

Summary

Exponential growth of installed solar systems only began 5 years ago. A national subsidies scheme has greatly influenced this, but only in the sector of domestic hot water systems.

Currently the solar market depends mostly on private investors. But there have been a few new large-scale solar systems built over the last 5 years, mainly in hotels and spas, retirement homes and industrial buildings. All investors are private companies. Until now, no system operates on multifamily houses nor on public buildings. A domestic solar industry exists, but is not well developed and not integrated. Two of the three domestic

manufacturers of solar collectors (IMP Klimat and Lentharm Invest) import selective absorbers, because no domestic manufacturers of selective coatings exist. In contrast to the solar collector manufacturers, there are several manufacturers of heat storage and they sell their products to manufacturers of solar collectors from abroad. Lack of domestic manufacturers is the reason why many of the important European solar collector manufacturers are present on the Slovenian market.

Country Overview

- Population: 2 million inhabitants
- Size: 20.273 km²
- GDP pc (€): 18.000 (year 2008)
- Climate: Sub-Mediterranean on the coast, Alpine in the mountains and continental with mild to hot summers and cold winters in the plateaus and valleys to the east. The average temperature is -2°C in January and 21°C in July. Yearly degree-day value ranges from 2400 Kday to 4000 Kday.

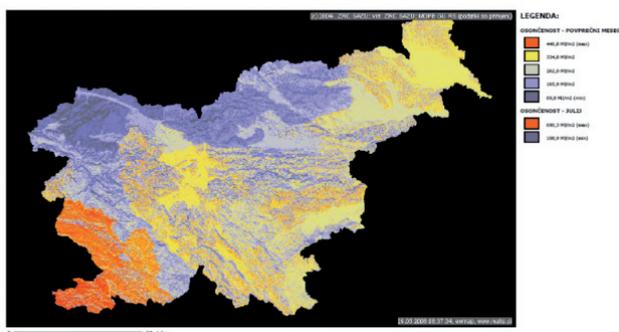
Temperature Data

Indicator	1990	2002
Average annual temperature (°C)	10.6	11.8
The highest temperature (°C)	33.4	34.9
The lowest temperature (°C)	-11.1	-12.9
Total precipitation per year (mm)	1,331	1,287

Market potential: solar radiation and heat demand

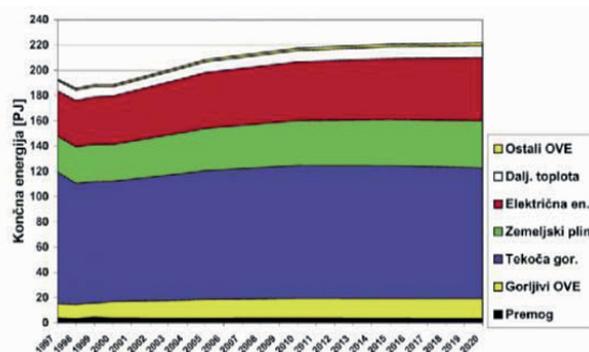
Global Radiation

The yearly solar radiation on horizontal plane is between 1000 and 1300 kWh/m².



Forecast energy consumption

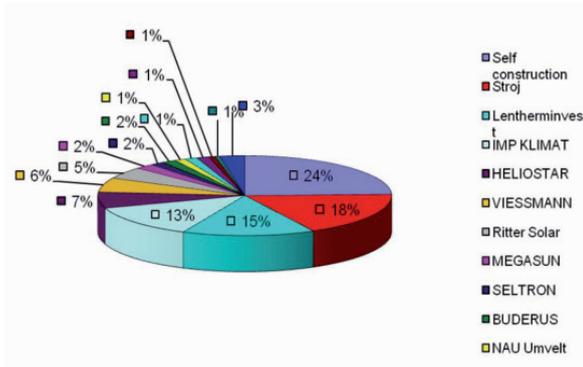
Final energy consumption predictions for Slovenia



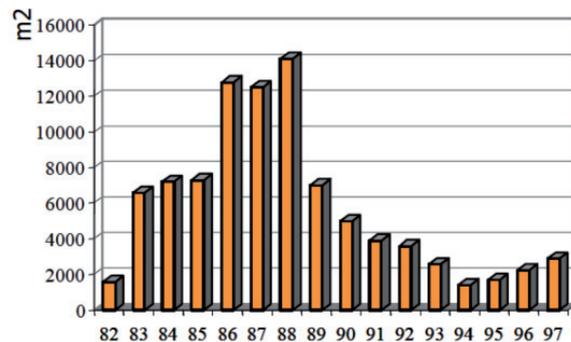
Solar Thermal Statistics

Total	Newly installed			2007		
	2004	2005	2006	Sum	Flat	Vacuum
125,000	1,800	4,800	6,900	12,000	10,300	1,700

Market share of producers of solar collectors in year 2005



Development of solar thermal market in the past



Sources of financial support

There are two main incentive schemes for solar thermal systems offered by Eko Sklad - Environmental Fund public fund: subsidies and loans under favourable conditions.

The national strategy for promoting solar thermal application is orientated mainly on promoting solar heating systems for domestic water heating in single family buildings. A quite successful scheme was established a decade ago. In the last four years the subsidies for solar systems for domestic hot water heating were:

- 104 €/m² solar collector (SC) to a maximum of 628 € (in 2002 – 2004)
- 125 €/m² SC to a maximum of 750 € (in 2005)
- 125 €/m² SC to a maximum of 2085 € for the solar system (in 2006, 2007)

For the larger solar thermal systems, subsidies (for legal investors and companies) were available only between the years 2002 to 2004. It represented 30% of eligible costs or 40% if the solar system was also used for cooling.

The current subsidies (2008-2010) for solar thermal systems which can be applied for are as follows:

For households: (subsidies for solar systems for domestic hot water heating)

- 25% of investment to a maximum of 150 €/m² of solar collector for flat plate collectors
- 25% of investment to a maximum of 200 €/m² for vacuum tube collectors
- 25% of investment to a maximum of 75 €/m² for self produced solar collectors

SolarKeymark-approved collectors receive an additional subsidy of 10 €/m².

Eko Sklad offers loans under favourable conditions for all investments in renewable energy sources. They offer a maximum amount of 20.000 euro for a maximum period of 10 years at a constant 3.9% interest rate.

Further information

Further information on: www.cres.gr/trans-solar