

REPORT ON LEGAL ANALYSIS

Mapping of Renewable Energy Source Legislation and Procedures



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**Report on Legal Analysis: Mapping of Renewable Energy Source
Legislation and Procedures**

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Acronym

DSO	Distribution System Operator
EE	Energy Efficiency
ERO	Energy Regulatory Office
EU Acquis	European Union laws, rules, standards, principles, court decisions, policies and obligations that EU Member States must follow
KEDS	Kosovo Electricity Distribution Services
KEEA	Kosovo Energy Efficiency Agency
KEEF	Kosovo Energy Efficiency Fund
KESCO	Kosovo Electricity Supply Company
KOSTT	Kosovo Transmission, System and Market Operator
ME	Ministry of Economy
MESP	Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprise
PV	Photovoltaic
RES	Renewable Energy Sources
TSO	Transmission System Operator
ZRRE	Energy Regulatory Office

Executive Summary

This report maps the legal and institutional framework and bureaucratic procedures that affect access to renewable energy source - RES investments in Kosovo. It is prepared in the framework of the project "Empowering Citizens and Institutions for Renewable Energy Transition in Kosovo", which aims to contribute to a transparent, efficient and citizen focused renewable energy transition through research, advocacy and awareness raising.

The analysis focuses on procedures relevant to citizens, households, vulnerable groups, small enterprises and other small-scale investors. It covers photovoltaic systems for self-consumption, solar thermal systems for sanitary hot water, biomass-based heating solutions, subsidy-supported RES investments, building-level renewable energy measures, and procedures relevant to small enterprises. The purpose is to assess whether the existing legal and administrative framework enables these categories to access RES opportunities in a clear, predictable and proportionate manner.

Kosovo has developed a primary legal framework for renewable energy. The most important legal acts include Law No. 08/L-258 on Promotion of the Use of Renewable Energy Sources, Law No. 05/L-084 on the Energy Regulator, Law No. 05/L-085 on Electricity, Law No. 05/L-081 on Energy, Law No. 06/L-079 on Energy Efficiency, Law No. 08/L-242 on Energy Performance of Buildings, as well as relevant secondary legislation issued by the Ministry of Economy and the Energy Regulatory Office. These legal acts establish the basis for RES targets, competitive support schemes, self-consumption, prosumers, renewable energy communities, guarantees of origin, authorization, licensing, grid connection, energy efficiency measures and building-level renewable energy integration.

The report identifies several legal and procedural barriers. These include unclear phasing between authorization, licensing, grid connection, construction permits and municipal consent; restrictive or insufficiently clear prosumer threshold rules; absence of required necessary secondary legislation for renewable energy communities; limited integration between energy efficiency and RES support procedures; and lack of a comprehensive digital platform covering the RES procedural chain. While e-Kosova has been used for subsidy applications, it does not yet function as an integrated one-stop-shop for RES procedures, because key steps such as ERO authorization, grid connection, municipal consent, supplier arrangements and technical verification remain outside the platform.

Priority reform recommendations include the adoption of missing secondary legislation, especially for renewable energy communities, collective self-consumption and energy sharing; revision and improvement of the A-Z Guide for Renewable Energy Investment in Kosovo into a single practical RES procedural roadmap, including small-scale RES investors; introduction of risk-based simplification for household and SME installations; clearer rules on when municipal consent or construction permits are required; integration of municipal, grid-related, regulatory and subsidy procedures into a digital one-stop-shop; and targeted procedural assistance for vulnerable households, women-led households, rural communities and low-income families.

2. Introduction

2.1 Background and purpose of the analysis

Kosovo's energy transition is taking place in a context of high reliance on coal and increasing policy commitments under the Green Agenda for the Western Balkans, the Energy Community framework, and the Energy Strategy 2022-2031. Renewable energy is key to this transition, not only for increasing clean energy generation, but also for improving energy security, reducing household energy costs and enabling wider participation of citizens and businesses in the energy sector.

However, the existence of a legal framework is not sufficient on its own. Citizens, households, vulnerable groups, rural communities and small enterprises must be able to understand and follow the procedures for installing and benefiting from renewable energy technologies. If procedures are unclear, fragmented or too technical, the legal rights created under the renewable energy framework may remain difficult to exercise in practice.

The analysis identifies that, although the primary legal framework is largely in place, the absence of certain secondary legislation continues to create uncertainty in specific areas, including renewable energy communities, collective self-consumption, energy sharing, and parts of the support and verification framework. In addition, the lack of a single RES procedural roadmap for different investment categories may create additional administrative burden. This is particularly relevant for household PV, SME PV, zero-export PV, collective prosumers, solar thermal systems, heat pumps, biomass heating, renewable thermal projects and subsidy-supported measures.

These obstacles are especially important for citizens, women, vulnerable groups, rural households and small enterprises that may not have the legal, technical or financial capacity to navigate complex permitting systems. For these groups, unclear procedures, interacting with various institutions, uncertain timelines and repeated documentation requirements can become practical barriers to accessing renewable energy support schemes and technologies.

Therefore, the purpose of this report is to map the legal, institutional and procedures affecting access to renewable energy investments in Kosovo. The report identifies the relevant legal framework, the institutions involved, the required documents, the procedural steps regarding the renewable energy sector.

The report focuses primarily on citizen-facing and small-scale renewable energy procedures. Large utility-scale projects are not the main focus, except where their procedures help explain broader legal or institutional gaps. The analysis therefore concentrates on practical access to renewable energy for households, small enterprises, vulnerable groups, municipalities, collective consumers and other small-scale investors.

2.2 Scope and the methodology

The analysis covers the following categories of renewable energy sources:

1. Photovoltaic systems for self-consumption, including household and SME prosumer systems;
2. Solar thermal systems for sanitary hot water and building-level heating support;
3. Biomass-based heating solutions, where relevant for household, SME, building or local heating systems;
4. Subsidy-supported renewable energy and energy-efficiency-linked investments;
5. Building-level renewable energy systems, including heat pumps, on-site generation and high-efficiency alternative systems;
6. Small enterprise RES investments, including commercial self-consumption and selected grid-related requirements;
7. Collective self-consumption and renewable energy communities, where relevant for future reform proposals.

The analysis has been prepared through desk research of the strategic and legal framework relevant to renewable energy sources in Kosovo.

The methodology included:

1. Review of **Energy Strategy of the Republic of Kosovo 2022-2031** and related strategic framework, primary legislation regulating energy, renewable energy, electricity, energy regulation, energy efficiency and energy performance of buildings as well as related secondary legislation.
2. Review of secondary legislation issued by the Ministry of Economy and the Energy Regulatory Office, including rules on authorization, licensing, self-consumption, competitive bidding, RES targets.
3. Identification of institutional roles and legal responsibilities of the Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning, Energy Regulatory Office, KOSTT, Distribution System Operator, municipalities.
4. Mapping of key RES-related procedures, including authorization of new generation capacities, licensing of energy activities, competitive bidding procedures, self-consumption/prosumer procedures, guarantees of origin, energy efficiency support and building-level renewable energy integration.
5. Identification of legal gaps and administrative burdens.
6. Development of recommendations

The initial report should be further elaborated and validated through discussions with relevant institutions and stakeholders.

3. Policy framework

3.1 Energy Strategy of the Republic of Kosovo 2022-2031

Kosovo's Energy Strategy 2022-2031 provides the basis for increased renewable energy deployment, improved energy efficiency, security of supply and institutional modernization. The Strategy supports increased solar PV, wind, prosumers, biomass and other RES technologies. In addition to the Strategy, to ensure energy transition, the European Commission Kosovo 2025 Country Report urges Kosovo Government to adopt the National Energy and Climate Plan as soon as possible.¹

3.2 Green Agenda for the Western Balkans

The Green Agenda for the Western Balkans defines decarbonization as a governance and participation challenge, not only a technical infrastructure challenge. Therefore, the Green Agenda is relevant for this analysis because procedures that are technically legal but in practice not always implementable may not support just energy transition. Administrative simplification is therefore important to align national legal framework with EU legislation.

1 The European Commission Kosovo 2025 Country Report, page 84: [Kosovo 2025 Country report](#)

4. Legal Framework

4.1 Primary and secondary legislation

Kosovo has made important progress in developing a key legal framework for renewable energy sources (RES) aligning national policies and legislation with relevant EU Acquis. The European Commission Kosovo 2025 Country Report recognizes the progress made from Kosovo in promoting renewable energy sources but calls for additional actions. The Report notes that Kosovo should develop transparent and competitive procedures for deploying renewable energy, adopt secondary legislation under the Law on Renewables to complete alignment with the Renewable Energy Directive II, and accelerate efforts to meet its targets under the three-year action plan, Energy Strategy, Energy Community commitments.²

The key legal framework on renewable energy sources includes:

1. Law No. 08/L-258 on Promotion of the Use of Renewable Energy Sources (2024):
 - 1.1. Administrative Instruction (ME) No. 01/2024 on Competitive Bidding Process for Awarding Renewable Energy Support;
2. Law No. 05/L-084 on the Energy Regulator (2016):
 - 2.1. Rules on Financial Compensation for Curtailment Under Support Schemes;
 - 2.2. Rules on Licensing of Energy Activities in Kosovo;
 - 2.3. Rules on Self-Consumers with Renewable Energy Sources;
 - 2.4. Rule No. 03/2022 on the Authorization Procedure for the Construction of New Generation Capacities, New Gas Transmission and Distribution Systems, Including Interconnectors, Direct Pipelines for Thermal Energy Electricity Lines, and Direct Natural Gas Transmission Pipelines.
3. Law No. 05/L-081 on Energy (2016), amended and supplemented by Law No. 08/L-201, Law No. 08/L-258:
 - 3.1. Administrative Instruction No. 09/2017 on Municipal Energy Offices;
 - 3.2. Administrative Instruction No. 02/2023 on the Target of Electricity from Renewable Energy Sources;
 - 3.3. Administrative Instruction No. 01/2023 on Utilization and Support of Energy Generation from Renewable Sources;
 - 3.4. Administrative Instruction No. 01/2024 on the Competitive Bidding Process for Granting Support for Renewable Energy.
4. Law No. 05/L-085 on Electricity (2016):
 - 4.1. Administrative Instruction No. 07/2017 on the Level of Fuel Reserves for Electricity Producers.

² The European Commission Kosovo 2025 Country Report, page 83: [Kosovo 2025 Country report](#)

5. Law No. 06/L-079 on Energy Efficiency (2018):
 - 5.1. Administrative Instruction No. 10/2020 on Common Methods and Principles for Calculating the Impact of Energy Efficiency;
 - 5.2. Regulation No. 02/2020 on Minimum Requirements for Billing and Billing Information Based on Actual Consumption;
 - 5.3. Regulation No. 01/2020 on Minimum Criteria for Energy Audits, including those carried out as part of Energy Management Systems;
 - 5.4. Administrative Instruction No. 08/2020 on the Certificate / Guarantee of origin for Electricity Produced from High-Efficiency Cogeneration;
 - 5.5. Administrative Instruction No. 07/2020 on General Conditions for cost-benefit analysis related to measures promoting energy efficiency in heating and cooling;
 - 5.6. Administrative Instruction No. 06/2020 on the Calculation of Electricity from Cogeneration;
 - 5.7. Administrative Instruction No. 04/2020 on the Potential of Energy Efficiency in heating and cooling;
 - 5.8. Administrative Instruction No. 03/2020 on Energy Efficiency requirements for the Procurement of Products, Services and Buildings by Central;
 - 5.9. Regulation No. 05/2020 on the System of Energy Service Providers and Minimum Criteria for Energy Auditing.
6. Law No. 08/L-242 on Energy Performance of Buildings (2024).

The existing primary legal framework provides a solid basis for RES implementation in Kosovo. It regulates market-based support schemes, competitive bidding, prosumers, renewable energy communities, guarantees of origin, energy efficiency measures and energy performance requirements in buildings. However, full implementation still requires secondary legislation, clearer procedures and awareness raising measures.

Law No. 08/L-258 on Promotion of the Use of Renewable Energy Sources is the key RES law. Article 29 regulates renewable self-consumers and their right to produce, consume, store and sell renewable electricity, while Article 30 requires the Regulator to define net billing schemes and thresholds. The law also regulates guarantees of origin, including the establishment of an electronic registry and implementing rules. In parallel, Law No. 05/L-084 on the Energy Regulator gives ERO/ZRRE authority over licensing, authorization, tariffs, guarantees of origin, registers, dispute resolution and market monitoring.³

Despite this progress, the RES framework remains administratively fragmented. Procedures are spread across several institutions and legal regimes, including ERO authorization, licensing, grid connection, construction permitting, spatial planning, environmental consent, water rights, municipal approval, support schemes and supplier contracts. As a result, the legal basis exists, but implementation remains complex and burdensome, especially for households, SMEs and smaller investors.

³ Law No. 05/L-084 on the Energy Regulator: https://ero-ks.org/2016/Ligjet/LIGJI_PER_RREGULLATORIN_E_ENERGJISE_ang.pdf

One of the main procedural challenges arises from ERO Rule No. 03/2022, Article 8, which requires applicants for new generation capacity authorization to submit extensive documentation, including property rights, feasibility study for projects above 1 MW, EPC pre-contract or contract, business plan, municipal confirmation, grid connection agreement, environmental consent, water rights where applicable and construction permit. This means that several external approvals must be obtained before ERO authorization, creating cost, delay and risk before final regulatory confirmation.⁴

There is also confusion between authorization and licensing. ERO Rule No. 07/2017, Article 3.2, exempts electricity generation in an energy location with total capacity not exceeding 5 MW from licensing. However, this does not exempt the project from ERO authorization, grid connection, construction permit, environmental consent, municipal confirmation or other approvals. This distinction is important but not sufficiently clear for SMEs, municipalities and small developers.⁵

The self consumer so-called prosumer is legally established but remains restrictive. ERO Rule No. 03/2023 links prosumer eligibility to grid consent, internal connection, contracted connection capacity and annual consumption/injection balance. Article 5 sets thresholds of 7 kW for households, 15 kW and 100 kW for certain non-household low-voltage consumers, and 200 kW for medium-voltage and transmission-connected consumers. New consumers may initially receive only 50% of permitted connection capacity, while Article 5.9 provides that prosumers injecting more than 10% of the electricity they consume during the same year may lose prosumer status. These rules may restrict optimal system sizing and disadvantage new businesses, farmers, seasonal users, apartment buildings and consumers planning future electrification.

Further gaps remain in the operationalization of renewable energy communities, guarantees of origin and the integration of RES with energy efficiency support. Renewable energy communities are recognized under Law No. 08/L-258, but secondary legislation is still needed on registration, governance, membership, metering, electricity allocation and benefit-sharing. Guarantees of origin under Articles 54–57 also require rules on registry operation, fees, disclosure, residual energy mix and supplier obligations.

The framework also lacks a fully integrated approach between RES and energy efficiency support. Law No. 06/L-079 on Energy Efficiency and Law No. 08/L-242 on Energy Performance of Buildings support energy savings, heat pumps, rooftop solar, solar thermal systems and building-level measures, but procedures remain fragmented. Although e-Kosova has been used for household and SME subsidy schemes, it is not yet a comprehensive RES permitting platform. Key steps such as ERO authorization, prosumer status, grid connection, municipal consent, construction permitting, environmental consent and technical verification remain outside an integrated digital process.

4 Rule No. 03/2022 on Authorization procedure for construction of new generation capacities, new systems for the transmission and distribution of gas, including interconnectors, =direct pipelines for thermal energy and direct electricity lines, direct pipelines for the transmission of natural gas: https://www.ero-ks.org/zrre/sites/default/files/Publikimet/Vendimet/Vendimet%202022/Authorization%20Procedure%20for%20Construction%20of%20Energy%20Projects_ANG_%20per%20Kon.pdf

5 Rule No. 07/2017 on Licensing of Energy Activities in Kosovo: https://ero-ks.org/2017/Rregullat/07_2017_RREGULLA%20PER%20LICENCIMIN%20E%20AKTIVITETEVE%20TE%20ENERGJISE%20KOSOVE.pdf

Therefore, Kosovo's RES framework should move from a fragmented permit-by-permit model to a coordinated, simplified and digital model. This requires legal amendments, secondary legislation, stronger institutional coordination, a clear permitting roadmap and better integration of RES and energy efficiency support schemes through e-Kosova or the existing RES platform.

The main conclusion of the analysis is that RES framework should move from a fragmented permit-by-permit model to a coordinated, simplified, digital model. This requires legal amendments, development of the required secondary legislation, strengthened institutional coordination, a clear permitting roadmap and better integration of RES and energy efficiency support schemes through e-Kosova or another integrated digital platform such as RES platform that already exists.

5. Analysis of existing Primary and Secondary Legislation

The table below maps the main primary and secondary legislation relevant to renewable energy sources (RES), energy efficiency (EE), self-consumption, authorization, licensing, support schemes, guarantees of origin, and building-level energy performance. The focus is on provisions that either: (i) create procedural obligations; (ii) require institutional action; (iii) create administrative burden; or (iv) show legal or implementation gaps.

No.	Law or Secondary Legislation	Main aspects regulated	Specific legal provisions requiring action / creating procedural obligation	Main gaps, deficiencies or administrative burden
1	Law No. 08/L-258 on Promotion of the Use of Renewable Energy Sources	Regulates promotion of RES, support schemes, competitive processes, self-consumption, renewable energy communities, guarantees of origin, renewable heating/cooling, sustainability criteria for biofuels/bioliquids/biomass fuels, cooperation mechanisms, and institutional responsibilities for RES deployment.	Article 29 regulates rights of renewable self-consumers, including the right to produce, consume, store and sell renewable electricity and receive compensation for electricity injected into the grid. Article 29 also allows self-consumers to share renewable energy among themselves and provides that self-consumers in multi-apartment buildings are organized in line with the law on residential buildings in co-ownership. Article 30 requires the Regulator, through secondary legal acts, to define net billing schemes for self-consumers, including the applicable threshold. Article 54 regulates issuance, transfer and cancellation of guarantees of origin. Article 55 defines the mandatory content of guarantees of origin. Article 56 requires the Regulator to create and maintain an electronic registry for guarantees of origin and adopt rules for issuance, use of the registry and applicable fees within six months after entry into force of the law. Article 57 regulates guarantees of origin for producers benefiting from support schemes and requires the value of guarantees of origin to be taken into account when financial support is granted.	The law creates several rights and instruments, but many remain dependent on secondary legislation that is not yet in place. The exact instruments requiring further action include: net billing rules and thresholds for self-consumers; criteria for self-consumers in multi-apartment buildings; operational rules for renewable energy communities; rules on guarantees of origin registry, fees and use; rules on disclosure and residual energy mix; and rules for sustainability and greenhouse gas emission savings criteria for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels. The risk is that rights exist formally but cannot be implemented without secondary legislation in place.

No.	Law or Secondary Legislation	Main aspects regulated	Specific legal provisions requiring action / creating procedural obligation	Main gaps, deficiencies or administrative burden
2	Law No. 05/L-081 on Energy amended and supplemented by: Law No. 08/L-201, Law No. 08/L-258, Law No. 08/L-262, Law No. 08/L-276, Law No. 08/L-283	Sets the general and policy framework for the energy sector, including energy strategy, energy balance, energy planning, security of supply, energy efficiency, promotion of renewable energy, and obligations to issue secondary legislation. This law can be considered as the framework law for strategic planning and general RES promotion before the dedicated RES law.	Article 13 of the law provides the legal basis for determining annual and long-term RES targets and for adopting secondary legislation on the promotion of renewable energy. It also creates the policy link between RES planning and government/ministerial implementation measures.	The law is broad and strategic, but does not itself create a simplified administrative pathway for RES projects. It relies on secondary legislation and other laws for implementation.
3	Law No. 05/L-085 on Electricity amended and supplemented by: Law No. 08/L-262, Law No. 08/L-283	Regulates electricity generation, transmission, distribution, supply, electricity market operation, customer protection, third-party access to the grid, priority treatment of renewable electricity, certificates/guarantees of origin, and obligations of transmission and distribution operators. It is a key law for market access and grid access of RES electricity.	The law supports certification of electricity originating from RES and cogeneration and provides that electricity certified as originating from RES is entitled to be in the Grid Code and Market Rules. It also places obligations on transmission and distribution operators to provide priority to electricity generated from RES power plants and cogeneration.	The main weakness is that priority treatment and grid access principles do not solve practical grid-connection barriers.
4	Law No. 05/L-084 on the Energy Regulator amended and supplemented by Law No. 08/L-262	Defines the roles and responsibilities of ERO/ ZRRE. It regulates licensing, authorization for construction of new generation capacity, tariff regulation, certification, market monitoring, dispute resolution, consumer protection, public registers and regulatory procedures. It is the key law for ERO's role in RES development.	Article 15 gives ERO responsibilities over network access, balancing, tariffs, market monitoring, security of supply, consumer protection, promotion of RES integration, and removal of barriers for new entrants from renewable energy sources. Article 18 requires ERO to maintain public registers of licenses, certificates of origin and authorizations. Article 23 and Article 24 regulate regulatory fees, including fees for licensing, certificates of origin, dispute resolution, review of applications, authorization and licensing applications. Article 28 establishes the obligation to obtain licenses for regulated energy activities. Article 43 is the legal basis for authorization procedures for construction of new generation capacities.	The law gives ERO an important role but does not create an integrated permitting system with ME, MESP and Municipalities and grid operators. The authorization function is therefore dependent on documents issued outside ERO. This creates fragmented responsibility and allows delays to arise outside the regulator's direct control. Regulatory fees and repeated applications may also increase administrative cost if not coordinated with digitalized procedures.

No.	Law or Secondary Legislation	Main aspects regulated	Specific legal provisions requiring action / creating procedural obligation	Main gaps, deficiencies or administrative burden
5	Rule No. 03/2022 on Authorization Procedure for Construction of New Energy Projects	Regulates authorization for construction of new generation capacities, energy infrastructure projects, direct lines, transmission/distribution gas infrastructure, direct thermal pipelines and direct electricity lines. It defines eligibility, application documents, publication, review, decision-making, financial guarantees, validity and finalization of authorization.	Article 4 provides that no person may construct an energy project without obtaining ERO authorization and that construction may start only after ERO issues a written authorization decision. Article 7 requires applications to be submitted according to annexes depending on project category. Article 8 lists documents required for new generation capacities: business certificate; evidence of financial capacity; solvency certificate; tax confirmation; property/legal rights; technical and financial feasibility study for projects above 1 MW; EPC pre-contract or contract; business plan; municipal act confirming compatibility with municipal development or spatial plans; grid connection agreement; environmental consent where required; water rights where required; and construction permit. Article 9 lists simplified documents for self-consumption projects: evidence of annual electricity consumption; annual production estimate; grid connection agreement; municipal consent if required by construction legislation. Article 13 requires public notice in two online written media within eight days from submission for applications under Article 8 or 10. Article 14 allows ERO to request clarifications within 15 days. Article 16 sets a 30-day review deadline after completion of the application process, extendable by another 30 days for complex applications. Article 18 requires financial guarantee after authorization, except for self-consumption. Article 19 sets authorization validity at 24 months, extendable by 12 months.	Article 8 creates one of the main administrative burden. The applicant must obtain several external documents before ERO authorization, including municipal compatibility, grid connection agreement, environmental consent, water rights and construction permit. This creates challenges. The construction permit requirement before ERO authorization can create complexity because construction authorities may need confirmation that the energy project is accepted by energy authorities. Eventhough Article 9 simplifies self-consumption, still requires ERO authorization and grid connection documentation, which may be heavy for small households. Article 18 financial guarantee is justified for larger projects but may burden medium-sized developers.
6	Rule No. 07/2017 on Licensing of Energy Activities in Kosovo	Regulates licensing of electricity, thermal energy and gas activities. Furthermore, defines licensed activities, exemptions, application procedures, publication, review timelines, general and specific licensing documentation, license conditions, modification, transfer, continuation, suspension and withdrawal.	Article 3 lists licensed activities, including electricity production, thermal production, cogeneration, transmission, distribution, supply, wholesale trading and market operation. Article 3.2 exempts certain activities from licensing, including electricity generation in an energy location with total capacity not exceeding 5 MW, thermal energy produced for own consumption or not exceeding 1 MW, and electricity generation for own consumption where the plant and consumers are not connected to the transmission or distribution system. Article 4 requires written application, original or notarized evidence, official language documents and payment of administrative fee. Article 5 allows ERO to request missing information within 30 days and correction within 15 days. Article 6 requires publication of license application notice in two daily newspapers and gives interested parties eight days for objections. Article 7 requires ERO to decide within 60 calendar days after the application is complete. Article 8 lists general documents for licensing, including business registration, statute, business plan for three years, audited financial statements, proof of funds, tax certificate, no-bankruptcy certificate, experience, CVs of management, organizational structure, fee payment and publication proof. Article 9 adds specific documents for production license, including plant data, fuel supply evidence where applicable, environmental permit where applicable and thermal efficiency evidence where applicable.	The main gap is legal confusion between authorization and licensing. Projects below 5 MW may be exempt from production licensing, but they may still require authorization, grid connection, construction permit, environmental consent or municipal documentation. This distinction is not fully clear. Article 8 documentation is extensive and appropriate for licensed activities, but excessive if applied without clear guidance to smaller investors. Therefore, clarity is needed when authorization, licensing, construction permit, environmental consent and grid connection are required.

No.	Law or Secondary Legislation	Main aspects regulated	Specific legal provisions requiring action / creating procedural obligation	Main gaps, deficiencies or administrative burden
7	Rule No. 03/2023 on Prosumers Renewable Energy Sources	Regulates prosumers, eligibility, authorization/status procedure, net billing, prosumer tariffs, thresholds, treatment of surplus electricity, technical requirements, supplier obligations, prosumers outside support schemes, zero-export prosumers and collective prosumers in buildings.	Article 1 defines the purpose: support mechanism for consumers wishing to generate renewable electricity in their premises for own use; requires authorization under Rule No. 03/2022; regulates net billing, prosumer tariffs, minimum technical requirements and jointly acting prosumers in collective buildings. Article 3 sets eligibility: any electricity consumer connected to distribution or transmission may become a prosumer; the consumer must have existing grid consent; generate using new renewable generation equipment with zero operating hours; connect the self-generating facility to internal installations; ensure installed capacity is equal to or lower than contracted connection capacity; and ensure annual surplus injected into the grid is lower than annual electricity withdrawn from the grid, except for the first partial calendar year. Article 4 requires ERO to issue the decision on authorization and prosumer status within 30 days. Article 5 sets thresholds: 7 kW for household consumers connected at 0.4 kV; 15 kW for non-household low-voltage consumers not billed for active power; 100 kW for non-household low-voltage consumers billed for active power; and 200 kW for medium-voltage and transmission-connected non-household consumers. Article 5 also provides that new consumers may receive only 50% of the allowed power based on the electro-energy consent, subject to later revision. Article 5.9 provides that prosumers injecting more than 10% of the electricity they consume during the same year lose prosumer status once verified by the relevant operator. Article 7 regulates net billing and supplier contracts. Article 8 regulates prosumers outside support schemes and requires a contract with a supplier for surplus management, except zero-export prosumers. Article 9 regulates net billing calculation and monetary credit. Article 10 regulates prosumer network-related costs.	Rule No. 03/2023 creates a functioning legal basis for prosumers but is restrictive. Article 3 links installed capacity to contracted connection capacity and annual consumption, which may disadvantage new businesses, farmers, seasonal users and households planning future electrification. Article 5 thresholds may be too low for some household and SME needs. The 50% rule for new consumers may discourage RES integration in new buildings and new businesses. Article 5.9 is particularly restrictive because losing prosumer status when annual injection exceeds 10% of annual consumption may penalize efficient households, seasonal businesses and consumers with production/consumption mismatch.
8	Administrative Instruction No. 01/2024 on Competitive Bidding Process for Awarding Support for Renewable Energy	Regulates competitive bidding for awarding support to RES projects. It regulates market-based support through auctions/ competitive processes, defines procedural stages, qualification requirements, bidding, evaluation, award and guarantees.	The Administrative Instruction requires competitive procedures for support allocation and links support to qualification and bidding requirements. It creates the procedural basis for selecting investors through competition.	Competitive bidding improves transparency but does not remove permitting risk. If auction documentation does not pre-clear or clearly allocate responsibility for land status, grid availability, environmental assessment, municipal planning compatibility and construction permitting, winning bidders may face long delays. This can exclude smaller local investors that cannot secure permitting.

No.	Law or Secondary Legislation	Main aspects regulated	Specific legal provisions requiring action / creating procedural obligation	Main gaps, deficiencies or administrative burden
9	Administrative Instruction No. 02/2023 on Electricity from Renewable Energy Source Target	Defines the annual and long-term target for the share of electricity from RES in final electricity consumption. It makes it mandatory for competent institutions and energy enterprises to promote RES use.	Article 4 sets the target of 32% electricity from RES in gross final electricity consumption by 2030 and 1473 MW installed RES capacity by 2030. Article 4.3 provides that supporting measures through competitive procedures shall also be used to achieve the targets. Annex I sets the installed capacity pathway.	The Administrative Instruction sets targets but does not provide, for example auction calendar.
10	Administrative Instruction No. 01/2023 on Utilization and Support of Energy Generation from Renewable Sources	Regulates types of RES used for electricity and thermal energy generation, supported plants, utilization conditions, technical standards, support schemes, cooperation measures such as statistical transfers, joint support schemes and joint projects, and installer training requirements.	Article 1 defines the purpose: types of RES for electricity and thermal energy, plants supported for RES generation, conditions of use, technical standards, support schemes and cooperation measures such as statistical transfer, joint support schemes and joint projects. Article 7 requires the Regulator to determine special authorization procedures for new RES generation capacities and provides that projects up to 100 kW are subject to simple authorization procedures adopted by the Regulator and other relevant permitting institutions. Article 8 regulates support schemes for RES and requires notification to the Energy Community Secretariat before adoption. Article 9 regulates support schemes for electricity from RES, including feed-in tariffs and premium payments above market price, applied up to fulfilment of RES targets. Article 9.3 allows premiums through competitive processes. Article 20 requires the responsible Ministry of Education to prepare and approve installer training and testing programmes within six months after entry into force. Article 21 repeals Administrative Instruction No. 02/2013.	Several provisions are outdated or need alignment with the new RES law. Article 7.3 is important because it required simplified authorization for projects up to 100 kW, but the current authorization/prosumer framework still remains procedurally demanding for small applicants. Article 9 still reflects feed-in tariff logic, although policy has moved toward competitive bidding and market-based support. Article 20 creates an installer-training obligation, but if certification/training systems are weak, this affects quality and market access. The instruction should be reviewed and either repealed, amended or integrated under the 2024 RES law to avoid parallel regimes.
11	Law No. 06/L-079 on Energy Efficiency amended and supplemented by Law No. 08/L-123, Law No. 08/L-176, Law No. 08/L-283	Defines energy efficiency targets, obligations of public authorities, energy services, energy audits, energy efficiency action planning, monitoring and reporting.	The law creates obligations for public institutions and private sector to implement energy efficiency measures, energy audits, energy services and reporting. It also sets the legal basis for the KEEA and energy service provider framework.	The main gap is weak integration between Energy Efficiency and RES procedures. A household, public building or SME may need separate procedures for insulation, heat pumps, rooftop PV, solar thermal, energy audits, subsidies and building permits.

No.	Law or Secondary Legislation	Main aspects regulated	Specific legal provisions requiring action / creating procedural obligation	Main gaps, deficiencies or administrative burden
12	Regulation No. 05/2020 on Energy Service Providers and Minimum Criteria for Energy Audits	Defines certification, qualification, training, examination, registration and reporting of energy auditors, energy assessors, independent experts and energy service providers. It supports the professional infrastructure for Energy Efficiency measures and building energy performance.	Article 6 sets qualifications, training and exams for energy assessors, including national and international energy assessors. Articles 25 and 26 require energy performance certificates and heating/air-conditioning inspection reports to be submitted to KEEA for registration in the relevant register. The regulation also requires audit reports to include recommendations for energy efficiency measures, investment value, savings and simple payback.	The regulation creates standards. Energy performance certificates, audit reports and inspection reports must be registered, but this registry is not clear whether it is linked with RES subsidy applications or e-Kosova processes.
13	Law No. 08/L-242 on Energy Performance of Buildings	Defines minimum energy performance requirements, energy performance certificates, inspection of heating and air-conditioning systems, and promotion of high-efficiency alternative systems in buildings.	The law defines energy performance in buildings and supports use of alternative high-efficiency systems, including decentralized RES systems, cogeneration, district heating/cooling and heat pumps.	The law supports rooftop PV, solar thermal and heat pumps. The gap is lack of a clear, user-friendly procedure linking building permits, energy performance certificates, rooftop RES installation, heat pump installation and subsidy eligibility.
14	Administrative Instructions No. 08/2020 on Certificate/Guarantee of Origin for Electricity Produced from High-Efficiency Cogeneration	Regulate calculation of electricity from cogeneration and origin certification for electricity from high efficiency cogeneration.	The Administrative Instruction sets calculation and certification rules for electricity from cogeneration and guarantees/certificates of origin.	Potential duplication between older certificate-of-origin rules and the new guarantee-of-origin registry rules (<i>Article 54–57 of the Law No. 08/L-258 on Promotion of the Use of Renewable Energy Sources to avoid parallel certification logic</i>).
15	Administrative Instructions No. 07/2020 on General Conditions for Cost-Benefit Analysis for Heating and Cooling Relating to Measures to Promote Energy Efficiency in Heating and Cooling	Regulates assessment of heating and cooling potential, demand points, infrastructure needs and cost-benefit analysis for efficient heating/cooling measures.	The Administrative Instruction requires assessment of heating/cooling demand, projected development, technical potential and cost-benefit analysis.	-
16	Administrative Instruction No. 01/2021 on Energy Efficiency Requirements for Transmission Operator and Distribution System Operator	Regulates energy efficiency obligations for TSO and DSO, including network losses, efficient network operation and obligations relevant to connection and system planning.	The Administrative Instruction sets requirements for system operators to consider energy efficiency in network operation and planning.	The AI is relevant to RES integration.

No.	Law or Secondary Legislation	Main aspects regulated	Specific legal provisions requiring action / creating procedural obligation	Main gaps, deficiencies or administrative burden
17	Administrative Instruction No. 02/2021 on Energy Efficiency Criteria for Network Regulation and for Electricity Network Tariffs	Regulates how energy efficiency should be considered in network regulation and electricity tariffs, including incentives for efficient operation, demand-side measures and network investment signals.	Requires tariff and network regulation to reflect energy efficiency criteria.	To incentivize prosumer tariffs, the Administrative Instruction may be amended to connect prosumer tariffs with RES.
18	Administrative Instruction No. 05/2021 on the General Reporting Framework for Energy Efficiency	Regulates energy efficiency reporting, monitoring and calculation of savings.	The Administrative Instruction defines reporting obligations and calculation methodologies for energy savings.	Reporting is separated from RES monitoring.

6. Institutional Mapping

6.1. Ministry of Economy

The Ministry of Economy is responsible for strategic and legal framework development and implementation of legal acts (primary and secondary legislation) in energy, mining, electronic communications, information technology and the digital economy. Moreover, Ministry is responsible for setting RES targets, development of support schemes, competitive bidding procedures and coordination of energy transition policies. Coordinates implementation of the Energy Strategy and related plans; monitors subsidy schemes for households and businesses where applicable and coordinates with donors and international partners.

6.2 Energy Regulatory Office

Energy Regulatory Office is the main regulatory authority for the energy sector. It issues authorizations, licences, approves rules, tariff decisions and decisions related to prosumers and energy market actors. ERO also is responsible for maintaining public registers of authorizations, licences and guarantees of origin, resolves disputes and monitors market and network-operator compliance as well as oversees prosumer rules and net-billing implementation.

6.3 Distribution System Operator

The Distribution System Operator is responsible for organization for distributed generation, rooftop PV, prosumers, SMEs and low/medium-voltage RES projects. Distribution System Operator assesses distribution grid connection requests, issues connection conditions and agreements, manages metering and technical requirements, provides consumption and injection data, supports implementation of prosumer and net-billing arrangements.

6.4. Transmission System Operator

KOSTT is the transmission system and market operator. It is mainly relevant for large RES projects, transmission-connected consumers, balancing, market operation and system stability. KOST supports integration of large RES, storage and hybrid projects and contributes to market integration and regional electricity market.

6.5. Municipalities

Municipalities are responsible for strategic and legal framework development and implementation at the local level. They are responsible for spatial planning, local construction permits, local public property, inspections and providing services to citizens. Municipalities issue construction permits where competent and facilitate rooftop solar and local RES deployment.

6.6. Ministry Responsible for Environment and Spatial Planning

The ministry responsible for environment and spatial planning is responsible for strategic and legal framework development and implementation of legal acts (primary and secondary legislation) from the field of Environment and Spatial Planning and is also responsible to provide consent for Strategic Environmental Assessment Report and Environmental Impact Assessment consent relevant where RES projects require environmental consent and environmental permit.

6.7. Kosovo Energy Efficiency Fund

The Kosovo Energy Efficiency Fund is relevant for subsidy schemes, building renovation, energy efficiency measures, solar thermal systems, heat pumps and other building-level support programmes. KEEF supports specific programmes for energy efficiency and building-level RES measures; cooperates with ministries, donors and municipalities on support schemes and provides information to beneficiaries and applicants.

7. Mapping of Renewable Energy Investment Procedures

1: Photovoltaic Systems for Self-Consumption / Prosumers

This is the core citizen-facing electricity pathway. It applies to household rooftop PV, SME rooftop PV, public buildings and other consumers producing electricity primarily for own consumption. It is not the same as the large-scale generation route in the A-Z Guide. The legal basis is Law No. 08/L-258, Articles 29-30, ERO Rule No. 03/2023 and ERO Rule No. 03/2022. For the purpose of this procedural mapping, "Applicant" means the person or entity that initiates the relevant RES procedure, submits the application or request to the competent institution, and is responsible for providing the required documents. Depending on the procedure, the applicant may be a natural person or legal person.

Step	Responsible actor	Main document / action	Legal basis / provisions	Main gap / required adjustment
1. Initial classification	Applicant / installer / ERO information materials	Determine whether the system is: self-consumption with net billing, zero-export, jointly acting prosumer, or general generation project.	Law No. 08/L-258 Articles 29-30; ERO Rule 03/2023 Article 1	No gap. The user must understand legal categories before applying.
2. Consumption and contracted-capacity check	Applicant / DSO or KOSTT	Confirm annual consumption, contracted connection capacity and existing connection/grid consent.	ERO Rule 03/2023 Article 3: consumer must be connected to distribution/transmission, have existing grid consent, connect generation facility to internal installations, keep installed capacity within contracted connection capacity, and ensure annual injection remains below annual withdrawal, subject to exceptions.	Capacity and annual-consumption rules may restrict optimal system sizing, especially for new buildings, farmers, seasonal businesses and future electrification.
3. Capacity threshold check	Applicant / installer / operator / ERO	Check whether installed capacity falls within prosumer thresholds.	ERO Rule 03/2023 Article 5: 7 kW for household consumers connected at 0.4 kV; 15 kW for certain non-household low-voltage consumers; 100 kW for non-household low-voltage consumers billed for active power; 200 kW for medium-voltage and transmission-connected non-household consumers; new consumers may initially be limited to 50% of permitted connection capacity.	Thresholds may be too low for some households/SMEs and may discourage future-oriented sizing.
4. Technical design and equipment	Applicant / certified or qualified installer	Technical design, inverter/equipment specifications, installed capacity, expected production, internal electrical installation, safety compliance.	ERO Rule 03/2023 Article 1 and Article 3; operator grid/connection rules; Law No. 05/L-085 on Electricity.	Technical requirements are not presented as one unified public checklist for households and SMEs.

Step	Responsible actor	Main document / action	Legal basis / provisions	Main gap / required adjustment
5. Municipal/ construction check	Municipality / construction authority	Confirm whether rooftop PV requires no permit, notification, municipal consent or construction permit.	ERO Rule 03/2022 Article 9 refers to municipal consent where required by construction legislation; construction/spatial planning legislation applies where triggered.	This remains a legal uncertainty for citizens. Kosovo needs an explicit national yes/no rule for rooftop PV by size, type and location.
6. ERO authorization and prosumer status	ERO / applicant	Submit self-consumer/ prosumer application and obtain ERO decision on authorization/ prosumer status.	ERO Rule 03/2023 Article 4: ERO decision within 30 days; ERO Rule 03/2022 Article 9: simplified self-consumption authorization route.	Authorization remains a formal step even for small systems.
7. Installation and technical acceptance	Applicant (natural person) / installer / DSO or KOSTT where relevant	Install system; complete safety checks; operator inspection or technical acceptance where required.	Law No. 05/L-085; operator/grid rules; ERO Rule 03/2023 technical requirements.	Technical acceptance should be standardized and automatically linked to metering/billing.
8. Metering, supplier and net billing	DSO / supplier / prosumer	Meter replacement/ configuration, supplier arrangement, net-billing calculation and monetary credit.	Law No. 08/L-258 Article 30; ERO Rule 03/2023 on net billing, prosumer tariffs and supplier obligations.	Supplier and metering steps may not be automatically triggered after ERO approval.
9. Post-installation compliance	Prosumer / supplier / ERO / operator	Maintain compliance with capacity, annual surplus/injection rules, safety, maintenance and billing obligations.	ERO Rule 03/2023 Article 5.9: risk of losing prosumer status if annual injected electricity exceeds 10% of annual consumption; Article 3 annual balance requirements.	Surplus rules are restrictive and poorly understood; they may penalize efficient or seasonal users.

1: Required Documents

Legal basis / provisions: Law No. 08/L-258 on Promotion of the Use of Renewable Energy Sources, Articles 29 and 30; ERO Rule No. 03/2023 on Self-Consumers with Renewable Energy Sources, Articles 1, 3, 4 and 5; ERO Rule No. 03/2022 on Authorization Procedure, Article 9; applicable grid/operator rules; construction legislation only where triggered.

Legally required document	Institution / source	Legal basis / condition
Application for authorization / prosumer or self-consumer status	Applicant to ERO	Required under ERO Rule No. 03/2023 and ERO Rule No. 03/2022, Article 9
Evidence of annual electricity consumption	Supplier / DSO / applicant	Required to assess self-consumption eligibility, annual balance and surplus injection rules.
Annual production estimate for the RES self-consumption facility	Applicant / designer / installer	Required for assessment of generation against annual consumption and applicable threshold.
Evidence of existing grid connection and contracted connection capacity	DSO/KEDS or KOSTT / supplier / existing connection documents	Required because the applicant must be an electricity consumer connected to the grid and installed capacity must respect contracted capacity and applicable limits.
Grid connection consent / connection agreement or operator approval for the generating facility	DSO/KEDS or KOSTT	Required for connection and operation of the PV system under grid/operator rules and ERO self-consumption framework.
Technical connection and metering documentation required by the operator	DSO/KEDS or KOSTT / applicant	Required for technical approval, meter replacement/ configuration and net-billing implementation.
Supplier / net-billing arrangement	Supplier / prosumer	Required for application of net billing and monetary crediting under the prosumer framework.
Municipal consent, construction notification or construction permit, only if legally required	Municipality or competent construction authority	Conditional. Required only where construction legislation treats the rooftop/building installation as requiring notification, consent or permit.

2: Subsidy-Supported Renewable Energy Investments

Subsidy-supported RES investments are not a separate permitting category. They are financial support procedures that may run in parallel with, or after, the relevant technical/legal procedure. Therefore, the report distinguishes between documents required by public subsidy calls and documents required by laws, ERO rules, grid operators, municipalities or environmental authorities.

Stage	Required action	Responsible actor	Main documents / information	Main gap or administrative concern
1. Public call publication	Publication of the call, eligible technology, eligible applicants, subsidy amount, deadlines, technical criteria and application link.	Ministry of Economy / support institution	Public call and technical criteria.	Calls differ by technology and target group. Citizens may not easily understand whether they are applying for PV, solar thermal, heat pump, efficient heating or another measure.
2. Phase I application through e-Kosova	Applicant submits the first application for eligibility/pre-approval.	Applicant through e-Kosova	Online application; basic applicant data; consumer or business category; documents required by the specific call; in some cases photographs or evidence with the installer completed.	Phase I is digital, but applicants may need support to understand eligibility and complete the application correctly.
3. Pre-approval / qualification	The responsible commission checks whether the applicant meets the criteria.	Ministry / commission / support institution	Review of uploaded documents and eligibility criteria.	A positive Phase I result allows the applicant to proceed, but it does not mean that all other legal or technical requirements are automatically fulfilled.
4. Purchase and installation	Applicant purchases and installs the system/equipment according to the call criteria.	Applicant / installer / supplier	Equipment/system installed according to technical criteria of the call.	Reimbursement-based schemes require applicants to pay upfront, which may exclude low-income households and vulnerable groups.
5. Phase II application after installation	Applicant uploads proof of purchase, payment, installation and technical compliance.	Applicant through e-Kosova	Invoice or fiscal coupon; proof of payment where required; photographs; technical labels; datasheets; CE/energy labels where required; bank account; signed subsidy agreement where generated by e-Kosova.	This is the most document-heavy phase. Missing or incorrect documents may lead to rejection or delay.
6. Verification	The responsible institution reviews documents and may verify the installation.	Ministry / commission / verifier / support institution	Uploaded evidence, photographs, technical documents and possible inspection/verification.	Verification requirements differ by call and technology and should be standardized.
7. Payment / reimbursement	If approved, the subsidy is paid to the applicant's bank account.	Ministry / support institution	Bank account details and approved application.	Reimbursement-only models are less accessible for households without savings or access to credit.

2: Required Documents

Legal basis / provisions: Specific public call / subsidy scheme; Law No. 06/L-079 where the measure is energy-efficiency linked; Law No. 08/L-242 where building-related; Law No. 08/L-258 where RES-related; general administrative procedure rules.

Subsidy category	Main required documents based on public calls	Notes
Household PV for self-consumption	Phase I: online application through e-Kosova and eligibility verification based on the call criteria. Phase II: fiscal coupon or regular invoice with proof of payment through bank transfer; photographs of the installed PV system; manufacturer datasheet for PV modules; manufacturer datasheet for the inverter; other documents required by the call and e-Kosova workflow.	This is a subsidy route, not a full permitting route. It should be distinguished from ERO authorization/prosumer status, DSO connection, metering and supplier/net-billing arrangements.
SME PV for self-consumption	Phase I: online application through e-Kosova; business eligibility information; SME status/criteria; documents required by the call. Phase II: invoice or fiscal coupon with proof of payment; photographs of the installed PV system; PV module datasheets; inverter datasheet; business-related documents where required; additional documents required by the call.	SME subsidy approval does not remove the need to comply with prosumer thresholds, grid/operator requirements or other legal procedures where applicable.
Household solar thermal system for sanitary hot water	Phase I: application through e-Kosova; check of electricity-consumption criterion where required; completion and upload of the relevant annex/form with the installer; photograph of the surface where the system will be installed. Phase II: fiscal coupon or regular invoice with proof of bank payment; photographs of the installed system, including panels, hot-water tank/boiler and pumping module; photographs of technical labels/serial numbers where required; bank account details; signed subsidy agreement where generated by e-Kosova.	Solar thermal is not an electricity-generation/prosumer procedure. It should be treated as a building-level RES/EE-linked measure and not confused with PV.
SME solar thermal system for sanitary hot water	Phase I: application through e-Kosova; business eligibility documents; technical form/annex where required; proof of women-owned or women-co-owned business where additional support applies. Phase II: fiscal coupon or regular invoice with proof of bank payment; photographs of the installed system; photographs of technical labels and serial numbers; bank account details; signed subsidy agreement where applicable.	Relevant for small enterprises, but should be separated from household procedures.
Efficient heating equipment, including heat pumps and efficient biomass heating equipment	Online application through e-Kosova where provided by the call; applicant eligibility documents; invoice or fiscal coupon; proof of payment where required; bank account confirmation; photographs of equipment; serial number and technical label; CE conformity evidence where required; energy label where required; COP/SCOP information for heat pumps where required; proof of vulnerable status where the call gives special treatment to social assistance beneficiaries, single parents or other vulnerable categories.	These measures are mostly EE/building-level support measures and should be linked with Law on Energy Efficiency and Law on Energy Performance of Buildings, not only with the RES law.
Other subsidy-supported RES/EE measures	Documents depend on the specific public call. They may include application form, identification or business data, proof of eligibility, ownership or lawful-use evidence, technical offer, invoice, proof of payment, photographs, technical specifications, verification report and bank account details.	Each call defines its own required documents.

3: Solar Thermal Systems for Sanitary Hot Water

Solar thermal systems are not electricity-generation facilities and are not processed as prosumers.

Step	Responsible actor	Main document / action	Legal basis / provisions	Main gap / required adjustment
1. Classification	Applicant / installer / subsidy administrator	Confirm that the system is solar thermal for hot water/heating support, not photovoltaic electricity generation.	Law No. 08/L-258 includes solar thermal as RES; Law No. 06/L-079; Law No. 08/L-242.	Public materials often mix solar thermal and PV. The procedure must expressly separate them.
2. Building suitability / technical assessment	Installer / energy assessor	Assess roof/load, orientation, demand, storage tank, equipment, safety and integration with existing building systems.	Law No. 08/L-242 on building energy performance and technical building systems; Law No. 06/L-079 on EE measures/ audits where relevant.	Need standard technical guidance for households and public buildings.
3. Construction or municipal check	Municipality / construction authority	Determine whether no permit, notification, consent or construction permit applies.	Construction/spatial planning legislation; Law No. 08/L-242 where linked to building documentation or renovation.	No clear checklist for small solar thermal installations.
4. Subsidy route where applicable	KEEF / Ministry / e-Kosova / donor programme	Submit application, ownership evidence, invoice/offer, technical documentation and eligibility evidence.	Law No. 06/L-079; Law No. 08/L-242; specific public call rules.	Documentation and reimbursement models may exclude low-income households.
5. Installation and verification	Installer / subsidy administrator / inspector where relevant	Install system; provide evidence of completion, photos, invoices, certificates or inspection report.	Public call rules; Law No. 08/L-242 technical systems where applicable.	-
6. Payment / reimbursement	Support institution	Grant payment, reimbursement or other financial support after approval/verification.	Specific public call rules and subsidy programme documents.	Reimbursement-only design can exclude households without upfront capital.

3: Required Documents

Legal basis / provisions: Law No. 06/L-079 on Energy Efficiency; Law No. 08/L-242 on Energy Performance of Buildings; construction legislation if the installation qualifies as construction works; specific public call rules where the system is subsidized.

Step	Institution / source	Legal basis / condition
Construction notification, municipal consent or construction permit, if legally required	Municipality / construction authority	Conditional. Required only where the installation triggers construction requirements.
Evidence of ownership or lawful use of the building/premises, if required	Applicant / cadastral or property documents	Conditional. Required where demanded by construction procedure or subsidy call.
Technical documentation of the solar thermal system, if required	Applicant / designer / installer	Conditional. Required where linked to construction approval, building-performance documentation or subsidy eligibility.
Energy audit, energy assessment or certificate of energy performance, if required	Certified expert / competent body	Conditional. Required only where the applicable energy-efficiency, building-performance or public-call procedure requires it.
Subsidy application form and supporting documents listed in the public call, if subsidy is requested	Applicant to KEEF / Ministry / e-Kosova / donor programme	Conditional. Required only for subsidy-supported installations and only as specified in the public call.
Evidence of installation, invoices and payment documents, if subsidy is requested	Applicant / installer / supplier	Conditional. Required only where grant/reimbursement payment depends on verification of completion and costs.

4: Heat Pumps and Building-Level Renewable Energy Systems

This section is regulated under Law No. 08/L-242 on Energy Performance of Buildings and Law on Energy Efficiency. Heat pumps, on-site RES, solar thermal, efficient district heating/cooling and high-efficiency alternative systems are not only energy measures; they may also be part of construction, renovation, energy performance certification and subsidy procedures.

Step	Responsible actor	Main document / action	Legal basis / provisions	Main gap / required adjustment
1. Building trigger check	Applicant / designer / municipality / construction authority	Check whether the measure is part of a new building, major renovation, energy performance improvement or private replacement of technical systems.	Law No. 08/L-242 on Energy Performance of Buildings.	Applicants need to know whether building-performance documentation is required.
2. Technical assessment	Designer / energy assessor / installer	Assess system size, building demand, energy performance impact, integration with existing heating/cooling system and safety.	Law No. 08/L-242; Law No. 06/L-079; energy audit/CPE rules where applicable.	-

3. Construction documentation where applicable	Designer / construction authority	Include required evidence in construction/renovation documentation, where legally triggered.	Law No. 08/L-242; construction legislation.	Need clear list of documents required for heat pumps and building-integrated RES.
4. Subsidy or financial support	KEEF / Ministry / donor / e-Kosova	Submit support application, invoices/offers, technical documents, eligibility evidence and proof of completion.	Law No. 06/L-079; Law No. 08/L-242; public call rules.	Subsidy rules may become a procedure and therefore public call criteria should be scrutinized.
5. Verification and monitoring	Support institution / energy assessor / installer	Technical verification, energy savings/impact data, payment and monitoring.	Public call rules; EE monitoring rules.	Verification requirements differ across programmes.

4: Required Documents

Legal basis / provisions: Law No. 06/L-079 on Energy Efficiency; Law No. 08/L-242 on Energy Performance of Buildings; construction legislation where installation affects construction works or technical building systems; specific public call rules where subsidized.

Legally required document	Institution / source	Legal basis / condition
Construction notification, consent or construction permit, if legally required	Municipality / construction authority	Conditional. Required where installation qualifies as construction works or affects technical building systems in a way regulated by construction legislation.
Energy performance documentation, if legally required	Applicant / certified expert	Conditional. Relevant for new buildings, major renovation, technical building systems or certificate of energy performance procedures.
Energy audit or energy assessment, if required	Certified energy auditor / expert	Conditional. Required where the law, public-building procedure or subsidy call requires it.
Technical documentation of the equipment/system, if required	Applicant / installer / designer	Conditional. Required if demanded by construction authority, CPE procedure, EE programme or public call.
Subsidy application documents, if applying for support	Applicant to support institution	Conditional. Required only for subsidy-supported measures and only as specified in the call.
Evidence of completion, invoice and verification documents, if required by subsidy call	Applicant / installer / verifier	Conditional. Required only for grant/reimbursement procedures.

5: Biomass-Based Heating Solutions

Biomass cannot be mapped as one single procedure. The correct route depends on scale, purpose, emissions, fuel source, construction requirements, whether heat is supplied to third parties, and whether electricity/cogeneration is involved.

Project type	Correct procedure	Institutions involved	Legal basis / provisions	Main gap / adjustment
Small household biomass heating	Building/technical equipment and possible subsidy route.	Applicant, installer, subsidy administrator, municipality where relevant.	Law No. 06/L-079; Law No. 08/L-242; environmental/air-emission rules where triggered; public call rules.	Fuel quality and air-emission requirements are not clear for citizens.
Public building or SME biomass heating	Energy efficiency/building procedure, procurement, possible subsidy, technical verification.	Municipality/public authority, KEEF, Ministry, installer, procurement body.	Law No. 06/L-079; Law No. 08/L-242; public procurement rules; public call rules.	-
Biomass district heating or renewable thermal production	Thermal energy route; environmental/construction route; possible ERO authorization/licensing depending on activity and scale.	ERO, municipality, thermal system operator, environmental authority, construction authority.	Law No. 05/L-052 on Thermal Energy; Rule No. 07/2017 licensing/exemptions; ERO authorization rules; environmental/construction rules.	-
Biomass electricity or cogeneration	RES electricity generation route: ERO authorization, grid connection, environmental consent, construction permit, support scheme where applicable, possible generation licence.	ERO, DSO/KOSTT, environmental authority, municipality, Ministry.	Law No. 08/L-258; Law No. 05/L-085; ERO Rule 03/2022; ERO Rule 07/2017; environmental/construction rules.	-

5: Required Documents

Biomass-Based Heating Solutions

Legally required document	Institution / source	Legal basis / condition
Construction notification, construction conditions or construction permit, if required	Municipality / MESPI depending on construction category	Conditional. Required for biomass facilities involving regulated construction works.
Environmental consent, environmental permit or screening decision, if required	MESPI / environmental authority	Conditional. Required depending on scale, emissions, site sensitivity and technology.
Technical documentation of the heating system, if required	Applicant / designer / installer	Conditional. Required where part of construction, environmental, energy-efficiency, thermal-energy or subsidy procedure.
Energy audit or energy assessment, if required	Certified auditor / expert	Conditional. Required where linked to EE support, public buildings or subsidy calls.
Thermal energy licence or exemption documentation, if applicable	ERO / applicant	Conditional. Required where the activity is regulated thermal energy production/supply and not exempt.
Fuel-source or fuel-quality evidence, if required	Applicant / fuel supplier	Conditional. Required only where environmental, air-emission, sustainability or public-call rules require it.
Subsidy application documents, if subsidy-supported	Applicant to support institution	Conditional. Required only where applying for public support.

6: Small Enterprise RES Investments

The SME section should be split by project type and threshold. SMEs are not treated as one category because the applicable route differs between prosumer rooftop PV, PV outside prosumer thresholds, electricity generation up to 5 MW, electricity generation above 5 MW, solar thermal/heat pumps and biomass/cogeneration.

SME investment type	Correct procedural route	Institutions involved	Legal basis	Main gap / adjustment
SME rooftop PV within prosumer thresholds	Self-consumer/prosumer procedure.	DSO/KOSTT where relevant, ERO, supplier, municipality if required.	Law No. 08/L-258 Articles 29-30; ERO Rule 03/2023 Articles 1, 3, 4, 5; ERO Rule 03/2022 Article 9.	Thresholds, annual-consumption rules, contracted-capacity limits and supplier/net-billing steps.
SME PV above prosumer thresholds but up to 5 MW	General ERO authorization route; no production licence if within licensing exemption, but other approvals still apply.	ERO, DSO/KOSTT, municipality, environmental authority where relevant.	ERO Rule 03/2022 Article 8; Rule 07/2017 Article 3.2 licensing exemption up to 5 MW.	Licensing exemption does not remove authorization, grid, construction or environmental requirements.
SME generation above 5 MW	Full generation project route: authorization, grid, environmental/construction, production licence and market/support arrangements.	ERO, DSO/KOSTT, Ministry, municipality, environmental/construction authorities.	Law No. 08/L-258; Law No. 05/L-085; ERO Rule 03/2022 Article 8; ERO Rule 07/2017 Articles 3-9.	High documentation and phasing burden.
SME solar thermal / heat pump	Building-level RES/EE route, not prosumer route unless combined with PV.	Installer, municipality/construction authority, KEEF/Ministry/donor where applicable.	Law No. 06/L-079; Law No. 08/L-242; public call rules.	-
SME biomass heating/cogeneration	Depends on whether own heating, third-party thermal supply, electricity generation or cogeneration.	ERO where thermal/electricity activity; municipality; environmental/construction authorities.	Law No. 05/L-052; Law No. 08/L-258; ERO Rules 03/2022 and 07/2017; environmental/construction rules.	Scale and environmental sensitivity determine procedure.
Subsidy-supported SME measure	Financial support route plus underlying regulatory procedure.	Support institution, ERO/operator/municipality where required.	Public call rules plus underlying RES/EE/building/electricity rules.	-

6: Required Documents

Legal basis / provisions: Law No. 08/L-258, Articles 29 and 30 for self-consumption/prosumers; ERO Rule No. 03/2023, Articles 1, 3, 4 and 5; ERO Rule No. 03/2022, Article 9 for self-consumption; ERO Rule No. 03/2022, Article 8 for generation projects outside the self-consumption route; ERO Rule No. 07/2017, Article 3.2 for licensing exemption up to 5 MW; construction, environmental and water legislation where applicable.

Legally required document	Institution / source	Legal basis
SME rooftop PV within prosumer/self-consumption thresholds: documents listed under Procedure 14.1	Applicant / ERO / DSO or KOSTT / supplier / municipality if relevant	Apply the self-consumption/prosumer document set.
Business registration, tax or proof of lawful-use documents, if legally required by the authority/operator/call	Applicant / Business Registry / Tax Authority / property authority	Conditional. Not automatically required for all SME self-consumption; required only where the applicable procedure demands it.
SME generation outside prosumer route, up to 5 MW: authorization documents listed under ERO Rule No. 03/2022, Article 8	Applicant to ERO and relevant authorities	Required for generation projects outside self-consumption route. Licence may be exempt up to 5 MW, but authorization and other permits may still apply.
SME generation above 5 MW: authorization documents plus generation licensing documents	Applicant to ERO	Required where licensing exemption does not apply; ERO Rule No. 07/2017, Articles 3, 8 and 9.

7: Larger RES Generation / Auction-Supported Projects

This procedure is described in the A-Z Guide for large-scale RES development. It is useful to show the process for larger investors.

Project type	Correct procedural route	Institutions involved	Legal basis	Main gap / adjustment
Market-based RES project outside competitive bidding	ERO authorization before construction; obtain required external documents before application.	ERO, DSO/KOSTT, municipality, MESPI/ environment/ construction authority, water authority where relevant.	ERO Rule 03/2022 Article 8; Law No. 05/L-084; Law No. 05/L-085; environmental/ construction/water legislation.	A-Z Guide confirms need for authorization, grid connection agreement, environmental consent/permit, construction conditions/permit, fees and generation licence where applicable.
Competitive bidding / auction-supported project	Bid, qualification, award/support contract and project development obligations. ERO authorization may not be required where RES law/auction regime exempts winning bidder, but other permits remain relevant unless expressly addressed.	Ministry, ERO/RES Operator, DSO/ KOSTT, municipality, environmental/ construction authorities.	Law No. 08/L-258; AI No. 01/2024 on Competitive Bidding; A-Z Guide; sectoral permit laws.	Competitive bidding improves support allocation but does not automatically remove land, grid, environment, municipal or construction risk.
Licensing stage where applicable	Generation licence where project exceeds licensing exemption or otherwise falls under licensed activity.	ERO.	ERO Rule 07/2017 Articles 3-9. Generation up to 5 MW exempt under Article 3.2; above threshold requires licensing.	Applicants need a public decision tree explaining when license is required and when only authorization/other permits apply.

7: Required Documents for:

1. Larger RES Generation

Legally required document	Institution / source	Legal basis
Application for authorization	Applicant to ERO	ERO Rule No. 03/2022, Article 8
Business certificate	Business Registration Agency / applicant	ERO Rule No. 03/2022, Article 8
Evidence of financial capability	Applicant / bank / auditor	ERO Rule No. 03/2022, Article 8
Evidence of at least 10% of investment amount	Applicant / bank	ERO Rule No. 03/2022, Article 8
Solvency/no-bankruptcy certificate	Court / competent authority	ERO Rule No. 03/2022, Article 8
Tax confirmation	Tax Authority	ERO Rule No. 03/2022, Article 8
Property/legal rights over project site	Applicant / cadastral/property authority	ERO Rule No. 03/2022, Article 8
Technical and financial feasibility study, for projects above 1 MW	Applicant	ERO Rule No. 03/2022, Article 8
EPC pre-contract or contract	Applicant / contractor	ERO Rule No. 03/2022, Article 8
Business plan	Applicant	ERO Rule No. 03/2022, Article 8
Municipal act confirming spatial/planning compatibility	Municipality	ERO Rule No. 03/2022, Article 8
Connection agreement	DSO/KEDS or KOSTT	ERO Rule No. 03/2022, Article 8 and grid/operator rules.
Environmental consent, if required	MESPI / environmental authority	Conditional. ERO Rule No. 03/2022, Article 8 and environmental legislation
Water permit, if required	Competent water authority	Conditional. ERO Rule No. 03/2022, Article 8 and water legislation
Construction permit and dynamic implementation plan	Municipality / MESPI	ERO Rule No. 03/2022, Article 8 and construction legislation.
Financial guarantee, where required after authorization	Applicant / bank	Conditional. ERO Rule No. 03/2022, Article 18.
Production licence documents, where licensing applies	Applicant to ERO	Conditional. ERO Rule No. 07/2017, Articles 8 and 9.

1. Auction – Supported Projects

Legally required document	Institution / source	Legal basis
Bid application documents required by the tender dossier	Bidder / Ministry	Required under AI No. 01/2024 and the specific bidding documents.
Qualification documents	Bidder	Required only as specified in the tender dossier; normally legal, technical and financial qualification evidence.
Bid security / guarantee, if required	Bidder / bank	Conditional. Required only where tender documents require it.
Project development agreement or support-related agreement, where awarded	Selected bidder / Ministry / RES Operator	Conditional. Required after award depending on auction design and support scheme.
Grid connection documents	KOSTT / DSO	Required for project implementation under grid rules and tender/ERO requirements.
Environmental consent, if required	MESPI / environmental authority	Conditional. Required depending on project type, size and location.
Construction permit and related construction documents	Municipality / MESPI	Conditional. Required before construction where applicable.
Water permit, if required	Competent water authority	Conditional. Relevant mainly for hydropower, water use or discharge.
Generation licence documents, where licensing applies	Applicant to ERO	Conditional. Required where the project exceeds licensing exemption or otherwise falls under licensing rules.

8: Renewable Energy Communities and Joint Self-Consumption

Renewable energy communities and jointly acting prosumers are listed in this section but not yet fully implementable for practical use by citizens, municipalities, SMEs and apartment buildings.

Step	Responsible actor	Main document / action	Legal basis	Gap
1. Legal form and membership	Community / members / municipality where relevant	Legal entity documents, membership rules, governance documents.	Law No. 08/L-258 recognizes renewable energy communities; ERO Rule 03/2023 recognizes jointly acting prosumers in collective buildings.	Need secondary legislation on registration, governance, voting, membership and vulnerable-member protection.
2. Project and grid connection	Community / DSO or KOSTT / ERO	Project documents, grid consent, metering architecture, allocation method.	Law No. 08/L-258; Law No. 05/L-085; ERO Rule 03/2023; operator rules.	Need secondary legislation on internal allocation, metering, billing and supplier relations.
3. Building/apartment consent	Co-owners / building administrator / municipality where relevant	Consent decision, co-ownership documentation and internal benefit-sharing rules.	Law No. 08/L-258 Art. 29 refers to multi-apartment self-consumers being organized in line with law on residential buildings in co-ownership; ERO Rule 03/2023.	-
4. Operation and benefit sharing	Community / supplier / members	Allocation of electricity/benefits, invoices, maintenance, dispute resolution.	Law No. 08/L-258; future secondary legislation; supplier/grid rules.	Without detailed rules, communities remain a formal legal concept rather than a practical mechanism.

8. Conclusions and Recommendations

8.1 Conclusions

Kosovo has established a solid primary legal framework for renewable energy sources (RES), electricity, energy efficiency and energy performance of buildings. The existing primary legal framework provides the legal basis for RES targets, competitive support schemes, self-consumption, prosumers, renewable energy communities, guarantees of origin, energy efficiency measures, building-level renewable energy systems, authorization and licensing procedures. However, the main challenge is no longer only the existence of primary legislation, but the practical implementation of this framework through clear procedures, secondary legislation, institutional coordination and through awareness raising measures.

The analysis shows that RES procedures remain fragmented across several institutions. A citizen, household, SME, municipality or small investor may need to interact separately with the Ministry of Economy, Energy Regulatory Office, Distribution System Operator, Transmission System Operator, municipality, supplier, Kosovo Energy Efficiency Fund and e-Kosova platform. Each institution has a defined mandate, and the applicant therefore is required to undertake steps independently in the absence of one-stop shop procedures. This creates uncertainty, delays and administrative burden, particularly for households, SMEs, vulnerable groups, rural communities and women-led households.

A key legal and procedural gap is the authorization procedure under ERO Rule No. 03/2022. Article 8 requires applicants for new generation capacity to submit several external documents before receiving ERO authorization, including municipal confirmation, grid connection agreement, environmental consent where applicable, water rights where applicable and construction permit. This creates a phasing problem because the applicant must complete several separate procedures before obtaining final regulatory confirmation. For small-scale investors, this can create costs and legal uncertainty.

The distinction between authorization and licensing is also not sufficiently clear for non-professionals and applicants. Rule No. 07/2017 exempts certain generation activities from licensing, including electricity generation at an energy location not exceeding 5 MW. However, exemption from licensing does not automatically mean exemption from ERO authorization, grid connection, construction permit, environmental consent or municipal confirmation. This distinction should be clarified.

The prosumer framework under Rule No. 03/2023 provides an important legal basis for self-consumption, but several provisions may limit practical interest. Eligibility is linked to contracted connection capacity, annual consumption and the annual balance between injection and withdrawal from the grid. The thresholds of 7 kW for households, 15 kW and 100 kW for different low-voltage non-household consumers, and 200 kW for medium-voltage or transmission-connected non-household consumers may be restrictive for certain users. The rule that new consumers may initially receive only 50% of permitted connection capacity may also discourage RES integration in new buildings and new businesses. Similarly, loss of prosumer status where surplus injection exceeds the permitted level may disadvantage seasonal users, farmers, efficient households and businesses with changing consumption profiles.

Renewable energy communities are legally recognized under Law No. 08/L-258, but they are not yet enabled in practice. Development of the secondary legislation is needed to regulate registration, governance, membership, energy sharing, metering, benefit allocation, supplier relations, municipal participation and protection of vulnerable members. Without these rules, renewable energy communities may remain a formal legal concept rather than a practical instrument for citizen, municipal and SME participation.

The analysis also shows that vulnerable and low-income households require specific support measures, because standard subsidy and prosumer procedures may not be sufficient to reduce energy bills for families that lack upfront capital, technical knowledge, digital access or suitable housing conditions. For these households, RES support should be combined with energy efficiency measures, including proper insulation, efficient heating systems, heat pumps, solar thermal systems and, where feasible, rooftop PV or shared RES generation.

Overall, Kosovo's RES framework should move from a fragmented permit-by-permit model toward a simplified, digital and risk-based model.

8.2 Recommendations

- First, Kosovo should adopt the National Energy and Climate Plan and should also develop and approve the missing secondary legislation required under Law No. 08/L-258 on Promotion of the Use of Renewable Energy Sources. Priority should be given to rules on renewable energy communities, collective self-consumption, energy sharing, guarantees of origin. These legal acts are necessary to ensure that legal rights created by the law can be implemented in practice.
- Second, the relationship between authorization, licensing and other permits should be clarified. A guiding document should explain when a project requires ERO authorization, an energy activity license, grid connection agreement, municipal consent, construction permit, environmental consent. This guidance should be written in simple language and should be available for households, SMEs, and installers.
- Third, the prosumer rules should be reviewed to assess whether the current thresholds and restrictions remain proportionate. Special attention should be given to the 7 kW household threshold, SME thresholds, the 50% rule for new consumers, seasonal consumption profiles, farmers, rural businesses, apartment buildings and consumers planning future electrification. The objective should be to avoid discouraging reasonable system sizing and to prevent unnecessary exclusion from self-consumption benefits.
- Fourth, documentation requirements are appropriate for larger projects but heavy for household and small enterprise investments. The most significant burden appears in the authorization procedure for new generation capacities, where several external approvals may be needed before final regulatory confirmation.
- Fifth, the A-Z Guide for Renewable Energy Investment in Kosovo should be revised and expanded into a practical RES procedural roadmap for also small-scale and citizen-facing investments. It should include separate procedures for household PV, SME PV, zero-export PV, solar thermal systems, heat pumps, biomass heating, apartment-building collective prosumers, renewable energy communities, municipal/public building projects and subsidy-supported measures. For each category, it should identify, responsible institution, required documents, phasing of steps, timelines, fees and available complaint mechanisms.
- Sixth, institutional coordination should be strengthened through a formal RES procedures coordination mechanism involving the Ministry of Economy, ERO, KOSTT, the Distribution System Operator, municipalities, the ministry responsible for environment and spatial planning, the Kosovo Energy Efficiency Fund and e-Kosova administration. This mechanism should monitor procedural delays, harmonize requirements, propose simplification measures and ensure that applicants are not required to submit the same documents repeatedly.

- Seventh, municipalities should be given a stronger and clearer role in citizen-facing RES implementation. Municipalities should clarify when municipal consent or construction permits are required, provide information to citizens and SMEs, support rooftop solar and local RES deployment, identify public buildings suitable for RES installations, and facilitate pilot renewable energy communities. Municipal energy offices could become information points for RES and energy efficiency support.
- Eighth, e-Kosova may be expanded from a subsidy application tool into an integrated RES and energy efficiency one-stop-shop. A dedicated module should allow applicants to access information, check eligibility, submit subsidy applications, initiate prosumer registration, request DSO grid connection, confirm whether municipal consent or construction permit is needed, track technical verification and monitor grant disbursement. For prosumers, the platform may connect the applicant, ERO, DSO and supplier through one platform.
- Ninth, support schemes should include dedicated measures for vulnerable households, low-income families, rural communities, women-led households. These measures should not only support the installation of renewable energy technologies, but should primarily aim to reduce household energy bills and improve living conditions. Support should therefore combine RES measures with energy efficiency measures, including proper thermal insulation, efficient heating systems, heat pumps, solar thermal systems for sanitary hot water and rooftop PV for self-consumption where technically feasible.
- Tenth, public support for vulnerable and low-income households should be designed differently from standard subsidy schemes. Higher grant intensity, pre-financing or direct payment to installers should be considered, because reimbursement-based schemes may exclude families that cannot afford upfront investment. In addition, simplified documentation, technical advisory support, municipal help desks and offline application options should be provided for citizens with limited digital access or limited administrative capacity.
- Eleventh, the prosumer rules should also be reviewed from a social inclusion perspective. In particular, the rule under ERO Rule No. 03/2023 that new consumers may initially receive only 50% of the permitted connection capacity should be assessed to determine whether exemptions or special treatment are needed for vulnerable households, social housing, collective housing schemes or publicly supported RES installations.
- Overall, support for vulnerable groups should move beyond general awareness raising and standard subsidies. It should become a targeted social-energy measure combining energy efficiency, renewable energy, simplified procedures, higher financial support and institutional assistance. The objective should be to ensure that the energy transition reduces energy poverty and does not benefit only households and businesses with sufficient financial and technical capacity.
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