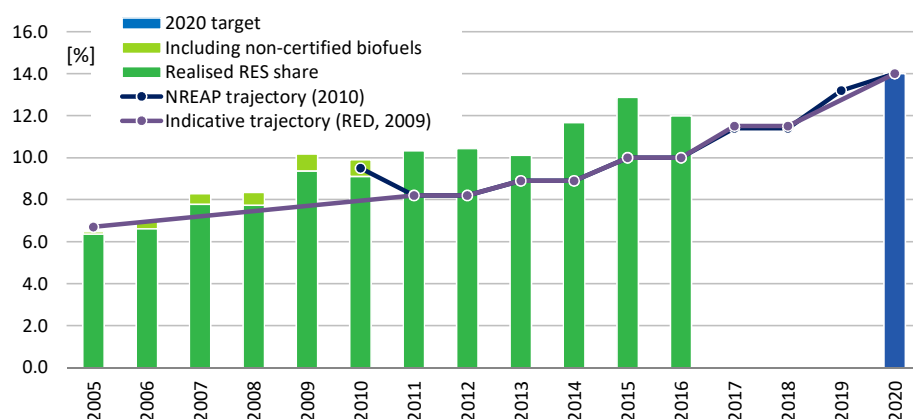


Summary

The main support scheme for electricity from renewable energy sources is a feed-in tariff scheme. For operators of photovoltaics (PV) and onshore wind installations an investment subsidy instrument is available as well. Besides, the sale of generated renewable electricity is incentivized by an exemption from excise duty. Also renewable heat production installations are eligible for an investment subsidy instrument. For renewable transport fuels a biofuels quota scheme is in place. Moreover, producers/suppliers of biofuels and petroleum fuels blended with biofuels benefit from a fiscal incentive.



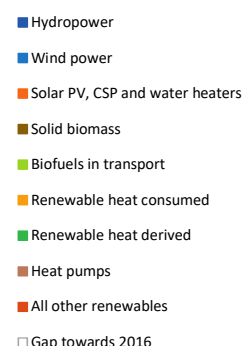
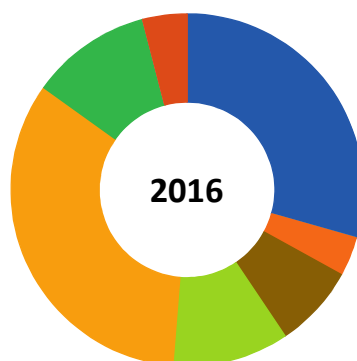
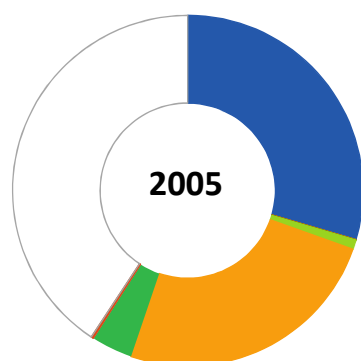
Source: EEA, Eurostat

Abbreviations used:

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

Data for 2016

Overall RES share:	12.0%	Avoided fossil fuels:	2.3 [Mtoe]
Overall RES 2020 target:	14.0%	Avoided fuel expenses:	0.8 [billion euro]
Share RES-E in electricity:	22.5%	RES Turnover:	840 [MEUR]
Share RES-T in transport:	7.5%	RES Employment:	15500 [jobs]
Share RES-H/C in heating:	9.9%		



Source: Eurostat, 2018.

	2005	2016		
	Energy	Energy	Employment	Turnover
Hydropower	376.7 ktoe	375.3 ktoe	1300 Jobs	90 MEUR
Wind power	0.6 ktoe	0.5 ktoe	< 100 Jobs	< 10 MEUR
Solar PV, CSP and water heaters	0.0 ktoe	45.8 ktoe	< 500 Jobs	< 30 MEUR
Solid biomass	0.3 ktoe	97.1 ktoe	8700 Jobs	340 MEUR
Biofuels in transport	11.2 ktoe	136.8 ktoe	4000 Jobs	300 MEUR
Renewable heat consumed	317.3 ktoe	429.2 ktoe		
Renewable heat derived	49.1 ktoe	141.6 ktoe		
Heat pumps	0.0 ktoe	0.0 ktoe	100 Jobs	< 10 MEUR
All other renewables	2.4 ktoe	51.8 ktoe		
Gap towards 2016	520.3 ktoe			

Source: Eurostat, EurObserv'ER, 2018.

Hydropower jobs & turnover only covers 'small hydropower'. 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 autoproducer plants. Its counterpart is the final heat consumption in the final consumption sectors (such as households).



SLOVAKIA

Renewables policy in a nutshell

The main support scheme for electricity from renewable energy sources is a feed-in tariffs scheme. For operators of photovoltaics (PV) and onshore wind installations an investment subsidy instrument is available as well. Besides, the sale of produced renewable electricity is incentivized by an exemption from excise duty. Also renewable heat production installations are eligible for an investment subsidy instrument. For renewable transport fuels a biofuels quota scheme is in place. Moreover, producers/suppliers of biofuels and petroleum fuels blended with biofuels benefit from a fiscal incentive.

CURRENT RENEWABLE ENERGY POLICY

The main support scheme for *electricity from renewable energy sources* is a feed-in tariff scheme. The sale of generated renewable electricity is incentivised by an exemption from excise duty. For operators of PV and onshore wind installations an investment subsidy instrument is available from the Operational Programme Quality of Environment funded by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF).

Also for the promotion of *renewable heat* successfully applying developers of renewable heat producing projects an investment subsidy instrument is available from the Operational Programme Quality of Environment funded by the ERDF. RES-H building obligations foster renewable heat and roof-top PV. A professional training programme is available to RES-installers.

The main support scheme for renewable transport fuels is a biofuels quota scheme. This scheme obliges companies importing or producing petrol or diesel to ensure that biofuels make up a defined percentage of their annual transport fuel sales volume. Furthermore, biofuels are supported through a tax regulation mechanism: 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.

OVERVIEW OF MAIN SUPPORTING POLICIES

The following policies and measures are aimed at stimulating the generation of electricity from renewable sources:

- Regional distribution system operators are statutorily obliged to purchase and pay the applicable *feed-in tariffs* for electricity from renewable sources.
- Plant operators using renewable sources may receive *subsidies* for the support of RES from the Operational Programme Quality of Environment funded by the ERDF.
- Electricity generated from renewable sources are eligible to *excise tax exemption*.

Policies and measures to foster the production and use of renewable heat include:

- The *certification of RES installers* applies to installers of boilers and furnaces for biomass, PV and solar thermal installations, shallow geothermal plants and heat pumps.
- *Energy performance certification* is required for public buildings with a total floor area of more than 250 m², newly constructed or renovated buildings as well as all other buildings that are

sold or rented to a new tenant. This stimulates energy efficiency and renewable energy production and use. The details on the calculation of the energy performance of buildings and the content of energy certificates are set as per decree by the Ministry of Construction and Regional Development of the Slovak Republic.

Policies and measures to stimulate renewables in the transport sector are:

- A *biofuel quota* scheme is in place to set a certain annual minimum share for biofuels in automotive fuels. The share has been legally defined for the years 2011 to 2020.
- Gasoline and automotive diesel with the legally defined minimum content of biogenic material are subject to a lower mineral oil tax. Mineral oil solely from biogenic material is *exempt from the mineral oil tax*.
- Registration tax for battery electric vehicles is as little as €33, whilst in several cities parking discounts apply for these type of cars.

The main RES support measures applied in the Slovak Republic are epitomized in Table 1 below. See the previous section and the notes to Table 1 for more details.

Table 1: Overview of support schemes to promote renewable energy

		REGULATORY POLICIES					FISCAL INCENTIVE AND PUBLIC FINANCES			
	Feed-in tariffs	Feed-in premium	Tenders	Quota obligation with Tradable Green certificates	Quota obligation without Tradable Green certificates	Net-metering/ net-billing	Investment subsidies 1)	Tax credits mechanism I 2)	Tax credits mechanism II 3)	Soft loans
RES-E										
- Offshore wind										
- Onshore wind	x						x	x		
- Solar	x						x	x		
- Hydro	x							x		
- Geothermal	x							x		
- Solid biomass	x							x		
- Biogas	x							x		
RES-H/C										
- Solar thermal							x			
- Geothermal							x			
- Biomass							x			
- Biogas							x			
- Small scale installations, e.g. solar thermal collects, heat pumps, biomass boilers and pellet stoves							x			
- Others, i.e. aerothermal, hydrothermal							x			
RES-T										
- Bio gasoline					x				x	
- Biodiesel					x				x	

1) Granted by the Operational Programme Quality of Environment funded by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)

2) Exception from excise duty for generators of renewable electricity from renewable energy sources

3) 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

Sources: RES-Legal Europe (2017), EurObserv'ER, GSR/REN21

Table 2: Overview of main instruments used at present

<i>Instrument</i>	<i>Description</i>
Feed-in tariffs	Guaranteed electricity price during the support contract period.
Investment subsidies	Available for successful applicants among project developers of wind power and PV projects and renewable heat production projects from the Operational Programme Quality of Environment funded by the ERDF
Quota schemes without certificates	Importers/suppliers of transport fuels are subject to a renewable quota scheme for biofuels. Compliance based on sample testing rather than certificates-based.
Tax credits (1)	RES-E producers are exempt from excise duty.
Tax credits (2)	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
Soft loans	Granted by the National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management

For further information:

CEER, 2017. Status Review of Renewable Support Schemes in Europe.

http://www.ceer.eu/portal/page/portal/EER_HOME/EER_PUBLICATIONS/CEER_PAPERS/Electricity/2017/C16-SDE-56-03%20Status%20Review%20RES%20Support%20Schemes.pdf

EEA, 2017. [1] EEA, 2017 <http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/daviz/actual-res-progress-indicative-trajectory-2>

Eurostat, 2017. Energy from renewable sources. http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Energy_from_renewable_sources

REN21, Global Status Report 2017 http://www.ren21.net/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/170607_GSR_2017_Full_Report.pdf

IEA/IRENA Joint Policies and Measures database

<https://www.iea.org/policiesandmeasures/renewableenergy/?country=Slovakia>

Member State Progress Report, available at the Renewable Energy pages of the European Commission, <http://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/topics/renewable-energy>

RES Legal database, <http://www.res-legal.eu/search-by-country/slovakia/>

https://ec.europa.eu/commission/sites/beta-political/files/energy-union-factsheet-slovakia_en.pdf

(European Commission/ DG ENER, Energy Union Factsheet Slovenia, November 2017)

European Alternative Fuels Observatory, <http://www.eafo.eu/content/slovakia> ;

<http://www.eafo.eu/eu>

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 depression", 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 depression 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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