

Serbia has coal reserves for another 15 years, other sources of energy have to be found

Serbia produces 70 percent of its electricity from coal-fired power plants. Experts say that the stock of this fuel is not much, as we think it is. Dr. Slobodan Vukosavic, from the Faculty of Electrical Engineering, reminded that electricity in Serbia is produced in thermal power plants, which are supplied with coal from Kostolac and Kolubara.

He emphasized that the structure of these layers of coal is less calorific and that it is less and less economical to excavate that coal.

“Maybe we could rely on that coal for another 15 years, not more,” Vukosavic said.

As a result of all these activities, from 1962 to 2012, the population increased in billions, and thus electricity consumption by 3.5 times, as well as carbon dioxide by 4 times.

He believes that unlike money, energy is the ultimate way to create value for a commodity.

“That is why energy is important for investors,” Vukosavic said, adding that investors therefore strive for cheap electricity.

That is precisely why Serbia will have to look for some alternative solutions that will lead to the reduction of air pollution.

Air pollution is every departure from its natural composition, and air itself is a medium that knows no boundaries.

“Coal economy” as one of the most important sources of pollution is a consequence of the “energy transition”.

Energy system expert Alexandar Macura points out that this energy transition in Serbia has occurred in the short term and has great environmental consequences.

“We have to breathe the air that is offered to us,” said Dr. Mira Anicic Urosevic, from the Institute of Physics in Belgrade.

Air pollution can be caused by gaseous, solid and liquid pollutants.

Thus, gaseous pollutants include, as pointed out by Anicic Urosevic at a panel on air pollution in Belgrade, carbon and nitrogen oxides, and solid PM particles generated by the combustion of fossil fuels.

Since there are many sources of pollution in cities, she pointed out that in urban areas it can only be said that the air is more or less polluted.

One study found that in the last three million years, carbon dioxide concentrations have not been as high as in the world today.

This is exactly how high carbon dioxide concentrations affect the greenhouse effect and global warming.

Climatologist Vladimir Djurdjevic reminds that the greenhouse effect in addition to carbon dioxide is also affected by methane, such as sulfur and nitrogen oxides.

“Sulfur and nitrogen oxides are the most emitted by thermal power plants,” Djurdjevic said.



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He stated that once "the planet is turned around, it can no longer return to reverse."

Source: mondo.rs