

Montenegro electricity regulations

The Energy Development Strategy of Montenegro sets out objectives and defines mechanisms for the transition from the current energy system to a safe, competitive and environmentally acceptable energy paradigm by 2025. It also provides guidelines for.

The Article (in Montenegrin and English) prepared by Dajana Drljevi? and Aleksa Jankovi?, Associates from the JPM Montenegro office, outlines key aspects of the law including detailed regulations on planning renewable energy shares, administrative procedures, and incentive systems for electricity generation.

The energy sector of Montenegro is small, with only 396,000 customers and overall demand of approximately 3,000 gigawatt hours (GWh) annually. Electricity production in Montenegro for 2022 totaled 2,731 GWh, which is 13.6 percent less than in 2021. Most of the electricity in Montenegro is produced at the Pljevlja coal-fired Thermal Power Plant ...

This independent regulatory authority is competent in the area of electricity, oil and natural gas, as well as in the area of water supply and wastewater utility regulation. The main responsibilities of REGAGEN are: Licensing of energy utilities in the areas of electricity, oil and gas.

This legislation aligns with the European Union's Directive 2018/2001/EU, promoting renewable energy sources such as wind, solar, geothermal, and biomass.

The Article (in Montenegrin and English) prepared by Dajana Drljevi? and Aleksa Jankovi?, Associates from the JPM Montenegro office, outlines key aspects of the law including detailed regulations on planning renewable energy shares, administrative procedures, and incentive systems for electricity generation. It introduces market premium systems and feed-in tariffs specifically for small plants and demonstration projects. A notable addition is the recognition of Energy communities, which allows groups of individuals and organizations to collaborate in utilizing renewable energy.

The law also addresses the use of renewable energy in transportation, mandating obligations for fuel suppliers to incorporate renewable sources and establish necessary infrastructure. It outlines a market premium incentive structure, where producers may owe payments if market prices exceed their realized prices, and includes provisions for compensation related to electricity delivery restrictions.

Overall, the law aims to enhance investment conditions for renewable energy generation and improve the regulatory framework across various sectors, ultimately benefiting both buyers and investors in the renewable energy market.

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Electricity can be generated in two main ways: by harnessing the heat from burning fuels or nuclear reactions in the form of steam (thermal power) or by capturing the energy of natural forces such as the sun, wind or moving water.

Unlike other energy commodities such as coal, oil and natural gas, electricity trade between countries is relatively limited as it is more technically complex and requires a direct cross-border interconnection. Such connections can help to balance out supply and demand across regions, which will be increasingly important as variable renewables like solar and wind make up a larger share of electricity generation.

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