

Energy storage regulations prague

The gas sector is one of the most comprehensively regulated industries. Our company is therefore required to comply with a comprehensive set of legal regulations, the most important of which include:

Regulation (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on conditions for access to the natural gas transmission networks and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1775/2005 (Text with EEA relevance)

Regulation (EU) 2017/1938 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2017 concerning measures to safeguard the security of gas supply and repealing Regulation (EU) No 994/2010 (Text with EEA relevance)

Directive 2009/73/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 concerning common rules for the internal market in natural gas and repealing Directive 2003/55/EC (Text with EEA relevance)

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1348/2014 of 17 December 2014 on data reporting implementing Article 8(2) and Article 8(6) of Regulation (EU) No 1227/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council on wholesale energy market integrity and transparency Text with EEA relevance

1.1.1 The Czech electricity market has been unbundled and split in accordance with EU energy regulations into generation, transmission, distribution and supply to end-consumers segments. Accordingly, sales to end-consumers have been liberalised whilst access to transmission and distribution grids remains regulated.

1.1.2 Following its accession to the European Union on 1 May 2004, the Czech Republic is required to comply with EU energy legislation, which is continuously developing in order to establish and maintain a competitive, secure and environmentally sustainable electricity market.

1.2.1 The Czech electricity market is part of the larger Central European market as a result of extensive cross-border transmission capacities between the Czech Republic and neighbouring countries.

1.2.2 There is complete legal separation between the generation and transmission segments. However, a large part of the generation, distribution and supply segments are integrated businesses owned by ČEZ, a.s. (CEZ) and its subsidiaries (CEZ Group).

1.2.3 Until 1990 the Czech electricity transmission and distribution network was owned by the state company CEZ. In 1990 regional distribution companies were separated from the state company and in 1994 were transformed into joint stock companies (REAS). A subsequent privatisation in 1995 offered the REAS to the public, together with local electricity generators that were subsequently partially privatised. The Czech

Republic has however retained a controlling shareholding of approximately 48% of each of the REAS through the National Property Fund.

1.4.3 In June 2015, the Czech government adopted a new National action plan for the development of nuclear energy in the Czech Republic which provides for the construction of two new reactors for both Temelin and Dukovany nuclear generating stations. The specific timeline of the constructions is currently unknown, however it seems that the expansion of Dukovany will be prioritized over Temelin. A public tender for Dukovany expansion may be announced by the end of 2016. There are various options concerning the financing for the extensions of both power plants.

1.4.4 In March 2013, CEZ and the EC ended an investigation, ongoing since 2009, into the alleged abuse by CEZ of its dominant market position. A settlement agreement was reached under which CEZ agreed to sell one of its coal generating stations in the Czech Republic. Following the sale of this coal generating station, CEZ will still remain the dominant electricity generator in the Czech Republic. Please see paragraph 2.1.3 below for more detail. The European Commission's decision on the Czech renewable energy scheme

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