

Slovenia's experience with targeting priority groups in financial incentives for energy efficiency in buildings

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Part 2: Targeting households at risk of energy poverty or other priority groups (Article 8(3) EED)

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Current state

- According to the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia (SORS), 7.2% or 62000 households (4.9% or 102000 persons) were living in energy poverty in 2022
- households (persons) that had an income below the at-risk-ofpoverty threshold and met at least one of the following conditions:
 - financially unable to provide adequately heated housing;
 - due to financial hardship, late payments of housing costs, including energy services;
 - people living in dwellings where the roof was leaking, there were damp walls/floors/foundations or rotten window frames/floors.















Targets

1. Roof target for reducing EPOV

Reducing the share of households in energy poverty to a maximum value of between 3.8% and 4.6% by 2030 (currently 7.2%)

2. Number of EP households investing in measures

Implementation of investments in the field of EEF and use of RES in at least 8000 EP households

3. Cumulative energy savings in line with Article 8 of the EED in EP households

Cumulative energy savings target for these households is estimated at **573 GWh** between **2021** and **2030** (preliminary calculations); pending with NECP update



Financing

- 24 million EUR of funds (Climate Change Fund, October 2023) are intended for investments in:
 - EE measures and the use of RES in EP HH
 - Establishment of EPOV office at the Eco Fund and regional advisory points
 - Implementation of other planned activities from EPOV action plan
- > EUR 300 million of funds are foreseen for SI (2026–2032) for various purposes from the **Social Climate Fund** → Social Climate Plan by June 2025 at the latest
- EPOV missing funds for the period of 2026-2030 cca. 85 mio EUR



Measures

- Slovenia is already implementing measures to reduce EPOV
- The Eco Fund is already granting grants to EP HH to replace old solid fuel boilers with new wood biomass and to implement joint measures in the energy renovation of multi-dwelling buildings
- ZERO project, within which the EP HH are entitled to free energy advice and a package of simple devices to reduce energy and water use
- All of these actions are financed from the Climate Change Fund



Measures(2)

- **ZERO500 programme** was completed in 2023, where **cohesion funds** provided incentives for the energy poor (392; 3.52 mio EUR):
 - The most frequently implemented measures were thermal insulation of the roof and envelope and installation of energy-efficient windows and/or entrance doors
- Public call for financial incentives to reduce energy poverty was published in December 2023 by Eco Fund (20 mio EUR)
- Granting 100% financial incentives to energy poor HH for investments in energy efficiency measures



100% subsidy; not more than EUR 18000 icl. VAT for measure/s A - G

- A. thermal insulation of the roof or ceiling
- B. thermal insulation of external walls
- C. thermal insulation of the floor in the field or of the floor above the unheated room/basement and the outer walls of the heated rooms towards the ground,
- installation of energy-efficient windows and/or external entrance doors,
- E. installation of a system for the preparation of hot sanitary water,
- F. installation of local ventilation with heat recovery of exhaust air,
- G. replacement of the old combustion plant with a new one on wood biomass.
- H. Involvement of the coordinator to provide support in applying for this public call and implementing the project.

EUR 12000 including VAT for a billet, wood biomass or combination fuel boiler; **EUR 7500 including VAT** per pellet boiler; **EUR 5500 including VAT** for a one-room wood biomass combustion boiler with a water heat exchanger to be connected to central heating; **EUR 3000 including VAT** for all other one-bedroom combustion plants using wood biomass.

100% subsidy; not more than EUR 12000 icl. VAT for measure G or combination with E



Expert support

- The experience of the programme shows that beneficiaries usually need integrated support throughout the incentive process, from preparation of the application to the implementation of actions
- An investment in an individual measure or combination of measures by the selected investor constitutes a project
- socially weak citizens are not familiar with the administrative process and implementing an investment → energy expert



Conclusion

- Energy poverty has to be recognised as a shared challenge
- Emphasis on solidarity, innovation and sustainability
- Country has to have a clear vision of reduced energy poverty
- It is necessary to ensure regular management, monitoring and evaluation of the implemented measures and amend/update strategies when needed
- Recognised importance of skilled professionals → energy experts network → facilitation of success















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Thank you

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