

Energy storage economics slovenia

The scheme was approved under the State Aid Temporary Crisis and Transition Framework, adopted by the Commission on 9 March 2023 to support measures in sectors which are key to accelerating the green transition and reducing fuel dependencies. The new Framework amends and prolongs in part the Temporary Crisis Framework, adopted on 23 March 2022 to enable Member States to support the economy in the context of the current geopolitical crisis, already amended on 20 July 2022 and on 28 October 2022.

Under the scheme, the aid will take the form of direct grants, up to EUR25 million per beneficiary. The purpose of the measure is to accelerate the deployment of investments in renewable energy production and energy storage, with the aim to foster the transition to a net-zero economy.

More information on the Temporary Crisis and Transition Framework and other actions taken by the Commission to address the economic impact of Russia's war against Ukraine and foster the transition towards a net-zero economy can be found [here](#).

The non-confidential version of the decision will be made available under the number SA.106613 in the State aid register on the Commission's competition website once any confidentiality issues have been resolved.

The executive arm of the European Union (EU) approved the direct grant programme under the State Aid Temporary Crisis and Transition Framework, adopted in March this year to support sectors which are key to the energy transition.

The scheme will see grants of up to EUR25 million per beneficiary though the full details of the decision will only be made available [once any confidentiality issues have been resolved](#).

The announcement said the money will [accelerate the deployment of investments in renewable energy production and energy storage, with the aim to foster the transition to a net-zero economy](#), including heat.

While this particular scheme in Slovenia is through the Temporary Crisis and Transition Framework, other similar schemes supporting energy storage have been under the Recovery and Resilience Plan, which was created to mitigate the negative economic effects of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Romania, Finland and Greece's use of the latter to fund market-wide energy storage investments have been approved by the EU, as reported by [Energy-Storage.news](#), while Croatia and Estonia are also funding projects (though potentially from other programmes).

A few grid-scale battery storage projects are already underway in Slovenia, including two units totalling

60MW co-located with a run-of-river hydroelectric plant, as well as a new pumped hydro energy storage (PHES) system from utility DEM.

The country is also trialling a cross-border grid synchronisation programme using 50MWh of battery storage with neighbouring Croatia, in a project which is also partially EU-funded.

Energy-Storage.news" publisher Solar Media will host the inaugural Energy Storage Summit Central Eastern Europe on 26-27 September this year. This event will bring together the region's leading investors, policymakers, developers, utilities, energy buyers and service providers all in one place, as the region readies itself for storage to take off. Visit the official site for more info.

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