



# Renewables Self-Consumption

## Slovenia

16th November 2023

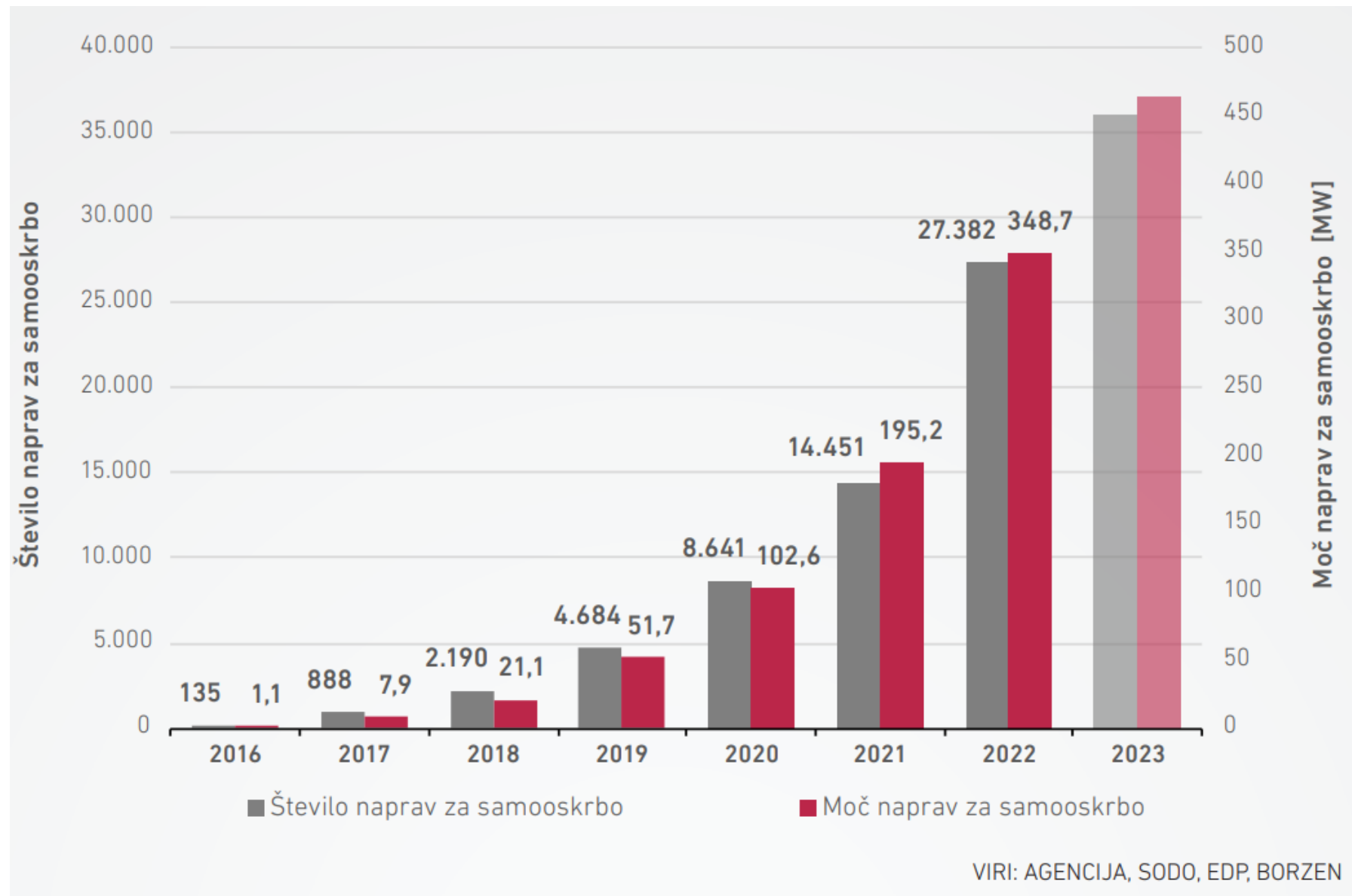
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# Scheme for Self-Supply

- Currently two schemes for self-consumption are in place
- „The old one“: based on the Energy Act (EZ-1) - 2014
- „The new one“: based on the Act on the Promotion of the Use of Renewable Energy Sources (ZSROVE) - August 2021
- First Decree on the self-supply of electricity from renewable energy sources (based on EZ-1) adopted in December 2015 (and amended every year)
- Decree on self-supply based on ZSROVE adopted in March 2022
- „The old one“ ceased to be in force with the implementation of the ZSROVE (in August 2021), but continues to be applied: for devices that apply for approval to connect to the power grid by the end of 2023.

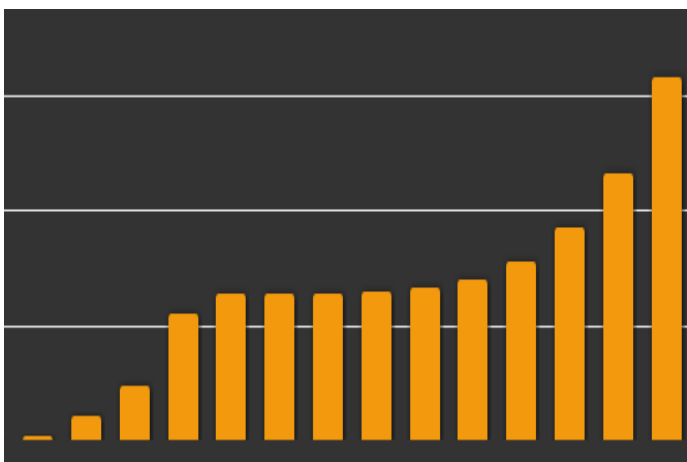


Number and capacity of self-supply devices (2016-2022) and forecast for 2023



VIRI: AGENCIJA, SODO, EDP, BORZEN

Source: Agency for Energy of R Slovenia (2023)



Source: SLO PV Portal (2023)

# Types of „old“ self-supply

## 1. Individual self-consumption (or self-supply):

- generated electricity is primarily consumed within the facility, and only excess is fed into the grid.
- The maximum capacity of the PV device is limited (max  $\leq 0.8$  times the connection power of the consumption metering point)

## 1. Community self-supply:

### *a) Self-supply of a multiapartment building:*

- self-supply among interconnected final consumers in a multi-apartment building (including in a commercial or other building with multiple measuring points).
- The establishment of a legal entity is not necessary; they can also connect based on a contract.

### *a) REC (RES Community):*

- Customers connected to the same transformer station network as the PV device can join the RES community.
- The establishment of a legal entity is not necessary; they can also connect based on a contract.
- The goal is to enable self-sufficiency for those living in buildings unsuitable for installing self-sufficiency devices.
- For example, the device can be installed on a fire station, school, kindergarten, municipal building.

# Common for all 3 types of „old“ self-supply

- Each consumer enters into a self-supply contract (= electricity supply contract with a special billing method) with their own supplier.
- The transfer of excess electricity to the supplier is done on unpaid basis.
- For the electricity + levies (per kWh) calculation: **received electricity** – **delivered electricity** = on yearly base.
- Only single tariff applies (without higher and lower tariffs),
- The device cannot be included in the support scheme, but there is investment support



# „New“ Self-Supply Scheme

- Self-supply is no longer limited to household and small business consumers (connection power < 41 kW).
- A purchase agreement can also be concluded for excess electricity (selling to supplier).
- The period for „net-metering“ is no longer determined to 1 year – it is subject to agreement between the consumer and supplier (from 15 min to 1 year)
- ‚Net-metering‘ of quantities of electricity received and produced: grid fees and levies are paid for all electricity received
- Full exemption from the EE contribution and partial or complete exemption from the RES contribution/fee, depending on the case.
- The possibility of investment support (to be allocated by the support center)
- Within the same RES community, consumers can be connected to the electricity grid anywhere in Slovenia (no longer limited to the same transformer station).

# Relation between the „old“ and the „new“ scheme

The „old“ system continues to apply to:

1. Consumers who are already in the old self-supply system, and
2. Those who will be registered as final consumers with self-supply by December 31, 2024.

**How long does it apply?** As long as they use the self-supply device for which the connection consent has been issued, based on which they were registered.

Consumers within the „old“ scheme for self-supply can always decide to switch from the old to the new system, if it is more favorable for them (reverting to the old system is not possible).

Two systems will run in parallel, and 'mixing' of rules is not possible

# Pros & Cons and Open questions

- „Old“ scheme: simple use, short payback period for investors, but hidden costs for utilities and grid operators/distribution companies
- Net-metering on yearly base => unnecessary consumption of electricity in December (winter)
- Saturation of parts of the distribution grid (=> need for grid upgrade)
- Main question: how to make the „new“ scheme as financially attractive for investors as the „old“ one
- „New“ scheme: potentially no hidden costs for utilities and distribution companies; but longer payback period (low price in case of selling the surplus electricity) => need for higher investment subsidies





# Thank you!



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