Status: EU Directives are being published on this site to aid cross referencing from UK legislation. After IP completion day (31 December 2020 11pm) no further amendments will be applied to this version.

ANNEX

ENERGY

- 1. 31990 L 0377: Council Directive 90/377/EEC of 29 June 1990 concerning a Community procedure to improve the transparency of gas and electricity prices charged to industrial end-users (OJ L 185, 17.7.1990, p. 16), as amended by:
- 31993 L 0087: Commission Directive 93/87/EEC of 22.10.1993 (OJ L 277, 10.11.1993, p. 32),
- 11994 N: Act concerning the conditions of accession and the adjustments to the Treaties — Accession of the Republic of Austria, the Republic of Finland and the Kingdom of Sweden (OJ C 241, 29.8.1994, p. 21),
- 12003 T: Act concerning the conditions of accession and the adjustments to the Treaties — Accession of the Czech Republic, the Republic of Estonia, the Republic of Cyprus, the Republic of Latvia, the Republic of Lithuania, the Republic of Hungary, the Republic of Malta, the Republic of Poland, the Republic of Slovenia and the Slovak Republic (OJ L 236, 23.9.2003, p. 33),
- 32003 R 1882: Regulation (EC) No 1882/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29.9.2003 (OJ L 284, 31.10.2003, p. 1).
- (a) The following are inserted in Annex I, paragraph 11:

	:	Sofia,
Bulgaria		
 Romania	:	Bucharest,';
Romania		

(b) the following are inserted in Annex II, point I.(2):

	:	the country as a whole,
Bulgaria		•
·	:	the country as a whole'.
Romania		2

- 32001 L 0077: Directive 2001/77/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 September 2001 on the promotion of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in the internal electricity market (OJ L 283, 27.10.2001, p. 33), as amended by:
 12003 T: Act concerning the conditions of accession and the adjustments to the Treaties Accession of the Czech Republic, the Republic of Estonia, the Republic of Cyprus, the Republic of Latvia, the Republic of Lithuania, the Republic of Hungary, the Republic of Malta, the Republic of Poland, the Republic of Slovenia and the Slovak Republic (OJ L 236, 23.9.2003, p. 33).
- (a) In the Annex the following is inserted after the entry for Belgium:

Bulgaria	1,7	6	11(⁷)		
and, after the entry for Portugal:					

 Romania
 14,9
 28
 33

(b) in the Annex, the entry for the Community is replaced by the following:

Community	372	13,2	21
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- (c) in the Annex, footnotes (**) and (***) are replaced by the following:
 - (**) Data refer to the national production of RES-E in 1997, except for the Czech Republic, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Slovenia and Slovakia where data refer to 1999, and for Bulgaria and Romania where data refers to 2001.
 - (***) The percentage contributions of RES-E in 1997 (in 1999-2000 for the Czech Republic, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Slovenia and Slovakia, in 2001 for Bulgaria and Romania) and 2010 are based on the national production of RES-E divided by the gross national electricity consumption. For the Czech Republic, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Slovenia and Slovakia, gross national electricity consumption is based on 2000 data. For Bulgaria and Romania gross national electricity consumption is based on 2000 data. In the case of internal trade of RES-E (with recognised certification or origin registered) the calculation of these percentages will influence 2010 figures by Member State but not the Community total..
- (d) In the Annex, the following footnote concerning the entry for Bulgaria is added:
 - ⁽⁷⁾ On the basis of the preliminary analysis and the updated information, the 11 % target is based on a positive development of renewable energies and on favourable climate conditions. The possibility of reaching this indicative target is highly dependent upon the total annual rainfall, timing of rainfall during the year and inflow as well as other climatic factors heavily affecting the level of hydropower production and utilization of solar and wind energy. Furthermore, the RES utilization is limited by the relevant environmental and related national legislation corresponding to the respective EU legislation.