



Renewable energy policy database and support – RES-LEGAL EUROPE

National profile: Slovakia

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Slovakia summary text

In the Slovak Republic, electricity from renewable sources is promoted through a feed-in tariff. Energy companies are obliged to purchase and pay for electricity exported to the grid. Operators of PV and wind power plants may also receive subsidies under the Operational Programme Environmental Quality. The use of renewable energy sources is further incentivised through an exemption from excise tax.

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.

The support of heat from renewable energy sources mainly takes the form of financial support for investments. Operators of renewable energy plants may receive subsidies under the Operational Programme Environmental Quality.

The following policies aim at promoting the development, installation and usage of RES-installations in Slovakia: There is a professional training programme for RES-installers and there are RES-H building obligations



RES-E support schemes

Summary of RES-E support schemes

Overview	In the Slovak Republic, electricity from renewable sources is promoted through a feed-in tariff. Energy companies are obliged to purchase and pay for electricity exported to the grid. The use of renewable energy sources is further incentivised through an exemption from excise tax.
Summary of support system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feed-in tariff. Grid operators are statutorily obliged to purchase and pay for electricity from renewable sources. • Subsidies. Plant operators may receive subsidies for the support of RES from the Operational Programme Environmental Quality funded by the ERDF. • Tax regulation mechanisms. Electricity generated from renewable sources is exempt from excise tax.
Technologies	In general, all renewable electricity generation technologies are eligible for support.
Statutory provisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RES Act No. 309/2009 Coll. (Zákon 309/2009 Z.z. o podpore obnoviteľných zdrojov energie – Act on the Support of Renewable Energy Sources) • Act No. 609/2007 Coll. (Zákon 609/2007 Z.z. o spotrebnej dani z elektriny, uhlia a zemného plynu (Act Nr. 609/2007 Z.z. – Act on the Excise Tax) • Regulation No. 221/2013 of ÚRSO (Vyhláška č. 221/2013 Úradu pre reguláciu sieťových odvetví – Regulation of the regulatory authority to set the prices for energy) • OP KŽP (Operačný program Kvalita životného prostredia na obdobie 2014-2020 - Operational Programme Environmental Quality)



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Basic information on legal sources

Name of legal source (original language)	Zákon 309/2009 Z.z. o podpore obnoviteľných zdrojov energie a vysoko účinnej kombinovanej výroby a o zmene a doplnení niektorých zákonov	Vyhláška Úradu pre reguláciu sieťových odvetví č. 221/2013 Z.z., ktorou sa ustanovuje cenová regulácia v elektroenergetike	Zákon 609/2007 Z.z. o spotrebnej dani z elektriny, uhlia a zemného plynu a doplnení zákona č. 98/2004 Z.z. o spotrebnej dani z minerálneho oleja v znení neskorších predpisov
Full name			
Name (English)	Act No. 309/2009 Coll. on the Support of Renewable Energy Sources and High-efficiency Cogeneration and on Amendments to Certain Acts	Regulation No. 221/2013 of the regulatory authority ÚRSO to set the prices for energy	Act No. 609/2007 Coll. on the excise tax on electricity, coal and natural gas and on changes and amendments to Act No. 98/2004 Coll. on the excise tax on mineral oil as amended
Abbreviated form	RES Act	Regulation No. 221/2013	Act No. 609/2007
Entry into force	01.09.2009	27.07.2013	01.01.2008
Last amended on	01.08.2015	01.10.2015	01.12.2014
Future amendments			
Purpose	Act No. 309/2009 Coll. regulates the support system for renewable energy and high-efficiency combined heat and power generation, sets out the rights and	This regulation defines the feed-in tariff for electricity.	This act establishes provisions on the levying of an excise tax, e.g. on electricity.



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	obligations of renewable energy producers		
Relevance for renewable energy	This Act mainly aims to support renewable energy.	One of the aims of this regulation is to support renewable energy through a feed-in tariff.	RES are exempt from the tax.
Link to full text of legal source (original language)	http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2009-309	http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2013-221	http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2007-609
Link to full text of legal source (English)			



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Name of legal source (original language)	Operačný program Kvalita životného prostredia na obdobie 2014-2020		
Full name			
Name (English)	Operational Programme Environmental Quality		
Abbreviated form	OP KŽP		
Entry into force	01.10.2014		
Last amended on	28.10.2015		
Future amendments			
Purpose	The programme establishes a framework for the implementation of the measures of the Operational Programme Environmental Quality.		
Relevance for renewable energy	The Operational Programme Environmental Quality supports renewable energy sources through subsidies.		



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Link to full text of legal source (original language)	http://www.opzp.sk/wp-content/uploads/Opera%C4%8Dn%C3%BD-program-Kvalita-%C5%BEivotn%C3%A9ho-prostredia_schv%C3%A1len%C3%BD-EK.pdf		
Link to full text of legal source (English)			



Further information

Institution (name)	Website	Name of contact person (optional)	Telephone number (head office)	E-mail (optional)
Ministerstvo Hospodárstva Slovenskej Republiky (MHSR) – Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic	http://www.mhsr.sk/index/index.php?lang=sk		+421 248 541 111	info@mhsr.sk
Ministerstvo životného prostredia SR (MŽP SR) - Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic	http://www.minzp.sk/		+421 259 561 111	podatelna@enviro.gov.sk info@enviro.gov.sk
Úrad pre reguláciu sieťových odvetví (URSO) – Regulatory Office for Network Industries	http://www.urso.gov.sk/?q=urad		+421 258 100 411	urso@urso.gov.sk
Slovenská inovačná a energetická agentúra (SIEA) – Slovak Innovation and Energy Agency	http://www.siea.sk/		+421 258 248 111 +421 258 248 343	office@siea.gov.sk questions concerning structural funds: esif@siea.gov.sk
Slovenská organizácia pre obnoviteľne zdroje energie – Slovak RE Agency (SKREA)	http://www.skrea.sk/index.php?id=131&L=0		+42 1 905 744 034	info@skrea.sk



Support schemes

Subsidy I (Operational Programme Environmental Quality)

<p>Abbreviated form of legal source(s)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OP KŽP 	
<p>Summary</p>	<p>The Operational Programme Environmental Quality (OP KŽP) allocates investment grants from the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) for natural and legal persons, associations or non-profit organisations. Renewable energy projects are eligible under Priority Axis 4 “Energy-efficient low-carbon economy in all sectors”, namely Investment Priority 4.1 “Supporting the generation and distribution of renewable energy”.</p> <p>Specific Target 4.1.1 “Increasing the share of RES in gross final energy consumption” is aimed at supporting the generation of heat and electricity from RES, thereby contributing to the achievement of the planned share of RES in gross final energy consumption until 2020. Eligible activities under this target include the installation of small PV systems and wind turbines up to a capacity of 10 kW (2.4.2.1 OP KŽP)</p>	
<p>Eligible technologies</p>	<p>General information</p>	<p>Eligible technologies under Operational Target 3.1 are solar and wind energy (2.4.2.2 OP KŽP).</p>
	<p>Wind energy</p>	<p>Eligible up to a capacity of 10 kW.</p>
	<p>Solar energy</p>	<p>Eligible up to a capacity of 10 kW.</p>
	<p>Geothermal energy</p>	
	<p>Biogas</p>	
	<p>Hydro-power</p>	



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	Biomass	
Amount	The amount of the subsidy will be determined in the individual call for applications.	
Addressees	<p>Eligible party: The persons eligible for subsidies are natural or legal persons authorised to conduct business, associations, local government bodies or non-profit organisations. Projects must be implemented outside the territory of the City of Bratislava (2.4.2.2 OP KŽP).</p> <p>Obligated party: The party obligated is the Slovak Ministry of Environment</p>	
Procedure	Process flow	<p>Application. Interested parties shall apply for a subsidy under the relevant call for applications.</p> <p>Selection procedure. The call for applications shall specify the criteria for selection and the method of assessment.</p> <p>Award. The institution in charge of the Operational Programme Environmental Quality, i.e. the Ministry of Environment, decides whether a subsidy is granted. The binding conditions for the subsidy granted are communicated by notice.</p> <p>(2.4.2.1 OP KŽP)</p>
	Competent authority	Ministry of Environment
Flexibility mechanism		
Distribution of costs	State	15% of the total amount of subsidies are funded by the state



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	Consumers	
	Plant operator	
	Grid operator	
	European Union	85% of the total amount of subsidies are funded by the ERDF
	Distribution mechanism	ERDF – Ministry of Environment. The subsidies awarded under the Operational Programme Environmental Quality is funded by the ERDF (European Regional Development Fund), and by national public funds of 15 % of the total amount of subsidies granted. These funds are managed by the Ministry of Environment. (2.4.2.1 OP KŽP)



Feed-in tariff

<p>Abbreviated form of legal source(s)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RES Act • Regulation No. 221/2013 	
<p>Summary</p>	<p>In the Slovak Republic, 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).</p> <p>In the case of photovoltaics, the surcharge only applies to roof-top or façade integrated installations up to 30 kW. For all other renewable energy plants with an installed capacity of more than 5 MW (wind power plants: 15 MW), the surcharge is paid only for the proportionate amount of electricity produced annually.</p>	
<p>Eligible technologies</p>	<p>General information</p>	<p>In general, all renewable electricity generation technologies are eligible (§ 3 par. 1 in conjunction with § 2 par. 1 a RES Act). However, the plant capacity is limited:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only plants whose total capacity does not exceed 125 MW are eligible for the feed in tariff and/ or the surcharge. CHP Plants with total capacity over 200 MW and installations with a share of renewable energy of at least 30 % are also eligible (§ 3 par. 3 a RES Act). • Only plants whose total installed capacity does not exceed 5 MW are eligible for the surcharge (§ 3 par. 4 a RES Act). Wind energy plants are eligible for the surcharge only if their total installed capacity does not exceed 15 MW (§ 3 par. 4 d RES Act).



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electricity produced from plants with a maximum installed capacity of 1 MW (or 30 kW for photovoltaic plants) will be purchased at the price of electricity to cover grid losses (§ 3 par. 3, 4 and 5 RES Act). <p>Plants whose total installed capacity exceeds 5 MW and wind energy plants whose total installed capacity exceeds 15 MW are eligible for a payment of the proportion of 5 (or 15) MW to the total installed capacity (§ 3 par. 4 c and e RES Act).</p>
	Wind energy	Eligible (§ 2 par. 1 a no. 3 RES Act).
	Solar energy	Eligible (§ 2 par. 1 a no. 2 RES Act) with following exception: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only PV plants on rooftops or facades with an installed capacity of no more than 30 kW are eligible (§ 3 par. 10 RES Act).
	Geothermal energy	Eligible (§ 2 par. 1 a no. 4 RES Act).
	Biogas	Biogas, landfill gas, sewage gas and bio-methane are eligible (§ 2 par. 1 a no. 5 RES Act).
	Hydro-power	Eligible (§ 2 par. 1 a no. 1 RES Act) with following exceptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pumped-storage facilities are not eligible (§ 2 par. 1 b RES Act). Hydro power plants with an installed capacity of more than 5 MW are not eligible (§ 3 par. 14 RES Act).
	Biomass	Eligible (§ 2 par. 1 a no. 5 RES Act).



Amount	General information	The amount of tariff differs according to the source of energy used (for further information please see Regulation No. 184) and the year of commissioning (in the year in which a plant is put into operation or beginning of a reconstruction or an upgrade). The amount of tariff is calculated by the regulatory authority URSO.
	Wind energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From 1 January 2013: € 79.29 per MWh (§ 9 par. 2 c Regulation No. 221/2013) • From 1 January 2014: € 70.30 per MWh (§ 10 par. 1 c Regulation No. 221/2013) • From 1 January 2015: €62.49 per MWh (§ 10a par. 1 c Regulation No. 221/2013)
	Solar energy	<p>Roof-top or facade-integrated plants of up to 30 kW:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From 1 January 2013: € 119.11 per MWh (§ 9 par. 2 b Regulation No. 221/2013) • From 1 January 2014: € 98.94 per MWh (§ 10 par. 1 b Regulation No. 221/2013) • From 1 January 2015: €88.89 per MWh (§ 10a par. 1 b Regulation No. 221/2013)
	Geothermal energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From 1 January 2013: € 190.51 per MWh (§ 9 par. 2 d Regulation No. 221/2013)



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From 1 January 2014: € 155.13 per MWh (§ 10 par. 1 d Regulation No. 221/2013) • From 1 January 2015: € 155.13 per MWh (§ 10a par. 1 d Regulation No. 221/2013)
	<p>Biogas</p>	<p><u>From January 2013</u> (§ 9 par. 1 g Regulation No. 221/2013):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landfill gas or sewage gas: € 84.89 per MWh • Biomethane produced from biogas using anaerobic digestion up to a generation capacity of 1 MW: € 134.08 per MWh • Biogas plants using anaerobic digestion above a generation capacity of 1 MW: € 118.13 per MWh • Biogas produced through thermochemical conversion: € 149.87 per MWh • Biogas produced through anaerobic digestion of bio-degradable waste: € 144.88 per MWh <p><u>From January 2014</u> (§ 10 par. 1 g Regulation No. 221/2013):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landfill gas or sewage gas: € 70.34 per MWh • Biomethane produced from biogas using anaerobic digestion up to a generation capacity of 1 MW: € 107.53 per MWh • Biogas plants using anaerobic digestion up to a generation capacity of 250 kW: € 125.29 per MWh • Biogas plants using anaerobic digestion with a generation capacity from 250 kW – 500 kW: € 119.41 per MWh • Biogas plants using anaerobic digestion with a generation capacity from 500 kW – 750 kW: € 110.62 per MWh



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biogas plants using anaerobic digestion with a generation capacity exceeding 750 kW: € 107.26 per MWh • Biogas produced through thermochemical conversion: € 122.62 per MWh • Biogas produced through anaerobic digestion of bio-degradable waste: € 118.88 per MWh <p><u>From January 2015</u> (§ 10a par. 1 g Regulation No. 221/2013):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landfill gas or sewage gas: € 70.34 per MWh • Biomethane produced from biogas using anaerobic digestion up to a generation capacity of 1 MW: € 107.53 per MWh • Biogas plants using anaerobic digestion up to a generation capacity of 250 kW: € 120.49 per MWh • Biogas plants using anaerobic digestion with a generation capacity from 250 kW – 500 kW: € 110 per MWh • Biogas plants using anaerobic digestion with a generation capacity from 500 kW – 750 kW: € 102.95 per MWh • Biogas plants using anaerobic digestion with a generation capacity exceeding 750 kW: € 100.23 per MWh • Biogas produced through thermochemical conversion: € 99.21 per MWh • Biogas produced through anaerobic digestion of bio-degradable waste: € 95.50 per MWh
	<p>Hydro-power</p>	<p><u>From January 2013</u> (§ 9 par. 1 a Regulation No. 221/2013):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • up to 1 MW: € 109.80 per MWh



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • from 1MW to 5 MW: € 97.98 per MWh • above 5 MW: € 61.72 per MWh <p><u>From January 2014</u> (§ 10 par. 1 a Regulation No. 221/2013):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • up to 100 kW: € 111.27 per MWh • from 100 to 200 kW: € 109.17 per MWh • from 200 to 500 kW: € 106.84 per MWh • from 500 kW to 1 MW: € 105.15 per MWh • from 1 MW to 5 MW: € 97.98 per MWh <p><u>From January 2015</u> (§ 10a par. 1 a Regulation No. 221/2013):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • up to 100 kW: € 111.27 per MWh • from 100 to 200 kW: € 109.17 per MWh • from 200 to 500 kW: € 106.84 per MWh • from 500 kW to 1 MW: € 105.15 per MWh • from 1 MW to 5 MW: € 97.98 per MWh
	Biomass	<p><u>From January 2013</u> (§ 9 par. 1 e Regulation No. 221/2013):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designated biomass: €112.24 per MWh • Other biomass from waste: €122.64 per MWh • Biomass from straw: €154.27 per MWh • Bioliquids: €115.01 per MWh <p><u>From January 2014</u> (§ 10 par. 1 e Regulation No. 221/2013):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designated biomass: € 92.09 per MWh • Other biomass from waste: € 100.63 per MWh • Biomass from straw: € 126.1 per MWh



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bioliquids: € 94.36 per MWh <p><u>From January 2015</u> (§ 10a par. 1 e Regulation No. 221/2013):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designated biomass: € 92.09 per MWh • Other biomass from waste: € 96.90 per MWh • Biomass from straw: €107.21 per MWh • Bioliquids: €91.79 per MWh
<p style="text-align: center;">Degression</p>	<p>General information</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The feed-in tariff applicable in the year in which a given plant is put into operation will apply for the entire obligation period (§ 6 par. 3 RES Act). The regulatory authority may increase the tariff levels according to the increase in the prices of the raw materials used in energy generation (§ 6 par. 4 RES Act). • The feed-in tariff for new plants is guaranteed for three years and shall not be lower than 70% of the tariff previously applicable (§ 6 par. 7 RES Act). This minimum does not apply to PV and wind energy plants. The tariff level will not be granted if the project is co-funded by the government (§ 6 par. 5 RES Act) • The tariff level will not be subject to reduction where the government grant was used for measures to achieve the required emission limits (§ 6 par. 6 RES Act).
	<p>Wind energy</p>	
	<p>Solar energy</p>	
	<p>Geothermal energy</p>	



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	Biogas	
	Hydro-power	
	Biomass	
Cap		
Eligibility period	The obligation period for all eligible technologies is limited to 15 years and starts in the year in which a plant is put into operation or in the year of reconstruction or upgrade. Operators of plants whose total installed capacity does not exceed 500 kW are entitled to the payment of the price of electricity to cover grid losses during the entire lifetime of the plant (§ 3 par. 6 RES Act).	
Addressees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The persons entitled are those electricity producers that comply with the terms and conditions for support pursuant to § 3 RES Act (§ 4 par. 1 RES Act). • The regional distribution grid operator is obliged to pay the feed-in tariffs (§ 5 par. 6 Letters a and b RES Act). 	
Procedure	<p>Process flow</p>	<p>The regional distribution grid operator is obliged to enter into "agreements on electricity supply to cover losses in the distribution grid" with the electricity producers (§ 5 par. 6 Letter a RES Act). The distribution grid operator is obliged to take all electricity entitled to the price for electricity to cover grid losses (§ 5 par. 6 Letter b RES Act).</p> <p>The RES plant operator must have a licence to produce electricity issued by URSO, a pricing decision on the amount of the feed-in price, and separate metering of RES-produced electricity via a certified meter. Based on the amount of electricity measured, the plant operator submits information on electricity production to the distribution grid operator and invoices that amount. (§ 4 par. 2 a-c Letter b RES Act).</p>



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	Competent authority	Regulatory authority URSO
Flexibility Mechanism		
Distribution of costs	State	
	Consumers	The costs of the support scheme are borne by the consumers, through their electricity bill. There is no specific provision allowing for the costs to be passed on to the consumers.
	Plant operator	
	Grid operator	
	European Union	
	Distribution mechanism	When determining the prices, the regulatory authority must take into account the costs incurred by the regional distribution grid operator for the support scheme (§ 5 par. 1 RES Act).



Tax regulation mechanisms (exemption from excise tax)

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Act No. 609/2007 	
Summary	<p>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).</p>	
Eligible technologies	General information	All renewable electricity generation technologies are eligible (§ 7 par. 1 e Act No. 609/2007).
	Wind energy	Eligible.
	Solar energy	Eligible.
	Geothermal energy	Eligible.
	Biogas	Eligible.
	Hydro-power	Eligible.
	Biomass	Eligible.
Amount	<p>The amount of tax relief is equal to the amount of tax entitled persons are exempt from. The amount of tax is calculated on the basis of the amount of electricity in kWh and the corresponding tariff (§ 5 Act No. 609/2007). Between 1 July 2008 and December 2009, the tax on electricity amounted to € 0.66 per MWh. Since 1 January 2010, the tax on electricity corresponds to € 11.32 per MWh (§ 6 par. 2 1-2 Act No. 609/2007).</p>	
Addressees	<p>Entitled party: Every legal entity or natural person entitled to use tax-exempt electricity is entitled to the tax relief. Interested parties shall submit a separate application for the use of tax-exempt electricity.(§ 8 par. 1 Act No. 609/2007).</p>	
Procedure	Process flow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Application. Legal entities and natural persons that intend to use tax-exempt electricity shall apply in writing to the customs



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		<p>authority for registration as authorised consumers (§ 8 par. 1 Act No. 609/2007).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons that intend to use tax-exempt electricity they produce themselves shall have an independent reception device that receives tax-exempt electricity only and must apply in writing to the customs authority for authorisation to receive tax-exempt electricity (§ 8 par. 2 Act No. 609/2007). In pursuance of § 13, persons that do not have such a device may claim the refund of the tax (§ 8 par. 3 Act No. 609/2007). Assessment. The customs authority checks the information given in the applications (§ 8 par. 7 Act No. 609/2007). Registration. If the information proves to be correct, the customers are registered and the exemption is granted (§ 8 par. 7 Act No. 609/2007).
	Competent authority	Local tax office
Flexibility Mechanism		
Distribution of costs	State	The costs of the tax exemption are borne by the state, which receives lower tax revenue.
	Consumers	
	Plant operator	
	Grid operator	
	European Union	



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	Distribution mechanism	
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RES-E grid issues

Overview

Overview of grid issues	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.
Connection to the grid	The plant operators are contractually entitled against the grid operator to the connection of renewable energy plants to the grid. The grid operator is obliged to enter into connection agreements with the generators of electricity from renewable sources. Renewable energy plants shall be given priority connection.
Use of the grid	Access to the grid is granted on the basis of either a transmission and access agreement or a distribution and access agreement. Thus, the grid users (e.g. plant operators) are entitled to the transmission and distribution of electricity by the grid operator. The competent transmission or distribution grid operator is obliged to enter into these agreements. Electricity from renewable sources shall be given priority transmission and distribution.
Grid expansion	The grid operator is obliged to expand the grid upon the request of an electricity producer. Renewable energy is not given priority.
Statutory provisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RES Act (Zákon 309/2009 Z.z. o podpore obnoviteľných zdrojov energie – Act No. 309/2009 Coll. on the Support of Renewable Energy Sources) • Energy Act (Zákon 656/2004 Z.z. o energetike – Energy Act No. 656/2004 Coll.) • Government Decree No. 24/2013 (Nariadenie vlády 24/2013 Z.z. ktorým sa ustanovujú pravidlá pre fungovanie vnútorného trhu s elektrinou – Government Decree No. 24/2013 Coll. on the Regulation of the Domestic Electricity Market)



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Basic information on legal sources

Name of legal source (original language)	Zákon 309/2009 Z.z. o podpore obnoviteľných zdrojov energie a vysoko účinnej kombinovanej výroby a o zmene a doplnení niektorých zákonov	Zákon 656/2004 Z.z. o energetike a o zmene niektorých zákonov	Nariadenie vlády 24/2013 Z.z. ktorým sa ustanovujú pravidlá pre fungovanie vnútorného trhu s elektrinou
Full name			
Name (English)	Act No. 309/2009 Coll. on the Support of Renewable Energy Sources and High-efficiency Cogeneration and on Amendments to Certain Acts	Act No. 656/2004 Coll. on Energy and consequential amendments	Government Decree No. 24/2013 Coll. on the Regulation of the Domestic Electricity Market
Abbreviated form	RES Act	Energy Act	Government Decree No. 24/2013
Entry into force	01.09.2009	01.01.2005	01.02.2013
Last amended on	01.08.2015	01.01.2013	01.01.2014
Future amendments			
Purpose	Act No. 309/2009 Coll. regulates the support system for renewable energy and high-efficiency combined heat and power generation and sets out the	Energy Act No. 656/2004 Coll. establishes general provisions for the energy market.	Government Decree No. 24/2013 Coll. establishes provisions on the regulation of the domestic electricity market.



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	rights and obligations of renewable energy producers.		
Relevance for renewable energy	This Act mainly aims to support renewable energy.	The Act also applies to renewable electricity generation.	Government Decree No. 24/2013 Coll. establishes provisions on the obligation to purchase RES electricity at special prices and use it to compensate for power losses in the distribution grid.
Link to full text of legal source (original language)	http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2009-309	http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2004-656	http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2013-24
Link to full text of legal source (English)			

Further information

Institution (name)	Website	Name of contact person (optional)	Telephone number (head office)	E-mail (optional)
Ministerstvo Hospodárstva Slovenskej Republiky (MHSR) – Ministry of Economy	http://www.mhsr.sk/index/index.php?lang=sk		+421 248 541 111	info@mhsr.sk
Ministerstvo životného prostredia SR (MŽP SR) - Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic	http://www.minzp.sk/		+421 259 561 111	info@enviro.gov.sk podatelna@enviro.gov.sk
Úrad pre reguláciu sieťových odvetví (URSO) – Regulatory Office for Network Industries	http://www.urso.gov.sk/?q=urad		+421 258 100 411	urso@urso.gov.sk
Slovenská inovačná a energetická agentúra (SIEA) –	http://www.siea.sk/		+421 258 248 111 +421 258 248 343	office@siea.gov.sk questions concerning structural funds: esif@siea.gov.sk ,



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Slovak Innovation and Energy Agency				
Slovenská organizácia pre obnoviteľné zdroje energie – Slovak RE Agency (SKREA)	http://www.skrea.sk/index.php?id=131&L=0		+42 1 905 744 034	info@skrea.sk





Grid issues

Connection to the grid

<p>Abbreviated form of legal sources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy Act • Government Decree No. 24/2013 • RES Act 	
<p>Overview</p>	<p>Plant operators are contractually entitled against the grid operator to the connection of renewable energy plants to the grid. The transmission and distribution grid operators are obliged to enter into these contracts (§ 22 par. 2 o Energy Act in conjunction with § 5 par. 1 Government Decree No. 24/2013 and § 24 par. 2 h Energy Act in conjunction with § 5 par. 1 Government Decree No. 24/2013).</p> <p>The producers of electricity from renewable sources shall comply with the conditions for support set out in § 3 RES Act. Renewable energy plants shall meet the grid operator's technical requirements (§ 4 par. 1 a RES Act), which are specified in a separate regulation (Act No. 564/2004 Coll.).</p> <p>After a plant operator has paid the connection fee for his plant, the grid operator is obliged to connect the plant to his grid if it complies with the technical requirements and the terms and conditions for connection to the grid (§ 5 par. 2 RES Act), if the connection of the plant to the grid is technically feasible, if the grid is most closely located to the plant and if connecting the plant to a different grid is neither technically nor economically more feasible (§ 5 par. 3 RES Act).</p> <p>Operators of small renewable installations up to 10 kW are entitled to a simplified grid connection procedure (§ 4a in conjunction with § 2 par. 3 k RES Act). These producers shall be guaranteed a free connection to the distribution grid at existing delivery points (§ 4a par. 1 a RES Act) and distribution system operators shall provide for the free installation of a bi-directional meter measuring the amount of electricity taken from and fed into the grid (§ 4a par. 1 b RES Act).</p>	
<p>rocedure</p>	<p>Process flow</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application. The operator of a renewable energy plant shall apply for a grid connection agreement (§ 22 par. 2 o Energy Act).



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreement. The plant is connected as set out in the connection agreement and only if it complies with the technical requirements and the grid operator's terms and conditions (§ 5 par. 1 Government Decree No. 24/2013). • Connection. A plant may be connected to either the transmission or the distribution grid provided that the secure, reliable and stable operation of the grid is ensured.
	Deadlines	If the plant complies with the technical requirements and the terms and conditions, the grid operator shall connect it to his grid within five work days (§ 5 par. 8 Government Decree No. 24/2013).
	Obligation to inform	<p>The grid operator shall provide the following information to a given generator of electricity from renewable sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a cost estimate for connection • an estimated date when the application for connection will be accepted and processed • an estimated date when the plant will be connected <p>(§ 5 par. 13 RES Act)</p>
Priority to renewable energy (qualitative criteria)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Priority to renewable energy <input type="checkbox"/> Non-discrimination	The grid operator must ensure the priority connection of renewable energy plants that meet the technical requirements and the terms and conditions for connection (§ 5 par. 2 RES Act).
Capacity limits (quantitative criteria)	The regional grid operator is obliged to connect a renewable energy plant to the grid provided that the secure, reliable and stable operation of the grid is ensured (§ 5 par. 2 RES Act).	



Distribution of costs		
	State	
	Consumers	
	Grid operator	The grid operator bears part of the costs (§ 5 par. 5 RES Act).
	Plant operator	The electricity producer bears the other part of the costs (§ 5 par. 5 RES Act).
	European Union	
	Distribution mechanism	



Use of the grid

<p>Abbreviated form of legal sources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RES Act • Energy Act • Government Decree No. 24/2013 	
<p>Overview</p>	<p>Access to the grid is granted on the basis of either a transmission and access agreement or a distribution and access agreement (§ 3 par. 1 Government Decree No. 24/2013). The competent transmission or distribution grid operator is obliged to enter into such an agreement and to purchase the electricity as specified in the agreement (§ 5 par. 1 in conjunction with § 7 par. 1 Government Decree No. 24/2013).</p> <p>Renewable energy producers are entitled to the priority transmission and distribution of electricity if they meet the conditions of support set out in § 3 RES Act, if their plants meet the grid operator's technical requirements pursuant to a separate regulation (Act No. 564/2004 Coll.) and if the secure and reliable operation of the grid can be ensured (§ 4 par. 1 a RES Act).</p>	
<p>Procedure</p>	<p>Process flow</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application. First, a plant operator applies to the grid operator for an agreement. (§ 5 par. 1 in conjunction with par. 5 Government Decree No. 24/2013) • Agreement. Then, the plant operator and the competent transmission or distribution grid operator conclude a transmission and access agreement or a distribution and access agreement (§ 6 a RES Act). This agreement sets out the conditions for the use of the grid by the plant operator. (§ 5 par. 1 in conjunction with par. 5 Government Decree No. 24/2013)
	<p>Deadlines</p>	<p>The transmission grid operator shall receive the application for conclusion of the transmission and access agreement 5 working days prior to the start of transmission. If the applicant fails to submit the application in time, the transmission grid operator is entitled to refuse transmission (§ 5 par. 8 Government Decree No. 24/2013). The distribution grid operator shall receive the application for conclusion of the</p>



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		distribution and access agreement 21 days prior to the start of distribution. If the applicant fails to submit the application in time, the distribution grid operator may refuse distribution (§ 7 par. 2 Government Decree No. 24/2013).
	Obligation to inform	
Priority to renewable energy (qualitative criteria)	(X) Priority to renewable energy () Non-discrimination	Electricity from renewable sources must be given priority transmission and distribution (§ 4 par. 1 a RES Act). Grid operators with more than 100,000 customers are obliged to give priority to electricity from renewable sources when purchasing electricity to cover grid losses (§ 24 Energy Act).
Curtailement	<p>The grid operator is entitled to limit or interrupt the operation of his grid to an indefinite extent and for an indefinite period of time without being obliged to pay damages unless the damage was caused by the grid operator himself (§ 22 g Energy Act). This applies inter alia in following cases (§ 22 g Energy Act):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediate threat to life, health or property • Emergency situations • Unauthorised off-take of electricity • Off-take or feed-in of electricity through plants which affect the quality and reliability of electricity supply <p>The grid operator is obliged to give notice of forthcoming limitations and interruptions and their approximate duration at least five days in advance (§ 7 par. 5 Government Decree No. 24/2013).</p> <p>The distribution grid operator shall publish on his website information about capacity limits for electricity to be distributed (§ 7 par. 4 Government Decree No. 24/2013). Plants in the affected area are managed by the energy dispatcher, who is responsible for the secure and reliable operation of the grid, the operations management of the grid and the calculation of the load of the connection lines (§ 26 par. 4 Energy Act).</p>	



Distribution of costs		
	State	
	Consumers	
	Grid operator	
	Plant operator	The costs of grid use are recovered through the charges for use paid by those electricity market participants (e.g. plant operators) who have entered into a distribution and access agreement. The costs of the transmission of electricity are included in the electricity price (§ 7 par. 3 Government Decree No. 24/2013).
	European Union	
	Distribution mechanism	



Grid expansion

<p>Abbreviated form of legal source</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RES Act • Energy Act 	
<p>Overview</p>	<p>The grid operator is obliged to extend the grid at the request of an electricity producer, if the connection of a plant to the grid requires the grid to be extended (§ 5 par. 3 RES Act). If the construction of a plant requires a certificate pursuant to § 11 Energy Act, the grid operator is obliged to extend the grid only upon the submission of the respective certificate.</p>	
<p>Procedure</p>	<p>Process flow</p>	<p>A plant is connected to the grid if the grid is technically capable of this connection and closely located to the plant and if connecting the plant to a different grid is neither technically nor economically more feasible. The grid is deemed technically capable even if the plant can only be connected by means of an economically viable expansion of the grid. In this case, the grid operator is obliged to extend his grid on the request of an electricity producer in question (§ 5 par. 3 RES Act).</p> <p>Where the construction of a plant as defined in § 11 Energy Act requires a certificate on compliance with the long-term concept of Slovakia's energy policy, the distribution grid operator is obliged to extend his grid only upon the submission of this certificate. The obligation to extend the grid also applies to all technical facilities necessary for the operation of the distribution grid (§ 5 par. 4 RES Act).</p>
	<p>Enforcement of claims</p>	
	<p>Deadlines</p>	<p>The RES Act does not impose time limits on the expansion of the grid. However, the distribution grid operators' rules of operation must contain the conditions for the extension of the distribution grid and may thus specify time limits (§ 5 par. 10 RES Act).</p>
	<p>Obligation to inform</p>	



Regulatory incentives for grid expansion and innovation		
Distribution of costs	State	
	Consumers	
	Grid operator	The grid operator bears part of the costs of the expansion of the grid (§ 5 par. 5 RES Act).
	Plant operator	The electricity producer bears the other part of the costs of the expansion of the grid (§ 5 par. 5 RES Act).
	European Union	
	Distribution mechanism	
Grid studies		



RES-H&C support schemes

Summary of support schemes

Overview	In Slovakia, the support of heat from renewable energy sources mainly takes the form of financial support for investments.
Summary of support schemes	Subsidies. RES-H plant operators may receive subsidies for the support of renewable heat from the Operational Programme Environmental Quality funded by the ERDF.
Technologies	In general, all RES-H technologies are eligible for support.
Statutory provisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">OPŽP Programme Manual (Programový manuál Operačného programu Životné prostredie verzia 9.1 - Programme Manual of Operational Programme Environment, Version 9.1)

**Basic information on legal sources**

Name of legal source (original language)	Operačný program Kvalita životného prostredia na obdobie 2014-2020		
Full name			
Name (English)	Operational Programme Environmental Quality		
Abbreviated form	OPKŽP		
Entry into force	01.10.2014		
Last amended on	28.10. 2015		
Future amendments			
Purpose	The programme establishes a framework for the implementation of the measures of the Operational Programme Environmental Quality.		
Relevance for renewable energy	The Operational Programme Environmental Quality supports renewable energy sources through subsidies.		
Link to full text of legal source (original language)	http://www.opzp.sk/wp-content/uploads/Opera%C4%8Dn%C3%BD-program-Kvalita-		



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	%C5%BEivotn%C3%A9ho-prostredia schv%C3%A1len%C3%BD-EK.pdf		
Link to full text of legal source (English)			





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Further information

Institution (name)	Website	Name of contact person (optional)	Telephone number (head office)	E-mail (optional)
Ministerstvo Hospodárstva Slovenskej Republiky (MHSR) – Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic	http://www.mhsr.sk/index/index.php?lang=sk		+421 248 541 111	info@mhsr.sk
Ministerstvo životného prostredia SR (MŽP SR) - Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic	http://www.minzp.sk/		+421 259 561 111	podatelna@enviro.gov.sk info@enviro.gov.sk
Úrad pre reguláciu sieťových odvetví (URSO) – Regulatory Office for Network Industries	http://www.urso.gov.sk/?q=urad		+421 258 100 411	urso@urso.gov.sk
Slovenská inovačná a energetická agentúra (SIEA) – Slovak Innovation and Energy Agency	http://www.siea.sk/		+421 258 248 111 +421 258 248 343	office@siea.gov.sk questions concerning structural funds: esif@siea.gov.sk



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Slovenská organizácia pre obnoviteľne zdroje energie – Slovak RE Agency (SKREA)	http://www.skrea.sk/index.php?id=131&L=0		+42 1 905 744 034	info@skrea.sk
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Support schemes

Subsidy I (Operational Programme Environment)

<p>Abbreviated form of legal source(s)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OP KŽP 	
<p>Summary</p>	<p>The Operational Programme Environmental Quality (OP KŽP) allocates investment grants from the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) for small, medium and large companies in the amount of CZK 1 to 100 million (approx. € 36,000 to 3.6 million). Renewable energy projects are eligible under Priority Axis 4 “Energy-efficient low-carbon economy in all sectors”, namely Investment Priority 4.1 “Supporting the generation and distribution of renewable energy”.</p> <p>Specific Target 4.1.1 “Increasing the share of RES in gross final energy consumption” is aimed at supporting the generation of heat and electricity from RES, thereby contributing to the achievement of the planned share of RES in gross final energy consumption until 2020. Eligible activities under this target include the replacement of inefficient solid fuel fired boilers with heat generating plants fired by biomass as well as the construction of heat pumps, biogas, solar thermal or geothermal plants (2.4.2.1 OP KŽP)</p>	
<p>Eligible technologies</p>	<p>General information</p>	<p>Eligible technologies under Operational Target 3.1 are biomass, biogas, aerothermal, hydrothermal, solar thermal or geothermal plants (2.4.2.2 OP KŽP).</p>
	<p>Aerothermal</p>	<p>Eligible.</p>
	<p>Hydrothermal</p>	<p>Eligible.</p>
	<p>Biogas</p>	<p>Eligible.</p>



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	Biomass	Eligible is the construction of biomass boilers which will replace an existing gas fired boiler with a thermal capacity of no more than 20 MW (2.4.2.2 letter A OP KŽP)
	Geothermal energy	Eligible.
	Solar Thermal	Eligible.
Amount	The amount of the subsidy will be determined in the individual call for applications.	
Addressees	<p>Eligible party: The persons eligible for subsidies are natural or legal persons authorised to conduct business, associations, local government bodies or non-profit organisations. Projects must be implemented outside the territory of the City of Bratislava (2.4.2.2 OP KŽP).</p> <p>Obligated party: The party obligated is the Slovak Ministry of Environment</p>	
Procedure	Process flow	<p>Application. Interested companies shall apply for a subsidy under the relevant call for applications.</p> <p>Selection procedure. The call for applications shall specify the criteria for selection and the method of assessment.</p> <p>Award. The institution in charge of the Operational Programme Environmental Quality, i.e. the Ministry of Environment, decides whether a subsidy is granted. The binding conditions for the subsidy granted are communicated by notice.</p> <p>(2.4.2.1 OP KŽP)</p>



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	Competent authority	Ministry of Environment
Flexibility mechanism		
Distribution of costs	State	15% of the total amount of subsidies are funded by the state
	Consumers	
	Plant operator	
	Grid operator	
	European Union	85% of the total amount of subsidies are funded by the ERDF
	Distribution mechanism	<p>ERDF – Ministry of Environment. The subsidies awarded under the Operational Programme Environmental Quality is funded by the ERDF (European Regional Development Fund), and by national public funds of 15 % of the total amount of subsidies granted. These funds are managed by the Ministry of Environment.</p> <p>(2.4.2.1 OP KŽP)</p>



RES-T support schemes

Summary of support schemes

Overview	In Slovakia, the main support scheme for renewable energy sources used in transport is a quota system. This scheme obliges companies importing or producing petrol or diesel to ensure that biofuels make up a defined percentage of their annual fuel sales. Furthermore, biofuels are supported through a tax regulation mechanism.
Summary of support schemes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tax regulation mechanism. In Slovakia, petrol and diesel from a legally defined minimum content of biogenic material are subject to a lower mineral oil tax. Mineral oil solely from biogenic material is exempt from this tax. • Biofuels quota. In Slovakia, there is an obligatory biofuel share for petrol and diesel fuel introduced on the Slovak market. The minimum content of biofuels has been legally defined for the years 2011 to 2020.
Technologies	The tax regulation mechanism and the biofuels quota apply to biofuels only
Statutory provisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RES Act • Act No. 98/2004



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Basic information on legal sources

Name of legal source (original language)	Zákon č. 309/2009 Z.z. o podpore obnoviteľných zdrojov energie a vysoko účinnej kombinovanej výroby a o zmene a doplnení niektorých zákonov	Zákon č. 98/2004 Z.z. o spotrebnej dani z minerálnych olejov	
Full name			
Name (English)	Act No. 309/2009 Coll. on the Support of Renewable Energy Sources and High-efficiency Cogeneration and on Amendments to Certain Acts	Act No. 98/2004 on excise duties on mineral oil	
Abbreviated form	RES Act	Act No. 98/2004	
Entry into force	19.09.2009	01.01.2005	
Last amended on	01.01.2014	01.02.2015	
Future amendments			
Purpose	Act No. 309/2009 Coll. regulates the support system for renewable energy and high-efficiency combined heat and power generation and sets out the rights	This act regulates the excise tax on mineral oils in Slovakia.	



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	and obligations of renewable energy producers.		
Relevance for renewable energy	This Act mainly aims to support renewable energy.	This act also applies to fuel from renewable energy sources.	
Link to full text of legal source (original language)	http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2009-309	http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2004-98	
Link to full text of legal source (English)			

Further information

Institution (name)	Website	Name of contact person (optional)	Telephone number (head office)	E-mail (optional)
Ministerstvo Hospodárstva Slovenskej Republiky (MHSR) – Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic	http://www.mhsr.sk/index/index.php?lang=sk		+421 248 541 111	info@mhsr.sk
Ministerstvo životného prostredia SR (MŽP SR) - Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic	http://www.minzp.sk/		+421 259 561 111	podatelna@enviro.gov.sk info@enviro.gov.sk
Slovenská inovačná a energetická agentúra (SIEA) – Slovak Innovation and Energy Agency	http://www.siea.sk/		+421 258 248 111 +421 258 248 343	office@siea.gov.sk questions concerning structural funds: esif@siea.gov.sk
Slovenská organizácia pre obnoviteľné zdroje energie – Slovak RE Agency (SKREA)	http://www.skrea.sk/index.php?id=131&L=0		+42 1 905 744 034	info@skrea.sk



Support schemes

Tax regulation mechanism

<p>Abbreviated form of legal source(s)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RES Act • Act No. 98/2004 	
<p>Summary</p>	<p>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).</p>	
<p>Eligible technologies</p>	<p>General information</p>	<p>Subject to the tax allowance are only biofuels.</p>
	<p>Biofuels</p>	<p>In § 4 par. 7 Act No. 98/2004 "Biofuel" is defined as liquid or gaseous biogenic substance produced from biomass, which is either</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • biodiesel produced from vegetable oil or animal fat • pure vegetable oil, crude or refined but chemically unmodified • bio-ETBE (ethyl-tert-butyl-ether): 47 % ETBE produced from bioethanol • bioethanol, containing at least 99.7 % alcohol by volume • biogas produced from biomass
	<p>Electricity</p>	
	<p>Hydrogen</p>	
<p>Amount</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gas oil containing biodiesel up to the share specified below: € 386.40 per 1,000 litres – tax reduction of € 94.91 per 1,000 litres (§ 6 par. 1 d no. 1 Act No. 98/2004) 	



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- Gas oil containing biodiesel with a higher share than specified below: € 368 per 1,000 litres – tax reduction of € 113.31 per 1,000 litres (§ 6 par. 1 d no. 2 Act No. 98/2004)
- Motor gasoline containing biogenic substances up to the share specified below: € 550.52 per 1,000 litres – tax reduction of € 46.97 per 1,000 litres (§ 6 par. 1 a no. 1 Act No. 98/2004)
- Motor gasoline containing biogenic substances with a higher share than specified below: € 514.50 per 1,000 litres – tax reduction of € 82.99 per 1,000 litres (§ 6 par. 1 a no. 2 Act No. 98/2004)

The minimum volume for biodiesel in diesel fuel in the years 2011 to 2020 is set as follows (Table No. 1 Annex No. 1 RES Act):

2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
5.2%	5.3%	5.4%	6.8%	6.8%	6.9%	6.9%	9.7%	10.1%	11.5%

The minimum volume of biofuel in petrol in the years 2011 to 2020 is set as follows (Table No. 2 Annex No. 1 RES Act):

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Bioethanol component	3.1%	3.2%	3.3%	4.1%	4.5%	4.6%	4.7%	5.9%	6.2%	7.0%
Minimum share of bio-ethyl-tertiarybutyl-ether	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
of which: volume of the bioethanol component (0.47x volume of bio-ethyltertiary-butyl-ether)	1.41%	1.41%	1.41%	1.41%	1.41%	1.41%	1.41%	1.41%	1.41%	1.41%

Addressees

Entitled party: End consumers of biofuels resp. fuel producers



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Procedure	Process flow	
	Competent authority	Slovak Ministry of Environment
Flexibility Mechanism		
Distribution of costs	State	The costs of the tax exemption are borne by the state, which receives lower tax revenue.
	Consumers	
	Plant operator	
	Grid operator	
	European Union	
	Distribution mechanism	



Biofuel quota

<p>Abbreviated form of legal source(s)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RES Act • Act No. 98/2004 	
<p>Summary</p>	<p>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.</p>	
<p>Eligible technologies</p>	<p>General information</p>	<p>Subject to the obligation are only biofuels.</p>
	<p>Biofuels</p>	<p>In § 2 par 4 RES Act, biofuel is defined as</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. biogenic liquid or gaseous biogenic fuel particularly <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bioethanol produced from biomass • biodiesel produced from vegetable oil or animal fat with the quality of diesel fuel • biogas produced from biomass • biomethanol produced from biomass • biodimethylether produced from biomass • bio-ETBE (ethyl-tert-butyl-ether): 47 % ETBE produced from bioethanol • bio-MTBE (methyl-tert-butyl-ether): 36 % MTBE produced from biomethanol • synthetic fuel produced through syntheses or mixtures of hydrocarbons produced from biomass • biohydrogen produced from biomass • pure vegetable oil, crude or refined but chemically unmodified • other substance produced from biomass when used as a fuel in transport
	<p>Electricity</p>	



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	Hydrogen																																		
Amount	Amount of quota and period of application	The obligation to market fuel with biofuel content with a reference value calculated from the total energy content of the quantity of fuel marketed in the Slovak Republic is determined as follows for the years 2011 to 2020 (§ 14 a par. 1 RES Act):																																	
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> <th>2013</th> <th>2014</th> <th>2015</th> <th>2016</th> <th>2017</th> <th>2018</th> <th>2019</th> <th>2020</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>3.8%</td> <td>3.9%</td> <td>4%</td> <td>4.5%</td> <td>5.5%</td> <td>5.5%</td> <td>5.8%</td> <td>7.2%</td> <td>7.5%</td> <td>8.5%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	3.8%	3.9%	4%	4.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.8%	7.2%	7.5%	8.5%													
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5.2%	5.3%	5.4%	6.8%	6.8%	6.9%	7.8%	9.7%	10.1%	11.5%																										
		The minimum volume of biofuel in petrol in the years 2011 to 2020 is set as follows (Table No. 2 Annex No. 1 RES Act):																																	
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> <th>2013</th> <th>2014</th> <th>2015</th> <th>2016</th> <th>2017</th> <th>2018</th> <th>2019</th> <th>2020</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bioethanol component</td> <td>3.1%</td> <td>3.2%</td> <td>3.3%</td> <td>4.1%</td> <td>4.5%</td> <td>4.6%</td> <td>4.7%</td> <td>5.9%</td> <td>6.2%</td> <td>7.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Minimum share of bio-ethyl-tertiarybutyl-ether</td> <td>3%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Bioethanol component	3.1%	3.2%	3.3%	4.1%	4.5%	4.6%	4.7%	5.9%	6.2%	7.0%	Minimum share of bio-ethyl-tertiarybutyl-ether	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020																									
Bioethanol component	3.1%	3.2%	3.3%	4.1%	4.5%	4.6%	4.7%	5.9%	6.2%	7.0%																									
Minimum share of bio-ethyl-tertiarybutyl-ether	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%																									



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		of which: volume of the bioethanol component (0.47x volume of bio-ethyltertiary-butyl-ether)	1.41%	1.41%	1.41%	1.41%	1.41%	1.41%	1.41%	1.41%	1.41%	1.41%	1.41%
	Adjustment of quotas	The targets for the period from 2011 to 2020 are prescribed by law and may be amended by law.											
	Fees and penalty charges	Non-fulfilment of obligations under the RES Act is subject to a fine imposed by the customs office. (§ 15 par. 1 b RES Act):											
Addressees	<p>Obligated party: A legal or natural person who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) releases excise fuel for consumption in Slovakia in accordance with Act No. 98/2004, b) transports fuel to Slovakia, outside the suspension of duty, for business purposes, c) transports fuel to Slovakia from third countries, d) markets fuel in a manner other than that described under a) to c). <p>(§ 14a par. 2 RES Act)</p>												
Procedure	Process flow	<p>The legal or natural person introducing biofuel blends on the market must have a certificate of origin providing evidence that the proportion or amount of biofuel has been produced in accordance with the sustainability criteria defined by Act No. 98/2004.</p> <p>The obligated legal or natural person is required to submit a report on the compliance with the market fuel obligation to the Slovak customs office no later than on the 25th day after the end of the calendar quarter.</p>											
	Competent authority	Slovak Ministry of Environment											



Flexibility Mechanism		
Distribution of costs	State	
	Consumers	The costs are borne by the consumers.
	European Union	
	Others	
	Distribution mechanism	The obliged companies pass on the costs arising from the quota obligation to the consumers by adding a surcharge to their fuel.



Policies

Summary of policies

Overview	The following policies aim at promoting the development, installation and usage of RES-installations in Slovakia: There is a professional training programme for RES-installers and there are legally defined technical parameters for solar thermal installations and heat pumps. Furthermore, there is a building obligation for the use of renewable heating and for the exemplary role of public authorities which came into effect in January 2013.
Summary of policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The certification of RES installers applies to installers of boilers and furnaces for biomass, PV and solar thermal installations, shallow geothermal plants and heat pumps. • Energy certification is required for public buildings with a total floor area of more than 250 m², newly constructed or renovated buildings as well as all other buildings that are sold or rented to a new tenant.
Technologies	The available support policies apply for all RES technologies
Statutory provisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RES Act No. 309/2009 Coll. (Zákon 309/2009 Z.z. o podpore obnoviteľných zdrojov energie – Act on the Support of Renewable Energy Sources) • Act No. 555/2005 (Zákon č. 555/2005 o energetickej hospodárnosti budov - Act No. 555/2005 Coll. on the Energy Performance of Buildings) • Decree No. 133/2012 (Vyhláška č. 133/2012 Z. z. ktorou sa ustanovuje rozsah odbornej prípravy, rozsah skúšky, podrobnosti o zriaďovaní a činnosti skúšobných komisií a obsah osvedčenia pre inštalatérov - Decree No. 133/2012 Coll. regulating the training and certification of installers)

**Basic information on legal sources**

Name of legal source (original language)	Zákon 309/2009 Z.z. o podpore obnoviteľných zdrojov energie a vysoko účinnej kombinovanej výroby a o zmene a doplnení niektorých zákonov	Vyhláška č. 133/2012 Z. z. ktorou sa ustanovuje rozsah odbornej prípravy, rozsah skúšky, podrobnosti o zriaďovaní a činnosti skúšobných komisií a obsah osvedčenia pre inštalatérov	Zákon č. 555/2005 Z. z. o energetickej hospodárnosti budov
Full name			
Name (English)	Act No. 309/2009 Coll. on the Support of Renewable Energy Sources and High-efficiency Cogeneration and on Amendments to Certain Acts	Decree No. 133/2012 Coll. regulating the training and certification of installers	Act No. 555/2005 Coll. on the Energy Performance of Buildings
Abbreviated form	RES Act	Decree No. 133/2012	Act No. 555/2005
Entry into force	19.09.2009	15.04.2012	01.01.2006
Last amended on	01.08.2015		01.01.2013
Future amendments			
Purpose	Act No. 309/2009 Coll. regulates the support system for renewable energy and high-efficiency combined heat and power generation and sets out the rights	This decree regulates the training and certification of RES installers.	The act regulates the energy efficiency requirements in the building sector.



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	and obligations of renewable energy producers.		
Relevance for renewable energy	This Act mainly aims to support renewable energy.	This decree applies to renewable energy installations only.	The proposed measures also include renewable energy installations.
Link to full text of legal source (original language)	http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2009-309	http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2012-133	http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2005-555
Link to full text of legal source (English)			

**Further information**

Institution (name)	Website	Name of contact person (optional)	Telephone number (head office)	E-mail (optional)
Ministerstvo Hospodárstva Slovenskej Republiky (MHSR) – Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic	http://www.mhsr.sk/index/index.php?lang=sk		+421 248 541 111	info@mhsr.sk
Ministerstvo životného prostredia SR (MŽP SR) - Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic	http://www.minzp.sk/		+421 259 561 111	podatelna@enviro.gov.sk
Slovenská inovačná a energetická agentúra (SIEA) – Slovak Innovation and Energy Agency	http://www.siea.sk/		+421 258 248 111 +421 258 248 343	office@siea.gov.sk questions concerning structural funds: esif@siea.gov.sk , fondy@siea.gov.sk
Slovenská organizácia pre obnoviteľné zdroje energie –	http://www.skrea.sk/index.php?id=131&L=0		+42 1 905 744 034	info@skrea.sk



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Slovak RE Agency (SKREA)				
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Policy categoriesTraining programmes for Installers (Osvedčenie pre instalaterov)

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RES Act • Decree No. 133/2012 	
Description	<p>The certification of RES installers applies to installers of boilers and furnaces for biomass, PV and solar thermal installations, shallow geothermal plants and heat pumps (§ 13 a par. 2 in conjunction with § 2 par. 1 Decree No. 133/2012). The certificate can be acquired through the recognition of professional experience and the successful completion of an exam. The professional experience is demonstrated by at least one year of work experience in the energy sector. Following the professional training, a final examination consisting of a practical and theoretical part may be completed before an examining board established by the Ministry of Economy (§ 4 Decree No. 133/2012).</p>	
Addressees	<p>The applicants have to prove the completion of either (§ 13a par. 3 RES Act).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a secondary vocational education in a technical field • a complete secondary vocational education with a technical focus • a complete secondary vocational education with post-secondary studies in a technical field or • a higher education in a technical field of study 	
Competent authority	Slovak Ministry of Economy	
Further information	<p>A detailed description of the professional training and the contents of the final examination can be found in Annexes 1-3 to Decree No. 133/2012: www.zbierka.sk/sk/predpisy/133-2012-z-z.p-34677.pdf</p>	
Distribution of costs	State	
	Private Financing	<p>The costs for the professional training and examination are borne by the installers themselves.</p>



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	European Union	
	Others	





Exemplary role of public authorities in accordance with Art. 13 Abs, 5 RES Directive

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Act No. 555/2005
Description	<p>The law on energy performance of buildings (Act No. 555/2005) is the main instrument to reduce GHG emissions from buildings. The amending Act No. 300/2012 recently provided a <u>regulation on Energy Performance Certificates (EPC) for buildings</u>. The legislative changes took effect as of January 2013, and they set standards for the compilation of EPCs in order to improve their quality.</p> <p>Buildings that are obliged to provide an energy performance certificate include public buildings with a total floor area of more than 250 m² owned by a public authority and buildings with a total floor area of more than 500 m² which are frequently visited by the public (§ 8 par. 3 Act No. 555/2005).</p>
Addressees	Public authorities
Competent authority	Slovak Ministry of Economy and Construction
Further information	http://www.siea.sk/uvod-aktuality/c-3356/energia-pre-budovy-podla-novych-pravidiel/



RES-H building obligations (Energy Performance of Buildings)

Abbreviated form of legal source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Act No. 555/2005
Description	<p>The law on energy performance of buildings (Act No. 555/2005) is the main instrument to reduce GHG emissions from buildings. The amending Act No. 300/2012 provided a regulation on Energy Performance Certificates (EPC) for buildings. The legislative changes took effect as of January 2013, and they set standards for the compilation of EPCs in order to improve their quality.</p> <p>Energy certification is required for buildings or separate parts of a building that are sold or rented to a new tenant, as well as all newly constructed buildings or all buildings that have undergone major renovation (§ 5 par. 2 a Act No. 555/2005).</p>
Obligated entities	Natural and legal persons preparing investments in new large buildings
Competent authority	Slovak Ministry of Economy and Construction
Further information	http://www.siea.sk/uvod-aktuality/c-3356/energia-pre-budovy-podla-novych-pravidiel/
Obligation on regional level	No



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