



Responsible authority: Ministry of Infrastructure

Managing authority: Slovenian Energy Agency

History, current targets and results

The obligation scheme is built on a previous scheme started in 2010 collecting funds through fees on energy prices. The current rules of the scheme entered into force in 2015. All energy suppliers have now to achieve energy savings targets.

Targets are set annually from 2015 to 2020, as a % of the energy sales in the previous year:

0.25%/a for 2015,

0.5%/a for 2016-2017,

and 0.75%/a for 2018-2020

(0.75%/a represents about 260 GWh/a)

Energy savings achieved through EEOS are: 66 GWh in 2014, 502 GWh in 2015, 281 GWh in 2016, 252 GWh in 2017 and 284 GWh in 2018.

Scope and focus

About 30 standardised actions (with deemed savings) cover all end-use sectors. Other actions can be reported through energy audits. Actions improving the efficiency of district heating, cogeneration and cooling installations are also eligible.

About 57% of the savings achieved in 2018 came from 3 action types: cogeneration (23%), fuel additives (19%) and energy efficient lighting in residential sector (15%).

Costs for obligated parties

There are no publicly available data on costs incurred by the obliged parties.

Key actors, roles and options

The government (Ministry of Infrastructure) sets the rules. The implementation of the scheme is supervised by the Slovenian Energy Agency (authority regulating the energy markets) with a team dedicated to monitoring and verification. The Centre for Energy Efficiency of the Jožef Stefan Institute provides a technical support (especially in the development of the calculation methods).

In 2018 there were 242 obligated parties (OPs) that are the suppliers of electricity, natural gas, heat (district heating), and liquid and solid fuels to final customers in all end-use sectors (with a lower target for transports: 0.25%/a for the whole period).

The scheme does not include a trading market. But OPs may fulfil their obligations by making a payment to the Eco Fund (fee equal to the average costs per kWh saved as observed for Eco Fund programmes). OPs may also have agreements to transfer projects between them or from ESCOs, before reporting to the Energy Agency.

Monitoring, Reporting and Verification

Obligated parties have to report annually their achievements to the Energy Agency, according to a template. Surplus of energy savings can be transferred over the next three years.

The Energy Agency will verify 2.5 to 5.0% of the measures. These controls are mainly focused on the documentation of the energy savings. This may be complemented by on-site inspections.

Energy savings are accounted for the 1st year of the actions that are still delivering energy savings in 2020. The eligibility and specifications of the calculation methods are revised on a yearly basis.

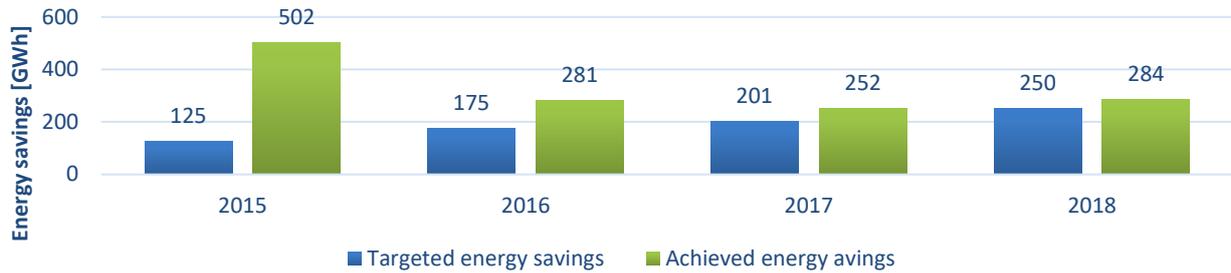
Other information about costs and benefits

There are no publicly available data about administration costs for operating the EEOS.

Source: All information and data shown hereafter are taken from the [Report on the energy sector in Slovenia -2018](#), prepared by Slovenian Energy Agency in June 2019.



Targeted and achieved energy savings in period 2015-2018



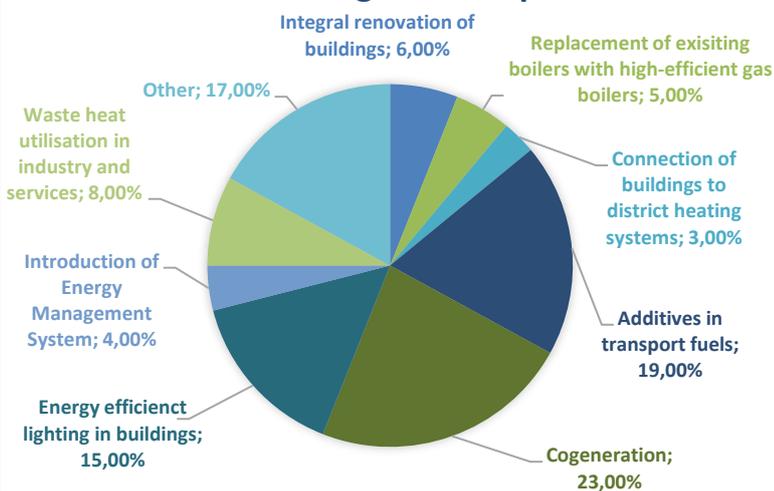
Targeted energy savings are increasing per year, which is a result of increasing the target share of mandatory energy savings. From 2018 onwards, however, the mandatory savings target is unchanged at 0.75% of energy sold in the previous year and 0.25% of gasoline and diesel sold last year (for transports). OPs have overachieved targets in each year, which is the result of both on-going activities and possibility to transfer surpluses from previous years to the next three years after implementation of a measure.

Distribution of achieved energy savings per sector



OPs made most of the savings in the industry. These savings are demonstrated by performing an energy audit. Lower savings were made in service sector, both private and public. However, in the public sector in 2018 significant progress in terms of savings has been made, mainly due to the involvement of OPs in public-private partnerships for the renovation of public buildings. Due to the implementation of many cogeneration projects in 2018, the savings in the energy transformation, transmission and distribution have also significantly increased.

Achieved savings in 2018 per measures



In 2018, most energy savings were achieved with measures for the implementation of cogeneration, by adding an additive to the transport fuels and the implementation of energy-efficient lighting in buildings.

Implementation of these measures resulted in the emission reductions of 86,148 tonnes per year. CO₂ emissions have fallen the most in the industrial sector, with the largest contribution of cogeneration systems.