

Can energy projects make Croatia greener?

Several energy projects aim to make Croatia greener, ensure a secure energy supply, and improve lives in Zagreb. Just eight kilometres from the Kastel Benkovic, a medieval castle, the village of Korlat produces one of the finest red wines in both Croatia and Europe.

What are the main sources of electricity in Croatia?

Hydropower accounts for almost a third of Croatia's power supply, with natural gas being the second-largest source of electricity in Croatia (19%). The Krsko nuclear power provides for 17% of Croatia's energy needs. Wind makes up 9.5%, coal 7%, biomass 5.5%, and solar, geothermal and oil make up less than 1% each.

What percentage of Croatia's electricity comes from renewable sources?

Renewable sources make up 53.8% of electricity sources in Croatia while the EU average is 37.5%. Globally, fossil fuels still make up the majority of electricity generation (63%), which is only a slight improvement from 50 years ago when more than three-quarters of the world's electricity came from fossil fuels.

Should Croatia invest in solar & wind power?

With its long Adriatic coastline, Croatia is eyeing rapid development of solar and wind power, says Drazen Jaksic, director of Zagreb's Hrvoje Pozar Energy Institute. There is strong investor interest in backing new projects that would greatly increase Croatia's current clean power generating capacity of just over 1GW, he added.

Could Croatia have been a regional oil and gas import hub?

Croatia could have already assumed a much bigger role as a regional oil and gas import hub had it not delayed and scaled back the construction of its LNG terminal for a decade, said Andr s Simonyi, an energy expert at the Atlantic Council's Global Energy Center. "The Croats are very late," Simonyi said.

Could an oil pipeline help Croatia win Europe's energy crisis?

Simply sign up to the EU energy myFT Digest -- delivered directly to your inbox. The war in Ukraine exposed the EU's dependence on Russian fossil fuels, but an oil pipeline conceived as a Yugoslav rival to Soviet infrastructure could help Croatia emerge as a winner from Europe's energy crisis.

But Zagreb's measured approach, betting on a short-term resurgence in demand for fossil fuels while retaining a focus on investments in green energy, may yet pay off.

generate the same amount of power and using the same mix of fossil fuels. In countries and years where no fossil fuel generation occurs, an average fossil fuel emission factor

Transitioning to green energy can have an enormous positive impact on keeping global temperatures down so it is important to have a concrete and comprehensive strategy for transforming the energy sector.

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scale renewable energy production and developing energy communities, mainly by streamlining procedures for administrative authorisation and permits. Further upgrade electricity transmission

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Having clean fuels and technologies for cooking - meaning non-solid fuels such as natural gas, ethanol or even electric technologies - makes these processes more efficient, saving both time and energy.

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