



Republika e Kosovës
Republika Kosova - Republic of Kosovo
Qeveria - Vlada - Government
Ministria e Zhvillimit Ekonomik
Ministarstvo Ekonomskog Razvoja - Ministry of Economic Development

Department of Energy-Division of Renewable Energy, Efficiency
and Cogeneration

**Kosovo Progress Report on promotion and use of
energy from Renewable Energy Sources under
Directive**

**2009/28/EC as adapted by the
Ministerial Council Decision 2012/04/MC-EnC**

December, 2014

1. Sectoral and overall shares and actual consumption of energy from renewable sources in the preceding 2 years (n-1; n-2 e.g. 2013 and 2012) (Article 22 (1) a of Directive 2009/28/EC).

Table 1: The sectoral (electricity, heating and cooling, and transport) and overall shares of energy from renewable sources¹

For the year 2012 the share of energy from renewable sources was 18.18% and for the year 2013 the share of energy from renewable sources was 19%. Based on our estimation of NREAP the indicative target was archived for preceding 2 years.

| | 2013 <i>Year n-1</i> | 2012 <i>Year n-2</i> |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| RES-H&C ² (%) | 49.6 | 48.51 |
| RES-E ³ (%) | 2.31 | 1.56 |
| RES-T ⁴ (%) | 0 | 0 |
| Overall RES share ⁵ (%) | 19 | 18.18 |
| <i>Of which from cooperation mechanism⁶ (%)</i> | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Surplus for cooperation mechanism⁷ (%)</i> | 0 | 0 |

¹ Facilitates comparison with Table 3 and Table 4a of the NREAPs.

² Share of renewable energy in heating and cooling: gross final consumption of energy from renewable sources for heating and cooling (as defined in Articles 5(1b) and 5(4) of Directive 2009/28/EC divided by gross final consumption of energy for heating and cooling. The same methodology as in Table 3 of NREAPs applies.

³ Share of renewable energy in electricity: gross final consumption of electricity from renewable sources for electricity (as defined in Articles 5(1a) and 5(3) of Directive 2009/28/EC divided by total gross final consumption of electricity. The same methodology as in Table 3 of NREAPs applies.

⁴ Share of renewable energy in transport: final energy from renewable sources consumed in transport (cf. Article 5(1c) and 5(5) of Directive 2009/28/EC divided by the consumption in transport of 1) petrol; 2) diesel; 3) biofuels used in road and rail transport and 4) electricity in land transport (as reflected in row 3 of Table 1). The same methodology as in Table 3 of NREAPs applies.

⁵ Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption. The same methodology as in Table 3 of NREAPs applies.

⁶ In percentage point of overall RES share.

⁷ In percentage point of overall RES share.

Table 1a: Calculation table for the renewable energy contribution of each sector to final energy consumption (ktoe)⁸

In the table below is shown the contribution of renewable energy sources in gross final consumption of heating and cooling, electricity and transport. As it show the RES share in the gross final consumption for heating and cooling is higher compared with the share of RES in gross final electricity consumption. Currently it comes from firewood as the dominant energy source of heat .The fact that wood biomass used as an alternative because not cover the need for heating with other energy sources. Kosovo did not have the share of RES in transport sector preceding two years.

| | 2013 <i>Year n-1</i> | 2012 <i>Year n-2</i> |
|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (A) Gross final consumption of RES for heating and cooling | 248.41 | 248.19 |
| (B) Gross final consumption of electricity from RES | 12.32 | 8.22 |
| (C) Gross final consumption of energy from RES in transport | 0 | 0 |
| (D) Gross total RES consumption ⁹ | 260.73 | 256.41 |
| (E) Transfer of RES <u>to</u> other Contracting Parties or Member States | 0 | 0 |
| (F) Transfer of RES <u>from</u> other Contracting Parties and 3rd countries | 0 | 0 |
| (G) RES consumption adjusted for target (D)-(E)+(F) | 260.73 | 256.41 |

⁸ Facilitates comparison with Table 4a of the NREAPs

⁹According to Art.5(1)of Directive 2009/28/EC gas, electricity and hydrogen from renewable energy sources shall only be considered once. No double counting is allowed.

Table 1.b: Total actual contribution (installed capacity, gross electricity generation) from each renewable energy technology in Kosovo to meet the binding 2020 targets and the indicative interim trajectory for the shares of energy from renewable resources in electricity¹⁰

The contribution (installed capacity, gross heating and cooling and electricity generation) of each renewable energy technology during the preceding two years are showed in the tables below. So Kosovo has a production of energy from five existing Hydro power plant with total installed capacity 45.84 MW and the consumption from biomass also. Regarding the transport sector we are in phase of completing the draft law on trade with petroleum, petroleum products and the draft Administrative Instruction of obligation of biofuel usage and the sustainability criteria. The preliminaries draft has been made. This drafts must be finalized and can be approved during the 2015.

| | 2013 Year n-1 | | 2012 Year n-2 | |
|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | MW | GWh | MW | GWh |
| Hydro ¹¹ : | | | | |
| non pumped | | | | |
| <1MW | 1.76 | 6.244 | 1.76 | 3.438 |
| 1MW–10 MW | 9.08 | 37.67 | 9.08 | 27.268 |
| >10MW | 35 | 99.387 | 35 | 64.875 |
| pumped | | | | |
| mixed ¹² | | | | |
| Geothermal | | | | |
| Solar: | | | | |
| photovoltaic | | | | |
| concentrated solar power | | | | |
| Tide, wave, ocean | | | | |
| Wind: | 1.35 | 0 | 1.35 | 0 |
| onshore | | | | |
| offshore | | | | |
| Biomass ¹³ : | | | | |
| solid biomass | | 2889.008 | | 2886.45 |
| biogas | | | | |
| bioliquids | | | | |
| TOTAL | 45.84 | 3032.309 | | 2982.031 |
| of which in CHP | | | | |

¹⁰ Facilitates comparison with Table 10a of the NREAPs.

¹¹ Normalised in accordance with Directive 2009/28/EC and Eurostat methodology.

¹² In accordance with new Eurostat methodology.

¹³ Take into account only those complying with applicable sustainability criteria, cf. Article 5(1) of Directive 2009/28/EC last subparagraph.

Table 1c: Total actual contribution (final energy consumption¹⁴) from each renewable energy technology in Kosovo to meet the binding 2020 targets and the indicative interim trajectory for the shares of energy from renewable resources in heating and cooling (ktoe)¹⁵

| | 2013 Year n-1 | 2012 Year n-2 |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| Geothermal (excluding low temperature geothermal heat in heat pump applications) | 0 | 0 |
| Solar | 0.76 | 0.69 |
| Biomass ¹⁶ : | | |
| <i>solid biomass</i> | 247.65 | 247.5 |
| <i>biogas</i> | 0 | 0 |
| <i>bioliquids</i> | 0 | 0 |
| Renewable energy from heat pumps: - of which aerothermal - of which geothermal - of which hydrothermal | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 248.41 | 248.19 |
| <i>Of which DH¹⁷</i> | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Of which biomass in households¹⁸</i> | 248.41 | 248.19 |

Table 1d: Total actual contribution from each renewable energy technology in Kosovo to meet the binding 2020 targets and the indicative interim trajectory for the shares of energy from renewable resources in the transport sector (ktoe)^{19, 20}

| | 2013 Year n-1 | 2012 Year n-2 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Bioethanol/ bio-ETBE | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Of which Biofuels²¹ Article 21.2</i> | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Of which imported²²</i> | 0 | 0 |
| Biodiesel | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Of which Biofuels²³ Article 21.2</i> | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Of which imported²⁴</i> | 0 | 0 |
| Hydrogen from renewable | 0 | 0 |
| Renewable electricity | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Of which road transport</i> | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Of which non-road transport</i> | 0 | 0 |
| Others (as biogas, vegetable oils, etc.) – please specify | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Of which Biofuels²⁵ Article 21.2</i> | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 0 | 0 |

¹⁴ Direct use and district heat as defined in Article 5.4 of Directive 2009/28/EC.

¹⁵ Facilitates comparison with Table 11 of the NREAPs.

¹⁶ Take into account only those complying with applicable sustainability criteria, cf. Article 5(1) last subparagraph of Directive 2009/28/EC.

¹⁷ District heating and / or cooling from total renewable heating and cooling consumption (RES- DH).

¹⁸ From the total renewable heating and cooling consumption.

¹⁹ For biofuels take into account only those compliant with the sustainability criteria, cf. Article 5(1) last subparagraph.

²⁰ Facilitates comparison with Table 12 of the NREAPs.

²¹ Biofuels that are included in Article 21(2) of Directive 2009/28/EC.

²² From the whole amount of bioethanol / bio-ETBE.

²³ Biofuels that are included in Article 21(2) of Directive 2009/28/EC.

²⁴ From the whole amount of biodiesel.

²⁵ Biofuels that are included in Article 21(2) of Directive 2009/28/EC.

2. Measures taken in the preceding 2 years and/or planned at national level to promote the growth of energy from renewable sources taking into account the indicative trajectory for achieving the national RES targets as outlined in your National Renewable Energy Action Plan. (Article 22(1)a) of Directive 2009/28/EC)

Table 2: Overview of all policies and measures

| Name and reference of the measure | Type of measure* | Expected result** | Targeted group and or activity*** | Existing or planned** | Start and end dates of the measure |
|---|-------------------------|---|---|--|---|
| 1. Support scheme for electricity generated from RES (wind, biomass, hydro) Rule on the Support of Electricity for which a Certificate of Origin has been Issued and Procedures of Admission to the Support Scheme | Regulatory Financial | Increased generation of electricity from RES | Investors, Installers | Existing | From 2011 - on going |
| 2. Certificate of Origin Rule for the establishment of a system of certificates of origin for electricity produced from renewable energy sources, from waste and co-generation in combination with heat in a single generating unit | Regulatory | Transparency of electricity generation from RES | Producers of energy and energy users | Existing | From 2010 - on going |
| 3. Public awareness raising campaign on energy efficiency and renewable energy sources | Information campaign | Public information, stimulation of interest on use of RES | General public | Existing | From 2009 - on going |
| 4. Study on development of energy production from Biofuels | Study | Create of database on use of Biofuels and attract of investment | Public Institutions, planers, and investors | Existing, it was not foreseen in the NREAP | 2012 |
| 5. Map of Wind Energy | Study | Create of wind energy atlas | Public Institutions, planers, and investors | Existing, it was not foreseen in the | From 2009 up to 2014 |

| | | | | NREAP | |
|---|-------|--|-----------------------------|--|------|
| 6. Study about Security of Electricity Supply in Kosovo | Study | Partially include Renewable energy sources grid extension measures and Technical requirements to wind power plants | Energy companies, Investors | Existing, it was not foreseen in the NREAP | 2013 |

* Indicate if the measure is (predominantly) regulatory, financial or soft (i.e. information campaign).

**Is the expected result behavioural change, installed capacity (MW; t/year), energy generated (ktoe)?

***Who are the targeted persons: investors, end users, public administration, planners, architects, installers, etc? or what is the targeted activity / sector: biofuel production, energetic use of animal manure, etc)?

**** Does this measure replace or complement measures contained in Table 5 of the NREAP?

2.a Please describe the progress made in evaluating and improving administrative procedures to remove regulatory and non-regulatory barriers to the development of renewable energy. (Article 22(1)e) of Directive 2009/28/EC).

Energy Regulatory Office has approved recently an amended Rule on Authorization Procedure for construction of new generation capacities. The Rule has simplified and clarified the conditions for obtaining Authorization and also has reduced some terms shown to be unreasonable long.

Also Energy Regulatory Office has amended Rule on Support Scheme in order to make it more applicable and to reflect the current energy market of Kosovo. The Rule is adopted in December 2014

2.b Please describe the measures in ensuring the transmission and distribution of electricity produced from renewable energy sources and in improving the framework or rules for bearing and sharing of costs related to grid connections and grid reinforcements. (Article 22(1)f) of Directive 2009/28/EC).

KOSTT developed and ERO approved Transmission Connection Methodology that defines technical and financial connection responsibilities. This methodology also describes obligations between parties regarding maintenance of assets and related charges. This methodology is developed under full transparency and non-discrimination issues.

Law for Energy obliges KOSTT to give priority on dispatching electricity produced from RES.

Under Grid Code, KOSTT also has developed Code for Wind Powered Generating Stations that describes technical and operational requirements that are to be met by developers and operators of Wind Powered Generating Stations.

3. Please describe the support schemes and other measures currently in place that are applied to promote energy from renewable sources and report on any developments in the measures used with respect to those set out in your National Renewable Energy Action Plan. (Article 22(1)b) of Directive 2009/28/EC).

The Energy Regulatory Office recently has amended Rule on Support Scheme in order to make it more applicable and to reflect the current energy market of Kosovo. The Rule determines: “feed in” tariff as measure to incentivize the construction of new generation capacities from RES; the term of Power Purchase Agreement for the generators using RES; and provisions on inflation rate for the generators that are producing electricity from RES. At the moment FIT schemes exist only for the production of electricity from RES exists for biomass, wind and small hydro capacities. This scheme is supplemented with FIT for photovoltaic solar systems by the end of this December 2014.

But actually we didn't have a project on operation from RES which is support by scheme “feed in tariff”.

Table 3: Support schemes for renewable energy

| RES support schemes year n (e.g. 2014) | | Per unit support | Total (M€)* |
|--|---|------------------|-------------|
| [(sub) category of specific technology or fuel] | | 0 | 0 |
| Instrument (provide data as relevant) | Obligation/quota (%) | 0 | 0 |
| | Penalty/Buy out option/ Buy out price (€/unit) | 0 | 0 |
| | Average certificate price | 0 | 0 |
| | Tax exemption/refund | 0 | 0 |
| | Investment subsidies (capital grants or loans) (€/unit) | 0 | 0 |
| | Production incentives | 0 | 0 |
| | Feed-in tariff | 0 | 0 |
| | Feed-in premiums | 0 | 0 |
| | Tendering | 0 | 0 |
| Total annual estimated support in the electricity sector | | 0 | 0 |
| Total annual estimated support in the heating sector | | 0 | 0 |
| Total annual estimated support in the transport sector | | 0 | 0 |

* The quantity of energy supported by the per unit support gives an indication of the effectiveness of the support for each type of technology

Regarding the biofuels on transport, an obligation quota and penalties are planned. The quotas and other planned support schemes are described in the NREAP. Actually, the law and sublegal act are only as draft and are expected to be approved during year 2015. The draft law on trade with petroleum, petroleum products, and renewable fuels foresees penalties.

3.1. Please provide the information on how supported electricity is allocated to final customers for purposes of Article 3 (6) of Directive 2003/54/EC. (Article 22(1)b) of Directive 2009/28/EC).

There is no supported electricity generated yet. In the year 2015 two new generation capacity using RES are expected to be constructed and put in operation.

4. Please provide information on how, where applicable, the support schemes have been structured to take into account RES applications that give additional benefits, but may also have higher costs, including biofuels made from wastes, residues, non-food cellulosic material, and ligno-cellulosic material? (Article 22 (1)c of Directive 2009/28/EC)).

There is no support schemes in place for that.

5. Please provide information on the functioning of the system of guarantees of origin for electricity and heating and cooling from RES, and the measures taken to ensure reliability and protection against fraud of the system. (Article 22(1)d of Directive 2009/28/EC)).

Energy Regulatory Offices has already developed and approved the Rule on Certificates of Origin for electricity produced form RES. Due to lack of Regional market on CoO, the Rule and the System of issuing the CoO is not applicable and functional yet.

6. Please describe the developments in the preceding 2 years in the availability and use of biomass resources for energy purposes. (Article 22(1)g) of Directive 2009/28/EC)).

It is suggested that **tables 4 and 4a** are used to provide more detailed information on the biomass supply.

Table 4: Biomass supply for energy use

| | Amount of domestic raw material (*) | | Primary energy in domestic raw material (ktoe) | | Amount of imported raw material from EU (*) | | Primary energy in amount of imported raw material from EU (ktoe) | | Amount of imported raw material from non EU(*) | | Primary energy in amount of imported raw material from non EU (ktoe) | |
|--|-------------------------------------|------------------|--|------------------|---|------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|
| | 2013 Year n-1 | 2012 Year n-2 | 2013 Year n-1 | 2012 Year n-2 | 2013 Year n-1 | 2012 Year n-2 | 2013 Year n-1 | 2012 Year n-2 | 2013 Year n-1 | 2012 Year n-2 | 2013 Year n-1 | 2012 Year n-2 |
| Biomass supply for heating and electricity: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Direct supply of wood biomass from forests and other wooded land energy generation (fellings etc.)** | 183,077.87 m3*** | 228,323.17 m3*** | 0.72 | 3.54 | / | / | / | / | 2,532,286.00 | 12,528,619 | 0.72 | 3.54 |
| Indirect supply of wood biomass (residues and co-products from wood industry etc.)** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Energy crops (grasses, etc.) and short rotation trees (please specify) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Agricultural by-products / processed residues and fishery by-products ** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Biomass from waste (municipal, industrial etc.) ** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Others (please specify) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Biomass supply for transport: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Common arable crops for biofuels (please specify main types) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Energy crops (grasses, etc.) and short rotation trees for biofuels (please specify main types) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Others (please specify) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Forests are the main source of wood for energy purposes in Kosovo. They cover approximately 44.7 % of the territory of the country or, in other words, around 481,000 ha. The legal annual use of wood for energy purposes from the forest areas amounted to 1,200,000 m³. The data about the biomass resources used in the reporting period are shown in Table 4. Wood biomass, supplied both directly and indirectly, is mainly used in heating, in the form of firewood. Other than fire wood from forest, Kosovo has not used different types of biomass for energy generation, such as industrial paper remains, recycled wood, fishing or other degradable remains of rural or urban origin (hay, straws, food remains, etc.).

* Amount of raw material if possible in **m³ for biomass from forestry** and in **tonnes for biomass from agriculture and fishery and biomass from waste**

** The definition of this biomass category should be understood in line with table 7 of part 4.6.1 of Commission Decision C (2009) 5174 final establishing a template for National Renewable Energy Action Plans under Directive 2009/28/EC

*** This data are taken from Kosovo Forest Agency, the data are official based on registration for cutting of wood from forests for energy supply. Mismatch between direct supplies of wood biomass from forests with biomass consumption is the result that 40 % of forests public and 30% of private forests are subject to uncontrolled and illegal activities of use.

Table 4a. Current domestic agricultural land use for production of crops dedicated to energy production (ha)

| Land use | Surface (ha) | |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| | 2013 Year n-1 | 2012 Year n-2 |
| 1. Land used for common arable crops (wheat, sugar beet etc.) and oil seeds (rapeseed, sunflower etc.) (Please specify main types) | 0 | 0 |
| 2. Land used for short rotation trees (willows, poplars). (Please specify main types) | 0 | 0 |
| 3. Land used for other energy crops such as grasses (reed canary grass, switch grass, Miscanthus), sorghum. (Please specify main types) | 0 | 0 |

During the preceding 2 years, Kosovo didn't use land for common arable crops (wheat, sugar beet etc.) and oil seeds (rapeseed, sunflower etc.) with the propose of production of energy Also we didn't used land to grow the short rotation trees (willows, poplars etc.) for propose of production of energy.

For propose of the energy production Kosovo didn't used land to planted crops such as grasses (grasses (reed canary grass, switch grass, Miscanthus), sorghum etc.

7. Please provide information on any changes in commodity prices and land use within your Contracting Party in the preceding 2 years associated with increased use of biomass and other forms of energy from renewable sources? Please provide where available references to relevant documentation on these impacts in your country. (Article 22(1) h) of Directive 2009/28/EC).

There was no evidence of an increase in commodity prices as a result of the use of biomass and other forms of energy from renewable sources.

8. Please describe the development and share of biofuels made from wastes, residues, non-food cellulosic material, and lingo cellulosic material. (Article 22(1) i) of Directive 2009/28/EC).

Table 5: Production and consumption of Art.21(2) biofuels (Ktoe)

| Article 21(2) biofuels ²⁶ | 2013 Year n-1 | 2012 Year n-2 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Production – Fuel type X (Please specify) | 0 | 0 |
| Consumption – Fuel type X (Please specify) | 0 | 0 |
| Total production Art.21.2.biofuels | 0 | 0 |
| Total consumption Art.21.2. biofuels | 0 | 0 |
| % share of 21.2. fuels from total RES-T | 0 | 0 |
| | | |

²⁶ Biofuels made from wastes, residues, non-food cellulosic material, and lignocellulosic material.

During the preceding 2 years we didn't have developed and share of biofuels made from wastes, residues, non-food cellulosic material, and lingo cellulosic material. So that the production and consumption of biofuels for 2012-2103 has been zero.

9. Please provide information on the estimated impacts of the production of biofuels and bioliquids on biodiversity, water resources, water quality and soil quality within your country in the preceding 2 years. Please provide information on how these impacts were assessed, with references to relevant documentation on these impacts within your country. **(Article 22 (1) j) of Directive 2009/28/EC).**

We do not have such information. By end of the year we are expected to receive a Report for Kosovo on Sustainability Criteria.

10. Please estimate the net greenhouse gas emission savings due to the use of energy from renewable sources (Article 22 (1) k) of Directive 2009/28/EC).

For the calculation of net greenhouse gas emission savings from the use of renewable energy, the following methodologies is used:

Electricity:

In order to estimate the net greenhouse gas emission savings resulting from the use of electricity from renewable, calculation were made by using this methodology:

The amount of electricity produced from renewable energy has replaced the amount of electricity which will be produced from lignite by using the relevant emission factor values for years 2012-2103. The emission factor values is 1.2 t CO₂ eq / MWh. We note that in these two preceding years electricity from renewable energy was produced only from existing hydropower plant.

Heating and cooling:

For the calculation of the greenhouse gas emission saving due to the use of heating and cooling from renewable sources (biomass as firewood and solar energy from heat water system) the following method is used:

Heating which is produced from renewable energy has replaced the supposed producing the same amount of heating and cooling from lignite. In this case, for calculate saving of greenhouse gas emission is take in account only 80 % of CO₂ eq./MWh emissions factor from the burning of coal. The estimated amount of CO₂ eq saving from RES (firewood and solar energy) is presented in below Table 6.

Source of data for energy consumption for heating and cooling is from Annual Energy Balance for the years 2012-2013.

Table 6: Estimated GHG emission savings from the use of renewable energy (t CO₂eq)

| Environmental aspects | 2013 Year n-1 | 2012 Year n-2 |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| Total estimated net GHG emission saving from using renewable energy²⁷ | 2495456.76 | 2432021.01 |
| - Estimated net GHG saving from the use of renewable electricity | 180272.66 | 119330.382 |

²⁷ The contribution of gas, electricity and hydrogen from renewable energy sources should be reported depending on the final use (electricity, heating and cooling or transport) and only be counted once towards the total estimated net GHG savings.

| | | |
|--|------------|------------|
| - Estimated net GHG saving from the use of renewable energy in heating and cooling | 2315184.10 | 2312690.63 |
| - Estimated net GHG saving from the use of renewable energy in transport | 0 | 0 |

11. Please report on (for the preceding 2 years) and estimate (for the following years up to 2020) the excess/deficit production of energy from renewable sources compared to the indicative trajectory which could be transferred to/imported from other Contracting Parties, Member States and/or third countries, as well as estimated potential for joint projects until 2020. (Article 22 (1) l, m) of Directive 2009/28/EC).

Kosovo did not use of any statistical transfer, joint projects and joint support scheme decision rules during the period 2012-2013. Kosovo expected to achieved the 2020 binding target for renewable energy sources from domestic production, however it is foreseen and approved AI no.02/2013 on use and support of energy production from RES, which determinate a statistical transfer and joint project between Contracting parties and also the third countries. The use of these mechanisms will be possible when the report on implementation of NREAP and progress in achievement of targets suggest that Kosovo is not able to fulfil mandatory targets.

Table 7: Actual and estimated excess and/or deficit (-) production of renewable energy compared to the indicative trajectory which could be transferred to/from other Contracting Parties, Member States and/or third countries in [Contracting Party] (ktoe)^{28, 29},

| | 2012 Year n-2 | 2013 Year n-1 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Actual/estimated excess or deficit production (Please distinguish per type of renewable energy and per origin/destination of import/export)* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

11.1. Please provide details of statistical transfers, joint projects and joint support scheme decision rules. If a Contracting Party decided to implement Article 8 and/or 9 of the Ministerial Council Decision it should report on the measures taken to arrange for an independent external audit, in accordance with Article 13 of Ministerial Council Decision.

As it mention above Kosovo has have legal base in place which determinate the statistical transfer, joint projects and joint support scheme decision rules, but whenever possible and appropriate Kosovo may execute agreements with other country to realize this kind of mechanisms and also we will take measure to arrange for an independent external audit by a special decision.

²⁸ Please use actual figures to report on the excess production in the two years preceding submission of the report, and estimates for the following years up 2020. In each report Contracting Party may correct the data of the previous reports.

²⁹ When filling in the table, for deficit production please mark the shortage of production using negative numbers (e.g. -x ktoe)

12. Please provide information on how the share for biodegradable waste in waste used for producing energy has been estimated, and what steps have been taken to improve and verify such estimates. (*Article 22(1)(n) of Directive 2009/28/EC*).

a) Currently do not intend to establish an administrative body responsible for processing authorization, certification and licensing application for renewable energy installations and for providing assistance to applicants. The responsibility body for this task is energy regulatory office. They issues permits for all power plants from renewable energy sources.

b) Currently no intention of providing for automatic approval of planning and permit applications for renewable energy installations in the event that the body responsible for issuing permits fails to respond by the deadline set.

c) At present there are no plans to indicate specific geographical location suitable for the exploitation of energy from renewable sources for establishment of district heating and cooling.