

### *enerCEE Newsletter*

The monthly newsletter provides energy-related news with a focus on energy efficiency and renewable energy in Central and Eastern European (CEE) as well as in South East European (SEE) countries.

Subscribe for free under [www.enerCEE.net](http://www.enerCEE.net) to receive updates on current developments in energy policies in the countries involved, funds and programmes, project news, publications, seminars and conferences.



### *Renewables Maps*

The "Renewables Maps" on the enerCEE website provide concrete figures on renewables capacity and production in the CEE and SEE Countries.

**Website**

[www.enercee.net](http://www.enercee.net)

**enerCEE.net**  
Energy in Central & Eastern Europe



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## **enerCEE Energy Country Profiles**

The “Energy Country Profiles” on the enerCEE website provide in-depth information about the energy markets, energy policies and legal frameworks, administration, facts and figures on supply and demand, energy-related funds and support mechanisms for renewable energy in 20 CEE- and SEE countries.

### **Energy Country Profiles are available for:**

Albania, Belarus, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Turkey, Ukraine



### **Challenges for CEE- and SEE Countries**

While quite a number of CEE- and SEE countries have joined the EU about a decade ago, some are still in their negotiation process for EU membership.

It is a challenge for the candidate countries to adapt to energy targets and energy regulations as given by the EU in order to become an EU member state.

For detailed information, take a look on “Energy Policy and EU Enlargement” on our website [enercee.net](http://enercee.net).

### **Renewable Support Mechanisms**

Among the support mechanisms in the areas of transport, heating & cooling and electricity are feed-in-tariffs (FIT), government subsidies and grants, tax credits, loans, quota systems, tradable certificates, public investments, financing, and tax incentives.

Have a look on the enerCEE website for the support mechanisms that are implemented for the CEE- and SEE countries ([www.enercee.net](http://www.enercee.net)).

### **Regulations—Directives**

In the Directive 2009/28/EC for renewable energy and in the Directive 2012/27/EC for energy efficiency, the European Commission specified the respective requirements and targets for the EU member states. The directives serve as a basis for the energy road maps of CEE- and SEE countries on their way of accession to the EU.

The Energy 2020 Strategy has set 20% targets for renewable energy, greenhouse gas reduction, and energy efficiency for 2020.

For particular country details as regarding the 2020 Targets, please check the area “Regulations—Directives” on our website.

### **Renewable Energy Action Plan—NREAP**

The national renewable energy action plans describe a detailed roadmap of how each EU member state expects to reach its legally binding 2020 target for the share of renewable energy in its final energy consumption.

CEE- and SEE countries try to set up their national renewable energy action plans as a preparation for the intended EU accession.

### **National Action Plans for Energy Efficiency—NEEAP**

Based on the Directive on energy efficiency, binding targets on energy efficiency have been specified for EU member states. CEE- and SEE countries with candidate status for EU membership are working on their own NEEAPs that intend to set energy savings targets and propose concrete measures and actions at the level of each country that would contribute to meeting the targets. For the purpose of the first NEEAP, each of these countries should set an overall national indicative savings target of 9% or higher, to be achieved and measured in 2018.

You can find the priority actions of the Action Plans on our website ([www.enercee.net](http://www.enercee.net)).

### **Targets for Energy from Renewable Sources**

During the negotiation process for EU membership, CEE- and SEE countries make efforts for the promotion of renewable energy sources (RES).

Capacity and production of renewables in these countries is more or less limited by the individual potential in each country, often combined with financial constraints.

EU member states among CEE- and SEE countries have agreed on targets for the share of renewables in energy consumption. Candidate countries from CEE- and SEE countries try to adapt to these targets.

**Website**

[www.enercee.net](http://www.enercee.net)