



Connecting of coal mine from Pljevlje and TPP Pljevlja is an important precondition for potential investors in building of second thermal block, announced Board chairman of Electro Power Industry company (EPCG), Srdjan Kovacevic.

All coal mines in region work in content of thermal power plants as a part of mixed corporation, and that it has to do with capacities similar to TE Pljevlja and Rudnik. Those two companies should be a technological unit, because of future business on free market. Both companies should be organizationally connected so development and competitiveness of Pljevlja Energy Complex will be ensured in future period of time- said Kovacevic. Energy company of Montenegro co-owner is Italian A2A company. TPP Pljevlja new unit already attracted great number of foreign energy companies interested in investments. TPP Pljevlja max projected output of 220MW could be an export kwh oriented toward Italian energy market.

Kovacevic declared that there are exploitative reserves of coal in Pljevlja's basin, without Maocki basin. According to relevant analyses, there are around 65 million tons. This ideological project supposed to come into work until 2018, while the existing would work until 2025. Block 2 will with certain level of efficiency do its life service on coal from Pljevlja. That will be about 40 years what ensures optimal use of remaining coal reserves and existing production capacities- said Kovacevic.

Can you be more specific about basic elements of technical and investment documents which are made for building of TE second block?

Ideological project and validity study done by bank and institution consortium from Slovenia have shown that second block building ensures replacement for existing one which will stop working 2025, because of frazzle. Long-term supply of consumers and coal production continuum are being ensured that way, like optimal and efficient valorization of remaining reserves energy potential in Pljevlja's basin.

Research confirmed that appropriate coal supplies and technological water, product combustion and desulphurization space, and electricity net port were ensured by the new block 220 mWh strong. The study confirmed that object is appropriate for environment and its influence will be significantly less than current TE Plevlje's block influence, because it will correspond to all modern technology and EU and Montenegro standard environment demands.

Second block building on existing location represents significant advantage. Block 1 is projected to satisfy certain infrastructure requirements of planned second block. During building of first block, the quart of common objects and belonging infrastructure for both blocks was built. New block is placed so that can be technologically connected to existing objects. There haven't been big problems with expropriation, object fits in technical and technological order of existing object with reference to coal, water, ash, etc. and most of

infrastructural problems are solved at start. Qualified expert cadre for new block building and exploitation is also very meaningful.

How much does Montenegro really needs second block building and energy sources generally?

-No significant energy source was built in Montenegro during last three decades. Exactly, TE Pljevlja first block was last built energy unit which was put into operation in 1982. Consumption has gradually grown lately, so deficit had critical limits in certain periods. This says a lot about new objects building necessities. We get multiplied advantages of investing in block 2, ensuring of electricity independence, electricity deficit elimination which is not big after aluminum combine (KAP) consumption decrease. Possibility of export toward regional countries or Italy, consumer supply safety improving, existing production capacities optimization and Montenegro electricity system stability and sustainability will turn up after submarine cable building.

Was Pljevlje heating system planned with second block's building plan?

-Yes. Effect is doubled, because it will significantly influence environment beside comfort for smoker. Almost 40 city boilers and many individual fire places are there in Pljevlje, and all of them use coal which negatively influences air quality, according to research. Central heating system introduction will decrease amount of coal combusted in boilers, so negative influence to environment will be smaller and that is very important for state, especially Pljevlje.

Common electricity and heating energy production is considered as renewable energy sources, according to EU directives. TE second block is being built as TE-TO (thermal-heating power plant) and it is planned for work during cogeneration, what ensures long-term heating energy supply to Pljevlje.

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