



ECO FUND

SLOVENIAN ENVIRONMENTAL
PUBLIC FUND

ECO FUND
Slovenian Environmental
Public fund

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Director



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WHAT IS ECO FUND?

Eco Fund is a public fund (owned by the Government) specialized in providing financial incentives for different environmental investments. It was established in 1993.

WHY WAS ECO FUND ESTABLISHED?

1990s:

- **accession to the EU required the development of environmental infrastructure in Slovenia**
- **lack of available loans for environmental investments on the market**

RESULT: LAUNCH OF SOFT LOANS

WHAT TYPE OF FINANCING DO WE PROVIDE?

- **Soft loans with favorable interest rates (since 1995)**

2008 -:

- **new EE regulation of the EU**
- **soft loans had not stimulated sufficient amount of investments for achieving EE goals**

RESULT: SUBSIDIES (GRANTS) JOIN SOFT LOANS

- **Grants (20-60 % of the eligible investment cost is repaid) (since 2008)**
- **Financing of different awareness-raising activities in the environmental field (e.g. projects of NGOs, conferences, free independent energy advisory network ENSVET for households in local offices all over Slovenia)**

SOURCES OF FUNDING

– for Eco Fund's loans:

- Eco Fund's own funds (provided by the State at the time of establishment - 8,5 % from privatization process) and later some state funds from recapitalization
- loans from domestic and international financial institutions (IBRD, EIB, SID Banka)
- some grants from international institutions (EU – PHARE)

– for Eco Fund's grants:

- from energy efficiency contribution (fee) paid by end users of energy as part of electricity, gas, petrol and other bills for solid, liquid and gaseous fuels
- budgetary sources from the Climate Change Fund administered by Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (funds from emission coupons)

Art. 7 Energy Efficiency Directive

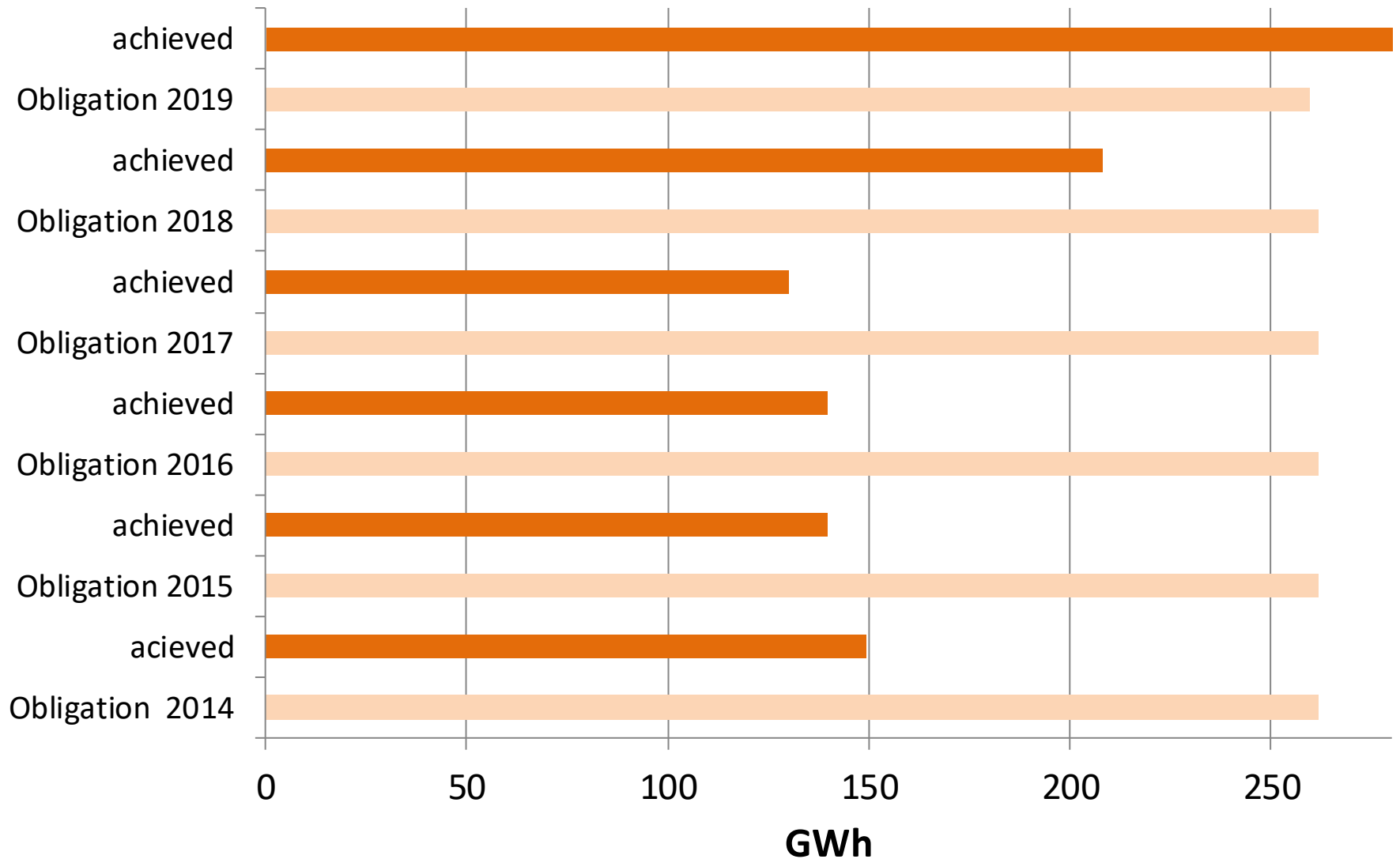
Member States shall achieve cumulative end-use **energy savings** at least equivalent to new savings each year from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2020 of 1,5 % of annual energy sales to final customers by volume

Notified scheme

GWh	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	skupaj
	349	349	349	349	349	349	349	
		349	349	349	349	349	349	
			436	436	436	436	436	
				436	436	436	436	
					523	523	523	
						523	523	
							523	
skupaj	349	697	1.133	1.569	2.092	2.616	3.139	11.596

Alternative measures

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ACTUAL FINANCIAL INCENTIVES OF ECO FUND

For households

- Subsidies and loans
- ENSVET free advices
- energy poverty activities

For companies

- Loans
- Subsidies for energy audits electric cars and EE measures

For public sector

- Subsidies for EE measures in old buildings and new NZEBs
- loans

Education,
information and
promotion

ECO FUND'S GRANTS 2021

NON-REPAYABLE SUBSIDIES (GRANTS)

- **to households for energy efficiency and use of renewable sources of energy in residential buildings**
 - solar heating systems
 - biomass boilers
 - heat pumps
 - connection to district heating
 - energy efficient wooden windows
 - facade insulations
 - roof insulations
 - heat recovery ventilations
 - new nearly-zero-energy buildings (nZEBs)
 - full retrofits
 - purchases of apartments in nZE multi-residential buildings
- **to households and legal entities for energy efficiency in multi-residential buildings (common investments)**



ECO FUND'S GRANTS 2021

NON-REPAYABLE SUBSIDIES (GRANTS)

- to households, legal entities and municipalities for electric vehicles and PV for self-supply
- to municipalities for nearly-zero energy public buildings, for energy efficiency measures in public buildings, for environmentally friendly municipal vehicles, for public transport (energy efficient buses),
- to companies grants for energy audits and energy efficiency measures, for energy efficiency tires for freight and bus transport





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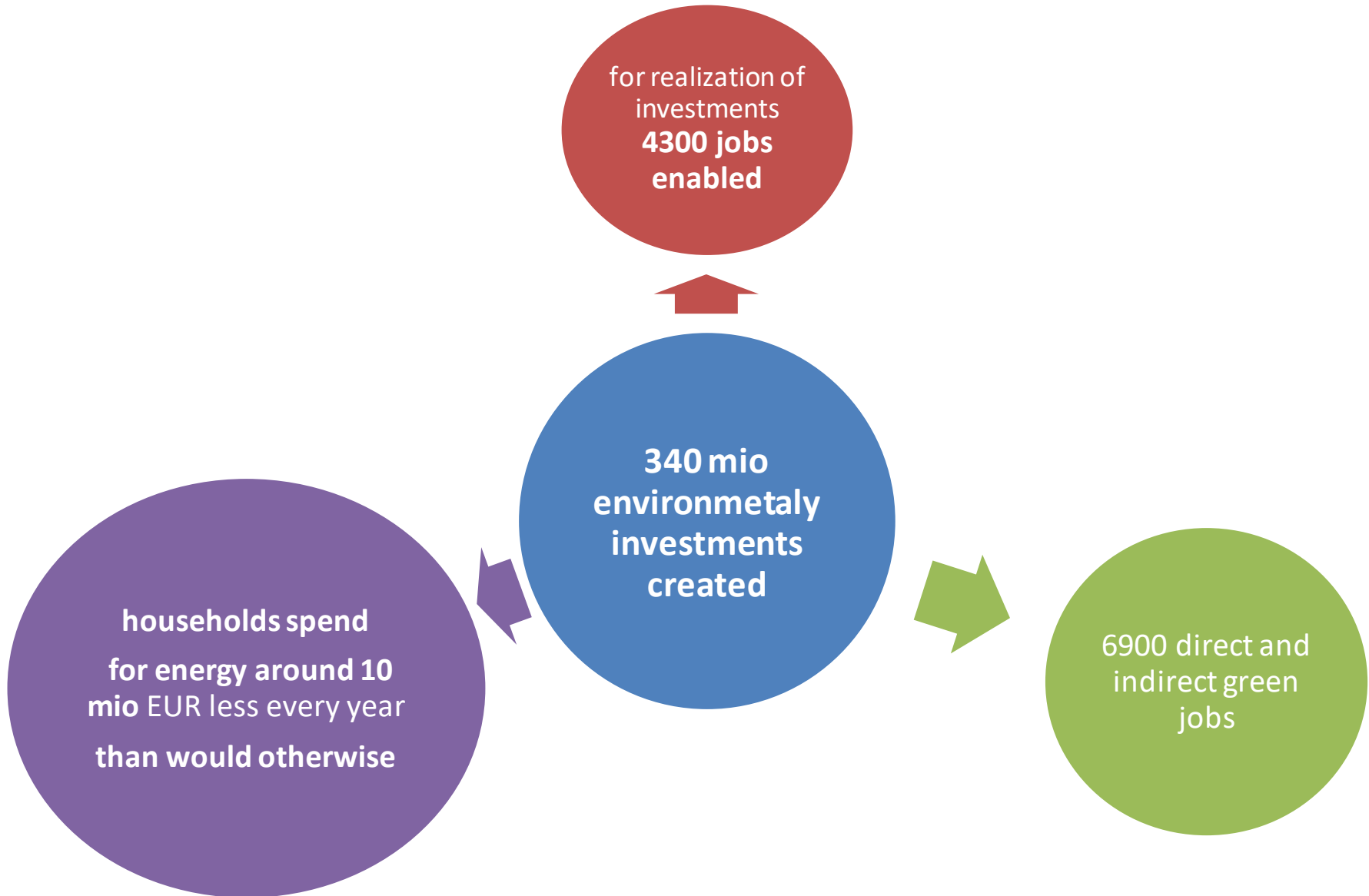
On average 2019-2021

77 mio EUR
incentives
granted

50 mio EUR
soft loans
allocated

25.000
aplications

IMAPCTS OF INCENTIVES IN 2020





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WHICH OBJECTIVES DOES ECO FUND PURSUE?

ENVIRONMENTAL:

part of Slovenia's obligations under EU regulation will be fulfilled through the investments supported by Eco Fund - goal 262 GWh/year of energy savings

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC BENEFITS:

- **grey economy decrease and consequently budgetary revenues increase**
- **employment (green jobs)**
- **sustainable renovation of the buildings**
- **use of renewable resources (heat pumps, biomass, PV)**
- **improvement in the quality of life, living conditions, public health (difficulties with PM10 emissions)**
- **less energy dependency of the country (on fossil fuels), more stability**

Immediate and long-term (multiplier) positive effects from this public financial support cover the cost of the policy – win-win situation



HOW TO GET ECO FUND'S GRANT AND/OR SOFT LOAN? (THE PROCEDURE)

Soft loans and grants are allocated on the basis of **public calls for allocation of funds**.

Each year, Eco Fund publishes different public calls for different eligible investments and eligible persons with certain amount of grants and soft loans.

To get the incentive, the eligible persons (investors) have to respond to the public call in time of its duration by sending **applications** with documents proving an adequate investment and other eligibility criteria described by the public call.

Until the public call is closed, all the applications proving eligibility are entitled to Eco Fund's incentive.

We aim to keep the public calls open the entire year because this is the least disturbing for the market.



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HOW DO WE SELECT PROJECTS FOR FUNDING THAT WILL BE IN THE PUBLIC CALLS?

Eligibility criteria is determined in cooperation with the Ministry of environment and the Ministry of infrastructure.

Each investment has a methodology behind it (reduced energy use, reduced CO₂ emissions etc.).

The effects are reported to the European Commission by the Ministries.





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PRAVILNIK o metodah za določanje prihrankov energije

➤1. člen

➤(vsebina pravilnika)

- (1) Ta pravilnik določa metode za določanje prihrankov energije, doseženih s posameznimi ukrepi za izboljšanje energetske učinkovitosti (v nadaljnjem besedilu: ukrep), ki se izvajajo za doseganje obveznosti 318. člena Energetskega zakona (Uradni list RS, št. 17/14).
- (2) Ta pravilnik za posamezne ukrepe določa tudi izračun povečane rabe obnovljivih virov energije in zmanjšanja izpustov ogljikovega dioksida.

➤1.a člen

➤(prenos predpisov Evropske unije)

- S tem pravilnikom se v pravni red Republike Slovenije delno prenaša Direktiva 2012/27/ES Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta z dne 25. oktobra 2012 o energetske učinkovitosti, spremembi direktiv 2009/125/EU in 2010/30/EU ter razveljavitvi direktiv 2004/8/ES in 2006/32/ES (UL L št. 315 z dne 14. 11. 2012, str. 1).

➤2. člen

➤(metode)

- (1) **Metode za določanje prihrankov energije (v nadaljnjem besedilu: metode), doseženih s posameznimi ukrepi, ter povečane rabe obnovljivih virov energije in zmanjšanja izpustov ogljikovega dioksida, so določene v prilogi I, ki je sestavni del tega pravilnika.**
- (2) Trajanje učinkov posameznih ukrepov je določeno v prilogi II, ki je sestavni del tega pravilnika.

➤3. člen

➤(emisijski in pretvorbeni faktorji)

- Emisijski faktorji za izračun zmanjšanja izpustov ogljikovega dioksida, doseženega s posameznimi ukrepi, so določeni v prilogi III, ki je sestavni del tega pravilnika.
- (2) Pretvorbeni faktorji za izračun energijske vsebnosti goriv za končno rabo so določeni v prilogi IV, ki je sestavni del tega pravilnika.

PRAVILNIK o metodah za določanje prihrankov energije

[Priloga I: Metode za določanje prihrankov energije, rabe obnovljivih virov energije in zmanjšanja izpustov CO₂](#)

[Priloga II: Življenjska doba ukrepov za izboljšanje energetske učinkovitosti](#)

[Priloga III: Emisijski faktorji za določanje zmanjšanja izpustov ogljikovega dioksida](#)

[Priloga IV: Energijska vsebnost izbranih goriv za končno rabo – pretvorbena preglednica](#)



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- <http://www.pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=PRAV12443>



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MONITORING OF INVESTMENTS

Following the examples of other countries (Austria, ...), everything is checked „on paper“ (eligible persons have to send invoices, proofs of payment, photos etc. to receive the payment of the grant).

A certain percentage (2 % of investments within every public call, random sample) is checked on field as well (with the help of Eco Fund's 50 independent energy advisors qualified for the job).

Eco Fund reports the results of the public calls to the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of infrastructure.



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