

Vojvodina represents a region of special interest for wind energy consumption. This area, especially the south-eastern parts of Banat micro region is very favourable for the construction of wind power plants for the purpose of use of wind energy. This construction should be realized in phases, in the course of which it would constantly be necessary to monitor the technical efficiency and the economy of the already built capacities and accordingly correct the future dynamics

of the construction of wind power plants. Regardless of the chosen strategic model of the development of electric energy system, there will always be a need, and most probably an obligation for the use of ecologically clean energy sources in the near future. Energy efficiency, which is actually a question of competitiveness of each economy, can finance itself through the mechanisms of the Kyoto Protocol which Serbia pretends to implement in its legislation framework.

Vojvodina has a solid wind potential which must be used for the production of electrical energy and stabilization of energy sector in Serbia's northern province. Moreover, the minor role of renewable energy sources (except bio fuel and hydro potential) with a regard to the total provided energy in Vojvodina, reflects the need for more efficient assessment and production of energy from alternative resources, since Serbia frequently "borrows" power from energy system of Central Serbia and imports electric power from abroad as well. The wind and the hydro energetic potentials might produce approximately 1.750 GWh annually, which is a significant inflow for the energetic sector of Serbia. In relation to this, there are several locations (in southeast Banat) with determined wind energy potential and several more suitable locations that can be very prosperous sites for modern wind power plant installation, which could produce electric energy to meet the needs of electricity market in Serbia.

Clearly, a few types of renewable power (e.g. wind power) are already much cheaper than conventional electricity once we include not only the power price, but also the cost of state subsidies, the impact on the environment and climate, and nuclear risks – a factor that should be taken into account in the discussion about affordable power and the debate about Serbia's future energy supply. The new Law on Energy and preparation procedure for adoption of the Law on rational energy use represent a positive step towards creating a platform that would contribute to a better planning within the energy sector, particularly regarding promotion of renewable energy sources and their efficient use. Under the condition that the Fund for energy efficiency and renewable resources were established, it would be the incentive for broader utilization of renewable energy sources of all types both in Vojvodina and Serbia.

On one side there is a conflict of interest in Vojvodina between sustainable development in energy sector that would be achieved by building wind power plants in the area of the highest energy potential, and on the other insisting on building prohibition in this area by the regional spatial plan of South Banat. The crucial role in the resolution of the conflict between wind turbines influence on the local area and their installation in concordance with sustainable development should be assigned to the local authorities, i.e. the population that has long tradition of using wind force.