



Country profile –Slovakia

| Country: Slovakia | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|--------|---------|-------------|----------------|-------------|------|-----------|--------|-------------------|--------|----------|
| Support schemes | Electricity and heat production | | | Consumption | | | | Transport | | Supply and others | | |
| | RES | Fossil | Nuclear | RES | Fossil | Electricity | Heat | Biofuels | Fossil | RES | Fossil | El./heat |
| 1. Direct subsidies | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Direct on-budget subsidies | 3 | 8 | | 5, 3 | | | | | | | | |
| Feed-in tariffs | 2 | | | | 15 | | | | | | | |
| Feed-in premiums | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adjustment Aids | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Inherited liabilities | | | 20 | | | | | | | | | |
| Induced transfers | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Others | | | 19 | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Fiscal measures | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Energy Tax Allowance | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Energy Tax Exemptions | | | | 4 | 17, 16, 11, 10 | | | 7 | 16, 12 | | 13, 9 | |
| Other Tax Deductions | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Earmarked refunds of taxes | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Transfer of risk to government | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adjustment Aids | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Inherited liabilities | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Others | | | 18 | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Other financial measures | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adjustment Aids | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Tax Deductions | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Others | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Non-fiscal measures | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quota obligations | | | | | | | | 6 | | | | |
| Priority Grid Access | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Others | | | | | 14 | | | | | | | |

| No. | Datasource | Description |
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| 1 | RES-LEGAL | In Slovakia, access of electricity from renewable sources to the grid is mainly regulated by the Act on the Support of Renewable Energy Sources. Renewable energy plants must be given priority connection, and electricity from renewable sources must be given priority dispatch. The grid operator is obliged to extend the grid without discriminating against certain users. |
| 2 | RES-LEGAL | Feed-in tariff - In the Slovakia, electricity from renewable sources is supported mainly through a fixed feed-in tariff. The feed-in tariff consists of two parts: the price of electricity for losses (market price) and a surcharge. The market price is paid for all electricity supplied from RE facilities up to a support limit of 125 MW. The surcharge is billed by the plant operator for the electricity generated, less the internal technological consumption of electricity (§ 3 par. 1 b in conjunction with § 6 par. 1 RES Act). In installations with an installed capacity of more than 10 MW, or 15 MW for wind power plants, the surcharge is paid only for the proportionate amount of electricity produced annually. For PV plants, the surcharge applies to roof-top or facade-integrated plants up to 100 kW. |
| 3 | RES-LEGAL | Subsidy II (Operational Programme Bratislava Region) - Measure 2.1. "Innovation and technology transfer" (Opatrenie 2.1 Inovácie a technologické transfery) is a sub-programme of the Operational Programme Bratislava Region, which awards grants to projects in the field of renewable energy. |

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| | | Grants are awarded through calls for applications under either the de-minimis scheme (Scheme DM 13/2008) or the state aid scheme (Scheme ŠP 01/2009). During 2012, there are no calls for applications planned for Measure 2.1. The Operational Programme ends in 2013. |
| 4 | RES-LEGAL | Tax regulation mechanisms (exemption from excise tax) - In Slovakia, the consumption of electricity is subject to an excise tax (§ 1 Act No. 609/2007). The use of renewable energy is encouraged by exempting it from this tax (§ 7 par. 1 Act No. 609/2007). |
| 5 | RES-LEGAL | Subsidy II (Programme for the Higher Use of Biomass and Solar Energy in Households) - Investment support for the use of solar energy and biomass for heating and hot water for apartments and houses is available for individuals in the form of subsidies for biomass boilers and solar thermal systems. The scheme was optimised through the approval of a new law, Act No 181/2011 on the provision of subsidies within the competence of the Ministry of Economy of the Slovakia. The duration of the scheme is from 2008 to 2015. |
| 6 | RES-LEGAL | Biofuel quota - There is a target for biofuels, determined as the biofuel energy content share calculated from the energy content of the total quantity of petrol and diesel fuel placed in the market. There are also targets for the minimum content of biofuels in each liter of a particular type of fuel (diesel and petrol). The minimum content of biofuels for the years 2011 to 2020 is established in Annex 1 to RES Act. |
| 7 | RES-LEGAL | Tax regulation mechanism - Since 2011, the support of fuel from renewable energy sources has taken the form of a reduced rate of excise duty on diesel or petrol provided that it contains the minimum proportion of biofuels set for diesel and petrol. Mineral oil solely from biogenic material is exempt from mineral oil tax (§ 10 par. 3 Act No. 98/2004). |
| 8 | OECDTADFFSS | Raising Accessibility of Lignite Reserves in Hornonitranske Bane, Prievidza, a.s. Direct grants for raising accessibility of lignite reserves at the Hornonitranske Bane, Prievidza, a.s., a joint-stock lignite-mining company, were provided by the state in the period between 2006 and 2010. |
| 9 | OECDTADFFSS | Exemptions from the Coal Tax. Use of coal in selected industrial processes is exempt from the tax. |
| 10 | OECDTADFFSS | Exemptions from the Coal Tax. Use of coal for electricity generation and in CHPs. |
| 11 | OECDTADFFSS | Exemptions from the Coal Tax. Use by households. |
| 12 | OECDTADFFSS | Exemptions from the Coal Tax. Use in commercial activities directly related to railroad or river transportation of persons or cargo. |
| 13 | OECDTADFFSS | Exemptions from the Coal Tax. Use for operational and technological purposes in a mining and coal processing company. |
| 14 | OECDTADFFSS | Coal Allowances for Former Miners and Miners' Widows. Traditional in-kind benefits for miners include free provision of coal which used to serve heating and water-warming purposes. |
| 15 | OECDTADFFSS | Feed-In-Tariff for Domestic Lignite. Electricity produced from domestic coal has been supported in the Slovakia since 2005. Since producing electricity from lignite is significantly more expensive than electricity production from other energy sources, those power plants that produce electricity from domestic lignite are refunded for this activity (up to 15% of total electricity generation can be subject to such a refund). |
| 16 | OECDTADFFSS | Exemptions from the Natural Gas Tax. Use of coal in selected industrial processes is exempt from the tax. |

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| 17 | OECDTADFFSS | Exemptions from the Natural Gas Tax. Use for operational and technological purposes in a mining and coal processing company. |
| 18 | Heinrich Boll Stiftung | Decision by the government to reduce the payment into the decommissioning fund. Because in this country the decommissioning fund is within the state budget, this is a clear subsidy and a transfer of risk to the government. Since a deficit of 2.7bn Euro has already been identified http://eur-ex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=SWD:2013:0059:FIN:EN:PDF . In 2006, the top-up on the electricity price meant to cover the contribution to the decommissioning fund was reduced from 6.8% to 5.95%. This reduction is estimated to create an annual deficit of 26-60 mln Euro. |
| 19 | Heinrich Boll Stiftung | Decision by the government in 2006 to forgo dividend payments for the period 2006-2012. The measure amounted to some 280 mln Euro. |
| 20 | Heinrich Boll Stiftung | 10% of the resulting losses from long-term contracts with energy intensive industries as a result of privatisation were taken over by the state-owned company SEPS (TSO). Previous to the privatisation, Slovenske Elektrarne (SE) had to deliver electricity to the aluminium company Solvalco. The compensation amounted to some 15mln Euro. ENEL competitors included these losses in their bid so there has not been any expectation from the market that these losses are going to be compensated by the government. |