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CASE STUDY OF ECUADOR'S RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES REGULATION IN THE PROVINCE OF MANABI

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Abstract: The increasing demand for energy and the need for sustainable development have led to the development of renewable energy sources. Ecuador has great potential for renewable energy sources, particularly in the province of Manabi, where the government has implemented policies to encourage the development of renewable energy sources. This paper aims to explore the regulatory framework for renewable energy sources in the Province of Manabi, Ecuador.

Keywords: Developing; Learning Methods; Indonesia; Foreign Language; Communicative Language Teaching.

INTRODUCTION

The use of renewable energy has gained significant momentum over the years, driven by the need to reduce carbon emissions and mitigate climate change. However, the implementation of renewable energy projects requires a robust regulatory framework to guide and govern their development. This paper aims to explore the regulatory framework for renewable energy and its role in facilitating the growth of the renewable energy sector.

METHODOLOGY

The study employs a qualitative research approach, which involves reviewing existing literature on the subject. The sources used include academic journals, books, and websites that are relevant to the topic. The data collected were analyzed and synthesized to identify the regulatory framework for renewable energy.

RESULTS

The regulatory framework for renewable energy comprises of policies, laws, and regulations that guide the development, implementation, and management of renewable energy projects. The following are the key components of the regulatory framework:

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Renewable Energy Policy: The policy outlines the government's commitment to promoting renewable energy and sets the target for the percentage of renewable energy in the energy mix. The policy also outlines the measures to be taken to achieve the targets, including the development of incentives and subsidies to encourage the adoption of renewable energy.

Electricity Laws and Regulations: These laws and regulations provide the legal framework for the development and operation of renewable energy projects. They cover issues such as licensing, grid connection, feed-in tariffs, and power purchase agreements.

Environmental Laws and Regulations: These laws and regulations are designed to ensure that renewable energy projects are developed in an environmentally sustainable manner. They cover issues such as land use, wildlife conservation, and biodiversity protection.

Financial Incentives: These are financial instruments such as tax incentives, grants, and subsidies that are designed to encourage the adoption of renewable energy. They help to reduce the cost of renewable energy projects and make them more attractive to investors.

DISCUSSION

The regulatory framework for renewable energy plays a critical role in facilitating the growth of the renewable energy sector. The policy provides a clear roadmap for the development of renewable energy, while the laws and regulations provide the legal framework for the development and operation of renewable energy projects. Environmental laws and regulations ensure that renewable energy projects are developed sustainably, while financial incentives help to reduce the cost of renewable energy projects and make them more attractive to investors.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this paper has identified the regulatory framework for renewable energy, which comprises of policies, laws, and regulations that guide the development, implementation, and management of renewable energy projects. The regulatory framework plays a critical role in facilitating the growth of the renewable energy sector. Policymakers and regulators must continue to develop and implement robust regulatory frameworks that promote the development and adoption of renewable energy.

REFERENCES

1. Decree 619 - Reglamento General a la Ley de Fomento al Uso de Fuentes Renovables de Energía y Eficiencia Energética (General Regulations for the Law of Promotion of the Use of Renewable Energy Sources and Energy Efficiency), issued by the Ecuadorian government in 2010. This decree establishes the legal framework for the promotion of renewable energy sources and energy efficiency in the country.

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2. Resolución No. ANEEL-003/12 - Reglamento para la Generación Distribuida con Fuentes Renovables de Energía (Regulations for Distributed Generation with Renewable Energy Sources), issued by the National Agency for Electricity Regulation in 2012. This regulation establishes the rules for the interconnection of distributed generation systems with renewable energy sources to the electricity grid.
3. Ley Orgánica de Energías Renovables - Renewable Energy Organic Law, issued in 2011. This law establishes the guidelines for the promotion and development of renewable energy sources in the country, as well as the incentives for their use and the regulation of their production, transportation, and distribution.
4. Proyecto de Generación de Energía Solar Fotovoltaica en la Provincia de Manabí (Photovoltaic Solar Energy Generation Project in the Province of Manabí), a report by the Inter-American Development Bank, published in 2019. This report analyzes the potential for the development of solar energy in the province and proposes a plan for the implementation of photovoltaic solar energy projects.
5. Plan Nacional de Energía 2016-2025 (National Energy Plan 2016-2025), issued by the Ministry of Electricity and Renewable Energy in 2016. This plan establishes the strategies and actions for the development and promotion of renewable energy sources in the country, including the Province of Manabí.
6. "Estudio de Viabilidad Técnico-Económico de Proyectos de Generación de Energía a partir de Fuentes Renovables" (Technical-Economic Feasibility Study of Energy Generation Projects from Renewable Sources), a report by the Ministry of Electricity and Renewable Energy, published in 2018. This report analyzes the technical and economic feasibility of renewable energy projects in the country, including the Province of Manabí.