

**EREF**

European Renewable Energies Federation

**Prices for Renewable Energies in Europe:  
Feed in tariffs versus Quota Systems – a comparison**

**Report 2006/2007**

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## I. Introduction

This is the fourth EREF report on Renewable Electricity Prices in the European Union and it is the first report ever prepared in this field which covers EU-27, Croatia, Turkey and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Since Romania and Bulgaria were not members of the European Union in 2006 they may sometimes still be tabled as accession countries in this report. The following chapter will show the present total price levels for electricity from renewable energy sources received by the renewable electricity (RES) producers.

1. A crucial time for energy in Europe calls for challenging sectoral targets for Renewables

This report comes out at a crucial time for energy supply and for renewable energies in Europe. The European Commission recently published in January 2007 its important new energy package.

In line with our experience as independent power producers and related industry operating in several countries we share the evaluation of the Commission, that Europe will unfortunately not be able to fulfil its 2010 Renewable Energy targets and promises.

The new Roadmap for Renewable Energy published by the Commission within the Energy Package has the following main views:

- underlines that Europe will fall short in reaching its 2010 target of a 12 % share of renewable energy in gross inland consumption. 10 % is the realistic projection for now until 2010.
- sees the Road Map as an integral part of the Strategic European Energy Review, sets out a “long-term vision” for renewable energy sources in the EU
- proposes that the EU establishes a mandatory (legally binding) global target of 20% for renewable energy's share of energy consumption in the EU by 2020, not subdivided into different sectors such as electricity, heating/cooling,
- proposes a new legislative framework for the promotion and the use of renewable energy in the European Union
- appeals and underlines the necessity that **all** EU Member States must get their act together and in all sectors (electricity, transport, heating/cooling)
- underlines the uneven growth path in the EU with substantial inadequacies in many Member States
- huge amount of barriers (grid access, planning obstacles)
- support mechanisms that are too vulnerable to political change
- criticises the absence of legally binding targets for renewable energies at EU level,
- acknowledges the relatively weak EU regulatory framework for the use of renewables in the transport sector, and the
- complete absence of a legal framework in the heating and cooling sector

EREF demands that Europe continue to encourage Member States to do much more in all sectors: transport, heating/cooling and electricity. Together with the other industry associations, NGOs and academia, we will certainly continue the dialogue with the Commission, the Parliament and the Council, especially under the German Presidency.

Sectoral targets will ensure that Member States cannot easily move for “cheap” renewable energies or for efforts in just one sector. And it will help to maintain growth for independent power producers which are, together with the supplying industry, the main driving forces for sustainable job creation, regional and local economic and social added value. By continued growth in the overall variety of RES technologies and application the learning curve benefits and price reduction will rapidly continue to have beneficial effects on the market.

The big utilities with power in the production and the grid have created a politically dangerous, under-controlled market situation in Europe. This drove prices for electricity and gas far beyond any expectations of politicians for liberalisation of the energy markets, even excluding direct link to the rise in oil and gas prices which just added to the burden. It narrowed democratic and political control and the current response by the European Commission to stop this cartelisation by those oligopolies is a very important step towards some normality on a highly disturbed so-called energy market.

Member States should be careful not to opt just for big, cost-intensive RES installations as offshore wind farms alone, especially if those farms would predominately be under the control of the big utilities due to their financial resources.

Offshore is a great step forward for mass RES production and certainly needed, but current bitter experience of severe distortions in the energy market caused by the incumbent industry must lead to awareness by politicians to strive for a support approach which gives a clear signal of openness for independent power production. The same caution should be exercised concerning concentration on just co-firing of palm-tree residues in waste incinerators. No unsustainable biomass use should be permitted in the future. Clear ecological standards, European-wide and internationally, must be introduced and respected.

And there is still a lot of room for sustainable development of new onshore wind energy and small hydro in most Member States.

## 2. Feed-in is the hit

As also underlined by the European Commission within its new Energy Package the overall distortion of the energy market, the non-internalisation of externalities of fossil and nuclear power production still requires renewable energy support mechanisms in the Member States that ensure investor confidence and guarantee fair and stable access to the overall energy market.

In Europe, two major different compensation systems are used in order to promote the generation of electricity from renewable energy sources: quota systems and minimum price systems.

### **Feed-in Tariffs**

- (Priority) Access of RES to the grid at guaranteed tariff for a specific and defined time period
- Some Feed-in systems (Spain) have a special extra premium tariff paid in addition to the market price

### **Quota Obligation with green certificates**

- Government defines quota target
- RES is traded at market electricity price
- Additional income from certificate trading
- Prices for certificates are based on quota target and depend market variation

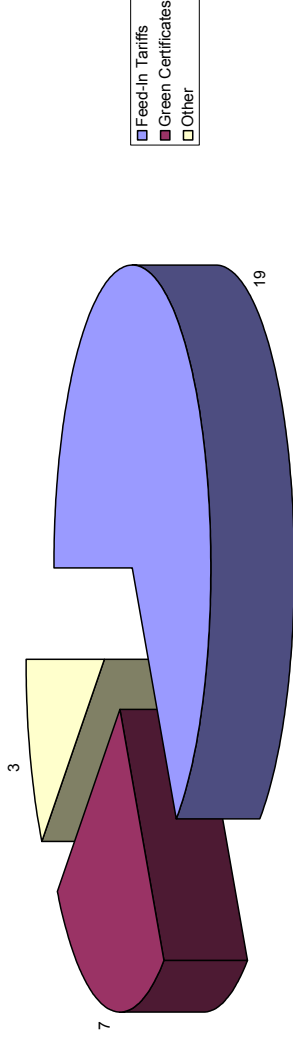
In feed-in-systems fixed tariffs for the feed-in of green electricity into the grid are guaranteed. Moreover it sets a legal obligation for utilities and grid operators to buy electricity from producers who use renewable energy sources. The main advantages of feed-in systems are in EREF's experience:

- Rapid growth of renewable energies within good and sustainable planning procedures without any cap or artificial restrictions by quota
- Investment security and efficient financing schemes with much lower risk assessment than in certificate systems
- Incentive to create RES based independent power production with
- Enormous benefit in economic value for SMEs and for formerly deprived rural or peripheral areas in Europe
- Strong growth in new, qualified jobs (e.g. 175.000 in Germany in 2006)
- Rapid decrease in costs for RES technology

On the other hand, in a quota system the quantity of energy produced from renewable sources is specified as a percentage of the total annual electricity consumption. Compensation can be applied by emitting certificates to the supplier of renewable electricity. The outcome for an investor depends on the electricity and certificate market prices in the years to come.

The vast majority of all EU Member States uses feed-in mechanisms.

### **Graphic 1 RES support schemes in EU Member States**



- *Feed-in tariffs: Austria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy (only PV plants not eligible for Green Certificates), Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta (PV only), Netherlands, Portugal, Slovak republic, Slovenia, Spain.*
- *Green Certificates: Belgium, Bulgaria, Great Britain, Italy, Poland, Romania, Sweden*
- *Other: Finland (tax subsidies), Latvia (solely quota obligation), Malta (tax-subsidies)*

When stable feed-in systems are in place together with well-organised legislation and frameworks for allowances and grid connection, development of capacity for electricity from renewable energy sources is very fast. At the same time the cost for such a system often is considerably lower than for other systems in force.

3. The instability of quota/ certificate mechanisms threatens investor's confidence

EREF supports since many years well-designed feed-in system with priority access to the grid and in a functioning administrative and political environment with clear objectives.

But especially the incumbent centralised industry in its oligopoly structure always calls for quota and certificate systems for supporting RES. They claim these systems are closer to the market. Calls for harmonisation towards a unified support scheme from this industry continuously ask for a shift to quota/certificate.

Reality is different though. Ireland had in the past relied on a quota/tendering system and did not manage to increase its RES share substantially. Since 2006 they switched to feed-in systems in order to finally accelerate the market penetration of RES.

Quota systems face a high volatility and uncertainty concerning the value of the certificate in the future. This makes investment structure difficult.

As an example, the following variation of prices occurred in Sweden only in 2006:

For wind power: Between (28+20+6) = **54** to (70+20+6) = **96** EUR/MWh  
 For other RES-E: Between (28+20) = **48** to (70+20) = **90** EUR/MWh

The calculation is based on Market Price + Certificate Price + Bonus (only for wind).

This price report 2006/2007 again underlines that the assumption of better competitiveness of quota schemes is far from true. The biggest price reduction of technologies and learning curve effects were generated only in stable well-organised feed-in markets such as in Germany and in Spain. Other countries do profit from the acquisition of RES technologies which are now much cheaper than a decade ago across all technologies including PV and Solar thermal thanks to pioneer work of those successful feed-in systems such as the Danish, German or Spanish systems.

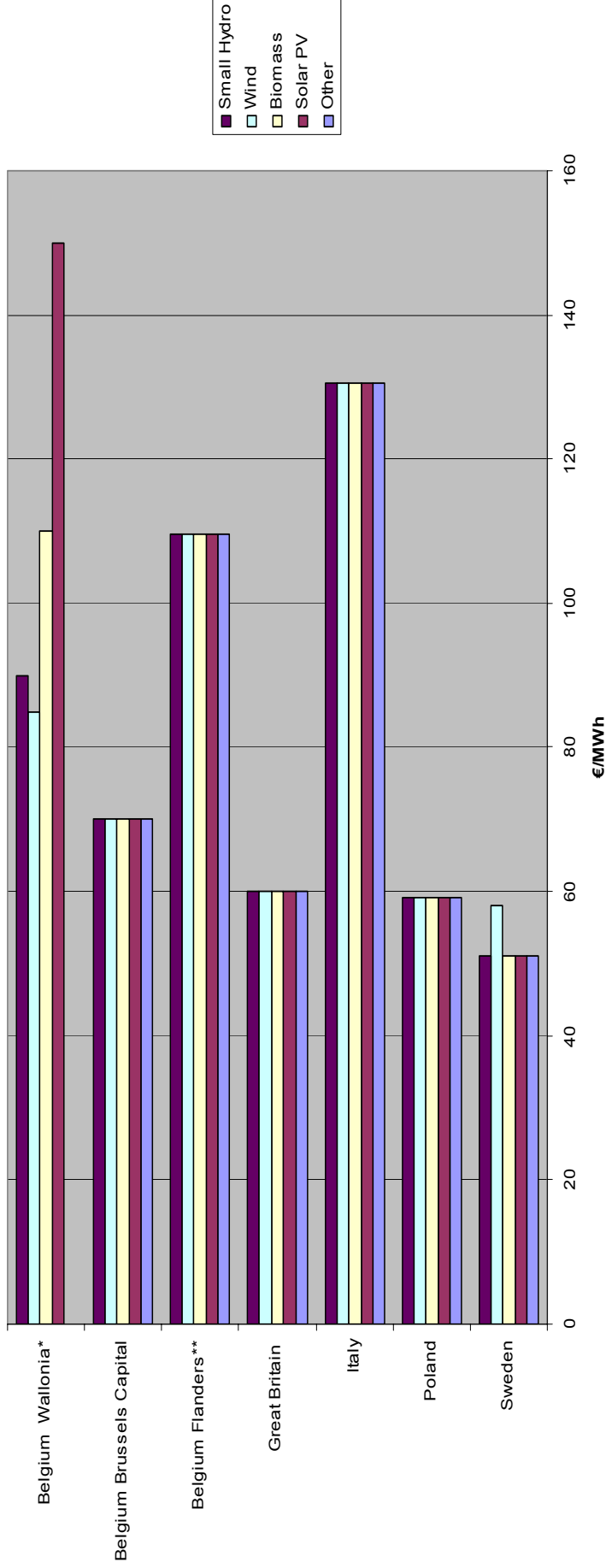
We tried to draw tables, overviews concerning the different price systems, technologies and support mechanisms. They are shown below. It has to be underlined that especially the real price paid under quota and certificate systems to the producers often depends from various factors such as the current overall electricity price or the .

We also would like to stress, that Belgium with its three different types of systems in the different regions makes it difficult to come to an average price per country Belgium. We have tried to define this average and use it but one should not go with this average price and seek Belgian reality. It is an indicative price as result of evaluating the indicative prices in the three regions, which adds to complication. Moreover this, depending the region, the RES source (hydro, wind, biomass, solar etc.) and the individual agreement one finds strong variations. For example in Wallonia in 2006 the average price (price for electricity + price for quota) for hydro was about 90 EUR /MWh, for wind 85 EUR/MWh and for biomass 110 EUR/MWh. In some cases especially in biomass the price for the certificate is fairly low (20 EUR/MWh), but the biomass electricity producer receive the highest price for the electricity. The Belgian situation as such is on average as following in the different regions in comparison to the other non feed-in countries:



**Graphic2**

**Prices in Countries having a Green Certificate support scheme**



\* market price + market Green Certificate

\*\* price of Green Certificate with guarantee of origin

4. The overall electricity market price situation in Europe and the RES prices

The different price levels for RES have also to be seen in comparison with overall electricity prices for wholesale in the different countries respectively electricity trade regions. This has to be kept in mind when looking at the following graphs and country reports.

Electricity prices on the spot market and for the different consumer groups are constantly increasing in the whole European Union.

According to statistics of the European Commission the “forward prices” for 2007 and 2008 on the Nordic Market have “continued at historically high levels and lately exceeded EUR 50/MWh for the calendar year 2007” (*DG Energy and Transport, Quarterly Review of European Electricity and Gas Prices*, issue 8, September 2006).

For the Western market sphere (BE, NL, FR, DE, AT, SI) by the end of 2005 the forward price for a 2006 calendar year base load contract on the French and German wholesale markets had increased to EUR 53/MWh. Prices for the calendar year 2007 are even higher at around EUR 57/MWh. Day ahead prices during the winter period 2005/2006 have been in the range EUR 65-75/MWh. [In comparison: *The average household price (small customer range) in Germany climbed in 2006 to just under EUR 120/MWh before tax- (DG Energy and Transport, Quarterly Review of European Electricity and Gas Prices, issue 7, April 2006. )*].

In the United Kingdom forward prices are expected with prices for Q1 2007 between EUR 80-90/MWh (DG Energy and Transport, issue 8).

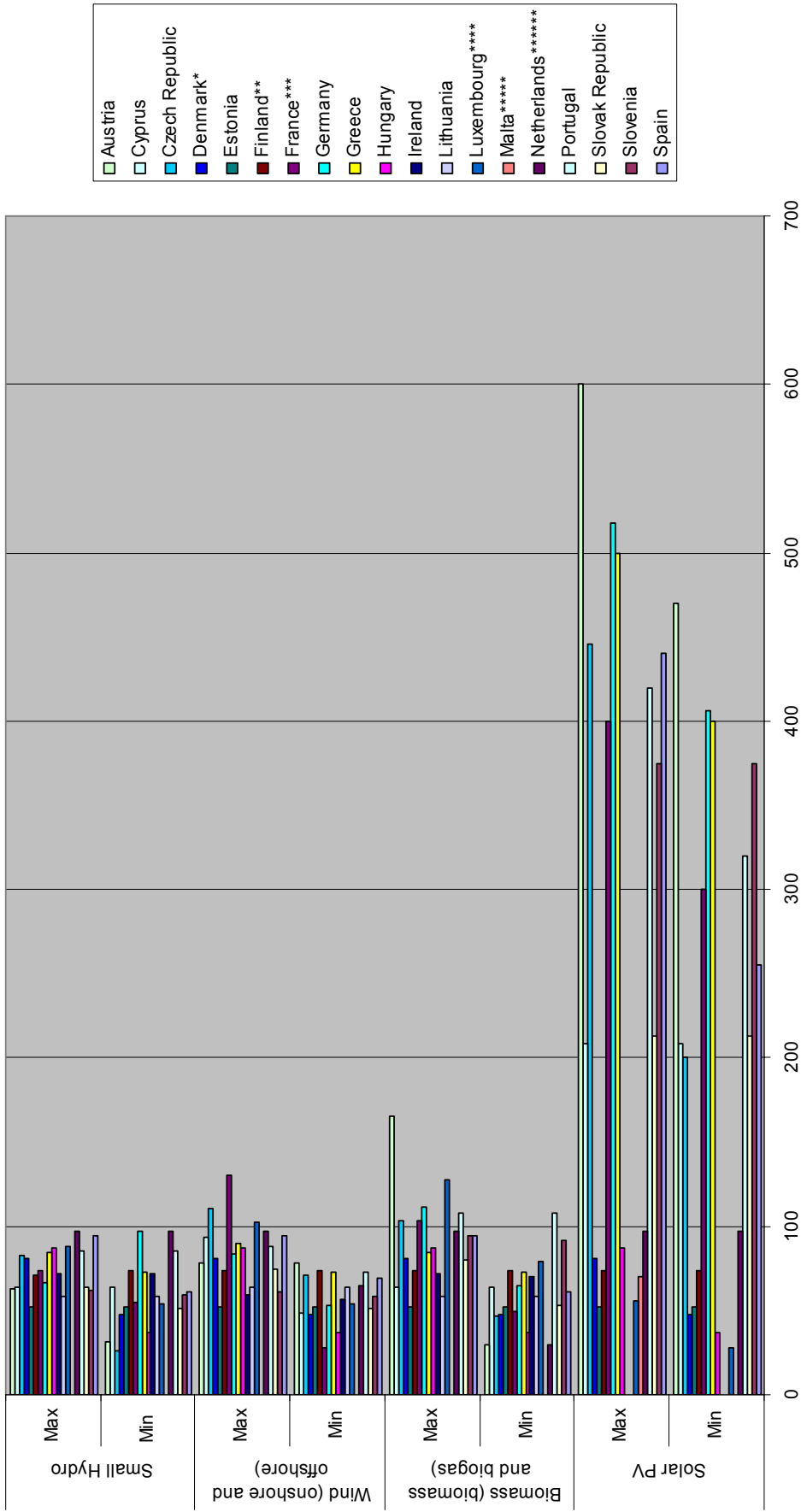
For Spain wholesale prices for 2006 and the expected forward price for 2007 are around EUR 50/MWh (DG Energy and Transport, issue 8).

Italy price level average for wholesale lays at around EUR 80/MWh. [*In Italy household prices were at EUR 140/MWh in January 2006 and remain the highest in Europe*]. ( DG Energy and Transport, issue 8).

In the EU Member States in Central Europe (PL, CZ, SL, HU) wholesale prices increased. The average wholesale price in Czech Republic and in Poland is now at about EUR 40/MWh with a peak of €43/MWh seen in January 2006. Further upwards convergence with the German market is expected. (DG Energy and Transport, issue 7). [*“Household and small commercial prices have also been increasing rapidly and are now almost at €100/MWh, very similar to other parts of the European Union“*, (DG Energy and Transport, issue 7)].

The following tables now mirror the information EREF collected on prices for RES in the European Union, with all reservations for some instabilities in the quota markets to be kept in mind.

**Graphic 3**  
**Average price per technology in Feed-In countries and in Finland**



\* considered prices are only indicative since the actual total tariff (premium + market price) depends on variable market prices

\*\* it must be noticed that tax subsidies are the only support scheme in force in Finland

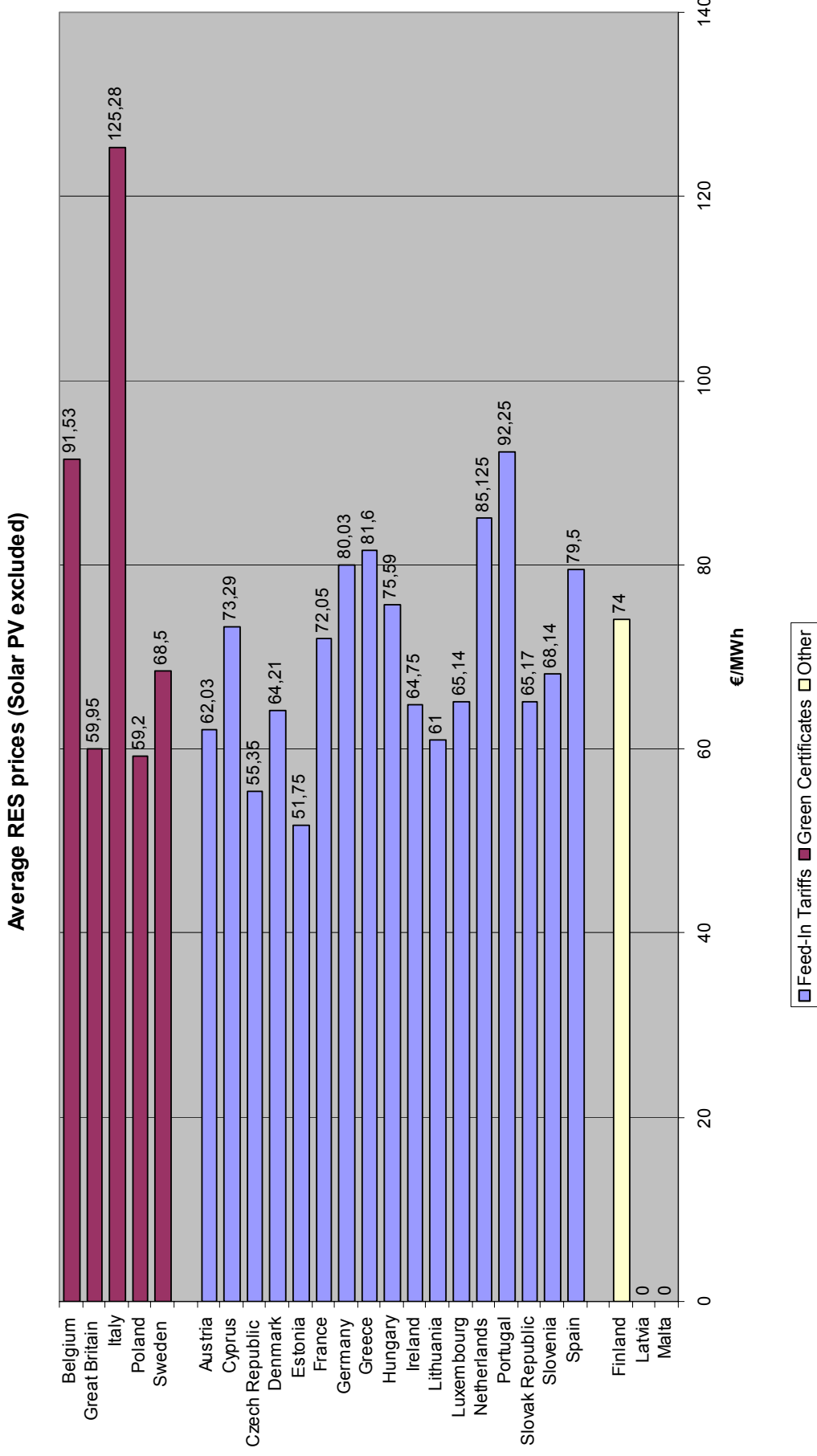
\*\*\* in certain cases an extra premium could be provided

\*\*\*\* including provided premiums

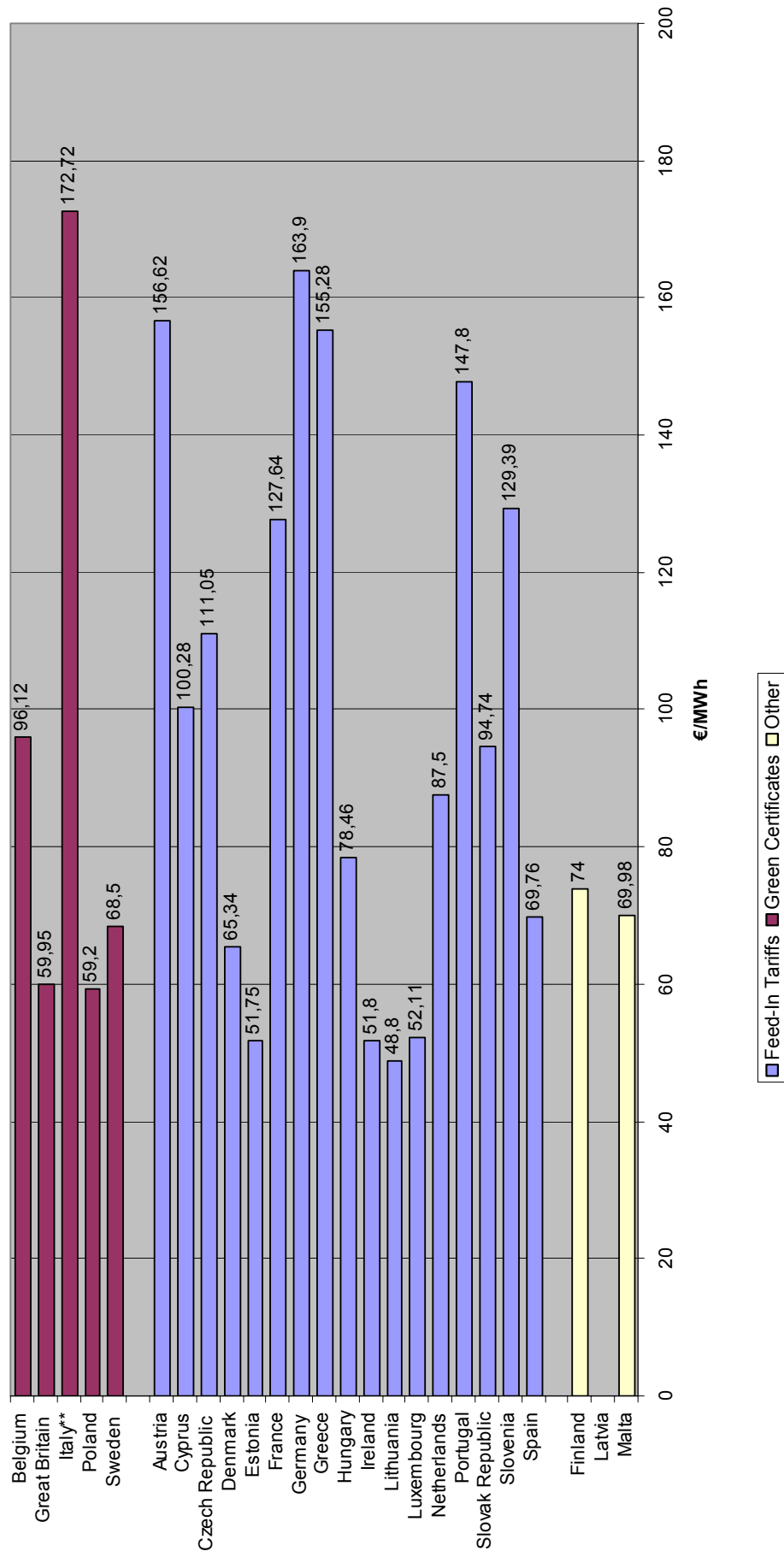
\*\*\*\*\* in Malta feed-in tariffs are in force only for solar PV. Other RES are subject to tax incentives. In August 2006 a possible change to feed-in tariffs for all RES was announced.

\*\*\*\*\* for the minimum price of biomass landfill gas is not considered

**Graphics 4a and 4b Average RES prices in Countries with different support schemes.**



Average RES prices (Solar PV included)



\*\* In Italy, electricity generated from Solar PV is traded normally in the Green Certificates market. In case a Solar PV plant is not eligible for Green Certificates, it is possible to apply for a feed-in tariff. In the present graphic the average value of the feed-in tariff has been included. With reference to Countries with a Quota Obligation / Green Certificates scheme: the indicated price includes the spot electricity market price

## 5. The myth of a (niche-) market for Renewable Energies

EREF strongly opposes current trends to promote the creation of an artificial Renewable Energy Market. All energy produced and offered has to compete on one energy market with its subdivisions on transport, heating/cooling and electricity. Current distortion of this market makes support mechanisms necessary. Recent calls for the promotion of a separated market for renewable electricity and of harmonisation of support mechanisms for such a market are counter productive. They try to suggest that Renewables compete only with Renewables. This is wrong; renewable energy aims overall increase of market share on the energy market. EREF welcomes the initiative by the German and Spanish government to establish a feed-in community in order to exchange experience, help other countries to introduce good and reliable systems and to harmonise key parameters for the sake of easy adaptation.

EREF underlines the great success story of so-called expensive RES technologies especially solar technology. Here again, PV alone underwent a drastic cost reduction thanks to feed-in environment. And it is due to the German PV success story and fair promotion of PV technology that other European countries will profit from this experience. The key data for Germany are:

- 2005- PV installation: 1.500 MW
- Cost reduction since 1995: 50%
- Investment in 2005 in PV: 3.75 bio €
- Employment: 42.500 (PV and Solar Thermal)

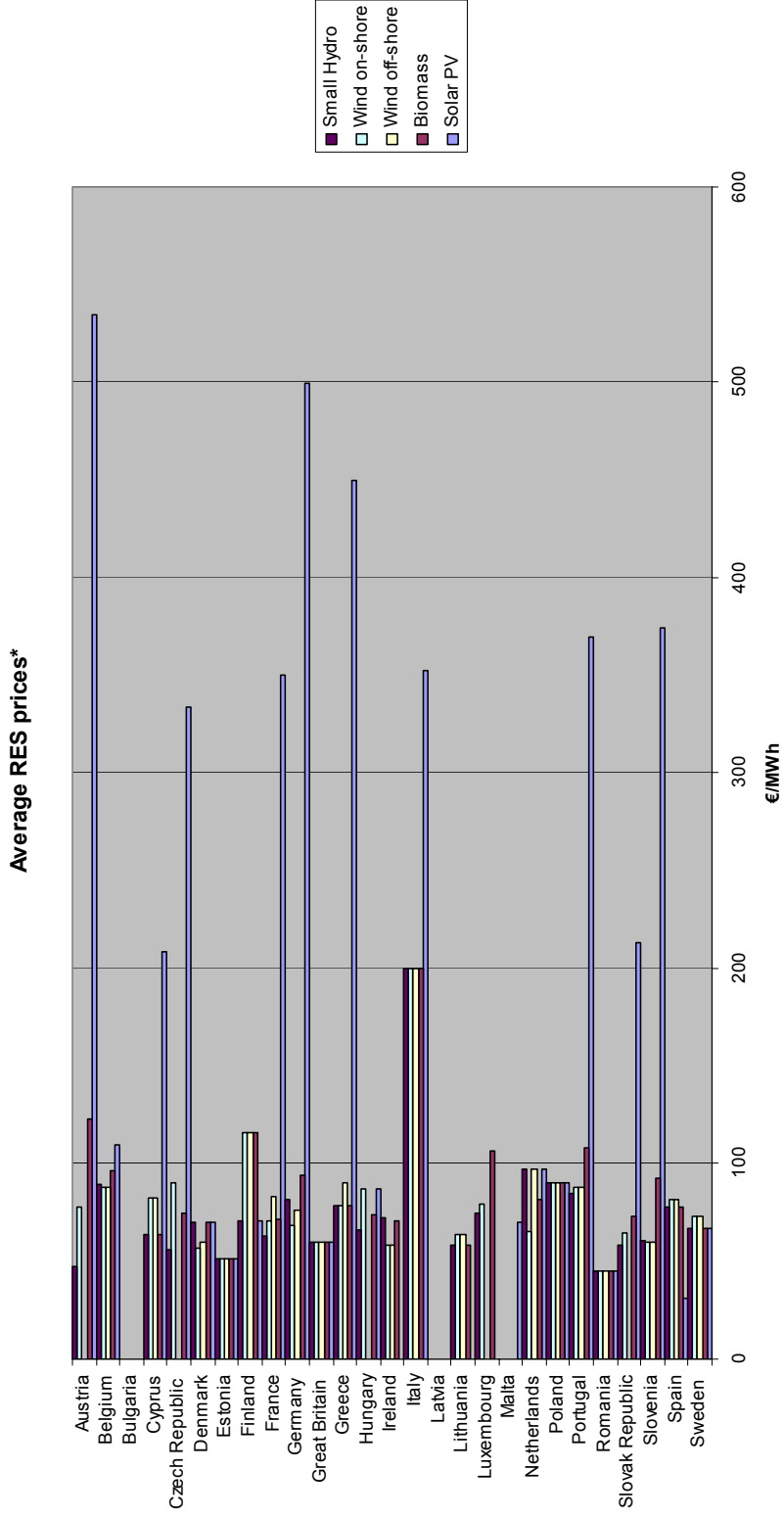
More than 85 % of all PV installed in the EU 27 is installed in Germany.

The share of renewable energies in Germany in terms of electricity consumption reached record levels in 2006 and climbed up to 11,6 percent. This corresponds to a production level of 71,5 bio kWh (in 2005 64,35 bio kWh RES were produced in Germany). Main RES drivers are wind, biogas and PV. This increase in 2006 alone is more than the annual electricity output of the German nuclear power plant Brunsbüttel. (Source: <http://www.bee-ev.de> )

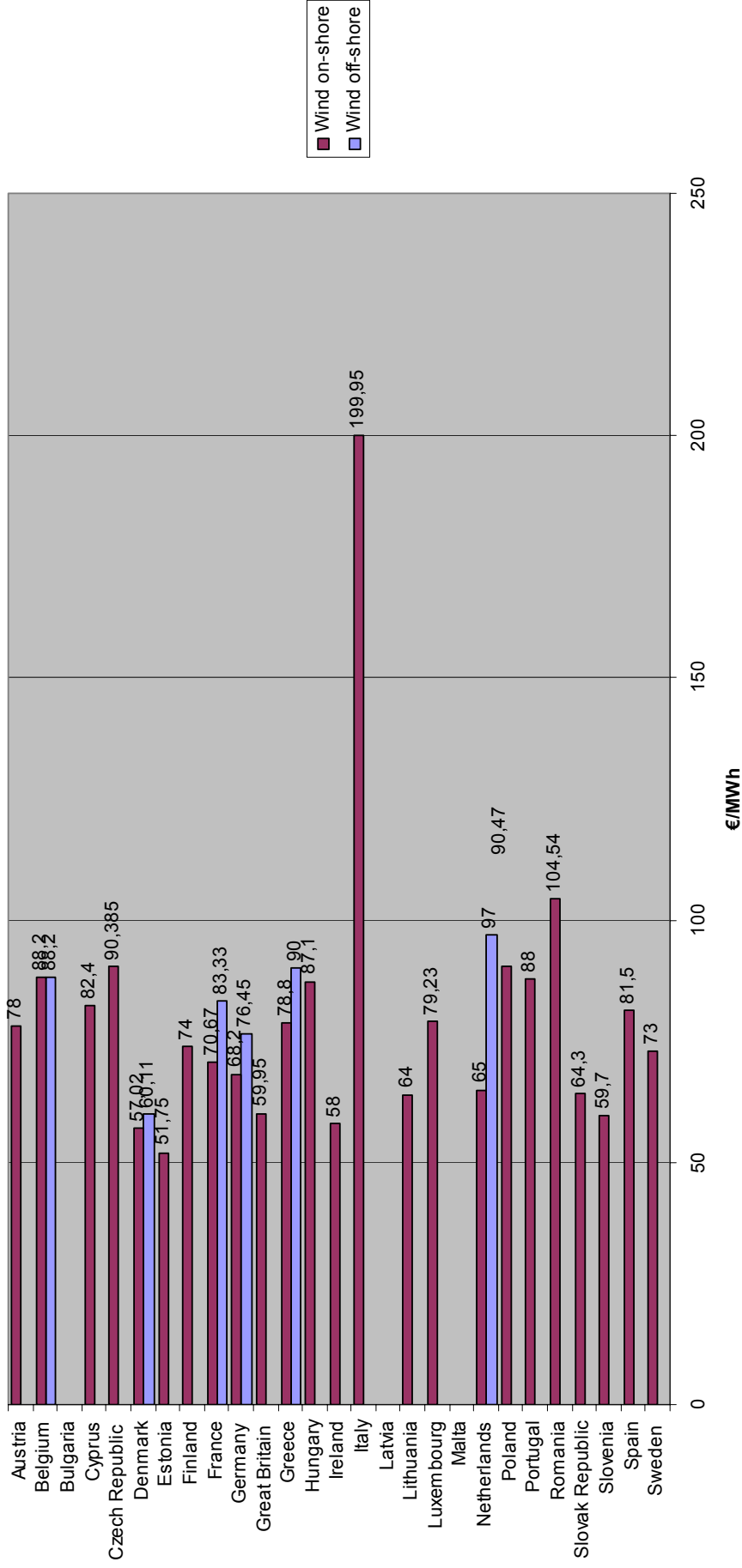
## 6. RES development needs adequate prices

There is a clear rule of experience that countries with unrealistically low prices paid to the producers of renewable energies do not have increase of RES capacity or very few. In this respect our tables with the different prices have to be seen in comparison with real uptake of those different technologies in the respective countries. Our report comes to the following tables on average RES prices in the different Member States and we also can provide with average data per renewable energy source.

**Graphics 5a to 5e: Comparison of RES prices in the EU Member States**

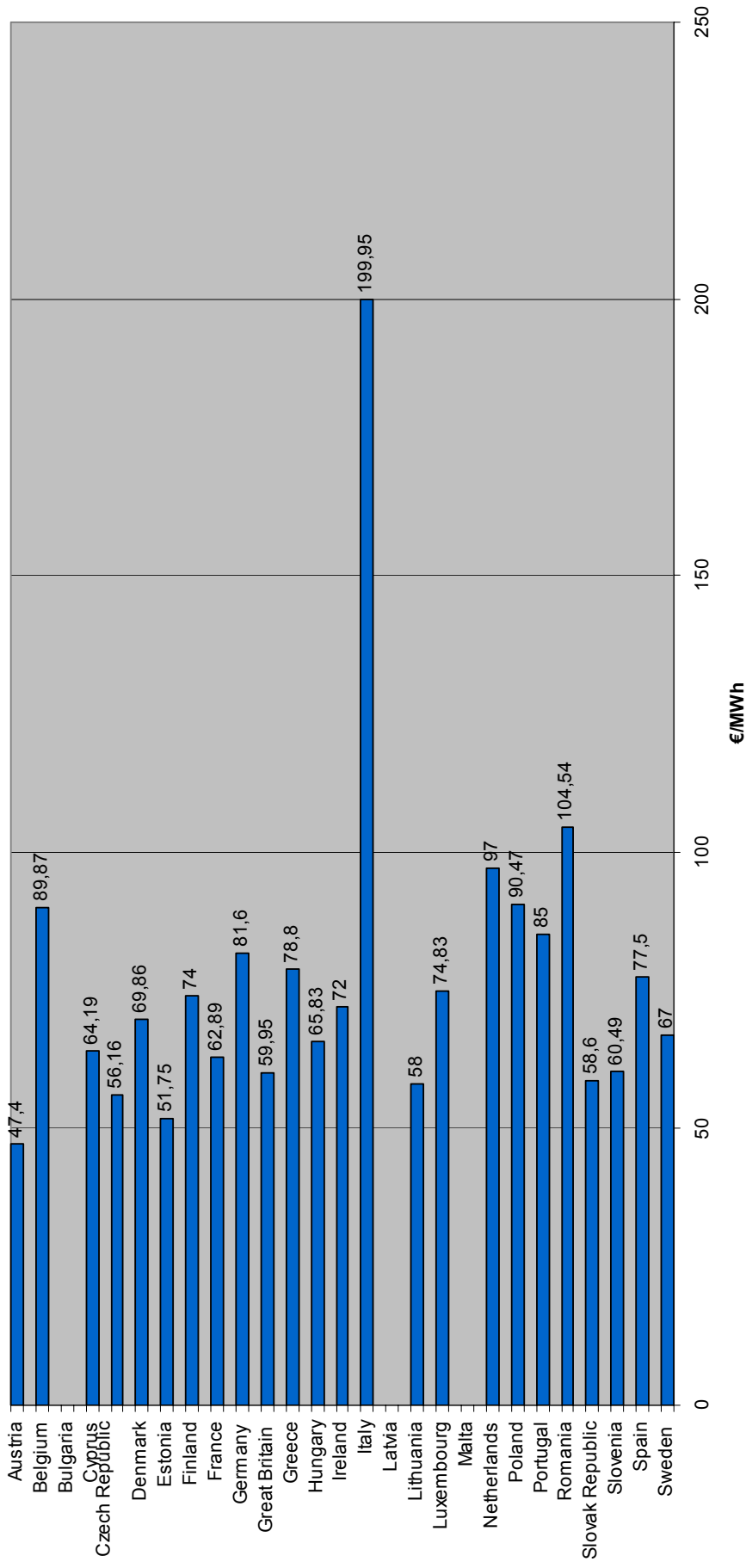


Average prices for Wind Power\*

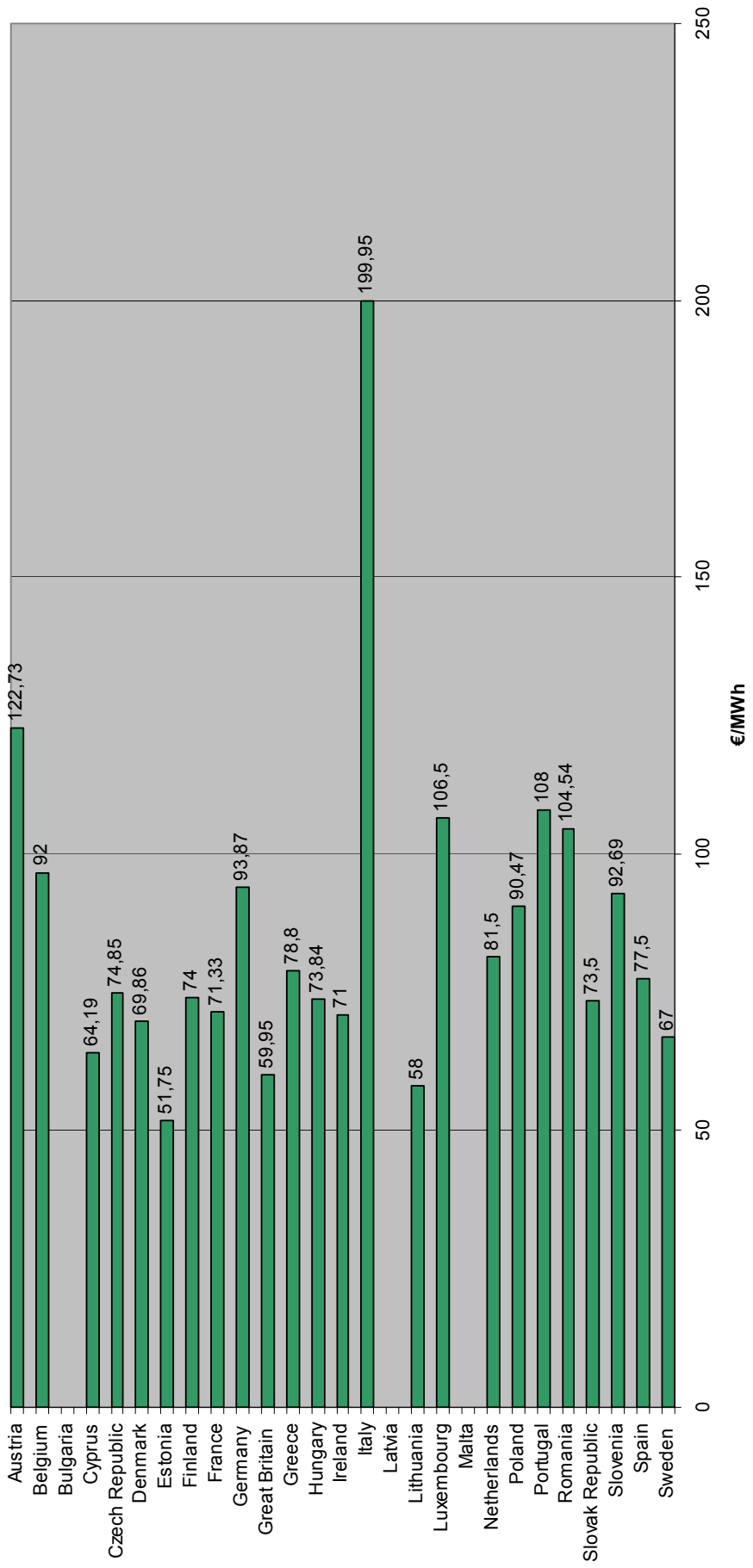




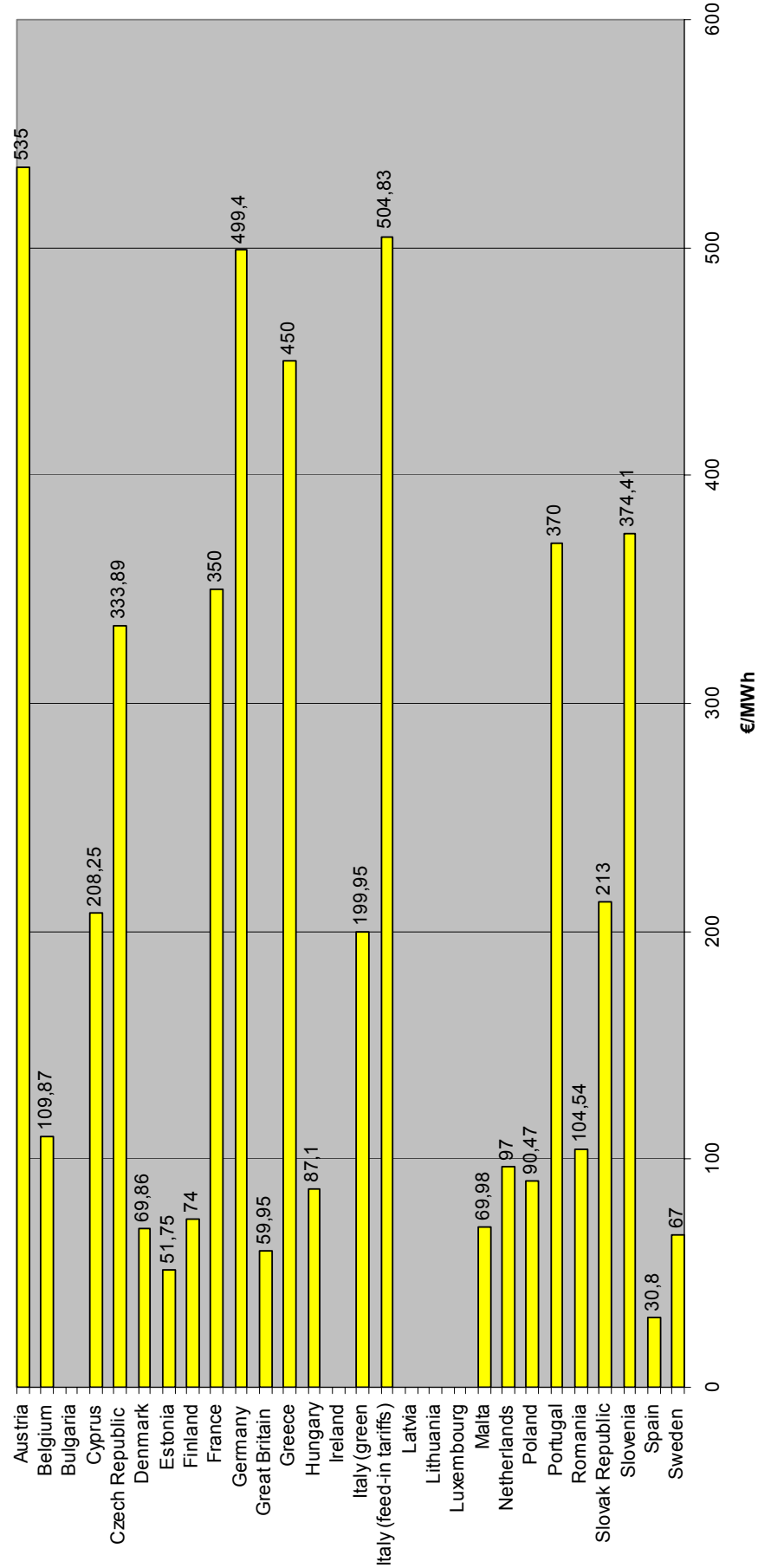
Average prices for Small Hydro\*



Average prices for Biomass\*



Average prices for Solar PV\*



**\* Remarks**

**Austria.** Biomass: average price calculated from prices for solid biomass, liquid biomass and biogas

**Belgium.** Prices differ in Wallonia, Flanders and Brussels-Capital. The price of Green Certificates in Brussels-Capital has a particular impact on the overall average price for Belgium since it is considerably lower than the prices in Flanders and Wallonia. Regarding Flanders, the price is calculated on the basis of Green Certificates with Guarantee of Origin.

**Cyprus.** Wind: prices for small scale turbines (<30 kW) are excluded. The graphic shows the average price calculated from the price for the first 5 years (93.7 €) and the arithmetic mean of the prices for the following ten years (48.58 € - 93.71 €)

**Czech Republic.** Average price out of purchase price and green premiums. VAT excluded.

**Denmark.** Wind: The average price is calculated from the average market price of 45.9 €/MWh in the first half of 2006 for turbines not older than 20 years and the maximum tariff allowed.

**Biomass:** average price from general biomass and biogas (biogas used in CHP and connected to grid between 22 April 2004 and 31 December 2008).

**Solar PV:** solar cell systems of less than 6 kW have not been considered since they are not eligible for subsidy.

**France.** Prices excluding plants in overseas departments and territories.

**Hydro:** the price refers to old plants and new plants.

**Biomass:** average price calculated from biogas and general biomass, excluding energy efficiency based premiums.

**Solar PV:** extra premium excluded from average price calculation

**Germany.** Hydro: only prices for new installed plants are included in the calculation

**Wind:** average price calculated from initial tariff and basic tariff.

**Biomass:** average price from generic biomass, excluding landfill and sewage gas.

**Solar PV:** price for new roof-top installations; average price for open-space installations is 406 €/MWh.

**Italy.** VAT excluded (125.28+ 20% VAT)

**Luxembourg.** All prices include premiums

**The Netherlands.** Biomass: average price from pure biomass excluding landfill gas, sewage/wastewater, biogas and animal fat.

**Portugal.** Wind: only tariffs for projects starting before February 2007 are considered

**Biomass:** average price from purpose-grown biomass and biogas

**Spain.** Average price calculated from free market price and regulated price

**With reference to Countries with a Quota Obligation / Green Certificates scheme: the indicated price includes the spot electricity market price**

## 7. Time for change – Europe needs the paradigm of absolute priority for energy efficiency and for Renewables

The way forward towards a sustainable energy system in Europe and its Member States is still not focussed enough in EREF's view. Notwithstanding support to many of the positive elements of the current energy package of the European Commission we criticise the lack of a coherent sustainable overall energy policy.

A European sustainable energy policy has to go back to the individual per capita energy needs and its lowest possible amount. The point of departure is for the individual household to clearly focus on a shift in paradigm and to postulate a supply priority where each household has to be made responsible and has to be assisted to produce its own energy supply to respond to the lowest energy amount needed. All surplus energy which cannot be produced locally should be available primarily from renewable energy sources. All fossil and nuclear energies as severe unsustainable energies have to be phased out systematically and in a planned and reliable way.

In 1985 José Goldemberg, Thomas B. Johansson, Amulya K.N. Reddy and Robert H. Williams wrote in a scientific article for the Royal Swedish Academy of Science, entitled "Basic Needs and Much More With One Kilowatt Per Capita": "Conventional thinking holds that increased energy consumption is a prerequisite for economic and social development". The authors showed that this is disbelief and that realistic scenarios with energy efficiency, modern energy technologies and services can lead to a situation where all activities (residential, commercial, transportation, manufacturing, agriculture, mining and construction) would only need an average energy use per capita of slightly above 1 Kilowatt per capita.

It would be great if the article could be written again in 2007, this time focussing on the developed world and especially on Europe and including the success story of renewable technologies which were not foreseen in those scenarios in 1985.

EREF cannot understand and will continue discussions on this point that the European Commission promotes unsustainable energies. As EREF President Peter Danielsson recently commented on the new Energy package of the Commission: "We constantly try to convince the European Commission to come to terms with a changed world in energy in Europe and to realise that no more money has to be spent in costly and extremely risky fossil and nuclear technologies but all has to be submitted under the priority of a fast growing renewable energy society in Europe with strict energy efficiency rules." This dialogue will certainly continue.

A last remark: For this EREF price report 2006/2007 we intensively examined and cross-checked as much information available as possible in order to present a harmonised picture for all countries. We hope we did not miss out too much but we certainly cannot guarantee for all exactness and latest update especially since many Member States still do not publish their statistical information adequately and in English or another of the official European working languages.

I certainly have to thank my colleague Andrea Jelitte from my law firm and especially our interns Karola Falasca and Julius Hasse for their valuable input. I also thank the member associations of EREF for constant checking and double checking of data and for their input.

Despite all our efforts for accuracy EREF cannot guarantee correctness of all data collected and used.

Doerte Fouquet  
Brussels, January 2007

## II. Overview on RES Prices and Support Mechanisms in EU 27 and Neighbouring Countries

### A. EU Member States

#### Austria

	Small Hydro	Wind
<b>Price (€/MWh)</b>	<p>1<sup>st</sup> GWh : 56,80* / 59,60** / 62,50***</p> <p>next 4 GWh : 43,60* / 45,80** / 50,10 ***</p> <p>next 10 GWh : 36,30* / 38,10** / 41,70 ***</p> <p>next 10 GWh : 32,80* / 34,40** / 39,40 ***</p> <p>&gt; 25 GWh : 31,50* / 33,10** / 37,80***</p> <p>*Existing plants (licensed before 1 January 2003)</p> <p>**Plant after investment with at least 15% yield increase (between 1 January 2003 and 1 January 2007)</p> <p>***New plant or plant after investment with at least 50% yield increase (between 1 January 2003 and 1 January 2007)</p>	78
<b>Support scheme type</b>	Feed- in tariffs	
<b>Current applicable law</b>	Green Electricity Act of 23 August 2002; Green Electricity Decree in the version of 12 August 2005	
<b>Additional information</b>	From 1 January 2003 on the feed in tariffs have been standardised on national level. The previous tariffs regulated on Bundesland level continue to apply only to plants that were authorised before 1 January 2003. The above listed tariffs apply to new plants for a period of 13 years starting from the commissioning date. New plants are defined as plants that obtain license between 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2004 and start operating at the latest on 30 June 2006 (for solar PV, wind, geothermal and sewage gas) respectively on 31 December 2004 (for biomass, biogas, highly biogenous waste)	

	<b>Biomass</b>	<b>Solar PV</b>	<b>Others</b>
<b>Price (€/MWh)</b>	<p><u>Solid biomass:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt; 2 MW: 160</li> <li>&gt; 2 MW to ≤ 5 MW : 150</li> <li>&gt; 5 MW to ≤ 10 MW : 130</li> <li>&gt; 10 MW : 102</li> </ul> <p>all hybrid and mixed combustion plants: 650</p> <p><u>Highly biogenous waste:</u> same tariffs as for solid biomass with a reduction of 20 % respectively 35% depending on the type of combustibles</p> <p><u>Liquid biomass:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>≤ 200 kW: 130</li> <li>&gt; 200 kW: 100</li> </ul> <p><u>Sewage gas:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>≤ 1MW: 60</li> <li>&gt; 1 MW: 30</li> </ul> <p><u>Biogas:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>≤ 100 kW : 165 / 123,75*</li> <li>&gt; 100 kW to 500kW: 145 / 108,75*</li> <li>≤ 500 kW to 1MW : 125 / 93,75*</li> <li>&gt; 1 MW : 103 / 77,25*</li> </ul> <p>*co-fermentation</p>	<p>≤20 kW (peak): 600</p> <p>&gt;20 kW (peak): 470</p>	<p><u>Geothermal:</u></p> <p>70</p>
<b>Support scheme type</b>	Feed-in tariffs		
<b>Current applicable law</b>	Green Electricity Act of 23 August 2002; Green Electricity Decree in the version of 12 August 2005		
<b>Additional information</b>	From 1 January 2003 on the feed in tariffs have been standardised on national level. The previous tariffs regulated on Bundesland level continue to apply only to plants that were authorised before 1 January 2003. The above listed tariffs apply to new plants for a period of 13 years starting from the commissioning date. New plants are defined as plants that obtain license between 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2004 and start operating at the latest on 30 June 2006 (for solar PV, wind, geothermal and sewage gas) respectively on 31 December 2004 (for biomass, biogas, highly biogenous waste)		

# Belgium<sup>1</sup>

## I. Wallonia

		<b>Small Hydro *</b>	<b>Wind *</b>	<b>Biomass *</b>	<b>Solar PV *</b>	<b>Others *</b>
<b>Price (€/MWh)*</b>	(1)	Min. price GC : 50 Penalty price : 100	Min. price GC : 50 Penalty price : 100	Min. price GC : 20 Penalty price : 100	Min. price GC : 150 Penalty price : 100	Min. price GC : / Penalty price : 100
	(2)	30 – 40	27	37	150 **	
<b>Support scheme type</b>		Quota Obligation + Green certificates***				
<b>Current applicable law</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Royal Decree of 5<sup>th</sup> October 2005 modifying the Royal Decree of 16<sup>th</sup> July 2002</li> <li>Royal Decree of 16<sup>th</sup> July 2002 regarding the establishment of mechanisms supporting the production of electricity from renewable energy sources (as amended)</li> </ul>				
<b>Additional information</b>		<p>Regional Decrees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decree of Walloon Government adopted on 12th April 2001, as amended. Establishes a legal scheme to give propulsion to the green electricity market. This decree has been amended in 2002, 2003 and 2005</li> <li>Decree of Walloon Government adopted on 4th July 2002, regarding the promotion of green electricity (as amended)</li> </ul> <p>(1) Reference price of Green Certificates on the Walloon market for the period 2005/2006. From January 2005 to September 2006 the price of Green Certificates has been nearly constant, varying from a minimum price of 91,29 to a maximum price of 92,29</p> <p>(2) Average market price for electricity (average price in 2006 for main producers in each sector) * 1 GC = 456 kg CO2 avoided. For Wind, Hydro and Solar PV = 1 MWh. For biomass CHP can be more than 1 GC / MWh – for fossil CHP is less than 1 GC / MWh</p> <p>**This price is the same as the households pay at present for their electricity. In fact producers subtract their production from their consumption. If they produce 250 kWh with PV and the household consumption is 1000 kWh, the owner will pay only a 750 kWh bill. Therefore, the PV market price for electricity mentioned in this report is based on the average household consumption price (150 €/MWh). If the production exceed the consumption, the additional produced electricity is paid at market price before taxes.</p> <p>***In Wallonia the green certificate system started on 1st October 2002. It obliges all suppliers (retailers) to purchase a certain percentage of their total electricity sales from renewable sources or quality cogeneration. The percentage for the first period was 3% in 2003 and raise to 7% in 2007. For the second period the percentage will annually increase by 1% starting at 8% in 2008</p>				

<sup>1</sup> In Belgium the regulation of renewable energy falls under the responsibility of its three Regions Wallonia, Flanders and Brussels -Capital. All regions have implemented a quota system with tradable green certificates. However, the market in Brussels-Capital plays only a marginal role due to the limited number of RES electricity projects.



and reach 12% in 2012. Each green certificate is valid five years. Those suppliers who fail to reach the target are charged with 100 € fine per missing green certificate. The money deriving from the fines are financing a public Fund promoting Renewable Energy Sources. Green electricity producers may sell their certificates to the Energy Authority at minimum price of 65 € per certificate.

## II. Flanders

	Small Hydro	Wind	Biomass	Solar PV	Others
<b>Price (€/MWh)*</b>	(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>109,60 (market price Green Certificates with Guarantee of Origin)</li> <li>110,04 (market price Green Certificates without Guarantee of Origin**)</li> </ul>	450	109,60 (GoO) 110,04	
	(2)	163,47 = 109,60 + 53,87	163,47 = 109,60 + 53,87	503,87 = 450 + 53,87	163,47 = 109,60 + 53,87
<b>Support scheme type</b>	Quota obligation + Green Certificates***				
<b>Current applicable law</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Royal Decree of 5<sup>th</sup> October 2005 modifying the Royal Decree of 16<sup>th</sup> July 2002</li> <li>Royal Decree of 16<sup>th</sup> July 2002 on the establishment of mechanisms supporting the production of electricity from renewable energy sources (as amended)</li> </ul> <u>Regional Decrees</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decree of the Flemish Government of 5<sup>th</sup> March 2004 regarding the promotion of production of electricity from RES, as amended (replacing the Decree of the Flemish Government of 28<sup>th</sup> September 2001)</li> <li>Decree of the Flemish Government of 17<sup>th</sup> July 2000 on the Green Certificates system, as amended</li> </ul> Decree of the Flemish Government of 7 <sup>th</sup> May 2004, which exempts supplies to major customers from the certificate obligation for a consumption between 20 and 100 GWh up to 25% and for a consumption exceeding 100 GWh up to 50 %.				
<b>Additional information</b>	(1) Average price of Green Certificates in July 2006. (2) Total price = market price Green Certificate with Guarantee of Origin + market price for electricity (average price for the day 28 <sup>th</sup> November 2006) * For Wind, Hydro and Solar PV: 1 Green Certificate = 1 MWh. With reference to biomass more than 1 Green Certificate can be issued for 1 MWh has to be considered a minimum price. ** Guarantee of origin: the guarantee of origin was introduced by the amendment of Decree of 5 <sup>th</sup> March 2004 in July 2005. The guarantees are divided in two categories: "none used" or "used". It is classified as "none used" when creating the green certificate. The status is "used" when the electricity covered by the guarantee is either consumed on the spot, exported or delivered to a final customer. In case of the latter the supplier has to declare his guarantees of origin as "used" up to the amount of electricity delivered thereby indicating the number of the respective customer. This system enables the customer to verify if the electricity he received from his supplier has been produced by RE sources. The statuses of the guarantees are published in a central data base for each guarantee.				

### III. Brussels-Capital

	Small Hydro	Wind	Biomass	Solar PV	Others
<b>Price</b> (€/MWh)	(1)		70		
	(2)		123,87 = 70 + 53,87		
<b>Support scheme type</b>	Quota obligation* + Green Certificates				
<b>Current applicable law</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Royal Decree of 5th October 2005 modifying the Royal Decree of 16th July 2002</li> <li>Royal Decree of 16th July 2002 on the establishment of mechanisms supporting the production of electricity from renewable energy sources (as amended)</li> </ul>				
<b>Additional information</b>	<p>Regional Decree</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decree of the Government of the Region of Brussels-Capital adopted on the 6th May 2004</li> <li>Order of 19th July 2001</li> </ul> <p>(1) Average price of Green Certificates for the first trimester 2006  (2) Total price = market price Green Certificate + market price for electricity (average price for the day 28<sup>th</sup> November 2006)  * Quota obligations containing quality co-generation (the territory of this Region does not provide enough space for RES electricity plants)</p>				

## Bulgaria

	Small Hydro	Wind	Biomass	Solar PV	Others
<b>Price (€/MWh)*</b>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<b>Support scheme type</b>	Quota obligation + Green certificates				
<b>Current applicable law</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy Law Act (2003)</li> <li>• Energy Efficiency Act (2004)</li> <li>• Ordinance on Setting and Applying prices and Rates of Electric Energy</li> <li>• Regulation for certification of the origin of electric power generated by renewable and/or combined generation sources, issuance of green certificates and their trading</li> </ul>				
<b>Additional information</b>	* Figures are not yet available Green Certificates scheme has been recently introduced (July 2006)				

## Cyprus

	Small Hydro	Wind	Biomass	Solar PV (<5 kW)	Others
<b>Price (€/MWh) *</b>	64,19**	<p>Large scale first 5 years: 93,7 following 10 years: 48,58 to 93,71 according to wind resource</p> <p>Small scale (&lt; 30 kW) 64,19**</p>	64,19**	<p>208,25 (64,19 from EAC + 144,06 subsidy) for 15 years</p> <p>Only for households: 388 for 15 years</p>	
<b>Support scheme type</b>	Feed-in tariffs				
<b>Current applicable law</b>	Law N33(I)/2003, of 18.4.2003, on promotion of the use of RES and Energy Conservation investments				
<b>Additional information</b>	<p>* Grant scheme updated in January 2006</p> <p>** No subsidy; only fixed prices paid by the Electricity Authority of Cyprus (EAC). The EAC is obliged to buy RES-e at a fixed feed-in purchase price of 64 €/MWh (3.7 CYP cents/KWh)</p>				

## Czech Republic

	Plants commissioned	Small Hydro		Wind	
		Purchase prices**	Green premiums**	Purchase prices**	Green premiums**
Price (€/MWh)*	after 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2006	82,8	50,6	86,78	71,26
	1 <sup>st</sup> January–31 <sup>st</sup> December 2005	75,37	43,05	95,26	79,74
	1 <sup>st</sup> January–31 <sup>st</sup> December 2004	-	-	99,80	84,29
	before 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2005	58,67	26,46	-	-
	before 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2004	-	-	110,74	95,21
Support scheme type	Feed-in tariffs				
Current applicable law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Act No. 526/1990 on Prices (as amended)**</li> <li>• Act. 265/1991 on the Competencies of the Czech Republic's Authorities in the Area of Prices</li> <li>• Act No. 458/2000 on the Conditions for Business and State Administration in the Energy Industries and on Amendments to Certain Laws</li> <li>• Act No. 180/2005 on Support for Electricity Generation from Renewable Energy Sources and on Changes to Certain Laws, Energy Regulatory Office (ERO)</li> <li>• Price Decision No. 10/2005 of 30 November 2005 Laying down support for electricity generation from renewable energy sources, combined heat &amp; power, and secondary sources</li> </ul>				

\* Prices excluding VAT. Exchange rate of September 2006

**Additional information**

	<p>** Pursuant to Act 526/1990, as amended, two different schemes have been set up: purchase prices and green premiums.</p> <p><u>Purchase prices</u> apply to electricity supplied and metered at the delivery point between the generating plant and the respective distribution system operator's network, or the transmission system operator's network, which [the delivery point] appears in the clearing of imbalances to the entity subject to clearing ['cleared entity'] responsible for losses in the regional distribution system, or to the cleared entity responsible for losses in the transmission system.</p> <p><u>Green premiums</u> apply to electricity supplied and metered at the delivery point between the generating plant and the regional distribution system operator's network, or the transmission system operator's network, and supplied by the generator to an electricity trader or eligible customer, and also to the 'other house load' under a separate legal regulation.</p> <p>Within one generating plant, the method of purchase prices and the method of green premiums may not be combined</p>
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	Biomass			Solar PV		Geothermal			
	Plants Commissioned	Purchase Price**	Green Premiums**	Plants commissioned	Purchase Price **	Green Premiums**	Purchase Price**	Green Premiums**	
<b>Price (€/MWh)*</b>	After 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2006			After 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2006	467,12	445,54	158,71	128,81	
	O1 category	103,36	69,16	Before 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2006	222,24	200,65	128,81	98,37	
	O2 category	91,75	57,48						
	O3 category	80,76	46,58						
	Before 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2006								
	O1 category	103,36	69,16						
	O2 category	91,75	57,48						
	O3 category	80,76	46,58						
<b>Support</b>	Feed-in tariffs								

<p><b>scheme type</b></p> <p><b>Current applicable law</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Act No. 526/1990 on Prices (as amended)</li> <li>• Act. 265/1991 on the Competencies of the Czech Republic's Authorities in the Area of Prices</li> <li>• Act No. 458/2000 on the Conditions for Business and State Administration in the Energy Industries and on Amendments to Certain Laws</li> <li>• Act No. 180/2005 on Support for Electricity Generation from Renewable Energy Sources and on Changes to Certain Laws, Energy Regulatory Office (ERO)</li> <li>• Price Decision No. 10/2005 of 30 November 2005 Laying down support for electricity generation from renewable energy sources, combined heat &amp; power, and secondary sources</li> </ul>
<p><b>Additional information</b></p>	<p>* Prices excluding VAT. Exchange rate of September 2006</p> <p>** Pursuant to Act 526/1990, as amended, two different schemes have been set: purchase prices and green premiums.</p> <p><u>Purchase prices</u> shall apply to electricity supplied and metered at the delivery point between the generating plant and the respective distribution system operator's network, or the transmission system operator's network, which [the delivery point] appears in the clearing of imbalances to the entity subject to clearing ['cleared entity'] responsible for losses in the regional distribution system, or to the cleared entity responsible for losses in the transmission system</p> <p><u>Green premiums</u> shall apply to electricity supplied and metered at the delivery point between the generating plant and the regional distribution system operator's network, or the transmission system operator's network, and supplied by the generator to an electricity trader or eligible customer, and also to the 'other house load' under a separate legal regulation</p> <p>Within one generating plant, the method of purchase prices and the method of green premiums may not be combined</p>

## Denmark

	Small Hydro	Wind
<b>Price (€/MWh)*</b>	<p>Plants connected to the grid</p> <p>Before 21<sup>st</sup> April 2004 total tariff: 80,43 (for 20 years from date of grid connection)</p> <p>1<sup>st</sup> January 2004 - 21<sup>st</sup> April 2004 total tariff: 80,43 (for at least 15 years)</p> <p>After 21<sup>st</sup> April 2004 market price + 13.40 (for 20 years)</p>	<p><u>Turbines connected to the grid from January 2005</u> 13,40: premium for 20 years 3, 08: allowance for offset costs etc.</p> <p><u>Turbines connected to the grid in the period 2003-2004 up to 13,40: premium for 20 years</u> 3, 08: allowance for offset costs etc. Total tariff (market price + premium) may not exceed 48,06</p> <p><u>Turbines connected to the grid in the period 2000-2002</u> 57,64: total tariff (market price + premium) for 22,000 full load hours [onshore] 13,40: premium after full load hours are used up, for turbines younger than 20 years 57,64: total tariff (market price + premium) for 10 years [off-shore] 3, 08: Allowance for offset costs Total tariff (premium + market price) may not exceed 48, 06</p> <p><u>Turbines acquired before end 1999</u> for full load hours**: 80,43: total tariff (market price + premium)</p> <p>after full load hours are used up: 57,64 €/MWh: total tariff for turbines younger than 10 years. 13,40 €/MWh: premium of for turbines younger than 20 years 3,08 €/MWh: allowance of for offset costs Total tariff (premium + market price) may not exceed 48, 06 <u>Turbines financed by electricity utilities (as a result of an order or special agreement)</u></p> <p>Onshore, connected to the grid as of 1 January 2000 57,64: total tariff (subsidy + market price). Subsidy for turbines not older than 10 years.</p>



		<p>up to 13,40: premium for turbines older than 10 years and younger than 20 years. Total tariff (subsidy + market price) may not exceed 48,06.</p> <p>Offshore, connected to the grid after 1 January 2000</p> <p>57,64: total tariff (subsidy + market price) for turbines not older than 10 years for 42,000 full load hours</p> <p>Up to 0,93: compensation if production is subject to a grid tariff</p> <p>up to 13,40: premium for turbine not older than 20 years after all full load hours are used up</p> <p>Total tariff may not exceed 48,06 €/MWh</p> <p><u>Wind turbines with removing certificates</u>: extra premium</p> <p><u>Household turbines (25 kW or less)</u>: total tariff 80,43</p> <p>Feed-in tariffs</p>
<b>Support scheme type</b>	Feed-in tariffs	
<b>Current applicable law</b>	Danish Electricity Supply Act (Elforsyningsloven) as amended	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Danish Electricity Supply Act (Elforsyningsloven) as amended</li> <li>• Executive Order no.1365 of 15 December 2004 (Wind turbine executive order)</li> </ul>
<b>Additional information</b>		<p>** Full load hours: turbines of 200 kW or less: 25,000 hours turbines of 201 kW-599 kW: 15,000 hours turbines of 600 kW and over: 12,000 hours</p> <p>*Tariff = price market + subsidy/premium. Exchange rate DKK to EUR of September 2006</p>

	Biomass		Solar PV	Others
	Biogas**	Biomass***		
<b>Price (€/MWh)*</b>	80,43 for 10 years 53,62 for following 10 years To be entitled to subsidies, the total use of biogas may not exceed 8 PJ/year	Plants connected to the grid <u>Before 21<sup>st</sup> April 2004</u> total tariff: 80,43 (for 20 years from date of grid connection) <u>1<sup>st</sup> January 2004 - 21<sup>st</sup> April 2004</u> total tariff: 80,43 (for at least 15 years) <u>After 21<sup>st</sup> April 2004</u> market price + 13.40 (for 20 years)	Plants connected to the grid <u>Before 21<sup>st</sup> April 2004</u> total tariff: 80,43 (for 20 years from grid connection and for at least 15 years if connected as of 1 January 2004) <u>After 21<sup>st</sup> April 2004</u> market price + premium of 13,40 €/MWh for 20 years small solar cell systems less than 6kW not eligible for subsidy	Special RE plants of major importance to future exploitation of RE electricity (including wave power, solar energy etc), connected to the grid after 21 <sup>st</sup> April 2004: 80,43 €/MWh: tariff for 10 years 53,62 €/MWh: tariff for the following 10 years
<b>Support scheme type</b>	Feed-in tariffs (fixed-premium mechanism)	Feed-in tariffs (fixed-premium mechanism) Obligation for central power stations to use biomass	Feed-in tariffs (fixed-premium mechanism)	Feed-in tariffs (fixed-premium mechanism)
<b>Current applicable law</b>	Danish Electricity Supply Act (Elforsyningsloven)	Danish Electricity Supply Act (Elforsyningsloven) Biomass Agreement of 1993	Danish Electricity Supply Act (Elforsyningsloven)	Danish Electricity Supply Act (Elforsyningsloven)
<b>Additional information</b>	<p>* Tariff = price market + subsidy/premium. Exchange rate DKK to EUR of September 2006</p> <p>** Grid Connection between 22 April 2004 and 31 December 2008; prices for biogas used in combined heat and power plants (CHP)</p> <p>*** For biomass incinerators built by electricity utilities as result of an order or special agreement, the following special tariffs apply: 53,62 for the first 10 years (premium of up to 13,40 €/ton biomass up to a maximum of 4.021.529 €/year) and premium of 13,40 for the following 10 years</p>			

## Estonia

	Small Hydro	Wind	Biomass	Solar PV	Others
<b>Price (€/MWh)*</b>			51,75**		
<b>Support scheme type</b>	Feed-in tariffs				
<b>Current applicable law</b>	Electricity Market Act as amended				
<b>Additional information</b>	* Exchange rate EEK to € of September 2006 ** EEK 810/MWh				

## Finland

	Small Hydro	Wind	Biomass	Solar PV	Others
<b>Price (€/MWh)</b>		74(= 50 € market price +	7 € tax deduction + 17 € investment support*)		
<b>Support scheme type **</b>			Tax subsidies		
<b>Current applicable law</b>			Electricity Market Act		
<b>Additional information</b>			* The investment support is only granted for new technologies upon application ** According to Finnish law all tax subsidies are in force until further notice. The European Commission has authorised the tax subsidies for power production in Finland until the end of 2006. The authorisation for the refund scheme of energy-intensive consumers will expire by the end of 2011.		

## France

	Small Hydro	Wind	
Price (€/MWh)	<p><b>Existing plants:</b> 55.04 €/MWh (average)</p> <p><b>New plants:</b> &lt;500 kW: 74 €/MWh &gt; 500kW: 67.5 €/MWh</p>	Onshore	Offshore
<b>Support scheme type</b>	Feed-in tariff	<p>For the first 10 years: 82 €/MWh in the mainland</p> <p>For the next 5 years ≤2400 h/y: 82 €/MWh 2800 h/y: 68 €/MWh ≥3600 h/y: 28 €/MWh with linear interpolation in the mainland Annual degression 2%</p> <p><u>Overseas:</u> 110 €/MWh for 15 years independent from productivity *</p>	<p>For the first 10 years: 130 €/MWh</p> <p>For the next 10 years ≤2800 h/y, 130 €/MWh 3200 h/y 90 €/MWh ≥3900 h/y 30 €/MWh with linear interpolation Annual degression 3%</p>
<b>Current applicable law</b>	<p>Decree of 25 June 2001 A new decree is envisaged for October 2006: it shall increase tariffs by a small margin for smaller plants; plants exceeding 3 MW will have no change in tariff.</p>	Decree of 10 July 2006 and articles 10 and 10-1 of the 2000-108 Law of 10 February 2000	
<b>Additional information</b>	<p>The buy out obligation is limited to power plants under 12 MW. Contract duration: 15 or 20 years.</p>	<p>The buy out obligation is limited to wind farms established in wind development areas (ZDE) and plants with a capacity below 12 MW until 13 July 2007. Bigger wind farms follow a tender procedure. The contract duration is 15 years for onshore and 20 years for offshore installations. *The productivity is defined as producing time equivalent to the amount of generated</p>	

	electricity at maximum output power
	Tariffs are indexed on labour price and industry production and services to enterprises prices. Other applicable laws changed 5 times in the past 5 years. EDF is the only firm which can benefit from a compensation fund furnished by end users, therefore EDF is the only firm able to buy green electricity; there is no French market for green electricity. Green electricity with certified origin is subject to import tax.

Price (€/MWh)	Biomass		Solar PV	Others
	Biogas	Combustion of animal or vegetable biomass material		
	<p>≤ 150 kW: 90 €/MWh in the mainland, 103 €/MWh overseas, ≤ 2 MW: 75 €/MWh in the mainland, 86 €/MWh overseas, with linear interpolation between energy efficiency-based premium between 0 (energy yield &lt; 40 %) and 30 €/MWh (&gt; 75 %) with linear interpolation between 20 €/MWh methanisation premium for all biogas installations excepted for those based upon non hazardous waste storage facilities no annual degression</p>	<p>49 €/MWh in the mainland, 55 €/MWh overseas, these reference tariffs are modulated according to the averaged power delivered in comparison with the power guaranteed by the producer energy efficiency-based premium between 0 (energy yield ≤ 40 %) and 12 €/MWh (≥ 70 %), with linear interpolation between stages (5 €/MWh at 50 % and 10 €/MWh at 60 %)</p>	<p>300 €/MWh in the mainland; 400 €/MWh overseas and in Corsica</p> <p>Building frame integration premium: 250 €/MWh in the mainland, 150 €/MWh overseas and in Corsica no annual degression</p> <p>Tariff delivered until a ceiling is reached, defined as the product of the installation crest power and a 1500 h duration in the continental mainland (1800 h for other cases). Then electricity is bought out at a 50 €/MWh price.</p>	<p>geothermal: 120 €/MWh in the mainland, 100 €/MWh overseas</p> <p>energy efficiency-based premium between 0 (energy yield ≤ 30 %) and 30 €/MWh (≥ 50 %) with linear interpolation between</p>
<b>Support scheme type</b>	feed-in + premium	feed-in + premium	feed-in + premium	feed-in + premium
<b>Current applicable law</b>	Decree of 10.07.2006	Decree of 16.04.2002	Decree of 10.07.2006	Decree of 10.07.2006
<b>Additional information</b>	Contract for 15 years	Contract for 15 years.	Contract for 20 years.	Contract for 15 years.

<p>Tariffs are indexed on labour price and industry production and services to enterprises prices. They are reviewed annually. Other applicable laws changed 5 times in the past 5 years. EDF for 95% of France and pre-existing local utilities in the remaining 5% are the only firms which can benefit from a compensation fund furnished by end users, therefore they are the only ones able to buy green electricity; there is no French market for green electricity. Green electricity with certified origin is subject to import tax.</p>	
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## Germany

	Small Hydro	Wind
<b>Price (€/MWh) *</b>	<p><b>For new installed plants:</b> 96,7 (≤ 500 kW), 66,5 (500 kW to 5MW)</p> <p><b>Modernisation of older plants:</b> 75,1 (≤ 500 kW added), 6,51 (500 kW to 10 MW added)</p> <p>Degression rate**: 1,0%</p>	<p><b>For new installed plants:</b></p> <p><b>Onshore</b> 52,8: basic tariff for new installations in 2006: 83,6: initial tariff in 2006 (at least for 5 years; move down to basic tariff according to quality of site (actual yield of first five years / reference yield)</p> <p><b>Onshore - Repowering of old turbines</b> Longer duration of initial tariff for repowering of turbines installed before end of December 1995; same tariffs as onshore in 2006, in addition prolongation of 2 months for each 0.6 % of the reference yield which their yield stays below 150 % of the reference yield.</p> <p><b>Offshore</b> In 2006: for new installations 91 initial tariff; 61.9 basic tariff; initial tariff for 12 years. Prolongation of higher tariff according to distance from coast and water depth.</p> <p><b>Average tariff</b> paid in Germany (for all wind turbines, new and existing ones): 90,0 in 2005, presumably 89,4 in 2006; calculation is based on the fact that older turbines still get a higher tariff according to the one that was valid in the year when they went into operation.</p>
<b>Support scheme type</b>		Feed-in Tariff
<b>Current applicable law</b>	Erneuerbare-Energien-Gesetz (EEG) / Renewable Energies Act ***	
<b>Additional information</b>	<p>* These fixed prices are applied to plants commissioned in 2006 for a runtime of 20 years, except for hydropower whose runtime is 30 years for new plants and 15 years for modernised older plants.</p> <p>** Degression rate: the nominal remuneration rates for new plants decrease annually. There is no compensation for inflation, thus degression in real terms is higher – also for plants already in operation.</p> <p>***Next report on the EEG in 2007; next amendment-process will presumably start in 2008</p>	



	<b>Biomass</b>	<b>Solar PV</b>	<b>Geothermal Energy</b>
<b>Price (€/MWh) *</b>	<p><b>For new installed plants (general biomass):</b>  111,6 (≤ 150 kW)  96,0 (≤ 500 kW)  86,4 (≤ 5 MW)  81,5 (≤ 20 MW)</p> <p><b>Landfill &amp; sewage gas:</b>  74,4 (≤ 500 kW)  64,5 (≤ 5 MW)</p> <p>Annual degression rate: 1,5%  Energy Crop Bonus:  ≤ 500 kW: 0,06 €  500-5 MW: 0,04 €  &gt; 5 MW: no Bonus  Cogeneration Bonus: 20  Innovation Bonus: 20</p>	<p><b>For new installations (rooftop):</b>  518 (≤ 30 kW)  492,8 (between 30 and 100 kWh)  487,4 (&gt; 100 kW)</p> <p><b>Facade bonus:</b>  50,00</p> <p>degression rate**.: 5,0%</p> <p><b>Open-space installations:</b>  406,0</p> <p>Annual degression rate: 6,5%</p>	<p><b>For new installed plants:</b>  150,0 (≤ 5 MW)  140,0 (≤ 10 MW)  89,5 (≤ 20 MW)  71,6 (&gt; 20 MW)</p> <p>degression rate(22): 1,0% (starting 2010)</p>
<b>Support scheme type</b>	Feed-in Tariff		
<b>Current applicable law</b>	Erneuerbare-Energien-Gesetz (EEG) / Renewable Energies Act **		
<b>Additional information</b>	<p>* These fixed prices apply for plants commissioned in 2006 for a runtime of 20 years, except for hydropower whose runtime is 30 years for new plants and 15 years for modernised older plants.  **Next report on EEG in 2007; next amendment-process will presumably start in 2008</p>		

## Great Britain

	Small Hydro	Wind	Biomass	Solar PV	Others
<b>Price</b>					
(1)			59,95		
(2)			115,26 = 59,95 + 55,31		
<b>Support scheme type</b>	Quota Obligation + Green Certificates (Renewable Obligation Certificates, ROCs)**				
<b>Current applicable law</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy Act of 22 July 2004</li> <li>• Sustainable Energy Act of 30 October 2003</li> <li>• Renewables Obligation Order and following revisions</li> </ul>				
<b>Additional information</b>	<p>(1) Average ROC price in July 2006</p> <p>(2) Total price = market price Green Certificate + market price for electricity (average price for the day 28<sup>th</sup> November 2006)</p> <p>** Renewable energy is primarily supported by the Renewables Obligation and, to a lesser extent, through an exemption from the Climate Change Levy</p> <p>Additional capital grants for offshore wind and energy crops</p>				

## Greece

Price (€/MWh)	Small Hydro ( $\leq$ 15 MW)	Wind		Biomass	Solar PV		Geothermal
		On-shore	Off-shore		$\leq$ 100 kW <sub>peak</sub>	$>$ 100 kW <sub>peak</sub>	
Interconnected system (mainland)	73	73	90	73	400	400	73
Non-interconnected islands	84,6	84,6		84,6	500	450	84,6
Support scheme type Feed-in							
Current applicable law	Greek Law 3468/06 on the Production of electricity from renewable energy sources and cogeneration						
Additional information	VAT (9%) is not included						

## Hungary

	Small Hydro	Wind	Biomass	Solar PV	Others (geothermal)
<b>Price (€/MWh)*</b>	< 5 MW: 87,10  > 5 MW:  73,60 (peak) 36,80 (off-peak and lowest off-peak)	87,10	98,90 (peak) 87,10 (off-peak) 35,53 (lowest off-peak)	87,10	98,90 (peak) 87,10 (off-peak) 35,53 (lowest off-peak)
<b>Support scheme type</b>	Feed in tariffs (peak and off-peak)				
<b>Current applicable law</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministerial Decree 55/1996 on the Establishment of the Purchase Price of Electricity by Public Power Stations</li> <li>• MoET Decree No. 56/2002 (XII. 29.) of the Minister for Economy and Transport concerning the rules governing the acceptance and the setting of prices for electricity covered by feed in obligation</li> </ul>				
<b>Additional information</b>	* VAT included. Conversion rate from HUF to EUR of 21 September 2006.				

## Ireland

	Small Hydro	Wind	Biomass	Solar PV	Others
<b>Price (€/MWh)</b>	72	Large scale: 57 Small scale: 59	Biomass landfill gas: 70 Other biomass: 72	-	
<b>Support scheme type</b>		Feed-in Tariffs		No tariff	
<b>Current applicable law</b>	Renewable Energy Feed In Tariff (REFIT) Programme, published by the Minister for Communications, Marine and Natural Resources on 1st May 2006				
<b>Additional information</b>					

## Italy

	Small Hydro	Wind	Biomass	Solar PV	Others
<b>Price (€/MWh)</b>	(1)	125,28		125,28	125,28
	(2)	199,95 = 74,67 + 125,28		199,95 = 74,67 + 125,28	199,95 = 74,67 + 125,28
<b>Support scheme type</b>	Quota obligation + Green Certificates				
<b>Current applicable law</b>	<p>Quota obligation + Green Certificates</p> <p>-----            Feed-in Tariffs possible upon application at the GSE*            a) “exchange of electricity on the spot” system ** (for plants &gt; 1 kW and &lt; 20 kW):            445 or 589 (in case of architectural integration)            b) Plants connected to the grid:            → for plants &lt; 50 kW: 460 or 506 (in case of architectural integration)            → for plants &gt; 50 kW and &lt; 1000 kW: feed-in tariff is what asked by the applicant with a maximum ceiling of 490 or 539 (in case of architectural integration)</p> <p>Legislative Decree 79/1999 (Bersani Decree) as amended by Legislative Decree 387/2003 and by Law 239/04 (Marzano Law)            Ministerial Decree of 24 October 2005            Ministerial Decree 28/07/2005 (Official Gazette 181 of 5/08/2005) as amended by Ministerial Decree 6/02/2006</p> <p>Legislative Decree 79/1999 (Bersani Decree) as amended by Legislative Decree 387/2003 and by Decree 387/2003 and by Law 239/04 (Marzano Law)            Ministerial Decree of 24 October 2005            Ministerial Decree of 24 October 2005</p>				

<p><b>Additional information</b></p>		<p>* only for Solar PV plants not eligible for Green Certificates. Incentives are given only to selected applicants.          Tariffs given for 20 years          ** “Scambio sul posto” system is a grid metering mechanism according to which a balance between energy supplied to the grid (by PV plants) and energy taken from the grid (by PV plants) is yearly calculated.</p>	
	<p>(1) Reference price for Green Certificates for the year 2006 given by GSE, VAT excluded. Price in €/MWh (1 Green Certificate = 50 MWh)          (2) Total price = market price Green Certificate + market price for electricity (average price for the period January-October 2006)</p>		

## Latvia

	Small Hydro	Wind	Biomass	Solar PV	Others
<b>Price (€/MWh)</b>	n.a.	n. a.	n. a.	n.a.	n.a.
<b>Support scheme type</b>	Quota obligation*				
<b>Current applicable law</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy Law of September 1998 and following amendments (3 August 2000, 10 May 2001, 17 March 2005, 26 May 2005)</li> <li>• Electricity Market Law of 2005</li> <li>• Regulations of the Cabinet of Ministers 2006, implementing provisions of Electricity Market Law</li> </ul>				
<b>Additional information</b>		The regions in Latvia with the highest estimated wind utilization potential are partly protected nature reservation territories and thus economic activities are restricted			
	*Until 2005 a support scheme of fixed tariffs applied. The Electricity Market Law of 2005 provides for the mandatory purchase of electricity generated by RES. Now fixed tariffs are not applied any longer, although some RES-E producers still receive the price of the previous fixed tariffs if their contracts were concluded before the aforementioned law entered into force. The provisions of the Electricity Market Law were to be implemented by Regulations of the Cabinet of Ministers in first half of 2006. Art 29(2) of the Electricity Market Law provides that "A definite part of the total electricity consumption of the end users in Latvia shall be mandatory covered by the electricity, which is produced by using renewable energy resources. The Cabinet shall determine such part for each type of the renewable energy resources for a time period of five years, beginning with 1 January 2006, so that by 31 December 2010 the percentage proportion of such part in relation to the total electricity consumption reaches not less than 49.3 per cent." The share of renewable energy resources in electricity generation in Latvia is very significant. In 2004 it amounted up to 46.5 %, but mainly due to the big hydropower plants belonging to Latvenergo, the state owned energy supply group.				



## Lithuania

	Small Hydro	Wind	Biomass	Solar PV	Others
<b>Price (€/MWh) *</b>	~ 58	~ 64	~ 58	-	
<b>Support scheme type</b>	Feed-in tariffs				
<b>Current applicable law</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Law on Energy No. IX-884 of 16 May 2002</li> <li>• Law on electricity No. VIII –1881 of 20 July 2000 (amended by Law No. IX-408 of 26 June 2001)</li> </ul>				
<b>Additional information</b>	* Exchange rate LTL to € of September 2006				

## Luxembourg

	Small Hydro	Wind	Biomass*	Solar PV	Others (Cogeneration)
<b>Price (€/MWh)**</b>	<p>≥1 kW and ≤500 kW 77.6 (+ 5)</p> <p>&gt;0.5 MW and ≤3 MW decreasing from 77.6 to 62.8 (+ 25)</p> <p>&gt;3 MW and ≤10 MW decreasing from 62.8 to 54.1</p>	<p>≥1 kW and ≤500 kW 77.6 €/MWh (+ 25)</p> <p>&gt;0.5 MW and ≤5 MW decreasing from 77.6 to 56.0 (+ 25)</p> <p>&gt;5 MW and ≤10 MW: decreasing from 56.0 to 54.1</p>	<p>≥1 kW and ≤500 kW 102.6 (+ 25)</p> <p>&gt;0.5 MW and ≤3 MW decreasing from 102.6 to 87.8 (+ 25)</p> <p>&gt;3 MW and ≤10 MW decreasing from 87.8 to 79.1</p>	<p>private installations*** &lt; 30kW crest and put into service before 31 December 2007: 56 Communal installations put into service before 31 December 2007: 28 other PV installations: gross electricity market price</p> <p>Feed-in/market</p>	<p>≥1 kW and ≤150 kW 73.1</p> <p>≥151 kW and ≤1500 kW 111.55 €/kW of installed capacity + 57 on day hours and 29.7 on night hours</p> <p>Feed-in/subsidy</p>
<b>Support scheme type</b>	Feed-in + premium****				
<b>Current applicable law</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regulation of the Grand-Duchy (Règlement Grand-Ducal ) adopted on 14 October 2005 on the supply of electricity from renewable energies modifying the Regulation of the Grand-Duchy of 30 May 1994 on the production of electricity from renewable energies or from co-generation and the Regulation of the Grand-Duchy of 22 May 2001 on the introduction of a compensation fund within the framework of the electricity market</li> <li>Regulation of the Grand-Duchy of 3 August 2005 on the promotion of electricity from wind power, hydropower, biomass and biogas.</li> </ul>				
<b>Additional information</b>	<p>* Biomass, biogas, sewage and landfills gas  ** Plants starting operation as of 1 January 2005  *** Natural persons who received investment subsidies according to the Regulation of the Grand-Duchy of 3 August 2005  **** Premium for a maximum of 10 years for installations starting operation between 1 January 2005 and 31 December 2007; has to be renewed on a yearly basis</p> <p>New regulation in progress</p>				

## Malta

	Small Hydro	Wind	Biomass	Solar PV	Others
<b>Price (€/MWh)</b>	-	-	-	69,98	
<b>Support scheme type</b>	Tax incentives; a possible future change to feed-in tariffs was announced in August 2006				
<b>Current applicable law</b>		Development Planning Act 1992, as amended (Regarding offshore wind farms).			
<b>Additional information</b>	L. N.186 of 2004 on the Promotion of Electricity produced from Renewable Energy Sources Regulations				
		The Government often expressed its concerns about wind power impacts on Maltese landscape.		Fixed purchase price to be paid to the distribution system operator (Enemalta Corporation)	
	The Malta Resources Authority is the competent authority for the regulation of RES-Energies. It is competent to issue “guarantees of origin” of electricity produced from renewable energy sources. Other entities involved in RES issues are the Malta Environment and Planning Authority and the Minister for Resources and Infrastructure.				

## Netherlands

	<b>Small Hydro</b>	<b>Wind</b>	<b>Biomass</b>		<b>Solar PV</b>	<b>Others</b>
<b>Price (€/MWh)</b> as for 01.07.2006 until 31.12.2007	97 €/MWh	offshore: 97 €/MWh	≤50 MW: Pure biomass, excluding landfill gas, sewage and wastewater biogas: 97 €/MWh	>50 MW: pure biomass, excluding landfill gas, sewage, wastewater biogas and animal fat: 66 €/MWh	97 €/MWh	Wave energy: 97 €/MWh waste incineration: 29 €/MWh until 1 July 2006; currently no data available for the next period
		onshore: 65 €/MWh	mixed biomass: 36 €/MWh	mixed biomass, excluding animal fat: 36 €/MWh animal fat: 30 €/MWh		
<b>Support Scheme type</b>	Feed-in tariffs					
<b>Current applicable law</b>	Environmental Quality of Electricity Production of 20 December 2004 / Regeling subsidiebedragen milieukwaliteit elektriciteitsproductie (MEP)					
<b>Additional information</b>	Under the MEP scheme Dutch RES electricity producers feeding into the public grid receive a fixed fee per kWh for a guaranteed period of ten years  It must be noticed that the indicated tariffs are valid only for those having applied for MEP grant scheme before 18 August 2006. These tariffs - indicated in the current Ministerial MEP Grant Scheme Regulation - are currently due to change. The new government installed in November 2006 still has to take a decision with reference to new tariffs.					

## Poland

	Small Hydro	Wind	Biomass	Solar PV	Others
<b>Price (€/MWh)*</b>	(1)	Continuous quotation system* (average price): 59.2 Fixed price quotation system*: 59,25 OTC** (average price): 48,78			
	(2)	90.47 = 59.2 + 31,27			
<b>Support scheme type</b>	Quota obligation + Green Certificates***				
<b>Current applicable law</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy Law of 10 April 1997 and following amendments</li> <li>• Act of the 4 March 2005 on the amendment of the Energy Law and the Environment Protection Law</li> </ul>				
<b>Additional information</b>	<p>(1) Results of the trading session of the Green Certificate Market of 20/09/2006. Conversion from PLN to EUR of September 2006</p> <p>(2) Total price = market price Green Certificate + market price for electricity (average price for the month of October 2006)</p> <p>* Green Certificates are quoted using the single-price auction system and continuous trading system, exclusively using the IT system of the Exchange.</p> <p>** The off-session OTC transaction orders are entered exclusively using the Exchange IT system, a day prior to the trading day. An <i>over-the-counter</i> contract is a bi-lateral contract in which the two parties agree.</p> <p>***In April 2005 tradable Green Certificates have been introduced thanks to amendments to the Energy Law. These are issued by the Energy Regulatory Office (URE) from October 2005.</p>				

## Portugal

	Small Hydro	Wind	Biomass	Solar PV	Others
<b>Price (€/MWh) *</b>	85* ^ 85 for the first 42.5 MWh for each MW licensed ** ^^	88* ^ 73 for the first 33 MWh for each MW licensed** ^^	108	Power < = 5 kW 420** Power > 5 kW 320**	
<b>Support scheme type</b>	Feed-in tariffs				
<b>Current applicable law</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decree Law 339 C/2001</li> <li>• Decree Law 33 A/2005</li> </ul>		Decree Law 33 A/2005		
<b>Additional information</b>	<p>* For all period of the license ** with a maximum of 15 years</p> <p>^ Tariff indicated in DL 339C/01 and applied to projects starting before February 2007. Values are updated on a monthly basis. ^^ Tariff indicated in DL 33 A/05 and applied to projects starting after February 2007. Values are constant until the starting of the power plant and only afterwards updated monthly</p>				

## Romania

	Small Hydro	Wind	Biomass	Solar PV	Others
<b>Price</b> (€/MWh)*					
(1)			45,29		
(2)			104,54 = 45,29 + 59,25		
<b>Support scheme type</b>	Quota obligation + Green certificates**				
<b>Current applicable law</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electricity Law no. 318/2003</li> <li>• Government Decision no. 1535/2003 (on the approval of the Strategy for the use of renewable energy sources)</li> <li>• Government Decision no. 443/2003 (on the promotion of electricity produced from RES)</li> <li>• Government Decision no. 1429/2004 on the approval of the Regulation on the guarantee of origin for electricity produced from renewable energy sources</li> <li>• Government Decision no. 1892/2004 on the system for promotion of electricity produced from renewable energy sources</li> </ul> <p>Secondary legislation by the Romanian Energy Regulatory Authority</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ANRE Order no. 15/2005 (organisation of the green certificates market)</li> <li>• ANRE Order no. 19/2005 (minimum and maximum prices of green certificates)</li> <li>• ANRE Order no. 20/2005 (minimum and maximum prices of green certificates)</li> </ul>				
<b>Additional information</b>	<p>(1) Average price of green certificates in November 2006</p> <p>(2) Total price = market price Green Certificate + market price for electricity (average price in November 2006)</p> <p>* Exchange rate RON to EUR of December 2006</p> <p>** Green certificates trade: either bilateral contracts concluded between producers and suppliers or centralized auction within the Centralized Market of Green Certificates (organized and administrated by OPCOM)</p>				

## Slovak Republic

	Small Hydro (up to 5 MW)	Wind
<b>Price (€/MWh)*</b>	plants starting operation before 1 January 2005: 51 plants starting operation after 1 January 2005: 61 reconstructed plant with capacity increase after 1 January 2005: 64	plants starting operation before 1 January 2005: 67 plants starting operation after 1 January 2005: 75 plants older then 3 years starting operation after 1 January 2005: 51
<b>Support scheme type</b>	Feed-in tariffs	
<b>Current applicable law</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Act No. 275/2001 Coll.</li> <li>• Decree No. 2/2005 of 30 June 2005 issued by the Regulatory Office for Network Industries; effective since 1st January 2006</li> </ul>	
<b>Additional information</b>	<p>* Rounded prices due to currency conversion. These prices are fixed prices which are calculated in order to allow a return of investment within 12 years. For 2007 they will be adapted to inflation according to inflation index published by the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic. In case the purchase of a RES or co-generation plant was supported by state aid or an EU fund, the prices will be reduced by 15%.</p>	



	<b>Biomass</b>	<b>Solar PV</b>	<b>Others (geothermal energy)</b>
<b>Price (€/MWh)*</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• electricity produced from combustion purpose-grown biomass: 80</li> <li>• waste biomass for facilities starting operation before 1 January 2005: 53</li> <li>• waste biomass for facilities starting operation after 1 January 2005: 72</li> <li>• co-firing of biomass or waste with fossil fuels for plants starting operation before 1 January 2005: 53</li> <li>• co-firing of biomass or waste with fossil fuels for facilities starting operation after 1 January 2005: 59</li> <li>• combustion of biogas 67</li> </ul>	213	93
<b>Support scheme type</b>	Feed-in tariffs		
<b>Current applicable law</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Act No. 275/2001 Coll.</li> <li>• Decree No. 2/2005 of 30 June 2005 issued by the Regulatory Office for Network Industries, effective since 1st January 2006</li> </ul>		
<b>Additional information</b>	<p>* Rounded prices due to currency conversion.  These prices are fixed prices which are calculated in order to allow a return of investment within 12 years. For 2007 they will be adapted to inflation according to inflation index published by the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic. In case the purchase of a RES or co-generation plant was supported by state aid or an EU fund the prices will be reduced by 15%.</p>		

## Slovenia

	<b>Small Hydro</b>	<b>Wind</b>	<b>Biomass</b>	<b>Solar PV</b>	<b>Geothermal</b>
<b>Price (€/MWh)</b>	Uniform annual price 61,58 ( $\leq$ 1MW) 59,41 ( $>$ 1MW $\leq$ 10MW)	Uniform annual price 60,75 ( $\leq$ 1MW) 58,66 ( $>$ 1MW)	Uniform annual price 94,15 ( $\leq$ 1MW) 91,23 ( $>$ 1MW)	Uniform annual price 374,41 ( $\leq$ 36 kW) 374,41 ( $>$ 36 kW)	Uniform annual price 58,66
<b>Support scheme type</b>	Uniform annual premium 24 ( $\leq$ 1MW) 21,83 ( $>$ 1MW $\leq$ 10MW)	Uniform annual premium 22,96 ( $\leq$ 1MW) 21,08 ( $>$ 1MW)	Uniform annual premium 56,57 ( $\leq$ 1MW) 53,65 ( $>$ 1MW)	Uniform annual premium 336,83 ( $\leq$ 36 kW) 336,83 ( $>$ 36 kW)	Uniform annual premium 21,08
<b>Current applicable law</b>	Feed-in Tariffs				
<b>Additional information</b>	The Energy Act (OJ RS, No. 26/05, official consolidated text – EZ-UJPB1)				
	The uniform annual price is the feed-in price. The uniform annual premium is the difference between the feed-in price and the average annual market price of electricity. Uniform annual prices and uniform annual premiums for electricity from qualified producers are fixed at least once a year by the Government. The figures of 2004 have not been changed, except for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• biomass: a 35% increase for annual biomass prices and a 56% increase for annual premiums</li> <li>• solar: a more than 5-fold increase for prices and premiums for installations <math>&gt;</math> 36kW</li> </ul>				

## Spain

	<b>Small Hydro</b>	<b>Wind</b>	<b>Biomass</b>	<b>Solar PV</b>	<b>Solar Thermolectric</b>
<b>Price (€/MWh)</b>	FM <=25MW: 94 FM <=50MW: 86 RM <=25MW:69 RM <=50MW:61	FM <=50MW: 94  RM <=50MW: 69	- crops, agric. wastes, forests, biofuels, biogas: 94 (FM), 69 (RM) - agro-forest industries: 86 (FM), 61 (RM)	FM >100kW: 255 RM <=100kW: 440 RM >100kW: 229	FM: 255  RM: 229
<b>Support scheme type</b>	Feed-in tariffs				
<b>Current applicable law</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ley 54/1997 as amended</li> <li>• Real Decreto 436/1994</li> <li>• Real Decreto 1556/2005</li> <li>• Real Decreto-Ley 7/2006</li> </ul>				
<b>Additional information</b>	<p>There are two possibilities to sell renewable electricity: at the free market price (FM) or at regulated price (RM), both with premium.</p> <p>The prices listed above are assuming: a market price of 5.573 €/kWh and a mean reference tariff of 7,658801 €/kWh (there are other considerations to be considered regarding reactive power, etc.)</p> <p>Due to the high market prices during 2005, the government decided in July 2006 to put a cap on the selling prices. A new decree has been announced by a strong opposition of the industry sector (ASIF, AEE, ASIT).</p>				

## Sweden

	Small Hydro	Wind	Biomass	Solar PV	Others
<b>Price (€/MWh)</b>					
(1)	67	73	67	67	67
<b>Support scheme type</b>	Quota obligation + Green Certificates				
<b>Current applicable law</b>	Lag (2003:113) om elcertifikat				
<b>Additional information</b>	(1) Green Certificates Total price = market price Green Certificate + market price for electricity (average price for the period January-October 2006) During the last year the electricity market price has varied between 3,5 and 7 eurocent/kWh and certificate price between 1,5 and 2,2 eurocent/kWh				

## B. Neighbouring countries

### Croatia

	Small Hydro	Wind	Biomass	Solar PV	Others
<b>Price (€/MWh)*</b>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<b>Support scheme type</b>	Feed-in tariffs				
<b>Current applicable law</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy Law (2001 and amended in 2004)</li> <li>• Law on Electricity Market (2001; 2004 new)</li> <li>• Law on Regulation of Energy Activities (2001; 2004 new)</li> </ul>				
<b>Additional information</b>	* No further data available				

## Turkey

	Small Hydro	Wind	Biomass	Solar PV	Others
<b>Price (€/MWh)</b>	average wholesale price 45,02				
<b>Support scheme type</b>	Feed-in tariffs (and tax incentives)				
<b>Current applicable law</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Law No. 5346 of 18 May 2005 (Law concerning the use of Renewable Energy Sources for the generation of electricity)</li> <li>• Electricity Market Law No. 4628 of March 2001, authorizing Energy Market Regulatory Authority to take the necessary measures to promote the utilization of renewable energy resources</li> <li>• Electricity Market Licensing Regulation [Article 12(4) exemption from the annual license fee payment requirement for a period of 8 years]</li> </ul>				
<b>Additional information</b>					

## Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

	Small Hydro	Wind	Biomass	Solar PV	Others
<b>Price (€/MWh)</b>	not yet available.*	not yet available.**			
<b>Support scheme type</b>	Feed-in tariffs				
<b>Current applicable law</b>	New Law on Energy 63/2006 adopted on 11 May 2006 (articles 133-142)				
<b>Additional information</b>	<p>* Energy Regulatory Commission is expected to issue feed-in tariffs by the end of 2006</p> <p>**The Energy Regulatory Commission is expected to establish preferential tariffs for RES-E producers</p> <p>Pursuant to article 133 of the Law 63/2006 a “Strategy for the exploitation of Renewable Energy Sources” shall be adopted, which will define transitional measures supporting RES-E, including preferential tariffs for preferential producers of electricity and other support mechanisms.</p> <p>Pursuant to article 140 of the Law 63/2006, preferential producers of electricity are those entitled with a <i>guarantee of origin</i> for electricity produced from RES issued by the Energy Agency of the Republic of Macedonia.</p> <p>Pursuant to article 141 of the Law 63/2006, the Market Operator is obliged to purchase all electricity produced from RES.</p>				

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## **Impressum**

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