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ENERGY COMMUNITIES AND ENERGY POVERTY IN KOSOVO

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Introduction

The energy transition for Kosovo is non-optional—both legally and in practice. As a Contracting Party to the Energy Community Treaty, Kosovo is obligated to approximate the European Union acquis in the sectors of energy, environment, competition, and renewable energy sources. These obligations include harmonizing the legal framework, strengthening institutional capacities, and implementing policies that accelerate decarbonization and regional integration.

Kosovo's energy system depends almost entirely on lignite. The Kosova A and Kosova B power plants generate over 77 percent of electricity.[1] This dependence brings multiple challenges: high air pollution, supply insecurity during winter periods, and limits on investment in new technologies. Faced with these challenges, the energy transition is not an option but a necessity.

Law No. 08/L-258 on the Promotion of the Use of Renewable Energy Sources, adopted in 2024, sets out the general framework for increasing the share of renewables in the electricity, heating, cooling, and transport sectors.[2] The law aims to ensure security of supply, environmental protection, social and health benefits, and to foster equal employment opportunities. The 2022–2031 Energy Strategy foresees a rapid increase in solar and wind capacities, with the goal of substantially raising the share of renewables in gross consumption by 2031.

A key element of this transition is the decentralization of energy. The self-supply scheme through net-billing has created space for prosumers, laying the groundwork for the development of energy communities. In addition to the law, the draft National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) treats energy communities and prosumers as pillars of citizens' and businesses' active participation in the energy market, with an emphasis on simplifying administrative procedures and improving the legal framework.

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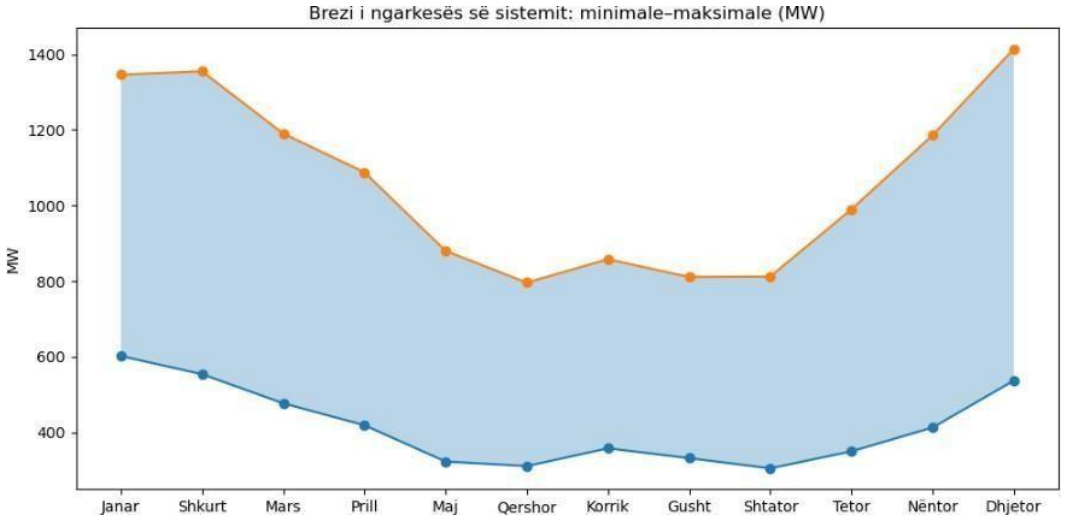
[1] Zyra e Rregullatorit për Energji, (2025), Raport Vjetor për vitin 2024, Prodhimi i Energjisë Elektrike, faqe 83, i qasshëm në https://ero-ks.org/zrre/sites/default/files/Publikimet/Vendimet/Vendimet%202025/Raporti%20vjetor%202024_ZRRE_0_1.pdf (qasur në gusht, 2025)

[2] Gazeta Zyrtare e Republikës së Kosovës (2024), Ligji Nr. 08/L-258 për Promovimin e Përdorimit të Burimeve të Ripërtëritshme të Energjisë, Prishtinë: GZRKS



The development of energy communities is not only about installing photovoltaic technologies or wind turbines. It requires new governance and ownership models that ensure open inclusion and the protection of vulnerable consumers. It also implies new approaches to financing through grants, soft loans, and guarantee instruments. In addition, mechanisms for energy storage and their integration into the grid must be developed to ensure flexibility and resilience.

This paper aims to analyze how energy communities can become a functional part of Kosovo's transition, what the current legal and institutional gaps are, and which concrete policy measures are needed to address them. The analysis covers: definitions under EU directives, Kosovo's current framework, governance and ownership models, and financing and storage options tailored to Kosovo's context. The goal is to provide a policy roadmap for the government, regulators, and municipalities that helps embed energy communities as an integral part of the energy transition.

Legal and Institutional Basis for Energy Communities

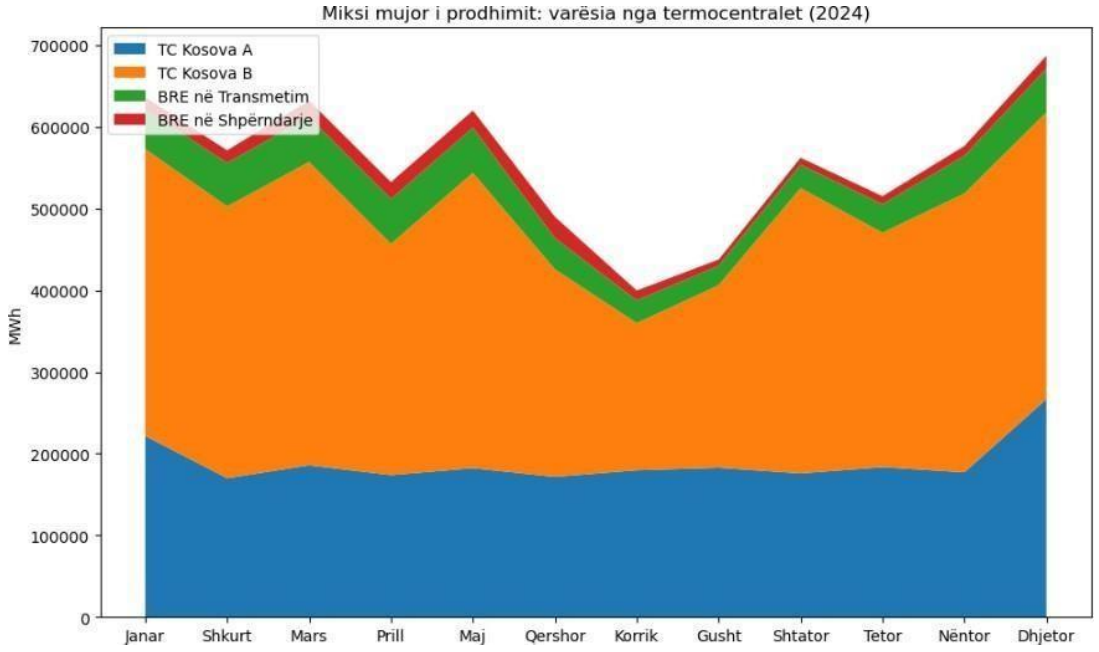
International framework

Kosovo is obliged to develop energy communities as part of its international commitments arising from the Energy Community Treaty and the Sofia Declaration on the Green Agenda for the Western Balkans. The Treaty aims to align the contracting parties with the EU acquis in the sectors of energy, competition, environment, and renewables. It imposes the obligation on states to create a legal and institutional framework that enables investment in sustainable technologies and increases competition in domestic markets. In this sense, energy communities are not an isolated concept but part of a broader integrative process.

The Sofia Declaration on the Green Agenda (2020) emphasizes the role of citizens and local communities in the energy transition.[3] The document treats social inclusion as an essential element, stressing that the transition must deliver benefits for all, including marginalized groups and households in energy poverty. For Kosovo, this provides a normative and policy basis that goes beyond mere technical harmonization with the acquis and requires policies that translate the transition into tangible social and economic gains.

National framework

Law No. 08/L-258 on the Promotion of the Use of Renewable Energy Sources constitutes the legal basis for energy communities.

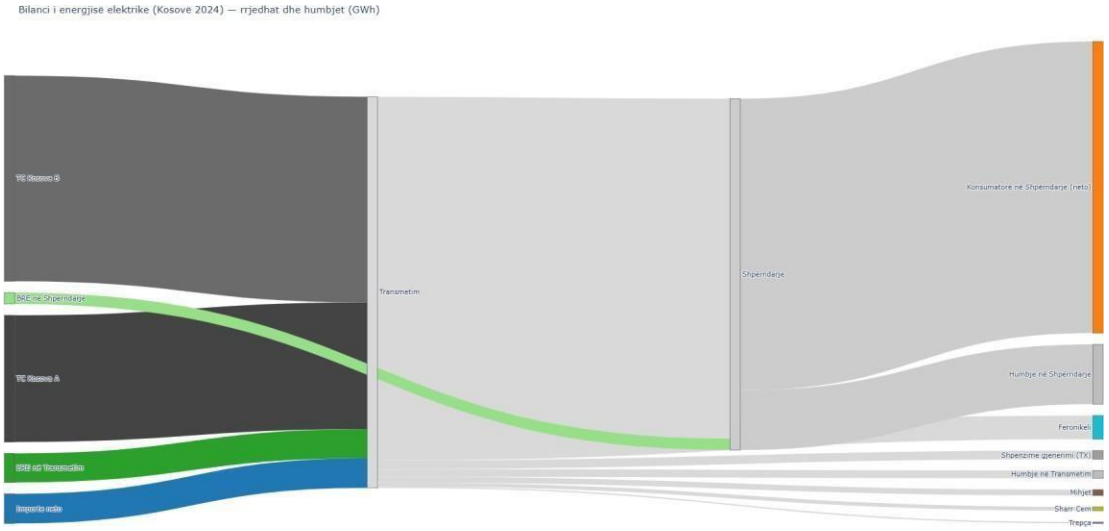


This law is the first systematic attempt to introduce in Kosovo the concept of "Renewable Energy Communities." It defines a community as a legal person based on open and voluntary participation, autonomy, and control by local members, with the primary purpose of delivering environmental, social, and economic benefits to the area in which it operates.

In Articles 32–35, the law provides clear rights for communities, including the production, consumption, storage, and sale of energy from renewable sources

[3] Sekretariati i RCC, (2020), Deklarata e Samitit të Sofjes,i qasshëm në Regional Cooperation Council | Sofia Declaration on the Green Agenda for the Western Balkans (qasur në gusht, 2025)

.4 It recognizes their right to access markets and participate in support schemes. The law also obliges the Energy Regulatory Office to identify barriers, provide capacity-building support, and create secondary legislation that sets the procedures for authorization, registration, and operation. In theory, these provisions constitute a framework similar to what is required by the EU acquis and by the directives on energy communities (RED II and the Electricity Market Design).



However, in practice a clear gap emerges. The necessary by-laws, which the law requires to be adopted within nine months of its entry into force, have not been adopted. This means that although the law is in force, energy communities in Kosovo remain an abstract concept, without practical possibilities for establishment and operation. This delay is linked to institutional and political factors: the ongoing political crisis in 2024–2025, delays in constituting the Assembly, and the limited legitimacy of the caretaker government have stalled the adoption process. This creates a dangerous gap between adopted legislation and its implementation.

Comparison with European Commission guidance

If Kosovo's law is analyzed against the European Commission's guidance on energy communities (European Commission, 2021, "Energy Communities in the European Union"), several mismatches and gaps appear:

- **Legal form and profit orientation:** Kosovo's law allows communities to be established as commercial companies or NGOs. EU guidance suggests favoring non-profit forms and restricting profit distribution to avoid capture by commercial actors.

[4] Republika e Kosovës, (2024), Ligji Nr. 08/L-258për Promovimin e Përdorimit të Burimeve të Ripërtrishme të Energjisë, i qassshëm në ActDetail.aspx (qasur në gusht, 2025)

- **Membership and participation:** The law provides for the participation of individuals, MSMEs, and municipalities. The EU suggests expanding to include non-profit associations and local organizations, as well as setting minimum quotas for citizen participation.
- **Governance:** The law does not establish the “one member, one vote” principle and does not limit the voting power of larger actors. This is a significant shortcoming because it runs counter to the participatory democracy principles the EU promotes.
- **Proximity:** In the law this remains unclear. The EU suggests a clear territorial or technical definition (e.g., within a municipality, region, or a given voltage level).
- **Institutional transparency:** Kosovo has not yet created a public register for energy communities. The EU recommends that a single institution, such as the regulator, maintain a public register and oversee compliance.
- **Inclusion of vulnerable consumers:** The law mentions it in introductory clauses but lacks binding mechanisms such as waivers of membership fees or dedicated funds for households in energy poverty. The EU recommends that these measures be clear and enforceable.
- **Market access and support instruments:** The law recognizes the right to sell and access markets, but it has no provisions for peer-to-peer trading, aggregators, or guarantees of origin. These gaps limit the functionality of communities.
- **Administrative procedures:** The law does not foresee mechanisms such as one-stop shops or standardized procedure manuals. The EU considers these essential to avoid bureaucratic barriers.

Institutional framework

Responsibilities are dispersed. The Ministry of Economy formulates policies and coordinates the NECP. The Energy Regulatory Office has the mandate for licensing, authorizations, and approval of secondary legislation. KOSTT and KEDS are responsible for grid management and the technical connection of communities. Municipalities may participate as members and integrate communities into spatial plans. However, in practice the role of municipalities is unclear, and there are no binding mechanisms obliging them to promote or support communities.

In this aspect, Kosovo is still far from EU practices, where municipalities and local authorities are key actors in developing energy communities.

Comparative table: Kosovo’s Law vs. EU Guidance

Field	Kosovo Law	EU guidelines	The main void
Legal form	Commercial company or NGO	Non-profit forms are preferred.	Opportunities for commercial actors
GOVERNANCE	There are no clear rules for voting.	"1 member, 1 vote" principle, limitation of large shareholders	Insufficient internal democracy
Proximity	Without clear definition	Must be connected to a territorial or technical border	Ambiguity over membership basis
Membership	Individuals, SMEs, municipalities	Expansion also for NGOs, local associations	Exclusion of civil society actors
National registry	It does not exist.	Must be held by public authority	Lack of transparency and monitoring
Vulnerable consumers	General mention	Concrete measures for support and inclusion	No enforcement mechanisms
Market access	Formally allowed	Framework for P2P, aggregators, GO	Lack of functional framework
Administrative procedures	Unclear	One-stop shop, procedures manuals	Bureaucrat ic barriers continue

Kosovo's law has taken an important step by introducing the concept of energy communities. However, it falls short of creating a fully enabling environment. The existing provisions remain general and are not accompanied by practical implementation mechanisms. The absence of by-laws and the institutional vacuum make it impossible to establish communities.

To make the framework functional, Kosovo should:

1. urgently adopt the secondary legislation foreseen by the law;
2. harmonize legislation with EU guidance, particularly on legal form, democratic governance, and the definition of proximity;
3. create a national register of communities and designate the responsible supervisory institution;
4. guarantee concrete measures for the inclusion of vulnerable consumers; and
5. simplify administrative procedures and establish local one-stop shops.

Without these steps, energy communities in Kosovo will remain an underdeveloped concept rather than a practical instrument for the energy transition and social inclusion.

Comparative Analysis

The development of energy communities is a process reflecting the interplay of legal, institutional, financial, and social factors. In EU countries and the Western Balkans, these communities have become important instruments for the energy transition, creating spaces for citizen participation, reducing energy poverty, and democratizing the energy market. A comparative analysis of Austria, Croatia, Greece, Albania, and other European practices provides a clear framework for understanding Kosovo's gaps and opportunities.

Austria: a consolidated and inclusive model

Austria has created a legal and institutional framework that makes it one of the most advanced countries in Europe in the field of energy communities. The Renewable Expansion Act (EAG) and the Federal Electricity Industry Organization Act establish two main categories: Renewable Energy Communities (RECs) and Citizen Energy Communities (CECs).

This framework provides:

- rights to produce, consume, store, and sell energy;
- guaranteed grid access under equal and transparent conditions;
- a legal obligation for grid operators to offer technical support;
- mandatory registration with the regulatory authority and the grid operator;
- participation in energy markets, including aggregation, but only on a non-profit basis.

Beyond the legal basis, Austria has developed robust financial instruments: investment grants, compensation of operating costs, feed-in tariffs, and exemptions from certain taxes and network charges. The platform ***energiegemeinschaften.gv.at*** is a unique example of institutional support, offering model contracts, practical guides, and advisory services. Smart metering has been made mandatory, ensuring accurate accounting and transparent allocation of energy. This combination of legal clarity, financial support, and digital infrastructure has made Austria a reference point for other countries.

Croatia: clear legal basis, implementation evolving

Croatia has taken important steps with the Electricity Market Act (OG 111/21), which recognizes Citizen Energy Communities (CECs). The law requires communities to be organized as legal entities (cooperatives, associations, or companies), allowing the participation of individuals, local authorities, and MSMEs, while prohibiting large companies from exercising control.

The Croatian framework focuses on:

- guaranteed grid access under equal conditions;
- an obligation for DSOs to provide technical support;
- registration in the RES Register, a digital platform managed by HROTE, which increases transparency;
- access to state funds and EU structural funds, especially for citizen-led projects.

Energy self-consumed within communities enjoys reduced network tariffs, creating an economic incentive. Croatia is also developing public awareness programs and technical assistance for citizens and local authorities. However, compared to Austria, the Croatian system is still in an early phase, with a limited number of active communities and heavy reliance on EU funding.

Greece: a policy laboratory for energy communities

Greece was among the first in the region to develop a dedicated law for energy communities with Law 4513/2018 on Energy Communities and Other Provisions. This law has a broad vision linking energy with the social and solidarity economy, innovation, and the reduction of energy poverty.

Under this law, energy communities can engage not only in producing, consuming, and storing energy, but also in other activities such as:

- promoting electric vehicles;
- managing biomass and biogas;
- water desalination;
- energy efficiency;
- managing closed distribution networks.

In addition, Greek communities initially enjoyed licensing priority and benefit from national and EU schemes. Other laws, such as Law 3852/2010 and Law 4430/2016, have empowered local authorities and granted special status to renewable energy projects as social cooperative enterprises.

Subsequent changes, such as Ministerial Decision B/940/20.3.2020, limited these privileges by removing automatic licensing priority. This has created tensions between supporting communities and regulating the market. Nevertheless, strong municipal involvement, a wide range of community activities, and sustained financial support make Greece one of Europe's most important policy laboratories in this field.

Albania: social inclusion as a priority

Albania adopted the Law on the Promotion of the Use of Energy from Renewable Sources (2023), which recognizes energy communities and gives them priority in state aid schemes. The Albanian law has two distinguishing elements compared to other countries in the region:

- fast grid access through bi-directional meters, facilitating self-producers; and
- mandatory inclusion of low-income and energy-poor households as community members.

In addition to support schemes and EU funding, Albania has launched pilot projects such as the Solar Village of Kutë, created through the mobilization of the local community against a hydropower project. This project shows how energy communities can serve not only as technical instruments of the transition but also as mechanisms for social empowerment and environmental protection.

Other European models

Germany has around 2,500–3,000 energy communities, driven by feed-in tariffs and long-term support. Most are linked to wind energy and have local ownership structures, as in the case of Windpark Druiberg, where 90% of residents are co-owners.

Italy has small, distributed models such as CER SOLE, which utilize unused rooftops for solar generation and reinvest the benefits in the community. Denmark's Middelgrunden Windmill Cooperative is the historic example of successful citizen ownership in energy, demonstrating both technical and social durability over time.

Comparison with Kosovo

Kosovo adopted **Law No. 08/L-258 on the Promotion of Renewable Energy Sources (2024),** which recognizes energy communities and sets several fundamental rights for them. However, the law remains at a normative level and has not been made functional due to the lack of secondary legislation and the institutional vacuum.

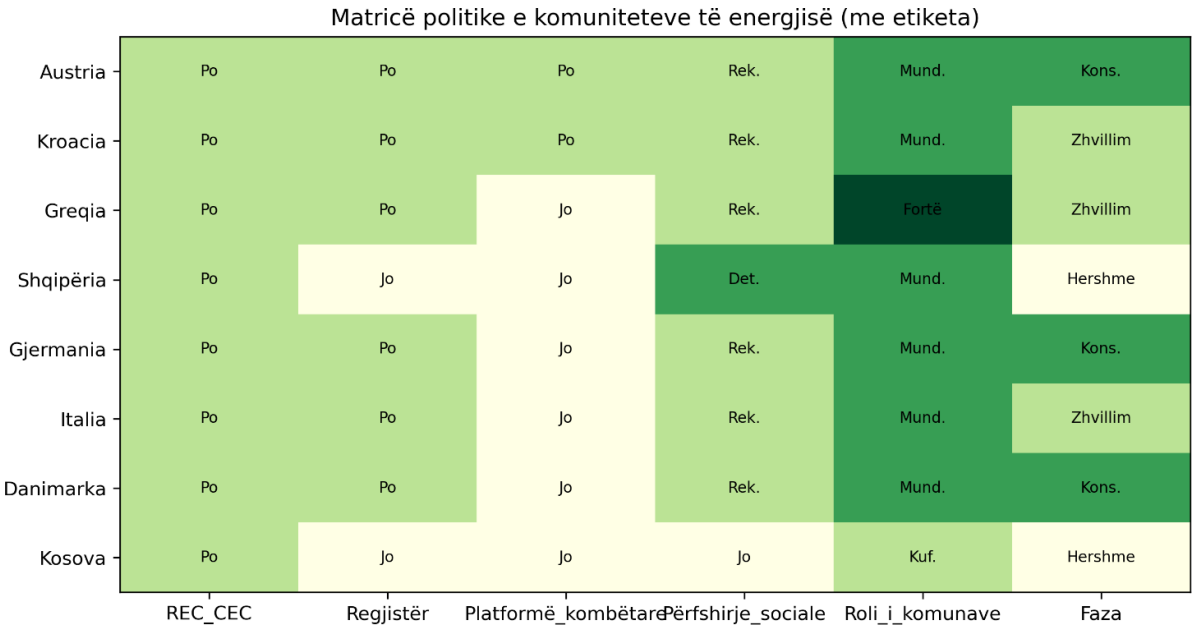
Compared to the above models:

- Kosovo is in an initial phase similar to Albania's, but with less focus on social inclusion.
- Compared to Austria, it lacks a clear financial framework and a national support platform.
- Compared to Croatia, it lacks a public register and mechanisms for grid integration.
- Compared to Greece, it lacks municipal empowerment and clear competencies for local authorities.
- Compared to Germany and Denmark, it lacks a tradition of citizen participation and mechanisms to preserve local ownership.

European experiences show that the success of energy communities is achieved not only with laws that define them but with a policy ecosystem that includes:

- legal clarity on organizational forms and democratic governance;
- dedicated and flexible financial support;
- mandatory inclusion of vulnerable groups;
- an active role for municipalities and local authorities;
- national platforms offering guidance, model contracts, and technical assistance.

Kosovo should build such a framework by combining elements of the Austrian model for legal structure and financial support, the Greek model for the role of municipalities and inclusion, and the Albanian model for including energy-poor households. Only through such an approach can energy communities move from concept to practical reality.



Policy Options for Kosovo Based on Other Countries' Practice

The next step for Kosovo is to move from legal recognition to practical operation. The basis for this step exists but requires completion. The Energy Community Treaty and the Sofia Declaration set the transition as a regional priority. Law No. 08/L-258 provides definitions and rights for energy communities. The Administrative Instruction of the Ministry of Local Government Administration (MAPL) No. 02/2019 creates a local representative infrastructure. Law No. 04/L-134 makes Homeowners' Associations mandatory in multi-unit buildings. ERO's Support Scheme Rules (2017) and the 2023 prosumer rule provide self-consumption mechanisms. What is missing is the operational, regulatory, and financial pillar for communities that produce, share, store, and trade energy in a predictable and measurable way.

3.1. **Legal form and democrati governance**

Experience

In Austria, energy communities operate on a non-profit basis, following the democratic governance principle of "one member, one vote." This model prevents domination by large actors and ensures a public orientation. Croatia requires the formal registration of communities as legal entities (cooperatives, associations, or companies), while limiting the control of large enterprises. In Greece, communities initially enjoyed special privileges, but legal changes have reduced them; nevertheless, cooperative forms with a social mission remain functional.

Adaptation for Kosovo

Kosovo can adopt an approach that guarantees internal community democracy through the "one member, one vote" principle as a binding standard, preventing the dominance of a small group of economic actors. In addition, secondary legislation should set clear limits on the participation of large enterprises and establish minimum quotas for local residents, so that communities remain genuinely citizen-oriented and in the public interest. This will increase social legitimacy and build broader trust among citizens as investors and beneficiaries.

3.2. "Proximity" and the right to share energy

Experience

Austria defines community "proximity" according to distribution network levels (LV/MV) and usually within the same substation, enabling quarter-hour metering and local balancing. Italy has promoted energy communities at the municipal scale, incentivizing them with premiums for shared energy.

Adaptation for Kosovo

In Kosovo, a clear definition of proximity is essential for making communities operational. It can be established through an ERO regulation that links energy sharing to the technical boundaries of LV/MV levels and the relevant substation. Moreover, energy sharing should be dynamic and adapted to each member's consumption profile, using quarter-hour metering and telemetry. Such a mechanism increases efficiency and avoids unfair distribution of benefits within the community, creating a fairer and more acceptable model for users.

3.3. National register, authorization, and supervision

Experience

Austria has set up a central information and coordination platform for energy communities that provides transparency and procedural ease. Croatia has developed a digital register for RECs, enabling full traceability and oversight.

Adaptation for Kosovo

To ensure transparency and credibility, Kosovo should establish a National Register of Energy Communities at ERO. This register should serve not only as a database but also as a tool for verification, publication of community status, and reporting of barriers. It may include an open interface for citizens, increasing public oversight and enabling effective supervision by the regulator. Such a mechanism builds market trust and facilitates coordination with support funds.

3.4. Network tariffs, metering, and balancing

Experience

Austria and Denmark show that cost-reflective tariffs and time-based signals directly influence consumer behavior and increase grid efficiency. In both cases, quarter-hour metering and smart devices form the basis for the fair allocation of shared energy.

Adaptation for Kosovo

Kosovo needs to create a tariff regime that reflects the costs caused by communities, avoiding cross-subsidies and offering incentives for more efficient energy use. To this end, ERO should adopt specific guidance on charging REC members that includes time signals and detailed cost allocation. Likewise, quarter-hour metering and telemetry should be made mandatory to ensure a fair and measurable distribution of energy within communities.

3.5. Market access, aggregators, and P2P trading

Experience

Austria and Greece have opened space for independent aggregators and, in some cases, have offered licensing priority to communities. The European Commission promotes P2P trading models as part of market liberalization and innovation.

Adaptation for Kosovo

Kosovo can benefit from these models by adopting a dedicated rule for independent aggregators, allowing them to register, participate in all markets, and provide balancing services. In parallel, ERO should create a regulatory framework for P2P trading at LV/MV levels, enabling communities to exchange energy transparently and fairly. To ensure credibility, every transaction should be tied to arbitration mechanisms and accompanied by Guarantees of Origin for the energy produced.

3.6. Support schemes and financing

Experience

Austria offers grants and feed-in tariffs; Italy applies premiums for shared energy in RECs; Croatia and Greece combine EU funds with national support; Albania has launched local pilots such as Kutë Solar, illustrating communities' role in social empowerment.

Adaptation for Kosovo

Kosovo should create a dedicated support scheme for energy communities, with specific lots setting social criteria and lighter procedures for accessing finance. In addition to grants and subsidies, the scheme should include innovative mechanisms such as crowdfunding and P2P lending, which facilitate the participation of citizens and small businesses. Municipal guarantees and revolving funds can also be used to lower financial barriers, providing stability for projects in their initial phase.

3.7. Social inclusion and energy poverty

Experience

In Greece, socially oriented communities such as WEnCoop and Minoan Energy have created solidarity models by supporting low-income households through social quotas and energy remittances.

Adaptation for Kosovo

For Kosovo, social inclusion should be a mandatory pillar of energy communities. This implies setting a minimum compulsory quota for the inclusion of vulnerable consumers in any project benefiting from public support. For these categories, membership fees should be reduced or completely waived, while additional measures—such as installing efficient appliances in homes—should be offered. This way, energy communities become not only instruments of the transition but also mechanisms of social empowerment.

3.8. The role of municipalities and local structures

Experience

MAPL 02/2019 creates Local Councils with representative mandates, while Italy has used municipal rooftops as a basis for RECs. Danish and German models show that local co-ownership increases project acceptability.

Adaptation for Kosovo

Kosovo can advance by amending MAPL Instruction 02/2019 to add energy as a field of cooperation and to give Local Councils a proposing mandate for community initiatives. Municipalities should be required to inventory rooftops and public assets suitable for RECs and include them in spatial and development plans. Such an approach gives decentralization a practical dimension and links energy policy with local planning.

3.9. Multi-unit buildings as urban RECs

Experience

Law 04/L-134 on co-ownership provides the basis for collective management of common elements, opening opportunities for urban RECs in buildings.

Adaptation for Kosovo

Through a legal amendment, Homeowners' Associations could be authorized to register as energy communities, to produce, store, and share energy generated in common areas. This would translate into real potential for collective urban prosumerism, with the possibility of entering P2P contracts and accessing grants or state premiums. Such an approach facilitates the transition in urban areas and turns the collective building into a resilient energy cell.

3.10. Moving from individual self-consumption to community sharing

Experience

ERO's 2017 and 2023 rules cover individual self-consumers and net-billing schemes, with monthly balancing and an annual reset.

Adaptation for Kosovo

The next step is moving from individual self-consumption to community sharing. This requires updating the existing regulation by introducing the new categories of "collective self-consumption" and "energy sharing." Standardized agreements for energy sharing should be developed, while surpluses should be remunerated with a net monetary payment on an annual basis. Such a scheme not only avoids the loss of energy credits but also makes projects more financially attractive and more sustainable in the long term.

Conclusions

Energy communities represent a powerful mechanism for democratizing energy, increasing security of supply, and promoting social inclusion in Kosovo's energy transition. The legal framework exists via Law No. 08/L-258, but implementation remains partial due to the absence of secondary legislation and institutional capacities. MAPL Instruction 02/2019 and the Law on Multi-unit Buildings create representative and legal structures that can be turned into platforms for energy communities. ERO's self-consumption rules provide a minimal basis for market interaction, but without mechanisms for collective energy sharing.

Comparisons with Austria, Croatia, Greece, Albania, and other European models show that community's function where there is a clear combination of: legal definitions, detailed rules for registration and operation, dedicated financial schemes, and supportive platforms for citizens and municipalities. Austria's experience demonstrates the importance of a national register and cost-reflective tariffs. Croatia offers transparency through its digital register. Greece highlights the role of municipalities and the social dimension. Albania provides mandatory inclusion of vulnerable families and the experience of small pilot projects. Germany and Denmark confirm the importance of citizen participation and cooperative models.

Kosovo is at a critical juncture: without clear regulations and financial mechanisms, energy communities risk remaining on paper. If the by-laws are adopted and European best practices are adapted, Kosovo has the potential to transform local organization and multi-unit buildings into functional energy platforms, linking the transition to social and economic development. The following recommendations outline what INDEP considers the first steps to take:

Recommendations

1. Urgent completion of the legal basis (6 months)

The Ministry of Economy and the Energy Regulatory Office should, within six months, establish a joint working group to complete the legal basis for energy communities. This includes not only adopting by-laws deriving from the Renewable Energy Sources Law and ERO's support-scheme regulation, but also amending existing laws. In particular:

- **Law No. 04/L-134 on Multi-unit Residential Buildings**—add provisions in Article 11 (Amendment of the Co-ownership Agreement) to::
  - allow the establishment of a Building Energy Community as a sub-structure of the Homeowners' Association;
  - set decision-making quorums for installing energy assets in common areas (e.g., simple majority >50% for ordinary decisions; two-thirds for structural interventions such as roofs and façades);
  - stipulate that costs and benefits are shared only among participants.
- **MAPL Administrative Instruction 02/2019 on the Organization**, Functioning, and Cooperation of Municipalities with Villages, Settlements, and Urban Neighborhoods should be amended to add energy as a field of cooperation. Local Councils should have the right to launch initiatives to create energy communities and to serve as a bridge between citizens and the municipality.
- **The Law on Local Self-Government** should be updated to give municipalities a clear mandate to support and co-finance energy communities, especially in areas facing energy poverty.

2. Programi Kombëtar për Decentralizimin e Prodhimit (12 muaj)

The Ministry of Economy, in cooperation with other institutions, should adopt within 12 months a National Program for Decentralized Energy Generation in which energy communities play a central role. The program should start from communities most vulnerable to the energy transition and price volatility, making the principle "leave no one behind" the guiding criterion. It should also provide: special financing lots for communities with social criteria, municipal guarantees for loans, and rules for crowdfunding and P2P lending.

3. Publication of a national map of grid capacities and energy poverty (18 months)

ERO and KOSTT should, within 18 months, publish a national map that includes: grid capacities (LV/MV), proximity to substations, load points, technical constraints, and the territorial distribution of energy poverty. Such a tool would aid in planning energy communities and targeting areas with social priority.

4. Setting national targets (by end of 2026)

The government should set national targets for generation capacities to be developed through energy communities and include them in the NECP and municipal energy and climate plans. This will ensure vertical harmonization between national and local levels and frame the role of communities in the energy transition.

5. Awareness campaign and pilot phase (start within 1 year)

The Ministry of Economy, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and municipalities, should launch a public awareness campaign in which the inclusion of technical schools is a priority for educating the next generation. In parallel, pilot projects should be implemented in selected urban and rural municipalities, with semi-annual reporting by ERO and MAPL on progress, barriers, and lessons learned.

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