



# Energy Efficiency Profile : Slovakia

October 2008

## Energy Efficiency Trends

### Overview

Over the period 1998 - 2006 the energy efficiency index for the total (all sector) final energy consumption (ODEX) decreased by 16 %. Industrial sector was the main contributor to this development. Because of the limitation of available data and methodological changes that occurred during the monitored period, this index is quite approximate.

### Industry

The energy efficiency improvement in industry is 16 % since 1998, of which more than 40 % for chemicals. The cause lies in the switchover from heavy chemistry to less energy intensive production. Certain improvement is visible in steel industry (10 %).

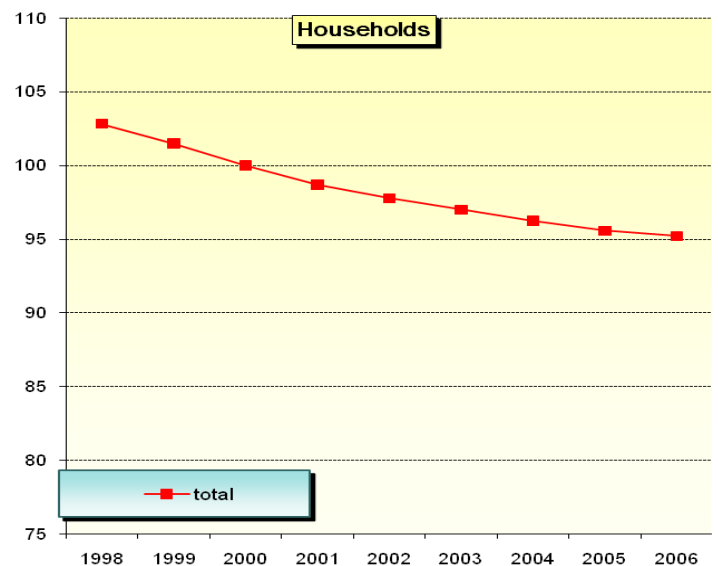
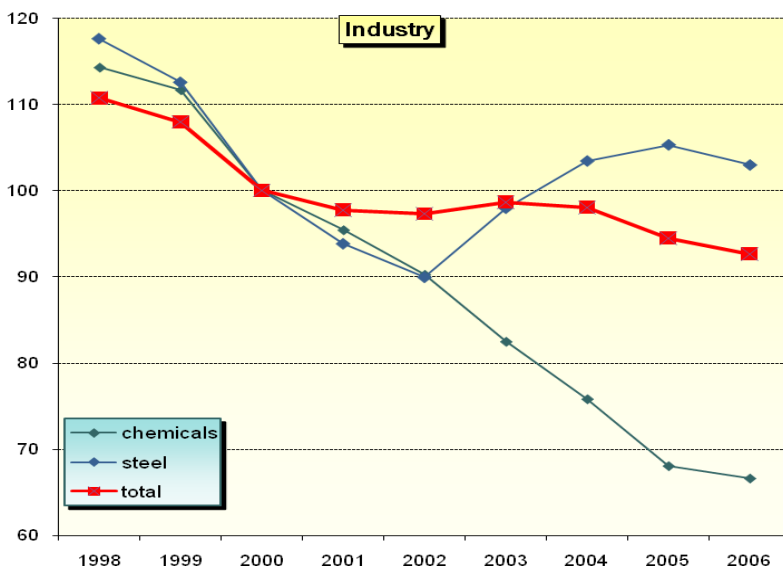
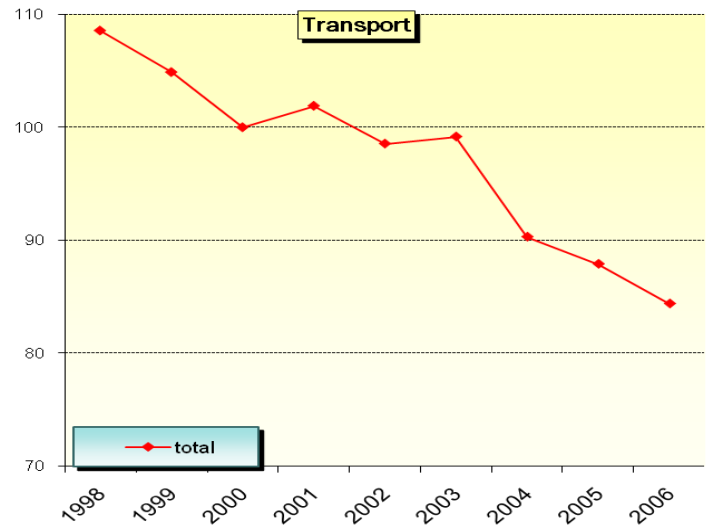
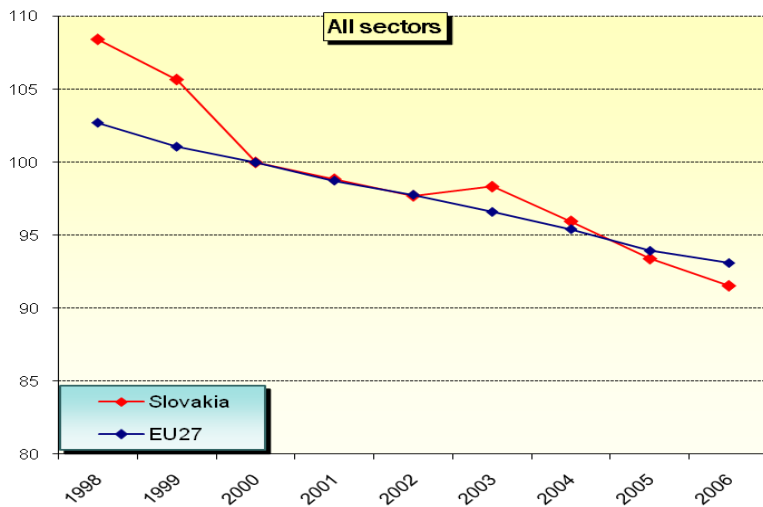
### Households

Between 1998 and 2006 the energy efficiency index in the household sector has decreased by 7%. In this sector contradictory developments can be observed: severe price increase of electricity, gas and heat delivery for the households (electricity and gas price increases started in 1999), better housing conditions (increased floor area of the new flats), increased comfort and utilisation of more and better appliances.

### Transport

In this sector road transport achieved significant improvement (21 %); on contrary rail transport realized poor results.

Energy efficiency index , base 100=2000



# Energy Efficiency Policy Measures

## Institutions and programmes

Key responsibility for the energy policy preparation and introduction in the Slovak Republic lies on the Ministry of Economy; the policy is approved by the Government and implemented by relevant ministries (Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Construction and Regional Development). Energy Ministry of Environment cares for environmental issues linked with energy.

The Slovak Government in January 2006 has approved the latest Energy Policy of the Slovak Republic. The Energy Policy of the Slovak Republic covers a period of 25 years and is gradually updated. National climate policy is based on the Strategy of the Slovak Republic Relating to the Global Climatic Change.

Energy legislation related to energy efficiency, energy conservation and wider RES utilisation consists in four fundamental Acts: Energy Act, Heat Delivery Act, Regulatory Act and Energy Efficiency in Buildings Act. In an advanced stage of legislation process are the Bills on CHP Promotion, Energy Efficiency Act, Act on Promotion of RES, Act on Energy Efficiency Fund and Environmental Fund Act, all expected in force before the end of 2008.

## Industry

Together with the general energy conservation measures set by the legislation (obligatory energy managers, obligatory boiler checks and minimum boiler efficiency) there are programmes subsidising energy conservation and RES utilisation and the support of RES through Green Certificates and obligatory feed-in tariffs. The Programme on the Support of Energy Conservation and RES Utilisation is in operation since 2008. Emission trading is already under way.

## Households, Services

The effort is focused on the energy consumption of buildings. Thermal insulation standards exist since the early sixties, but more stringent regulations started in the nineties. The Labeling of domestic appliances has started in 2002 and the awareness of the population about this information means is already significant. Under the programme "Subsidies for Housing Development" energy conserving activities go on since 2007.

## Transport

Highway toll, motor vehicle tax and excise tax on motor fuels could help to conserve energy and in some cases to switch over from road to rail, however, no significant effect of these has been observed so far. Prescribed minimum quantity of bio-fuels is in force since 2006.

## Energy prices and taxes

Until 1999 prices of electricity and gas for households were practically stable, unrealistically low and cross subsidised. One started to eliminate this price distortion as late as in the year 1999, naturally the price increases were then very steep and this brought about strong energy awareness and energy conservation in the households. Similar, though not so high price increases, produced similar energy conservation effects in industry and services.

## Selected Energy Efficiency Measures

Sectors	Title of the measure	Valid*
Industry	Mandatory Energy Manager in Heat Delivery Branch	2005
Industry	Efficiency Standards for Boilers	2005
Industry	Feed-in Tariffs for RES based Electricity and CHP	2008
Households and tertiary	Energy Efficiency Certificates for Buildings	2006
Households and tertiary	Subsidies for housing development	2007
Transport	Minimum Quantity of Automotive Fuels Produced from RES	2006
Transport	Regular Emission Inspection of Vehicles	1996
General Cross-cutting	Support of Energy Conservation and RES Utilisation	2008

\* The table contains the latest edition of the measure, some measures were introduced much earlier

Source: MURE data base  
[www.mure2.com](http://www.mure2.com)

