

Energy storage regulations libya

The Libyan NOC could play a central role in energy transition initiatives. The key factor for a sustainable energy economy in Libya is political stability. Energy transition, net-zero goals, and climate change are important discussions that should be had alongside energy security by any oil and gas-rich country.

Applicable Laws. There is no comprehensive legal framework for renewable energies in Libya. Instead, scattered pieces of legislation apply, and projects are usually based on a power purchase agreement (PPA) or investment agreement with the Libyan authorities.

This National Plan for Developing Renewable Energy in Libya is a nationwide sectoral document aiming to describe and disseminate the strategy of the Renewable Energy Authority of Libya (REAoL), established in 2007, to achieve the Vision of becoming a leading company by having a positive impact on the social and economic development programs of ...

Under the first pillar, Libya aims to deploy 1.7 GW of solar photovoltaic (PV) capacity from 2023 to 2025, with a subsequent target of reaching 3.3 GW by 2035. An additional 600 MW is planned from wind power, with the first 50 MW set to be operational within the next two years.

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Libya has excellent conditions for renewable energies both in the fields of solar and wind energy, though the tremendous potential is thus far untapped. There are several reasons for this including regulatory shortcomings, conflicting administrative competencies, and a lack of funding in the electricity sector.

As part of a comprehensive decarbonization strategy, the Libyan National Oil Corporation (NOC) has recently claimed a leading role in the development of renewable energies. Though the NOC at present lacks an explicit administrative mandate, this is a potential gamechanger. The NOC has the financial resources and administrative capabilities for the development of mega projects and for building the infrastructure to export green energy to Europe. Green hydrogen is expected to play a key role.

This paper outlines the legal framework for investments in renewable energies and green hydrogen in Libya. It shall provide investors with an initial overview of the legal and regulatory landscape. It is not meant as a substitute for legal advice on a specific transaction or project. It was completed in mid-January 2023.

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Thus far, there is no statutory feed-in tariff, nor are there any specific provisions for the allocation of land or the connection of projects to the grid. Consequently, all project essentials such as allocation of land, construction and operation of the project, connection to the grid, purchase of electricity and pricing are subject to the contractual agreement between the investor (respectively the project company) and the off-taker of the electricity (usually a public entity).

1 In October 2022, Decree 207/2012 was replaced by Decree 944/2022. The new Decree has been suspended since in order to better align existing legislation with the amendments that shall be introduced, so at the time of writing again Decree 207/2012 applies

The content of this article is intended to provide a general guide to the subject matter. Specialist advice should be sought about your specific circumstances.

Contact us for free full report

Web: <https://www.hollanddutchtours.nl/contact-us/>

Email: energystorage2000@gmail.com

WhatsApp: 8613816583346

