national law by 31 December 2020 and the deadline for transposition of Directive 2018/2001 was 30 June 2021, the legal situation in the target countries is unsatisfactory, since only one of the specified countries has transposed Directive 2019/944, and most partner countries have not transposed Directive 2018/2001 yet.

COUNTRY	Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU)	Electricity Directive (2019/944)	Renewable Energy Directive (2018/2001)
	Transposition YES/NO	Transposition YES/NO	Transposition YES/NO
Bulgaria	YES	NO	NO
Cyprus	YES	NO	NO
Lithuania	YES	NO	YES
North Macedonia	YES	NO	YES - partially
Portugal	YES	NO	NO
Slovakia	YES	YES	YES - partially
Slovenia	YES	NO	NO



Article 12 - Energy Efficiency Directive

of the Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on energy efficiency, amending Directives 2009/125/EC and 2010/30/EU and repealing Directives 2004/8/EC and 2006/32/EC

Article 12 of the Directive 2012/27/EU establishes measures and instruments to empower consumers' rights on the energy market. All monitored countries have adopted some of these measures. From all measures specifically mentioned in the article, national law includes:

Topic - Fiscal incentives

Status: In Bulgaria and Portugal only.

COUNTRY	STATUS
Bulgaria	There is a possibility of income tax relief of up to BGN 2,000 in case of improvements and/or repairs to houses. This measure is presented by government as one which facilitates an efficient use of energy, however, it doesn't actually have to be proven that these improvements or repairs actually improve energy efficiency.
Cyprus	No
Lithuania	No
North Macedonia	No
Portugal	Some municipalities have tax reduction for houses with higher energy efficiency levels, as proven by an Energy Certificate.
Slovakia	No
Slovenia	No

Topic - Access to finance, grants or subsidies

Status: In all countries to varying degrees.

COUNTRY	STATUS
Bulgaria	Bulgarian consumers living in blocks of flats that have established owners' associations can apply for funding for energy efficiency projects and projects for the construction of installations using renewable sources. Bulgarian consumers can also find up to date information for energy efficiency tips in households here .
Cyprus	Support Schemes as a main financial measure for achieving the renewable energy and energy savings national targets are provided in the form of subsidies or state grants for individuals. All available schemes can be found here https://resecfund.org.cy/en



Lithuania	Lithuania also offers some subsidies for prosumers. A new programme for the support of vulnerable consumers has started in 2021 with subsidies of 100% costs of solar panels or heat pumps.
North Macedonia	The Republic of North Macedonia in its non-member status undertook the obligation to implement EU energy efficiency legislation and adopted national law containing measures from article 12 as an access to grants for specific actions such as window renovation, heat pumps or solar systems implementation.
Portugal	Portugal has grants for specific renovation actions in buildings (e.g. windows, insulation) and installation of renewable energy systems (heat pumps, solar systems)
Slovakia	There are some subsidies for insulation and devices such as heat pumps and solar power panels available in Slovakia during some periods of the year but with high financial investment required from consumers.
Slovenia	Slovenian consumers can apply for loans, grants or subsidies for environmentally friendly investments via the government-funded Eco Fund, such as energy renovation of houses and multi-apartment buildings, wood biomass combustion stoves, solar power micro panels for individuals and community self-sufficient households who generate electricity using solar energy. Meanwhile vulnerable consumers (social aid recipients) can receive 100% of the proven investment costs. (For further information: A tripartite contract is concluded between the Eco Fund, the beneficiary and the contractor. The funds are transferred directly to the contractor within one month after the works are completed and all relevant documentation is submitted.)

Topic - Information provision

Status: Provided in all countries to varying degrees: all countries have some form of information channel, or have provided some information on energy efficiency.

COUNTRY	STATUS
Bulgaria	Energy Efficiency Act regulates the scope of activities for increasing energy efficiency with the provisions for raising the awareness of end users of energy. Moreover, Sustainable Energy Development Agency (SEDA), on its website, publishes up-to-date information - Tips for energy efficiency for Bulgarian households .
Cyprus	TV spot about the energy saving and radio messages about the energy efficiency in Cyprus. More info here .
Lithuania	Lithuania provides recommendations for prosumers in municipalities.
North Macedonia	Information provisions have been shared through campaigns in the media (TV, radio, printed and social media).



Portugal	<p>There is some online information on the Portuguese Energy Agency website regarding fiscal incentives and guides for improving energy efficiency in buildings: https://www.sce.pt/certificacao-energetica-de-edificios-3/investidores/#guias https://www.sce.pt/certificacao-energetica-de-edificios-3/investidores/#IMI https://www.sce.pt/certificacao-energetica-de-edificios-3/investidores/#IMT Regarding the support programs, consumers can find the information on the Fundo Ambiental's website.</p>
Slovakia	<p>Slovakian Ministry of Economy delegated Slovak Innovation and Energy Agency to provide information for consumers which offers information and advice on its website.</p>
Slovenia	<p>The government has set up an Information centre on energy efficiency and renewable energy sources, the data is available on their web page. Consumers can also get information on ways to improve energy efficiency from the government's Eco Fund.</p>

Topic - Exemplary projects

Status: Exemplary projects have only been found in Lithuania and Slovenia.

COUNTRY	STATUS
Bulgaria	No
Cyprus	No
Lithuania	<p>This project encourages the use of RES in dwellings: https://apvis.apva.lt/paskelbti_kvietimai/elektros-energijos-is-atsinaujinanciu-istekliu-gamybos-irenginiu-irengimas-namu-ukiuose-2021-04</p>
North Macedonia	No
Portugal	No
Slovakia	No
Slovenia	<p>There is a network of energy consultants called ENSVET, which offers free individual and independent energy consulting and informational, educational and awareness-raising activities to citizens in the local region. Qualified independent energy consultants offer free advice and help in the selection, planning and implementation of investment measures for the efficient use of energy and the use of renewable resources in residential buildings.</p>



Topic - Workplace activities

Status: Not seen in any project country.

COUNTRY	STATUS
Bulgaria	No
Cyprus	No
Lithuania	No
North Macedonia	No
Portugal	No
Slovakia	No
Slovenia	No

Topic - Smart meter roll-out communication

Under Article 12.2.b, Member States should promote and facilitate efficient use of energy by consumers, including ways and means to engage consumers and consumers organisations during the possible roll-out of smart meters, through communication of:

- a. cost-effective and easy-to-achieve changes in energy use and
- b. information on energy efficiency measures.

Status: Only few of the target countries used rolling-out of smart meters as a way to communicate the cost-effective and easy-to-achieve changes in energy usage.

COUNTRY	STATUS
Bulgaria	No
Cyprus	No
Lithuania	No
North Macedonia	Based on the decision of the supplier.
Portugal	The installation of smart meter is free of charge, but time of installation depends on distributor's schedule. If consumers want it sooner, they must pay for it.
Slovakia	The installation of smart meter is free of charge when annual consumption is above 4MWh.
Slovenia	Only available for active consumers.



Article 11 - Electricity Directive

of the Directive (EU) 2019/944 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on common rules for the internal market for electricity and amending Directive 2012/27/EU

Topic - Entitlement to a dynamic electricity price contract

As mentioned previously, **energy contracts with dynamic electricity pricing for consumers were not defined and introduced in most project consortium countries**, although this should have been done by the end of 2020. There are countries where the legislative process of this directive transposition is still not publicly known, while some governments don't provide any information about new energy contracts.

Slovakia has already presented a proposal for national law introducing dynamic contracts – the implementation date should be the 1st of October 2022. They propose all suppliers with more than 100 000 final customers should have to offer dynamic contracts to all customers with a smart meter, who ask for them. In addition, the Slovak legislative proposal suggests the right for customers to terminate the contract by notice even if it is concluded for a definite period (this is not possible for current contracts). It could be a possible tool to avoid the risk of high prices, when the customer is not satisfied with the dynamic contract.

COUNTRY	STATUS
Bulgaria	No
Cyprus	No
Lithuania	No
North Macedonia	No
Portugal	No
Slovakia	A proposal has been presented for national implementation by October 2022.
Slovenia	Yes – Electricity Supply Act (Nov. 2021)

Article 15 - Electricity Directive

of the Directive (EU) 2019/944 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on common rules for the internal market for electricity and amending Directive 2012/27/EU

Topic - Active Customers

Article 15 is also still in the legislative process in all targeted countries except Slovenia and in most of them, the proposal is not available for public consultation. The Slovak national proposal contains general provisions ensuring final customers have rights as active customers (as mentioned in article 15), while other detailed provisions, for example pricing, will be adopted later in specific national regulations.



COUNTRY	STATUS
Bulgaria	No
Cyprus	No
Lithuania	No
North Macedonia	No
Portugal	No
Slovakia	A proposal has been presented for national implementation by October 2022.
Slovenia	Yes – Electricity Supply Act (Nov. 2021)

Article 4 - Renewable Energy Directive

of the Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources

Topic - Support schemes for energy from renewable sources

As the Renewable Energy Directive has not been entirely transposed in targeted countries and the transposition process is still ongoing, there are many points which cannot be assessed accurately. The current state of national legislation does not allow presentation of a comprehensive preview of the national implementation. There has been only partial transposition done so far, but relevant provisions are still in preparation and often hidden from public view.

Support schemes for energy from renewable sources appear in all monitored countries, except Cyprus. The main problems identified by consumer organizations from project countries:

- State schemes are not specified for consumers producing renewable energy
- Small-scale installations are exempt from the market premium
- There are various administrative barriers in connecting to the grid
- Technical specification issues

Official guidelines on how to apply for state support is not clearly communicated, so it is difficult to assess them as transparent and non-discriminatory.



COUNTRY	STATUS
Bulgaria	Yes
Cyprus	No
Lithuania	Yes
North Macedonia	Yes
Portugal	Yes
Slovakia	Yes
Slovenia	Yes

Article 15 - Renewable Energy Directive

of the Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources

Topic - Administrative procedures, regulations and codes

Based on the results of the survey we can say that administrative procedures, regulations and codes in all targeted countries build and create barriers for consumers to become prosumers.

COUNTRY	STATUS
Bulgaria	Very long-lasting procedures (up to 3 years), unpredictable time frames, high fees and burdensome rules.
Cyprus	This article is still in the legislative process.
Lithuania	Procedures are difficult to understand and are not user-friendly for vulnerable consumers.
North Macedonia	Does not have well-defined rules for authorisation, certification, and licensing, which causes unpredictable time frames.
Portugal	Authorisation procedures not clear for consumers, next steps to be taken unclear and possibility of access to the grid sometimes unclear at the beginning of the process.
Slovakia	Some progress can be seen in transposition, where according to the new proposal's rules solar energy plants (with the total installed capacity of maximum 500 kW) and plants from other renewable energy sources (such as solar with a total installed capacity of maximum 1 MW) do not need any official permission or certification to be built. Unfortunately, this will become reality only when this legal proposition enters into force.
Slovenia	Consumers who choose a renewable energy device usually let the supplier conduct the whole process of authorisation, certification and licensing, including documentation preparation and all other permissions needed – which is an extensive process.



Article 16 - Renewable Energy Directive

of the Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources

Topic - Permit process

The aim of this article is to set up and designate one or more contact points in Member States which shall help consumers to go through the entire administrative permit application and granting process to build, repower and operate plants for production of energy from renewable sources, and assets necessary for their connection to the grid.

Status: Clear-X monitoring showed that in some countries there is already at least one contact point but in others the setting up is still in progress. The nature and role of the contact point varies from one country to the next - in Slovenia and Portugal, these roles are defined in accordance with the Directive, but in Bulgaria and Lithuania, activities of these contact points do not follow required purpose. The realization and duration of the permit-granting process depends on various aspects, and in general it cannot be assessed as prosumer friendly.

COUNTRY	STATUS
Bulgaria	Contact point exists but doesn't fulfil the Directive's requirements. Contact points enforce complex and expensive administrative procedures, which are inefficient for the end users.
Cyprus	Not yet set up.
Lithuania	Contact point exists but doesn't fulfil the Directive's requirements.
North Macedonia	Not yet set up.
Portugal	At least one contact point correctly fulfilling the Directive requirements.
Slovakia	Not yet set up.
Slovenia	At least one contact point correctly fulfilling the Directive requirements.



Article 17 - Renewable Energy Directive

of the Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources

Topic - Notification Procedures

Under this article, a simplified notification procedure for grid connections should be established by Member States for specified installations with an electrical capacity of 10,8 kW or less. Application of this article by Member States should facilitate use of renewable energy by small prosumers.

Status: this simple notification procedure for grid connections is ensured in Lithuania, Slovenia and Portugal, but in North Macedonia, Bulgaria, Cyprus and Slovakia it is not currently applicable at all. Slovenia and Lithuania go beyond their obligations and simplify procedure also for installations or aggregated production units with an electrical capacity above 10,8 kW and up to 50 kW.

COUNTRY	STATUS
Bulgaria	No
Cyprus	No
Lithuania	Yes
North Macedonia	No
Portugal	Yes
Slovakia	No
Slovenia	Yes

Article 21 - Renewable Energy Directive

of the Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources

Topic - Renewables self-consumers

This article should ensure that consumers are entitled to become renewables self-consumers. Member States are obliged to ensure that consumers have the right to generate renewable energy, consume it, store it and sell excess production. Member States also have an obligation to address accessibility of renewables self-consumption for all final customers, including those in-low income or vulnerable households.

Status: This article has not been transposed to national law in most of the partner countries.



In Lithuania and Portugal there are many barriers to achieving the pursued objective. Most consumers lack finances to become a renewables self-consumer, as well as there being a lack of relevant information, which leads to unclear administration procedures, other architectural barriers for installation of RES devices, tenants' exclusion from becoming a self-consumer or no access to renewables self-consumption for vulnerable households.

COUNTRY	STATUS
Bulgaria	Not transposed
Cyprus	Not transposed
Lithuania	Consumers technically can become renewables self-consumers, but there are many barriers.
North Macedonia	Not transposed
Portugal	Consumers technically can become renewables self-consumers, but there are many barriers.
Slovakia	Not transposed – there are some rules for renewable self-consumers, but not in the scope required by this Directive
Slovenia	Yes - applies provisions stipulated here with no relevant obstacles



CONCLUSIONS

The main aim of this report was to assess the current state of national laws in targeted countries, related to energy transition in the context of three important directives with a focus on articles specifically important for consumers.

Adoption of these directives seems to have been a challenge for Member States. Eleven months after the deadline set by Directive 2019/944 and 5 months after the deadline set by Directive 2018/2001, the transposition in targeted countries is not adequate.

The first real barrier for consumers on their way to becoming prosumers is the delay of transposition to national law. Bulgaria, Cyprus, Lithuania, Portugal and Slovakia are still working on their national regulations, and in most cases these are not accessible for public consultation.

Meanwhile in North Macedonia they are not obliged to implement the provisions of the Directives, but their energy legislation contains some conditions and strategies to encourage consumers to use renewable sources of energy. According to this project's assessment, this is not realized to the standard required by the Directives.

Despite missing legislation, possibilities for prosumers based on current national frameworks could be helpful. There are instruments which could be effective, but national policies don't promote them sufficiently.

The key barrier is the **absence of real effort on behalf of national governments to really motivate consumers to become prosumers or self-consumers, and/or to produce energy from renewable resources.**

Fiscal incentives have been found in just two countries (Bulgaria and Portugal), with only regional or partial effect.

Access to financing energy efficient solutions differs from country to country but the common problem for all of them is the absolute impossibility to reach vulnerable households.

The need for significant financial participation by the consumer is a considerable barrier – for example, co-financing of 50% to 60% in Slovakia. Other key obstacles include lack of knowledge about support or insufficient access to information, complicated administrative procedures (such as in Bulgaria), and no options for tenants who rent. These should be addressed by the national governments immediately.

Technical problems to connect renewable energy devices to the grid are also often reported by prosumers in some countries, and reasons given by distribution system operators for rejection cannot be properly verified. The goal of proactive self-consumers (or energy communities) producing energy from renewable sources is far from reality in most countries.



While this report showed many barriers and gaps reported in all project countries, it can act as a practical guide in moving forward with the energy transition.

The solution to all the identified problems is clear: proper implementation of the Directives is needed. At Member State level, governments should be aware of the importance of this implementation for consumers, and for reaching Europe's climate targets. Consumer organizations, with their position as watchdogs, should take the opportunity presented by this report to engage in dialogue with national governments about the implementation process, as well as highlighting best practices in other Member States.



ANNEXES



Annex 1 - Survey for the assessment of relevant legislation

1. Status of implementation of relevant EU legislative acts in your country

(Please input the article numbers in the relevant box below)

Name of legislation	Relevant articles	Implemented	Implemented partially	Still in legislative process	Status of legislative process is not known in public
Energy Efficiency Directive					
Renewable Energy Directive					
Electricity Directive					

2. [Energy Efficiency Directive](#) – article 12 – Consumer information and empowering programme:

2.1 Instruments and policies to promote behavioural change* in your country:

**The goal here is to enable efficient use of energy by small energy consumers*

TYPE	YES/NO	If yes, please, specify it
Fiscal incentives		
Access to finance, grants or subsidies		
Information provision		
Exemplary projects		
Workplace activities		
Other		

2.2 Ways and means to engage consumers and consumer organisations during the possible roll-out of smart meters in your country:



2.2.1 Status of roll-out of smart meters in your country:

STATUS	YES/NO	Please, specify, where it is possible
There are current statistics about number of households using smart meters		
There is a deadline set by government for the roll-out of smart meters for consumers		
Every consumer has right for free exchange of meter to smart meter		
Only some groups of consumers have right for free exchange		
All consumers must pay for the smart meter		
There are current statistics about number of households using smart meters		

2.2.2 Types of communication during the roll out of smart meters in your country:

TYPE	YES/NO	If yes, please, describe means used for this communication
Communication of cost-effective and easy-to-achieve changes in energy use		
Communication of information in energy efficiency measures		

3. [Renewable Energy Directive](#) – article 4 – support schemes for energy from renewable sources:

2.1 Instruments and policies to promote behavioural change* in your country:

**The goal here is to enable efficient use of energy by small energy consumers*



	YES/NO	Please, specify, where it is possible
There are support schemes applied in your country		
Can you judge these schemes as open, transparent, competitive, non-discriminatory and cost effective one?		
Are small-scale installations and demonstration project exempted from this support schemes or tendering procedures?		
There are special mechanisms established to ensure the regional diversification in the deployment of RE		
There are direct price support schemes such as sliding or fixed market premium		

4. [Renewable Energy Directive](#) – article 15 - administrative procedures, regulations and codes for renewable energy– evaluation in your country:

Type	Necessary or not	Cost-related or not	Proportionate or not	Effective or not	Transparent or not	Predictable timeframes or not	Non-discriminatory or not	Simplified and less burdensome or not
Administration procedures								
Rules concerning authorisation, certification and licensing procedures								
Administrative charges								
Authorisation procedures for decentralised devices, producing and storing energy								

What are the main barriers:



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Administration procedures	
Rules concerning authorisation, certification and licensing procedures	
Administrative charges	
Authorisation procedures for decentralised devices, producing and storing energy	

5. [Renewable Energy Directive](#) – article 16 – organisation and duration of the permit-granting process* in your country:

**According to the article, permit granting allows for building, repowering and operating plants for the production of energy from renewable sources and assets necessary for their connection to the grid*

	YES/NO	Please, specify, where it is possible
There is set up one contact point / more contact points		
The contact point guides applicants through all process, provides applicants all necessary information		
Applicants are allowed to submit documents also in digital form		
There is online manual of procedures for small-scale projects and renewables self-consumers projects		
There is set a period for the permit- granting process		
The permit-granting process for the repowering of existing RE plants is simplified (e.g. duration, simple-notification)		



6. [Renewable Energy Directive](#) – article 17 – simple-notification for grid connections

Simple-notification:	YES/NO	Please, specify, where it is possible
is allowed for connections with electrical capacity max. 10,8kW		
is allowed for connections with electrical capacity above 10,8 kW		

7. [Renewable Energy Directive](#) – article 21 – renewables self-consumers (prosumers)

In your country is ensured that:	YES/NO	Barriers (disproportionate procedure, long lasting procedure, procedure charges, discrimination, network charges, double charges...)
Consumers are entitled to generate energy, store a sell excess production		
Consumers are entitled to install and operate electricity storage systems combined with installations generating renewable electricity for self-consumption		
Consumers are entitled to maintain their rights and obligations as final consumers		
Consumers are entitled to receive remuneration for self-generated renewable energy fed into the grid which reflects the market value of electricity		
Consumers in multi-apartment block are entitled to generate, store and sell renewable energy jointly and arrange sharing renewable energy produced in their place		
Low-income or vulnerable households have access to renewables self-consumption		
Consumers have easy access to finance renewable energy projects		
Tenants are included to renewables self- consumption		
There are incentives to building owners to create opportunities for renewable energy		
Consumers feeding their renewable energy into the grid have non-discriminatory access to support schemes		
Consumers pay adequate costs for sharing the system when they feed renewable energy into the grid		



8. [Electricity Directive](#) – article 11 – dynamic electricity price contract:

	YES/NO	Please, specify, where it is possible
Can consumers conclude this type of contract in your country? How many suppliers offer it?		
Are these contracts transparent, comparable, clear for consumers?		
Are consumers clearly informed by suppliers about benefits and risks of this contract before they switch?		
Is in your country any state information campaign about this type of contract?		
Can consumers freely and without any fee switch back from this contract if they are not satisfied?		

9. [Electricity Directive](#) – article 15 – active customers*:

**According to the article, active consumers must be entitled to sell self-generated electricity, and entitled to participate in flexibility schemes and energy efficiency schemes*

Barriers to being an active consumer in your country:	YES/NO	Please, specify
Technical requirements		
Administrative requirements		
Procedure barriers		
Charges (fees, network charges)		
Financial barriers		



Annex 2 – Follow-up questions

1. Are drafts of legal acts in the stage of comments in public? Are you involved in process of comments? Are there any problems you have seen in transposition process? Do you have any essential comments?
2. Is the suggested date of entry into force of your law already known? If yes, when it would be?
3. Is there any information campaign from your government what is going to happen in electricity market – dynamic contracts – risks and benefits for consumers, active consumers – what barriers you would still see after your transposition?

