

Slovak Republic

Renewable Energy Fact Sheet

Policy Background

The EU is working to reduce the effects of climate change and establish a common energy policy. As part of this policy, European Heads of State or Government agreed in March 2007 on binding targets to increase the share of renewable energy. By 2020 renewable energy should account for 20% of the EU's final energy consumption (8,5% in 2005). To meet this common target, each Member State needs to increase its production and use of renewable energy in electricity, heating and cooling and transport.

Although renewable energies are an integral part of our fight against climate change, they also contribute to growth, job creation and increase our energy security.

Country targets

The renewables targets are calculated as the share of renewable consumption to gross final energy consumption. Renewables consumption comprises the direct use of renewables (e.g. biofuels) plus the part of electricity and heat that is produced from renewables (e.g. wind, hydro), while final energy consumption is the energy that households, industry, services, agriculture and the transport sector use. The denominator for the RES share includes also distribution losses for electricity and heat and the consumption of these fuels in the process of producing electricity and heat.

Slovak target: 14% (2005 = 6.7%)

Key issues

In the Slovak Republic, large-scale hydro energy is the only RES with a notable share in total electricity consumption. Between 1997 and 2004, this market share has stabilised. The share taken up by small-scale hydro energy has decreased by 15% per year on average over the same period. An extended development programme with 250 selected sites for building small hydro plants has been adopted. In the Slovak Republic, the highest additional mid-term potential of all RES lies with biomass. The Government has decided to only use this source in remote, mountainous, rural areas, where natural gas is not available. Between 1997 and 2004, the Slovak republic has moved further away from its RES target.

The Strategy of Higher Utilisation of RES in the Slovak Republic was approved in April 2007.

Main supporting policies

RES-E policy in the Slovak Republic includes the following measures:

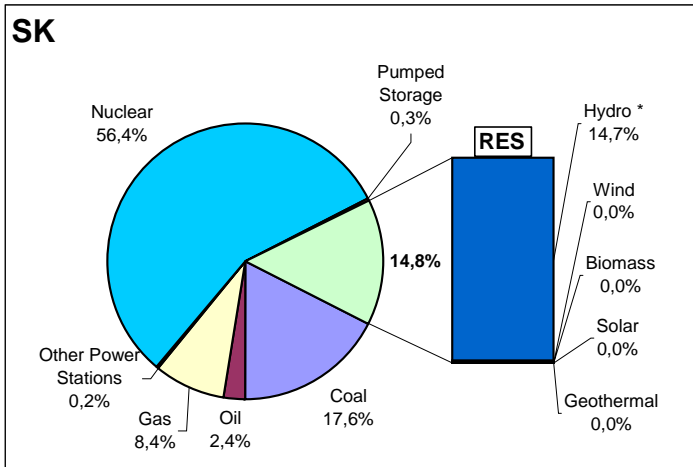
- A measure that gives priority regarding transmission, distribution and supply was included in the 2004 Act on Energy.
- Guarantees of origin are being issued.
- Tax exemption is granted for RES-E. This regulation is valid for the calendar year in which the facility commenced operation and then for five consecutive years.
- A system of fixed feed-in tariffs has been in place since 2005.
- Subsidies up to €100,000 are available for the (re)construction of RES-E facilities.

In 2005, the National Programme of Biofuel Development was adopted. Legislation concerning the minimum amount of biofuels on the Slovakian market and a decree laying down the requirements for fuel quality and maintenance of records of fuels were scheduled for 2006.

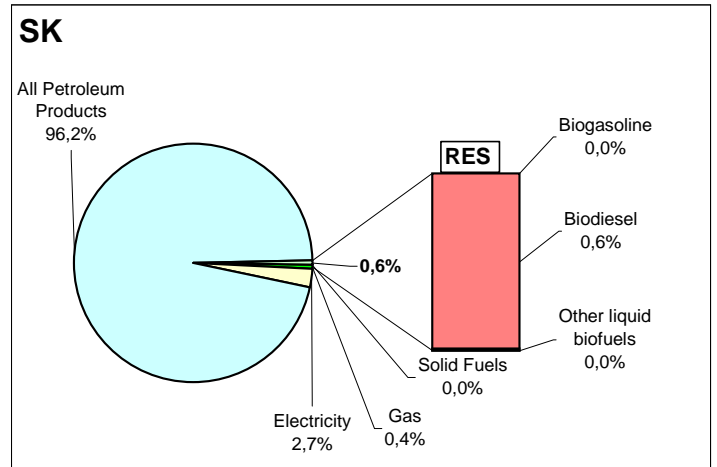
RES-H is promoted through the Programme supporting Energy Savings and Utilisation of RES (2003). It aims to create a favourable climate for investments. Subsidies up to €100,000 are also available for the (re)construction of RES-H facilities.

Key figures¹

Gross Electricity Generation by fuel (2005)



Final Energy Consumption by Fuel, Transport (2005)



Source: Eurostat

* Not including generation from hydro pumped storage, but including electricity generation to pump water to storage. Municipal Solid Waste, Wood waste, Biogas included.

For further information

To find out more about renewables, go to: http://ec.europa.eu/energy/res/index_en.htm

http://ec.europa.eu/energy/intelligent/index_en.html

To find out more about the current situation of renewables in the Member States, go to

http://ec.europa.eu/energy/res/legislation/electricity_member_states_en.htm

http://ec.europa.eu/energy/res/legislation/share_res_eu_en.htm

To find out more about support measures, go to

http://ec.europa.eu/energy/res/legislation/support_electricity_en.htm

To find out about a project or contact an energy agency in your region, go to

<http://www.managenergy.net/emap/maphome.html>

¹ Reliable and complete data for heating and cooling is not yet available from Eurostat

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What is meant by.....?

RES: Renewable energy sources

RES-E: Electricity production from renewable energy sources

RES-H: Production of heat and cold from renewable energy sources

Biofuels: Mainly includes biodiesel and bioethanol

Biomass: Includes solid biomass, biowaste and biogas

PV: Photo-voltaic - technology for the production of electricity from solar energy

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