Experience 2004-2006

- **Slovakia**: 31 projects supported from the OP infrastructure. Total amount of funds allocated was 48.19 mil. EUR. They have been distributed in the following way:
  - **Biomass**: 34 projects, 343 250 000 SKK (25.1%)
  - **Geothermal**: 1 project, 31 925 000 SKK (2.3%)
  - **Emission reduction**: 7 projects, 292 235 000 SKK (21.4%)
  - **Natural gas**: 7 projects, 211 545 000 SKK (15.5%)
  - **Energy efficiency**: 1 project, 17 555 000 SKK (1.2%)
  - **Co-firing (coal+biomass)**: 1 project, 478 251 000 SKK (34.5%)

New programing period 2007-2013

- **2007 preparation and approval of Operational Frameworks and Operational Programs by the EC.**
- **2008 first calls presented and first projects being approved.**

Experience with the utilization of Structural Funds for the RE in CEE (until end of 2006)

- Structural funds are by far the biggest means of distributing EU money.
- One third of the whole EU budget is allocated for SF.
- New EU member states from the CEE countries began receiving and using the first EU funds (accession funds (SPA, SAPARD and PHARE)) during the period 2000-2003.
- After their accession to the EU in 2004 the SF were followed with cohesion and rural development funds (approximately 30 billion EUR in 2004-2006). The allocation is partly based on population and need. Half of this amount has been allocated to Poland.
- The member states distribute the funding to eligible projects through a government department, ministries or committees at national and local level, usually a mixture of the above.
- Distribution of funds through the Operating Programs (OP).
- Differences between CEE EU member states policies in terms of who is eligible for funding and how the funds can be used.
- The experience so far - no big success for RE and EE.

Problems

- **Transparency**. Commitment of beneficiary and donor to make publicly available the basic data of the project. Information about the projects, which were approved, why they were approved and why the others were rejected.
- **Public Awareness**. Community leaders do not know much about RE and how they can benefit from it.
- **Small vs. big projects**. Small decentralised RE projects in rural areas (communities).
- **Lack of skilled persons**.
- **Public (NGO) involvement is missing**.
EU 27 Cohesion Policy - Gap between the Rhetoric and the Reality

Total of 347.4 billion EUR allocated. EE and RE are mentioned among twelve priorities but in reality only 2.5% of funds were allocated for them.

Total EE and RE allocation: 9 billion EUR (4.8 bill. EUR for RE and 4.2 bill EUR for EE (+ support for R&D).

Source: Channelling EU funds into efficient and renewable energy, FOE Europe, 2007

CEE-10 countries: The reality is even worse.
Total 3.1 - 3.2 billion EUR (only 2% of the overall SF allocation) to be invested in EE and RE in 2007-2013.

Almost 50 billion EUR, i.e. appr. 30% of the total for CEE countries, is planned to be invested in transport.

Breakdown of EU funds for transport in CEE-10 countries in 2007-2013

Source: EU funds for public and environment-friendly transport, FOE Europe

Slovakia: Aproved RE Projects in 2008

Total for RE: appr. 40.81 mil. Skv = 1.35 mil. EUR

Aproved projects in section competition and economy growth

Source: EU funds for public and environment-friendly transport, FOE Europe
Conclusion

- The share of RE on electricity consumption in new EU MS is 6% (15% in the EU-15) but recent funding proposals (OPs) for decentralised wind, solar or biomass energy projects through SF is not adequate to even slightly narrow this gap.

- The reduction of greenhouse gas emissions can be achieved but the opportunity to finance this approach through SF is wasted (so far). This applies equally to the old and new member states.

- Recent development partially supported by the allocation of SF will likely result in increasing greenhouse gas emissions in new MS. Situation is similar to that previously seen in South European EU MS and Ireland.

- Revision of SF funding allocations with respect to economic crisis would be appropriate. RE and EE have far higher potential of domestic job and wealth creation in comparison to many other development projects supported by SF.

Feed-in tariffs - rules are changing. Pressure from fossil/nuclear lobby

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>PV tariffs</th>
<th>Guarantee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>0.485 EUR/kW</td>
<td>20 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>0.38 EUR/kW</td>
<td>20 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>0.36 EUR/kW</td>
<td>20 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CZ – SK 10% decrease of tariffs - trying to stop the huge PV development
CZ – September 2009: 103 MW installed (3.4 MW in 2007)
another 200 MW planned in rest of 2009
SK – 50 kW from PV