

**ENERGY CHARTER  
SECRETARIAT**

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Related documents: CC 157, CC 162
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**DECISION OF THE ENERGY CHARTER CONFERENCE**

*adopted by the Energy Charter Conference  
at its 4<sup>th</sup> Meeting held on 7 December 1999*

**Recommendations on the In-Depth Energy Efficiency Review  
of the Slovak Republic**

Bearing in mind the need of addressing barriers to attracting and retaining investment in the area of energy efficiency, the following recommendations are provided to the Government of the Slovak Republic:

- while discussion on the new energy policy includes energy efficiency as a policy, there is a need to ensure that other elements of energy policy (nuclear, liberalisation of markets, privatisation) and energy efficiency objectives are coordinated;
- there is a need to define more clearly how to measure success of the energy efficiency programme. There is a need to have measurable targets and independent monitoring of the programmes;
- government objectives and priorities should be supported by relevant budgets for energy efficiency;
- analysis is needed to know to what extent energy efficiency can make up the planned closure of two nuclear units (total loss of 800 MW) in 2006-2008;
- efforts to decrease subsidies on end-use prices must continue; there is need to ensure that subsidies at all elements of the energy cycle are identified and eliminated. Social problems arising from market pricing should be solved in the context of social policy;
- every effort needs to be made to harmonise data definitions and data collection as part of the Slovak Republic's compliance with the *acquis communautaire* of EU legislation and in line with IEA requirements;

Keywords: In-depth Review of Energy Efficiency Policies and Programmes, PEEREA, Recommendations, Slovak Republic

- selling excess electricity to the grid must be monitored during the process of price liberalisation to avoid barriers for auto-producers gaining access;
- energy inspection audits need to give greater attention to motivating the economic actors, identifying possible solutions to improved energy efficiency and disseminating best practices;
- greater emphasis should be placed on identifying and removing barriers to the use and promotion of ESCOs and third party financing (including improvements to the system of drawing up contracts in this area). This is particularly true for the public sector;
- development of a programme for public sector buildings and energy use should be considered;
- actions for improving metering for individual dwellings should be stimulated;
- emissions fees should be reviewed to better encourage companies to invest in energy efficiency measures, while at the same time maintaining or enhancing the competitive position of the industries;
- the government's climate change programme, and the instruments used by the Ministry of Environment, need to incorporate a greater degree of focus on improving energy efficiency as one of the most cost-effective options available;
- re-assessment needs to be undertaken of the potential impact, priorities and resource requirements of existing and planned energy efficiency measures to maximise their cost-effective contribution to meeting the Kyoto climate change target
- development of government policy on JI which balances the need for foreign investments, to meet emissions targets and the need to make best use of domestic financial resources;
- adequate human and material resources are required for effective implementation, notably through the SEA, of government energy efficiency measures;
- there should be an analysis of the potential and barriers to CHP, eventually leading to an strategy for promoting CHP.