Country Sections

Slovakia

Handbook Update CLR II

Support service for citizens led renovation projects - ENER/2023/OP/0036

DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR ENERGY

Directorate B – Just Transition, Consumers, Energy Efficiency and Innovation Unit B1 - Consumers, Local Initiatives, Just Transition

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Introduction

This country factsheet provides a comprehensive overview of Slovakia's building stock, energy communities, relevant legislation, and funding bodies and schemes. It begins with an assessment of the energy efficiency and characteristics of the existing building stock and its renovation status, followed by an examination of the current state of energy communities and citizen-led energy initiatives in the country. The document then explores country-specific challenges and opportunities for community energy development and identifies areas where further action may be required.

It continues with a mapping of relevant legislation, including the transposition of key EU directives into Slovak law and national regulations governing building renovation, renewable energy deployment and electricity sharing. An overview of national and EU-level funding bodies and financial schemes supporting energy efficiency improvements and renewable energy projects is then provided. The factsheet concludes with a summary of practical tools and resources that can support citizens, municipalities and other stakeholders in developing renovation projects and energy communities in Slovakia.

City district Petrzalka of capital city of Slovakia[1]

[1] City District Petrzalka Of Capital City Od Slovakia Bratislava

Current Outlook

Slovakia is a landlocked country in Central Europe with a highly industrialised economy and a relatively low-carbon electricity sector dominated by nuclear power. Nuclear energy accounts for the majority of electricity generation, while hydropower and natural gas also play important roles in the energy mix. Renewable energy sources such as solar photovoltaics and biomass are gradually expanding but remain a smaller share of the overall energy system. According to energy market analyses, nuclear power represented around 61% of electricity generation in 2024, highlighting Slovakia's strong reliance on centralised baseload generation.[2]

At the same time, Slovakia remains dependent on energy imports—particularly oil and natural gas—due to limited domestic fossil fuel resources. Energy policy therefore places significant emphasis on energy security, diversification of supply routes and the gradual expansion of renewable energy sources within the national energy system. Renewable energy accounted for roughly 17% of Slovakia's gross final energy consumption in recent years, reflecting moderate but gradual progress toward EU climate targets.

These structural characteristics shape the context in which building renovation and community energy initiatives are emerging.

Overview of Building Stock

Slovakia's housing stock is relatively old and energy-inefficient, reflecting the legacy of large-scale construction during the socialist period. A substantial share of residential buildings were constructed before modern energy performance standards were introduced. According to European Commission data, almost three-quarters of Slovakia's housing stock was built before 1990, meaning that many buildings have poor insulation and outdated heating systems.[3]

A large proportion of these dwellings are prefabricated panel apartment buildings, constructed rapidly between the 1950s and 1990s to meet housing demand in urban areas. These buildings remain common in Slovak cities and often require substantial renovation due to ageing structures, inadequate insulation and outdated heating systems.[4]

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[2] Slovakia Energy Information | Enerdata – Link

[3] Inforegio - Slovakia renovates its residential homes to ensure greater energy efficiency – Link

[4] Increasing energy efficiency, one panel building at the time | CEB – Link

Home ownership in Slovakia is very high compared with many European countries, which means that renovation decisions are often made collectively by homeowners' associations in multi-apartment buildings.

Energy Efficiency of the Existing Stock

The ageing housing stock contributes to relatively poor energy performance in many residential buildings. Older panel buildings and brick apartment blocks often suffer from inadequate insulation, inefficient heating systems and outdated windows. These deficiencies lead to higher energy consumption and can result in poor indoor comfort conditions, including overheating in summer and insufficient heating in winter.[5]

Energy costs can therefore represent a significant share of household expenditure. In some cases, households may spend around 16.9% of their monthly income on energy, which can contribute to energy poverty and under-heating in vulnerable households.[6]

Improving the energy performance of buildings through renovation and energy efficiency measures is therefore a key priority for Slovakia's energy and climate policy.

Renovation Status of the Building Stock

In recent years Slovakia has increased efforts to renovate and modernise its housing stock through national and EU-funded programmes. Renovation initiatives supported by European Structural and Investment Funds and national financial instruments have contributed to the construction or renovation of nearly 300,000 homes aimed at improving energy efficiency and safety.[7]

These renovation projects typically include measures such as façade insulation, replacement of windows and doors, installation of more efficient heating systems and the integration of renewable energy technologies. Despite this progress, a large share of the building stock still requires renovation, particularly older apartment blocks constructed before modern energy standards.

Slovakia's Long-Term Renovation Strategy aims to gradually transform the national building stock into a highly energy-efficient and decarbonised system by 2050, in line with EU climate objectives.

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[5] Increasing energy efficiency, one panel building at the time | CEB – Link

[6] Increasing energy efficiency, one panel building at the time | CEB – Link

[7] Inforegio - Slovakia renovates its residential homes to ensure greater energy efficiency – Link

Status of Citizen Energy Communities and Renewable Energy Communities

Energy communities and other forms of citizen-led energy initiatives are gradually emerging in Slovakia as part of the broader energy transition. EU legislation—particularly the Renewable Energy Directive and the Clean Energy Package—requires Member States to establish frameworks enabling citizens, municipalities and small enterprises to jointly produce, consume and share renewable energy.

Slovakia has begun implementing these requirements through amendments to the national Energy Act, which introduced legal definitions for energy communities and created mechanisms allowing electricity sharing among active customers. These reforms aim to enable local renewable energy generation and support decentralised energy systems.

Although the number of operational energy communities remains relatively small, interest among municipalities, citizen groups and businesses is increasing. Pilot projects, advisory programmes and EU-supported initiatives are beginning to test community energy models and explore how they can contribute to building renovation, renewable energy deployment and local energy resilience.

Energy Communities in Slovakia

Energy communities in Slovakia are an emerging but still developing element of the country's energy transition. While interest in community-based energy initiatives has increased in recent years, their practical deployment remains relatively limited compared with more mature markets in Western Europe. The concept has gained momentum mainly due to European Union policy frameworks promoting decentralised renewable energy and citizen participation in the energy system. In response, Slovakia has gradually introduced legislative and regulatory changes to allow the creation of **energy communities and renewable energy communities**, enabling groups of citizens, municipalities and small enterprises to jointly produce, consume and share renewable energy.

A major step forward occurred with **Act No. 256/2022**, which amended the Slovak Energy Act and introduced official legal definitions for energy communities and communities producing energy from renewable sources. This legislation incorporated the EU's Clean Energy Package requirements and formally recognised these entities as participants in the electricity system. The framework has since been expanded through additional regulatory provisions, including technical and operational rules for electricity sharing and community participation in the energy market.

Another important development is the introduction of a clearer regime for **electricity sharing among active customers and energy communities**. Recent regulatory changes have created new market roles such as the "electricity sharing organiser", intended to facilitate administrative and contractual processes associated with distributing locally generated electricity among members.[8] This system allows households, businesses or public institutions within a community to share electricity generated from renewable installations, thereby supporting decentralised energy production and self-consumption models.

Despite these legislative improvements, the practical implementation of energy communities in Slovakia is still at an early stage. Stakeholders report that awareness of the concept is growing among municipalities, citizens and businesses, but many projects remain in the planning or pilot phase. Initiatives supported by organisations such as the Slovak Innovation and Energy Agency (SIEA) and renewable-energy associations aim to promote knowledge exchange, develop guidance materials and help potential founders navigate the regulatory and organisational requirements.

Energy community case studies.

Although energy communities in Slovakia are still relatively new, several pilot initiatives and operational sharing groups have begun demonstrating how collective renewable energy generation and electricity sharing can work in practice. These early examples typically focus

[8] Čechová & Partners. Energy laws in Slovakia 2025 – Link

on photovoltaic (PV) installations on public or commercial buildings and rely on recently introduced electricity-sharing mechanisms.

Žilina Energy Community Pilot, Žilina Region:
One of the most frequently cited pilot initiatives is the development of a local energy community concept in the city of Žilina. The project explores the integration of photovoltaic installations, energy-efficiency improvements and electricity sharing among buildings within a district. The initiative aims to demonstrate how neighbourhood-level renewable generation and consumption could operate under Slovakia's emerging regulatory framework. The project also supports digital tools and modelling approaches to help municipalities and residents organise energy communities and optimise local electricity use.
More information:

- https://interreg-danube.eu/projects/pilotinncities/slovakia
- https://www.mdpi.com/2076-3417/14/13/5951

Pušovce Local Energy Community Pilot, Prešov Region:
The municipality of Pušovce has been involved in pilot activities aimed at establishing a local energy community model for smaller towns. The initiative focuses on enabling residents and municipal facilities to share electricity produced from local renewable installations, particularly solar PV systems. The pilot is designed to test the practical implementation of electricity-sharing rules and to evaluate the economic and organisational feasibility of community-based energy production in rural municipalities.
More information:

- https://interreg-danube.eu/projects/pilotinncities/slovakia

Bratislava Electricity-Sharing Group (Active Customer Network):
In Bratislava and surrounding regions, several early electricity-sharing groups have formed around photovoltaic installations owned by households or companies. These groups allow participants to share surplus electricity generated from rooftop PV systems with other members, reducing overall energy costs and encouraging local renewable energy adoption. Such initiatives illustrate the role of the new electricity-sharing framework introduced in Slovakia, which enables distributed energy generation and consumption among groups of "active customers."
More information:

- https://www.archyde.com/slovakias-energy-sharing-pv-owners-rejoice/

formally registered energy communities in Slovakia remains limited but is gradually increasing. As of mid-2025, seven energy communities and several hundred electricity-sharing groups had been registered, reflecting growing interest among municipalities, citizens and businesses in decentralised renewable energy models.

Challenges and Opportunities for Energy Communities in Slovakia

The development of energy communities in Slovakia is progressing but remains at an early stage. Although the legal framework has improved following the transposition of the EU Clean Energy Package, practical deployment remains limited and several barriers continue to slow implementation. At the same time, new policy initiatives and funding programmes are beginning to create favourable conditions for expansion.

Challenges & Gaps

Low Deployment and Early Market Stage

Energy communities are still relatively rare in Slovakia. According to national policy mapping, only **seven energy communities had been authorised by the national regulator by 2025**, illustrating that the sector is still in its infancy.[9]

Interest is growing among municipalities and citizens, but many initiatives remain in early planning stages rather than fully operational projects.

Legal / Regulatory / Administrative Barriers

Although Slovakia has introduced legal recognition for renewable energy communities under EU directives, the practical implementation framework is still evolving. Stakeholders have highlighted gaps in the regulatory environment, including the need for clearer operational rules, simplified administrative procedures, and better guidance on contractual arrangements for community members.[10]

Discussions among policymakers and practitioners also point to the need for clearer billing systems and mechanisms to distribute costs and benefits among community members.

Grid Connection and Technical Constraints

Connecting community-owned renewable energy installations to the electricity grid remains a significant challenge. Stakeholders report that simplifying the connection of smaller renewable energy sources to the grid is necessary, as current procedures can be complex and time-consuming for small projects.[11]

[9] European Energy Communities Facility – Link

[10] Interreg Europe – Link

[11] Interreg Europe – Link

This challenge is partly linked to the structure of Slovakia's energy system, which historically relied on large, centralised generation facilities rather than distributed local production.

Limited Awareness and Expertise

Public awareness of energy communities is still limited. Many citizens and municipalities are unfamiliar with the concept, the legal requirements, or the potential economic benefits.

Workshops and capacity-building initiatives organised by the Slovak Association of Sustainable Energy (SAPI) and other organisations have highlighted the need for educational resources and guidance materials for potential founders.[12]

For example, new guidance materials and handbooks have recently been developed to help municipalities and citizens establish energy communities under Slovak law.

Financing and Economic Viability

Although community energy projects can provide long-term savings, upfront investment costs for renewable technologies such as solar PV installations remain a barrier for many communities. Stakeholders have also emphasised the need for clearer economic analysis and financial models demonstrating the return on investment for community energy initiatives.[13] Without accessible financing mechanisms or clear business cases, many potential projects remain at the planning stage.

Opportunities & Enabling Factors

Legal Recognition and EU Policy Alignment

The EU Clean Energy Package introduced the concepts of renewable energy communities and citizen energy communities, providing a legal basis for citizens, SMEs and municipalities to collectively generate, consume and share renewable energy.[14]

Slovakia has gradually aligned its national legislation with these EU requirements, enabling citizens and local authorities to participate more actively in the electricity market.

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[12] Driving Sustainable Energy: Success Stories and Challenges of Community Energy in Slovakia - EUKI – Link

[13] Interreg Europe – Link

[14] Energy communities and their perspective in Slovakia – Link

EU and National Funding Programmes

Financial support for community energy is expected to increase through national and European programmes. Under the Slovak Recovery and Resilience Plan, approximately €60 million has been allocated to investments supporting flexible electricity systems and community energy initiatives between 2024 and 2026.[15]

In addition, EU-level initiatives such as the LIFE Energy Communities Facility provide technical assistance and financial support for emerging community energy projects.

Further Action

For energy communities to scale in Slovakia, further work is needed in several areas:

- **Implementation:** Clearer operational rules for electricity sharing, registration procedures, governance models and billing systems.
- **Finance:** Dedicated financial instruments and incentives tailored specifically for energy communities, including grants, loans and cooperative investment models.
- **Grid Integration:** Simplified grid-connection procedures for small renewable energy systems and local electricity sharing.
- **Awareness:** Capacity-building programmes and advisory services for municipalities, citizens and SMEs interested in establishing energy communities.
- **Policy and Strategy:** Better integration of community energy within national energy strategies, including links to renewable energy expansion, local economic development and energy-poverty reduction.

[15] European energy Communities Facility – Link

Relevant legislation

There is growing political commitment in Slovakia to improve the energy performance of buildings and expand renewable energy systems in line with European Union climate policy. As an EU Member State, Slovakia must transpose and implement major EU directives related to building renovation, energy efficiency, renewable energy and energy communities.

The legislative framework for renovation and energy communities is therefore shaped both by EU directives and national laws, including the Energy Performance of Buildings Act, the Energy Act, and the Act on the Promotion of Renewable Energy Sources. Strategic planning is primarily implemented through the Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) and the Long-Term Renovation Strategy (LTRS).

Key EU directives influencing building renovation and energy communities include the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD), the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED) and the Renewable Energy Directive (RED), which together form the core of the EU's Clean Energy Package. These directives require Member States to implement frameworks enabling citizen participation in energy systems, including energy communities and decentralised renewable energy generation.

EU Directives Transposition in Slovakia

Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD – 2024)

The Energy Performance of Buildings Directive establishes minimum energy performance standards, outlines long-term renovation strategies and requires energy performance certification of buildings. It also sets requirements for nearly zero-energy buildings and encourages the development of renovation roadmaps and digital building logbooks.

In Slovakia, the directive is implemented primarily through Act No. 555/2005 Coll. on the Energy Performance of Buildings, which requires energy performance certificates for buildings offered for sale or rent and sets minimum energy performance standards for new buildings and major renovations. [16]

The act has been amended multiple times to incorporate updated EU requirements, including stricter energy performance standards and the introduction of nearly zero-energy building requirements.

Energy Efficiency Directive (EED – 2012)

[16] Slov-Lex – Link

The Energy Efficiency Directive sets EU-wide targets for energy efficiency improvements, including obligations for public sector buildings and measures to encourage energy savings across the economy.

Slovakia implements these requirements primarily through the Energy Efficiency Act (Act No. 321/2014 Coll.), which establishes national energy-efficiency targets, energy audits, energy management obligations for large companies, and energy-efficiency support schemes.

This legislation forms a core pillar of the national framework for improving the energy efficiency of buildings and infrastructure.

Renewable Energy Directive (RED – 2009) / Clean Energy Package (CEP – 2019)

The Renewable Energy Directive and the Clean Energy Package require Member States to establish enabling frameworks for Renewable Energy Communities (RECs) and Citizen Energy Communities (CECs). These frameworks must allow citizens, municipalities and SMEs to jointly produce, consume, store and share renewable energy.

Slovakia transposed these provisions through Act No. 256/2022, which amended the Energy Act (Act No. 251/2012) and introduced legal definitions for energy communities and communities producing energy from renewable sources.[17]

The law defines energy communities as legal entities formed by citizens, SMEs or municipalities whose primary purpose is to deliver environmental, economic or social benefits rather than financial profit.[18]

Additional regulations such as Decree No. 207/2023 provide operational rules for electricity sharing and the functioning of energy communities within the electricity market.

Regulation on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action (2018 – updated 2024)

The Regulation on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action requires EU Member States to prepare integrated National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs) covering ten-year periods. These plans outline national strategies for energy efficiency, renewable energy expansion, greenhouse-gas reduction, research and innovation, and energy security.

[17] Slovakia | Energy Communities Facility – Link

[18] Slovakia - REScoop – Link

Slovakia adopted its Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) to guide national energy policy until 2030, including targets for renewable energy expansion and energy efficiency improvements.[19]

The NECP is complemented by the Long-Term Renovation Strategy (LTRS), which aims to achieve a highly energy-efficient and decarbonised building stock by 2050.

Social Climate Fund Regulation (SCFR – 2023)

The Social Climate Fund Regulation provides EU funding to support vulnerable households affected by the energy transition. The fund can support building renovations, renewable energy deployment and energy-efficiency improvements for low-income households.

These measures can indirectly support community-based renovation projects and citizen-led energy initiatives aimed at reducing energy costs and improving energy security.

Institutionally, the Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic plays the leading role in energy policy and renewable energy development, while the Regulatory Office for Network Industries (URSO) oversees energy market regulation, including grid access and tariffs. The Slovak Innovation and Energy Agency (SIEA) supports the implementation of energy-efficiency programmes and provides guidance for energy communities.

Pilot initiatives and guidance materials have also been developed to support the creation of energy communities and decentralised renewable energy systems, including practical handbooks for energy community founders.[20]

[19] National Energy Strategy – Link

[20] Handbook for Energy Community Founders in Slovakia – Link

Renovation-Related Legislation

Below are key Slovak laws, regulations and national programmes relevant for citizen-led building renovation projects and energy communities.

Policy / Law / Programme	Purpose & Core Measures	Relevance to Citizen-Led Renovations
Recovery and Resilience Plan (RRP – 2021)	EU-funded national investment plan supporting the green transition, building renovation programmes and renewable energy deployment. Includes investments in energy efficiency, renewable energy and digitalisation.	Provides financial support for renovation programmes and renewable energy investments. Enables municipalities and citizens to access funding for building renovations and energy-related projects.
Long-Term Renovation Strategy (LTRS – 2020)	National strategy to decarbonise Slovakia's building stock by 2050 by increasing renovation rates and improving energy efficiency.	Guides public funding and policy priorities for building renovation projects and promotes large-scale renovation of residential and public buildings.
Energy Performance of Buildings Act (Act No. 555/2005 Coll.)	Establishes energy performance certification, minimum energy standards, and inspection requirements for buildings in Slovakia.	Core legislation governing energy performance requirements for building renovation projects and energy certification obligations.
Energy Act (Act No. 251/2012 Coll.)	Main law governing Slovakia's electricity and gas markets, including generation, supply, transmission and grid access.	Defines electricity market participation and technical conditions for energy generation, including renewable energy and distributed generation. (Leap)
Amendment Act No. 256/2022	Amendment to the Energy Act introducing legal definitions for energy communities and renewable energy communities in Slovakia.	Provides the legal basis for citizen-owned renewable energy projects and electricity sharing initiatives. (Energy Communities Facility)
Act on Promotion of Renewable Energy Sources (Act No. 309/2009 Coll.)	Establishes support schemes for renewable electricity generation, including feed-in tariffs and market-based incentives.	Enables renewable energy deployment, including solar PV installations that may be owned collectively by citizens or energy communities.

Construction Act and Spatial Planning Reform (2025)	Introduces modernised spatial planning and construction procedures with digital platforms and simplified permitting.	Simplifies administrative procedures for renovation projects and renewable energy installations on buildings.

Legislation on Engagement of Neighbours and Volunteers in Renovation

Policy / Law / Programme	Purpose & Core Measures	Relevance to Citizen-Led Renovations
Apartment Ownership Act (Act No. 182/1993 Coll.)	Governs ownership and management of multi-apartment buildings, including rules for homeowners' associations and collective decision-making.	Defines voting procedures and approval requirements for collective renovation projects in apartment buildings.
Energy Community Framework – Energy Act amendments (Act 256/2022)	Introduced legal definitions for energy communities and communities producing energy from renewable sources in Slovak law.	Enables citizens, municipalities and SMEs to form legal entities for joint renewable energy production and electricity sharing. (REScoop)
Electricity Sharing Framework (Decree No. 207/2023)	Establishes operational rules for electricity sharing within energy communities and among active customers.	Enables local sharing of renewable electricity produced by community-owned installations. (Energy Communities Facility)

Funding bodies and schemes

Funding Bodies in Slovakia

Institution / Body	Role and Funding Relevance
Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic (https://www.economy.gov.sk/)	Responsible for national energy policy and implementation of energy-efficiency and renewable energy programmes. Oversees energy transition policies and funding programmes supporting building renovation and renewable energy deployment.
Ministry of Transport of the Slovak Republic (https://www.mindop.sk/)	Responsible for housing policy and building legislation, including programmes supporting the renovation of residential buildings and housing infrastructure.
Ministry of Investment, Regional Development and Informatization (MIRRI) (https://www.mirri.gov.sk/)	Managing authority for EU Structural and Investment Funds and national programmes financing building renovation, energy efficiency, and regional development projects.
Slovak Innovation and Energy Agency (SIEA) (https://www.siea.sk/)	Government agency implementing energy-efficiency programmes, providing advisory services, and administering calls for projects related to energy efficiency and renewable energy installations.

Dedicated National Funds and Institutions

Institution / Body	Role and Funding Relevance
State Fund for Housing Development (ŠFRB) (https://www.sfrb.sk/)	Public financial institution providing loans and subsidies for housing development, including renovation and energy efficiency improvements in residential buildings. It has historically been a key instrument for financing building renovation projects.
Environmental Fund (https://www.envirofond.sk/)	National fund financing environmental projects including renewable energy systems, energy efficiency improvements, and climate-related infrastructure investments.

EU-Level and Multilateral Financial Institutions

Institution / Body	Role and Funding Relevance
European Commission (https://commission.europa.eu/)	Provides funding through programmes such as the Recovery and Resilience Facility, Structural

	Funds, and InvestEU to support building renovation and energy efficiency investments across Member States.
European Investment Bank (EIB) (https://www.eib.org/) and European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) (https://www.ebrd.com/)	Provide loans, guarantees and blended financing instruments supporting large-scale energy efficiency and renewable energy projects in Slovakia.

National / Regional Managing Authorities for EU Funds

Institution / Body	Role and Funding Relevance
Managing Authorities for ERDF and Cohesion Fund Programmes (https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/)	Oversee EU-funded operational programmes supporting energy efficiency improvements and building renovation projects across Slovakia.

Municipalities and Local Authorities

Institution / Body	Role and Funding Relevance
Municipalities and Regional Governments	Implement renovation projects for public buildings such as schools and administrative buildings and often serve as beneficiaries or intermediaries for EU funding programmes supporting energy efficiency improvements.

Commercial Banks and Partner Lenders

Institution / Body	Role and Funding Relevance
Domestic Banks and Financial Institutions	Provide loans for building renovation and renewable energy investments, often supported by state guarantees, EU funding programmes, or national financial instruments.

Funding Schemes in Slovakia

National Grant Programmes (Direct Subsidies)

Programme / Instrument	Purpose & Funding Mechanism
Recovery and Resilience Plan (RRP) (https://planobnovy.sk/en/)	Major EU-funded investment programme supporting green transition and energy efficiency improvements in buildings. Includes funding for renovation of public buildings and renewable energy installations.
Integrated Regional Operational Programme (IROP) (https://www.mirri.gov.sk/)	EU-funded programme supporting renovation of residential buildings and public infrastructure through grants from the European Regional Development Fund.

National Financing Facility (Blended Instruments)

Programme / Instrument	Purpose & Funding Mechanism
State Fund for Housing Development (ŠFRB) (https://www.sfrb.sk/)	Provides subsidised loans and financial support for residential construction and renovation projects, including energy-efficiency improvements in apartment buildings.
Environmental Fund Programmes (https://www.envirofond.sk/)	Provides grants supporting renewable energy installations, energy efficiency measures and environmental infrastructure projects.

Loans, Credit Lines & Blended Finance

Programme / Instrument	Purpose & Funding Mechanism
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Financing (Investment strengthens energy efficient and affordable housing in Slovakia | BUILD UP)	Supports energy efficiency investments and renewable energy projects through loans and blended finance instruments.

Targeted Technical Assistance & Project Preparation

Programme / Instrument	Purpose & Funding Mechanism
SIEA Advisory Services (https://www.siea.sk/bezplatne-poradenstvo/)	Provides advisory services, information campaigns, and technical guidance for energy efficiency improvements and renewable energy installations.

Special grants for vulnerable households

Slovakia has introduced several measures aimed at supporting low-income households in improving energy efficiency and reducing energy costs. These measures are often implemented through national subsidy schemes and EU-funded programmes targeting residential renovation and energy efficiency improvements.

Programme / Instrument	Purpose & Funding Mechanism
Subsidy programmes for residential energy efficiency renovations (https://getwarmhomes.org/case-study-residential-energy-efficient-renovations-subsidies-in-slovakia/)	Provide financial assistance for thermal insulation and energy efficiency upgrades in residential buildings, particularly targeting older housing stock.
EU Social Climate Fund (Social Climate Fund national plans - Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion)	EU-level financial instrument aimed at reducing energy poverty and supporting building renovation projects benefiting vulnerable households.

Useful tools

Advisory services and “one-stop shop” type support in Slovakia

Slovakia does not yet have a nationwide renovation one-stop-shop system identical to those established in some EU Member States. However, several advisory initiatives provide similar functions by offering technical guidance, financial information, and practical advice on energy efficiency and renewable energy installations.

One important initiative is the “Live by Energy” (Žiť energiou) advisory programme implemented by the Slovak Innovation and Energy Agency (SIEA). The programme provides free expert consultation on energy efficiency improvements and renewable energy technologies for homeowners, municipalities and businesses. Advice covers renovation measures, renewable energy installations, financing opportunities and regulatory requirements.

Consultation centres have been established in several Slovak cities, allowing citizens to receive direct guidance from energy experts.

Location	Provider	Website
Bratislava	Slovak Innovation and Energy Agency (SIEA)	https://www.siea.sk
Trenčín	Slovak Innovation and Energy Agency (SIEA)	https://www.siea.sk
Banská Bystrica	Slovak Innovation and Energy Agency (SIEA)	https://www.siea.sk
Žilina	Slovak Innovation and Energy Agency (SIEA)	https://www.siea.sk
Košice	Slovak Innovation and Energy Agency (SIEA)	https://www.siea.sk

Through this programme, citizens can receive personalised recommendations on reducing energy consumption, improving building insulation, and installing renewable energy systems such as solar panels or heat pumps.

Guidebooks and knowledge resources for energy communities and renovation

Several organisations provide guidance materials and technical resources to help citizens, municipalities and businesses develop renovation projects and renewable energy initiatives.

For example, the Slovak Innovation and Energy Agency (SIEA) provides information resources, advisory services and project examples related to energy efficiency improvements and renewable energy technologies: https://www.siea.sk

SIEA acts as a national competence centre for energy efficiency and renewable energy and disseminates information on best practices, energy audits, and available funding opportunities.

In addition, international and EU-supported initiatives provide methodological guidance for building renovation strategies, energy modelling and the development of energy communities.

Renewable resource mapping and technical analysis tools

Renewable resource mapping tools and building-energy modelling software allow citizens, municipalities and energy communities to estimate renewable energy potential and plan renovation measures. These tools are commonly used during feasibility studies and early project planning.

Tool	Type	Provider	Main Function	Typical Use for Renovation or Energy Communities	Link
PVGIS (Photovoltaic Geographical Information System)	Solar potential and PV production calculator	European Commission Joint Research Centre	Calculates solar irradiation and estimates photovoltaic electricity production for specific locations	Feasibility studies for rooftop PV, estimating generation for energy communities and solar resource assessment	https://joint-research-centre.ec.europa.eu/photovoltaic-geographical-information-system-pvgis_en
Global Solar Atlas	Interactive solar resource map	World Bank / Solargis	Provides solar irradiation data and photovoltaic power potential worldwide	Identifying high-potential areas for solar installations and renewable energy planning	https://globalsolaratlas.info
SolarGIS Solar	High-resolution	Solargis	Provides detailed	Regional solar	https://solargis.com/reso

Resource Maps	solar irradiation maps		solar resource maps and GIS datasets	resource analysis and GIS-based renewable energy planning	urces/free-maps-and-gis-data
ProfileSolar PV Potential Tool	PV potential calculator	ProfileSolar	Provides photovoltaic generation estimates for locations across Slovakia	Estimating PV output for buildings or cities and determining optimal panel orientation	https://profilesolar.com/countries/SK
GreenMap.ai	AI-based solar potential mapping	GreenMap.ai	Uses AI and mapping tools to estimate solar potential for buildings or land parcels	Identifying buildings suitable for solar installations and evaluating PV yield	https://greenmap.ai
Rooftop Photovoltaic Potential Study (SAPI)	Technical potential study	Slovak Association of Photovoltaic Industry and RES (SAPI)	Estimates rooftop PV capacity and electricity generation potential in Slovakia	Strategic planning for distributed solar and energy community development	https://www.sapi.sk/files/Rooftop-Photovoltaic-Energy-Potential-in-Slovakia.pdf
QGIS (Geographic Information System)	Spatial analysis software	Open-source community	Combines spatial datasets such as buildings, solar potential and energy demand	Municipal energy planning, mapping renewable energy potential and designing community energy projects	https://qgis.org
EnergyPlus	Building energy	U.S. Department	Simulates building	Designing renovation	https://energyplus.net

	simulation software	of Energy / international community	energy consumption and renovation scenarios	roadmaps, estimating energy savings and integrating renewable energy systems	