

Prague energy storage policy updates

From 2027, the terminal at Stade will enable the importing and regasification of liquid natural gas, while later it will be possible to convert the terminal to import and process climate-neutral ammonia, from which green hydrogen can be produced. The capacity at the terminal has been leased for 15 years, with an option to extend this to 25 years in connection with the future use of green hydrogen. At the same time, the Ministry of Industry and Trade supported the transaction by concluding a hedging agreement with ?EZ Group similar to the one for the Eemshaven terminal.

The advantages of onshore terminals over floating ones include higher capacity and faster LNG unloading and regasification. The Stade terminal will also include LNG storage tanks. Other lessees at the terminal are the German companies EnBW and SEFE. The terminal's total capacity is 13.3 billion cubic metres of gas per year, of which 1.3 billion is intended for short-term contracts. The onshore terminal at Stade currently under construction will replace the floating one at the same location. The terminal is expected to be operational in the third quarter of 2027.

The graph down captures the development of shares of the individual source types on the total installed capacity in the Czech Republic. Pumped-storage hydroelectricity corresponds to small and big hydroelectric power stations and as such they have not been included into the analysis. Photovoltaic, hydroelectric and wind power plants are the main renewable resources. The category of other power plants (The category of other power plants includes coal, gas and steam power plants.)

Mainly due to generous subsidies and other government support, photovoltaic power plants in the Czech Republic experienced a huge boom in 2009 and 2010. The situation then stabilized in the following years, with a more significant increase in installed capacity in recent years, when renewables have again started to gain more attention in the EU.

Referring to the installed output in the Czech Republic, the second biggest renewable resource is hydroelectric power plants. Small ones are those of which output doesn't go beyond 10MWh. Following the realized analysis, big hydroelectric power plants make almost 70% of the installed output of the hydroelectric power plants in the Czech Republic. The most of these power plants are in the South Bohemian Region and Hradec Kr?lov? Region, where two largest rivers Vltava and Labe rise.

Wind power plants is the last renewable resource producing electricity in the Czech Republic which has been here analysed. Concerning the number of installed outputs, it is a less used renewable resource in the country in comparison with countries such as the Netherlands or Germany, where there are more favourable climatic conditions.

The most of wind power plants in the Czech Republic can be found in Olomouc Region, directly in Olomouc

district. However, the largest wind power plants are located in the north-western part of the Czech Republic, specifically in the Chomutov district in the Středočeský nad Labem region. There is also the biggest wind power station in Mělník in the Ore Mountains, which is known as „The Farm Kryštofovy Hamry". This complex consists of a total of 21 stand-alone wind turbines with a total capacity of 42 MWe.

Goals for renewable resources have been increased in the EU, which has been also reflected in national energy and climate plans of the EU member states. The Czech government approved a plan in 2020, which anticipates an increase of renewable resource share of 22% of the total energy consumption. The share in the year 2020 was about 15,5%. There are also expectations of an increase of the installed output of the individual renewable resources.

Despite the increase of the installed capacity of wind power stations, photovoltaic power stations will have the leading position among the renewable resources. The Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Czech Republic expects that expenses connected with performing the goals in the section „renewable resources" can be approximately CZK 900 billion, including the support of the existing sources. Naturally, the switching to the green type of energy production means grants of the EU as well.

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