



SLOVAK PATHWAY TOWARDS 2020

Zuzana Mjartanová
Ministry of Economy of the
Slovak Republic

8 June 2016

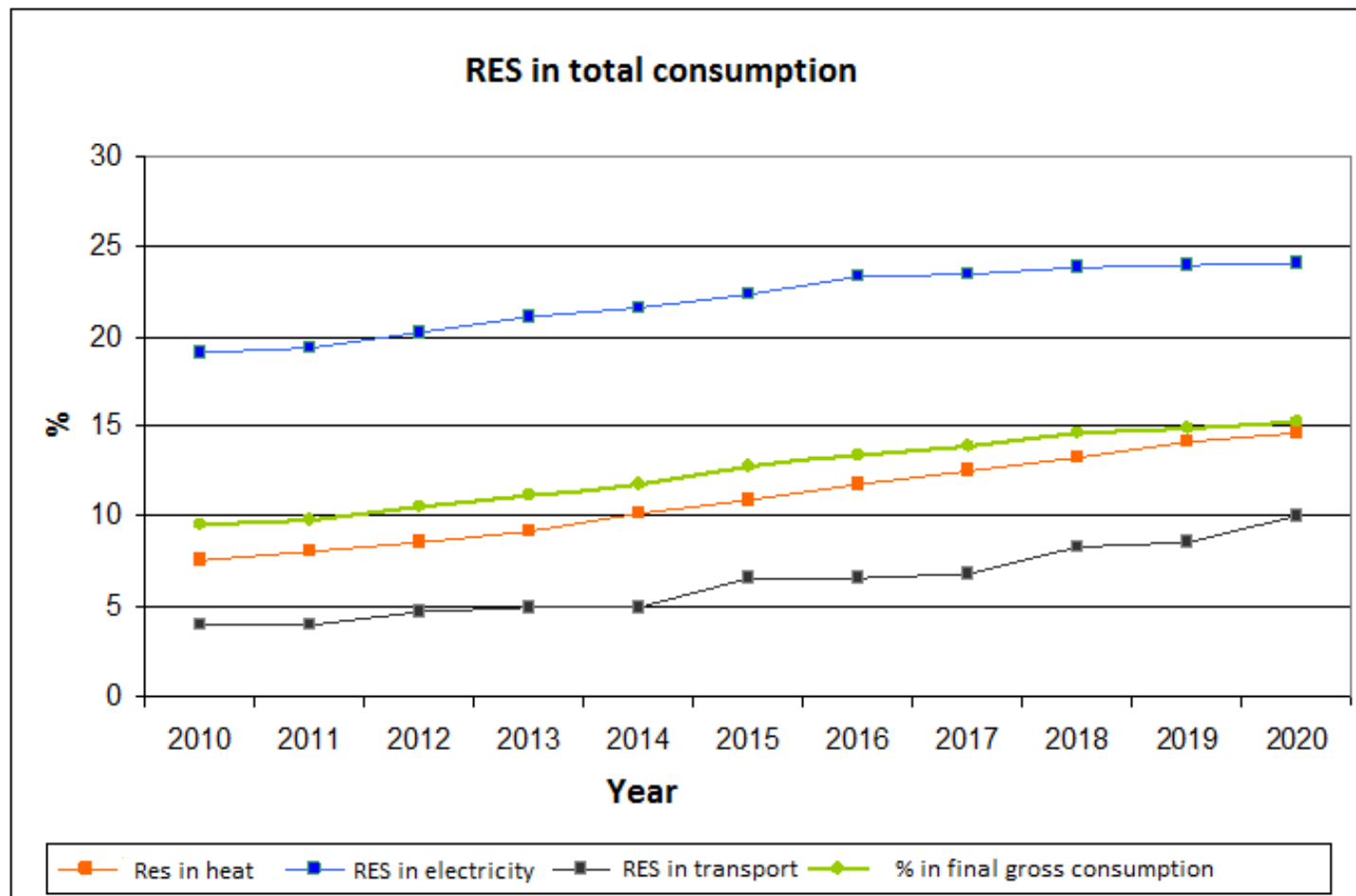
OUTLINE

1. Towards 2020
 - a) Targets
 - b) Support
2. Fulfillment
3. Future strategy

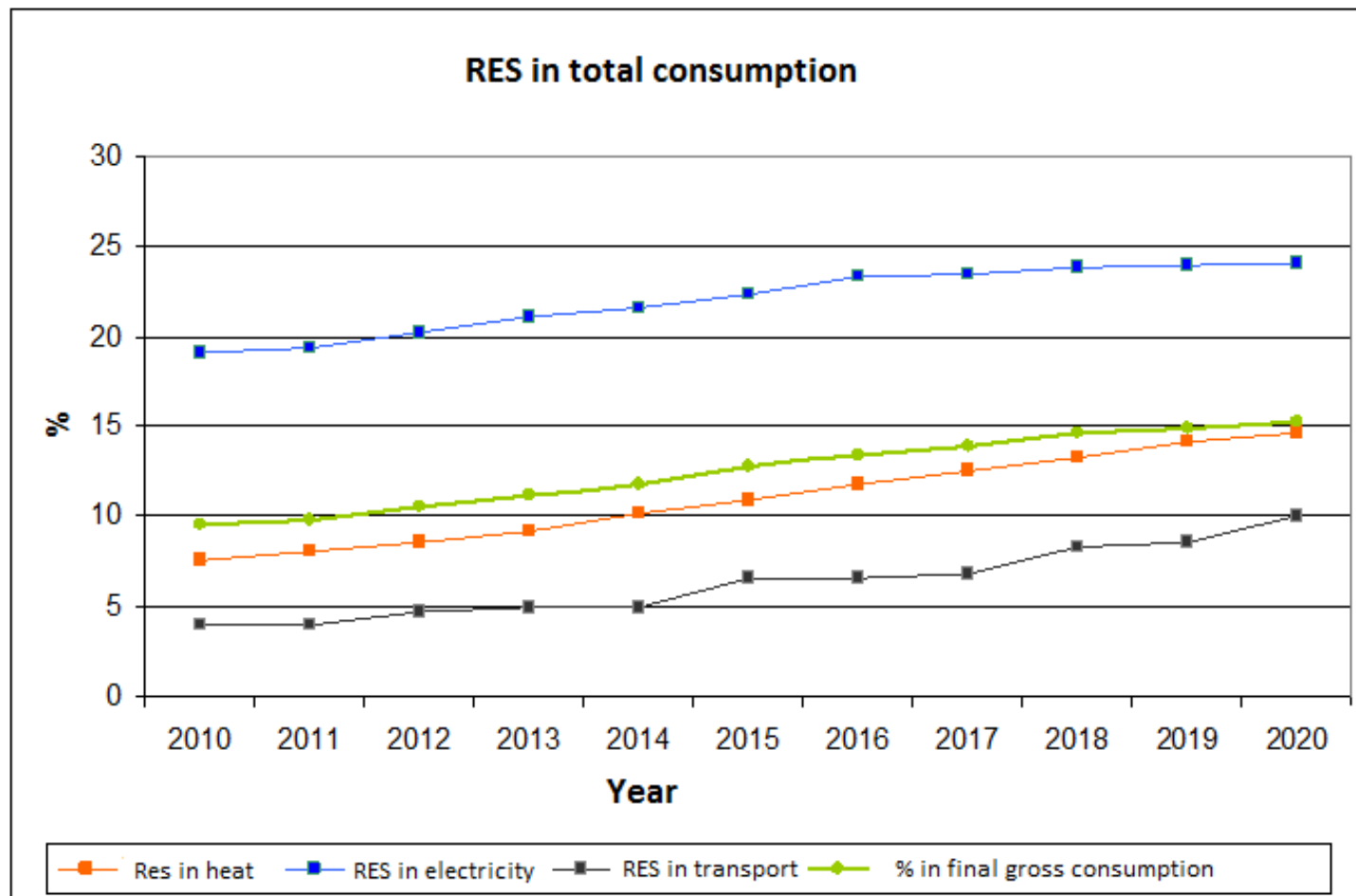
TARGETS FOR RES

- Directive 2009/28/ES on the promotion of the energy use from renewable sources
 - 14 % RES in gross final energy consumption (6,7 % in 2005) – 80 PJ
 - 10 % RES in transport
- National renewable energy action plan 2010 – 15,3 % RES in gross final energy consumption
 - 24,0 % electricity from RES
 - 14,6 % heat from RES
 - 10,0 % RES in transport

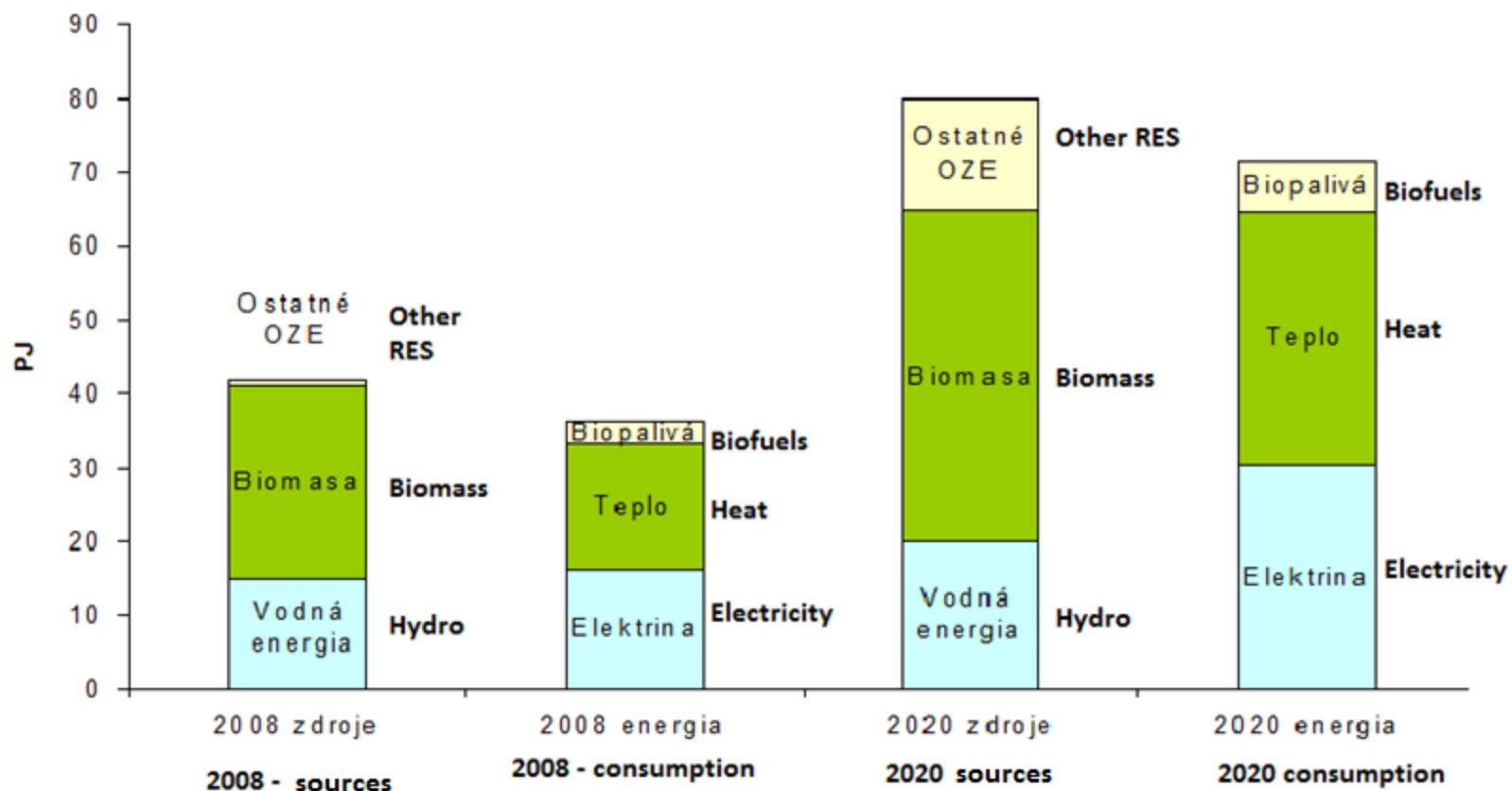
SECTORAL TARGETS



SECTORAL TARGETS



TECHNOLOGIES



- Act No. 309/2009 Coll., on the promotion of renewable energy sources and high-efficiency cogeneration
 - FiT and priority rules for electricity
 - obligation to add certain amount of biofuels to diesel and petrol
- Act No. 382/2013 Coll.
 - Support for small installations
- Energy Policy of the Slovak Republic 2014
 - Shift to RES in heat

RES SUPPORT

- Operational aid: FiT in electricity

- Investment Aid

2007-2014

Operational Programme

Competitiveness and Economic Growth

Innovative technologies, use of RES

In total 672 million EUR

2014-2020

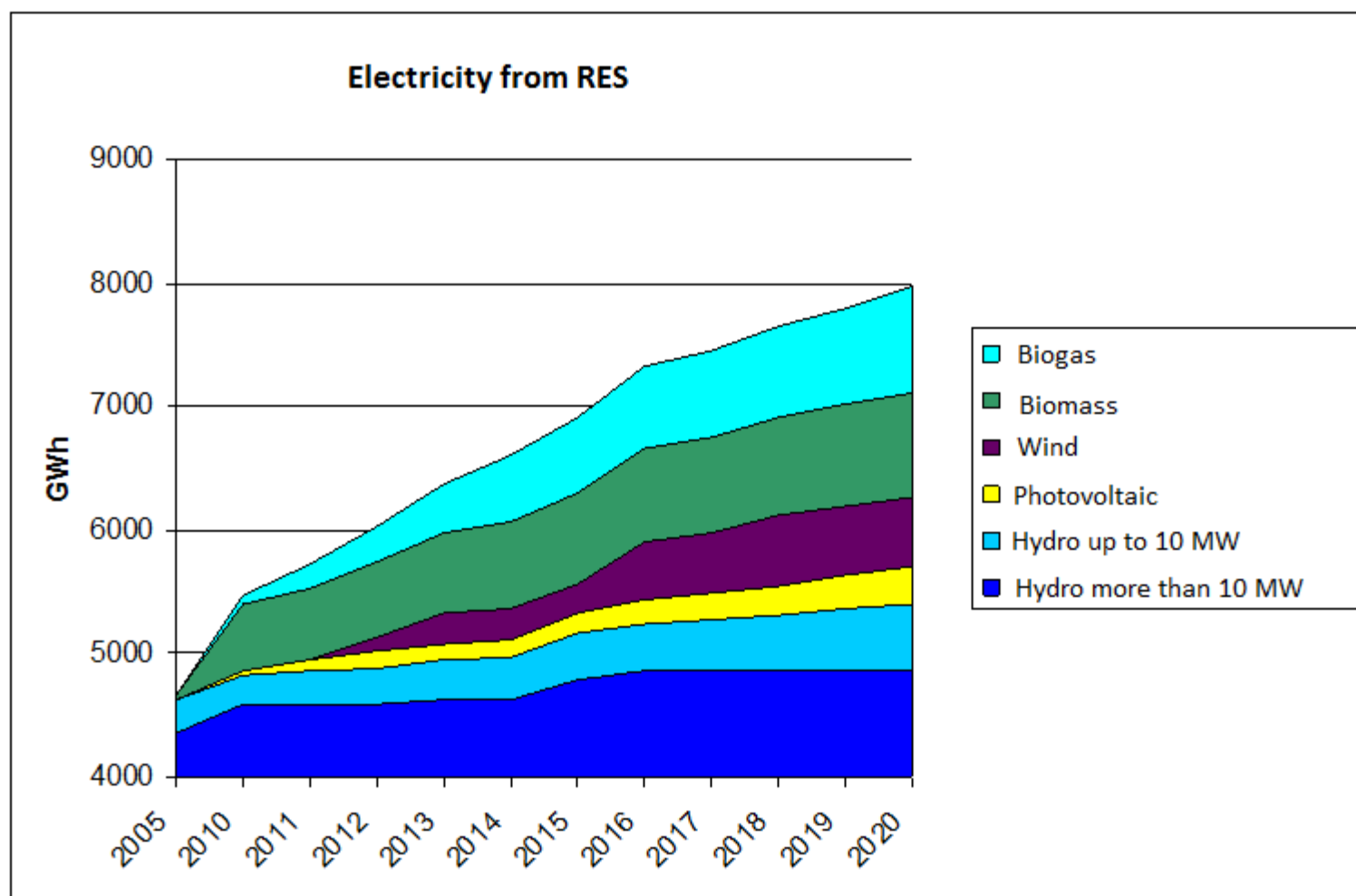
Operational Programme

Quality of Environment

„Green the households“ program of Slovak

Innovation and Energy Agency

ELECTRICITY

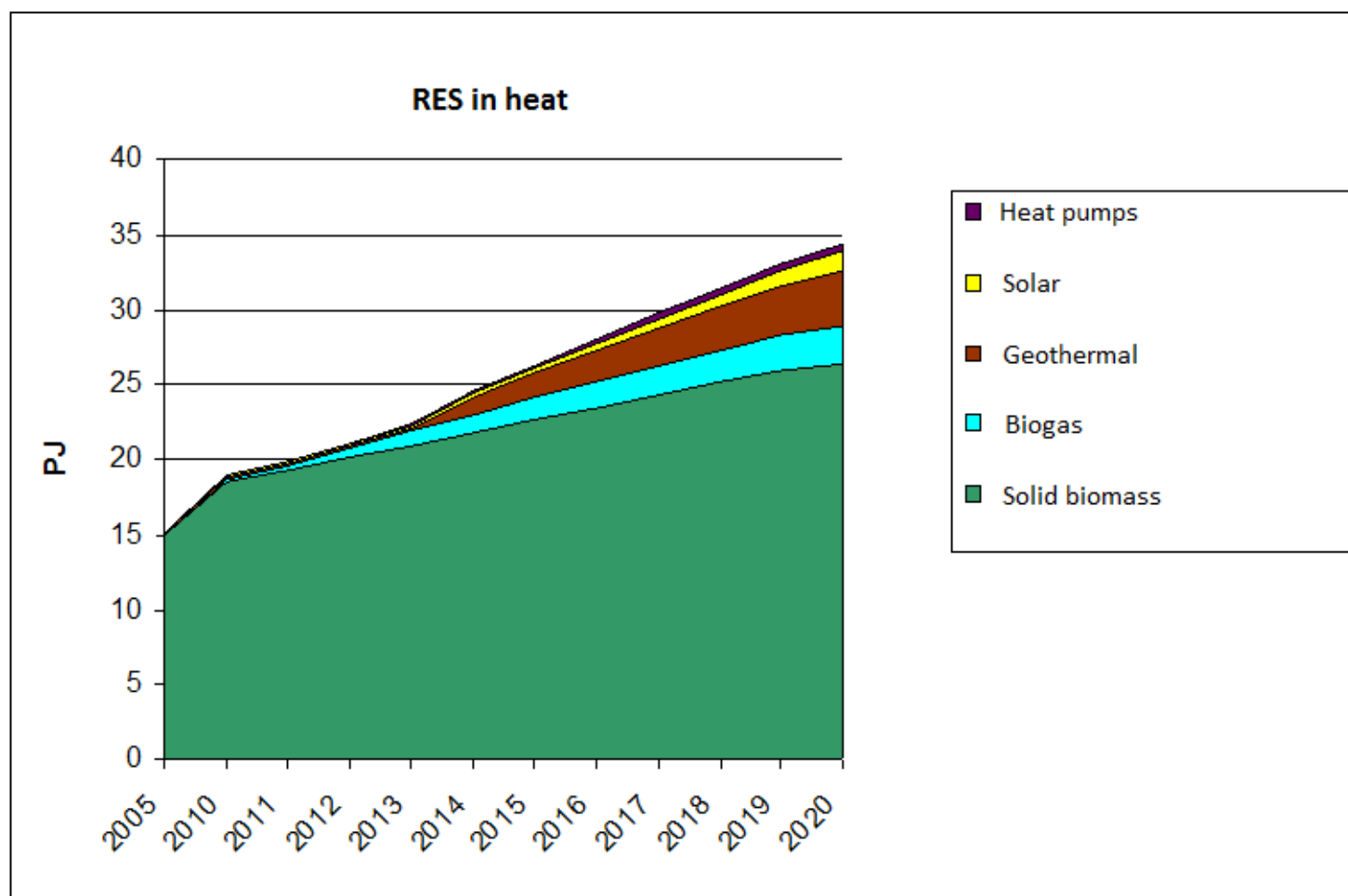


RES ELECTRICITY SUPPORT

Support	Support limit (up to)			
	September 2009 - April 2011	May 2011 - June 2013	July 2013 - December 2013	since 2014
1) priority connection of the facility to the regional distribution system, priority access to the system, priority transmission, distribution and supply of electricity	without limit	without limit	without limit	without limit
2) electricity offtake (for the price of electricity covering the losses)	125 MW, resp. 200 MW	125 MW, resp. 200 MW	125 MW, resp. 200 MW	125 MW, resp. 200 MW
3) additional payment ⁽¹⁾				
solar energy plants	125 MW	100 kW	30 kW	30 kW
biomass	125 MW	125 MW	125 MW	40 GWh annually
hydropower	125 MW	125 MW	5 MW	5 MW
other RES	125 MW	125 MW	125 MW	125 MW
4) taking over balance responsibility	4 MW	1 MW	1 MW	1 MW

^[1] The amount of the supported electricity is dependent on the capacity of the facility. The capacity limit in years 2009-2013 was 10 MW, since 2014 it is 5 MW.

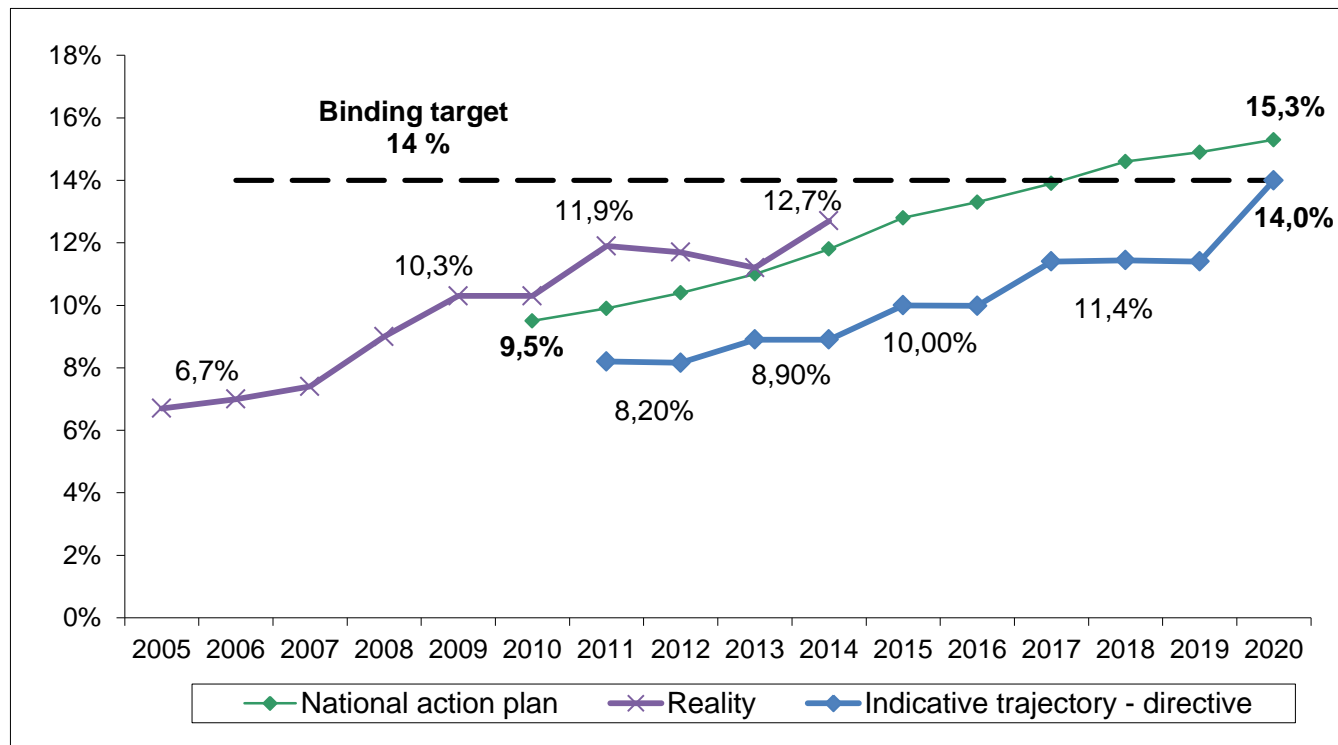
RES IN HEAT GENERATION



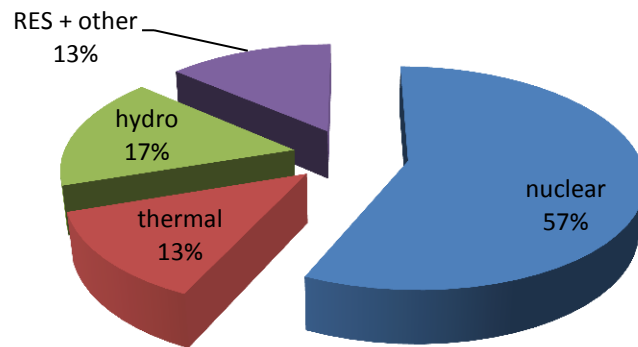
- Financial support from EFSI in between 2014 – 2020: RES from heat and small RES installations
- Reconstruction of existing heat sources (fossil fuels based) to biomass (max 20 MW of thermal input)
- Construction of new installations (heat pumps, geothermal, biogas, landfill gas)
- Small RES: heat pumps, biomass boilers, solar collectors

FULFILLMENT

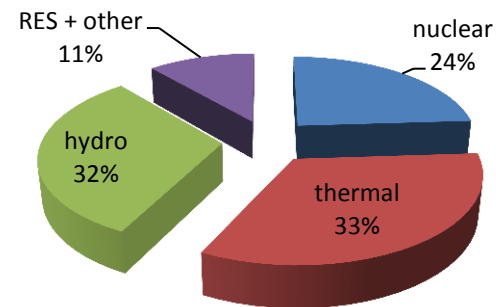
- 2001: 30 PJ from RES
- 2011: 54 PJ – increase comparable to domestic coal extraction
- 2014: around 12 %
- Transport: 2014: 6,6 %, challenge to meet advanced biofuels target (0,5 % in 2020)



Electricity generation in 2014



Installed generation capacity in 2014



- NAP RES: 24 % in gross final consumption – 2014: 23 %
- Between 2009 – 2012: 600 MW in „big“ photovoltaic
 - > increase of financial burden for end consumers
 - > accommodation of electricity in the grid

NEW STRATEGY

- Principle of minimizing costs while applying an integrated approach to utilising RES and decreasing greenhouse gas emissions
- Priority is using technologies whose investment costs could be to a large extent covered by market
- Shift from electricity towards RES heat generation
- Shift to support of local and distributed RES installations:
 - > streamlining of administrative procedures
 - > benefits for prosumers

MEASURES UNTIL 2020

- Development strategy of small plants in Slovakia 2013
- 2013: amendment of RES Act (in force since 1 January 2014):
 - > definition of a „small plant“ (up to 10 kW)
 - > definition of prosumer:
„electricity generation in small plant by the producer, if is not applying for support by supplementary payment under legal obligation and who is also electricity consumer in households, and his annual electricity generation is not 1,5 times higher than 12 months real consumption“
 - > Simplification of connection to the distribution network
 - > Installation of smart meter – free of charge

- Use of EFSI in the period 2014-2020: for support of RES in heat generation and small installations
- „Green the households“ program:
 - Small photovoltaic on the rooftops / buildings up to 10kW
 - Solar collectors
 - Biomass boilers
 - Heat pumps

- Action plan covers period up to 2020
- 2030: no binding national / regional objectives
 - > no binding NAPs – only indicative National energy and climate plans under Energy Union governance
 - > bottom-up approach
 - > use of synergies
- Slovakia aims for gradual removal / phase-out of support schemes
- Market-based approach towards all low carbon sources
- Self-consumption, storage



THANK YOU FOR
YOUR ATTENTION.

zuzana.mjartanova@mhsr.sk



BACKUP

Measure	Type of measure	Expected outcome	Target group
Mandatory bio-components blending	regulatory	Increased RES utilisation in transport	Fuel producers
Support for RES in business sector	financial (EU funds)	Electricity and heat generation from RES	investors
Support for RES in households	financial	biomass boilers installation Solar collectors installation	households
Support for electricity generation (feed in tariffs)	legislative	Electricity generation increase of 2,5 TWh	investors
Support of heating networks reconstruction	financial (EU funds)	Energy savings, support of district heating	investors
Biomethane generation	regulatory	Utilisation of agricultural biomass	investors
Support of RES utilisation in business sector	financial (EU funds)	RES heating production	investors
Support of RES for heating and cooling in public buildings	financial (EU funds)	Heating and cooling production in public buildings	Public administration
Establishment of licensing system for installers	regulatory	Quality improvement of heat generation facilities	installers