

<b>Title of the measure:</b>	<b>SLO National Energy Efficiency Action Plan of Slovenia</b>
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### **General description**

*The National Energy Efficiency Action Plan 2008–2016 (NEEAP) was drawn up pursuant to Article 14 of Directive 2006/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2006 on energy end-use efficiency and energy services, and repealing Council Directive 93/76/EEC (hereinafter: Directive 2006/32/EC). This is the first of three action plans. The remaining two have to be drawn up in 2011 and 2014.*

*Directive 2006/32/EC requires that Member States achieve a 9% saving in final energy consumption in the ninth year of application of the Directive (i.e. from 2008 to 2016); earlier activities initiated from 1995, and in special cases from 1991, may also be taken into account.*

*The average annual use in the most recent five-year statistical period, excluding the use of fuels in installations involved in the greenhouse gas emission allowance trading system, is taken as the starting point for determining the target saving in end-use. The 2001–2005 period was taken as the starting point for final energy consumption, giving a figure of 47,349 GWh a year.*

*On the basis of the NEEAP, Slovenia is to achieve cumulative savings of at least 9% in relation to the starting point for final energy consumption in the 2008–2016 period, or at least 4,261 GWh. Savings are to be achieved by means of various sectoral-specific, horizontal and multisectoral measures in all sectors (households, general consumption, industry and transport). In actual fact, greater cumulative savings in final energy consumption will be achieved since, under the NEEAP, a range of measures will also be carried out, primarily of a horizontal nature, whose effects will be capable of being clearly evaluated on the basis of a uniform methodology to be drawn up at the EU level.*

*The NEEAP does not take into account energy savings which are the result of measures to improve energy efficiency carried out in previous years, but not before 1995, and which have long-term effects (so-called earlier activities), since the Action Plan envisages that it will be possible to achieve the targets by implementing the instruments it proposes. Energy savings resulting from the implementation of earlier activities in the 1995–2007 period will be taken into account only in the event that the targets set out in the NEEAP are not reached.*

*The NEEAP rests on the implementation of 29 sectoral, multi-sectoral and horizontal instruments that will ensure implementation of the measures proposed in Directive 2006/32/EC, Annex III. A large number of barriers will be removed by these instruments; these barriers are of an institutional, legislative, administrative, economic, financial, personnel nature, and also relate to awareness and information provision, etc.*

*With the NEEAP, the target saving in final energy consumption will, in the 2008–2016 period, amount to at least 4,261 GWh (9% of baseline consumption); in the 2008–2010, savings will amount to 1,184 GWh (2.5% of baseline consumption). Of this, 97% of the energy saving will be made by means of measures for the efficient use of fossil fuels, electricity and district heating, while the remaining 3% will be made by means of*

measures for the efficient use of renewable energy sources and savings resulting from the introduction of systems for the cogeneration of electricity and heating. With the implementation of the NEEAP, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions will be reduced by 1,147 kt.

The expected energy savings in the public sector after implementation of the NEEAP are 496 GWh. As a consequence, energy costs in this sector will be lower by at least EUR 22 million a year (at current energy prices).

EUR 380 million in public funds will be required for implementation of the NEEAP. This sum includes incentives for investment of between 15 and 40%. This means that the average specific costs of public funds should amount to EUR 5.9/MWh of saved final energy consumption and EUR 21.3/tCO<sub>2</sub> of saved greenhouse gas emissions.

The estimated overall investment costs, excluding investments in transport, amount to EUR 999 million. To this end it will be necessary to provide a further EUR 717 million (the remainder of investments, amounting to between 60 and 85%): EUR 534 million in private funds and EUR 183 million in state and local community budget funds earmarked for the rehabilitation of public buildings and similar purposes. The entire cost of the NEEAP is therefore around EUR 1,097 million.

### **Impact evaluation (methods and results)**

#### Results

Expected annual savings in final energy consumption, required public funds and reduction CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

Sector	Energy savings 2008–2016 [GWh]	Public funds 2008–2016 [EUR millions]	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions saving 2008–2016 [kt CO <sub>2</sub> ]
Residential sector	1165	120	331
Tertiary sector	804	109	221
Industrial sector	840	15	202
Transport sector	721	39	194
Multisectoral measures in general consumption and the industrial sector	700	38	190
Horizontal measures in general consumption and the industrial sector	32	31	9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4261</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>1147</b>

<b>Ex-post evaluation</b>	1995	2000		
direct CO <sub>2</sub> (kt)				
Energy (TJ) (Fuels/Electricity)				
<b>Ex-ante evaluation</b>	1995	2000	2010	2016
direct CO <sub>2</sub> (kt)				1147
Energy (GWh) (Fuels/Electricity)			1184	4 261

**Measure Impact Level**

⇒ **high**

***Interaction of measures***

***Historical data***

***References***

- *National Energy Efficiency Action Plan for the period 2008-2016, no:36000-1/2008/13, 31.01.2008, [http://www.mop.gov.si/fileadmin/mop.gov.si/pageuploads/dokumenti/akcijski\\_nacrt\\_energetska\\_ucinkovitost.pdf](http://www.mop.gov.si/fileadmin/mop.gov.si/pageuploads/dokumenti/akcijski_nacrt_energetska_ucinkovitost.pdf)*