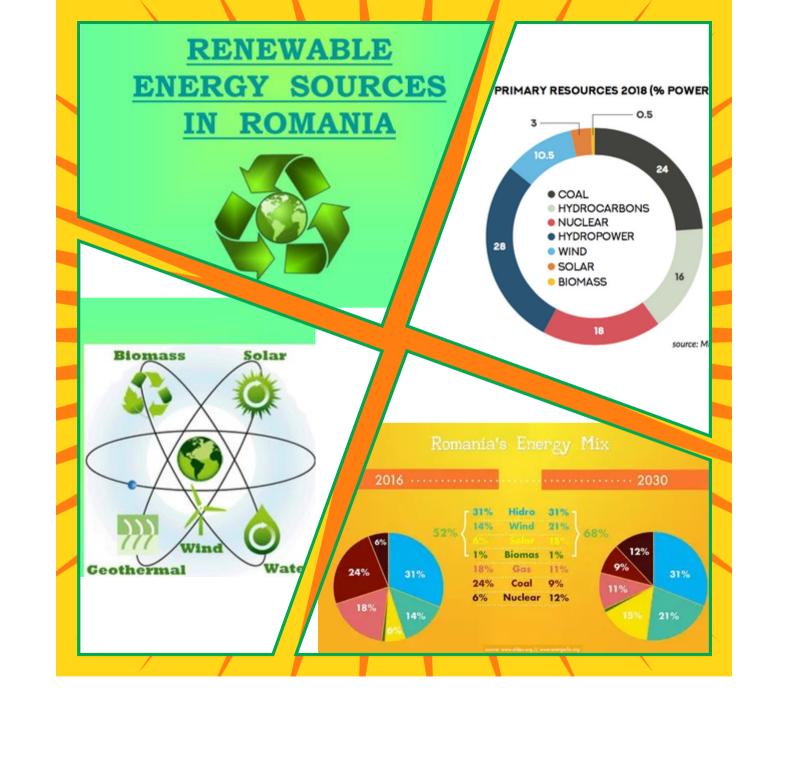
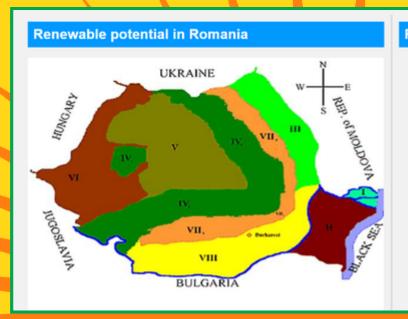




Renewable energy is known as a source of sustainable clean energy, being from sources such as sun, wind, plants, and water. Energy sources that either regenerate itself in time or are practically inexhaustible sources.

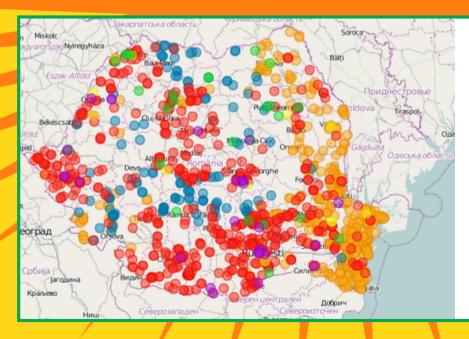
Development of renewable energy technologies have the potential to strengthen national energy security, improve the environment, and contribute to a strong economy energy.





Renewable focus

- I. Danubio area Solar
- II. Dobrogea Wind and Solar
- III. **Moldova** Micro Hydro, Wind, Biomass
- IV. Carpati Micro Hydro, Biomass
- V. Transilvania Micro Hydro
- VI. West Campia Geothermal
- VII. **Subcarpati** Solar, Biomass, Micro Hydro
- VIII. **South Campia** Biomass, Solar, Geothermal



Interactive map of Renewable Projects in Romania





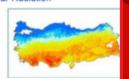
RENEWABLE POTENTIAL OF TURKEY

Turkey has substantial amount of renewable energy potential an utilization rates are growing. Hydro, wind and solar energy resource the major portions of our renewable portfolio.

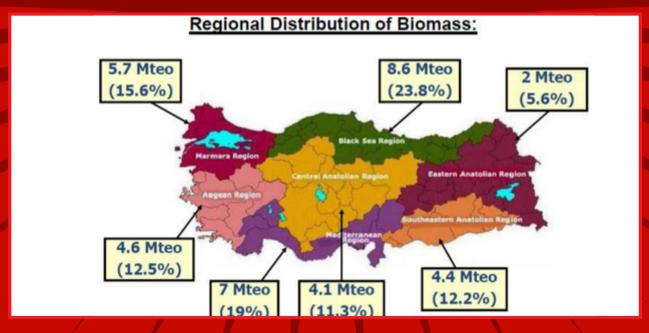
160,000 GWh/a. economic hydro,

1,500 kWh/m2-year of average Global Solar Radiation

31,500 MWt geothermal capacity

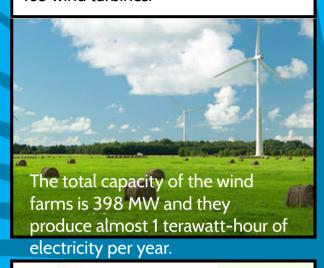








Enefit Green owns 20 wind farms in Estonia and Lithuania and has a total of 165 wind turbines.





The solar panels generate energy even in cloudy weather, and in autumn and winter they provide 10-20% of the total annual electricity generated.



Although Estonia has no natural conditions for large-scale hydropower production, it is still quite reasonable to use the resources available. Producing electricity from water is environmentally friendly, as no greenhouse gases are emitted into the air.

Estonia has an estimated theoretical hydropower potential of up to 30 MM, of which 10 MM is realistically usable. The total capacity of about 50 hydroelectric power plants in Estonia is currently approximately 9 megawatts.

Enefit Green produces hydroelectric energy at the Keila-Joa hydroelectric power plant with a capacity of 365 kW.

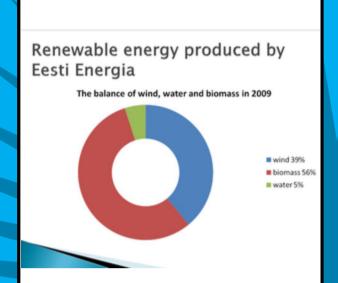
Waste-to-energy

The Iru waste-to-energy unit can produce heat and electricity from up to 250,000 tonnes of mixed-municipal solid waste a year. The large-scale landfilling of mixed-municipal solid waste in Estonia has ended largely owing to the Iru waste-to-energy unit. Nearly 300,000 tonnes of mixed municipal solid waste is generated in Estonia after domestic sorting every year. The calorific value of such waste is equivalent to that of oil shale and wood chips.

The Iru waste-to-energy unit produces up to 310,000 MWh of heat and up to 134,000 MWh of electricity in a year, which roughly corresponds to the electricity consumption of the town of Paide and its surrounding villages. The Iru waste-to-energy unit can also burn chipped-waste tires to obtain energy, thus helping solve a major environmental issue. The unit can process up to 5,000 tonnes of scrap tires a year without any additional



Enefit Green generates electricity and heat from wind, water, biomass, sun, as well as household waste, which we burn for energy in an incinerator.



Renewable energy

- Renewable energy production is in Estonia on good level but there are some potentitals to develop forward
- Supports for produce of renewable energy in Estonia are good for local municipalities, NGOs,
- But there isn't any support or advantage for using renewable energy at home economics

