

Slovenia energy storage regulations

Electricity storage is not specifically considered within the Slovenian legislative framework. No subsidies are envisaged by the current legal framework, but are mentioned within the Action Plan for Energy Efficiency within the period of 2014 - 2020 as enhancing the efficiency of distribution systems for which subsidies are envisaged in the future until 2020 1 .

ZUNPEOVE amends certain existing Slovenian laws and transposes relevant EU directives to remove barriers that exist in the authorisation of the construction of energy storage facilities. ZUNPEOVE regulates priority areas for the siting of photovoltaic and wind energy installations.

(1) Slovenia submitted its draft updated integrated national energy and climate plan on 29 June 2023. (2) Article 3 and Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 ("the Governance Regulation")

Legislation. The new Energy Act (the Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No 17/2014) entered into force on 22 March 2014. This act transposes a number of EU directives concerning electricity and gas markets, energy efficiency and renewable energy sources. It lays down the principles of energy policy, principles and measures in order ...

The Energy Agency is the national regulatory authority of the Republic of Slovenia. It directs and supervises electricity and gas energy operators and carries out tasks regulating energy operators' activities in the field of heating and other energy gases.

Slovenia is lagging behind in the field of utilization of solar energy and, especially, wind energy, Minister of Environment, Climate and Energy Bojan Kumer said. He presented a draft bill on siting devices for the production of electricity from renewable sources and pointed out that it is aimed at encouraging investment in the sector. The country has only two wind turbines in operation.

Some environmentalists are critical as the proposition opens the way for simplifying environmental impact assessments. Slovenia is following the European Union's REPowerEU plan, which is envisaged to ramp up the deployment of green energy facilities to cut the dependence on Russian fossil fuels as soon as possible.

The draft includes regulations for energy storage devices and the procedure for connecting power plants to the electricity network. The idea is to establish special areas for renewables but also to utilize noise barriers on highways, stretches of land near main roads and degraded agricultural land. Other suitable places for solar power are parking lots, roofs and former mining areas.

The ministry intends to enable the use of land for multiple purposes. The authors of the proposition argue that

the original purpose would still have to be maintained. They want to introduce the possibility, for instance, to set up solar and wind power plants on artificial lakes and erect wind turbines in forests.

Minister Bojan Kumer warned that Slovenia is lagging behind its targeted renewable energy share and that the compensation that it pays to other EU countries to make up for it is rising. The goal for 2030 is currently 27% but, according to recent announcements, an upcoming revision could lift it to between 35% and 45%.

Contact us for free full report

Web: <https://sumthingtasty.co.za/contact-us/>

Email: energystorage2000@gmail.com

WhatsApp: 8613816583346

