

Odkupne cene električne energije, proizvedene iz OVE virov in SPTE v Sloveniji v letu 2014

Borzen, organizator trga z električno energijo d.o.o. je izdal dokument *Določanje višine podpor električni energiji proizvedeni iz OVE in SPTE in višine podpor v letu 2014*, ki veljajo za elektrarne, ki vstopijo v sistem podpor. Opremljen je bil z novim Energetskim Zakonom (veljaven od 22. 3. 2014). Dokument predstavlja neuradni izračun višin podpor za leto 2014 (uradni izračun opravi Javna Agencija RS za energijo). Splošno je razviden padec povprečnih odkupnih cen od leta 2009, ko je le-ta znašala 65 €/MWh, na 43,31 €/MWh, ki velja v letošnjem letu. To pomeni znižanje odkupnih cen na 66,6 % cene iz leta 2009. Navkljub padcu cen veliki proizvajalci električne energije v Sloveniji tarnajo, da te subvencije zajedajo njihov dobiček in tako posredno ogrožajo delovna mesta na področju energije. Ponovno se torej odpira stara dilema ali subvencionirati proizvodno ali investicije na področju OVE in SPTE virov, seveda v manjših enotah.

V kolikor v Sloveniji resno mislimo na pot večjega koriščenja OVE virov, potem seveda ni dileme, da so subvencije potrebne kot vzpodbuda potencialnim investitorjem. Vendar samo to ne bo dovolj. Hkrati bi morali posodabljeni električno omrežje v smeri razvoja pametnih omrežij, ki lažje (ustrezno) vključujejo in upravljajo z manjšimi proizvodnimi enotami. Tu pa seveda trčimo ob problem investicijskega denarja, ki ga praviloma za omrežje vedno zmanjka. Investicija je visoka, povrnitev vloženih sredstev pa dolgoročno. To seveda ni zanimivo za investitorje, ki želijo čim prej in čim boljše povrniti vložena sredstva.

V vmesnem obdobju, na prehodu iz ogljične v nizko-ogljico družbo, pa seveda brez velikih trajnostnih energetskih postrojenj še ne bo šlo.

Andrej PREDIN

The prices of electricity produced from renewable sources and cogeneration in Slovenia in 2014

Borzen, the electricity market company, has issued a report entitled *Determination of the level of support for electricity generated from RES and CHP and the level of support in 2014*, which applies to plants in the support system defined by the new Energy Act (in force since March 22, 2014). This document presents an informal calculation of the level of support for the 2014 (the official calculation is performed by Public Agency for Energy). It shows that there has been a decrease in average purchase prices since 2009, when it stood at €65/MWh, to €43.31/MWh in 2014, which means a reduction in feed-in tariffs to 66.6%. Despite the fall in prices, large producers of electricity in Slovenia complain that subsidies have parasitic effect on their profits and thus indirectly threaten jobs in the energy sector. Therefore, once again, the old dilemma of whether to subsidize production or investment in the field of RES and cogeneration sources has been raised.

If in Slovenia we intend to continue on the path of greater use of renewable sources, then, of course, the dilemma is that subsidies are necessary as an incentive to potential investors. However, they will not be enough. The incentives should simultaneously update the electricity grid towards the development of smart grids, which are better (properly) included and manage small production units. Here, of course, is the issue is the problem of investment money which, as a rule, the network still handles. The investment is high, and return on investment is long-term. This is not interesting for investors who want to recover their funds invested as soon as possible.

In the meantime, the transition from a carbon society in a low-carbon society will not work without major sustainable energy plants.

Andrej PREDIN