



## Country profile –Slovenia

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

No.	Datasource	Description
1	RES-LEGAL	Renewable energy plants shall be given priority connection and dispatch over conventional sources of energy.
2	RES-LEGAL	Feed-in tariff (guaranteed price) - The operators of renewable energy plants may sell their electricity to the Slovenian power market operator Borzen at a "uniform annual price", i.e. the feed-in tariff (alternatively, they can opt for a premium tariff). This guaranteed price applies only to plants whose capacity does not exceed 5 MW (§ 5 RS 37/2009). Producers of electricity from renewable sources are eligible only if they have a valid declaration (§ 9 RS 37/2009). All producers of renewable energy are usually deemed to have the declaration as long as they use any of the listed RES technologies (§ 3 RS 8/2009; § 3 RS 37/2009).
3	RES-LEGAL	Loan (Eko Fund) - The Environmental Fund of the Republic of Slovenia (Eko sklad) awards low-interest loans to renewable energy projects (§ 7 Statute of the Eco Fund) through tendering (chapter II § 2 Terms and Conditions of the Eco Fund). Currently applications are open for RES-H, though earlier in the year applications were open for RES-E
4	RES-LEGAL	Premium tariff - Operators of renewable energy plants with an installed capacity of up to 5 MW may choose to sell their electricity directly on the market instead of receiving the guaranteed purchase price (feed-in tariff). In this case, they will receive the so called "operational support" (i.e. a premium tariff). Power plants with a capacity of more than 5 MW may only opt for this support scheme (§ 5 par. 5 and 6 RS 37/2009).

Producers of electricity from renewable sources are eligible only if they

		have a valid declaration for their plant and an award decision from the Energy Agency (§ 9 RS 37/2009). In principle, all RES plants receive the declaration (§ 3 RS 8/2009). The premium tariff is paid for the net amount of generated electricity which the producers themselves sell on the market or use for their own consumption, provided that the production costs of this energy are higher than the market price (§ 5 of RS 37/2009).
5	RES-LEGAL	Subsidy scheme of the Ministry for Infrastructure and Spatial Planning - The Ministry for Infrastructure and Spatial Planning of the Republic of Slovenia awards subsidies, state aid (regional aid, aid for small and medium enterprises) and “de minimis” aid. Subsidies, state aid and “de minimis” aid for investment projects are awarded through tendering (§ 1 RS 89/2008). The specific tender document sets out the technologies to be supported, the tendering process and how the subsidy is paid. Tenders are launched on a regular basis. At the moment, all tenders that would support investments into RES-E projects are closed. However, the Ministry launches tenders on a regular basis (current status: April 2013).
6	RES-LEGAL	Subsidy (Eko Fund) - The Eco Fund (Eko Sklad, Slovenian Ecological Fund) provides funding for investments in RES-H through public calls. Currently, there are two public calls open (current status: April 2013) namely the Call No. 18SUB-OB13 for - and the Call No. 19SUB-OB13 for multi-family houses.
7	RES-LEGAL	Subsidy from the Ministry of Infrastructure and Spatial Planning - The Ministry for Infrastructure and Spatial Planning invites tenders for a subsidy for RES heating. Subsidies are awarded in the form of grants or state aid (§ 1 and 2 RS 89/2008). The current calls are KNBL3 and DOLB 3. The first is open for individual heating installations, the latter mainly for district heating plants. Financial incentives are provided for the installation of new boilers as well as the expansion of the capacity of existing biomass boilers or the replacement of existing fossil boilers with renewable ones (Point 3.1 Call No. KNBL 3 and DOLB 3). Investments are eligible only if they fulfil the requirements set out in RS 89/2009.
8	RES-LEGAL	Biofuel quota (Act on Sustainable Biofuels) - The Decree obliges fuel distributors to offer to the users of their petrol stations: a low quantity (up to 5%) of biodiesel blended with mineral diesel, which must comply with standards BS EN 590 on the quality of fuels for motor vehicles and SIST EN 14214 on the quality of fatty acid methyl esters for diesel engines, and a low quantity (up to 5%) of bio-ethanol or other biofuels blended with petrol, which complies with the standards that are prescribed for the quality of liquid fuels (§ 6 par. 1 Act Decree No. 103/2007). The distributor may, if it is in his economic interest, offer additional forms of biofuel. In that case, he is obliged to tag the fuels accordingly when the percentage of biofuels in the fuel mix exceeds the 5% of bioethanol or methyl ester from fatty acids (par. 2 and 3 § 6 Decree No. 103/2007).
9	RES-LEGAL	Tax regulation mechanism - Excise duty is levied on all fuels, however the producers/users of biofuels may be fully exempt from the payment of excise duty (§ 54 par. 3 no. 10 Excise Duty Act). When biofuel is added to other (carbon-based) fuels, the tax amount is reduced. The beneficiary may request a tax refund from the Customs Office, which is responsible for excise duty taxation (§ 54 par. 11 and 12 of Excise Duty

		Act).
10	OECDTADFFSS	Market-Price Support for Domestic Coal. If the price at busbars of electricity generated from the domestic sources exceeds the market price of electricity generated from comparable generation units, the producers who took up the obligation to produce from the domestic energy sources (every year there is a call for tenders, after which one or more such producers are selected) receive a reimbursement of the additional costs incurred.
11	OECDTADFFSS	Exemption from Excise Duty for Certain Uses of Energy Products. This exemption is granted to, e.g. fuel used in power plants for combined heat and power generation and in production facilities for further processing or production of other non-excise products or other energy products and electricity.
12	OECDTADFFSS	Exemption from Excise Duty for Certain Uses of Energy Products. This exemption is granted to, e.g. in energy products used as motor fuel in commercial air, maritime transport and in production facilities for further processing or production of other non-excise products or other energy products and electricity, except if they were used as motor fuels for means of transport.
13	OECDTADFFSS	Exemption from Excise Duty for Certain Uses of Energy Products. This exemption is granted to, e.g. fuel used in power plants for combined heat and power generation and in production facilities for further processing or production of other non-excise products or other energy products and electricity.
14	OECDTADFFSS	Closing of Trbovlje-Hrastnik Coalmine. Special attention was given to the Zasavje region, where direct regional incentives were given on the basis of the Regulating the Gradual Closure of the Trbovlje-Hrastnik Mine Act. The financing is defined as a granted state aid and has been prepared in accordance with the European Commission Regulation.
15	OECDTADFFSS	Partial Refund of Excise Duty on Motor Fuel Used in Agricultural and Forestry Machinery. If a user of motor fuel can prove that the fuel was used in agricultural and forestry machinery (including tractors), this user entitled to a partial refund (in the period from 2000 to 2009 the refund was 50%, since then it was raised to 70%) of the excise duty normally applied to motor fuel.
16	OECDTADFFSS	Exemptions from Excise Duty on Fuel for Diplomatic Missions etc. The scheme was introduced in July 1999. According to Article 31 of the Excise Duty Act, certain goods, including petrol, are exempted from payment of excise duty, including those intended for export or for delivery in the context of diplomatic or consular relations, for international organisations, for personal needs of foreign staff of diplomatic and consular missions or international organisations, or the needs of armed forces of other state parties to international alliances.
17	OECDTADFFSS	Partial Refund of Excise Duty on Fuel Used in Stationary Working Machinery. If a user of motor fuel can prove that the fuel was used e.g. in stationary working machinery, machinery used in construction engineering and for powering mechanised tools in railway transport or in cable cars, this user is entitled to a 50% refund of the excise duty normally applied to motor fuel.
18	OECDTADFFSS	Exemption from Excise Duty on Fuels Used in Fishing Boats. From 1999 onwards, use of energy products and electricity is, according to the Excise Duty Act, exempt from payment of excise duty when energy products are used as fuels in fishing boats, except if used for private

19	OECDTADFFSS	purposes. Refund of Excise Duty on Diesel Used as Fuel for Commercial Purposes. From 2009 onwards, diesel used commercially as fuel is granted a refund up to amount of EUR 330 per 1 000 litres, which is the EU minimum, according to the Energy Directive (Article 7).
20	OECDTADFFSS	Feed-in-Tariff for Natural Gas Used in CHP Plants. Use of natural gas in CHP plants is encouraged through provision of a feed-in tariff for this particular fuel. The value of the feed-in tariff is determined by the reference cost of electricity production.