

Renewable electricity serbia

Serbia's ambitious energy security plan targets 50% renewables share by 2040

Renewable Energy Sources are the main driver and carrier of the energy transition towards carbon-neutral energy and economy. The fight against climate change has become an international obligation for almost all countries in the world, which have pledged to prevent an increase in the average temperature on the planet by 2°C compared to the pre-industrial period and to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases in 2030 by 45% compared to emissions from 2010. Europe has set an ambitious plan – zero emissions of harmful gases by 2050.

Renewable energy sources, as the seventh of 17 of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), entitled "Affordable and Clean Energy", is becoming increasingly important and prioritized among the global goals for saving the planet.

The Paris Agreement on Climate Change from 2015 also pointed out the crucial importance of renewable energy sources. Global agreements are not just conventions and memoranda, but concrete actions, as shown by the fact that about 170 countries have set national goals to achieve the share of renewable energy sources in energy consumption. It is estimated that the use of renewable energy sources, along with the increase in energy efficiency and the electrification of traffic, will effectively reduce global warming and pollution.

Serbia made significant progress in the field of renewable energy sources since 2015, primarily by building ten wind farms with a total capacity of 512.6 MW. According to Eurostat data from 2019, the share in gross final energy consumption was around 21.5%, while in 2020 it was 26.3%. According to the Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan of the Republic of Serbia for the period until 2030 with a vision until 2050 the share of renewable sources in gross final energy consumption should reach 29.8% in 2025, while 33.6% is predicted by 2030.

The pandemic year 2020 has made renewable energy sources an important topic in public discourse, highlighting the importance of clean technologies for people's health, as well as for the energy independence of each country. In 2020, for the first time in history, renewable energy sources in Europe surpassed the production of energy obtained from fossil fuels. A quarter of the energy is obtained from nuclear reactors, for which there is also a plan to shut down in the future.

More growth of the RES capacity is expected in the future because to reach the climate goal of reducing the increase in the average global temperature by 1.5°C by 2050, the use of fossil fuels must be reduced by 75%.

The European Union Directive 2009/28/EC set the goal that 20% of the total energy consumption in 2020 should come from renewable sources. The members of the Energy Community received even more demanding

goals, which for Serbia meant 27% of green energy in total consumption.

Originally Directive 2018/2001/EC (RED II- Renewable Energy Directive) set a target of 32% by 2030 in energy consumption, while its revision is the current target to at least 42.5% by 2030 to grow to 45%.

Europe is rapidly working on greening its energy capacities, especially through expanding the use of solar and wind energy. The growth trend of new RES capacities in the EU has been very dynamic in the last few years.

According to the projections of the Energy Development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia until 2025 with projections until 2030, the total potential of renewable energy sources in our country amounts to 5.65 million toe (tons of oil equivalent) per year. Potential utilization, according to the latest available data from 2019, is 2.06 million toe of RES oil.

The new Energy Development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia until 2040 with projections until 2050 predicts that the total installed capacity of built wind power plants and solar power plants will be 10.97 GW.

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