

# Slovenia

## 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.

*Slovenian target: 25% (2005 = 16%)*

### ***Key issues***

Slovenia is currently far away from meeting its RES targets. The potential of solid biomass is high, with over 54% of land covered with forests. This RES has recently started to penetrate the market. Hydro power, at this time the principal source of RES-E, relies on a large amount of very old small hydro plants. The Slovenian government has made their refurbishment part of the renewable energy strategy. An increase in capacity of the larger-scale units is foreseen as well. In Slovenia, a varied set of policy measures has been accompanied by administrative taxes and complicated procedures.

### ***Main supporting policies***

In Slovenia, the RES-E policy includes the following measures:

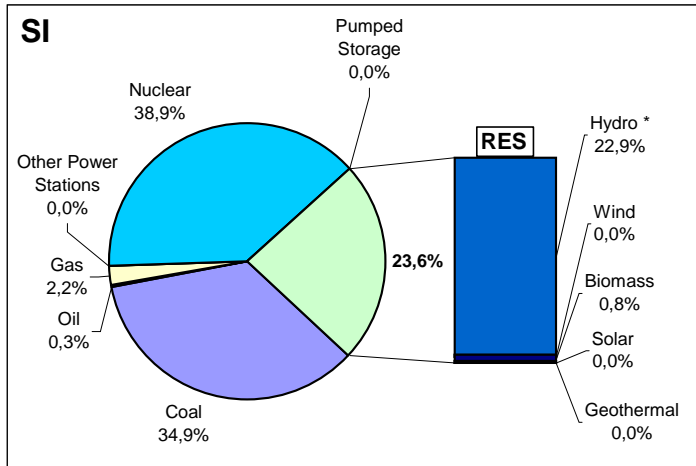
- RES-E producers can choose to receive either fixed feed-in tariffs or premium feed-in tariffs from the network operators. A Purchase Agreement is concluded, valid for 10 years. According to the Law on Energy, the uniform annual prices and premiums are set at least once a year. Between 2004 and 2006, these prices have stayed the same.
- Subsidies or loans with interest-rate subsidies are available. Most of the subsidies cover up to 40% of the investment cost. Investments in rural areas with no possibility of connection to the electricity network are eligible to apply for an additional 20% subsidy.

Since 2004, pure biofuels used as motor fuels have been exempt from the excise inspection and payment system. When blended with fossil fuels, a maximum 5% exemption from the payment of excise duty can be claimed. Slovenia applies a system whereby distributors are obliged to place on the market a percentage of biofuels that corresponds to the national target. This measure was introduced in 2005.

Since 2004, Slovenia has supported the growth of RES-H through subsidies (up to 40% of the investment), and through loans with interest-rate subsidies.

## Key figures<sup>1</sup>

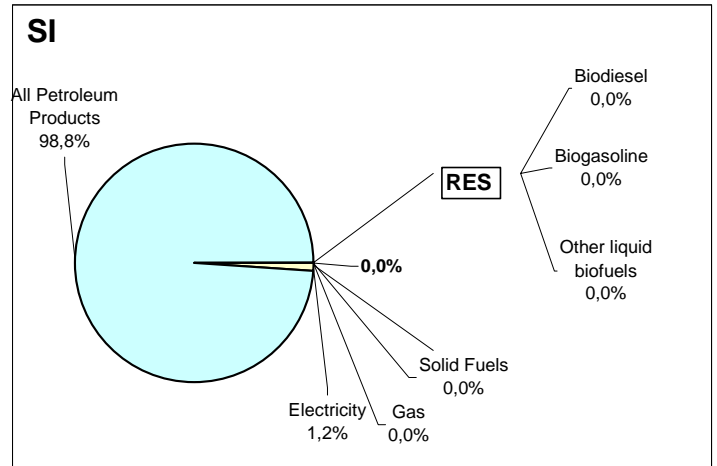
Gross Electricity Generation by fuel (2005)



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.

Final Energy Consumption by Fuel, Transport (2005)



## 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/res/index_en.htm)

[http://ec.europa.eu/energy/intelligent/index\\_en.html](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/electricity_member_states_en.htm)

[http://ec.europa.eu/energy/res/legislation/share\\_res\\_eu\\_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](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>

<sup>1</sup> Reliable and complete data for heating and cooling is not yet available from Eurostat

## Slovenia - Renewable Energy Fact Sheet

### 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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