

SLOVENIA | MAY 19TH, 2026

3rd NATIONAL ROUNDTABLE

FINANCING SUSTAINABLE AND ENERGY-EFFICIENT PROJECTS IN SLOVENIA



Organised by: Ministry of the Environment, Climate and Energy (MOPE), acting as the Slovenian National Hub of the European Energy Efficiency Financing Coalition, and Jožef Stefan Institute, Energy Efficiency Centre (JSI EEC).



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**19
SPEAKERS
AND
MODERATORS**

**85
DELEGATES**

7 SESSIONS

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PANEL DISCUSSION 1

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And Financing
The Green
Transition**

02

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And Good
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Financing**

03

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**Systemic
Framework for
Comprehensive
Energy and
Seismic
Renovation of
Buildings**



PANEL DISCUSSION 1

PLANS, PROJECTS AND FINANCING THE GREEN TRANSITION

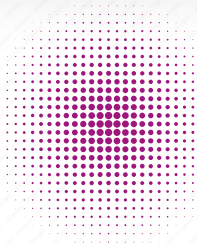
- ☐ Participants identified a shortage of investment-ready projects, rather than capital alone, as a central financing constraint. Early project-development support was proposed to provide reliable data, credible business cases, clear risk allocation and implementation capacity.
- ☐ The discussion called for clearer differentiation between grants, public promotional finance and commercial lending. Support should reflect affordability, public benefits, risk and project cash flow, with guarantees, interest-rate support and blended structures addressing barriers to otherwise viable investment.
- ☐ A transparent overview of financing instruments and predictable programme calendars were proposed to support investment planning. Participants highlighted the need for clearer information on eligibility, timing, contacts and opportunities to combine resources.
- ☐ Energy-service providers called for financing based on delivered and verified performance. Standardised energy performance contracts, baselines, measurement and verification, and refinancing documentation were proposed to reduce the costs of individually negotiated arrangements.
- ☐ Industrial representatives emphasised investment returns, process requirements and technology maturity in decarbonisation decisions. The discussion called for support for demonstration and low-carbon value chains where solutions were not yet commercially viable, while maintaining industrial competitiveness.
- ☐ Regional development finance was discussed as having a different mandate from commercial lending. Participants supported linking regional incentives to territorial priorities and measurable development effects, while coordinating these instruments with national programmes.



THEMATIC SESSION

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND GOOD PRACTICES IN FINANCING

- ☐ The Eco Fund presented a planned instrument combining a loan with partial principal write-off for business-building renovation. The indicative envelope was €21.875 million, with publication of the call planned for the third quarter of 2026 at the time of the roundtable.
- ☐ The proposed terms included loans from €100,000 to €5 million, a fixed 0% interest rate subject to State-aid rules, maturities of up to 15 years and principal write-off of up to 40%. Participants highlighted the importance of clear evidence requirements, project preparation and timely access to funds.
- ☐ Capital rebates and interest-rate reductions were discussed as incentives linked to verified performance. The Slovenian Regional Development Fund presented experience with reducing interest rates after beneficiaries demonstrated agreed energy results, highlighting the importance of baselines and post-investment verification.
- ☐ NLB emphasised the need for reliable, comparable and timely information on energy consumption, emissions, savings and transition risks. Harmonised data requirements, shared platforms and coordination between financing and permitting bodies were proposed to simplify assessment and financing.
- ☐ Paloma's planned ENERGY project illustrated the interaction between industrial process requirements, investment returns and environmental objectives. The proposed combination of boiler-house reconstruction, waste-heat recovery and building improvements was expected to reduce gas use by around 23% and CO₂ emissions by approximately 14%.
- ☐ Participants called for post-completion verification and portfolio-level climate accounting to inform programme management. Successful pilots were proposed as a basis for continuous products, with enquiries, applications, approvals and results used to refine financing conditions.



PANEL DISCUSSION 2

SYSTEMIC FRAMEWORK FOR COMPREHENSIVE ENERGY AND SEISMIC RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

- ☐ Participants supported proportionate seismic-risk screening before major energy renovation, followed by detailed assessment where necessary. The discussion emphasised identifying structural risks early without imposing the same intervention requirements on every building.
- ☐ Integrated renovation was discussed as requiring different financing sources for different benefits. Energy savings may support repayable finance or energy performance contracts, while seismic safety, fire safety, accessibility and social measures require public or other complementary funding.
- ☐ A central building-information system was proposed to connect energy performance certificates, renovation passports, structural-risk information, planned interventions and achieved results. Participants highlighted the need for reliable data and clear responsibilities for maintaining it.
- ☐ Collective ownership and reserve-fund borrowing rules remained important constraints. Participants called for changes to decision-making arrangements, alongside affordability support, trusted facilitation and clear information for owners. Legal changes alone were not considered sufficient to secure comprehensive renovation.
- ☐ Independent one-stop shops and stronger building-management capacity were proposed to support technical, legal and financial planning, owner communication, procurement and implementation. The discussion also highlighted temporary accommodation needs where renovation requires residents to leave their homes.
- ☐ Lightweight extensions and additional saleable floor area were presented as possible ways to help finance renovation in selected buildings. Participants stressed that feasibility depends on ownership, planning, engineering and market conditions. Renovation and replacement options should be assessed through structural, environmental, social and lifecycle considerations.

