Improving Access to Green Funding in CEE and Ukraine

Country fiche on Access to Green Funding

SLOVENIA

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REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER

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1. Financing for Low Carbon Economy

1.1. Strategies and national financial mechanisms for low-carbon economic development

1) **Resolution on the National Reform Programme 2011–2012:**
The National Reform Programme promotes a gradual transition to an environmentally efficient, low-carbon society that should be integrated into all national priorities. The programme aims at the introduction of environmentally friendly and energy-efficient low-carbon technologies in public investments and green public procurement. Funding from the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development is used for the development of projects in the field of renewable energy (*Ecorys 2011*). Mechanisms to implement the measures include:

   a. a green tax reform, including support schemes for energy efficiency for vulnerable groups of the population and voluntary obligations to improve energy efficiency and the exploitation of RES;
   b. a green electricity policy (feed-in tariffs and premiums);
   c. support for centres of excellence and targeted research projects; and
   d. the streamlining of national funds and Cohesion Funds into green technologies.

   (The Programme: http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/pdf/nrp/nrp_slovenia_en.pdf)

2) **Slovenian National Energy Programme (2004) for the 2012–2030 period**
The programme lists the following operational objectives (relative to 2008 values):
   a. improve energy efficiency by 20% by 2020 and by 27% by 2030;
   b. achieve a 25% share of RES in gross final energy consumption by 2020 and a 30% share by 2030;
   c. reduce GHG emissions from fuel use by 9.5% by 2020 and by 18% by 2030;
   d. reduce energy intensity by 29% by 2020 and by 46% by 2030;
   e. ensure 100% of almost-zero-energy buildings among new and renewed buildings by 2020 and in the public sector by 2018;
   f. reduce reliance on imports to the level of no more than 45% by 2030 and diversify sources of energy supply; and
   g. further improve the international energy connectivity of Slovenia towards the greater diversification of energy sources, supply channels and suppliers and further integration with neighbouring energy markets.

3) **Draft Strategy for the Transition of Slovenia to a Low-Carbon Society by 2050:**
The draft strategy envisages the lowering of national GHG emissions to fewer than 4 million tons of CO_2 equivalent by 2050 through green growth, improved public expenditure, green tax reform, adaptation and improved predictions. It aims to take a strategic approach:

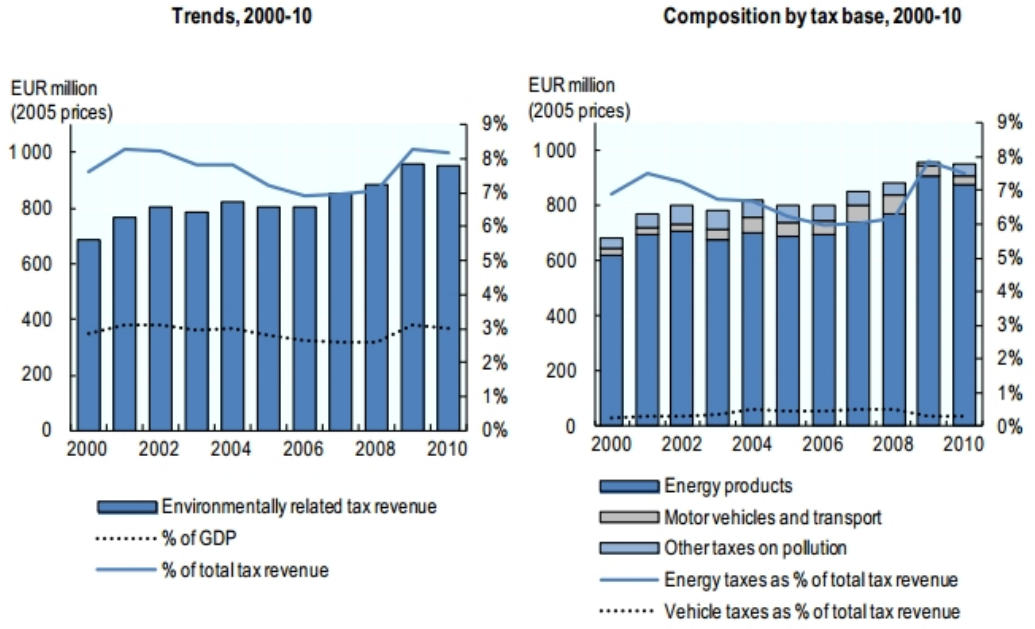
Reducing emissions through green growth	Green growth
	Green taxes
	Public expenditure
	Green tax reform
Adaptation	Improving predictions and assessment of vulnerability

	Integration of adaptation objectives into sectoral policies
	Funding
Horizontal strategies	Innovation and education
	Local and regional initiative
	Awareness and communication
	Active role in international community

Source: Government Office of Climate Change

Green Tax Reform: In 2009, revenue from environment-related taxes reached 9% of total tax receipts and 3.5% of GDP, well above OECD averages. As in most OECD countries, taxes on energy carriers, motor fuels and vehicles accounted for the bulk of this revenue. Current work to strengthen the overall tax system provides an opportunity for reviewing experience with environment-related taxation, including environmental charges. The comprehensive green tax reform would assist fiscal consolidation and address environmental externalities. (the reform is under negotiation – 2012) (source: http://www.oecd.org/env/country-reviews/50510129.pdf)

Environmentally related taxes:



(source: http://www.oecd.org/env/country-reviews/50510129.pdf)

4) **The Resolution on National Development Projects 2007–2023**

The Resolution on National Development Projects for the Period 2007-2023 is based on *Slovenia's Development Strategy (SDS)* adopted by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia on 23 June 2005. The SDS sets out the vision and objectives of national development and paves the ways to achieving national objectives sustainably and in line with the common European Regulations, policies and strategies, particularly the revised Lisbon Strategy. One of the five key priorities, the SDS has a focus on sustainable development and mobility. Under this priority the national development projects are the followings:

1.1.1. sustainable energy and hydrogen economy

1.1.2. modernization of electric power supply

1.1.3. building of new electric power production facilities and gas storage facility

The following development-investment projects were included in the Resolution:

- whose value exceeds EUR 50 million,
- whose effects extend beyond the boundaries of a single region,
- whose effects will be felt in different areas,
- that are capable of concentrating the substance and orientations of several sectors

*(*Source*:* www.svrez.gov.si/fileadmin/svez...si/.../RESOLUCIJA-A4-ang_web.pdf*)*

5) **Strategic Council for Energy Policy and Climate Change** (2009)
It aims to create a platform for dialogue among economic stakeholders, research organisations and the government on the green agenda (*Ecorys 2011*).

6) **Energy Act** (2010)
It specifies that operators of public buildings exceeding 500 m^2 must undertake energy accounting and define annual energy efficiency (*Ecorys 2011*).

7) **The Slovenian Exit Strategy 2010–2013** (2010)
It is a component of the recovery measures, addresses the social and environmental aspects of development to enable a gradual increase in economic growth. One chapter is devoted to adjustments to transport and energy infrastructure in order to promote more efficient environmental and climate policy (*Ecorys 2011*).

8) **National Energy Efficiency Action Plan 2008–2016 (NEEAP)** (2008)
It includes measures to ensure the reduction of final energy consumption by 9% by 2016 and determines measures for improved energy efficiency. Different instruments (sector specific, multi-sectoral and horizontal) in each sector are foreseen in order to achieve overall energy savings in Slovenia (*EEA 2011c*). Recent changes to the Energy Law are aimed at securing adequate financial support for the implementation of the programme. The amendment to the NEEAP began in 2011 in order to improve support schemes for energy efficiency and RES (*Ecorys 2011*).

9) **The Action Plan on RES for the 2010–2020 period (NREAP)** (July 2010)
It is based on the Directive 2009/28/EC which states that each Member States must adopt a national renewable energy action plan (NREAP) for the period 2010-2020. The plan must set out the national targets for renewable sources consumed in transportation, electricity, heating and cooling. It supports programmes, which: include the development of markets for sustainably produced fuels (e.g. wood biomass and biogas); highly efficient technologies; quality services; the provision of financial incentives for such development; the introduction of RES; and the efficient use of energy (green energy technologies) (*EEA 2011c*).

(Slovenia has still not set its energy efficiency target by 2020, has to do so by April, 2013. - http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/pdf/themes/13_energy_and_ghg.pdf)

1.2. Public financing schemes and sources for supporting a low-carbon development

The Eco Fund is a public financial institution that supports the promotion of environmental investments in Slovenia by providing favourable loans for investments in energy efficiency measures, RES and other environmental projects. The Eco Fund supports (through subsidises) feasibility studies and the preparation of documentation for projects on energy efficiency, RES and CHP (*Ecorys 2011*). At the

moment (April 2013), there are two public calls for loans in the field of RES-E. The current calls for applications subsidize the reconstruction and renovation of renewable energy plants. They apply to municipalities, enterprises and other legal entities in the Republic of Slovenia as well as entrepreneurs and residents (*res-legal.eu*).
Loan size: - 24 million EUR for municipalities, enterprises and other legal entities;
- 5 million EUR for residents.
The maximum credit period is 15 years for legal entities and 10 years for private individuals.
The Eco Fund is also available for natural persons or municipalities/enterprises interested in investing in e.g. a water heat pump or a central RES heating systems. The Eco Fund also provides subsidy for multi-family houses. The calls invite different technologies, favouring mainly energy efficiency projects; however various incentives are open for RES (the installation of central heating devices that use wood biomass, heating pumps [water- and geothermal energy] and aerothermal technologies).

Feed-in tariff (for a guaranteed price)

The operators of renewable energy plants may sell their electricity to the Slovenian power market operator Borzen at a "uniform annual price", i.e. the feed-in tariff (alternatively, they can opt for a premium tariff). This guaranteed price applies only to plants whose capacity does not exceed 5 MW. Eligible technologies: wind, solar, geothermal, biogas, hydropower, biomass (source: res-legal.eu). Competent authorities to proceed: Energy Agency and Borzen. For exact prices see: http://www.res-legal.eu/search-by-country/slovenia/single/s/res-e/t/promotion/aid/feed-in-tariff-guaranteed-price/lastp/191/. The price is based on the reference price applicable on the day on which the contract is concluded and will be paid for no more than 15 years. The legislation of the tariff is considered very favourable and successful: http://www.solarfeedintariff.net/slovenia.html; http://www.pv-tech.org/tariff_watch/slovenia

Slovenia implemented a sophisticated system of feed-in tariffs on November 1, 2009 in order to meet its target of 25% renewable electricity generation by 2020. In comparison to Slovenia's earlier feed-in tariffs, the revised policy has increased the length of contracts and caps to the sizes of projects, including a review of technology costs to be completed every five years. It has also implemented a 7% solar PV tariff digression through to 2013. In addition, Slovenia offers bonus payments for biogas plants using high percentages of farm wastes and "operating support" CHP plants fired with wood biomass. The country has also introduced tariffs for wood-fired combined heat and power plants.

Premium tariff

Operators of renewable energy plants with an installed capacity of up to 5 MW may choose to sell their electricity directly on the market instead of receiving the guaranteed purchase price (feed-in tariff). In this case, they will receive the so called "operational support" (i.e. a premium tariff). Power plants with a capacity of more than 5 MW may only opt for this support scheme. Eligible technologies are the same. The premium tariff is paid for the net amount of generated electricity which the producers themselves sell on the market or use for their own consumption, provided that the production costs of this energy are higher than the market price.

Subsidy scheme of the Ministry for Infrastructure and Spatial Planning

The Ministry for Infrastructure and Spatial Planning of the Republic of Slovenia awards subsidies, state aid (regional aid, aid for small and medium enterprises) and “de minimis” aid. Subsidies are subject to a maximum of 50% of the eligible costs of an investment project, state aid and “de minimis” aid grants are subject to a maximum of 30%. Exceptional projects may be awarded 40/50% of the costs. The beneficiaries of state aid are companies that intend to make an initial investment in energy efficiency, renewable energy and CHP projects. The beneficiaries of "de minimis" aid are companies that intend to carry out eligible investment projects or are requesting advisory services in the field of renewable energy use. It provides subsidy for RES heating technologies, as well. Eligible technologies are wood biomass,

geothermal, and solar thermal energy.

1.3. The role of international financing of low-carbon development

The European Investment Bank: SID energy efficiency and renewables
Global Loan to be granted to SID Banka (Slovenia) to co-finance investments in the sector of energy efficiency and renewable energies carried out both by public and private entities as well as natural persons. Objective: Improving access to term finance at favourable conditions. Approx. EUR 50 million. (eib.org)

The European Investment Bank: TE-TOL Power Plant Modernisation
The project concerns the construction of a new gas turbine combined cycle plant, which will contribute to the production intensification and realisation of TE-TOL's environmental and economic goals for the future years. The project consists of a combined cycle gas turbine (CCGT) with combined production of heat and power (CHP), utilising natural gas as main fuel and distillate as backup. Heat is used for district heating and for industrial applications. Approx. EUR 120 million. (eib.org; http://www.eib.org/projects/pipeline/2008/20080445.htm)

EBRD Projects – sorted by themes:
(Source: http://www.ebrdrenewables.com/sites/renew/countries/Slovenia/default.aspx#projects)

1. Hydroelectric

- **Title: Kozjak Pumped Hydro on the river Drava**; Sponsor: Public Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Entrepreneurship and Foreign Investments, Cost: €323M

- **Title: Avce Slovenia Pumped Hydro**; Pumped storage development: The 185 MW Avce plant began producing electricity in April 2010 on the Soca River. Soske Elektrarne Nova Gorica d.o.o. developed the €122 million project to allow the country to use its nighttime electricity surplus to pump water into Avce's upper reservoir so that electricity can be produced when prices are high. Companies involved in developing Avce include Gorenje d.d.; HSE Invest; a consortium of Melco, Rudis, and Simitomo (which supplied pump-turbine and motor-generator equipment); Mikomi d.o.o.; Mitsubishi; Montavar metalna nova d.o.o.; and a consortium of Primorje d.d. and SCT d.d. (which performed civil construction). (Source: http://www.renewableenergyworld.com/rea/news/article/2010/10/worldwide-pumped-storage-activity)

- **Title: Sava River Hydro Slovenia**; Source: International Water Power and Dam Construction Blanca will be the second hydro plant built by HSE on the lower Sava. (project started in 2007) The Blanca project is being designed to deliver an average annual electricity output of 160GWh, and a budget of almost Euro86M has been assigned against the scheme. (*Source: ebrdrenewables.com*)

- **Title: Slovenia Pumped Hydro;** Source: Welcome Europe, Location: Nova Gorica, EUR 43 million

2. Solar PV

- **Title: Bisol 1.1MW PV Rooftop System**; Sponsor: Bisol and Intereuropa and Volksbank International, Location: Koroška region, a northern part of Slovenia. Bisol has completed a 1MW rooftop solar power plant installation in the Koroška region, a northern part of Slovenia. Working with Intereuropa and Volksbank International the company began the PV system installation in November 2010 and was able to connect the solar project to the grid a month and a half later. (Source: http://www.pv-tech.org/news/bisol_completes_1mw_pv_system_in_slovenia)

- **Title: Ruse, Slovenia PV silicon plant**; Source: Faz.net

- **Title: Mavcice Solar Plant;** Source: Savske elektrarne Ljubljana

3. Wind

- **Title: Slovenia Wind Farm Project**; Sponsor: Acciona SA, Elektro Primorska, Cost: EUR 40M

- **Title: Volovja Persolja**

4. Biodiesel

- **Title: Benedikt Biodiesel Power Plant;** Sponsor. Panonica Energetika, Cost: EUR 1.3M

- **Title. Slovenian Biodiesel Plant**; One of the largest refineries in Europe, which started operating in 2008. Cost: EUR 22.2 M. The refinery will create 23 new and 50 indirect jobs, while the laboratory for testing other oils for potential biodiesel production will also feature an education centre. (Source: http://www.b92.net/eng/news/globe-article.php?yyyy=2007&mm=01&dd=29&nav_category=123&nav_id=39326)

5. Biogas

- **Title: Lendava, Sloveia Biogas;** Source: GE news Release, Sponsor: Ecos Ltd.

6. **EIB and EBRD support the completion of tes-thermal power plant Sostanj** project: €1.2 billion. The project costs approx. EUR 1.2 billion, which innovates not only the power plant but the urban infrastructure in Sostanj, Slovenia, as well. EBRD will provide €200 million and the European Investment Bank (EIB) €550 million.

1.4.The role of the private financing in supporting the shift to a low-carbon economy

In 2010, the **Slovenian Investment Bank** launched a loan of EUR 50 million to finance environmental protection, municipal infrastructure and energy efficiency projects implemented by clean and technologically advanced industries, including investments in the automotive sector aimed at developing new-generation vehicles (*Ecorys 2011*).

BA-CA LJUBLJANA (Bank Austria Creditanstalt Ljubljana) introduced new funding opportunities in 2006, called Cl Energy Stock. It focuses on the energy sector respectively shares of companies, whose principal activity is the generation and processing of energy. 70 percent of collected resources are invested into international shares of the best company (Blue Chip) in the energy sector, while up to 30 percent are invested into shares of companies that deal with the generation of renewable energy sources. The fund is denominated in euros and its average yield, created in the last year, is around 30.77 percent. The return of the above-mentioned fund was in the average as much as 27.39 percent per euro in the last three years on the annual level. The collected resources in the fund amount to around 30 million euros (http://www.unicreditbank.si/press.asp?id=65).

1.5. Examples of public-private partnerships in the energy sector

The Institute for Public-Private Partnership is involved in different projects combining public-private partnerships. “There are only few examples of good practise and very little scientific papers available in Slovenia dealing with public-private partnerships at the present time which we would like to change” Public-private partnerships were legally introduced into the Slovenian legal system with adoption of the **Public-Private Partnership Act**, in 2006. It regulates the purpose and principles of private investment in public projects and/or of public co-financing of private projects that are in the public interest. The PPP Act divides the procedure for forming a public-private partnership into three basic phases:

phase 1: preliminary procedure,
phase 2: public tender,
phase 3: selection of public-private partnership contractor.

This institute helps entrepreneurs start a PPP to implement their projects. They consider the purpose of your projects, possibilities for implementing public-private partnerships, tenders, contracts and check the possibility of co-financing from EU funds (http://pppforum.si/en/).

1.6. Mechanisms and strategies for carbon financing

Electricity from renewable sources is mostly promoted through a **feed-in tariff and a premium tariff and through a series of subsidies and loan** possibilities.

Renewable energy sources **for heating** purposes are promoted mainly **through loans and subsidies**. (Source: http://www.res-legal.eu/search-by-country/slovenia/) – updated: 2013

Slovenia adopted the market regulations and the system for direct payments for crops, introducing direct payments for the production of energy crops. In accordance with the Decree for direct payments for producers of certain arable crops (Slovenian Official Gazette No 10/05, last amended by Nos 113/05 and 99/06).
(Source:
http://www.erec.org/fileadmin/erec_docs/Projcet_Documents/RES2020/SlOVENIA_RES_Policy_Review__09_Final.pdf)

PPP (thanks to the Public-Private Partnership Act since 2006, it is legally established process).

1.7. Examples of good practices on the above points.

1) **LSG:** (Legend Systems Group – Renewable to Sustainable): a Belgium based company with 5 years' experience in Wind Farm projects, in particular in the South East European market. LSG is developing a series of wind farm projects in Slovenia, in the Primorska region, suitable for WF projects from the technical, environmental and political points of view. The lifetime of selected WTG is 20 years. Over this time expected revenues from electricity sales will exceed 23.000.000 Euros with accumulated net profit of over 7.000.000 Euros (Source: http://legendsystems.eu/resources/ArtvizeWF/Artvize_Summary.pdf).

2) **Eco-friendly tourism**: Use of renewable energy sources **in Spa Snovik** has reduced emission of CO2 for 155 tons a year. Spa Snovik is very active on the promotion of eco friendly tourism, use of natural resources and healthy lifestyle. Ecological awareness is apparent from energy saving measures (use of energy-saving lamps, automatic switching off of air conditioning and heating systems, high quality window insulation, energy-saving refrigerators and other appliances and bioclimatic architecture), smallest possible consumption of water and promotion of public transport use. Funding: **ERDF - Interreg IVC**. source: http://www.interreg4c.eu/ficheGoodpractices.html?id=472

3) **Primary school Photovoltaic Installation** in Municipality of Selnica ob Dravi. Funding: **ERDF – Interreg IVC**. Source: http://www.interreg4c.eu/ficheGoodpractices.html?id=490

1.8. The main barriers in terms of financing low-carbon economy

In terms of barriers for biogas implementation in Slovenia a thorough overview is available at http://www.big-east.eu/downloads/IR-reports/ANNEX%202-32_WP3_Task_3.2-Barriers-

Slovenia.pdf.

1.9.Indicators

1.9.1. Energy consumption (toe) per capita

Energy use (kg of oil equivalent per capita)

	2008	*2009*	*2010*	*2011*
Slovenia	3,829	3,476	3,520	3,527

Source: WorldBank,
http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EG.USE.PCAP.KG.OE

1.9.2. Energy intensity (toe/unit of GDP)

Table 2: Energy intensity of the economy (kgoe/EUR 1,000 of GDP)

	1990	**1995**	**2000**	**2004**	**2006**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
Slovenia	329	350	299	290	267	257	252	259,2	-
EU-27		209	187	185	175.5	167	165	168	-

Source: Eurostat

1.9.3. Renewable energy in total energy consumption (toe and percentage).

Renewables: 18 % of total consumption – Hydropower and wood biomass are the main sources

Table 1: Domestic energy generation by source 2010 (%)

	Renewables and waste	*Hydro*	*Solid fuels*	*Nuclear*
2010	18	11	32	39

Source: SORS 2011

Share of renewable energy
(in % of gross final energy consumption)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2020 target
EU 27	9.0	9.9	10.5	11.7	12.4	20
Slovenia	15.5	15.6	15.1	18.9	19.8	25

(Source: Eurostat,
http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_PUBLIC/8-18062012-AP/EN/8-18062012-AP-EN.PDF)

1.9.4. Energy import dependency/energy resilience (percentage of energy use/TPES)

Energy dependence %, total (shows the extent to which an economy relies upon imports in order to meet its energy needs. The indicator is calculated as net imports divided by the sum of gross inland energy consumption plus bunkers.)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
EU-27	50.24	52.44	53.67	52.99	54.62	53.77	52.65	53.84
Slovenia	52.18	52.31	52.05	52.49	55.13	48.14	49.40	48.35

(Source: Eurostat,
http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&pcode=tsdcc310&plugin=0)

Table 4: Import dependency by type of fuel (%)

	Petroleum fuels	Gas fuels	Solid fuels
2009	98	99	20

(Source: EC, DG Energy, Country Factsheet Slovenia, 2011)

2. Financing for Sustainable transport

Focus: Urban public transport and intercity road and rail transport. The section presents the sources of financing for the road, railway and public transport sector as well as the blockages for future financing.

2.1. National mechanisms and strategies for public transport development

1. **The National Reform Programme (NRP) 2013–2014**
   Lists the main reform measures for 2013 and 2014, including improving railway infrastructure, public transport infrastructure and the national road network. Increasing the share of public transport at the expense of private vehicle transport is a primary aim. An integrated public transport service (with uniform ticket system and coordinated timetables of different means of transport) will be introduced. Improving the energy efficiency of the national transport infrastructure and the purchase of new eco-vehicles (cargo vehicles and buses) are also key priorities.
   Source: http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/pdf/nrp/nrp_slovenia_en.pdf
2. **Slovenian Exit Strategy 2010–2013**
   The post-crisis Exit Strategy sets goals and implementation strategy of a series of structural measures. Priorities focus on the creation of new jobs, development of knowledge, the promotion and setting up of innovative businesses, improved employability, activity and qualifications of individuals, as well as development-oriented transport and energy infrastructure. Promotion of low-carbon technologies through:
   a) priority consideration of environmentally efficient low-carbon technologies in public investments and "green public procurement";
   b) synergy between measures from other policies, such as employment, spatial planning and development of transport, environmental and information technology infrastructure;
   c) directing national and EU investment of funds into green technologies.

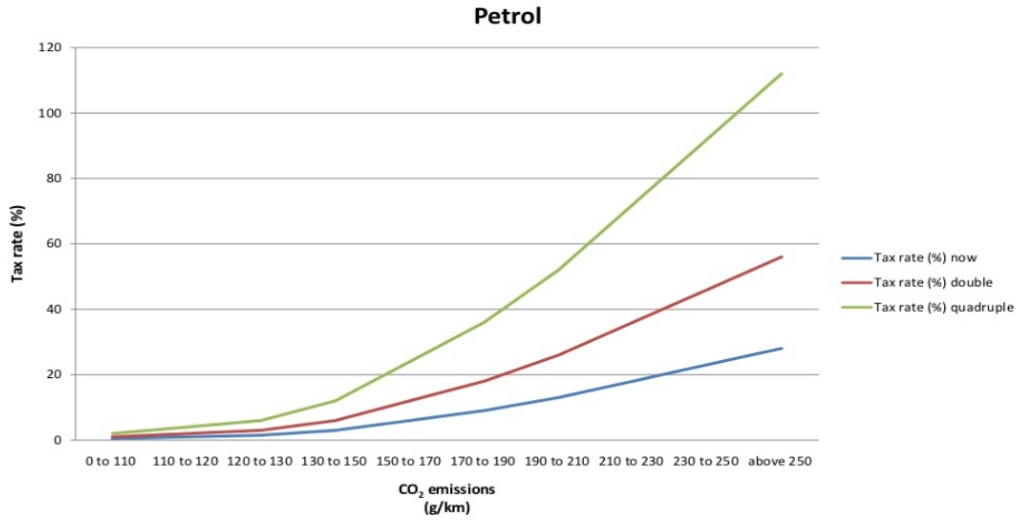
   The involvement of strategic investors and secure foreign direct investments and/or a partner for public-private partnership should be seeked. Source:
   http://www.vlada.si/fileadmin/dokumenti/si/projekti/Protikrizni_ukrepi/izhod_iz_krize/SI_exit_strategy.pdf.
3. **The Resolution on the Transport Policy of the Republic of Slovenia (2006)**
   has as an objective efficient energy use in the transport sector (EEA 2011c).
   The Resolution confirms the importance of the involvement of private capital in the development of transport infrastructure and transport services. Slovenia shall to the maximum extent finance the construction of the urgent infrastructure and the introduction of new logistic solutions through development initiatives and structural, cohesion and other European funds and programmes,

   Source: http://www.mzp.gov.si/fileadmin/mzp.gov.si/pageuploads/KM_naslovnica/2011-ANG_ResolucijaPP.pdf
4. **The Slovenian National Energy Programme** (2004)
   include improving the energy efficiency of transport by 10% by 2010 compared to 2004, and a minimum of 10% RES in energy consumption by motor vehicles.
5. **Intelligent Transport System (ITS) Action Plan** (2009)
   by incorporating ITS in different types of road transport is expected to increase the efficiency and sustainability of traffic (*Ecorys 2011).*
6. **Directive on the Promotion of Clean and Energy-Efficient Road Transport Vehicles** (2009/33/EC)
   The Directive requires that energy and environmental impacts linked to the operation of vehicles over their whole lifetime are taken into account in all purchases of road transport vehicles. If the impacts are monetised for inclusion in the purchasing decision, common rules shall be followed for calculating the lifetime costs linked to the operation of vehicles.

7. The **Decree on Environmental Tax on Carbon Dioxide Emissions** (2010) introduced an environmental tax on the use of engine fuels (*Ecorys 2011*).
8. A **provisional plan for electric vehicle infrastructure** and a demonstration project for electric vehicles were established in 2011 by the government Office on Climate Change. Currently between 15 and 20 companies are involved in projects related to electric vehicles, with total annual exports amounting to EUR 1.2 billion (*Ecorys 2011*).

2.2. Public finance sources for supporting public transport

1) **Biofuels development** is encouraged by two instruments: complete exemption from excise duty for motor fuels in purified form and a maximum 5% exemption in the case of standardised fuels with biofuel content; and target shares for biofuels in the total energy of motor fuels placed on the market for an individual calendar year for fuel distributors for motor vehicles (*Fifth National Communication*).
2) In order to ensure the availability of funds for transport infrastructure investments, Slovenia envisages the introduction of an environmental **tax on motor fuels** of up to EUR 0.02/litre (*EEA 2010*).
3) **Motor Vehicle Tax Reform**: the substance of the reform is a double tax rate (which is quadruple in the long run.



For the detailed economic, social and environmental aspects see: http://www.slideshare.net/borizzy/motor-veichle-tax-reform-slovenia. It was introduced in 2010, and the reform linked the tax rate to vehicles' CO2 emissions instead of to their sale price, as had been the case between 2000 and 2009. Hybrid and all-electric vehicles are subject to the same rates as petrol powered ones, placing them at the bottom of the tax rate scale. The highest tax rates apply to any vehicle on which CO2 data are lacking. More information on the exact rates and type of vehicles can be found: OECD Environmental Performance Reviews: Slovenia, 2012.

2.3. The role of international financing of public transport

1. European Investment Bank loans (EIB)

a) <u>Slovenia EU Funds 2007-2013</u>

Description: Financing of priority projects under Slovenia's 2007-2013 Strategic Reference Framework. In general, the loan serves to co-finance projects which benefit from the EU Structural and Cohesion Funds. This EIB loan can help both to strengthen the competitiveness of Slovenia and increase its absorption capacity of EU funds. It makes available resources, granted on favourable terms, to finance Slovenia's

contribution to implementing priority projects amounting to some EUR 3 billion that receive support from these funds.

For the transport sector: EUR 128,000,000 (out of total amount of EUR 500,000,000)

b) Mitsui Locomotive Leasing LI

Description: The project consists in the acquisition of around 80 new locomotives for leasing to European rail freight service operators (Railway Undertakings for freight in EU terminology) and possibly to a limited extent for passenger transport.

Objectives: The locomotives are destined to replace existing locomotives or provide additional capacity for the expanding rail freight market. The project will support rail freight competitiveness on a wider European level and contribute to the transfer of traffic from road to rail.
For Slovenia: EUR 10,000,000 (out of total amount of EUR 100,000,000)

Date of signature: 31/03/2011

c) Port of Koper Infrastructure Project

The aim is to finance the upgrading of the infrastructure of the Slovenian Adriatic Sea Port of Koper with the aim of increasing the port's capacity and enabling larger throughputs to cater for the increased transport demands.

Description: Extension of container terminal to increase capacity of Port of Koper

Amount: EUR 35,000,000

Signature date(s): 06/04/2011

Source: http://www.eib.org/projects/loans/regions/european-union/si.htm

2) European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)

No EBRD project was implemented in the transport sector since 2000.

2.4. Positive examples of public-private partnerships in the transport sector

Bicycle rental system (Bicikelj)

A self-service bike borrowing system with 300 bikes and with 600 parking places at 31 stations in the broader city centre area. Residents and visitors can get about the broader Ljubljana city centre entire area virtually free by bike, as the annual cost of registration for bike use is only €3 and is recorded as a credit to your account. Weekly use of the system is intended above all for visitors to Ljubljana and registration costs are €1. The project was created as a public-private partnership with the ad-space provider Europlakat. Ljubljana is already crowded with advertising space and this partnership takes advantage of a law requiring any extension of ad space to be accompanied by an extension of urban infrastructure.

***Implementation**:* Project completed

Status: Successful case of PPP project.

Source: http://www.eu-employment-observatory.net/resources/reviews/Slovenia-EEO-GJH-2013.pdf

2.5. Examples of good practices on the above points

Logistics: The new Divača-Koper railway

Location: The new planned line Divača - Koper is part of the railway axis Lyon - Milan - Venice - Trieste - Divača/Koper - Divača - Ljubljana - Budapest - Ukrainian border, which is designated as priority project No 6 as part of the TEN-T European network.

D**escription**: The existing Divača-Koper route is still a single-track rail, which has a significantly limiting impact on its capacity. The construction of the II track along the existing route is not acceptable due to the out-dated elements of this route. The construction of a single-track and electrified railway will mostly take place in tunnels, the proportion of which is nearly 75%, and over viaducts, the proportion of which amounts to almost 4%.

Timetable of implementation: Implementation of the project is planned for the period 2011 – 2018.

Financial value and timing: The estimated project value is around **EUR 900 million**. Under the current timetable, construction will commence in 2011 and it is estimated to be concluded in 2017. The investment value of the project includes the costs of: construction work, equipment, water management arrangements and land reclamations, landscape architecture, costs of supply of construction sites with energy and water. Costs of construction include the costs of: superstructure, substructure, line tunnels, facilities, deviations of track of the existing line and road deviations, line equipment, construction of a lay-by, establishment of depots and noise barriers. Costs of equipment include the costs of: catenaries and construction of one sub-station, fitting of signalling safety and telecommunication systems and mechanical services, devices and safety systems in tunnels. Similarly, the investment value of the project includes the cost of project management, drafting of the still required documentation, costs of geomechanical research and cost of supervision of construction.

Calculation of indicators of economic justifiability:
Calculated economic indicators of project justifiability are: internal project profitability – IPPf, net current value of project – NCVf, relative net current value - RNCVf and quotient of relative utility K/S, which at 7% discount rate equal:

- Internal profitability - IPPf = 8.31 %
- Net current value- NCVf = 88.78 million EURO
- Relative net current value - RNCVf = 0.232
- Quotient of relative benefit - K/Sf = 1.232

2.6. Finance sources both private and public for supporting green jobs creation in the sector

The green economy segment is still under development in Slovenia and there is no systematic and strategic transition towards the green economy (as the financial crisis certainly affected this development). There are opportunities for green jobs in public transport and alternative forms of transport where the green jobs are created indirectly, e.g. cycling, electric cars, hybrid cars and even electric aircrafts produced in another eco-friendly company, Pipistrel (Internet: http://www.pipistrel.si/).

Source: http://www.eu-employment-observatory.net/resources/reviews/Slovenia-EEO-GJH-2013.pdf

2.7.Indicators

Modal split of passenger transportation (also by purpose), measured in passenger-km and percentage.

The indicator is defined as the percentage share of each mode of transport in total inland assenger transport performance.

Modal split of passenger transport			
% in total inland passenger-km			
2010			
geo\vehicle	**Trains**	**Passenger cars**	**Motor coaches, buses and trolley buses**
Slovenia	2,5	86,8	10,8

Modal split of freight transport (also by group of goods), measured in ton-km and percentage

This indicator is aimed at monitoring the dependence of goods transport on each individual mode. The indicator is percentage of road, rail and inland waterways transport in total inland freight transport (in tonne-kilometres).

GEO/TIME	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Slovenia	30	30	25,9	22,7	21,8	20,8	17,8	16	17,7	18,6

GHG emissions from transport (million tons CO2 equivalents)

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Slovenia	2749	3757	3763	4442	4652	5227	6152	5337	5272

3. Financing adaptation to climate change

Focus: on interventions that lead to reduction of the territory's vulnerability to climate change (e.g. measures that aim to reduce and manage the risk of floods, forest fires, droughts and other natural disasters. Despite the fact that this type of financing is still limited in the region and is mainly coming from the Cohesion Funds, this section will make an overview of available efforts.

3.1.National mechanisms and strategies for reducing vulnerability to climate change

- **Declaration on the Active Role of Slovenia in the Creation of a New Global Policy on Climate Change** (2009)
- **The Slovenian Exit Strategy** 2010–2013
- **The Draft Strategy for the Transition of Slovenia to a Low-Carbon Society by 2050** was prepared in 2011: lowering national GHG emissions to less than 4 million tons of CO_2 equivalent by 2050 through green growth, improved public expenditure, green tax reform, adaptation and improved predictions
- **The Coastal Area Management Programme (CAMP**), based on the national level, but includes regional development planning.

- **The Strategy on the Adaptation of Slovenian Agriculture and Forestry to Climate Change (2008)**: education on climate changeand ways to tackle it. capacity building for adaptation in the agriculture and forestry sectors; the definition of agriculture and forestry policy measures; changes to existing legislation; and the strengthening of international cooperation and partnerships to help the two sectors adapt to climate change. For the implementation of the strategy the government allocated EUR 8 million in 2009, EUR 10 million in 2010 and EUR 15 million in 2011 (*EC 2009b*).
- **The Action Plan for the Slovenian Agricultural and Forestry Sectors to Adapt to Climate Change** and amendments to the **Agricultural Land Act** (approved in 2010) (*Ecorys 2011*).
- **REDD+ Partnership under the UNFCCC**. Slovenia joined the programme to promote sustainable forest management.
- **The Rural Development Programme:** preserving the cultivation of the countryside, **reducing the negative impacts of agriculture** on the environment, and encouraging **sustainable farming**. It includes measures to stimulate the use of biomass, solar energy and CHP.
- **Climate change fund** will be set up to support projects for lowering GHG emissions and for adaptation to climate change. This fund will be based on 50% of the revenue from ETS auctions.
- **The National Strategic Plan for Drought Management and Water Use** envisages measures in response to droughts as well as amendments to the water and agriculture laws through the introduction of regulations for the proper use of water in farming and the determination of priority areas during water shortages (*EEA 2011c*)
- **The Water Management Plan for the Danube River Basin and Adriatic Area**

3.2. Public finance sources for improving adaptation to climate change

Carbon tax: Slovenia has an explicit carbon tax, based on the carbon content of the fuel. It also levies a low and limited carbon tax on heating fuels and natural gas. (source: http://www.environ.ie/en/Publications/Environment/ClimateChange/FileDownLoad,31202,en.pdf)

3.3. The role of international financing of regarding for reducing vulnerability and increasing adaptive capacity

EBRD projects related to climate change in Slovenia have a primary focus on CO2 emission reductions, and energy efficiency. (see above)

The EIB undertakes Co-financing of priority investments under 2007-2013 National Strategic Reference Framework, which includes the following objectives: Economic and social cohesion; environmental sustainability; increase in growth and employment potential. Among the supported sectors, water and water treatment represent a sphere. The proposed EIB finance is ~ EUR 500 million which will be included in the EU Fund 2007-2013.

3.4. Positive examples of public-private partnerships in terms of adapting to climate change

In the **Regional Development Programme for South Primorska**, PPP contributed with EUR 140 million, from which programmes of coastal area management, forest value improvement, and environmental-friendly farming techniques were also financed. (costs: EUR 400; 3000; and 25.000)

	Level of public financing	Total cost	Total public funds	National and local funds	EU Funds	

				National Budget	Local Budget	Development of rural areas and fisheries	Private sources of public-private partnership
Development of new and preservation of traditional products and services, promotion of environmental-friendly farming,preservation of rural settlement.	**13.79**	**29000**	**4000**	**500**		**3500**	**25000**
Improvement of the commercial value of forests	**14.29**	**3500**	**500**	**500**			**3000**
Coastal area management	**80**	**2000**	**1600**	**1200**	**400**		**400**

(Source: http://www.rrc-kp.si/images/stories/dokumenti/pdf/Regional_developement_programme_2007-2013_ENG.pdf)

3.5. Examples of good practices on the above points

Risk prevention through an emission preventory: The Municality of Maribor (SI) prepared a emission inventory for greenhouse gases for the energy sector using the IPCC methodology and the traffic emission inventory with COPERT methodology (Computer programme to calculate emissions from road transport) (started 2009). The Emission Inventory was partially applied in Maribor before the CITEAIR II project started. Maribor has identified areas where the Emission Inventory needs to be updated and upgraded as an outcome of the project. Funding: **ERDF – Interreg IVC.** Source: http://www.interreg4c.eu/ficheGoodpractices.html?id=248

Risk prevention through Mobile Public Alerting System in Log pod Mangartom (monitoring and early warning system): an early, automatic landslide detection system. Fund: **ERDF – Interreg IVC**. Source: http://www.interreg4c.eu/ficheGoodpractices.html?id=615

Video nadzor Krasa - Fire control in the natural environment (early warning system, video surveillance system). The system allows exploring forest fires in a much quicker way. After the establishment of this system the forest fires are more easily localized and as a consequence also the damage caused by forest fires is lower. Funding: **ERDF – Interreg IVC. Source:** http://www.interreg4c.eu/ficheGoodpractices.html?id=616

3.6. Indicators

Rate of afforestation/deforestation

Afforestation**:** (http://www.ieep.eu/assets/298/wp4_nd_afforestation_in_europe.pdf)

Forest area (1000 ha)			Annual rate of change (1000 ha yr^{-1})	
1990	**2000**	**2005**	**1990-2000**	**2000-2005**

1188	**1239**	**1264**	**5**	**5**

Deforestation**:** (http://rainforests.mongabay.com/deforestation/2000/Slovenia.htm)

Forest Cover (excluding planted forests) 1000 ha				**Annual Change Rate (1000 ha ; %)**		
1990	**2000**	**2005**	**2010**	**'90-2000**	**2000-2005**	**2005- 2010**
1154	**1197**	**1206**	**1221**	**4 (0.4%)**	**4 (0.37%)**	**2 (0.2%)**

Percentage of agricultural land and arable land

Percentage of agricultural land (2007): http://en.worldstat.info/Europe/Slovenia/Land and http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.AGRI.ZS

	2007	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
% of land area	**24.8**	**24.4**	**23.2**	**24.0**	**22.8**

Percentage of arable land (2007): http://en.worldstat.info/Europe/Slovenia/Land and http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.ARBL.ZS

	2007	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
% of land area	**8.8 %**	**8.9**	**8.7**	**8.5**	**8.4**

4. Financing Ecosystems protection

Focus: Available mechanisms for different financing options for supporting investments in natural capital including protected areas and wider green infrastructure elements

4.1.Strategies and national mechanisms for nature conservation

1) **Nature Conservation Act**
The legislative base for biodiversity conservation regulates the following environmental matters:

- **the environmental permits** (relating to environmental pollution, waste management etc.);
- **an environmental impact assessment** for individual interventions;
- **the environmental taxes** on: the pollution of air with carbon dioxide emissions, the use of lubricating oils and fluids, landfilling with scrap motor vehicles, landfilling with scrap pneumatic tyres, landfilling with scrap packaging, landfilling with waste electrical and electronic appliances, and environmental pollution due to the use of volatile organic compounds;
- tradable emission permits (regulatory scheme for the sources of pollutants): trading the entitlements to release substances in water, the air or the land **(emission coupons)**

Source: http://www.arso.gov.si/en/nature/

2) **The Nature Protection National Programme**
It forms part of the National Environmental Action Plan for 2005–2012, defines goals and measures (EEA 2010):
preservation of biodiversity with a programme of measures for the protection of plant and animal species, their habitats and ecosystems; protection of natural values with a programme for the establishment of protected areas and the restoration of valuable natural features; the route to fulfilment of international obligations; education in the area of nature conservation; raising public awareness of the importance of nature conservation; and securing financial resources for implementing nature protection

3) The **Operational Programme for the Natura 2000 Management Programme 2007–2013**
It includes measures for nature protection, the adapted use of natural assets, adapted agricultural practices and water management in order to ensure the favourable condition of plant and animal species and habitat types. One of the goals is to increase the share of areas under protection.
Source: http://www.natura2000.gov.si/uploads/tx_library/NATURA_2000-ANG-01.pdf

4) **Natura 2000 Management programme for Slovenia for the period 2014-2020** (SI Natura2000 Management) (to be adopted by the government)

5) The **Operational Programme for the Strategy for the Management of Invasive Alien Species**
is being prepared.

6) **Strategies for the preservation of certain threatened species**
are being developed (*EEA 2010*).

4.2. Public finance sources for supporting eco-systems protection

The Eco Fund (Eko sklad) promotes investments in environmental activities. It finances various investment schemes in the form of loans, such as loans for environmental protection at national and local level and for technology aimed at environmental protection. The rates of interest for these loans are lower than others. http://www.ekosklad.si/.

Institute for Nature Conservation
http://www.zrsvn.si/

In 2009, the **Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning** co-financed activities of the Slovenian partners in transnational projects. In 2010 and 2011 the Ministry put limited public appeal for funding the activities of the project partners in transnational projects. The amount of funds from the state budget in 2010 amounted to € 300,000 and in 2011 to 84,000 euros. In accordance with the available resources boundary conditions were also prescribed for participation in the competition. Due to the limited resources in the years 2012 and 2013 the Ministry of Infrastructure stopped co-financing.

Water Consumption Charge: First introduced in 1993, the user charge on drinking water (water taken from public water supply system) constitutes an important instrument to create economic incentives dedicated to the protection of drink water quality and conscious consumption. Charges differ from municipality to municipality depending on different factors (level of service provided and costs associated with providing service, population distribution and density, etc.). The rate is fixed for one year. It changes with the rate of inflation. In 1994 it amounted to 4.40 SIT/m3 (0.03 ECU/m3). The charge is levied on the use of water as a natural resource and partly for covering the costs of treating drinking water. The rent for the use of public infrastructure is earmarked revenue of the local community. It is used for the purpose of investment and investment maintenance work on that public infrastructure, for which it was charged. (Source: The role of market-based instruments in achieving a resource efficient economy; EC- DG Environment; Rotterdam: 2011)

4.3.The role of international financing mechanisms

EEA Grants

1) **EEA Financial Mechanism Programme - Slovenia (SI02)**

Objective:

- Halt loss of biodiversity
- Improved compliance with environmental legislation
- Cultural and natural heritage for future generations safe-guarded and conserved and made publicly accessible

Priority sectors:

- Environmental Protection and Management
- Protecting Cultural Heritage

Programme operator: Ministry of Economic Development and Technology

Programme number: SI02

Programme duration: 30 April 2017

Date of approval: 07 February 2013

Total grants amount:
€ 8,812,500.00

From EEA Grants:
€ 8,812,500.00

Programme areas:

- PA02 - Biodiversity and ecosystem services
- PA03 - Environmental monitoring and integrated planning and control
- PA16 - Conservation and revitalisation of cultural and natural heritage

2) **Funds for Non-governmental Organisations EEA Grants Slovenia (SI03)**

Objective: Strengthened civil society development and enhanced contribution to social justice, democracy and sustainable development

Priority sector: Civil Society

Programme operator: Regional Environmental Center (REC), Slovenia

Programme duration: 30 April 2017

Date of approval: 15 April 2013

Total grants amount: € 1,875,000.00

From Norway Grants: -

From EEA Grants: € 1,875,000.00

Programme areas:

- PA10 - Funds for non-governmental organisations

Source: http://eeagrants.org/programme/search

WWF

WWF has no office in Slovenia, but some regional or trans-boundary projects involve Slovenia as well, see examples below.

4.4. Examples of private-public partnerships

Škocjan Caves Park

Škocjan Caves Park- Tourist visits to Škocjan Caves Park and other tourist offer				
1.3 PRIORITY	1: Innovation and the knowledge economy			
1.4 PROGRAMME SUB-THEME	Entrepreneurship and SMEs			
2.1 Title of the practice	Škocjan Caves Park- Tourist visits to Škocjan Caves Park and other tourist offer			
2.2 Topic of the practice	Economic development in nature-valuable areas			
2.3 Location of the practice	**Country**	SLOVENIJA		
	NUTS1	SLOVENIJA		
	NUTS 2	Zahodna Slovenija		
	City	Škocjan, DIVAČA		
2.4 Start date of the practice (and if applicable, end date)	**Start**	2nd half of XIX-th century	**End**	ongoing
2.6 Evidence of success				
The Skocjan Caves Park is a good example of how to manage protected natural areas, nature and cultural heritage preservation and how to make it available for tourists. The balance between business and protection of the heritage is well seen here. As a UNESCO site it is a great example of combining nature, culture and business (seen as a well-thought tool of making the area available for tourists).				
2.7 Contact details to obtain further information on the practice				
Name	The Skocjan Caves Park			
Organisation	The Skocjan Caves Park Public Service Agency,			
E-mail	psj[at]psj.gov.si			
Website	www.park-skocjanske-jame.si			

Secovlje Salina

Well-known natural and cultural site. Landscape park, Ramsar site, Natura 2000 site, and cultural monument of national importance. The first protected area managed by a PPP. It is managed by **Sloine**, which is owned by the country's largest mobile phone company, **Mobitel**. The government awarded Soline a 20-year concession to manage the Park, specifying its roles and responsibilities, including preparation of an annual management and financial plan requiring government approval. Ownership of the protected area remains with the government, including responsibility for all investments in the park's infrastructure. The government contributes about 20% of the protected area's annual operating cost, and support is also provided by Soline and Mobitel. Income is generated from entrance fees and the sale of salt and related products. Two of the park's conservation projects have received EU LIFE funding. For the government, this

type of arrangement has the advantage of lowering management costs, moreover, the park has increased local employment opportunities: the number of employees in the company grew from fewer than 15 to 86 during 2002-11. Source: http://www.oecd.org/env/country-reviews/50510129.pdf

4.5. Examples of good practices on the above points

1) Landscape In Harmony

Project Title	Sustainable use of Natura 2000 habitats along the Slovenian-Hungarian border		
Acronym	Landscape in harmony		
Priority	2. Suistainable developement		
Lead Partner organisation	Őrség National Park Directorate		
Country of Lead Partner	Hungary		
Partner organisations	P2 Public institute Krajinski park Goričko/Nature park; P3 Prlekija Development Agency; P4 Municipality of Apátistvánfalva/Števanovci; P5 Ecological Centre SVIT		
Regions/Counties involved	Slovenia: Pomurje Hungary: Vas, Zala		
Start date - End date	1.11.2009 – 31.10.2012		
Total budget of the operation 1.317.193,66 EUR	**ERDF amount requested 1.109.300,99 EUR**		
Partner 2 – JZ KP Goričko 540.961,15 EUR	**ERDF amount requested: 459.816.97 EUR**	**National budget: 54.096.12 EUR**	**Others: 27.048, 07 EUR**

Specific cross-border objectives of the project

- mapping of Natura 2000 habitats and butterflies and prepare an atlas of them
- investigating of economic and social conditions of the area.
- developing new agricultural and touristic products and increase their profitability by a local trademark
- develoing criteria for nature-friendly agriculture and communicating them to farmers and evaluating agriculture through a “green point” system
- contributing to the preservation of biodiversity through the implementation of sustainable land use
- purchasing machinery for habitat management and establishing a small cheese producer
- buying degraded grasslands and improve them
- reinforcing and popularize the sustainable use of natural resources in Natura 2000 sites
- producing tourist guides on habitats, plants and butterflies of the project area
- publishing booklets and board games to popularize nature-friendly agriculture

Source: http://www.park-goricko.org/ and Source: http://www.savariver.com/

2) WETMAN

The project area

The aim of the project **Conservation and Management of Freshwater Wetlands in Slovenia - WETMAN** renovation and improvement of the condition of six Slovenian wetlands are defined as Natura 2000. These are the Pohorje bogs, Greenbacks, Mura-Petišovci, Camp, Vrhe and Gornji kal.

Throughout the project, the partners will:

- Improve hydrological conditions in the Pohorje bogs Zelenci, tops and Muri - Petišovci,
- Remove vegetation in all pilot areas,
- Harvest invasive species in the Upper pond and Muri - Petišovci,
- Prevent the destruction of endangered habitats of endangered species as well as prevent disturbance by building targeted pathways in Pohorje bogs
- Prepare guidelines for the management of pilot areas and include them in sectoral plans which will ensure sustainable conservation pilot areas

Actions on the ground will be supported by communication campaigns at the national and local levels. The project will provide six jobs and invest approximately € 700,000 to carry out concrete actions in certain pilot areas.

The project will run from **1 2 2011 - 1 2 2015.** The value of the project is **€ 2,144,376** and is **50% co-financed by the EU (€ 1,072,188),** the program "LIFE + Nature."

Institute for Nature Conservation and the project applicant a coalition of the following partners: **Institute for Water of the Republic of Slovenia (enforced), Fisheries Research Institute of Slovenia (ZZRS), Slovenia Forest Service (SFS), Ruse Municipality, the Municipality of Kranjska Gora and the Radio and Television Slovenia (RTV) (**www.WETMAN.si).

4.6.Indicators

Special protection areas as a percentage of the total area of the country

Share of Natura 2000 sites in the total surface area of Slovenia and EU-25 in 2005

		Protected areas	Natura 2000	Areas under protection
The area of agricultural land in protected areas	**ha**	**58211**	**137137**	**152411**
% of protected agricultural land from the total agricultural land in Slovenia	**%**	**9,6**	**22,6**	**25,1**
Source: Environmental Agency of the Republic of Slovenia (EARS), 2007.				

Source: http://kazalci.arso.gov.si/xml_table?data=graph_table&graph_id=3195&ind_id=83&lang_id=94

Area devoted to organic farming

Agriculture holdings with organic farming and agriculture holdings in conversion, Slovenia, 2009

Agriculture holdings	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
With organic farming	**115**	**322**	**412**	**632**	**910**	**1,22**	**1,393**	**1,61**	**1,789**	**1,853**
In conversion	**485**	**678**	**748**	**783**	**672**	**498**	**483**	**390**	**278**	**243**

*S*ource: http://www.stat.si/eng/novica_prikazi.aspx?id=3291

5. Financing of eco-innovation in SMEs

Focus: Eco-innovation and barriers for its financing within SMEs

5.1. National mechanisms and strategies for supporting eco-innovations in the country

There is no specific eco-innovation policy strategy and no significant incentive for eco-innovations apart from general innovations and R&D support programs, entrepreneurship support measures. In eco-innovation indicators Slovenia is among the best performing countries in the new Member States group. The most eco-innovative sectors in Slovenia are:

- electric equipment industry,
- solar power equipment industry,
- construction sector introducing energy saving measures,
- waste recycling industry,
- research and innovation on electric vehicles.

(Source: Eco-innovation observatory, http://www.eco-innovation.eu/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=485&Itemid=73)

- The **Research Infrastructure Development Plan 2011-2020** (2011) identifies energy efficiency, sustainable construction, geo-information sources, renewable sustainable energy resources and environmental technologies as key priority national areas (*Ecorys 2011*).
- The **Resolution on the National Research and Development Programme 2006–2010 (ReNRRP, 2006**) is the main document defining public policy and support in relation to innovation (*Eco-Innovation Observatory 2010*).
- The implementation of low-carbon technologies in Slovenia is being promoted through a **draft Green Tax Reform**, which, among other things, adjusts purchase prices and premiums for green electricity; the consideration of energy-efficient, low-carbon and environmental technologies in public investments; and the streamlining of Cohesion Funds and national funds into green technologies (*Ecorys 2011*).
- The Slovenian Government has established a number of new institutions promoting environmental technologies. These include the **Environmental Technologies Excellence Centre**; **the Slovenian Environmental Cluster**; **the Technological Platform for Waters; the Agency for Technological Development;** and **the Competitiveness Council** (*Ecorys 2011*).
- Public support for innovation is ensured primarily through the **Public Agency for Entrepreneurship and Foreign Investments** (*Eco-Innovation Observatory 2010*).

5.2. The role of international financing for supporting eco-innovation

A loan from the **European Investment Bank** to the Slovenian Investment Bank is financing environmental protection and energy efficiency projects by clean and technologically advanced industries (*Ecorys 2011*).:

1. **BS loan for for SMEs and Priority Lending:** Financial Intermediary: BANKA SPARKASSE DD. Loan for SMEs, infrastructure projects promoted by local authorities and investments of limited scale promoted by final beneficiaries of any size in the fields of knowledge economy, energy, environmental protection, health and education. Objectives: Financing of small/medium projects carried out by small and medium sized enterprises, public entities, special purpose vehicles etc.**EIB finance: EUR 50 million, Total finance: EUR 100 million**
   Source: http://www.eib.org/projects/pipeline/2012/20120466.htm
2. **UCBS Loan for SMEs and Mid-Caps:** Financial Intermediary: UNICREDIT BANKA SLOVENIJA DD. The project concerns co-financing of small and medium sized projects promoted by SMEs and

small Mid-Caps, and priority investments promoted by other final beneficiaries in the fields of knowledge economy, energy, environment, health and education. Objectives: By improving access to term finance at favourable conditions, the loan will promote capital investment contributing to strengthening the productivity and competitiveness of SMEs. EIB financing is limited to 100% of project costs for SMEs and small Mid-Caps and 50% for other final beneficiaries. **EIB finance: EUR 40 million.**

Source: http://www.eib.org/projects/pipeline/2011/20110492.htm

3. **NKBM Loan for SMEs and Mid-Caps:** Financial intermediary**:** Nova Kreditna Banka Maribor d.d. (NKBM). The project concerns co-financing of small and medium sized projects promoted by SMEs and Mid-Caps, and priority investments promoted by other final beneficiaries in the fields of knowledge economy, energy and environment. The loan would promote medium and long-term lending for capital investment contributing to strengthening the productivity and competitiveness of SMEs. **EIB finance: EUR 100 million**

   Source: http://www.eib.org/projects/pipeline/2011/20110485.htm
4. **AB Loan for SMEs and Priority Lending**: Financial intermediary: Abanka Vipa d.d. The project concerns co-financing of small and medium sized projects promoted by SMEs and Mid-Caps, and priority investments promoted by other final beneficiaries in the fields of knowledge economy, energy and environment. **EIB finance: EUR 50 million.**

   Source: http://www.eib.org/projects/pipeline/2011/20110225.htm

5.3. The role of partnerships between public and private sectors in increasing eco-innovation

Bicike LJ - is a public service offered by the city of Ljubljana and operated under concession by Europlakat to provide access to self-service hire bicycles. The service consists of a network of stations, each composed of a central terminal and attachment stands for bikes and the bikes themselves. In order to access the service, the user must be in possession of a 7-Day Ticket and/or an annual subscription. It aims to promote more sustainable mobility in the city of Ljubljana. It was introduced in May, 2011. The service has been widely accepted by locals and foreigners, six months after the introduction of the service the Bicikelj had already more than 25,000 subscribers. Bicikelj introduces the system of bicycle sharing and has no direct economic impacts. Due to positive impact of decreasing the number of cars in the city centre and lower traffic emissions it indirectly reduces the costs of dealing with traffic emissions. The project was created as a **public-private partnership** with the ad-space provider Europlakat. Ljubljana is already crowded with advertising space and this partnership takes advantage of a law requiring any extension of ad space to be accompanied by an extension of urban infrastructure. The system was provided by JCDecaux (multinational corporation offering public bycicle rental systems). *(source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BicikeLJ and http://www.eco-innovation.eu/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=351:bicikelj&catid=73:slovia) and http://www.ier.si/files/Working%20paper-68.pdf.*

5.4. Examples of good practices on the above points

BACOM: Sustainable Production of Composite Construction Materials from Biosolids and Alkaline Waste. The BACOM project diverts biosludge generated by municipal and industrial biological waste water treatment plants from landfilling into the recycling process where it is converting into composite construction materials. During the project four BACOM installations will be installed in **Slovenia**, Austria, Poland and Greece. The technology is fully transferable between different markets. The budget is: **€ 1.312.076,00, where 50% is EU contribution. EACI: executive agency for competitiveness and innovation (European Comission)** (source: http://eaci-projects.eu/eco/fileshow.jsp?att_id=7129&place=pa&url=http)

ENVIT Ltd., specialized in the remediation of contaminated sites, won the most promising Slovenian start-up in 2010. The company's founders are three internationally recognized experts in the field of soil remediation that have developed an innovative and efficient technology of remediation of contaminated soil at a relatively lower cost. In Europe alone, there are currently at least 90,000 sites contaminated with heavy metals that require immediate action. The total estimated remediation costs for these sites amount to €7,500b. The main obstacle to the remediation of is the lack of applicable technologies, which the founders perceive as a business opportunity. The company's patented technology outperforms existing remediation solutions. The team has succeeded to obtain sources from a P2 call also with the help of Ljubljana University Incubator, what was sufficient to start a company, now they plan to acquire European means to finance the creation of first cleaning machine with the use of new technology. They have 3 currently ongoing projects, 2 is **financed by the Slovenian Research Agency, one is co-financed by the Slovene Enterprise Fund**. (source: http://www.eco-innovation.eu/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=353:envit-ltd-environmental-technology-and-engineering&catid=73:slovenia and http://envit.si/index.php?m_id=13)

Let's Clean Slovenia in a Day - he biggest volunteer-based project in the history of Slovenia. (Inspired by a similar action happened in Estonia in 2008.) After eight months of preparations the action took place on April 17thb 2010, with the help of more than 275,000 volunteers (over 13% of the population of Slovenia), and more than 11,000 tons of illegally dumped waste from the Slovenian environment was removed. The action was initiated by a group of Slovenian volunteers called Ecologists without borders. There was no direct economic goal, however, compared to the cost of applying public dustmen, **a huge amount of money was saved** through this action. (source: http://www.eco-innovation.eu/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=352:lets-clean-slovenia-in-a-day&catid=73:slovenia and final report: http://ebm.si/r/OSVED-zakljucno.en.pdf

5.5.Indicators

Ranking on the European Innovation Scoreboard — the eco-innovation index includes eco-innovation inputs, eco-innovation activities, eco-innovation outputs, environmental outcomes and socio-economic outcomes.

Slovenia is on the 7th place among EU countries, with an overall score of 114.56.
Detailed scores:

- Eco-innovation inputs: 55.42
- Eco-innovation activities: 105.24
- Eco-innovation outputs: 102.59
- Environmental outcomes: 57.59
- Socio-economic outcomes: 240.73 (first place)
  http://www.eco-innovation.eu/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=485&Itemid=73

Number of companies registered under EMAS — reflects the level of awareness among companies of the fact that environmental management is good for business

One. – Gorenje (since 2004)

Source: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/emas/register/reports/reports.do
and: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/emas/casestudies/gorenje_en.pdf

6. Key areas of interventions of EU funds regarding the above sectors in the 2007-2013 period and the outlook for 2014-2020

The operational programmes for the 2007-2013 period, from a legal point of view, represent the legal basis for drawing on the EU funds as the European Commission approves them with a decision.

Operational programme	Fund	EU funds (in €, current prices)	%	%	%
OP for Strengthening Regional Development Potentials	ERDF	1,709,749,422	40.7	41.7	63.6
OP for Human Resources Development	ESF	755,699,370	18	18.4	28.1
OP of Environmental and Transport Infrastructure Development	CF ERDF Altogether	1,411,569,858 224,029,886 1,635,599,744	33.6 5.3 38.9	34.4 5.5	8.3
OP Cross-border and interregional operational programmes	ERDF	96,941,042	2.3		
Transnational operational programmes	ERDF	7.315.278	0.2		
Altogether:		4,205,304,956	100	100	100

1. **The Operational Programme for the Development of Transport and Environmental Infrastructure 2007–2013**
   This is a programme co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and the Cohesion Fund (CF) under the Convergence objective.
   - through the ERDF: EUR 224 million
   - through the Cohesion Fund: EUR 1.41 billion
   - Slovenia's contribution, of EUR 1.92 billion (approximately **46%** of the total EU money)

Priority Axis	Fund	EU contribution	National public contribution	Total funding
1. Railway infrastructure	CF	449 567 581	79 335 456	528 903 037
2. Road and maritime infrastructure	CF	241 370 738	42 594 837	283 965 575
3. Transport infrastructure	ERDF	224 029 886	39 534 686	263 564 572
4. Municipal waste management	CF	205 568 426	36 276 782	241 845 208
5. Environment protection-water sector	CF	325 483 339	57 438 237	382 921 576
6. Sustainable use of energy	CF	159 886 553	28 215 275	188 101 828
7. Technical assistance	CF	29 693 221	5 239 981	34 933 202
TOTAL		1 635 599 744	288 635 254	1 924 234 998

6.1. Energy

Rate of co-financing the energy sector: 0.85

159 million EUR have been allocated for measures on efficient energy use (this represents ¼ of all investments in environment and more than 11% of the Cohesion Fund resources (http://www.eu-skladi.si/other/operational-programmes/op-ropi_eng).

Aim in the energy sector: (the fund's primary focus is on transport, but has an energy axis as well)

- **ensuring a balanced regional development in the whole country**
- **provide additional renewable energy capacity**
- **reduce energy intensity and emissions of CO2**

(Source: http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-07-332_en.htm)

It takes "**innovative measures for local energy supply**" (district heating systems using biomass, including systems for heat and electricity generation, boilers and systems for the generation of heat and electric energy using biomass and natural gas and heat generation systems using biomass) are being implemented with a view to increasing the production of energy/heating from renewable sources.

The development tasks are focused on elimination of obstacles that hinder the increase of energy efficiency and more efficient use of renewable energy sources. The main fields of activity are the following:

- promotion of investments into EUE,
- promotion of investments into RES,
- informing, rising awareness, training of energy consumers, investors and other target groups,
- promotion of consultation services.

Within the **Sustainable Energy Use Development Programme** support will be given for promotion and support towards energy efficiency and more extensive use of renewable energy sources. The main areas of promotion will be the following:

- **Energy restoration and sustainable use of buildings**: energy efficient restoration of existing buildings in the public sector, construction of low energy and passive buildings, use of modern heating technologies, air conditioning and environment friendly decentralized energy supply systems with emphasis on renewable sources and cogeneration; Energy restoration and sustainable construction of residential buildings will not be co-financed by using the funds of the development priority Sustainable Development.
- **Efficient use of electrical energy**: implementation of measures in industry, public and service sectors; (no exact numbers are indicated)
- **Innovative local energy supply systems**: more extensive individual systems and remote and joint systems for production of heat and electrical energy, with emphasis on renewable energy sources and cogeneration; The priority guideline focuses on bigger individual and regional energy systems. Key target groups: companies, entrepreneurs, individuals and local communities.
  Demarcation with the Programme of Rural Development will be based on the type and location of a beneficiary and the size of a project since micro enterprises in small settlements will be entitled to financial incentives from Axis 3 of the Programme for Rural Development to invest into energy generation from renewable energy sources. The size of a project should not exceed **EUR 480,000** (co-financed project)
- **Demonstrational and pilot projects and energy consulting programmes**, informing programmes and training of energy users, potential investors, energy services providers and other target groups, projects of good practice will be promoted.

(Source: http://www.eu-skladi.si/other/operational-programmes/op-ropi_eng)

6.2.Transport

The Operational Programme for the Development of Environmental and Transport Infrastructure 2007–2013 **allocates EUR 528 million to railway infrastructure. Breakdown of contribution of the community by categories:**

16	Railways	
17	Railways (TEN-T)	449,667,581
18	Mobile rail assets	
19	Mobile rail assets (TEN-T)	
20	Motorways	
21	Motorways (TEN-T)	206,840,911
22	National roads	184,089,886
23	Regional/local roads	
24	Cycle tracks	6,660,000
25	Urban transport	
26	Multimodal transport	3,700,000
27	Multimodal transport (TEN-T)	
28	Intelligent transport systems	
29	Airports	30,680,562
30	Ports	34.529.827
31	Inland waterways *(regional and local)*	
32	Inland waterways (TEN-T)	

Development priorities for transport:

1) **First development priority: Railway infrastructure** (EUR 449.6m allocated from the Cohesion Fund)

The first development priority – the railways – is also being implemented as a priority axis. The beneficiary of the above mentioned projects is Ministry of Infrastructure and Spatial Planning, Infrastructure Directorate* which is responsible for managing all actions regarding investments into public railway infrastructure, particularly:

- preparing, organising and managing investments in all phases of the investment process;
- organising and carrying out project documentation audits.

a) Priority projects of the DP Railway infrastructure – Cohesion Fund
   i) Modernisation of existing railway line Divača-Koper,
   ii) Reconstruction, electrification and upgrading of line Pragersko-Hodoš for 160 km/h - phase 1,
   iii) Reconstruction, electrification and upgrading of line Pragersko-Hodoš for 160 km/h - phase 2: Modernisation of level crossing and crossing at stations,
   iv) Introduction of GSM-R system into Slovenian railway network,
   v) Construction of new railway connection Divača-Koper: Phase 1 - construction of the railway line on Koper-Črni Kal section.

b) **Reserve projects of the DP Railway infrastructure - Cohesion Fund**
   i) Upgrading of railway signalling and safety devices on the railway line Zidani Most - Šentilj
   ii) Upgrading of the railway line Dolga Gora-Poljčane,
   iii) Upgrading of the railway line Slovenska Bistrica-Pragersko,
   iv) Introduction of traffic remote control on corridor X,
   v) Introduction of ETCS system into Slovenian railway network.

2) **Second development priority:** Road and maritime infrastructure (EUR 220.9m allocated from the Cohesion Fund)
   a) The first priority axis is the **road sector**
   b) The second priority axis is the **maritime sector**:

c) The third priority axis is the **public passenger transport (not associated with any project!)**

3) **Third development priority:** Transport infrastructure - ERDF (EUR 165.5m allocated from the European Regional Development Fund)
   a) first priority - national roads:
   b) second priority - modernising air transport and airport infrastructure:
4) Sixth development priority: Sustainable use of energy (EUR 159.9m allocated from the Cohesion Fund)

Source: http://www.eu-skladi.si/other/operational-programmes/op-ropi_eng

Instruments put in place in order to encourage investments in TEN-T and in local networks:

1) Funds earmarked for TEN-T in the Community budget 2007-2013

In compliance with this Regulation (EC) 680/2007 the Commission has published a series of award notices and awarded financial aid to the following projects:

- *Cross-border railway line Trieste/Divača: study and design of the Trieste-Divača-Ljubljana-Budapest-Ukrainian border*
- *Implementation of the GSM-R system in Slovenian railway network*
- *ERTMS Implementation on the Railway Corridor D (Valencia-Budapest)*
- *Working out of preliminary studies for the construction of the new line of high capacity/high speed line Divača-Ljubljana and Ljubljana-Zidani Most*
- *EASYWAY - Intelligent transport systems*
- *Functional Airspace Block Central Europe - Implementation Plan*

Source:
http://www.mzip.gov.si/en/areas_of_work/investment_monitoring_and_finance_division/program_period_2007_2013/financial_instrument_ten_t_2007_2013/

2) European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)

Within the framework of the first priority task related to the single programming document "Promotion of the Enterprise Sector and Competitiveness" one program for the field of transport was included, i.e. "Programme of modernising airport infrastructure facilities and equipment".

- *Modernisation of the Maribor Airport Infrastructure*

Source:
http://www.mzip.gov.si/en/areas_of_work/investment_monitoring_and_finance_division/european_and_other_funds_office/european_regional_development_fund/

6.3.Climate change adaptation

1.1.1.**The EU Cohesion Fund allocated EUR 890.643.065 altogether to water management** in the years of 2007-2013, which also includes flood management and coastal protection areas, http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-09-369_en.htm?locale=en) From this amount **EUR 27.792.100** went to the project, called "*Tapping into water opportunities with careful analysis*". **The full investment of the project was EUR 32.696.500.**
(Source:
http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/projects/stories/details_new.cfm?pay=SI&the=72&sto=2293&lan=7&region=ALL&obj=ALL&per=2&defL=EN**)**

1.1.2.**The environmental protection axis** is also financed by the **Cohesion Fund**.

Aims:

- Increase the share of population served by the water supply to 96%;
- **Reduce the flood endangered area to 220.000 ha;**
- **Long-term protection of existing and potential potable water sources.**

For this priority axis the share of expenditures were the following:

	EU Investment	National Public Contribution	Total Public Contribution
Env. protection – water sector	325 483 339	57 438 237	382 921 576

(Source: http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/country/prordn/details_new.cfm?gv_PAY=SI&gv_reg=1563&gv_PGM=1228&LAN=7&gv_per=2&gv_defL=7)

Climate Change Adaptation from the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) *through the Interreg IVC programme:*

Flood-wise: Sustainable flood management strategies for cross border river basins; Total budget: EUR 1.957.400, ERDF contribution: EUR 1.524.290. The project is divided in three phases, and addressing the three different flood risk management tools: a. Flood risk assessment, b. Flood risk mapping, c. Flood risk management plans. The budget covers more European countries, due to the cross-boundary nature of floods and their damages.
(Source: http://www.interreg4c.eu/showProject.html?ID=120510)
EFFMIS - European Forest Fire Monitoring using Information Systems: Total: EUR 1 772 030, ERDF: EUR 1 453 135.49. This project aims to pool good practices (GPs) on exploitation of the usage of information systems in order to early detect, efficiently manage and handle forest fires and assess the damage caused and ways for regeneration. EFFMIS is an INTERREG IVC Capitalisation project running from 1st November 2010 until 31 January 2013. This is also an international programme, including many European countries.
(Source: http://www.interreg4c.eu/showProject.html?ID=120980)

6.4.Ecosystem protection

Key orientations for ecosystem protection on the Operational Programme of Environmental and Transport Infrastructure Development

The key orientations of Slovenia in the field of environment are primarily defined in the National Programme of Environment protection:

- Waste management
- collection and treatment of urban waste water
- drinking water supply
- reduction of water damages

Source: http://www.eu-skladi.si/legislation-and-regulations/operational-programmes/2007-2013/operational-programme-of-environmental-and-transport-infrastructure-development

6.5. Eco-innovation

Cohesion Fund 2007-2013: Eco-innovation in SMEs: EUR 55.634.088

2. Within the measures of the **Operational Programme for the Natura 2000 Management Programme 2007–2013** related nature protection costs particularly include:
   - establishment of new protected areas;

- adoption of management plans for protected areas;
- granting of concessions for the permitted cave use;
- drafting and signing of contracts on protection or stewardship;
- adoption of other regulations (viewing and visiting restrictions and restriction of activities threatening protected animal species)

6.6. Cross-border, transnational and interregional co-operation

Operational Programme 'Alpine Space'

Breakdown of finances by priority axis

Priority Axis	EU Investment	National Public Contribution	Total Public Contribution
Competitiveness and Attractiveness of the Alpine Space	32 173 670	10 160 106	42 333 776
Accessibility and Connectivity	27 577 433	8 708 663	36 286 096
Environment and Risk Prevention	32 173 670	10 160 106	42 333 776
Technical Assistance	5 867 538	3 159 444	9 026 982
Total	97 792 311	32 188 319	129 980 630

European Alpine Space Programme: European Territorial Cooperation 2007-2013. The overall programme budget amounts to almost **130.000.000 EUR** for the period 2007-2013. The contribution of the project partners coming from the EU are co-funded by ERDF up to a rate of **76%**. The remaining costs have to be covered by other public funds, depending on rules at national level. (http://www.alpine-space.eu/about-the-programme/erdf-co-funding/)
Alpstar: towards carbon neutral Alps. Areas of the project:

- Transport
- Buildings and construction
- Energy
- **Land use and agriculture**
- Tourism
- **Other industries and services**
- **Spatial planning**
- Others

Main outputs:

- Good practice transfer webplatform
- Practical guidelines for Alpine regions
- 12 inter-sectoral strategies or action plan toward carbon neutrality in the pilots regions
- 12 pilot actions (implementation starts during the project)
- Network of 12 pilot regions at first
- Networks of stakeholders
- Capacity building activities and seminars
- Alpstar Policy Board

(http://alpstar-project.eu/home/)

Operational Programme 'Central Europe'

Breakdown of finances by priority axis

Priority Axis	EU Investment	National Public Contribution	Total Public Contribution
Facilitating innovation across Central Europe	49 202 215	10 077 562	59 279 777
Improving accessibility of and within Central Europe	63 962 879	13 100 831	77 063 710
Using our environment responsibly	63 962 879	13 100 831	77 063 710
Enhancing competitiveness and attractiveness of cities and regions	54 122 437	11 085 318	65 207 755
Technical assistance	14 760 664	4 920 221	19 680 885
Total	246 011 074	52 284 763	298 295 837

Operational Programme 'Mediterranean Programme'

Breakdown of finances by priority axis

Priority Axis	EU Investment	National Public Contribution	Total Public Contribution
Strengthening of innovation capacities	57 957 399	19 009 318	76 966 717
Environmental protection and promotion of sustainable territorial development	65 685 053	21 543 894	87 228 946
Improving mobility and territorial accessibility	38 638 266	12 672 879	51 311 145
Promotion of a polycentric and integrated Med space	19 319 133	6 336 439	25 655 572
Technical assistance	11 591 480	3 863 827	15 455 306
Total	193 191 331	63 426 357	256 617 686

MEDOSSIC Project: (2009-2011) Mediterranean organization structure and strengthening of innovation capacities for sustainable development (ERDF). The project aims to create transnational network structure between regional development actors with the specific goal: to improve implementation of regional policies in the innovation field and increase the capacity for sustainable development by encouraging innovation of “clean” technologies. The target groups of the activities designed are: innovators, potential innovators, employees in SME’s, young researchers, students. Co-financed by the EU. There are 7 partner countries in the project, Slovenia represents itself with the following partner institutions:

- Regional Development Agency of Inner Karst Region
- Regional Development Center Koper
- Regional Development Center Novo mesto

Cross-Border Operational Programme 'Slovenia - Hungary'

Breakdown of finances by priority axis

Priority Axis	EU Investment	National Public Contribution	Total Public Contribution
Increase the attractiveness of the cooperation area	14 150 000	2 497 059	16 647 059
Sustainable development	13 372 283	2 359 815	15 732 098
Technical assistance to the process of cross-border cooperation	1 757 000	1 757 000	3 514 000

Total	29 279 283	6 613 874	35 893 157

Operational Programme 'Slovenia - Austria'

Breakdown of finances by priority axis

Priority Axis	EU Investment	National Public Contribution	Total Public Contribution
Competitiveness, knowledge and economic cooperation	28 293 931	4 993 047	33 286 978
Sustainable and balanced development	34 790 857	6 139 563	40 930 420
Technical assistance	4 026 689	710 593	4 737 282
Total	67 111 477	11 843 203	78 954 680

Operational Programme 'Italy - Slovenia'

Breakdown of finances by priority axis

Priority Axis	EU Investment	National Public Contribution	Total Public Contribution
Environment, Transport and Sustainable Territorial Integration	42 996 564	7 587 629	50 584 193
Competitiveness and a Knowledge-based Society	33 700 010	5 947 060	39 647 070
Social Integration	32 537 941	5 741 990	38 279 931
Technical Assistance	6 972 416	1 230 426	8 202 842
Total	116 206 931	20 507 105	136 714 036

Operational Programme 'South East Europe (SEE)'

Breakdown of finances by priority axis

Priority Axis	EU Investment	National Public Contribution	Total Public Contribution
Innovation	44 051 157	7 773 734	51 824 891
Environment	53 739 828	9 483 499	63 223 327
Accessibility	55 160 834	9 734 265	64 895 099
Sustainable growth areas	41 338 329	7 294 999	48 633 328
Technical Assistance	12 401 497	4 133 832	16 535 329
Total	206 691 645	38 420 329	245 111 974

Drought Management Centre for Southeastern Europe (DMCSEE):
SEE (South East Europe) Transnational Cooperation Programme:
Transnational, integrated programme, where Slovenia took the leading role. The main aim of this project and DMCSEE is to **improve drought preparedness** (risk assessment and early warning system) and to **reduce drought impacts**. There are 9 countries participating in the consortium: Slovenia, Albania, FYROM, Hungary, Croatia, Bulgaria,

Greece, Seriba, and Montenegro. The programme is co-financed by the EU through the South East Europe Transnational Cooperation Programme.

(*Source:* http://www.dmcsee.eu/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=22&Itemid=31)

Adriatic IPA Cross-border Co-operation Programme 2007-2013

Breakdown of finances by priority axis

Priority Axis	EU Investment	National Public Contribution	Total Public Contribution
Economic, Social and Institutional Cooperation	49 947 100	8 814 194	58 761 294
Natural and Cultural Resources and Risks Prevention	49 947 100	8 814 194	58 761 294
Accessibility and Networks	49 947 099	8 814 194	58 761 293
Technical Assistance	16 649 033	2 938 065	19 587 098
Total	166 490 332	29 380 647	195 870 979

Alterenergy for sustainability in the Adriatic (in the frameworks if IPA Adriatic Operational Programme 2007-2013) 8 regions od the Adria are involved. Alterenergy will develop replicable models for the sustainable management of energy resources that can be applied in small Adriatic communities. It will also support them in planning and managing integrated actions dealing with energy saving and energy production from renewable sources. Total investment: **12.499.600**
(source:
http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/projects/stories/details_new.cfm?pay=SI&the=72&sto=2245&lan=7&region=ALL&obj=ALL&per=2&defL=EN)

'Slovenia, Croatia' IPA Cross-border Co-operation Programme 2007-2013

Breakdown of finances by priority axis

Priority Axis	EU Investment	National Public Contribution	Total Public Contribution
Economic and social development	14 473 485	2 554 145	17 027 630
Sustainable management of natural resources	11 578 788	2 043 316	13 622 104
Technical Assistance	2 894 697	510 829	3 405 526
Total	28 946 970	5 108 290	34 055 260

Source:
http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/country/prordn/search.cfm?gv_pay=SI&gv_reg=ALL&gv_obj=ALL&gv_the=ALL&LAN=EN&gv_per=2

3. LIFE Programme

Initial funds for the 2007-2013 period amounted to EUR 70m, then increased to EUR 2.2bn; EUR 3.6bn are anticipated for the 2014-2020 period. The number of countries drawing on these funds has now increased from the initial 12 to 27.
Since the launch of the LIFE programme by the European Commission in 1992, a total of 28 projects were financed in Slovenia. Of these, five focus on environmental innovation, 17 on nature conservation, four on information and

communication and two on capacity building. These projects represent a total investment of €32 million, of which €17 million has been contributed by the European Union.
LIFE + financial instrument that is solely dedicated to protecting the environment. Support the implementation of environmental policy, which has three main objectives:

- implementation and development of Community environmental policy and legislation,
- integration of the environment into other policies, thereby contributing to sustainable development,
- finance measures and projects with European added value.

Substantive and technical LIFE + is divided into three sections:

- nature and biodiversity;
- implementation of environmental policies and improve governance,
- Information and Communication.

LIFE + Nature and Biodiversity

Objectives in this area arising from the Habitats Directive and the Birds Directive, which are the main European legal basis for the protection of nature. In broad terms, the objectives can be defined as:

- Protection and preservation of habitats and flora and fauna as well as monitoring their condition,
- Ensuring the functioning of natural systems and favourable habitats and wild species
- Halting the loss of biodiversity by 2010.

Priority activities to be funded under this area are:

- Contribute to the implementation of policy and legislation - the Birds Directive and the Habitats Directive
- Support and further develop, and implement network Natura 2000
- Actions or projects, best practice
- Demonstration measures and projects
- The design and implementation of policies and instruments for the monitoring of nature and biodiversity and the factors, pressures and responses
- Improve knowledge on the impact of genetically modified organisms on ecosystems and biodiversity.

LIFE+ consists of three parts:

- LIFE+ Nature and Biodiversity,
- LIFE+ Environmental Policy and Management,
- LIFE+ Information and Communications and Communications

Who Can Apply to Cooperate on the LIFE Programme?

Public institutions:

- public institutions, managers of protected areas
- agencies
- ministries
- local communities, municipalities
- universities
- institutes

Private institutions:

- limited liability companies, public limited companies
- associations, non-governmental organisations,
- private institutions, private institutes

Source: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/publications/otherpub/documents/life_20years.pdf

BACOM

50 % financial contribution in the **BACOM** project (see above) through EACI – EC

6. **EU Solidarity Fund**: related to flood disasters in Slovenia in 2012.
   Draft Amending Budget (DAB) No 5 for the year 2013 covers the mobilisation of the EU Solidarity und for an amount of **EUR 14 607 942** in commitment and payment appropriations relating to a flooding disaster in Slovenia in autumn 2012. Intense rainfall between the end of October and early November 2012 caused rivers to burst their banks flooding in wider areas of the rivers Sava, Kupa, Mura and Drava. Slovenian authorities estimated the total direct damage at over EUR 359.535 million. This amount exceeds by far the threshold for mobilising the Solidarity Fund of EUR 214,021 million applicable to Slovenia in 2013 (i.e. 0.6% of GNI based on 2011 data). As the estimated total direct damage exceeds the threshold the disaster qualifies as a "major natural disaster". (Source: http://www.europarl.europa.eu/oeil/popups/summary.do?id=1264256&t=d&l=en)

7. **Slovenia EU Funds 2007-2013 (eib.org)**
   Co-financing of priority investments and projects under 2007-2013 National Strategic Reference Framework. Objectives: Economic and social cohesion; environmental sustainability; increase in growth and employment potential. Total fund approx.: EUR 4900 million.

7. List of banks in Slovenia:

Commercial banks in Slovenia

- Abanka Vipa [1]
- Banka Celje [2]
- Banka Koper [3]
- Banka Sparkasse [4]
- BAWAG Banka [5]
- Deželna banka Slovenije [6]
- Factor banka [7]
- Gorenjska banka [8]
- Hypo Alpe-Adria-Bank [9]
- KD Banka [10]
- Nova kreditna banka Maribor [11]
- Nova ljubljanska banka [12]
- Poštna banka Slovenije [13]
- Probanka [14]
- Raiffeisen banka [15]
- SKB (bank) [16]
- SID banka [17]
- Sberbank [18]
- UniCredit banka Slovenija [19]
- Volksbank - Ljudska banka [20]

Savings banks in Slovenia

- Delavska hranilnica [21]
- Hranilnica LON [22]
- Hranilnica in posojilnica Vipava [23]

Defunct banks

Slovenska investicijska banka (in liquidation procedure) [24]