

## National Summary Reports (for public dissemination)

1. Country: [Slovakia](#)
2. Please describe briefly the legal context of implementation of the RES Directive 2009/28/EC in your country:

*RES Directive 2009/28/EC was transposed by **Act no. 309/2009 Coll.** of 19 June 2009 on the Promotion of Renewable Energy Sources and High-efficiency Cogeneration and on amendments to certain acts., as amended recently by following Acts*

***Act no. 189/2012 (20.12.2012)** amending Act. 609/2007 on Excise tax from electricity, coal and natural gas and act 98/2004 on Excise tax from mineral oil as amended and amendments of Act no. 309/2009 Coll., **effective from 1st Aug. 2012.***

***Act no. 373/2012** on emergency stocks of oil and oil products and oil supply emergencies and amendments of Act no. 309/2009 Coll. on the promotion of renewable energy sources and high-efficiency cogeneration and on amendments to certain laws as amended. **effective from 1st Jan. 2011.***

***Act 30/2013 Coll.** amending and supplementing Act. 309/2009 Coll. on the promotion of renewable energy and highly efficient cogeneration, **effective from 1st March 2013***

*The legal framework for transposition of RED in buildings and district heating systems consists of following legal documents*

*- **Act No. 555/2005 Coll.** on Energy Performance of Buildings, amended by **Act. No. 300/2012 Coll.**,*

*The legal framework for transposition of RED and related issues in the area of authorisation of plants and infrastructure consists of following legal documents:*

*• **Act No. 251/2012 Coll.** on Energy, as amended*

***Act 250/2012 on Regulatory Office for Network Industries***

3. Please describe briefly the general status of implementation of the RES Directive 2009/28/EC in your country: max 150 words.

*Implementation of RES directive is in compliance with EU and national requirements. The **Act no. 309/2009 Coll. of 19 June 2009 on the Promotion of Renewable Energy Sources** was amended (5 times, see above) according actual:*

*Recent amendments defines small power producer (up to installed capacity 10 kW) and exempts power from excise tax, if power is produced by small power producer and electricity is produced from RES. Act also amends and supplements act 309/2009 Laying down less bureaucracy for small power suppliers, modifies obligations for fuels suppliers to blend fuels for transport and extends validity of the certificates for competence for the purpose of*

verification of emissions calculation from 2 to 5 years

The aim of the last amendment is to restrict the unfair practices of some electricity producers. The amendment is also changing the support for PV. Its aiming to support only small installations up to 30 kW of installed capacity (up to now it was 100 kW)

Some of articles of the above named Acts are implemented through another acts or regulation and Decrees issued by relevant authorities as follows:

**Regulation No. 373/2011** of the Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic implementing certain provisions of the Act. 309/2009 Coll. on Support renewable energy and high-efficiency cogeneration

**Decree No. 24/2013 Coll.** of the Regulatory Office for Network Industries establishing rules for the electricity market, and establishing rules for the gas market,

The revision of relevant legislation concerning buildings (mostly **Act. No. 555/2005 Coll.** amended by **Act. No. 300/2012 Coll.**) is done, what includes the incorporation of:

- requirements for the use of minimum quantities of energy from renewable in new buildings and buildings subject to major renovation in the building codes in appropriate cases,
- requirements for the exemplary role for new public buildings and buildings subject to major renovation,

For new buildings before construction must be ensured that in planning phase will be performed consideration of technical, environmental and economic feasibility of high efficient alternative systems

4. Please describe briefly at least 2 key activities for implementation of the RES Directive 2009/28/EC conducted and/or planned in your country. Please indicate for which CA-RES working group this information would be relevant. For doing so, please use Table 1 below.

**Table 1: Overview of key activities for implementation of the RES Directive 2009/28/EC related to the scope of the CA-RES working groups**

Name of the activity	Short description (scope of the activity, target groups or areas, achieved or expected results). 100-200 words	Relevant CA-RES WG name & number
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<i>RES-E Feed-in Tariff, Act no. 309/2009 with its amendments</i> decree of the RONI no. 184/2012 from 22 <sup>nd</sup> of June 2012	The main instrument to support RES-E in Slovakia is still a feed-in tariff scheme, established through Act no. 309/2009 Coll. of 19 June 2009 on the Promotion of Renewable Energy Sources and High-efficiency Cogeneration and on amendments to certain acts. This Act helps with the market integration for RES. It sets a mandatory purchase of electricity produced from RES, until the specified fix output, for the different types of RES. Different tariff levels are settled by regularly updated decrees of RONI. They are foreseen for different technologies and sizes, varying actually from 61,72 €/MWh (large hydro – more than 5 MW) to 119,11 €/MWh (small PV). These data results from the latest decree of the RONI no. 184/2012 from 22 <sup>nd</sup> of June 2012 (available at: <a href="http://www.urso.gov.sk/doc/legislativa/vyhl_184-2012.pdf">http://www.urso.gov.sk/doc/legislativa/vyhl_184-2012.pdf</a> ). The feed-in scheme pays for both the physical electricity and the green value together. There is no cap on the yearly budget. RES Directive in Slovakia is also implemented by the Decree of RONI no. 24/2013 from 14 <sup>th</sup> of January 2013, which settled rules for internal electricity and gas market (available at: <a href="http://www.urso.gov.sk/doc/legislativa/vyhl_024-2013.pdf">http://www.urso.gov.sk/doc/legislativa/vyhl_024-2013.pdf</a> ).	<i>WG1: Cooperation mechanisms + NREAPs</i>
Calculation of energy from RES, calculation of the national target set out in the NREAP	Regulation of the Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic implementing certain provisions of the Act. 309/2009 Coll.. on Support renewable energy and high-efficiency cogeneration This decree regulates a) the calculation of energy from renewable sources b) the method of calculation of the national target set out in the National Action Plan for Renewable Energy c) Content of the announcement about joint project and the conditions for offsetting electricity produced from renewable energy sources in non-Member States (a Member State shall mean the European Union Member State or a State party to the Agreement European Economic Area, d) the contents of the report on progress in the promotion and use of renewable energy	<i>WG1: Cooperation mechanisms + NREAPs</i>
Grants for solar thermal collectors and biomass boilers	This subsidy scheme has been established in 2009 and was ended at the end of 2012. Since 2009, there was installed 30 744 m <sup>2</sup> (aperture area) of new solar thermal collectors in single family houses and multifamily houses and 1443 new biomass boilers with thermal output of 34 600 kW. Total amount of repayed subsidies was 6 667 000 EUR. Detailed information on this instrument is available on the MoE website <a href="http://www.mhsr.sk">http://www.mhsr.sk</a> or website of the SIEA <a href="http://www.siea.sk">http://www.siea.sk</a>	<i>WG 4 RES and district heating planning, RES in buildings</i>
Building Code	Stringent requirements of building codes will apply to ensure, that from 31.12.2020 all new buildings are buildings with nearly zero energy, and after 31.12.2018 public bodies that reside in the new building and own the new building, to ensure that the building was given a building with nearly zero energy. There has been adopted definition of nearly zero energy buildings relevant to RES and action plan for NZEB was prepared by Ministry of Transport, Construction and Regional Development at the end of 2012. It should contain information on the policies and financial and other measures to support of nearly zero energy buildings, including details of national requirements and measures for promoting the use of renewable energy in new buildings and existing buildings after their major renovation; and other instruments and measures to accelerate energy performance of buildings and their transition to the nearly zero energy buildings, so that the supply of energy from renewable energy sources produced on-site or nearby the building in 2020 achieved at least a 50-percent reduction of primary energy consumption.	<i>WG 4 RES and district heating planning, RES in buildings</i>

<p><b>Regulation 133/2012</b> Ministry of Economy of the Slovak on Training of Installers - Certification schemes for installers of small-scale RE systems</p>	<p>Certification scheme for installers of heat pumps is already in place. The existing training programme has been accepted. The Slovak association for cooling and air-conditioning who provides training for installers of heat pumps, has obtained accreditation for training programme under the specific regulation mentioned before and is in accordance with RES Directive (and annex IV criteria). The list of installers is available on the MoE website: <a href="http://www.economy.gov.sk/zonam-instalaterov/139870s">http://www.economy.gov.sk/zonam-instalaterov/139870s</a>, as well as the website of training provider: <a href="http://www.szchkt.org/a/databaza/odbornici/tepelne_cerpadla">http://www.szchkt.org/a/databaza/odbornici/tepelne_cerpadla</a></p> <p>Certification schemes for installers of other RE system are under preparation (still not available in Slovakia).</p> <p>The stakeholders (e.g. producers of solar collectors, biomass boilers, heat pumps or other RES heat technologies and associated companies) will be involved in the development of the certification schemes. Next steps: 1. Organizing meetings with key stakeholders. Organizations which want to provide trainings for installers of small-scale RE systems will be informed on this process going on at concerted action related to certification and harmonization process. The first meeting took place on the 5<sup>th</sup> of November 2012 with the Slovak association for cooling and air-conditioning. 2. The existing training schemes will be accepted and completed if need. 3. Mapping and completing competences for installers. Regarding the competences for installers will be very useful to determine the common basic competences in each MS. It could be a good tool for mutual recognition.</p>	<p>WG 5: Information and Training</p>
<p>National project "Live with energy"</p>	<p>Main instrument for increase a public awareness about RES is still National project financed from SF started in 2010 and is dedicated to enhancement of public awareness about RES and EE focused on wide scope of target groups e. g. private sector, industry, households, public sector, municipalities, schools as well as general public (people of all age groups).</p> <p><a href="http://www.siea.sk/bezplatne-poradenstvo/">http://www.siea.sk/bezplatne-poradenstvo/</a></p>	<p>WG 5: Information and Training</p>
<p>verification process for biofuels and bioliquids (Art. 18 of RED)</p>	<p>According to Act No. 309 / 2009 Coll. on Support of Energy from RES and CHP, as amended, bodies interested in performance of the verification process for biofuels and bioliquids (Art. 18 of RED), are in Slovakia obliged to pass an exam organized by Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic. The first exam, according to the new legislation (based on an amendment of Act No. 309 / 2009 Coll., valid from 1 May 2011), was executed in May 2012. An official register of 4 qualified institutions, approved by the Ministry, is published on the Ministry's website: <a href="http://www.minzp.sk/files/register-oso_01_2013.pdf">http://www.minzp.sk/files/register-oso_01_2013.pdf</a>.</p>	<p>WG 8 RES in Transport and Biofuels</p>

5. Additional activities (optional, if there are any additional activities regarding the implementation of the RES Directive that you would like to highlight)

***The concept of using hydropower potential of natural water courses/rivers in Slovakia in 2030***

*The concept includes an inventory of hydropower potential (HPP) of natural watercourse SR, the present state of its use and its possible further use, the proposal technically usable sites for placement of SHP. The suitability of sites for placement of Small Hydropower Plants (SHP) was assessed in terms of effective energy utilization and technology while maintaining the natural character of natural watercourses. It was created the technical framework for the location of SHP by summarizing about-named data.*

*The total amount of hydropower potential is 6 700 GWh / year, while utilization is a 4 732 GWh / year (70.6%), unused is 1 968 GWh / year (29.4%).*

*Participation in International project in the frame of IEE II Programme: Strategic **Initiative for Resource Efficient Biomass Policies (BiomassPolicies)***

*The main aim of this project is to develop integrated policies for the mobilisation of “resource efficient” indigenous bioenergy ‘value chains’ in order to contribute towards the 2020 bioenergy targets set within NREAPs & 2030, and other EU27/ national policy measures. It will do so by capitalising on the knowledge of three recent studies (Biobench; Biomass Futures and a study for EEA) and through concise collaboration with selected Energy Agencies (in the participating countries, i.e. AT, BE, DE, EL, ES, HR, IE, NL, PL, SK, UK) and key stakeholders from the policy and market fields.*

6. Additional information (optional, if there is any additional information that you want to communicate)
- 7.