



# COUNTRY POLICY PROFILE

## Slovenia

October 2014

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**LOG FILE OF CHANGES IN SUPPORT  
POLICIES AS COMPARED TO LATEST  
MEMBER STATE PROGRESS REPORT**

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## The EurObserv'ER project

The EurObserv'ER Barometers monitor the renewable energy progress in each Member State of the European Union. Every two months a barometer dedicated to one particular renewable energy technology is published. Moreover, once a year a EurObserv'ER Overview Barometer<sup>1</sup> collects the main indicators published during the year and completes these with additional renewable sectors which have not been detailed in the individual Barometers. Finally, the Overview Barometer also reports on socio-economic aspects: employment and turnover in the field of renewables, and the renewable energy investment climate. The country policy reports monitor policy developments by providing an overview of policy changes compared to the Member State Progress Reports.

All Barometers are available for download at <http://www.eurobserv-er.org>. An overview of direct links to Barometers is available in Annex A.

New Barometer releases are announced on Twitter ([https://twitter.com/eurobserv\\_er](https://twitter.com/eurobserv_er)).



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<sup>1</sup> Free download at <http://www.eurobserv-er.org/pdf/bilan13-gb.asp>, latest edition is 2013.

## Abstract

Promotion of renewable energy sources has traditionally important place in the national energy policy of Slovenia. In recent years, the ambitions are increasing, especially in the context of the overall environmental and energy policy in the EU. The energy policy is set in an Energy Act where a basis for exploitation of renewable energy sources is set.

The OBJECTIVES 2020 are set in a National Renewable Energy Action Plan 2010-2020 (NREAP) with the proposed measures. The pursued goal is at least 25 per cent share of renewables in final energy consumption by 2020. In the field of cogeneration the objective is in accordance with the proposal of a new National Energy plan. An 80 per cent share of heat in all district heating systems produced from RES or CHP or waste heat to 2020 is introduced, with the exclusive use of renewables, CHP and district heating in all buildings with heat consumption of 250 kW from 2012 onwards.

The production of electricity from renewable sources is promoted through a feed-in tariff and a premium tariff and through soft loans. Renewable energy sources for heating are promoted through soft loans and subsidies. The main incentive for renewable energy use in transport is a quota system and certain tax exemptions.

## Abbreviations

BTL	Biomass-to-Liquids
CHP	Combined heat and power plant
EEAG	Environmental and energy aid guidelines
EU-27	European Union, 27 Member States (excludes Croatia)
EU-28	European Union, 28 Member States (includes Croatia)
FiP	Feed-in premium (scheme)
FIT	Feed-in tariff (scheme)
GHG	Greenhouse gas(es)
GHG	Greenhouse gas
ktoe	Kiloton oil equivalent
MSW	Municipal solid waste
NREAP	National Renewable Energy Action Plan
PV	Photovoltaic energy
RE	Renewable energy
RED	Renewable Energy Directive
RES	Renewable energy sources
RMSW	Renewable Municipal solid waste (renewable fraction in MSW)
RQS	Renewable quota scheme
TSO	Transmission system operator

## Renewable energy mix and 2020 target

The 2012 share of renewable energy in Slovenia amounted to 20.6%; the target for 2020 has been defined as 25% (source: EurObserv'ER report 'The State of Renewable Energies in Europe'<sup>2</sup>). The most important RES in Slovenia is solid biomass that is dominantly used in residential sector for heating. Its consumption is increasing due to its low prices and the economic crisis. The second most important RES is hydropower. Source: EurObserv'ER, 2014, [www.eurobserv-er.org](http://www.eurobserv-er.org)

**Table** Renewable energy production in the 27 Member States of the European Union (EU-27) and the corresponding figures for Slovenia. Data have been expressed in ktoe and refer to the year 2012

[ktoe, 2012]	European Union (27 countries)	Slovenia	Contribution of Slovenia to EU-27
Hydro*	29408	358	1.2%
Wind*	17089	0	0.0%
Solar PV	5732	14	0.2%
Solar thermal**	2116	9	0.4%
Solid Biomass***	74804	547	0.7%
Biogas	6212	25	0.4%
MSW****	4426	2	0.1%
Geothermal	7825	46	0.6%
Biofuels	11711	52	0.4%
Ocean energy	44	0	0.0%

\* Normalised electricity generation

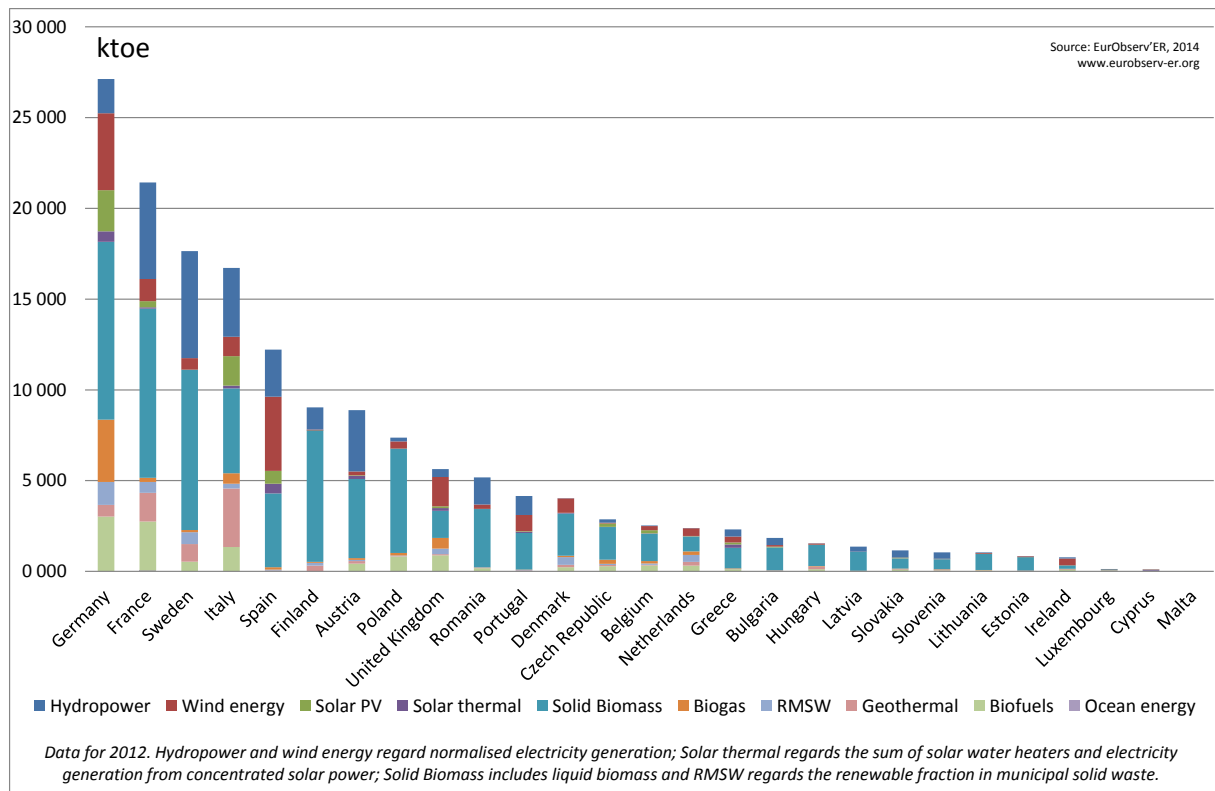
\*\* Including electricity generation from Concentrated Solar Power

\*\*\* Including liquid biomass

\*\*\*\* Municipal Solid Waste only regards the renewable fraction in the waste

Source: EurObserv'ER, 2014 ([www.eurobserv-er.org](http://www.eurobserv-er.org))

<sup>2</sup> Free download at <http://www.eurobserv-er.org/pdf/bilan13-gb.asp>, latest edition is 2013.



**Figure** Renewable energy production in the European Union Member States. Data have been expressed in ktOE and refer to the year 2012. Source: EurObserv'ER, 2014 ([www.eurobserv-er.org](http://www.eurobserv-er.org))

## Recent RES Policy Developments

The current EurObserv'ER policy profile is listing recent policy changes in the EU Member States. Starting point for this monitoring is the situation as it has been described in the country's Progress Report (which were due end of 2013). All Renewable Energy Progress Reports are available in English language from [www.eurobserv-er.org](http://www.eurobserv-er.org) (translated versions).

Date	Technology	Policy change
January 2014	All renewable electricity	Publication of new reference market price and FITs/FiPs for 2014
March 2014		A new Energy act has been adopted. The main instruments for promoting RES electricity remain the FIT and FiP. However, the support will go only to those new technologies that will produce energy at the lowest cost. The Government will determine which technologies will be supported and to what extent. Public tenders with cap in capacity are planned. For RES heat production the most important novelty is an obligation to use RES in all district heating systems. In the field of RES in transport law defines 2 mandatory shares. The general one has to be met by all suppliers of motor fuels. There is a special share defined as a higher proportion of biofuels in public transport. The law as well regulates the obligatory equipment of petrol service stations and charging stations for electric vehicles.
May 2014	All renewable electricity and CHP	A new regulation on the setting of contributions to support the production of electricity from high efficiency cogeneration and renewable energy
	Biofuels in transport	Slovenian Government accepted the Act Amending the Excise Duty Act (OJ 32/14) which removes exemption of excise tax for biofuels that was added to fossil transport fuels. Tax exemption for pure biofuels remained.
July 2014		<no change>
August 2014		Regulation on supplementary activities on farms entered into force. It exempts production of RES electricity (only PV, water, wind) from the set of allowed complementary farming activities. Under the new Regulation, the business acquisition and sale of energy from RES is interpreted as a profitable activity. This means that all individuals who conduct business acquisition and sale of RES energy have to register in the commercial register as holders of complementary profitable activities.
September 2014		<no change>
November 2014		<yet to come>

Note to the reader: the above overview had been compiled with care. However, in case you miss recent developments please be invited to inform EurObserv'ER on policy changes in a Member State. For communication use e-mail ([policy@eurobserv-er.org](mailto:policy@eurobserv-er.org)) or Twitter ([https://twitter.com/eurobserv\\_er](https://twitter.com/eurobserv_er)).

## Glossary

Auctions for granting renewable energy support	An auction is a process, organised by a governmental renewable energy implementation agency, of granting production or investment support to a specified volume of eligible renewable energy (or renewable energy generation capacity) based on the lowest bids per unit of renewable energy (or renewable energy generation capacity) by eligible renewable project developers.
Degression rate	See under 'Sliding feed-in tariff'
Feed-in tariff (FiT)	A technology-specific support scheme which provides for a technology-specific remuneration per unit of renewable energy payable to eligible renewable energy producers, typically for a period of 10-20 years. The FiT level is set <i>ex ante</i> by the National Regulatory Agency (NRA). It is to cover all future production costs including a <i>normal</i> rate of return to capital invested. In many schemes priority network access is offered to eligible renewable electricity generators, whilst a designated third party - e.g. the transmission or distribution network operator concerned - is being mandated to pay the FiT remuneration due. 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.
Feed-in premium (FiP)	A technology-specific support scheme which provides for a technology-specific subsidy 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 (see under 'Floating FiP') rate, projected by the National Regulatory Agency (NRA) to enable renewable energy generation investments deemed commercially attractive by project developers without yielding supra-normal profits.
Floating FiP	A feed-in premium, which is periodically adjusted to exactly offset the 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)

NRA	National Regulatory Agency
Renewable quota scheme (RQS)	A renewable quota scheme 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. Typically the renewable quota target is increased gradually over time. Renewable quota systems are also known under terms such as quota (obligation) schemes or renewable portfolio standards.
Request for tenders (RFT)	A request for tenders (RFT) is a formal, structured invitation to suppliers, to bid, to supply products or services. In the public sector an official fee is needed to fortify and secure the tender bid engagement/win documents, such a process may be required and determined in detail by law to ensure that such competition for the use of public is open, fair and free from bribery and nepotism. For example, a government may put a certain level of MW of offshore wind energy at a pre-defined location 'out to tender'; that is, publish an invitation for other parties to make a proposal for the construction of offshore wind farms, on the understanding that any competition for the relevant government contract must be conducted in response to the tender, no parties having the unfair advantage of separate, prior, closed-door negotiations for the contract. An evaluation team will go through the tenders and decide who will get the contract. (source: adapted from Wikipedia.org)
RD&D funding	The funding of research, development and demonstration activities and programmes. For technologies far remote from commercial maturity, government grants or subsidies might be considered. For technologies close to commercial maturity which are not taken up for commercial research anyway, instruments such as fiscal instruments (tax credits, accelerated depreciation, etc.) and public-private partnerships may be considered, based on shared public and private RD&D funding.
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.
Tenders	See 'Request for tenders'



## References

EurObserv'ER, 2014, [www.eurobserv-er.org](http://www.eurobserv-er.org)

Publication of new reference market price and FITs/FIPs for 2014

[http://www.energetika-portal.si/fileadmin/dokumenti/Podrocja/Energetika/Shema\\_OVE\\_SPTE/Podpore\\_2014\\_slo.pdf](http://www.energetika-portal.si/fileadmin/dokumenti/Podrocja/Energetika/Shema_OVE_SPTE/Podpore_2014_slo.pdf)

A regulation on the setting of contributions to support the production of electricity from high efficiency cogeneration and renewable energy

<http://www.uradni-list.si/1/objava.jsp?urlurid=20141505>

A new Energy Law

<http://www.uradni-list.si/1/content?id=116549>

<http://www.energetika-portal.si/predpisi/energetika/slovenija/krovni-zakon-ez/ez-1/>

Regulation on supplementary activities on farms

<http://www.uradni-list.si/1/content?id=118599>

## Annex

EurObserv'ER Barometers published are all available for download. Direct links to all EurObserv'ER publications:

### Biofuels Barometer

(July 2014, PDF, English language, 14 pages)

[http://www.eurobserv-er.org/pdf/baro222\\_en.asp](http://www.eurobserv-er.org/pdf/baro222_en.asp)

### Solar Thermal Barometer (CSP and solar water heaters)

(May 2014, PDF, 18 pages, English language, 3.6 MB)

[http://www.eurobserv-er.org/pdf/baro221\\_en.asp](http://www.eurobserv-er.org/pdf/baro221_en.asp)

### Solar Photovoltaic Barometer

(April 2014, PDF, 16 pages, English language, 2.9 MB)

[http://www.eurobserv-er.org/pdf/baro-jdp11\\_en.asp](http://www.eurobserv-er.org/pdf/baro-jdp11_en.asp)

### Wind Power Barometer

(February 2014, PDF, English, 14 pages, 2.8 MB)

[http://www.eurobserv-er.org/pdf/baro-jde14\\_en.asp](http://www.eurobserv-er.org/pdf/baro-jde14_en.asp)

### 'The State of Renewable Energies in Europe', 2013 edition

(January 2014, PDF, English language, 200 pages, 12 MB)

<http://www.eurobserv-er.org/pdf/bilan13-gb.asp>

### Solid Biomass Barometer

(December 2013, PDF, English language, 14 pages, 2.9 MB)

[http://www.eurobserv-er.org/pdf/baro219\\_en.asp](http://www.eurobserv-er.org/pdf/baro219_en.asp)

### Heat Pump Barometer

(October 2013, PDF, English language, 18 pages, 2.5 MB)

<http://www.eurobserv-er.org/pdf/baro218.asp>

### Biogas Barometer

(December 2012, PDF, English/French language, 14 pages, 2.0 MB)

<http://www.eurobserv-er.org/pdf/baro212biogasEu.asp>

### Renewable Municipal Waste Barometer

(December 2012, PDF, English/French language, 12 pages, 1.9 MB)

<http://www.eurobserv-er.org/pdf/baro212mswEu.asp>