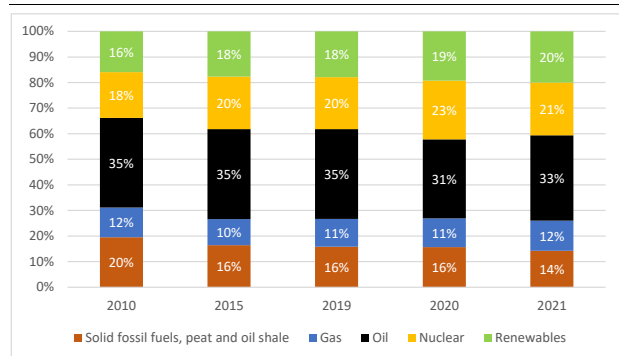


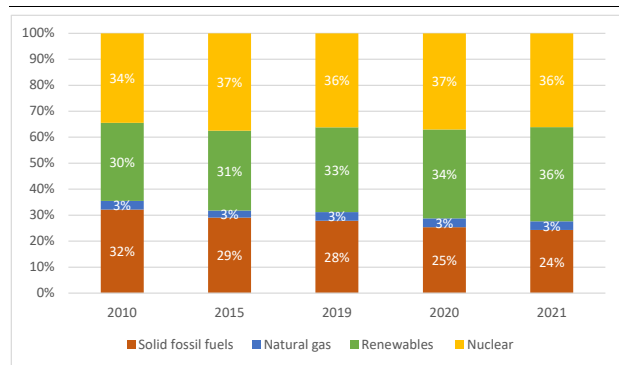
## Key energy figures

Graph 1: Energy mix



Source: Eurostat

Graph 2: Electricity mix



Source: Eurostat

## Saving energy

### 1. Key energy savings measures

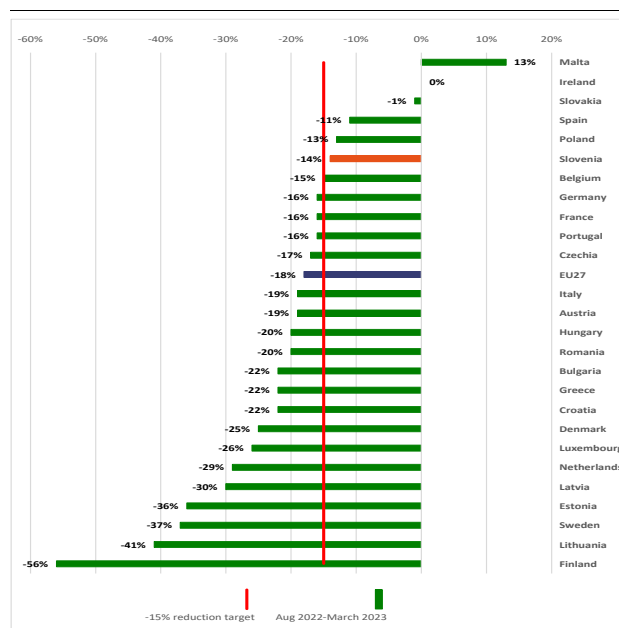
- Slovenia’s Recovery and Resilience Plan contains action to support national energy efficiency targets with **reforms and investments in energy renovation of public sector buildings and energy efficiency measures for industry.**
- **Investments in restructuring three district heating systems**, including the necessary support measures, such as technical and administrative assistance.
- **Energy rationing has been imposed on government buildings**, including limiting the air temperature for heating purposes in public buildings and buildings where the public is present and restricts illumination.
- An energy-saving campaign in households and the public sector.

## 2. Gas Demand Reduction

Slovenia has reduced its gas consumption by **14%** in the period **August 2022-March 2023**, below the decrease of EU consumption (18%) and the 15% voluntary gas demand reduction agreed at the EU level <sup>(1)</sup>.

For the current demand reduction period (April 2023 – March 2024), Slovenia has a partial derogation due to a coal-to-gas switch in the district heating of Ljubljana, as was agreed in the new Council Regulation (EU) 2023/706.

Graph 3: Natural gas demand reduction (August 2022-March 2023)



(1) Cyprus does not use natural gas

Source: Eurostat, DG ENER calculations

## Diversification of energy supplies

### 1. Key actions

**Import dependency** from Russian natural gas was **99%** in 2021 (14% directly and 85% through Austria<sup>2</sup>, equalling 0.9 bcm).

<sup>(1)</sup> Regulation (EU) 2022/1369 of the Council of 5 August 2022.

<sup>(2)</sup> Eurostat (2021), share of Russian imports over total imports of natural gas and crude oil. For the EU-27 average, the total imports are based on extra-EU-27 [data].

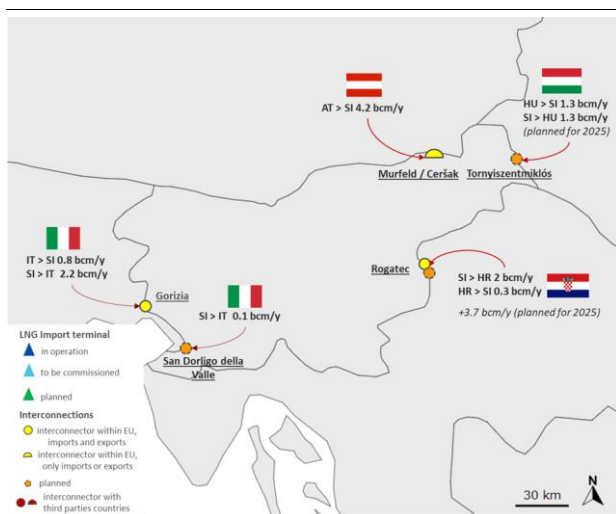
In **November 2022**, Geoplin, Slovenia's largest gas supplier, concluded a **three-year contract with Algerian Sontrach**, starting on 1 January 2023. This contract will provide around **0.3 bcm/y**, a third of Slovenia's natural gas supply (0.92 bcm in 2021).

## 2. Gas Infrastructure Developments

Slovenia does not have a liquefied natural gas (LNG) facility, but it does have access to LNG terminals in Italy, the closest one in Rovigo. It may gain access to **the Croatian Krk LNG terminal if the interconnector between Croatia and Slovenia is realised, with a capacity still to be determined between respective TSOs.**

Potential enhancement of the Slovenian transmission network will be necessary if the transmission system operators of Slovenia and Austria decide to implement the **reverse flow project** at the Ceršak-Murfeld interconnection point to enable flows from the Krk terminal through Slovenia to Austria.

Map 1: **Cross-border interconnections**



Source: DG ENER

## 3. Gas Storage

**Slovenia has no underground gas storage facilities.** According to the Gas Storage Regulation<sup>(3)</sup>, Slovenia was required to have

<sup>(3)</sup> Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2301 of 23 November 2022 setting the filling trajectory with intermediary targets for 2023 for each Member State with underground gas

arrangements for the storage of at least 0.13 bcm (15% of its annual consumption) in neighbouring countries with gas storage facilities by 1 November 2022.

## Energy Platform

**Regional Group of reference:** Central and Eastern Europe

**National companies participating to the Industrial Advisory Group:** none

On Wednesday, May 10, the European Union launched its first international tender for joint gas purchases. A total of 25 international suppliers and more than 110 companies have decided to participate and intend to purchase 11.6 billion cubic meters of gas. Deliveries are expected to take place between June 2023 and May 2024.

## Accelerating clean energy

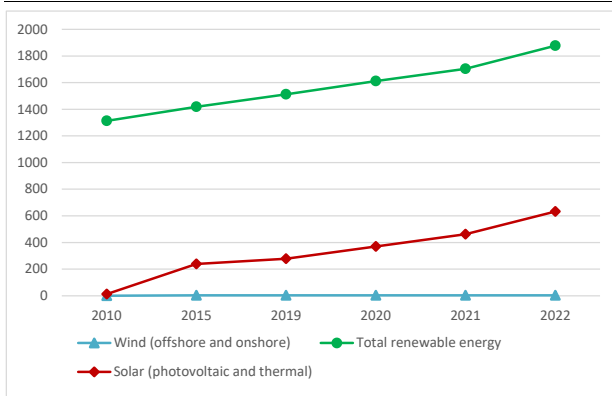
### 1. Installed Renewable Capacity

In **2022**, Slovenia installed around 0.17 GW of renewable capacity, bringing the total to **1.8 GW** (vs. 1.7 GW in 2021).

In **2022**, the annual growth rate of installed renewables power capacity rose to **10%**, compared to only 6% in 2021.

storage facilities on its territory and directly interconnected to its market area

Graph 4: **Installed solar and wind power capacity (in megawatt)**

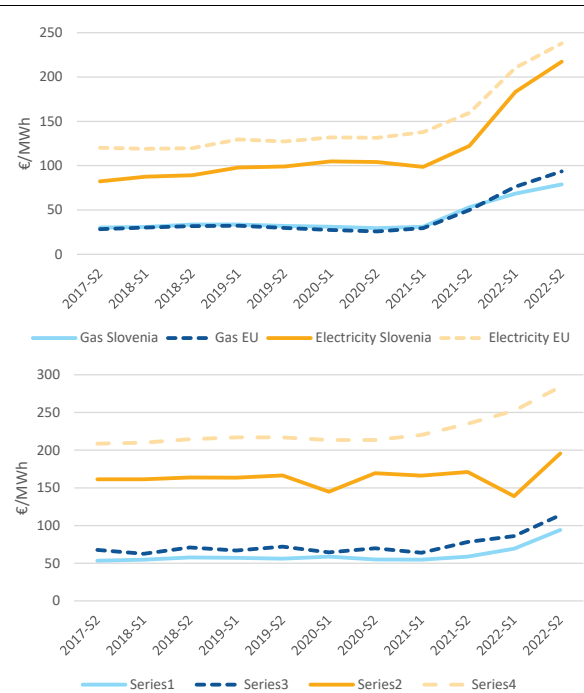


- (1) The renewable power capacity data reflects the capacity installed and connected at the end of the calendar year.
- (2) In 2022, Slovenia installed **0 GW** of wind power capacity (vs. 0 GW in 2021)
- (3) In 2022, Slovenia installed **0.17 GW** of solar power capacity (vs. 0.09 GW in 2021).

**Source:** IRENA, RE Capacity statistics, 2023

## Energy price developments

Graph 5: **Slovenia's energy retail prices for industry (top) and households (bottom)**



- (1) On electricity, the band consumption is for DC households and ID for industry
- (2) On gas, the band consumption is D2 for households and I4 for industry

**Source:** Eurostat

## Recovery and Resilience Plan (RRP)

- **EUR 1.49 billion in grants** (updated, representing approximately 2.5% of 2021 GDP). **EUR 0.71 billion in loans**
- **Adoption date by Council:** 28 July 2021
- **The Commission disbursed the 1<sup>st</sup> payment request on 20 April 2023** (EUR 49.6 million)
- The **first annual RRF event with stakeholders** took place on 21 October 2022.
- **Climate target:** 42.4%