

## Serbia

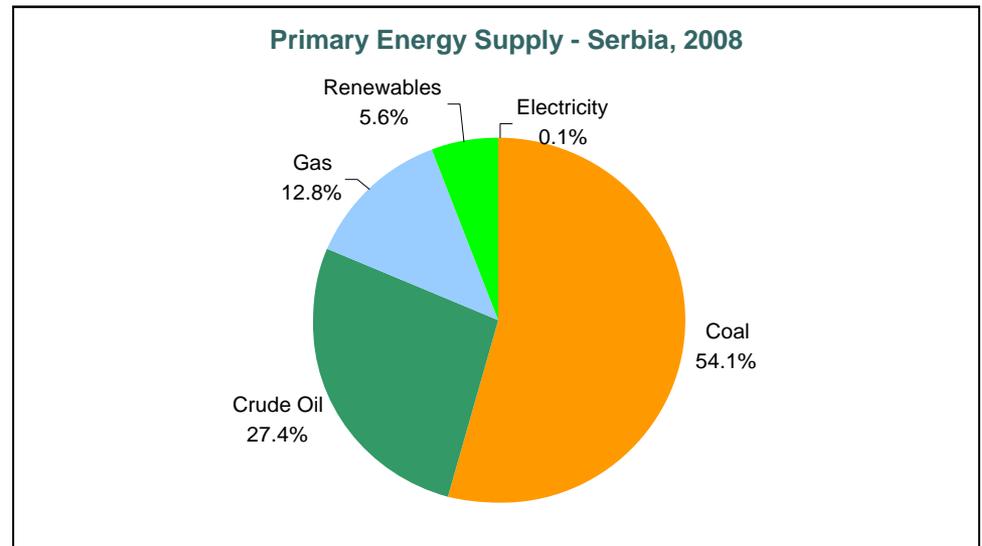
Renewable  
Energy  
Sources

Technical and  
Market  
Potential

# Energy Indicators

## Energy Balance of Republic of Serbia, 2008

	2007 (estimation, Mtoe)
<i>National production</i>	8.796
<i>Import</i>	6.139
<b>PRIMARY ENERGY SUPPLY</b>	<b>14.825</b>
<i>Industry</i>	2.675
<i>Transport</i>	1.923
<i>Households</i>	3.024
<b>FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION</b>	<b>7.622</b>



final energy consumption 3.5% ↗

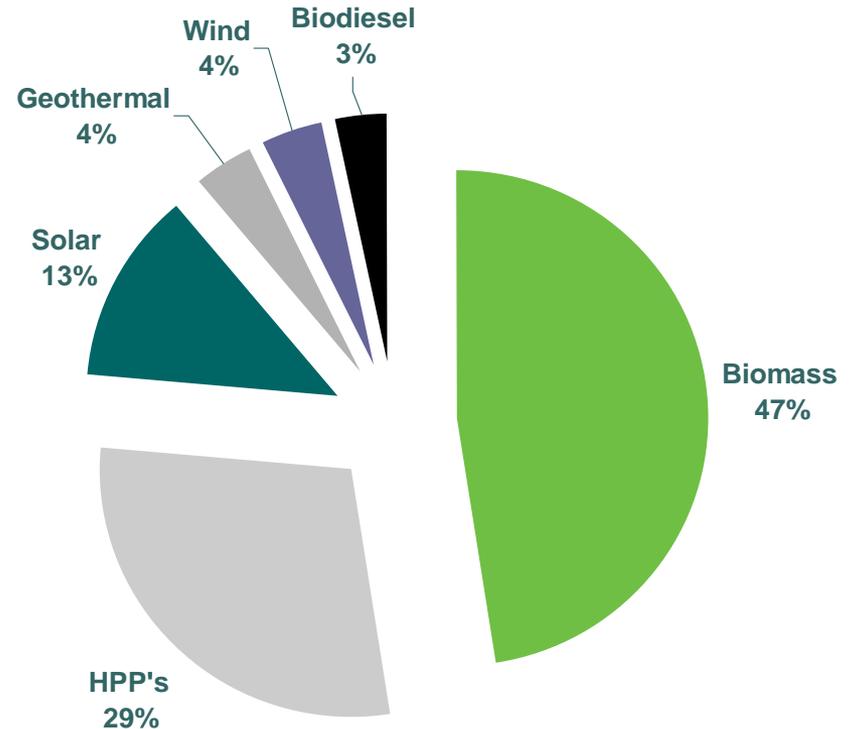
primary energy supply per capita 1.9% ↗



# RES Technical Potential

Serbia's endowment of renewable energy resources is substantial  
- realization of these potentials require Government action

	Potentials (Mtoe)
<i>Biomass</i>	2.40
<i>HPP's</i>	1.46
<i>Solar</i>	0.64
<i>Geothermal</i>	0.20
<i>Wind</i>	0.19
<i>Biodiesel</i>	0.17
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5.06</b>



Clear technical potential of renewable energy - insufficient information about the economic potential (four detailed feasibility studies)



# Biomass

Most promising utilization options for biomass:

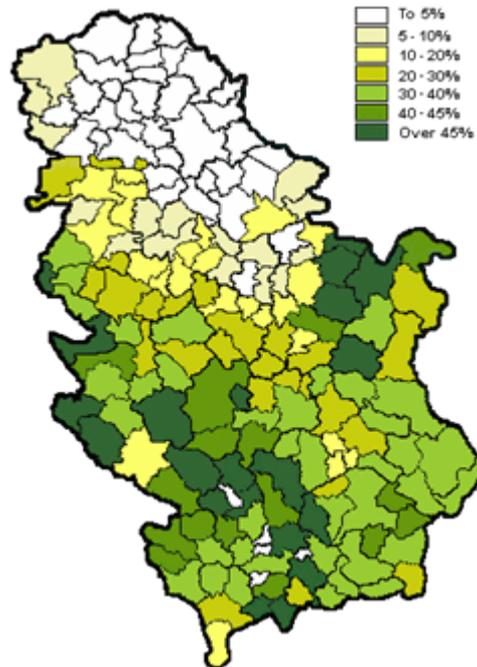
- Space heating in households and buildings using biomass pellets or briquettes
- Co-firing or total replacement in district heating plants firing heavy oil or coal in south Serbia, where natural gas is not available yet
- Production of electricity utilizing agricultural and wood wastes

## BIOMASS MARKET POTENTIAL

2.4 Mtoe => converted to thermal energy  
Cost - 4.1 €/GJ

### Wood biomass

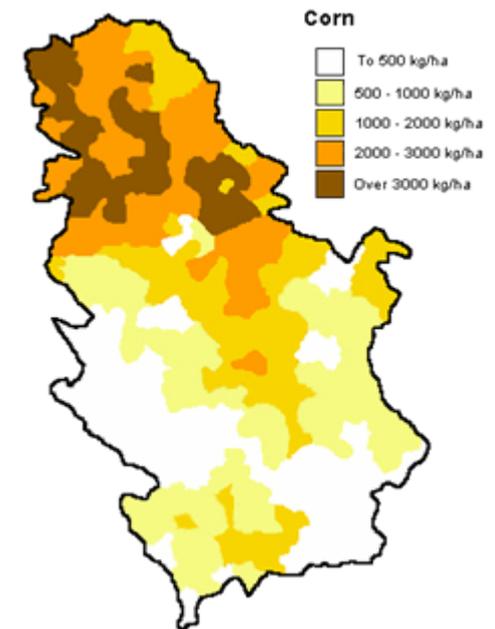
1 Mtoe



Federal Statistical Office, 2001

### Agriculture biomass

1.4 Mtoe



# Hydro

## Small hydro

SHPP Cadastre (1987)

856 locations

500 MW

>5 MW: 9 locations

2-5MW: 30 locations (average

3 MW)

<1 MW :largest number of locations

1,500 GWh/year

Number of SHPP in Serbia –

60

(50% out of operation)

Revitalization

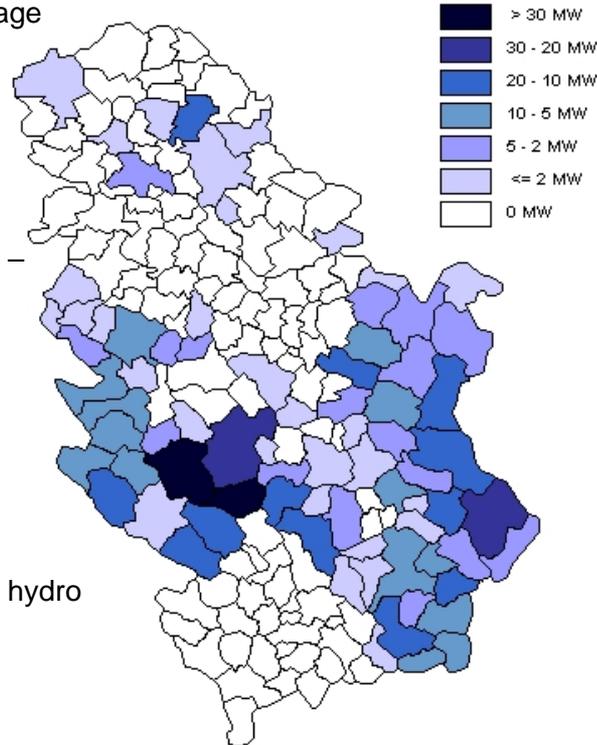
Construction

## Medium and large-scale hydro

1987. survey - 47 medium sized hydro

between 10 and 100 MW

1,247 MW



## SHPP MARKET POTENTIAL

With average current price of electricity 5 €/kWh

**75 M €**

With feed-in-tariffs for SHPP of 6 €/kWh

**90 M €**

## MEDIUM AND LARGE-SCALE HYDRO MARKET POTENTIAL

With average current price of electricity 5 €/kWh

**240.3 M €**



# Solar

Average yearly insolation in Serbia  
about 1,400 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>

Average daily value  
about 3.8 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>

If each housing unit (2.65 million units) would install average 4 m<sup>2</sup> of collectors

Equivalent to some saving potential of  
7,420 GWh  
or  
**371 M €**

January



July



# Geothermal

Use of geothermal potential is mainly for balneological purposes, sports and recreation

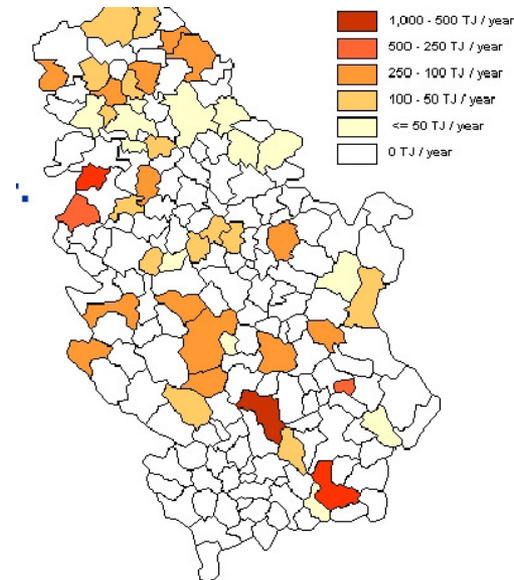
Total installed energy use - 74 MWt

36 MWt in balneology

38 MWt for other types of uses

Prospects for expanding geothermal energy for agricultural heat and water heating are reasonably good

Potential for larger scale geothermal electricity is limited - requires water temperatures above 100°C.



# Wind

Wind data  
based on 10 metre heights  
extrapolated to 50 metre heights

2,300 GWh

1,300 MW of capacity

at sites with minimal average  
wind speeds of 5 m/s

## Best locations in Serbia (extrapolated)

Midzor	7.66 m/s
Suva Mt.	6.46 m/s
Vrsacki breg	6.27 m/s
Tupiznica	6.25 m/s
Krepoljin	6.18 m/s
Deli Jovan	6.13 m/s



## WIND MARKET POTENTIAL

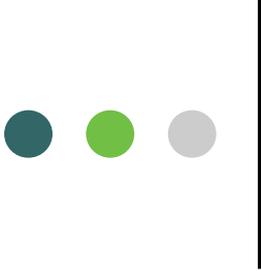
With average current price of  
electricity 5 €/kWh

**115 M €**

With feed-in-tariffs for SHPP of  
7.5 €/kWh

**172.5 M €**





# Biodiesel

Potential for growing rapeseed for production of biodiesel - in central Serbia

Annual production of 440,000 – 500,000 tones of rapeseed possible on 200,000 hectares

Potential for the production of biodiesel - estimated to 200,000 tones per year or 10.5% of consumption of diesel fuels in Serbia

## **BIODIESEL MARKET POTENTIAL**

200,000 tones => 172,000 toe

200,000 tones => 233.8 M litres

Average retail price of biodiesel in 2007.  
Serbia 63.8 RSD/lit => 0.77 €/lit

**180 M €**



# RES Market Potential

	Used potential (Mtoe)	Used potential (%)
<i>Biomass</i>	0	0.0%
<i>HPP's</i>	0.84	57.5%
<i>Solar</i>	0	0.0%
<i>Geothermal</i>	0	0.0%
<i>Wind</i>	0	0.0%
<i>Biodiesel</i>	0	0.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>16.6%</b>

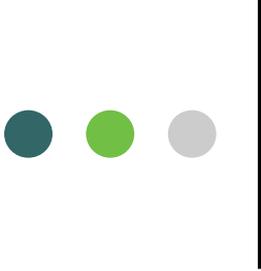
	With average price of electricity of 5 €/kWh (in M€)	With feed-in tariffs (in M€)
<i>Biomass (for heating)</i>	411.9	411.9
<i>SHPP's</i>	75	90
<i>Medium and Large HPP's</i>	240.3	240.3
<i>Wind</i>	115	172.5
<i>Biodiesel</i>	180	180
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,022.2</b>	<b>1,094.7</b>

## POTENTIAL FOR SAVING USING SOLAR THERMAL

With average current price of electricity 5 €/kWh

**371 M**



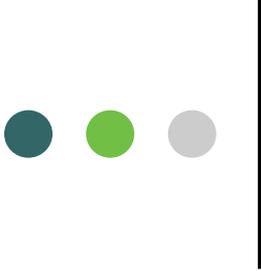


## Barriers for wider use of RES

### Institutional barriers

- Promotional entity  
*Serbian Energy Efficiency Agency is designated by the Government to promote energy efficiency and renewable energy, but the level of staffing is inadequate*
- The Concession Law  
*The Concession Law is applicable to the public tender procedure for the construction of energy facilities, but the concession-granting procedure is rather complex*
- Absence of Standardized Power Purchase Agreement  
*For renewable energy producers*
- Lack of experience  
*Need for the experience of how a private sector renewable energy project can work in Serbia*  
  
*Absence of “first set” of projects*
- Transition Issues  
*Many industrial companies are in transition – both with regard to structure and ownership, and managements are not yet ready to consider measures to rationalize energy activities*





## Barriers for wider use of RES

### Financial barriers

- Absence of a price support mechanism

*Renewable energy projects are not bankable without a price support mechanism*

*RES cannot compete with fossil electricity generation based on lignite (whose price does not reflect their environmental damage costs)*

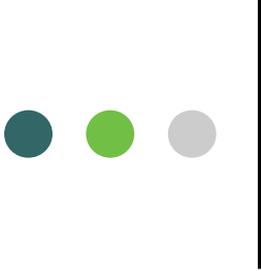
- Debt Financing support

*Difficulty to secure long term loans appropriate for small renewable energy projects*

- Electricity tariff

*Low electricity tariff does not stipulate domestic, commercial and industrial consumers to use renewable energy - current average price is 5 €cents/kWh*





## Barriers for wider use of RES

### Technical barriers

- Absence of technical standards

*Despite the existence of manufacturers of heating equipment and biomass fuel (briquettes and pellets), production standards are not regulated*

*Equipment for biomass energy utilization need clear information about technical specification and performance characteristics*

- Barriers to biomass utilization

*Low electricity price, which decrease motivation to install biomass firing boilers*

*No developed market for biomass fuel and biomass utilisation facilities*

- Absence of a renewable energy resources inventory

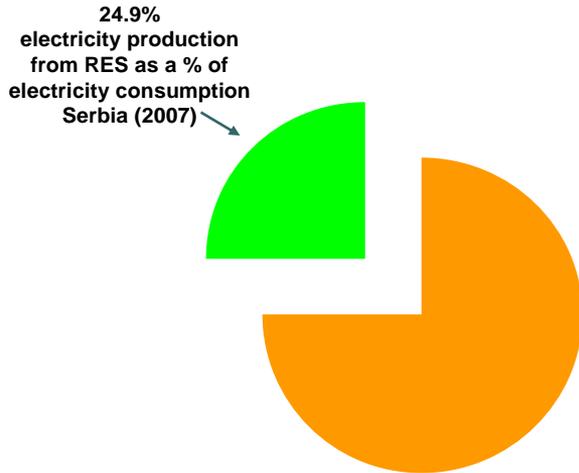
*Update and development of Small Hydro Registry*

*Wind monitoring programme with wind speed measurements at 50 metres needed*

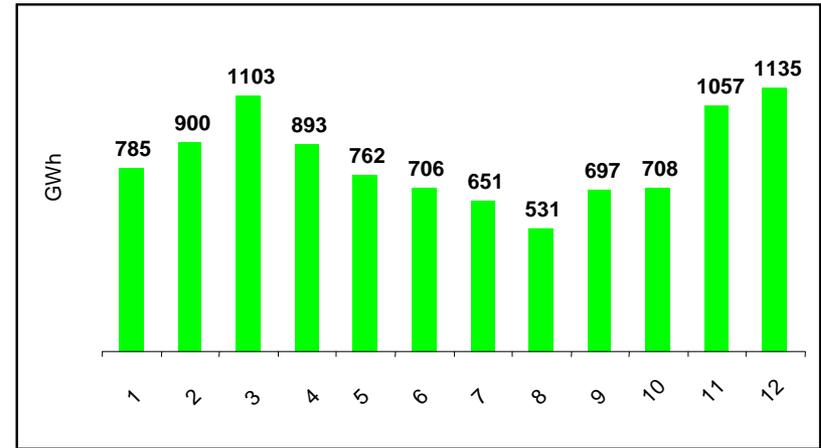


## Recent developments

Electricity generation from RES in 2007 – 9,928 GWh



Monthly electricity generation from renewables  
Serbia (2007)



Elektroprivreda Srbije (EPS) and Elektroprivreda Republike Srpske (EPRS) founded joint venture company in Bosnia and Herzegovina to conduct a detailed feasibility study for the exploitation of unused hydro potential of Drina river. Estimations are that new 800 MW of installed capacity could be developed on Drina river.

Private investors currently conducting wind measurements at four locations in Serbia, to assess potential for development of wind power facilities in Pancevo (20 MW), Vrsac (100 MW), Indjija (20 MW) and Kovin (100 MW)

Spanish Government signed an agreement with the Government of Serbia on cooperation in developing wind power. Three sites are chosen for a one-year measurement program and one site will be chosen for the preparation of detailed feasibility study.



## Legal regulation under preparation

*Purpose: to promote investments in renewable energy projects*

### Amendments to the Energy Law

*drafted, waiting for adoption by the Parliament*

- Production, transporting, storing and trading of biofuels is recognized as energy activity
- Definition of renewable energy sources is amplified and contains biofuels, biogas, landfill gas, sewage gas
- Definition of biomass refers to biodegradable material developed in agriculture, forestry and accompanying industry for energy purposes
- Definition of privileged power producers includes all RES producers except hydro-power plants and biomass power plants larger than 10 MW
- Privileged power producers need Government approval for export of power
- Guaranteed grid access to a privileged power producer - through obligation of local distribution company to purchase all the electricity produced from RES
- Foundation of Energy Efficiency Fund

Regulation on privileged power producers will be the definition of what types of renewable energy producers qualify for privileged status and will be drafted with technical support of EAR

***Deadline for completion: December 2008***  
***Deadline for adoption: 1 July 2009.***

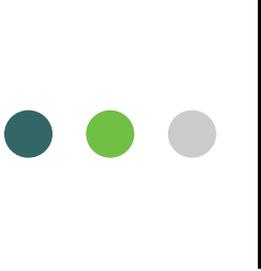
Feed-in tariffs as the price support mechanism will be developed with technical support of EAR

***Deadline for completion: December 2008.***  
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Standardized power purchase agreement will be drafted with technical support of EAR, for all qualifying renewable energy facilities that meet the technical standards of the grid code

***Deadline for completion: December 2008.***  
***Deadline for adoption: 1 July 2009.***





## Identified priorities

Rehabilitation of existing hydro plants to extend their operating life has potential to generate more electricity from the existing facilities

Biogas needs to be studied to identify which locations have sufficient potential to constitute viable projects. Biogas projects are particularly attractive for carbon finance, because of the high global warming potential of methane.

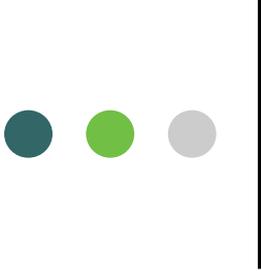
Economic and financial portions of studies on biomass combustion need to be redone, to compare alternatives and examine the question of the present pricing of heat, in a form suitable for private sector project financing.

In the area of small hydro MoME is undertaking feasibility studies - funded by EAR - for 21 location larger than 2 MW. Tender for granting concessions on SHPP – launched in 2009.

MoME and Serbian Investments and Export Promoting Agency (SIEPA) are preparing a handbook for developers of SHPP that provides a detailed roadmap for obtaining all of the required permits. Deadline for completion: May 2008.

Wind resource development should be extended to include multi-year wind speed monitoring at 50 metre heights for 5-8 additional sites.





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