

Serbia

Trilemma Rank
60

Trilemma Score
66.0

Balance Grade
BBC

Serbia is strong on Energy Equity largely because of still regulated electricity prices for households, although there has been a dip since 2010 due to changes in the price of imported natural gas. While it still scores well in Energy Security, there has been a slight dip in recent years. The worst performance is in the area of Energy Sustainability because of the continued reliance on lignite, which accounts for 70% of the energy mix for power generation. Serbia's balance grade is BBC and its global ranking is 60.

Population
7.0 (millions)

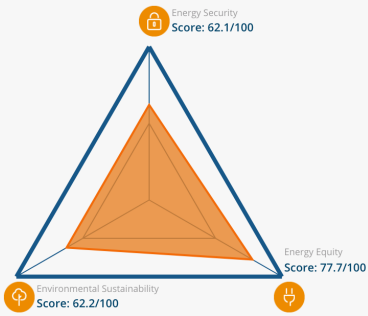
Land Area
87.5 (thousand sq. km)

GDP Per Capita
7,247 (PPP US\$)

Industrial Sector
25.5 (% of GDP)

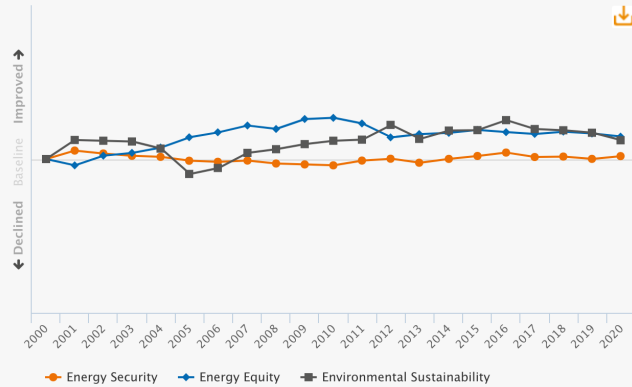
GDP Growth
4.4 (annual %)

Balance



Historical Trilemma Scores

Trend lines track the country's performance in each dimension, beginning with a baseline of 100 in the year of 2000



Trends and Outlook

The Serbian government has announced its intention to extend the lifetime of the major existing lignite-fired power stations and shut down smaller ones by 2023 (according to the recent National Emissions Reduction Plan). This is because equipping smaller units with protection systems to comply with environmental standards cannot be justified economically. Construction work is in progress on new electricity generating capacity to include a combined-cycle gas-turbine CHP plant, a CHP plant to burn municipal waste, and a new lignite-fired unit based on advanced technology, as well as on several power plants that will use renewable energy. Work on the Serbian section of the TurkStream gas pipeline has been completed, though the sections through Bulgaria and Hungary are awaiting completion to allow the flow of Russian gas to Central Europe. Although considerable investments have been made in renewable energy to meet the 27% objective set by the National Action Plan from 2013, some projects are running behind schedule.

Plans to add dozens of small hydropower plants, hundreds of roof-top solar installations and several land-based solar PV parks, and about 500MW of mainly wind power, 400 MW of wind turbines are in various stages of preparation. The government also plans to introduce feed-in tariffs for renewable energy auctions in order to attract additional investments in renewables in preparing new goals for 2030.

The existing Energy Sector Development Strategy to 2025 with projections to 2030 is being implemented according to the recently adopted Implementation Programme. Enforced by the Energy Community Treaty, some amendments to the Energy Law are under consideration to make it more in line with European legislation. The new Climate Change Prevention Law has been submitted to parliamentary review to provide the legal framework for the adoption of the Low Carbon Strategy by 2050, providing transition away from coal over the next few decades.

To move forward with its energy transition, Serbia needs to focus on improving energy efficiency, which is being funded from a new budget created specifically for the purpose. The government also wants to grow the share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption, including the use of biofuels in the transportation sector. These measures should lead to better performance on both Energy Security and Environmental Sustainability.

Key metrics

Metrics are determined relative to other countries, with a full bar representing a score of 100.

