

Electricity distribution tallinn

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Eesti elektriturul on kahte t??pi teenusepakkujad - elektrim??jad, kes elektrit m??vad ja v?rguettev?ttes, kes elektri v?rgu abil kohale toovad. Elektritarbimise andmete liikumine v?rguettev?tete ja m??jate vahel toimub l?bi keskse andmelao, mida haldab s?steemihaldur Elering.

V?rguettev?tteid, kes elektri kohale toovad ja selleks vajalikku v?rku ?leval peavad, on igas piirkonnas ainult ?ks, sest nii on kokkuv?ttes ?hiskonnale odavam. Elektrilevi katab elektriv?rguga 95% Eestist, meie teeninduspiirkonda ei kuulu suurematest aladest vaid L??nemaa, Viimsi ning Narva ja selle ?mbrus, kus v?rguteenust pakuvad teised jaotusv?rguettev?tjad.

Soovi korral on elektrim??jatel v?imalus oma klientidele esitada ?hisarveid, kus kajastuvad tasud nii elektrienergia kui v?rguteenuse eest. Kui elektrim??ja ei ole ?hisarve s?steemiga liitunud, laekuvad arved v?rguteenuse ja elektri eest eraldi teenusepakkujatelt.

Eesti elektris?steem ?hendab omavahel elektrijaamu, v?rguettev?tteid ja elektritarbijaid. Elektris?steemis toimub nii elektrienergia tootmine, ?lekandmine, jaotamine kui salvestamine, samuti nende protsesside juhtimine.

Jaotusv?rguettev?tjaid on Eestis ?le 30, neist suurim Elektrilevi, kelle ?lesandeks on hoolitseda elektri jaotamise eest p?hiv?rguseadmetest kuni tarbimiskohtadeni. Osa piirkonnaalajaamu ja 110 kV seadmeid on Elektrilevil p?hiv?rguettev?tjaga ?hised.

Eesti Energia was founded in 1939. In 1998, it was reorganized from the state enterprise to a private limited company. In 1998-1999, two distribution companies (L??nemaa Elektriv?rk and Narva Elektriv?rk) were separated from Eesti Energia and privatized.[1]

In 1999, Government handed 51% of shares of Eesti P?levkivi to Narva Elektrijaamad.[9] In 2003, Government transferred remained 49% stake in Eesti P?levkivi to Eesti Energia. Also Narva Elektrijaamad-owned 51% stake was transferred to Eesti Energia and Eesti P?levkivi became a fully owned subsidiary of Eesti Energia.[10]

In 2000, Eesti Energia and Latvenergo announced a plan to merge companies to create a new Baltic Power Group.[11] However, this deal was halted due to Latvian legislation forbidding privatization of Latvenergo and uncertainties around the NRG deal.[12][13]

In 2003, Eesti Energia tried to privatize Lithuanian distribution company RST. Although Eesti Energia fulfilled the privatization criteria and was the only bidder at the final stage of privatization, the privatization was halted by the Lithuanian Government.[14][15]

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To implement the EU 3rd energy package, on 28 August 2009 Government decided to separate and buy-out the transmission system operator Elering from Eesti Energia.²⁶; The transaction was concluded on 28 January 2010.²⁷;

In 2010, the government considered the initial public offering of shares at the London Stock Exchange; however, this plan was postponed.²⁸;

On 29 May 2018, it was announced that Enefit Green, a renewable energy subsidiary of Eesti Energia, will acquire 100% of shares in the renewable energy company Nelja Energia for EUR289²⁹;million. In addition, it will take over EUR204³⁰;million of Nelja Energia loans.³¹; The deal was approved and completed in November 2018.³²;

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