

Towards an Energy Union...

Slovenia

This factsheet is a summary of full version contained in the 3rd Energy Union Report (November 2017)



with security
& solidarity...

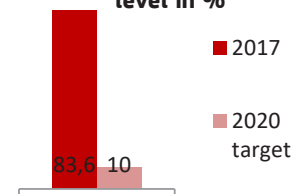
The main sources in the Slovenian energy mix are oil and nuclear power. Gas, as well as oil, is imported but constitutes only 10.1% of the mix, which is significantly below the EU average. The share of renewable energy is above average. **Slovenia's import dependency is therefore also below the EU average**, which has a positive effect on its energy security situation.



in an integrated
market...

To ensure **access to cheap and secure energy for all consumers in Europe** the EU is investing in energy infrastructure to allow energy to be traded freely between and within EU countries. **Slovenia's interconnectivity level is 83.6%**, but the country still benefits from EU investment on projects in this area, including an Italian-Slovenian transmission line to boost security of supply and better deal with low flows.

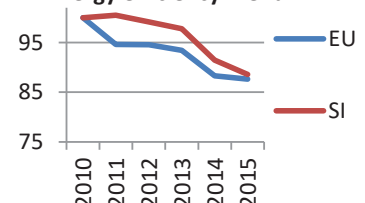
Interconnectivity level in %



which does more
with less...

Slovenia has already achieved its national target for energy efficiency, but the energy intensity of the economy is still above the EU average. Therefore efforts to moderate energy consumption must be maintained in order to make sure that future economic growth can happen while adhering to this target. Between now and 2020 **the EU is investing more than €250 million in energy efficiency improvements in buildings in Slovenia**.

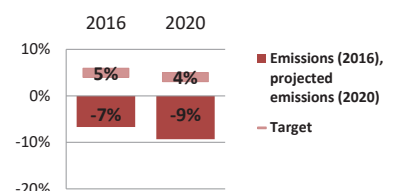
Energy efficiency Trend



based on
climate-friendly
policies...

Until 2016 Slovenia has had lower greenhouse gas emissions than its annual targets for emissions not covered by the EU emissions trading system (EU ETS). This national target covers notably emissions from transport, buildings, agriculture and waste. **Slovenia is expected to reach its 2020 target**, which is maximum 4 % increase from 2005 levels, by a large margin. With 22.0 % renewable energy in 2015, Slovenia is on track to reach the 2020 target of 25.0 %.

Greenhouse gas emissions in non-ETS sectors



that fosters
research, innovation
& competitiveness.

Energy research in Slovenia focuses on nuclear energy but also on thermal power and renewable energies, including advanced solar cells, wood biomass, green chemistry and biogas, and geothermal energy. Under the Horizon 2020 energy programme **Slovenian participants have received €20 million, including €1.2 million for the GOFLEX project that works on the grid integration of renewables**.