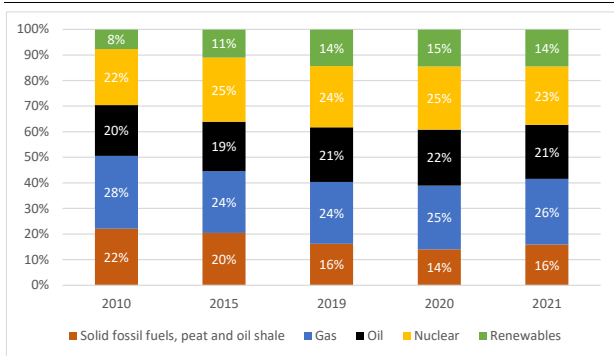


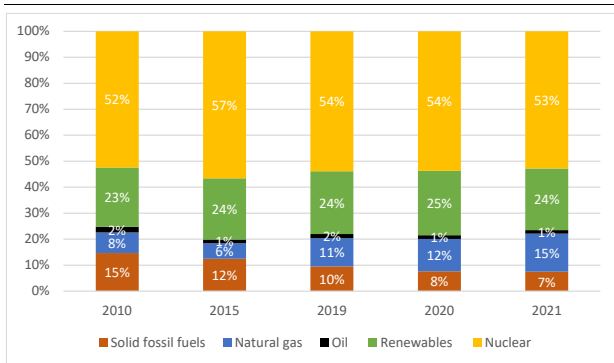
Key energy figures

Graph 1: Energy mix



Source: Eurostat

Graph 2: Electricity mix



Source: Eurostat

Saving energy

1. Key energy savings measures

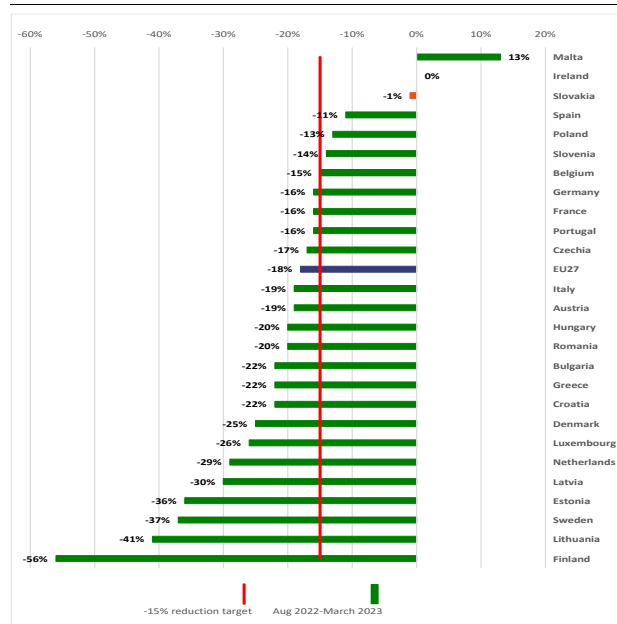
In line with the **Save Energy Communication**, Slovakia launched new energy saving measures and progressed with its structural energy efficiency measures, such as:

- To raise awareness on energy savings, educational activities have been set up, in particular, via the website of the Slovak Agency for Innovation and Energy, a free hotline and one-stop shops.

2. Gas Demand Reduction

Slovakia has reduced its gas consumption by **1%⁽¹⁾** in the period **August 2022-March 2023**, below the decrease achieved at EU level (18%) and the 15% voluntary gas demand reduction agreed at the EU level ⁽²⁾.

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 Russia natural gas was **69%** in 2021 (equalling 3.5 bcm). Historically, Slovakia's dependency on Russian gas went from 100% in 2018 to 70% in 2021. Since **summer 2022**, only **50%** of Slovakia's gas flows come from Russia (equalling 2.5 bcm).

Diversification efforts with gas supplies coming through pipelines from Germany (through Czechia and Poland), and Azerbaijan (through Hungary, Romania, and Bulgaria). In 2022, Slovakia was able to sign contracts with Norway and LNG suppliers.

⁽¹⁾ Data for SK is under review by Eurostat, as SK indicated that the actual reduction is higher than the current data.

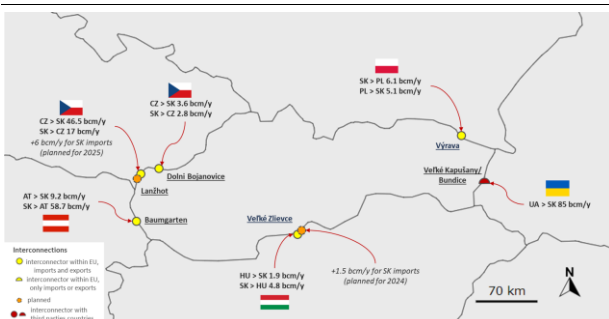
⁽²⁾ Regulation (EU) 2022/1369 of the Council of 5 August 2022.

2. Gas Infrastructure Developments

Slovakia is looking into making some changes to the gas transmission system to support new gas supply routes. The **interconnection between Slovakia and Poland**, with a capacity of 5.7 bcm/year going to Poland and up to 4.7 bcm/year going to Slovakia, was completed and became operational in **November 2022**. However, the pipeline with Poland has remained idle due to continuation of imports from Russia based on long-term contract. Eustream plans to raise the bidirectional capacity between **Slovakia and Hungary** to 5.35 bcm/year by the **fourth quarter of 2024**, and to raise the bidirectional capacity between **Slovakia and Czechia** to 6.1 bcm/year in 2025.

The Slovak government also supports the planned **Slovak-Hungarian pipeline** “Eastring”, expected to be commissioned in 2027 (for an announced capacity of 20 bcm/year). Other infrastructure projects in neighbouring countries might help Slovakia to secure gas supply, e.g. from the floating storage regasification unit being developed in **Gdansk** or the LNG terminal being developed in **Krk** (Croatia).

Map 1: **Cross-border interconnections**



Source: DG ENER

3. Gas Storage

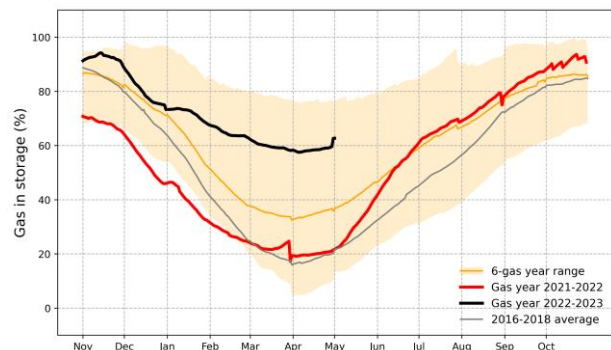
Slovakia is in a very good position in terms of natural gas underground storage capacities⁽³⁾ due to its favourable geological condition, with a total storage capacity amounting to 3.98 bcm.

Slovakia fulfilled its gas storage obligations last winter, reaching 91.29% by 1 November (above

⁽³⁾ Slovakia operates two underground storage facilities: Láb (including Gajary baden) managed by Nafta, and UGS Lab IV – Pozagas managed by Pozagas.

the EU legal obligation of 80%⁽⁴⁾), and ended the heating season with a filling gas storage at 62.70% by 2 May 2023.

Graph 4: **Storage levels in Slovakia**



(1) Slovakia has an underground storage capacity of 3.98 bcm
Source: JRC calculation based on AGSI+ Transparency Platform, 2022

4. Nuclear fuel diversification

Slovenske Elektrarne continues to depend on Russian nuclear fuel supply for its VVER-440 nuclear power plants, and efforts to reduce this dependency are progressing. Discussions are ongoing with potential suppliers to diversify nuclear fuel supply.

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.

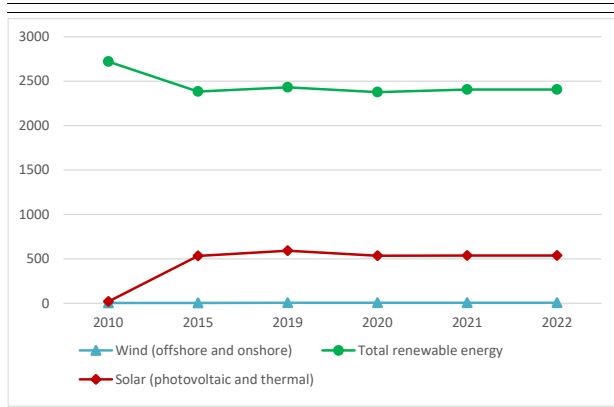
⁽⁴⁾ Regulation (EU) 2022/1032 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 June 2022 amending Regulations (EU) 2017/1938 and (EC) No 715/2009 with regard to gas storage.

Accelerating clean energy

1. Installed Renewable Capacity

In 2022, no additional renewables power capacity was installed compared to 2021. The total renewable capacity still amounts to **2.4 GW**, as in 2021.

Graph 5: Installed solar and wind power capacity (in megawatt)

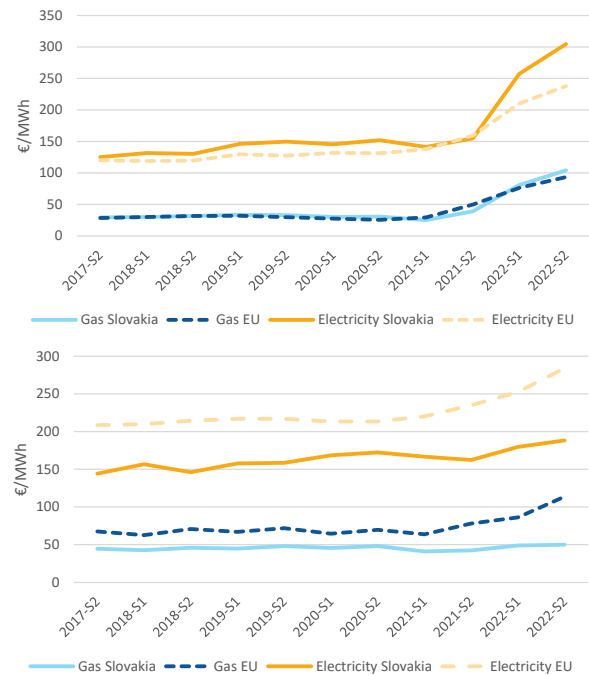


- (1) The renewable power capacity data reflects the capacity installed and connected at the end of the calendar year.
- (2) In 2022, Slovakia installed 0 MW of wind power capacity (vs. 0 MW in 2021)
- (3) In 2022, Slovakia installed 0 MW of solar power capacity (vs. 2 MW in 2021).

Source: IRENA, RE Capacity statistics, 2023

Energy price developments

Graph 6: Slovakia'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 6 billion in grants** (updated, representing approximately 6.1% of 2021 GDP). **No loan requested.**
- **Adoption date by Council: 13 July 2021**
- **The second payment request** was disbursed on 22 March 2023.
- **The second annual RRF event with stakeholders** took place on 8 December 2022.
- **Submission of a modified RRP, including a REPowerEU chapter:** 26 April 2023.
- **Climate target:** 43%