

CASE STUDY OF A SUCCESSFUL NATIONAL ENERGY PROGRAMME/STRATEGY

Number 1

1. The problem or issue addressed: *The low rate of investments on electricity generation using renewable energy sources due to high initial installation cost of these investments*

2. Name of the programme: *The Draft Law on the Utilization of Renewable Energy Sources for the Purpose of Generating Electricity*

3. Timeframe: 7 years Year started: 2005

4. Status: ☒ Ongoing ☐ Completed in year

5. Main objectives:

- *Increasing the renewable share in electricity generation*
- *Supporting the investors in field of electricity generation using renewable eenergy resources*
- *Increasing the private sector investments in the market*
- *Supplying incentives for the renewable energy sources to increase the competitiveness of these resources with conventional fuels.*
- *To decrease the green house gas emissions, to protect the environment, to increase the availability of energy for rural areas*
- *To create job opportunities in rural areas*
- *To alleviate poverty*

6. Lead institution: Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources

7. Other implementation arrangements and stakeholders involved (public, private, NGOs, CBOs, international support, etc.): *Private sector, export credit agencies*

8. The results achieved (if possible, please address the social, economic and environmental impacts of the programme): *Since the draft Law has not been enacted yet, the positive results or the accepted net benefits could not have been gathered yet. But together with the expectations of the investors, applications of private sector to the State Hydraulic Works and Energy Market Regulating Authority (EMRA) in order to implement the renewable energy projects has increased sharply.*

9. The relationship of the programme to internationally agreed goals and targets: *This programme is directly related to the targets of MDGs, WSSD, International Renewable Energy Congress,....., in terms of its main objectives.*

Note: Kindly provide any appropriate facts, figures or charts that document the problem addressed and the results achieved. Noteworthy case studies may be published and/or summarized in UN publications as a means of sharing information on best practices.

Renewable Electricity Generation Licences, as of November 2005

Fuel	Licences for New Installations		Licences for Existing Installations	
	Number	Capacity (MW)	Number	Capacity(MW)
Wind	37	1408	1	1,5
Hydropower	12	171.79	27	905.97
Geothermal	4	46.15	-	-
Biogas	1	0.8	2	4.59
Landfill gas	2	16.00	1	4.02
Total	56	1 642.86	31	916.09