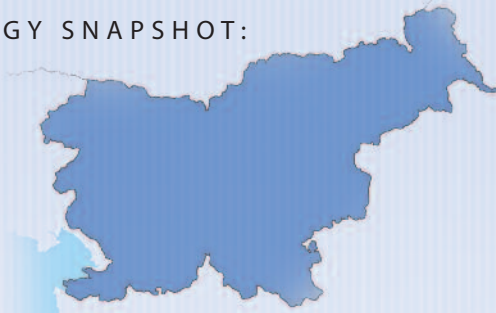


RENEWABLE ENERGY SNAPSHOT:



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

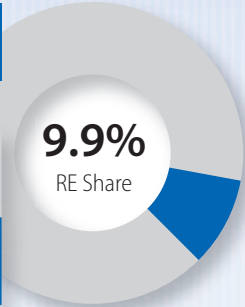
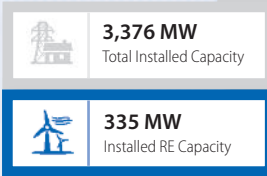
Slovenia



General Country Information

Population: 2,058,152
 Surface Area: 20,270 km²
 Capital City: Ljubljana
 GDP (2012): \$ 45.3 billion
 GDP Per Capita (2012): \$ 22,001
 WB Ease of Doing Business: 33

Electricity Generating Capacity 2012



Biomass



Solar PV



Wind



Small Hydro

Installed Renewable Electricity Capacity 2012 in MW

Technical Potential for Installed Renewable Electricity Capacity in MW

0	217.4	0	118 ¹
700	19,200	600	300

Sources: EBRD (2009); ESHA (2011); EWEA (2013); EurObserv'Er (2013); Knez and Jereb (2013); Obrecht et al. (2011); Domjan (2009); World Bank (2014); EC (2013); Renewable Facts (2013); EIA (2013); SRS NET & EEE (2008); Hoogwijk and Graus (2008); Hoogwijk (2004); JRC (2011); and UNDP calculations.

Key information about renewable energy in Slovenia

Slovenia's share of installed renewable capacity amounts to almost 10 percent of the total installed electricity capacity. However, the technical potential – particularly for solar power – if fully exploited would be more than five times as much than the current total installed capacity. To increase its share in renewable energy electricity production, the Government of Slovenia promotes electricity generated from renewable sources with a feed-in tariff. Eligible is electricity produced from wind, solar, geothermal, biogas, biomass and hydropower plants. The maximum eligibility period for the feed-in tariff is 15 years and it applies only to plants with an installed capacity

¹ Value is from 2011

Feed-in tariff in Slovenia ²			
Eligible technologies	Additional constraint	Installed capacity	Tariff granted in €/MW-h
Wind		<5 MW	95.38
Solar ³	Building integrated/other Building integrated/other Building integrated/other	<50 KW <1 MW <5 MW	122.57/ 115.16 112.10 / 106.1 93.01/ 85.54
Hydro		<50 KW <1 MW <5 MW	105.47 92.61 82.34
Biomass	At least 90 percent of the products used must be from wood	<50 KW <1 MW <5 MW	By individual case 224.35 167.43

Source: Government of the Republic of Slovenia (2012)

of less than 5 MW. However, renewable energy power plants up to 125 MW may apply for a feed-in premium. The premium is calculated by reference costs of electricity per technology, the reference market price and a fixed correction factor.⁴ For example, wind power plants between 10 MW and 125 MW power capacity can receive a premium of €43.18/MW-h, which is added to the market price (ResLegal, 2013).⁵ In the World Bank's ease of Doing Business index, Slovenia is ranked in 33rd position (IFC & World Bank, 2014).

Legislation and policy

As a member state of the European Union, Slovenia has committed itself, in accordance with EU Directive 2009/28/EC, to a national binding target of 25 percent share of renewable energy in the gross final energy consumption by 2020 (Republic of Slovenia, 2010). The Energy Act, last amended in 2012, is the main legal document defining the basic principles for energy policy and the energy market. Together with the Decree on the Issue of Certificates for Energy Generation Plants and the Decree on Support for Electricity Generated from Renewable Energy Sources, it also defines eligibility, procedure and the amount of renewable energy promotion with feed-in tariffs and premium. There are also other renewable energy promotion instruments. Renewable energy developers enjoy prioritized access to the grid. Slovenia offers tax exemption for foreign investments of up to 40 percent of the amount invested. The corporate tax rate is generally relatively low at 17 percent, and is expected to be reduced to 15 percent in 2015 (Invest Slovenia, 2013). Loans and grants for renewable energy investment are available. The Energy Agency grants licences for activity in the energy sector, e.g. energy generation, and decides whether renewable energy producers are eligible for the feed-in tariff or the premium.

2 Electricity produced from biomass and geothermal power plants is also eligible for the feed-in tariff (ResLegal, 2013).
 3 The tariffs for solar power in the table reflect the tariffs that were applicable in October 2013. Tariffs for solar power plants are subject to monthly recalculation due to applied degression.
 4 A detailed overview of the feed-in premium is given in the Decree on Support for Electricity Generated from Renewable Energy Source (link provided in the sources).
 5 Assuming a reference market price of electricity of €0.0566 per kW-h in 2013.

Institutions

Organization	Responsibility	Website
The Ministry of the Economy	- Shapes the overall national policy and strategy in the energy sector	www.mgrt.gov.si/en/
Energy Agency Slovenia	- Energy market regulator, responsible for licencing in the energy sector - Responsible for granting feed-in tariff and premium	www.agen-rs.si/en/
BORZEN	- Power Market Operator provides and facilitate coordinated operation of the Slovenian electricity system - Via the internal centre for RES/CHP it operates the support scheme for the generation of energy from RES	www.borzen.si/
ELES	- State owned Transmission System Operator responsible for electricity transmission and management of the national grid	www.investslovenia.org/
Invest Slovenia	- As part of Slovenian Public Agency for Entrepreneurship, Innovation, Development, Investment and Tourism Investment Agency, responsible to attract, consult and facilitate potential investors	www.investslovenia.org/

Opportunities to finance renewable energy projects in Slovenia

Financing organization	Details	Website
Eko sklad	The Environmental Fund of the Republic of Slovenia awards low-interest loans to renewable energy projects through a tendering process. There is a current call for applications to subsidize the reconstruction and renovation of renewable energy plants. Eligible investors include private and public legal entities and individuals in Slovenia. The maximum loan is for €24 million for municipalities, enterprises and other legal entities (15 years credit period) and €5 million for residents (10 years credit period).	www.ekosklad.si/
Subsidy Scheme of the Ministry for Infrastructure	The Ministry for Infrastructure and Spatial Planning awards subsidies through a tendering process to companies that invest in energy efficiency, renewable energy and combined heating and power projects. These cover a maximum of 50 percent of an investment project's eligible costs.	www.mzip.gov.si/

Slovenia

Financing organization	Details	Website
EU Means - European Investment Fund (EIF) - European Investment Bank (EIB) - Structural Funds	Loans and guarantees through commercial banks as Intermediaries (e.g. Banka Koper, Banka Celje) and private equity/venture capital are available.	www.europa.eu/youreurope/business/finance-support/access-to-finance/
International Finance Corporation	With investment (equity, loans and other financial instruments) and advisory services, IFC supports may still support investment in which private financing remains limited.	www.ifc.org/
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)	Provides renewable energy developers with equity, loans and loan guarantees for projects with good commercial prospects of up to 15 years' duration.	www.ebrd.com/pages/workingwithus/projects.shtml

Recent projects

Company	Project	Status
KPV Solar GmbH (Austria)	Operates 5.704 MW solar photovoltaic power plants (ground mounted and roof-top installations).	Commissioned

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