

# Legislative and regulatory framework

Final version of 31/12/2022

Deliverable number D.3.2.1.



<b>Project Acronym</b>	COASTENERGY
<b>Project ID Number</b>	10045844
<b>Project Title</b>	Blue Energy in ports and coastal urban areas
<b>Priority Axis</b>	1
<b>Specific objective</b>	1.1
<b>Work Package Number</b>	3
<b>Work Package Title</b>	Analysis of the potential of integrated Blue Energy production in the Programme area's coasts
<b>Activity Number</b>	3.2.
<b>Activity Title</b>	Regulatory framework and background analysis
<b>Partner in Charge</b>	SDEWES Centre
<b>Partners involved</b>	IRENA, DURA, SDEWES, UniCam, UniUd, CMU, CCIAA Chieti-Pescara, Ploče
<b>Status</b>	Completed
<b>Distribution</b>	Project partnership

*DISCLAIMER: A report on selected indicators reflects the project COASTENERGY views; the IT-HR Programme authorities are not liable for any use that may be made of the information contained therein.*

## Contents

RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL LEGISLATION .....	4
NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND LOCAL LEGISLATION - ITALY .....	8
National legislation - Italy .....	9
REGIONAL LEGISLATION AND PLANS: .....	17
FRIULI VENEZIA GIULIA REGION .....	24
MARCHE REGION .....	26
NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND LOCAL LEGISLATION - CROATIA.....	35
National legislation - Croatia .....	36
REGIONAL LEGISLATION AND PLANS .....	58
County of Istria.....	58

## Introduction

This document presents the legislative and regulatory framework overview related to the deployment of Blue energy technologies and devices in the coastal areas. The legislation is first analyzed on the international level, where most relevant European Union legislation is presented. International legislation is followed up by national, regional and local regulatory and framework analysis for both sides, Italy and Croatia. The provided information may be limited for some regions, due to the absence of an appropriate legislative framework. An overview which was done here was based on previous knowledge obtained from Interreg MED projects MAESTRALE and PELAGOS with a focus on programme area.

## Relevant International Legislation

International Regulatory framework	Contents	Notes
<p>1</p> <p><b>Relevant EU directives</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>UNCLOS, 1982</b>; United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.</li> <li>▪ <b>Barcelona Convention, 1976</b>; Convention for Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution.</li> <li>▪ <b>COM 2014 008 Blue Energy</b>; “Action needed to deliver on the potential of ocean energy in European seas and oceans by 2020 and beyond”</li> <li>▪ <b>COM 2008 0768 “Offshore Wind Energy</b>: Action needed to deliver on the Energy Policy Objectives for 2020 and beyond”</li> <li>▪ <b>Directive 2000/60/EC</b>; Water Framework</li> <li>▪ <b>Directive 2008/56/EC</b>; Marine Strategy Framework</li> <li>▪ <b>Directive 2014/89/EU</b>; Maritime Spatial Planning</li> </ul>	

2

**Directive  
2014/89/EU of the  
European  
Parliament and of  
the Council**

The Directive was issued in order to establish an integrated maritime spatial planning and management strategy, due to the “rapid and high increase in the demand for maritime space for different purposes”, including plants for the production of energy from renewable sources.

This strategy was developed within the Integrated Maritime Policy (PMI), whose environmental pillar is made up of Directive 2008/56/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council. The PMI identifies maritime spatial planning as an inter-sector policy tool that allows public authorities and stakeholders to apply an integrated, coordinated and cross-border approach. The application of an ecosystem approach will help promote the sustainable development and growth of maritime and coastal economies and the sustainable use of sea and coast resources.

The directive promotes the sustainable growth of maritime economies, the sustainable development of marine areas, and the sustainable use of marine resources through an Integrated Maritime Policy (PMI), the purpose of which is to promote a coordinated and coherent decision-making process in order to optimize sustainable development, economic growth and social cohesion of Member States, in particular with regard to coastal regions and maritime sectors.

Through maritime spatial management plans, Member States will therefore have to contribute, inter alia, to the sustainable development of the energy sectors of the sea, aiming at the conservation, protection and improvement of the environment, including resilience to the impacts of climate change.

<http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2014/89/oj>

<p>3</p>	<p><b>Directive 2008/56/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council</b></p>	<p>This Directive establishes a framework within which Member States shall take the necessary measures to achieve or maintain good environmental status in the marine environment by the year 2020 at the latest. For that purpose, marine strategies shall be developed and implemented in order to:</p> <p>(a) protect and preserve the marine environment, prevent its deterioration or, where practicable, restore marine ecosystems in areas where they have been adversely affected;</p> <p>(b) prevent and reduce inputs in the marine environment, with a view to phasing out pollution as defined in Article 3(8), so as to ensure that there are no significant impacts on or risks to marine biodiversity, marine ecosystems, human health or legitimate uses of the sea.</p> <p>Marine strategies shall apply an ecosystem-based approach to the management of human activities, ensuring that the collective pressure of such activities is kept within levels compatible with the achievement of good environmental status and that the capacity of marine ecosystems to respond to human-induced changes is not compromised, while enabling the sustainable use of marine goods and services by present and future generations.</p> <p>This Directive shall apply to all marine waters as defined in Article 3(1), and shall take account of the transboundary effects on the quality of the marine environment of third States in the same marine region or subregion. This Directive shall not apply to activities the sole purpose of which is defense or national security. Member States shall, however, endeavor to ensure that such activities are conducted in a manner that is compatible, so far as reasonable and practicable, with the objectives of this Directive.</p>	<p><a href="https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32008L0056&amp;from=EN">https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32008L0056&amp;from=EN</a></p>
----------	--	---	--

4

**COM 2014 008  
Blue Energy**

Following the 2008 Communication on offshore wind energy, this Communication considers the potential of the ocean energy sector to contribute to the objectives of the Europe 2020 Strategy, as well EU's long-term greenhouse gas emission reduction goals. It also looks over the horizon at this promising new technology and outlines an action plan to help unlock its potential. Harnessing the economic potential of our seas and oceans in a sustainable manner is a key element in the EU's maritime policy. The ocean energy sector was recently highlighted in the Commission's Blue Growth Strategy as one of five developing areas in the 'blue economy' that could help drive job creation in coastal areas. Other Commission initiatives, such as the Communication on Energy Technologies and Innovation and the Atlantic Action Plan, have recognized the importance of ocean energy and aim to encourage collaborative research and development and cross-border cooperation to boost its development. Research and consultation work conducted as a part of the impact assessment accompanying this Communication shows that additional support for this emerging sector could enable the EU to reap significant economic and environmental benefits

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52014DC0008&from=EN>



## National, regional, and local legislation - ITALY

### National legislation - Italy

Name of national legislation	Description of national legislation			Notes
<b>1</b>  <b>Environmental norms</b>	Italy	National law	2006	Legislative Decree 152/2006
<p data-bbox="434 539 1845 580"><a href="http://www.bosettiegatti.eu/info/norme/statali/2006_0152_allegati.htm#P_2">http://www.bosettiegatti.eu/info/norme/statali/2006_0152_allegati.htm#P_2</a></p> <p data-bbox="434 587 1845 699">This law regulates the procedure of Environmental Impact Assessment. Projects are categorized according to whether they are controlled by the State or the Regions, and whether they are subject to EIA screening or the complete EIA procedure.</p> <p data-bbox="434 746 1845 976">Projects regarding blue energy or that could be related to blue energy infrastructure, are categorized as follows: projects controlled by the State and directly subject to EIA procedure: activities of research and exploitation of marine geothermal resources; projects controlled by the Regions and subject to EIA screening: non-thermal industrial plants for the production of energy, steam and hot water with power above 1 MW; coastal works for protection against erosion and works aimed at modifying the coastal line (dykes, jetties and other coastal defense works).</p> <p data-bbox="434 1024 1845 1136">According to the above definition „non-thermal industrial plants for the production of energy [...] above 1 MW, most blue energy projects of the type addressed by COASTENERGY would be subject to EIA screening.</p> <p data-bbox="434 1142 1845 1184">N/A</p>				

<p>2</p> <p>Collection of norms and regulations concerning production of electric energy</p>	<p>Italy</p>	<p>Collection of regulations</p> <p><a href="https://www.arera.it/allegati/elettricita/TUP.pdf">https://www.arera.it/allegati/elettricita/TUP.pdf</a></p> <p>This is not a regulation, but rather a collection of regulations concerning the production of electric energy (with particular reference to renewable energy), issued by ARERA, the national authority regulating the electric energy, natural gas, water, waste, and district heating sectors. It contains regulations concerning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>connection to the grid;</li> <li>methods for measuring the energy produced, withdrawn from the grid, and consumed;</li> <li>transmission and distribution of energy;</li> <li>coordination of energy input, for ensuring balance of the system and continuity of provision;</li> <li>modalities for transferring the energy produced to the grid;</li> <li>energy production systems directly connected to consumers;</li> <li>subsidies.</li> </ul> <p>This document provides a comprehensive recap of regulations, methods and subsidies concerning all aspects of the production of electric energy. Updated September 2019.</p>	<p>2019</p>	<p>„Single tex” for the production of electric energy</p>
<p>3</p>	<p>Italy</p>	<p>Ministerial decree</p> <p><a href="http://enerweb.casaccia.enea.it/enearegioni/UserFiles/Linee_guida_FR_2010.pdf">http://enerweb.casaccia.enea.it/enearegioni/UserFiles/Linee_guida_FR_2010.pdf</a></p>	<p>2010</p>	

**Set of norms and regulations concerning authorization procedures for renewable energy production plants**

This decree provides guidelines for the authorization of renewable energy plants based on article 12 of Legislative Decree D.lgs. 387/2003, concerning the simplification of authorization procedures, and other relevant national regulations. These guidelines do not apply to offshore plants requiring a state concession over sea waters (for these, please see following set of norms at no. 4).

The issuing of this kind of authorization must not imply the payment of the local taxes („contributo di costruzione“) usually related to spatial developments. However, it may imply, by regional regulation, the payment of taxes related to the expenses of administrative procedures.

The construction, operation and modification of renewable energy plants are subject to „single authorization“ issued by the Region or delegate Province.

Certain categories of plants, however, are not subject to the above „single authorization“, but can be developed under less restrictive authorization procedures (or even with a simple communication).

The request for the single authorization must contain, among others:

- definitive project;
- proof of availability of the areas needed for the construction;
- the price quotation by the grid operator for the connection to the grid, previously accepted by the proponent; and the design for the connection to the grid;
- documents regarding EIA screening, if applicable;
- other documents concerning further authorizations if applicable.

The „single procedure“ takes place in the form of a „conferenza di servizi“ involving all the competent bodies. The procedure must end within 180 days from the submission of the request.

The single authorization, once issued, acts as a modification of the local spatial plans.

The evaluation of the request must take into account, among others, the following criteria:

- the exploitation of the „energy potential“ of the area;

Decree by the Ministry of Economic Development of 10/9/2010

smallest possible occupation of land;  
reuse of brownfields;  
smallest possible impact on traditional rural landscapes;  
technological innovation;  
participation by citizens in the authorization procedure.

The Regions and Provinces may decide about the unsuitability of certain areas for the installation of certain types of plants. The guidelines provide some criteria for the identification of these areas.

The single authorization may imply the identification of environmental and spatial compensation measures for the benefit of the involved municipalities.

These guidelines are relevant for COASTENERGY only to a certain extent since they mainly concern photovoltaics, wind, biomass and hydropower placed on the mainland. However, they are reported here for the sake of completeness.

These guidelines have the merit of making a recap of the complex legislation concerning the authorization for the construction of renewable energy plants and proposing a simplification of a procedure that must involve a considerable number of public authorities and take into account different types of regulations.

4	Italy	Government circular	2012	Government
<p><b>Set of norms and regulations concerning authorization procedures for offshore renewable energy production plants</b></p>	<p><a href="http://www.mit.gov.it/sites/default/files/media/normativa/2016-02/Circolare_numero_40_protocollo_M_TRA-PORTI-73_05-01-2012_all_1.pdf">http://www.mit.gov.it/sites/default/files/media/normativa/2016-02/Circolare_numero_40_protocollo_M_TRA-PORTI-73_05-01-2012_all_1.pdf</a></p>	<p><b>Government circular</b></p> <p>This is a government circular by the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transports providing guidelines based on previous regulations (D.lgs. 387/2003, Law 244/2007, art. 36 of Navigation Code) for simplifying authorization procedures for the construction of offshore renewable energy plants. Such authorizations imply interventions by different government bodies such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the Maritime Authority (i.e. Port Authority, Maritime Directorate, or Ministry of Infrastructure and Transports, depending on the duration of the state concession needed), for the state concession over sea waters;</li> <li>the Port Authority, for the state concession overland coastal areas where the cables „land“ on the mainland;</li> <li>the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transports, for the proper authorization;</li> <li>the Ministry of Economic Development and the Ministry of the Environment, which must give their opinion over the above authorization;</li> <li>the Police and the Maritime Authority, for additional provisions concerning safety of navigation;</li> <li>the Ministry of the Environment, for the Environmental Impact Assessment, if necessary;</li> <li>the grid operator, for the price quotation concerning the works for the connection to the grid;</li> <li>the Region, the Province, and the involved municipalities, for the matters concerning spatial planning, restrictions over cultural and environmental assets, and landslide safety;</li> <li>other bodies such as the Public Works Office, public health institutions, Superintendences, military bodies, firemen, natural parks, etc., for several other issues, if applicable.</li> </ul> <p>The authorization request must be submitted to all of the following authorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport – General Directorate for Ports;</li> </ul>	<p><b>2012</b></p>	<p><b>Government Circular by Ministry of Infrastructure and Transports n. 40 of 5/1/2012</b></p>

the Ministry of Economic Development – Department of Energy – General Directorate for nuclear energy, renewable energies and energy efficiency – Division III; General Directorate for mining and energy resources – Division I; and the Local Inspectorate of the Department for Communications.

The request by the proponent must contain the preliminary project and a copy of the application submitted for the purposes of the state concession.

The preliminary project must contain the price quotation by the grid operator for the connection to the grid, previously accepted by the proponent; and the design for the connection to the grid, previously approved by the grid operator.

The preliminary project must also identify, if applicable, the areas subject to expropriation, and the necessary buffer zones.

The request for the state concession must be submitted to the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport, or to the competent Maritime Directorate in case the concession is between 4 and 15 years of duration. The circular contains a recap of the deadlines that the competent bodies must respect for the authorization procedures; and the norms, recommendations and legal interpretations aimed at simplifying the authorization procedures. In particular, the circular proposes that the Port Authority can directly acquire the technical opinions by all other relevant bodies such as the Public Works Office, public health institutions, Superintendances etc. within the same procedure.

After having acquired all technical opinions by the relevant bodies, the competent Maritime Authority invites the proponent to submit the definitive project, which has to take account of all the above opinions. The definitive project must be submitted to the Maritime Authority, the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport, the Ministry of Economic Development, the Ministry for the Environment (together with the Environmental Impact Study, if applicable), and to other bodies in case they have specifically requested it.

	<p>In order to issue the authorization, the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transports calls for a „conferenza dei servizi“ including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the Ministry of Economic Development;</li> <li>the Ministry for the Environment;</li> <li>the Port Authority;</li> <li>the relevant municipalities;</li> <li>the grid operator;</li> <li>other bodies, if applicable.</li> </ul> <p>The authorization is issued within 15 days from the issuing of the state concession.</p>			
	<p>Despite being a useful resource for understanding and simplifying a complex matter (see below), the procedure described by this circular is not always clear; moreover, it seems – even if it is not clearly stated – that it has been written mainly for the purposes of offshore wind energy farms. It remains to be clarified if the proposed procedure is accepted by all relevant bodies, and for all types of offshore renewable energy plants.</p> <p>This government circular has the merit of making a recap of the complex legislation concerning the authorization for the construction of offshore energy plants and proposing a simplification of a procedure that must involve a considerable number of public authorities and take into account different types of regulations.</p>			
5	Italy	National law	2012	National Law no.
Regulation concerning	<a href="http://www.bosettiegatti.eu/info/norme/statali/2012_0027.htm#16">http://www.bosettiegatti.eu/info/norme/statali/2012_0027.htm#16</a>			27/2012, article 16,



**underwater works for mining explorations, placement of platforms, inspection and maintenance of infrastructure**

This subsection of Law 27/2012 provides that underwater works for mining explorations, placement of platforms, inspection and maintenance of infrastructure, and other related works must comply with the UNI 11366 norm („Health and safety in diving and hyperbaric professional activities – Operative procedures“).

subsection 2

## Regional legislation and plans:

### APULIA REGION

Name of local legislation	Description of local legislation				Notes
1	Apulia	Italy	Regional Law	2015	
<b>Regional Law n. 17 of</b>	<a href="http://www.geologipuglia.it/doc/downloads/1697-l-r-172015-legge-regionale-10-aprile-2015-n-17.pdf">http://www.geologipuglia.it/doc/downloads/1697-l-r-172015-legge-regionale-10-aprile-2015-n-17.pdf</a>				

**10/4/2015 “Regulation on the protection and use of the coast”**

Regional Law 17/2015 (“Regulation on the protection and use of the coast”) promotes the integrated coastal management as a combination of public interests, at different territorial levels, in the evaluation of the programming actions aimed at the use and protection of the maritime State property.

It regulates the exercise of administrative functions related to the management of the maritime State property and the territorial sea areas devolved by the State under article 117 of the Constitution, identifying the functions of the Region and those of the municipalities.

Maritime property under regional competence is divided into coastal property and port property. The ports classified as regional (category II, third class) belong to the port domain, pursuant to Law 84/1994, and include tourist ports.

The law also deals with the protection and sustainable use of the environment, coastal planning, and the accessibility to maritime State property assets.

On the other hand, the areas of the maritime State property and territorial sea necessary for the supply of energy sources (pursuant to Legislative Decree 112/1998), and the ports of international and national economic importance as classified by article 4 of Law no. 84 of 28/1/1994, are excluded from the regional competence.

Article 3 of the Law establishes that regional coastal planning is implemented through the Regional Coastal Plan (PRC).

<p>2</p> <p><b>Regional Coastal Plan (PRC) and Municipal Coastal Plans (PCC)</b></p>	<p>Apulia Italy Plan 2011</p> <p><a href="http://www.sit.puglia.it/portal/portale_pianificazione_regionale/Piano%20Regionale%20delle%20Coste/Documenti">http://www.sit.puglia.it/portal/portale_pianificazione_regionale/Piano%20Regionale%20delle%20Coste/Documenti</a></p> <p>The Regional Coastal Plan addresses the many conflicts that arise in coastal areas by overcoming those sector approaches making it difficult to formulate effective and integrated policies on an economic, social, landscape and environmental level.</p> <p>The Regional Coastal Plan addresses the many conflicts that arise in coastal areas by overcoming those sector approaches making it difficult to formulate effective and integrated policies on an economic, social, landscape and environmental level.</p> <p>Making use of a broad-area planning, the PRC takes account of all processes related to environment, urban development, and economy, which produce effects that cannot be circumscribed in well-defined areas.</p> <p>In particular, the activities aimed at drafting the Regional Coastal Plan provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-the reorganization of available information and the technical-scientific knowledge concerning the physical dynamics taking place on the coastal territory;</li> <li>-the knowledge framework about the environmental characteristics and the urban and administrative dynamics;</li> <li>-cataloguing and rational organization of data;</li> <li>-the definition of policies for the use of coastal areas, respecting the environmental and spatial planning restrictions and citizens' safety, avoiding the promotion of tourist exploitation for some areas at risk or, on the contrary, the use for industrial purposes of areas with strong tourist attractiveness;</li> <li>-directions/recommendations for the drafting of regulatory tools in order to ensure a proper land management and a continuous update of the knowledge about existing heritage.</li> </ul>	<p>Regional Coastal Plan approved with Regional Council Deliberation no. 2273 of 13-10-2011</p>
--	---	---

The Regional Coastal Plan governs the use of the State property areas, with the aim of ensuring a correct balance between the protection of the environmental and landscape assets of the Apulian coasts, their free use, and the development of recreational tourist activities.

It pursues the objective of the economic and social development of coastal areas through criteria of environmental compatibility and respect for the natural processes.

The PRC is also an instrument of knowledge of the coastal territory, in particular the geomorphological and meteorological dynamics connected to the priority problem of coastal erosion, the evolution of which requires careful and constant monitoring and actions of recovery and coastal rebalancing.

In this context, the Plan defines the so-called Physiographic Units and Sub-Units, intended as homogeneous coastal/marine areas.

The PRC is also a planning tool, in relation to the recent transfer of administrative functions to local authorities (issue of maritime state concessions), the effective and efficient exercise of which can only be ensured by the Region's coordinated and coherent action.

In this sense, the PRC provides the guidelines and criteria with which the Municipal Coastal Plans (PCC) must comply.

---

The Municipal Coastal Plan is a tool for managing, controlling and monitoring the municipal coastal area in terms of landscape and environmental protection, guarantee of the citizens' right to freely access and use the public natural heritage, as well as regulation for its environmentally compatible use.

This tool derives from the acknowledgment that the current state of the coast is the result of a disorderly evolution and the effect of a mere addition of interventions without any mutual connection, and that the key problem is triggering a process of overall recovery.

The PCC therefore establishes the general principles and guidelines and dictates specific rules regarding the protection and use of the maritime State property, complying with the directions defined by the Regional Coastal Plan, as well as with the general and specific restrictions for the protected natural areas.

The process for the definition of a PCC starts with a detailed, physical-juridical analysis of the coastal areas of competence.

The PCC must also envisage protection, environmental restoration and monitoring strategies, and actions aimed at solving the problems contributing to the morpho-dynamic imbalance of coastal areas.

The PCC promotes the creation of sustainable bathing structures, including energy-saving solutions (solar thermal, PV, timers, low-consumption electrical devices).

The PCC does not consider the possibility of exploiting marine energy resources. The only connection with this topic is when it specifies that any design of maritime works must be preceded by studies and surveys concerning the entire Physiographic Unit as regards the conditions of the emerged and submerged beach, and the wave and coastal currents regime

<p><b>3</b></p> <p><b>Regional Territorial Landscape Plan (PPTR)</b></p>	<p>Apulia Italy Regional Plan 2015</p> <p><a href="http://www.sit.puglia.it/portal/portale_pianificazione_regionale/Piano%20Paesaggistico%20Territoriale">http://www.sit.puglia.it/portal/portale_pianificazione_regionale/Piano%20Paesaggistico%20Territoriale</a></p> <p>The Regional Territorial Landscape Plan (PPTR) is both a landscape plan (pursuant to art. 135 and 143 of Legislative Decree n. 42/2004, “Code of cultural heritage and landscape”) and a spatial plan (in accordance with art. 1 of Regional Law no. 20/2009 “Regulations for landscape planning”).</p> <p>The Regional Territorial Landscape Plan (PPTR) is both a landscape plan (pursuant to art. 135 and 143 of Legislative Decree n. 42/2004, “Code of cultural heritage and landscape”) and a spatial plan (in accordance with art. 1 of Regional Law no. 20/2009 “Regulations for landscape planning”).</p> <p>The PPTR pursues, in particular, the promotion and implementation of a sustainable development and an aware use of the regional territory, including through conservation and recovery of the peculiar features of social, cultural and environmental identity, the protection of biodiversity, and the creation of new landscape assets.</p> <p>Among the specific objectives of PPTR there is also promoting the reduction of energy consumption, the development and integrated use of renewable energy, and the definition of landscape quality standards in the development of renewable energy.</p> <p>The PPTR identifies some strategic scenarios and formulates guidelines for achieving their objectives.</p>	<p>Regional Territorial Landscape Plan approved with Regional Council Deliberation no. 176 of 16-2-2015</p>
--	--	---

In strategic scenario no. 4, concerning the design and localization of renewable energy plants, the PPTR incorporates the main objectives of the Regional Energy Plan (PEAR), directing the actions towards an adaptation and enhancement of the energy infrastructure also in terms of landscape quality standards.

The PPTR, similarly to the Regional Coastal Plan (PRC), limits its analysis of exploitation potential of renewables to wind power plants (including offshore), photovoltaic and biomass; whereas no mention is made to the potentials of wave motion and blue energy in general.

Even if referring only to offshore wind plants, some notes by the PPTR on the respect of the marine environment should also apply, by analogy, to the development of blue energy. In particular, “the location of off-shore plants will not be allowed in marine Natura 2000 sites and protected marine areas, nor in the presence of Posidonia meadows and marine biocoenosis of conservation interest”. Moreover, “the use of floating structures must be privileged”, and “investigations aimed at ascertaining the interference of submarine pipelines with existing species must be carried out, adopting laying and landing techniques aimed at minimizing the impact”.



## FRIULI VENEZIA GIULIA REGION

Name of local legislation	Description of local legislation				Notes
<b>1</b>	Friuli Venezia Giulia	Italy	Decree	1987	Friuli Venezia Giulia Region, 1986. Establishment of the National Marine Reserve of Miramare in the Gulf of Trieste. Official Gazette of the Italian Republic Nr. 77/1987
<b>Decree of institution of the National Marine Reserve of Miramare in the Gulf of Trieste</b>	<a href="http://www.riservamarinamiramare.it/files/Decreto_istitutivo_Riserva_12_nov_1986.pdf">http://www.riservamarinamiramare.it/files/Decreto_istitutivo_Riserva_12_nov_1986.pdf</a> Establishes the organization discipline of the Miramare marine protected area, the detailed regulations and the conditions of use of the activities allowed within the protected marine area.				
<b>2</b>	Friuli Venezia Giulia	Italy	Regional Plan	2018	Friuli Venezia Giulia Region. Regional Plan for the Protection of the waters (PRTA) approved on 20 March 2018 by Presidential Decree Nr. 074
<b>Regional Plan for the Protection of the waters (PRTA)</b>	<a href="http://www.regione.fvg.it/rafv/cms/RAFVG/ambiente-territorio/pianificazione-gestione-territorio/FOGLIA20/FOGLIA22/">http://www.regione.fvg.it/rafv/cms/RAFVG/ambiente-territorio/pianificazione-gestione-territorio/FOGLIA20/FOGLIA22/</a> <a href="http://decreti.regione.fvg.it/Storage/2018_74/TESTO%20INTEGRALE%20DEL%20DPREG%20074-2018.PDF">http://decreti.regione.fvg.it/Storage/2018_74/TESTO%20INTEGRALE%20DEL%20DPREG%20074-2018.PDF</a> Identifies the interventions necessary to protect water resources and ensure the sustainability of their exploitation.				
<b>3</b>	Friuli Venezia Giulia	Italy	Regional Plan	2013	Friuli Venezia Giulia Region. Territory Government Plan
<b>Territory Government</b>	<a href="https://www.regione.fvg.it/rafv/cms/RAFVG/ambiente-territorio/pianificazione-gestione-territorio/FOGLIA5/">https://www.regione.fvg.it/rafv/cms/RAFVG/ambiente-territorio/pianificazione-gestione-territorio/FOGLIA5/</a> <a href="http://bur.regione.fvg.it/arpebur/downloadPDF?doc=0&amp;name=2013/05/02/so%202020_noLEGAL.pdf">http://bur.regione.fvg.it/arpebur/downloadPDF?doc=0&amp;name=2013/05/02/so%202020_noLEGAL.pdf</a>				

<b>Plan (PGT)</b>	Studies and regulates the use of the territory as a reference framework for the planning and programming of regional development policies.			(PGT) approved on 16 April 2013 by Decree of the President of the Region Nr. 084	
4	Friuli Venezia Giulia	Italy	Regional Plan	2018	Friuli Venezia Giulia Region. Regional Landscape Plan (PPR) approved on 24 April 2018 by Decree of the President of the Region Nr. 0111
<b>Regional Landscape Plan (PPR)</b>	<a href="http://www.regione.fvg.it/rafvf/cms/RAFVG/ambiente-territorio/pianificazione-gestione-territorio/FOGLIA21/">http://www.regione.fvg.it/rafvf/cms/RAFVG/ambiente-territorio/pianificazione-gestione-territorio/FOGLIA21/</a> Preserves and manages the territory with the aim of integrating the protection and development of the landscape in the processes of territorial transformation.				

## MARCHE REGION

Name of local legislation	Description of local legislation				Notes
<b>1</b> <b>Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan (ICZM Plan)</b>	Marche	Italy	Plan	2019	
	<p data-bbox="409 552 1626 608"><a href="https://www.regione.marche.it/Regione-Utile/Paesaggio-Territorio-Uapularbanistica-Genio-Civile/Difesa-della-costa#Piano-GIZC-2019">https://www.regione.marche.it/Regione-Utile/Paesaggio-Territorio-Uapularbanistica-Genio-Civile/Difesa-della-costa#Piano-GIZC-2019</a></p> <p data-bbox="409 619 1671 842">The Plan aims at the protection and sustainable development of regional coastal areas, and hence defines and regulates the structural interventions that are needed for coastal protection. The Plan is inspired by Integrated coastal management principles, aiming for the coordinated application of the different policies affecting the coastal zone and related to activities such as nature protection, fisheries, agriculture, industry, shipping, tourism, development of infrastructure and mitigation and adaptation to climate change</p> <p data-bbox="409 895 1671 959">The Plan specifies that structural interventions regarding coastal protection must always comply with the following prescriptions:</p> <ul data-bbox="409 970 1671 1235" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reconstitution of seagrass beds and dune environments, when the intervention entails their alteration</li> <li>Implementation of monitoring and mitigation measures</li> <li>Assess the compatibility of interventions with the conservation measures regarding the involved Natura2000 sites</li> <li>It is worth stressing that it is not allowed to build any artefact on jetty-like coastal protection structures (breakwaters, etc.).</li> </ul>				

The Plan does not introduce additional prescriptions for the authorization of energy production systems, assuming that national regulations already foresee accurate environmental assessments for these installations. The plan also allows – in limited coastal sections – the construction of “experimental” coastal protection structures incorporating pilot installations for the exploitation of sea energy, either replacing or integrating existing structures. These are explicitly allowed: south of Senigallia Port, in the section “Senigallia sud – Montemarciano nord”, on the littorals of Montemarciano, Civitanova and Porto Sant’Elpidio nord, in the section between the rivers Chienti and Tenna, and on the Sentina littoral. Moreover, the Plan recalls that the national guidelines for coastal protection consider the installation of wave energy systems as a viable option to reduce coastal erosion.

<p><b>2</b></p> <p><b>Regional Law n. 15/2004</b>  <b>“Regulation of competences in the field of coastal protection”</b></p>	<p>Marche</p>	<p>Italy</p>	<p>Regional law</p>	<p>2004</p>	
<p><a href="https://www.consiglio.marche.it/banche_dati_e_documentazione/leggi/dettaglio.php?arc=vig&amp;idl=1434">https://www.consiglio.marche.it/banche_dati_e_documentazione/leggi/dettaglio.php?arc=vig&amp;idl=1434</a></p>					
<p>The Law defines responsibilities and tasks of the Regional Government and of the Municipalities as concerns interventions along the coast. More specifically, Articles 6 and 7 states that:  the Region is in charge of approving projects regarding coastal protection works/structures, and of issuing permits for the installation of cables and ducts  the Municipalities design and implement coastal protection interventions (when commissioned by the competent regional service), and are in charge of the maintenance of coastal protection structures (with regional co-financing)</p> <p>The combined competencies of regional and local level bodies can make implementation procedures more complicated. No specific mention of Blue Energy systems can be found in the text.</p> <p>The approval of permitting applications for Blue Energy installations incorporated in coastal protection structures and for installation of cables are both pertaining to the Regional body. This can simplify a bit the authorization process.</p>					

<b>3</b>  <b>Regional Law n. 10/1999</b>	Marche	Italy	Regional Law	1999  <a href="https://www.consiglio.marche.it/banche_dati_e_documentazione/leggirm/leggi/visualizza/vig/1275?arc=vig&amp;idl=1275">https://www.consiglio.marche.it/banche_dati_e_documentazione/leggirm/leggi/visualizza/vig/1275?arc=vig&amp;idl=1275</a>  The Regional Law defines responsibilities and tasks of regional and local governments in various sectors, including energy. Article 23 specifies that the Region issues permit for electrical activities that are not under the national government’s jurisdiction.  Blue Energy installations based on wave energy conversion will need a regional permit for electrical activities.	
<b>4</b>  <b>Regional Ports Plan</b>	Marche	Italy	Regional Plan	2010  <a href="http://www.regione.marche.it/Regione-Utile/Infrastrutture-e-Trasporti/Porti#Piano-Regionale-dei-Porti">http://www.regione.marche.it/Regione-Utile/Infrastrutture-e-Trasporti/Porti#Piano-Regionale-dei-Porti</a>	Plan approved by the Regional Council with Administrative

	<p>The Plan regulates the construction and rehabilitation of regional ports (also providing guidelines for the design of maritime works within and outside the ports) and defines the competences of the various levels of public governance. In particular, it states that the Region is in charge of drafting the plan (which is implemented through the single ports' Master plans that may be drafted by the Municipalities) and of approving its modifications. The Region is also in charge of administrative procedures related to the design and implementation of the interventions of construction and rehabilitation of regional ports, and issues concessions of the maritime domain for purposes other than energy supply. Moreover, the Region can issue an opinion on the conformity of projects of port structures with the Regional Ports Plan.</p> <p>Jurisdiction on ports is divided between the Regional and the Central Government, depending on the importance and typology of the port. This can make the permitting procedures complicated, especially for ports where the 2 jurisdictions coexist (i.e. in San Benedetto del Tronto, where the commercial port is managed by the State, and the marina by the Region).</p> <p>The Plan includes a series of objectives and actions for the enhancement of each port, including enlargement interventions that could be combined with the installation of Blue Energy systems.</p>			Decision n. 149 of 02/02/2010
5	Marche	Italy	Regional Law	1992
<b>Regional Law n. 34/1992 “Regulations on urban planning, landscape, and territorial arrangement”</b>	<p><a href="https://www.consiglio.marche.it/banche_dati_e_documentazione/leggirm/leggi/visualizza/vig/917?arc=vig&amp;idl=917">https://www.consiglio.marche.it/banche_dati_e_documentazione/leggirm/leggi/visualizza/vig/917?arc=vig&amp;idl=917</a></p> <p>The Regional Law regulates the administrative competences of regional and local governance bodies in the fields of urban and landscape planning and defines the related instruments. The Regional Law assigns: to the Regional Government, the responsibilities on landscape protection</p>			

to the Municipalities, the task of issuing permits for construction works on land.

The projects for blue energy installations on land must be compatible with regional landscape planning instruments, respecting landscape restrictions applied to the chosen site, if any.

Moreover, a construction permit must be obtained by the Municipality in areas where the Municipality has jurisdiction, ensuring that the project fulfils the zoning prescriptions applied in the selected site.

The permitting procedure can be a rather difficult and time-consuming process, especially because there is no specific regulation on blue energy installations on land.

Blue energy plants often require only minimum installations on land



<b>6</b>  <b>Regional Law n. 2/2013 (Regional Ecological Network)</b>	Marche Italy Regional Law 2013
	<p><a href="http://www.ambiente.marche.it/Portals/0/Ambiente/Biodiversita/REM/LEGGE_REGIONALE_05_febbraio_2013,_n._2.pdf">http://www.ambiente.marche.it/Portals/0/Ambiente/Biodiversita/REM/LEGGE_REGIONALE_05_febbraio_2013, n. 2.pdf</a></p> <p>The Regional Law establishes the Regional Ecological Network, with the aim of protecting biodiversity, reducing fragmentation of habitats, increasing the ecological functionality of the territory, and contributing to the enhancement of regional landscape.</p> <p>Interventions on land should be compliant with the objectives of the Regional Ecological Network. A potential barrier is represented by the “Special Environmental Projects”, regarding the coastal area of the Site of National Interest “Basso bacino del Chienti” and the “Area at high risk of environmental crisis” including a 30-km long coastal strip from Ancona to Marina di Montemarciano (85 sq. Km in total). Interventions in these areas are regulated by a Reclamation Plan (approved by the Regional Council with Decision n. 172/2005) and a specific Regional Law (n.6/2004).</p> <p>The “Special Environmental Project” regarding the “Area at high risk of environmental crisis” could be an opportunity to develop renewable energy projects since the Reclamation Plan foresees the improvement of air quality through the reduction of emissions from industries and the use of alternative energy sources.</p>

7

Marche Italy

Regional Plan

1989

<https://www.regione.marche.it/Regione-Utile/Paesaggio-Territorio-Urbanistica-Genio-Civile/Paesaggio>

The Regional Landscape Plan is the instrument through which the Region regulates the use of its whole territory by classifying the different types of landscapes that exist therein, with the purpose of protecting both landscape and environmental features and ensuring sustainable development at regional level.

The Marche Region has a plan in force that dates back to 1989. This plan applies different protection levels (from total to partial) to the various landscape categories identified, and identifies restricted areas (including coastal ones) having special historical, cultural, environmental and landscape value.

Due to the oldness of the plan in force, the Region has undertaken a process for its review and update, in order to comply with the National Cultural Heritage and Landscape Code and with the European Landscape Convention. This process produced so far; a Preliminary document approved by the Regional Government with Decision n. 140 of the 01/02/2010.

The projects for blue energy installations on land must be compatible with the regional landscape plan, respecting landscape protection restrictions applied to the chosen site, if any.

The updated plan could incorporate indications on blue energy resulting from the implementation of the COASTENERGY project, provided that the project succeeds in adequately involving the regional department in charge of the plan.

### Regional landscape plan

Plan approved with D.A.C.R. n. 197 of the 03/11/1989;  
Preliminary document for the update of the plan was approved by Regional Government Decision n. 140 of the 01/02/2010

8	Marche	Italy	Decision of the Regional Government	2007
	<a href="http://www.norme.marche.it/Delibere/2007/DGR0762_07.pdf">http://www.norme.marche.it/Delibere/2007/DGR0762_07.pdf</a>			
	<p>The Decision is part of the norms regulating the “landscape authorization” to be issued by the Municipalities for interventions on land that imply external modification of buildings and structures lying in areas subject to landscape restrictions. Such restrictions are defined by the regional landscape plans and are recognized by local-level master plans/urban planning instruments. The Decision encloses a classification of interventions based on their potential impact on the landscape – the lower the impact, the more simplified the documentation to be submitted by applicants.</p> <p>Blue Energy installations are not mentioned in the document, however onshore artefacts included in restricted areas may have to undergo a “landscape authorization” procedure. Installations for wave energy and sea thermal energy conversion, especially when integrated into existing structures, usually have limited landscape and visual impacts.</p>			
<b>DGR n. 762/2007</b>				

## National, regional and local legislation - CROATIA

## National legislation - Croatia

Chapter number and name	Contents	Notes
Relevant national regulations	Description of the national legislation and regulations on Blue Energy 2012	
1 Energy Law	<p>Law</p> <p><a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2012_10_120_2583.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2012_10_120_2583.html</a></p> <p>(1) This Act regulates measures for the safe and reliable supply of thermal energy, heating systems for use of thermal energy for heating and cooling, the requirements for receiving a concession for distribution of thermal energy, or concessions for construction of a distribution network, the rules and measures for safe and reliable production, distribution and supply of thermal energy in heating systems and measures to attain energy efficiency in heating systems.</p> <p>(2) To relationships in the heating sector which are not regulated by the provisions of this Act, the provisions of the Acts shall apply that regulate the energy sector, regulations of energy industry activities, the provisions of laws which regulate the area of energy efficiency, and the provisions of the laws regulating the area of the concession.</p>	<p>Croatian Parliament, 2012, Energy Law, Official Gazette 120/2012</p> <p>HRVATSKI SABOR, 2012, Zakon o energiji, NN 120/2012, <a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2012_10_120_2583.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2012_10_120_2583.html</a></p>

		(3) The provisions of the Act on General Administrative Procedure shall apply to proceedings prescribed by this Act as appropriate.	
		Applicable to all sources of energy, including renewables in general.	
2	<b>Renewable Energy and High-Efficiency Cogeneration Law</b>	2015	Croatian Parliament, 2015, Renewable Energy and High-Efficiency Cogeneration Law, Official Gazette 100/2015
		Law <a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2015_09_100_1937.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2015_09_100_1937.html</a>	
		This Act regulates planning and encouragement of production and consumption of energy produced in the facilities which are using renewable sources of energy and high-efficiency cogeneration, the government supports for renewable energy, international collaboration in renewable energy, managing the registers of renewable sources of energy for projects, project developers and privileged producers.	Hrvatski Sabor, 2015, Zakon o obnovljivim izvorima energije i visokoučinkovitoj kogeneraciji, NN 100/2015 <a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2015_09_100_1937.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2015_09_100_1937.html</a>
3	<b>The Law on Maritime Domain and Seaports</b>	2003	Croatian Parliament, 2003, The Law on Maritime Domain and Seaports, Official Gazette 158/2003
		Law <a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2003_10_158_2257.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2003_10_158_2257.html</a>	
		This Act defines the legal status of the maritime domain, sets its borders, management and protection of the maritime domain, use of the same, locations of seaports, seaport domain, establishment of port authority, port activities and their performance, construction and use of port's infrastructure and important questions regarding the order in the seaports.	HRVATSKI SABOR, 2003, Zakon o pomorskom dobru i morskim lukama, NN 158/2003, <a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2003_10_158_2257.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2003_10_158_2257.html</a>
		Protection of shore and sea domain is regulated with the Water	

		resources law and The Nature Protection Act, except for the pollution caused by vessels and other floating objects which is regulated by The Law on Maritime Domain and Seaports.	
		Structures build or installed at sea or near the shore, whose main purpose is conversion of one type of renewable energy into another type adequate for man's activities, needs also to abide the abovementioned law	
4	<b>Law on Production, Distribution and Supply of Heat Energy</b>	<p>2005 Law <a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2005_04_42_812.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2005_04_42_812.html</a></p> <p>This Act regulates the performance of energy production, distribution and supply of heat energy.</p> <p>Applicable for renewable energy as well</p>	<p>Croatian Parliament, 2005, Law on Production, Distribution and Supply of Heat Energy, Croatian Parliament, 2005, Supply of Heat Energy, Official Gazette 42/2005</p> <p>HRVATSKI SABOR, 2005, Zakon o proizvodnji, distribuciji i opskrbi toplinskom energijom, NN 42/2005, <a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2005_04_42_812.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2005_04_42_812.html</a></p>
5	<b>Water Resources Law</b>	<p>2009 Law <a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2009_12_153_3744.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2009_12_153_3744.html</a></p> <p>This Law regulates the legal status of water, water resources and water structures, quality management and quantity of water, protection against harmful effects of water, detailed melioration drainage and</p>	<p>Croatian Parliament, 2009, Water Resources Law, Official Gazette 153/2009</p> <p>Hrvatski Sabor, 2009, Zakon o vodama, NN 153/2009, <a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2009_12_153_3744.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2009_12_153_3744.html</a></p>

		<p>irrigation, public water supply and public drainage, special activities for water management, institutional setup of performing these activities and other issues related to water and water resources.</p> <p>This Law does not regulate radiological pollution of water and water resources.</p> <p>The regulations set in this law need to be met by the blue energy structures.</p>	
6	<b>Act on the Regulation of Energy Activities</b>	<p>2012</p> <p>Law</p> <p><a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2012_10_120_2584.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2012_10_120_2584.html</a></p> <p>This Act regulates the establishment and implementation of the system for the regulation of energy activities, the procedure for establishing the energy regulatory authority and other matters of importance for the regulation of energy activities.</p> <p>Applicable to renewables in general.</p>	<p>Croatian Parliament, 2012, Act on the Regulation of Energy Activities, Official Gazette 120/2012</p> <p>HRVATSKI SABOR, 2012, Zakon o regulaciji energetske djelatnosti, NN 120/2012, <a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2012_10_120_2584.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2012_10_120_2584.html</a></p>
7	<b>Thermal Energy Market Act</b>	<p>2013</p> <p>Law</p> <p><a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2013_06_80_1655.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2013_06_80_1655.html</a></p> <p>(1) This Act regulates measures for the safe and reliable supply of thermal energy, heating systems for use of thermal energy for heating</p>	<p>Croatian Parliament, 2013, Thermal Energy Market Act, Official Gazette 80/2013</p> <p>HRVATSKI SABOR, 2013, Zakon o tržištu toplinske energije, NN 80/2013, <a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2013_06_80_1655.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2013_06_80_1655.html</a></p>



		<p>and cooling, the requirements for receiving a concession for distribution of thermal energy, or concessions for construction of a distribution network, the rules and measures for safe and reliable production, distribution and supply of thermal energy in heating systems and measures to attain energy efficiency in heating systems.</p> <p>(2) To relationships in the heating sector which are not regulated by the provisions of this Act, the provisions of the Acts shall apply that regulate the energy sector, regulations of energy industry activities, the provisions of laws which regulate the area of energy efficiency, and the provisions of the laws regulating the area of concession.</p> <p>(3) The provisions of the Act on General Administrative Procedure shall apply to proceedings prescribed by this Act as appropriate.</p>	<p><a href="http://novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2013_06_80_1655.html">novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2013_06_80_1655.html</a></p>
8	<p><b>Energy Efficiency Act</b></p>	<p>2014</p> <p>Law</p> <p><a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2014_10_127_2399.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2014_10_127_2399.html</a></p> <p>This Act regulates the area of efficient energy use, the adoption of plans at local, regional (national) and national level to improve energy efficiency and their implementation, energy efficiency measures, energy efficiency obligations, energy regulatory body obligations, transmission system operators, distribution system operators and energy market operators in connection with transmission, that is</p>	<p>Croatian Parliament, 2014, Energy Efficiency Act, Official Gazette 127/2014</p> <p>HRVATSKI SABOR, 2014, Zakon o energetskej učinkovitosti, NN 127/2014, <a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2014_10_127_2399.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2014_10_127_2399.html</a></p>

		energy transportation and distribution, energy distributors, energy and / or water suppliers, in particular, energy service activities, energy-saving and consumer rights in the implementation of energy efficiency measures.	
9	<b>Act on Amendments to the Water Resources Law</b>	2011	Croatian Parliament, 2011, Act on Amendments to the Water Resources Law, Official Gazette 130/2011  HRVATSKI SABOR, 2011, Zakon o izmjenama i dopunama Zakona o vodama, NN 130/2011, <a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2011_11_130_2612.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2011_11_130_2612.html</a>
		Law	
		<a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2011_11_130_2612.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2011_11_130_2612.html</a>	
		See section 1.5	
10	<b>Act on Amendments to the Water Resources Law</b>	2013	Croatian Parliament, 2013, Act on Amendments to the Water Resources Law, Official Gazette 56/2013  HRVATSKI SABOR, 2013, Zakon o izmjenama i dopunama Zakona o vodama, NN 56/2013, <a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2013_05_56_1139.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2013_05_56_1139.html</a>
		Law	
		<a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2013_05_56_1139.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2013_05_56_1139.html</a>	
		See section 1.5	
11	<b>Electricity Market Act</b>	2013	Croatian Parliament, 2013, Electricity Market Act, Official gazette 22/2013
		Law	
		<a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2013_02_22_358.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2013_02_22_358.html</a>	

		<p>This Act regulates the performance of the following activities of the energy sector: generation of electricity, transmission of electricity, distribution of electricity, supply of electricity and organization of electricity market.</p> <p>Although the “blue energy” is never explicitly mentioned, blue energy systems have to abide this law.</p>	<p>HRVATSKI SABOR, 2013, Zakon o tržištu električne energije, NN 22/2013, <a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2013_02_22_358.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2013_02_22_358.html</a></p>
12	<b>The Nature Protection Act</b>	<p>2013</p> <p>Law</p> <p><a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2013_06_80_1658.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2013_06_80_1658.html</a></p> <p>This Act regulates the system of protection and integrated conservation of nature and its assets.</p> <p>No matter which blue energy system is used, it must follow the instructions set in this Act.</p>	<p>Croatian Parliament, 2013, The Nature Protection Act, Official Gazette 80/2013</p> <p>HRVATSKI SABOR, 2013, Zakon o zaštiti prirode, NN 80/2013, <a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2013_06_80_1658.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2013_06_80_1658.html</a></p>
		<p>2011</p> <p>Law</p> <p><a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2014_02_14_279.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2014_02_14_279.html</a></p> <p>See section 1.5</p>	<p>Croatian Parliament, 2014, Act on Amendments to the Water Resources Law, Official Gazette 14/2014</p> <p>HRVATSKI SABOR, 2014, Zakon o izmjeni Zakona o vodama, NN 14/2014, <a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2014_02_14_279.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2014_02_14_279.html</a></p>
13	<b>Act on Amendments to the Water Resources Law</b>		
14	<b>The Decree on Amendments to the</b>	<p>2016</p> <p>Decree</p>	<p>Croatian Government, 2016, The Decree on Amendments to the Law on Renewable Energy Sources</p>

	<b>Law on Renewable Energy Sources and Highly Effective Cogeneration</b>	<a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2016_12_123_2689.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2016_12_123_2689.html</a> See section 1.2	and Highly Effective Cogeneration, Official Gazette 123/2016  VLADA REPUBLIKE HRVATSKE, 2016, Uredba o izmjenama Zakona o obnovljivim izvorima energije i visokoučinkovitoj kogeneraciji, NN 123/2016, <a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2016_12_123_2689.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2016_12_123_2689.html</a>
15	<b>Regulation on the Minimum Share of Electricity Produced from Renewable Energy Sources and Cogeneration Whose Production is Incentivised</b>	2007 Decree <a href="http://www.mvep.hr/zakoni/pdf/301.pdf">http://www.mvep.hr/zakoni/pdf/301.pdf</a> (1) This Regulation stipulates the minimum share of electricity produced from plants using renewable sources of energy and cogeneration plants whose production is incentivized and lays down the objectives of the Republic of Croatia as regards the production of electricity from plants using renewable sources of energy and from cogeneration plants. (2) The objective referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be expressed as the minimum share of electricity produced from plants using renewable sources of energy and from cogeneration plants in the total electricity consumption whose production is incentivized in the manner and under the conditions laid down in special regulations. (3) This Regulation does not apply to electricity generated from	Croatian Government, 2007, Regulation on the Minimum Share of Electricity Produced from Renewable Energy Sources and Cogeneration Whose Production is Incentivized, Official Gazette 33/2007  VLADA REPUBLIKE HRVATSKE, 2007, Uredba o minimalnom udjelu električne energije proizvedene iz obnovljivih izvora energije i kogeneracije čija se proizvodnja potiče, NN 33/2007, <a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2007_03_33_1080.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2007_03_33_1080.html</a>

		hydropower plants with installed power exceeding 10 MW or to electricity generated from cogeneration plants falling in the category of public heating plants which produce electric and thermal energy for sale and not for their own purposes.	
16	<b>Decree on Amendments to the Regulation on the Minimum Share of Electricity Produced from Renewable Energy Sources and Cogeneration Whose Production is Incentivised</b>	2011	Croatian Government, 2011, Decree on Amendments to the Regulation on the Minimum Share of Electricity Produced from Renewable Energy Sources and Cogeneration Whose Production is Incentivized, Official Gazette 8/2011  VLADA REPUBLIKE HRVATSKE, 2011, Uredba o izmjenama i dopunama Uredbe o minimalnom udjelu električne energije proizvedene iz obnovljivih izvora energije i kogeneracije čija se proizvodnja potiče, NN 8/2011, <a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2011_01_8_165.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2011_01_8_165.html</a>
		Decree	
		<a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2011_01_8_165.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2011_01_8_165.html</a> See section 2.5	
17	<b>Decree on Subsidies for Renewable</b>	2017	Croatian Government, 2017, Decree on Subsidies for Renewable Energy Sources and Highly Effective
		Decree	
		<a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2017_08_87_2075.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2017_08_87_2075.html</a>	

	<b>Energy Sources and Highly Effective Cogeneration</b>	<p>This Decree determines the amount of subsidies for renewable energy sources and high-efficiency cogeneration, in accordance with the Republic of Croatia's strategic objectives related to the share of renewable energy sources and cogeneration in total electricity consumption, taking into account the state of the energy market of the Republic of Croatia and the costs of electricity production from production plants using renewable energy sources and high-efficiency cogeneration plants.</p> <p>Should be consulted during financial planning of renewable energy projects and investments</p>	<p>Cogeneration, Official Gazette 87/2017</p> <p>VLADA REPUBLIKE HRVATSKE, 2017, Odluka o naknadi za obnovljive izvore energije i visokoučinkovitu kogeneraciju, NN 87/2017, <a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2017_08_87_2075.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2017_08_87_2075.html</a></p>
18	<b>Tariff System for the Production of Electricity from Renewable Energy Sources and Cogeneration</b>	<p>2013</p> <p>Decree</p> <p><a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2013_11_133_2888.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2013_11_133_2888.html</a></p> <p>This Tariff System for the Production of Electricity from Renewable Energy Sources and Cogeneration determines the subsidy amount for electricity produced in a production plant using renewable energy sources and a cogeneration plant or delivered to the power grid, which the market operator pays to the privileged electricity producer and the conditions for obtaining an incentive price.</p>	<p>Croatian Government, 2013, Tariff System for the Production of Electricity from Renewable Energy Sources and Cogeneration, Official Gazette 133/2013</p> <p>VLADA REPUBLIKE HRVATSKE, 2013, Tarifni sustav za proizvodnju električne energije iz obnovljivih izvora energije i kogeneracije, NN 133/2013, <a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2013_11_133_2888.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2013_11_133_2888.html</a></p>
19	<b>Ordinance on the Use of Renewable Energy and Cogeneration</b>	<p>2015</p> <p>Decree</p> <p><a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2012_08_88_2015.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2012_08_88_2015.html</a></p> <p>This Ordinance establishes facilities using renewable energy sources</p>	<p>Ministry of Economy, 2015, Ordinance on the Use of Renewable Energy and Cogeneration, Official Gazette 88/2012</p>

		and cogeneration plants used for energy production, prescribing the conditions and possibilities of using renewable energy sources and cogeneration plants and regulating other matters relevant to the use of renewable energy sources and cogeneration.	MINISTARSTVO GOSPODARSTVA, 2015, PRAVILNIK O KORIŠTENJU OBNOVLJIVIH IZVORA ENERGIJE I KOGENERACIJE, NN 88/2012 <a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2012_08_88_2015.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2012_08_88_2015.html</a>
20	<b>Ordinance on acquiring the status of eligible electricity producer</b>	2007	Ministry of Economy, 2007, Entrepreneurship and Crafts, Ordinance on acquiring the status of eligible electricity producer, Official Gazette, 67/2007
		Decree <a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2007_06_67_2049.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2007_06_67_2049.html</a> This Ordinance establishes the conditions for acquiring the status of eligible electricity producer which may be acquired by a project holder or producer who in a single generation plant simultaneously produces electricity and heat, uses waste or renewable energy sources for electricity production in an economically viable manner in compliance with environmental protection.	
21	<b>Ordinance on the energy balance</b>	2003	Ministry of Economy, 2003, Ordinance on the energy balance, Official Gazette 33/2003
		Decree <a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2003_03_33_442.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2003_03_33_442.html</a> This Ordinance prescribes the content and manner of the submission of data by the state authorities, bodies of local and regional self-government units and energy entities to the ministry responsible for energy for the purpose of determining energy balance proposals.	
22	<b>Regulations on</b>	Applies to electricity producers in general.	MINISTARSTVO GOSPODARSTVA, 2003, PRAVILNIK O ENERGETSKOJ BILANCI, NN 33/2003, <a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2003_03_33_442.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2003_03_33_442.html</a>
		2003	Ministry of Economy, 2003, Regulations on Conditions

	<b>Conditions for Performing Energy Activities</b>	Decree <a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2003_01_6_54.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2003_01_6_54.html</a>	for Performing Energy Activities, Official Gazette 6/2003
		(1) This Ordinance prescribes the conditions of technical and financial qualifications and professional qualifications to be fulfilled by a legal entity in order to obtain the permit to perform business activities with energy by Energy Regulatory Council.  (2) This Ordinance shall prescribe the form, content and manner of keeping a register of issued and seized licenses for performing energy activities. Applies to electricity producers in general.	MINISTARSTVO GOSPODARSTVA, 2003, PRAVILNIK O UVJETIMA ZA OBAVLJANJE ENERGETSKE DJELATNOSTI, NN 6/2003, <a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2003_01_6_54.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2003_01_6_54.html</a>
23	<b>Regulation on the Minimum Share of</b>	2007 Decree <a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2007_03_33_1080.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2007_03_33_1080.html</a>	Croatian Government, 2007, Regulation on the Minimum Share of Electricity Produced from Renewable



	<p><b>Electricity Produced from Renewable Energy Sources and Cogeneration Whose Production is Encouraged</b></p>	<p>(1) This Regulation lays down the minimum share of electricity produced from installations using renewable energy sources and cogeneration plants whose production is incentivized and sets out the Republic of Croatia objectives regarding the use of renewable energy.</p> <p>(2) The objective referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be expressed through the minimum share of electricity produced from installations using renewable energy sources and cogeneration plants in total electricity consumption, the production of which is encouraged in the manner and under the conditions laid down by special regulations.</p> <p>(3) This Decree does not apply to electricity produced in hydropower plants with installed power greater than 10 MW and to electricity produced in cogeneration plants in the category of public heat generators that produce electricity and heat for the purpose of supplying customers and not for their own needs.</p> <p>Applies to renewables in general.</p>	<p>Energy Sources and Cogeneration Whose Production is Encouraged, Official Gazette 33/2007</p> <p>VLADA REPUBLIKE HRVATSKE, 2007, Uredba o minimalnom udjelu električne energije proizvedene iz obnovljivih izvora energije i kogeneracije čija se proizvodnja potiče, NN 33/2007, <a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2007_03_33_1080.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2007_03_33_1080.html</a></p>
24	<p><b>Ordinance on Subsidies to</b></p>	<p>2013 Decree <a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2013_10_128_2778.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2013_10_128_2778.html</a></p>	<p>Croatian Government, 2013, Ordinance on Subsidies to Promote the Production of Electricity from Renewable</p>

	<p><b>Promote the Production of Electricity from Renewable Energy Sources and Cogeneration</b></p>	<p>(1) This Regulation lays down the method of use, amount, calculation, collection, distribution and payment of the incentive for the promotion of electricity generation from renewable energy and cogeneration plants, in accordance with the strategic objectives of the Republic of Croatia related to the share of renewable energy sources and cogeneration in total electricity consumption, taking into account the state of the energy market of the Republic of Croatia and the costs of electricity generation from production plants using renewable energy sources and cogeneration plants.</p> <p>(2) This Regulation also determines the share of electricity produced from production facilities using renewable energy sources and cogeneration plants whose electricity generation is encouraged.</p> <p>Applies to renewables in general.</p>	<p>Energy Sources and Cogeneration, Official Gazette 128/2013</p> <p>VLADA REPUBLIKE HRVATSKE, 2013, Uredba o naknadi za poticanje proizvodnje električne energije iz obnovljivih izvora energije i kogeneracije, NN 128/2013, <a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2013_10_128_2778.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2013_10_128_2778.html</a></p>
25	<p><b>Tariff System for the Production of</b></p>	<p>2013 Decree <a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2013_11_133_2888.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2013_11_133_2888.html</a></p>	<p>Croatian Government, 2013, Tariff System for the Production of Electricity from Renewable Energy</p>

	<b>Electricity from Renewable Energy Sources and Cogeneration</b>	<p>This Tariff System for the Production of Electricity from Renewable Energy Sources and Cogeneration (hereinafter referred to as the Tariff System) determines the incentive price for electricity produced in a production plant using renewable energy sources and a cogeneration plant or delivered to the power grid, which the market operator pays to the privileged electricity producer and the conditions for obtaining an incentive price.</p> <p>Applies to renewables in general.</p>	<p>Sources and Cogeneration, Official Gazette 133/2013</p> <p>VLADA REPUBLIKE HRVATSKE, 2013, Tarifni sustav za proizvodnju električne energije iz obnovljivih izvora energije i kogeneracije, NN 133/2013, <a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2013_11_133_2888.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2013_11_133_2888.html</a></p>
26	<b>Regulation on the Establishment of a Guarantee of Origin of Electricity</b>	<p>2007</p> <p>Decree</p> <p><a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2013_07_84_1868.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2013_07_84_1868.html</a></p> <p>The Regulation establishing a system of guarantee of electricity origin in the Republic of Croatia establishes a system of guarantee of the origin of electricity with the purpose of proving the share or amount of electricity produced from renewable energy sources and cogeneration in the total delivered quantity of electricity from suppliers to final customers. By this Regulation, the Republic of Croatia guarantees that the origin of electricity produced from renewable energy sources and cogeneration is with objectively, transparent and non-discriminatory criteria.</p> <p>Applies to electricity producers in general.</p>	<p>Croatian Government, 2007, Regulation on the Establishment of a Guarantee of Origin of Electricity, Official Gazette 84/2013</p> <p>VLADA REPUBLIKE HRVATSKE, 2007, Uredba o uspostavi sustava jamstva podrijetla električne energije, NN 84/2013, <a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2013_07_84_1868.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2013_07_84_1868.html</a></p>

27	<b>Ordinance on Obtaining the Status of an Incentivised Electricity Producer</b>	2013	<p>Ministry of Economy, 2013, Ordinance on Obtaining the Status of an Incentivised Electricity Producer, Official gazette 132/2013</p> <p>MINISTARSTVO GOSPODARSTVA, 2013, Pravilnik o stjecanju statusa povlaštenog proizvođača električne energije, NN 132/2013, <a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2013_11_132_2872.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2013_11_132_2872.html</a></p>
		Decree	
		<a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2013_11_132_2872.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2013_11_132_2872.html</a>	
		<p>This Ordinance prescribes the conditions for obtaining and abolishing the prior decision on the acquisition of the status of eligible electricity producer, ie the decision on the acquisition of the status of the eligible electricity producer (hereinafter: the solution), the rights and obligations arising from the previous decision, solutions, technical and operating conditions for production facilities, the duty of reporting by the eligible electricity producer and supervision of the operation of the production plant which, on the basis of the decision, has the status of the eligible electricity producer.</p> <p>Applies to renewables in general.</p>	
28	<b>Ordinance on Amendments of the Regulation on the Establishment of a Guarantee of Origin of Electricity</b>	2014	<p>Croatian Government, 2014, Ordinance on Amendments of the Regulation on the Establishment of a Guarantee of Origin of Electricity, Official Gazette 20/2014</p> <p>VLADA REPUBLIKE HRVATSKE, 2014, Uredba o izmjenama i dopunama Uredbe o uspostavi sustava jamstva podrijetla električne energije, NN 20/2014, <a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2014_02_20_376.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2014_02_20_376.html</a></p>
		Decree	
		<a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2014_02_20_376.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2014_02_20_376.html</a>	
		See section 2.26	

			<a href="http://novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2014_02_20_376.html">novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2014_02_20_376.html</a>
29	<b>Ordinance on Permits for Performing Energy Activities and Keeping the Register of Issued and Seized Licenses for Carrying out Energy Activities</b>	2014	<p>Ministry of Economy, 2014, Ordinance on Permits for Performing Energy Activities and Keeping the Register of Issued and Seized Licenses for Carrying out Energy Activities, Official Gazette 88/2015</p> <p>MINISTARSTVO GOSPODARSTVA, 2014, Pravilnik o dozvolama za obavljanje energetske djelatnosti i vođenju registra izdanih i oduzetih dozvola za obavljanje energetske djelatnosti, NN 88/2015, <a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2015_08_88_1733.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2015_08_88_1733.html</a></p>
		Decree	
		<a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2015_08_88_1733.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2015_08_88_1733.html</a>	
		(1) This Ordinance lays down the conditions for the issuance, extension, transfer and termination of the validity of the license to carry out energy activities, the form, content and manner of keeping the register of issued and seized licenses and the period for which the license is issued.	
		(2) The Croatian Energy Regulatory Agency (hereinafter referred to as the Agency) shall be responsible for issuing, extending, transferring and terminating the license for conducting energy activities.	
		(3) The Agency shall keep the register of issued and seized licenses.	
		Applies to electricity producers in general.	
30	<b>Ordinance on Amendments of the Ordinance on permits for performing energy activities and</b>	2015	<p>Ministry of Economy, 2015, Ordinance on Amendments of the Ordinance on permits for performing energy activities and keeping the register of issued and seized licenses for carrying out energy activities, Official Gazette 114/2015</p>
		Decree	
		<a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2015_10_114_2179.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2015_10_114_2179.html</a>	
		See section 2.29	

	<p><b>keeping the register of issued and seized licenses for carrying out energy activities</b></p>		<p>MINISTARSTVO GOSPODARSTVA, 2015, Pravilnik o izmjenama i dopunama Pravilnika o dozvolama za obavljanje energetske djelatnosti i vođenju registra izdanih i oduzetih dozvola za obavljanje energetske djelatnosti, NN 114/2015, <a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2015_10_114_2179.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2015_10_114_2179.html</a></p>
<p><b>31</b></p>	<p><b>Law on Establishing Infrastructure for Alternative Fuels</b></p>	<p>2016 Law <a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2016_12_120_2608.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2016_12_120_2608.html</a> (1) This Act establishes a common framework of measures for the establishment of infrastructure for alternative fuels in order to minimize the dependence on oil and mitigate the negative impact of transport on the environment. (2) The law lays down minimum requirements for the construction of alternative fuels infrastructure, including filling stations, common technical specifications for filling and supply facilities, user information requirements, and the manner of carrying out reporting obligations on the implementation of infrastructure setup measures for alternative fuel.  This law is of interest as the mentioned infrastructure implies electrical chargers which can be supplied with electrical energy from renewable sources.</p>	<p>Croatian Parliament, 2016, Law on Establishing Infrastructure for Alternative Fuels, Official gazette 120/2016  HRVATSKI SABOR, 2016, Zakon o uspostavi infrastrukture za alternativna goriva, NN 120/2016, <a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2016_12_120_2608.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2016_12_120_2608.html</a></p>

32	<b>Decision on the amount of fees for carrying out energy regulation activities</b>	2008	Croatian Government, 2008, Decision on the amount of fees for carrying out energy regulation activities, Official Gazette, 155/2008 VLADA REPUBLIKE HRVATSKE, 2008, Odluka o visini naknada za obavljanje poslova regulacije energetske djelatnosti, NN 155/2008, <a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2008_12_155_4218.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2008_12_155_4218.html</a>
		Decree	
		<a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2008_12_155_4218.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2008_12_155_4218.html</a>	
		This Decision determines the amount of fees for carrying out energy regulatory activities carried out by the Croatian Energy Regulatory Agency.	
		Needs to be taken into account during financial planning as this is an additional cost to the producer, which has an effect on the electricity selling price.	
33	<b>Decision on the manner and procedure for conducting separate accounting of energy entities</b>	2014	Croatian Energy Regulatory Agency, 2014, Decision on the manner and procedure for conducting separate accounting of energy entities, Official Gazette 86/2014  HRVATSKA ENERGETSKA REGULATORNA AGENCIJA, 2014, Odluka o načinu i postupku vođenja razdvojenog računovodstva energetske subjekata, NN 86/2014, <a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2014_07_86_1731.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2014_07_86_1731.html</a>
		Procedure	
		<a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2014_07_86_1731.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2014_07_86_1731.html</a>	
		This Decision on the manner and procedure for conducting separate accounting of energy entities defines the method and procedure for conducting separate accounting and separation of business events, rules for separate management of business books, separation of account assets, liabilities, revenues and expenditures the form, content and delivery of financial statements of energy entities for the purpose of regulating energy activities.	
34	<b>Methodology for determining the</b>	2014	Croatian Energy Regulatory Agency, 2014, Methodology for determining the amount of tariff items for the
		Procedure	
		<a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2014_05_56_1061.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2014_05_56_1061.html</a>	

	<b>amount of tariff items for the production of heat energy</b>	<p>(1) This methodology for determining the amount of tariff items for the production of heat energy establishes a methodology for the calculation of tariff items for the production of thermal energy in the central heating system, the elements for determining the allowed income, the procedure for submitting the request for determination or change the amount of tariff items, the formula for calculating total revenue, the cost tracking table, and the calculation of allowed revenue.</p> <p>(2) This Methodology refers to the heat energy producer in the central heating system as long as the activity of heat energy production in the central heating system is performed as a public service.</p> <p>(3) This Methodology does not apply to a heat generator in a closed and autonomous heating system.</p> <p>(4) This Methodology does not apply to the production of heat energy for predominantly business use.</p>	<p>production of heat energy, Official Gazette 56/2014</p> <p>HRVATSKA ENERGETSKA REGULATORNA AGENCIJA, 2014, Metodologija utvrđivanja iznosa tarifnih stavki za proizvodnju toplinske energije, NN 56/2014, <a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2014_05_56_1061.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2014_05_56_1061.html</a></p>
<b>35</b>	<b>National Action Plan for Green Public Procurement</b>	<p>2015</p> <p>Procedure</p> <p><a href="http://www.mzoip.hr/doc/nacionalni_akcijski_plan_za_zelenu_javnu_nabavu.pdf">http://www.mzoip.hr/doc/nacionalni_akcijski_plan_za_zelenu_javnu_nabavu.pdf</a></p> <p>Green Public Procurement is a voluntary environmental protection instrument that encourages environmental protection and sustainable consumption and production. Green public procurement is defined as a procedure whereby public authorities acquire goods, works and services that have a lower environmental impact on their environment</p>	<p>Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection, 2015, National Action Plan for Green Public Procurement</p> <p>MINISTARSTVO ZAŠTITE OKOLIŠA I PRIRODE, 2015, Nacionalni akcijski plan za zelenu javnu nabavu</p> <p><a href="http://www.mzoip.hr/doc/nacionalni_akcijski_plan_za_zelenu_javnu_nabavu.pdf">http://www.mzoip.hr/doc/nacionalni_akcijski_plan_za_zelenu_javnu_nabavu.pdf</a></p>



		<p>than goods, works and services with the same basic function they would ordinarily order. For this purpose, key environmental pressures, including resource and energy consumption, biodiversity and eutrophication, toxicity, emissions of pollutants, greenhouse gases and CO2 emissions at the site of production, are defined for each product group.</p>	
36	<b>Energy Development Strategy of the Republic of Croatia</b>	<p>2009</p> <p>Strategy</p> <p><a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2009_10_130_3192.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2009_10_130_3192.html</a></p> <p>The Energy Development Strategy is being set for the period up to 2020 to align with the goals and timeframe of the EU's strategic documents. Thus, the Strategy aims to build a balanced development system between the security of energy supply, competitiveness and environmental protection, which will enable Croatian citizens and the Croatian economy to provide quality, safe, accessible and sufficient energy supply. Such energy supply is a prerequisite for economic and social progress.</p>	<p>Croatian Parliament, 2009, Energy Development Strategy of the Republic of Croatia, Official Gazette 130/2009</p> <p>HRVATSKI SABOR, 2009, Strategija energetskeg razvoja Republike Hrvatske, NN 130/2009, <a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2009_10_130_3192.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2009_10_130_3192.html</a></p>
		<p>2009</p> <p>Strategy</p> <p><a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2009_10_130_3192.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2009_10_130_3192.html</a></p> <p>It is related to general Development of Energy System for the Republic of Croatia. This include renewable energy sources, as well the marine renewable energy.</p>	<p>Croatian Parliament, 2009, Energy Development Strategy of the Republic of Croatia, Official Gazette 130/2009</p> <p>HRVATSKI SABOR, 2009, Strategija energetskeg razvoja Republike Hrvatske, NN 130/2009, <a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2009_10_130_3192.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2009_10_130_3192.html</a></p>
37	<b>Energy Development Strategy of the Republic of Croatia</b>	<p>2009</p> <p>Strategy</p> <p><a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2009_10_130_3192.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2009_10_130_3192.html</a></p> <p>It is related to general Development of Energy System for the Republic of Croatia. This include renewable energy sources, as well the marine renewable energy.</p>	<p>Croatian Parliament, 2009, Energy Development Strategy of the Republic of Croatia, Official Gazette 130/2009</p> <p>HRVATSKI SABOR, 2009, Strategija energetskeg razvoja Republike Hrvatske, NN 130/2009, <a href="http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2009_10_130_3192.html">http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2009_10_130_3192.html</a></p>

			<a href="http://novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2009_10_130_3192.html">novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2009_10_130_3192.html</a>
38	<b>Third National Energy Action Plan for the Period 2014-2016</b>	2014	<p>Ministry of Economy, 2014, Third National Energy Action Plan for the Period 2014-2016            MINISTARSTVO GOSPODARSTVA, Treći Nacionalni akcijski plan energetske učinkovitosti za razdoblje 2014-2016,  <a href="https://www.mingo.hr/public/3%20Nacionalni_akcijski_plan.pdf">https://www.mingo.hr/public/3%20Nacionalni_akcijski_plan.pdf</a></p>
		Plan	
		<p><a href="https://www.mingo.hr/public/3%20Nacionalni_akcijski_plan.pdf">https://www.mingo.hr/public/3%20Nacionalni_akcijski_plan.pdf</a></p> <p>In accordance with the European Directive 2006/32 / EC on Energy Efficiency and Energy Services (ESD), the National Energy Efficiency Program for 2008-2016 was adopted. It sets the energy-saving targets and is the basis for producing three-year national energy efficiency plans for three three-year periods by 2016. Each action plan analyses the effects and, if necessary, revises current measures and establishes new sectoral measures to ensure the achievement of the target by 2016. This document satisfies the requirement of Article 24 of the EED and partly meets the reporting requirements of Directive 2010/31 / EC on Energy Performance of Buildings (EPBD II). As such, this 3rd NAPEnU represents a comprehensive energy efficiency improvement strategy in Croatia.</p>	
		Applies to renewables in general.	
39	<b>National Action Plan for Renewable Energy Sources to</b>	2013	<p>Ministry of Economy, 2013, National Action Plan for Renewable Energy Sources to 2020,  <a href="http://www.mzoip.hr/doc/">http://www.mzoip.hr/doc/</a></p>
		Plan	
		See in the next column on the right.	

<b>2020</b>	<p>The National Renewable Energy Action Plan to 2020 stipulates a National renewable energy target in the Republic of Croatia of 20 per cent of the final direct energy consumption in 2020. Directive 2013/18/EC from May 2013 expanded Part A of Annex I of Directive 2009/28/EC with targets to be met by the Republic of Croatia.</p> <p>Applies to renewables in general.</p>	<p><a href="#">national action plan for renewable energy sources to 2020.pdf</a></p>
-------------	--	--

## Regional legislation and plans

### County of Istria

Chapter number and name	Contents	Notes
Regional level	Description of regional regulations concerning Blue Energy	
1 Urbanistic Plan of the County of Istria	2002 Decree <a href="http://istra-istria.hr/index.php?id=4289">http://istra-istria.hr/index.php?id=4289</a>	County of Istria, 2002, Urbanistic Plan of the County of Istria, Official Gazette of the Istrian

		Spatial/urbanistic plan of the County of Istria. Regulates building and construction in the County. N/A	County Nr. 2/2002  Istarska županija, 2002, Prostorni plan Istarske županije, Službene novine Istarske županije br. 2/2002
2	<b>Decision on Adopting Amendments to the Urbanistic Plan of the County of Istria</b>	2010	County of Istria, 2010, Decision on Adopting Amendments to the Urbanistic Plan of the County of Istria, Official Gazette of the Istrian County Nr. 7/2010  Istarska županija, 2010, Odluka o donošenju Izmjena I dopuna Prostornog plana Istarske županije, Službene novine Istarske županije br. 7/2010, <a href="http://www.istra-istria.hr/fileadmin/dokumenti/sluzbene_novine/2010/broj07-od-01-07-2010.pdf">http://www.istra-istria.hr/fileadmin/dokumenti/sluzbene_novine/2010/broj07-od-01-07-2010.pdf</a>
		Decree	
		See in “Notes” on the right	
		Amendments of 3.1	
3	<b>Decision on Adopting Amendments to the Urbanistic Plan of the County of Istria</b>	2012	County of Istria, 2012, Decision on Adopting Amendments to the Urbanistic Plan of the County of Istria, Official Gazette of the Istrian County Nr. 13/2012  Istarska županija, 2012, Odluka o donošenju
		Decree	
		See in “Notes” on the right	
		Amendments of 3.1	

			Izmjena i dopuna Prostornog plana Istarske županije, Službene novine Istarske županije br. 13/2012, <a href="http://www.istra-istria.hr/fileadmin/dokumenti/prostorni_plan/20121213_Izmjene_PPIZ.pdf">http://www.istra-istria.hr/fileadmin/dokumenti/prostorni_plan/20121213_Izmjene_PPIZ.pdf</a>
4	Clarified text of decision on the adoption of the Urbanistic Plan of the County of Istria	2014	County of Istria, 2014, Clarified text of decision on the adoption of the Urbanistic Plan of the County of Istria, Official Gazette of the Istrian County Nr. 14/2016  Istarska županija, 2014, Pročišćeni tekst odluke o donošenju Prostornog plana Istarske županije, Službene novine Istarske županije br. 14/2016, <a href="http://www.zpuiz.hr/fileadmin/dokumenti/prostorni_plan/Ostali/PPIZ_2016/broj14-od-29-07-2016.pdf">http://www.zpuiz.hr/fileadmin/dokumenti/prostorni_plan/Ostali/PPIZ_2016/broj14-od-29-07-2016.pdf</a>
		Decree	
		See in “Notes” on the right	
		Amendments of 3.1	
5	Conclusion on Determining the Refined Text of the Decision on the Provisional Plan of the County of Istria	2016	County of Istria, 2014, Refined Text of the Decision on the Provisional Plan of the County of Istria, Official Gazette of the Istrian County Nr. 16/2011
		Decree	
		See in “Notes” on the right	
		Amendments of 3.1	Istarska županija, 2016, Zaključak o
		Plan	

		<p><a href="http://www.mzoip.hr/doc/nacionalni_akcijski_plan_za_zelenu_javnu_nabavu.pdf">http://www.mzoip.hr/doc/nacionalni_akcijski_plan_za_zelenu_javnu_nabavu.pdf</a></p> <p>Green Public Procurement is a voluntary environmental protection instrument that encourages environmental protection and sustainable consumption and production. Green public procurement is defined as a procedure whereby public authorities acquire goods, works and services that have a lower environmental impact on their environment than goods, works and services with the same basic function they would ordinarily order. For this purpose, key environmental pressures, including resource and energy consumption, biodiversity and eutrophication, toxicity, emissions of pollutants, greenhouse gases and CO2 emissions at the site of production, are defined for each product group.</p>	<p>utvrđivanju pročišćenog teksta Odluke o donošenju Prostornog plana Istarske županije, Službene novine Istarske županije br. 16/2011, <a href="http://www.istra-istria.hr/fileadmin/dokumenti/sluzbene_novine/2011/broj16-od-01-12-2011.pdf">http://www.istra-istria.hr/fileadmin/dokumenti/sluzbene_novine/2011/broj16-od-01-12-2011.pdf</a></p>
6	<p><b>County Development Strategy of the Istrian County 2011-2013</b></p>	<p>2011</p> <p>Strategy</p> <p>See in the column on the right.</p> <p>The county development strategy is the essential planning document for the sustainable socio-economic development of each county and a key document of the regional development policy, in which the strategic goals and priorities of the development of the Istrian County are defined in accordance with the provisions of the Croatian Regional Development Act (NN 147/14).</p>	<p>County of Istria, 2011, County Development Strategy of the Istrian County 2011-2013, <a href="http://www.ida.hr/fileadmin/sadrzaji/datoteke/ZRS/ZRS_Istarske_zupanije_2011_-2013.pdf">http://www.ida.hr/fileadmin/sadrzaji/datoteke/ZRS/ZRS_Istarske_zupanije_2011_-2013.pdf</a></p> <p>Istarska Županija, 2011, Županijska razvojna strategija Istarske županije 2011.-2013., <a href="http://www.ida.hr/fileadmin/sadrzaji/datoteke/ZRS/ZRS_Istarske_zupanije_2011_-2013.pdf">http://www.ida.hr/fileadmin/sadrzaji/datoteke/ZRS/ZRS_Istarske_zupanije_2011_-2013.pdf</a></p>