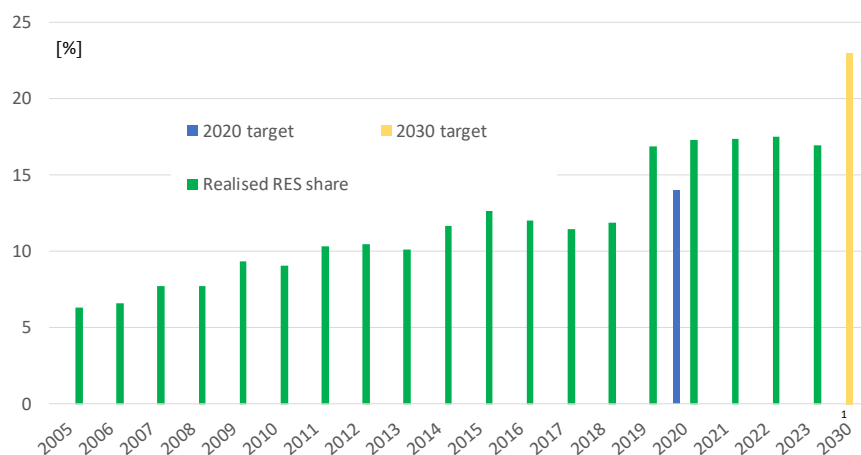


### Renewable energy status

Share of energy from renewable sources in total gross final energy consumption



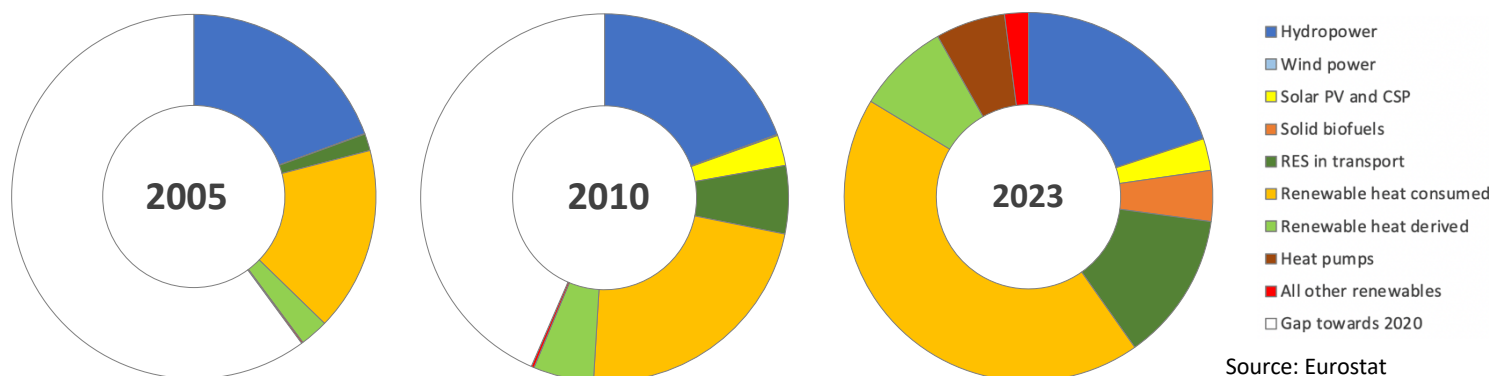
Source: Eurostat

#### Abbreviations used:

RES: renewable energy sources  
RES-E: renewable electricity  
RES-H/C: renewable heating/cooling  
RES-T: renewable transport fuels

#### Data for 2023

Overall RES share:	17.0%	Avoided fossil fuels:	1.5 [Mtoe]
Overall RES 2020 target:	14.0%	Avoided fuel expenses:	1 015 [MEUR]
Overall RES 2030 target:	23.0%	RES Turnover:	1 040 [MEUR]
Share RES-E in electricity:	24.2%	RES Employment:	13 800 [jobs]
Share RES-T in transport:	9.2%	RES imports <sup>2</sup> :	82 [MEUR]
Share RES-H/C in heating:	18.8%	RES exports <sup>2</sup> :	137 [MEUR]



Source: Eurostat

	2005	2010	2023		
	Energy in ktoe	Energy in ktoe	Energy in ktoe	Employment in FTE	Turnover in MEUR
Hydropower	376.7	376.9	369.9	500	40
Wind power	0.6	0.4	0.4	<100	<10
Solar PV, and CSP	0.0	1.5	52.0	900	70
Solid biomass	0.3	52.1	82.8	5 600	350
Ren. energy in transport <sup>3</sup>	29.1	116.3	243.1	4 700	390
Renew. heat consumed	317.3	443.0	808.2		
Renew. heat derived	49.1	103.1	151.5		
Heat pumps	0.0	0.0	113.6	1 400	120
All other renewables	2.4	4.8	38.8	600	60

Source: Eurostat, EurObserv'ER

FTE = Full time equivalent, PV=Photovoltaics, CSP=Concentrated Solar Power. Biofuels in transport only covers compliant fuels (employment and turnover additionally cover the non-compliant biofuels). Derived heat includes heat produced in main activity producer plants and heat sold produced in auto-producer plants. Its counterpart is the final heat consumption in the final consumption sectors (such as households).

<sup>1</sup> From Integrated National Energy Climate Plan

<sup>2</sup> Referring to the International Trade chapter from the publication: EurObserv'ER - *The State of Renewable Energy in Europe, 2024 edition*

<sup>3</sup> Employment and turnover are only referring to biofuels in transport.



## CURRENT RENEWABLE ENERGY POLICY

### RES-E

#### RES-E

The main support scheme for electricity from renewable energy sources is through a feed-in tariff. Energy companies are obliged to purchase and pay for electricity that is exported to the grid. Renewable energy installation operators (PV and wind) can receive subsidies under the Operational Programme Quality of Environment. The sale of generated renewable electricity is also incentivized by an exemption from excise tax.

#### RES H&C

For operators of renewable energy plants there is financial support through subsidies funded by the European Regional Development Fund. Technologies included are biomass, biogas, aerothermal, hydrothermal, solar thermal or geothermal plants. The switch to renewable energy sources for use in district heating networks is supported through the support scheme for high-efficient cogeneration of electricity and heat in district heating networks. Building energy efficiency obligations also foster the use of renewable heat. A professional training programme is available to RES-installers.

#### RES-T

Renewable energy use in transport is mainly supported through a biofuels quota scheme, which obliges companies importing or producing gasoline, gas or diesel fuels to comply with a pre-set minimum biofuels quota with regard to their annual fuel sales. Furthermore, biofuels are fully exempted, and the biofuels of blended transport fuels are partially exempted (proportionate to the share of biofuels component) of the mineral oil tax.

Table 1: Brief description of key policy instruments aimed at promoting RES in Slovakia

<i><b>Instrument</b></i>	<i><b>Description</b></i>
<b>Feed-in premiums</b>	A production subsidy on top of sales into the power market during the support contract period for operators of new renewable electricity plants who made a successful tender bid.
<b>Feed-in tariff</b>	The feed-in tariff consists of two parts: the price of electricity for losses (market price) and a surcharge. The surcharge only applies to roof-top or façade integrated installations up to 30 kW. Regional distribution system operators are obliged by the state to purchase and pay for electricity from renewable energy sources.
<b>Investment subsidies</b>	Households can receive financial support for installations of PV, solar collectors, biomass boilers and heat pumps. Furthermore, plant operators may receive subsidies for the support of RES from the Operational Programme Quality of Environment funded by the ERDF. Incentive scheme for support for electricity generation from renewables - URSO determines the purchase price of produced electricity according to Decree.
<b>Support scheme for high-efficient cogeneration of electricity and heat for district heating networks</b>	A scheme aiming, amongst other things, to incentivize the switch from coal to renewable sources for CHPs for district heating networks. The support will be granted for a maximum period of 15 years, and the overall budget of the scheme amounts to €1050 million (€70 million/year).
<b>Quota schemes without certificates</b>	Importers/suppliers of transport fuels are subject to a renewable quota scheme for biofuels. Compliance based on sample testing rather than certificates based.
<b>Tax credits</b>	RES-E producers are exempt from excise tax. Biofuels are fully exempted, and the biofuels part of blended transport fuels are partially exempted (proportionate to the share of biofuels component) of the mineral oil tax
<b>Soft loans</b>	Granted by the National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management

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## ***What is meant by ...?***

Auctions for  
granting  
renewable energy  
support

An auction is a process of granting production or investment support to renewable energy projects based on the lowest bids by eligible project developers.

Feed-in tariff (FiT)

A support scheme which provides for a technology-specific remuneration per unit of renewable energy payable to eligible renewable energy producers. A proper, periodic review of FiT rates is often undertaken with the aim to prevent both too high FiTs so as to minimise regulatory rents, i.e. supra-normal returns and too low FiTs to preclude below-target market uptake because of FiT levels that are perceived by market participants to be less attractive. In addition, feed-in tariffs often include "tariff degression", a mechanism according to which the price (or tariff) ratchets down over time.

Feed-in premium  
(FiP)

A scheme which provides for a support level per unit of renewable energy to eligible renewable energy producers, typically for a period of 10-20 years, at a pre-set fixed or floating rate. The premium is typically adjusted periodically to exactly offset change in the average energy wholesale market price, based on a pre-specified benchmark market price. A floating FiP may move freely or may only be allowed to move within a pre-set interval.

Grants

Grants are non-repayable funds disbursed by one party (grant makers), often a government department, corporation, foundation or trust, to a recipient, often (but not always) a non-profit entity, educational institution, business or an individual. (Source: Wikipedia.org)

Green public  
procurement

In Green public procurement contracting authorities take environmental issues into account when tendering for goods or services. The goal is to reduce the impact of the procurement on human health and the environment. (Source: Wikipedia.org)

Renewable quota  
scheme (RQS)

A RQS mandates certain market actors (typically retail suppliers or large energy end-users) to respect a pre-set minimum share or amount of their total energy procurements from renewable sources of energy. Typically a tradable green certificate (TGC) scheme is operated to enable the obligated parties to prove their compliance with the prevailing renewable quota target by means of TGCs.

Sliding feed-in-  
tariff

A FiT scheme which pre-sets technology-specific declining feed-in tariffs for certain prospective vintages in line with the technology-specific learning curve, as projected by the National Regulatory Agency (NRA). Often a degression rate is used indicating the %/annum decrease in the rate level.

Soft loans

Loans at concessional (below market-based) terms, for example at sub-market-conform interest rates, made available in several Member States to stimulate certain renewable energy technologies.

Tax credits

These are amounts a tax paying entity is allowed to deduct when declaring payable taxes, for example company tax or income tax, to the tax authorities, for example the producer tax credits (PTCs) used in the United States to stimulate among others wind energy deployment.



## **Disclaimer**

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