



# COUNTRY POLICY PROFILE

## Slovenia

December 2015

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**LOG FILE OF CHANGES IN SUPPORT  
POLICIES AS COMPARED TO LATEST  
MEMBER STATES 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 an [Overview Barometer](#) 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 (updated until December 2015).

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

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



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## 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 Action Plan for Renewable Energy 2010-2020 (AN RES) with the proposed measures. The pursued goal is at least 25 per cent share of renewables in final energy balance 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 exempts.

## 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

According to the [EurObserv'ER Bridging Report \(2015\)](#) the amount of renewable energy in Slovenia for the year 2013 was 1133.3 ktoe, +69.1 ktoe (+6.5%) compared to 2012. The 2012 share of renewable energy in Slovenia amounted to 20.2%, and for 2013 this share amounted to 21.5%.

In this total amount, the 2013 contribution from renewable electricity amounted to 463.2 ktoe (5387 GWh), +75.4 ktoe (+19.4%) compared to 2012, for renewable heat the amount was 604.5 ktoe, -16.6 ktoe (-2.7%) compared to 2012 and for renewable energy in transport the 2013 realisation was 65.6 ktoe, +10.3 ktoe (+18.6%) compared to 2012.

The most important technology in Slovenia (2013) is heat from biomass (557.9 ktoe, predominantly solid biomass used in the residential sector for heating, for which consumption is increasing due to its low prices and economic crisis). Second technology is hydropower (421.8 ktoe). Third comes biodiesel (55.8 ktoe). The growth rates range from -100.0% (for ambient heat) to 31.9% (for solar power (photovoltaics and concentration solar power)).

**Table** Renewable energy production in Slovenia. Data have been expressed in ktoe and refer to the years 2012 and 2013

Slovenia		2012	2013	Difference	
		ktoe	ktoe	ktoe	Growth
Renewable Electricity	Hydropower	350.8	421.8	+71.0	+20.2%
	Geothermal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
	Solar	14.0	18.5	+4.5	+31.9%
	Tidal & wave	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
	Wind	0.0	0.3	+0.3	n.a.
	Biomass	23.0	22.5	-0.4	-1.9%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>387.8</b>	<b>463.2</b>	<b>+75.4</b>	<b>+19.4%</b>
Renewable Heat	Geothermal	33.1	37.0	+3.9	+11.8%
	Solar	9.4	9.6	+0.2	+2.1%
	Biomass	548.6	557.9	+9.3	+1.7%
	Ambient heat	30.0	0.0	-30.0	-100.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>621.1</b>	<b>604.5</b>	<b>-16.6</b>	<b>-2.7%</b>
Renewable Transport	Bioethanol/bio-ETBE	5.1	5.7	+0.6	+11.8%
	Biodiesel	45.8	55.8	+10.0	+21.8%
	Renewable hydrogen	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
	Renewable electricity	4.4	4.1	-0.3	-7.3%
	Other biofuels	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>+10.3</b>	<b>+18.6%</b>
<b>Total Renewable (calculated)</b>		<b>1064.2</b>	<b>1133.3</b>	<b>+69.1</b>	<b>+6.5%</b>

Source: EurObserv'ER 2015

## 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		<p>March: A new Energy act adopted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The main instruments for promoting RES electricity remain the FIT and FIP. S</li> <li>- Support will go only to those new devices that will produce energy at the lowest cost. The Government will determine (through public tender) which technologies will be supported and to what extent. Public tenders with cap in capacity are planned.</li> <li>- New RES unit eligible for FIP are with max 10 MW electrical power, except for wind energy with max 50 MW and for high-efficiency cogeneration with max 20 MW electrical power.</li> <li>- New RES unit eligible for FIP are with max 1 MW electrical power</li> <li>- For RES heat production the greatest novelty is an obligation to use RES in all district heating systems.</li> <li>- In the field of RES in transport law defines 2 mandatory shares. The general one has to be met by all dealers in 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.</li> </ul>
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
July 2014		<i>No policy change</i>
September 2014		<p>August:</p> <p>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</p>

		<p>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.</p> <p>From 22th of September there have been no new entrances into FIT and FIP support system. The FIT and FIP scheme is under revision (A new decree on RES and CHP support is in preparation).</p>
November 2014		The Operational program for the implementation of European cohesion policy in the period 2014-2020 is adopted. The program defines priorities and financial sources for RES and RUE.
December 2014		Decree on energy savings requirements for obligated parties is adopted.
January 2015		10 mio € quota promised for new entrances
March 2015		<i>No change to be reported</i>
May 2015		
July 2015		Public hearing of the decree on self-supply of electricity from renewable energy sources
September 2015		<i>No change to be reported</i>
November 2015		
December 2015		<p>A Decree on self-supply of electricity from renewable energy sources on the basis of net metering is adopted on 10<sup>th</sup> of December. A decree sets the basic conditions and requirements for the safety of household and small business customers regarding the electricity produced or consumed under the net metering.</p> <p>The Decree limits the power of devices for self-sufficiency to 11 kVA. Controlled deployment of net-metering it is also laid down by the maximum of overall nominal power plants in the calendar year, which amounts to 7 MVA for household customers, and 3 MVA for small business customers, a total of 10 MVA each year.</p>

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 any way, 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/Schema\\_OVE\\_SPTE/Podpore\\_2014\\_slo.pdf](http://www.energetika-portal.si/fileadmin/dokumenti/Podrocja/Energetika/Schema_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>

Decree on self-supply of electricity from renewable energy sources on the basis of net metering

<https://www.uradni-list.si/1/content?id=124314#!/Uredba-o-samooskrbi-z-elektricno-energijo-iz-obnovljivih-virov-energije>

## Annex

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

Wind Energy Barometer

(February 2015, PDF, English language, 16 pages):

[http://www.energies-renouvelables.org/observ-er/stat\\_baro/observ/baroide16\\_WindEnergy\\_EN.pdf](http://www.energies-renouvelables.org/observ-er/stat_baro/observ/baroide16_WindEnergy_EN.pdf)

'The State of Renewable Energies in Europe', 2014 edition

(January 2015, PDF, English language, 218 pages)

[http://www.energies-renouvelables.org/observ-er/stat\\_baro/barobilan/barobilan14\\_EN.pdf](http://www.energies-renouvelables.org/observ-er/stat_baro/barobilan/barobilan14_EN.pdf)

Solid Biomass Barometer

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

[http://www.energies-renouvelables.org/observ-er/stat\\_baro/observ/baro225\\_en.pdf](http://www.energies-renouvelables.org/observ-er/stat_baro/observ/baro225_en.pdf)

Biogas Barometer

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

[http://www.energies-renouvelables.org/observ-er/stat\\_baro/observ/baro224\\_Biogas\\_en.pdf](http://www.energies-renouvelables.org/observ-er/stat_baro/observ/baro224_Biogas_en.pdf)

Renewable Municipal Waste Barometer

(November 2014, PDF, English language, 12 pages)

[http://www.energies-renouvelables.org/observ-er/stat\\_baro/observ/baro224\\_Dechets\\_en.pdf](http://www.energies-renouvelables.org/observ-er/stat_baro/observ/baro224_Dechets_en.pdf)

Biofuels Barometer

(July 2014, PDF, English language, 16 pages)

[http://www.eurobserv-er.org/pdf/baro216\\_en.asp](http://www.eurobserv-er.org/pdf/baro216_en.asp)

Solar Thermal Barometer

(June 2014, PDF, 27 pages, English/French language):

<http://www.eurobserv-er.org/pdf/baro215.asp>

Photovoltaic Barometer

(April 2014, PDF, 24 pages, English/French language):

<http://www.eurobserv-er.org/pdf/baro-jdp9.asp>

Heat Pump Barometer

(October 2013, PDF, English/French language, 18 pages)

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