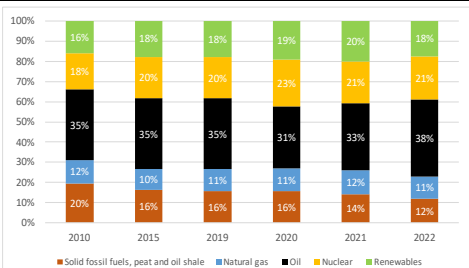


REPowerEU Two Years on Slovenia

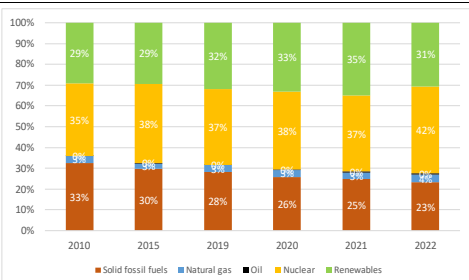
Key energy figures

Graph 1: Energy mix



Source: Eurostat

Graph 2: Electricity mix



Source: Eurostat

Save energy

1. KEY ENERGY SAVINGS MEASURES

Slovenia is implementing energy efficiency measures to contribute to energy security further, such as:

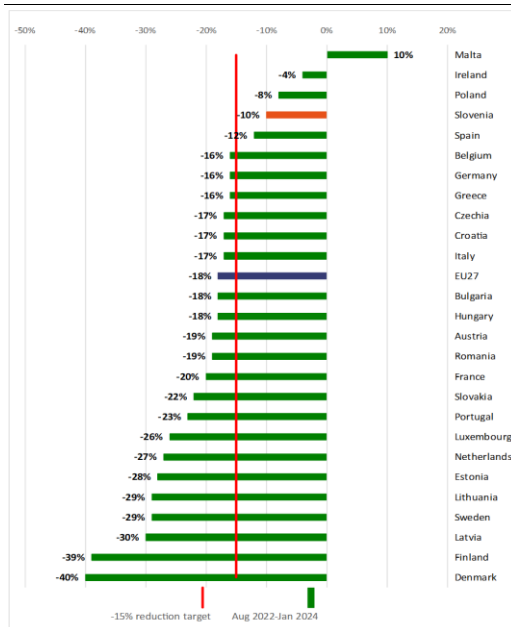
- Slovenia's Recovery and Resilience Plan contains action to support national energy efficiency targets with **reforms and investments in energy renovation of public sector buildings and energy efficiency measures for industry.**

- Investments in restructuring 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 **10%** in the period **August 2022 – January 2024**, below the decrease achieved at EU level (18%) and the 15% voluntary gas demand reduction agreed at the EU level ⁽¹⁾.

Graph 3: Natural gas demand reduction (August 2022 – January 2024)



(1) Cyprus does not use natural gas
Source: Eurostat, DG ENER calculations

⁽¹⁾ Council Regulation (EU) 2023/706 of 30 March 2023, amending Regulation (EU) 2022/1369

Diversify energy supplies

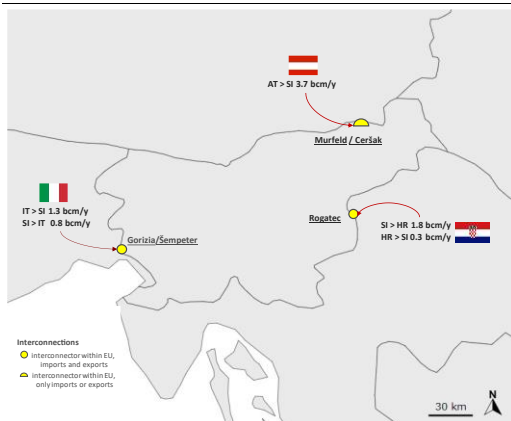
1. KEY ACTIONS

Slovenia has taken measures to strengthen alternative supplies of natural gas, but effectively remains reliant on Russian gas imported through Austria.

2. GAS INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENTS

In 2022, Geoplina contracted alternative supplies from Algeria, to be imported through Italy until 2025. However, these are only sufficient to cover approximately a third of Slovenia's domestic annual needs (0.8 bcm), which are unlikely to lessen in the coming years, due to the expected entry into operation of a gas-fired Combined Heat and Power Plant in Ljubljana in 2024. Following the enhancement of the Gorizia/Šempeter interconnection point with Italy completed in 2022, a second stage of the project is planned on the Slovenian territory with the aim of further increasing bidirectional capacity. The reinforcements of the gas infrastructure carried out in Croatia, included in the Croatian RRP, will enable Slovenia to access the expanded Krk LNG terminal by increasing the cross-border capacity between the two countries up to 1.5 bcm/y. However, the additional quantities of gas from Krk will not be available for booking until 2025 to 2026.

Map 1: Cross-border gas infrastructure



Source: European Commission map recreation (based on ENTSO-G)

(2) Report from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council of 27 February 2024 on certain aspects concerning gas storage based on Regulation (EU) 2017/1938 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

3. GAS STORAGE

Slovenia has no underground gas storage facilities but has confirmed that its suppliers store gas on commercial basis corresponding to 15% of the previous 5-year consumption, in accordance with the burden-sharing mechanism⁽²⁾.

Energy platform

- In the **four EU tenders** for joint gas purchase organised **under AggregateEU in 2023**, 113 companies across the EU expressed gas demand of over 54 bcm. 48 suppliers replied with bids of more than 61 bcm, resulting in **over 42 bcm of demand matched**.
- In the **first mid-term tender of 2024**, 19 companies expressed 34 bcm of gas demand for the next 5 years, with **97.4 bcm offered by suppliers**.
- According to the indicative data obtained through AggregateEU, companies from **Slovenia** aggregated gas demand of **0.25 bcm** in 2023 under the EU Energy Platform. This represents the equivalent of 29.53% of the country's yearly gas consumption.

Produce clean energy

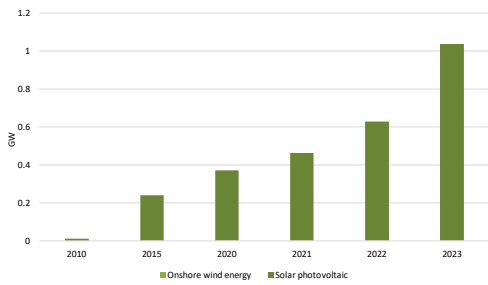
1. INSTALLED RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY CAPACITY, IN WIND AND SOLAR

In **2023**, Slovenia installed 433 MW of renewable electricity capacity, bringing the total to **2.3 GW** (vs. 1.7 GW in 2021).

In **2023**, the annual growth rate of installed renewables power capacity rose to **23.2%** compared to 5.7% in 2021⁽³⁾.

(3) International Renewable Energy Agency (2024). Renewable capacity statistics 2024

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



- (1) The renewable power capacity data reflects the capacity installed and connected at the end of the calendar year.
- (2) In 2021, Slovenia reached 3.3 MW of onshore wind capacity installed. No new wind power plants have been deployed to date.
- (3) In 2023, Slovenia installed 408 MW of solar photovoltaic capacity (vs. 91 MW in 2021).

Source: IRENA, Renewable capacity statistics, 2024

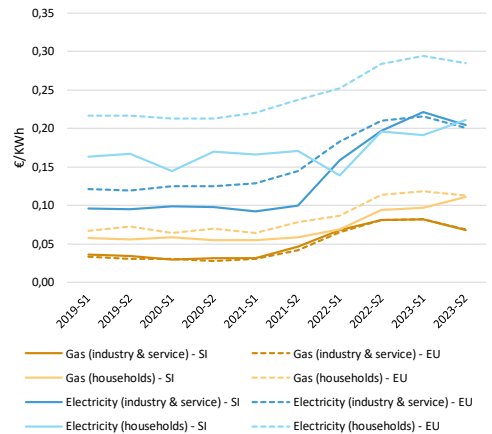
2. ELECTRICITY INFRASTRUCTURE DEPLOYMENT

Electricity grid upgrades remain a precondition for greater uptake of renewable energy. Slovenia has a robust transmission network and strong interconnection links with neighbouring EU countries, which have been reinforced with the implementation of recent Projects of Common Interest with Croatia and Hungary. Still, the transmission network will need to be reinforced to enable the connection of new generation facilities, mainly from renewable sources, an expected increase in electricity demand, and peak loads. Ensuring network flexibility, including through currently limited electricity storage units, will also be necessary to support the green transition. Besides digitalisation, investments are particularly needed on the distribution grid, given one quarter of all applications for small-scale electricity generation installations were rejected in 2022 due to grid constraints⁽⁴⁾. The electrification of transport and heating will put additional strain on the grid. The implementation of the priorities set out in the recently endorsed Central and South Eastern Europe Energy Connectivity (CESEC) electricity and renewable energy action plan⁽⁵⁾ and the CESEC action plan on gases⁽⁶⁾ will be crucial for accelerated infrastructure development and market integration.

⁽⁴⁾ Energy Agency, Report on the energy situation in Slovenia, 2022.

Energy price developments

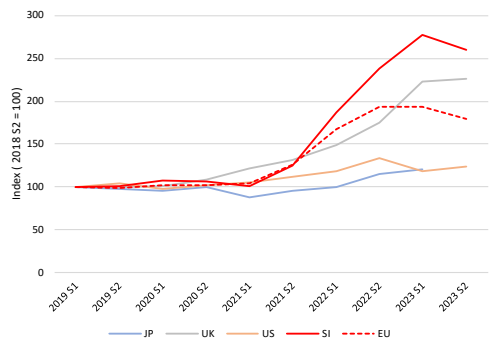
Graph 5: **Slovenia's energy retail prices for households and industry & service**



- (1) For industry, consumption bands are I3 for gas and IC for electricity, which refer to medium-sized consumers and provide an insight into affordability
- (2) For households, the consumption bands are D2 for gas and DC for electricity
- (3) Industry prices are shown without VAT and other recoverable taxes/levies/fees as non-household consumers are usually able to recover VAT and some other taxes

Source: Eurostat

Graph 6: **Trends in electricity prices for non-household consumers (EU and foreign partners)**



- (1) For Eurostat data (EU and SI), the band consumption is ID referring to large-sized consumers with an annual consumption of between 2 000 MWh and 20 000 MWh, such as in electricity intensive manufacturing sectors, and gives an insight into international competitiveness
- (2) JP = Japan

Source: Eurostat, IEA

⁽⁵⁾ [CESEC electricity and renewable energy action plan \(2024\)](#)

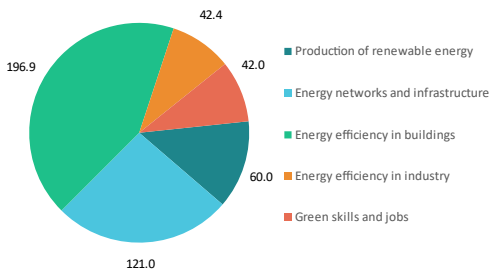
⁽⁶⁾ [CESEC action plan on gases \(2024\)](#)

Smartly combine investments and reforms in the RRP

Amended Recovery and Resilience Plan (RRP), including a REPowerEU chapter:

- Approved by Council on 17 October 2023
- Total amount: EUR 2.7 billion
- Amount allocated for energy: EUR 0.46 billion
- Climate tagging: RRP: 48.9 %; REPowerEU chapter: 79.3 %

Graph 7: **Energy-related investments in the RRP (in EUR million)**



Source: European Commission

Tangible results: reforms & investments

- **Energy efficiency in buildings:** The energy and sustainable renovation of public buildings of high administrative and social importance spread over at least, 58 913 m².
- **Energy efficiency in industry:** At least 22 projects supporting investments in electrification of production processes, deployment of energy and heat storage, and energy efficiency.
- **Renewables:** Reforms to support the acceleration of renewables projects by lifting existing legal and administrative barriers, including for their deployment in certain areas.
- **Infrastructure:** Modernization of the distribution network resulting in at least 1 300 kilometres long new network and 838 new transformer stations.

Highlights of the National Energy and Climate Plan

- The **draft updated NECP** was submitted to the European Commission in June 2023.
- Member States are due to submit their **final updated NECP by 30 June 2024**, taking into account the Commission recommendations.

- For more information see the dedicated [webpage of the European Commission on the NECs](#).

Strengthening competitiveness with the Net Zero Industry Act

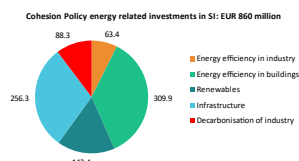
Slovenia has significant battery manufacturing capacity and capacity for photovoltaic module manufacturing, whose deployment has been increasing in the last few years. Behind both operations are mainly Slovenian pure market players. Annual capacity for the production of solar modules by Slovenia's lead manufacturer is approximately 750 MW. The company There are also several battery manufacturers in Slovenia, some of which have been operating for over half a century. Its leading manufacturer owns three production facilities in Slovenia and one abroad. Its portfolio includes different types of lead and lithium-ion batteries. Recently, the company unveiled ambitious plans to start its first gigafactory for lithium-ion energy storage systems in Prevalje, set to come online in 2024. The different activities of the consortium brought together by the leading battery manufacturer, including support for production and research and development, have been supported through the Slovenia's RRP.

Other EU initiatives

Cohesion Policy provides significant support to REPowerEU in all EU MS, with a total of EUR 89 billion worth of investments focusing on regions most in need in the energy transition.

Most resources concentrate on energy efficiency in the buildings sector (i.e. 720 000 dwellings across the EU will be renovated and public buildings will decrease their energy consumption by 6000 GWh/year) and on energy infrastructure (i.e. 4.9 GWh of additional electricity storage deployed), followed by renewables (e.g. 9.5 GW of additional renewable energy capacities installed).

Graph 8: **2021-2027 energy-related investments in the Cohesion Funds supporting REPowerEU**



Source: Cohesion Open Data ⁽⁷⁾

⁽⁷⁾ <https://cohesiondata.ec.europa.eu/d/hgyj-gyin>