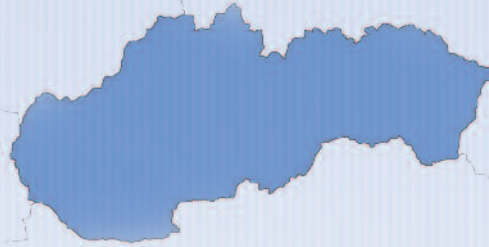


RENEWABLE ENERGY SNAPSHOT:



Slovakia

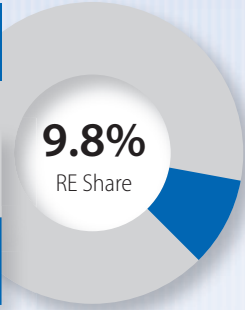
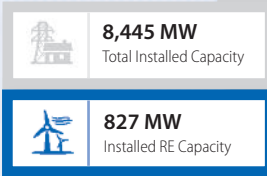


Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

General Country Information

Population: 5,410,267
 Surface Area: 49,036 km²
 Capital City: Bratislava
 GDP (2012): \$ 91.6 billion
 GDP Per Capita (2012): \$ 16,932
 WB Ease of Doing Business: 49

Electricity Generating Capacity 2012



Installed Renewable Electricity Capacity 2012 in MW

Technical Potential for Installed Renewable Electricity Capacity in MW

208.4	517	3	99¹
4,600	45,900	2,100	400

Sources: ESHA (2011); World Bank (2014); EurObserv'Er (2013); WWEA (2013); EBRD (2009); INFORSE (2010); EC (2013); Renewable Facts (2013); EIA (2013); Hoogwijk and Graus (2008); Hoogwijk (2004); JRC (2011); and UNDP calculations.

Key information about renewable energy in Slovakia

In Slovakia, the share of renewable energy at installed electricity capacity amounts to almost 10 percent of its total installed power capacity. That share has increased significantly in recent years. In 2011, for example, 312 MW of photovoltaic power capacity was installed (Ren21, 2013). Like the neighbouring Czech Republic, this unexpected boom led to legislation being adapted by reducing solar installations' tariff eligibility to 30 KW (Dojčanová, 2011). The main promotion policy instrument for renewable energy is a feed-in tariff. Electricity produced from wind, solar, geothermal, biogas, hydro and biomass is eligible for the tariff. The tariff is structured in two parts: the elec-

¹ The value is from 2011

Feed-in tariff in Slovakia		
Eligible Technologies	Additional conditions	Tariff granted in €/MW-h valid until 31 December 2014
Wind (up to 15 MW)		70.03
Roof top solar (up to 30 KW)		98.94
Hydro (up to 5 MW)	Up to 100 KW 100 KW until 200 KW 200 KW until 500 KW 500 KW until 1 MW 1 MW until 5 MW	111.27 109.17 106.84 105.15 97.98
Pure biomass in CHPs (up to 5 MW)	Designated Biomass Other biomass from waste Biomass from straw Bioliqids	92.09 100.63 126.1 94.36

Source: ResLegal (2013)

tricity market price, which is paid for all renewable energy power plants not exceeding an installed capacity of 125 MW; and renewable energy power plants not exceeding 30 KW (solar power), 5 MW (hydro and biomass power), and 15 MW (wind power) are eligible to receive a surcharge on the market price. If a plant exceeds those limits, only the electricity produced by the proportion of the eligible capacity is priced with the surcharge. The remaining electricity produced has to be sold at the electricity market price (Act No. 309/2009, Art. 3). The promotion period is for 15 years, except for installations smaller than 1 MW, which have the right to the tariff for their lifetime (Act No. 309/2009, Art. 3). In the World Bank’s Ease of Doing Business index, Slovakia is ranked in 49th position, mostly due to the ease of getting credit and dealing with construction permits (IFC & World Bank, 2014).

Legislation and policy

In accordance with EU Directive 2009/28/EC, Slovakia’s National Renewable Action Plan sets a national binding target for the share of energy from renewable sources in the gross final energy consumption by 2020 at 14 percent (Slovak Republic, 2010). The main legislative document is Act No. 309 Coll. (Support of Renewable Energy Sources and High-efficiency Cogeneration). This was first adopted in 2009 and last amended on 1 March 2013. There are other incentives too for renewable energy investors. The feed-in tariff recalculation by energy regulator, URSO, cannot be lower than 90 percent of the previous tariff, except for photovoltaic and wind power plants that began operations after 1 February 2011. The use of renewable electricity is exempt from excise tax, which is currently €0.132 per kWh (ResLegal, 2013). Small and medium enterprises can apply for state and European Regional Development Fund means in investment for renewable energy projects. However, the tariff then reduces by up to 16 percent if projects are co-funded by the government (Act No. 309/2009, Art. 6 (5)). Regional grid operators are obliged to prioritize renewable energy installations for connection to the grid and both plant operator and grid operator bear a portion of the connection costs. The plant developer needs a licence issued by URSO certifying the production of electricity from renewable energy sources. A new concept intends to promote small off-grid renewable energy installations up to 10 KW from European Structural Funds in 2014 and 2015.²

2 www.gbefactory.eu/electricity-generation-from-small-renewable-energy-sources-in-slovakia/

Institutions

Organization	Responsibility	Website
Ministry of Economy	- Responsible for policy definition in the energy sector	www.economy.gov.sk/
Regulatory Office for Network Industries	- Energy regulator responsible for power generating licensing	www.urso.gov.sk/
Slovenská elektrizačná prenosová sústava	- Transmission system operator, responsible for operation, maintenance and development of the national grid	www.sepsas.sk/
Slovenské elektrárne	- Major electricity producer majority owned by Italian - ENEL group operating 5,739 MW (2011) of capacity	www.seas.sk/
Slovak Investment and Trade Development Agency	- Slovak Investment and Trade Development Agency established to attract, consult and facilitate potential investors	www.sario.sk

Opportunities to finance renewable energy projects in Slovakia

Financing organization	Details	Website
SLOVSEFF	Projects that renovate or construct small hydropower plants (up to 10 MW), wind, solar heat systems, biomass, biogas and geothermal power plant projects with a minimum internal rate of return of 10 percent may be eligible to receive technical advice, funds up to €2.5 million and a grant (up to 15 percent of the loan) from the European Regional Development Fund through partner intermediaries (e.g. Slovenská sporiteľňa, Tatra banka).	www.slovseff.eu/
International Finance Corporation (IFC)	Private as well as environmental and technical sound projects may apply for loans up to 35% of the estimated projects costs which usually provided through partner intermediaries.	www.ifc.org/
EU Means - European Investment Facility (EIF)/ - European Investment Bank (EIB) - Structural Funds	Loans and guarantees through Slovakian financial intermediaries (e.g. SZRB, Tatra banka), and private equity/venture capital are available.	www.europa.eu/youreurope/business/finance-support/access-to-finance/

Slovakia

Recent projects

Company	Project	Status
Slovenské elektrárne (Slovakia) Subsidiary of Enel Group, Italy)	The Dobšiná III small hydropower plant, with a total installed capacity of 0.315 MW, was commissioned in 2013 and will be able to generate 1,485 MWh of electricity annually.	Commissioned
UNDP	Installed 170 photovoltaic solar panels on the roof of UNDP Bratislava regional centre.	Commissioned

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