

## LIST OF FINANCING AIDS IN SLOVENIA

Granting schemes for SWH systems in Slovenia are:

### 1. Subsidies from Ministry of the environment and spatial planning for households and companies ([www.aure.si](http://www.aure.si))

<b>Households</b> investment <b>solar thermal systems</b>	up to <b>40%</b> of investment but not more than <b>125 €/m<sup>2</sup></b> per built in solar collector or 2.100 € for the whole system	Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, Department for energy efficiency and renewable energy	call launched every year
<b>Companies</b> investment <b>solar thermal systems</b>	up to <b>50 %</b> of investment costs under certain conditions	Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, Department for energy efficiency and renewable energy	last call launched in 2004

In 2005 584 SWH systems in households were supported with subsidies. Basic characteristics of supported systems are:

- 3.775 m<sup>2</sup> of SWH systems installed
- average size of system: 6 m<sup>2</sup>
- average investment: 2.604 €
- average specific investment: 419 €/m<sup>2</sup>
- average incentive: 787 €.

## **2. Soft loans from Environmental fund of the Republic of Slovenia, public fund ([www.ekosklad.si](http://www.ekosklad.si))**

Fund encourages sustainable development projects with loans and guarantees with environmental investments and other forms of subsidies. Fund encourages investments that are in accordance with national environment protection programme and EU environmental policy ([www.ekosklad.si](http://www.ekosklad.si)).

Last actual calls:

- environmental investments for households 37OB07A, 2.3.2007, 10 mill. €, annual interest rate for credits: 3,9 %
- environmental investments for legal entities 38PO07A, is closed from June 2007.

## **3. CO<sub>2</sub> emissions tax**

CO<sub>2</sub> emissions tax is paid on account of the fuel use and burning of combustible organic substances, seen as a state budget income not for biomass, biogas and processed animal albumen and fat.

If companies, which have to pay the CO<sub>2</sub> emission tax, invest in measures for reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, can get the tax partly repaid. Also cogeneration is supported. The producer pays the excise and afterwards can claim his right for payback. He is also legitimate for a uniform annual price even if the electricity is generated with fossil fuels.

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