Energy storage policy updates slovakia

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Advance the preparation of the climate law to enshrine the net zero emissions by 2050 target in law and mandate the preparation of sectoral climate plans, which would include energy production and hard-to-abate sectors.

Establish a high-level steering committee to monitor and evaluate progress in the implementation of the energy and climate strategy to ensure that the Slovak Republic meets its 2030 energy and climate targets and climate neutrality by 2050.

Streamline and shorten the planning consent regime so that the investments in renewables, electricity networks, energy infrastructure and other clean energy technologies needed for the energy transition are delivered in a timely manner.

Ensure that a sufficiently sized and skilled workforce is available to meet the needs of the energy transitions. Establish a national programme of education and training for future nuclear workforce development.

Incentivise efficient energy consumption by expediting the adoption of the definition of energy poverty and designing and implementing measures to protect those defined as energy-poor and provide support through the social system or through building sector upgrading programmes.

Develop a dedicated, predictable and transparent energy R& D strategy, with explicitly defined goals and targets to enable fair competition among research institutions, including the robust and transparent allocation of funding.

Increase financing for innovations in energy, assess new technologies, and make more targeted use of the EU Green Deal and its funding mechanisms.

Identify and harness international co-operation opportunities such as the IEA Technology Collaboration Programmes and focus on new research topics, such as hydrogen and variable renewables.

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Slovakia"s journey towards a sustainable energy future has faced considerable challenges. The country"s grid infrastructure, while updated over the years, still struggles to accommodate the dynamic demands of modern electricity consumption, particularly with the rise of electric vehicles and renewable energy sources. These outdated systems are ill-equipped to handle the high peak consumption and load imbalances that are now commonplace.

Additionally, the regulatory framework in Slovakia lacked established pathways for the pre-certification and certification of battery storage systems, creating a formidable barrier to innovation.

To tackle these challenges, Greenbat and Pixii initiated a project, facilitated by MTS spol. s r.o., Pixii"s exclusive representatives for Slovakia, Czech Republic, and Hungary, to install and certify a battery energy storage system (BESS) for primary frequency regulation. Working closely with Right Power a.s., who ensured connection to the local distribution network and co-owns part of the battery systems, the project was executed in three phases: