



Serbia could attract around 700 million Euros of investment only by constructing wind farms in the next three years, provided that the government does not reduce the feed-in tariffs, which currently stand at 9.5 euro cents per kilowatt-hour.

There are investors working in Serbia on their projects for a few years and, if feed-in tariffs with which it is possible to finance these projects get adopted, the construction could begin as early as next year.

For example, the fact that Serbian Wind Energy Association, whose members are Continental Wind Serbia (CWS), MK Fintel Wind, Energowind, Electrawinds and WindVision, wants to invest up to 1.5 billion Euros in the next five or six years in wind farms with installed capacity of over 1,000 W, can tell us that substantial investment in wind farms are in sight if the Serbian government does not reduce this kind of incentive.

In addition, 450 MW of electricity derived from wind, which is the current limit set by the Serbian government would increase the electricity bills for a minimal 2 to 2.25 percent very gradually in the period from 2015 to 2017, and by 2017 the price of electricity will certainly be much higher because of the European directive on the closure of coal plants and replacing them with modern power plants based on cleaner production.

Then the “extra” cost of wind would essentially be zero in terms of electricity prices for consumers.

In the next four to five years Serbia could get 10 percent of its energy from wind. Countries such as Denmark, get about 30 percent of its energy produced from the wind, and by 2020, the plan is to have half of their energy coming from wind.

*Source Serbia Energy Magazine*