

SLOVENIA – Energy Mix Fact Sheet

Policy Background

A European energy policy must pursue the objective of a sustainable, competitive and secure supply of energy. If the EU continues on its present course, this key objective will not be attained. In January 2007, the European Commission adopted an energy policy for Europe. This was supported by several documents on different aspects of energy and included an action plan to meet the major energy challenges Europe faces. Each European citizen must be informed of these challenges and the role they should play in meeting them.

A diversified mix of energy sources will increase security of supply.

Key Issues

Slovenia exhibits an energy import dependency close to the EU-25 average and mainly imports oil and natural gas. Slovenia produces nuclear energy, solid fuels and renewable energy, all of which are also used in electricity generation in almost equal shares. The share of renewable sources in primary energy supply is steadily increasing. A decision on the longer-term future of nuclear energy in Slovenia has yet to be debated. Industry still consumes the largest percentage of energy, but the increase of energy of use by other sectors is significant. Slovenia's energy intensity is much higher than the EU-25 average.

Key Figures (2004)

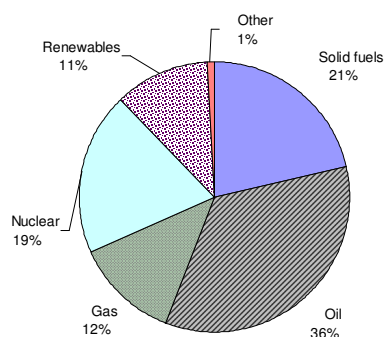
Mtoe	Primary Energy Supply	Domestic Production	Net Imports	Final Energy Consumption	Electricity Generation (TWh)
Solid fuels	1.5	1.2	0.3	0.1	5.2
Oil	2.5		2.5	2.3	
Gas	0.9		0.9	0.7	0.4
Nuclear	1.4	1.4			5.5
Electricity			-0.1	1.1	
Renewables	0.8	0.8		0.4	4.2
Other	-0.1			0.2	
Total	7.1	3.4	3.7	4.8	15.3

The source for all data is the European Commission, unless otherwise stated

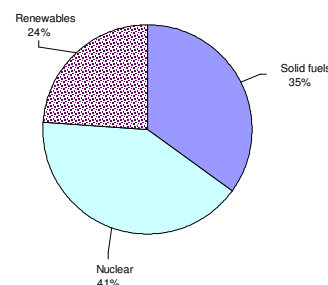
Key Indicators (2004)

	SLOVENIA	EU-27
Energy per capita (kgoe/cap)	3 562	3 689
Energy intensity (toe/MEUR '00)	301	185
Energy import dependency %	52.1	50.1
CO ₂ Emissions (Mt)	15	4 004
CO ₂ intensity (tCO ₂ /toe)	2.1	2.2
CO ₂ per capita (kg/cap)	7 536	8 180

2004 Primary Energy Supply



2004 Domestic Production

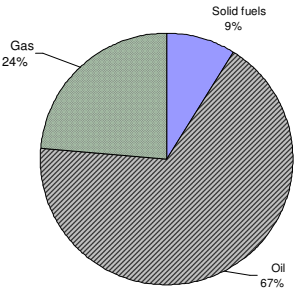
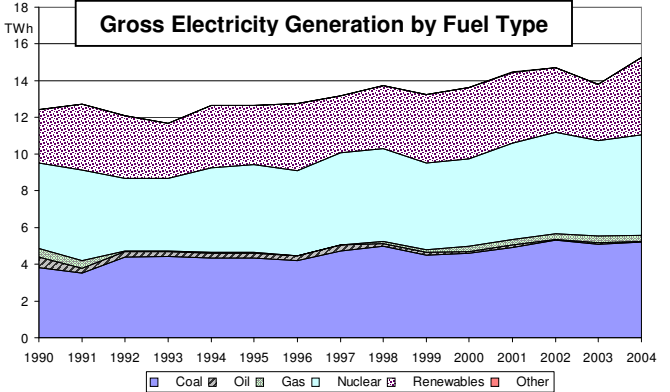
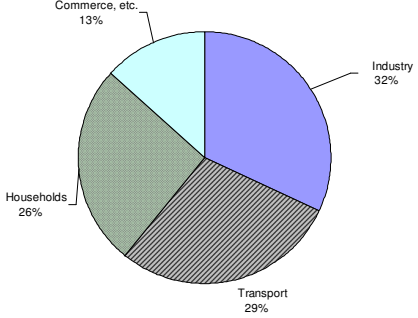


Primary Energy Supply

Oil, solid fuels and nuclear power dominate the primary energy supply of Slovenia, followed by natural gas and renewable energy (mainly hydro). The share of oil has increased significantly since 1990, while the growth of nuclear and natural gas have also been notable. The share of natural gas in total supply still remains below the EU-27 average of 24%. Supply of renewable energy sources has more than tripled since 1990 and the share in total energy supply is higher than the EU-27 average of 6%.

Domestic Production

The domestic production of Slovenia is based primarily on nuclear energy and solid fuels. Production of energy from renewable sources showed an increase of approximately 53% over ten years, reaching a 24% share in total currently produced energy in 2004. The main source is hydro with some geothermal energy used for heat production. The domestic production of energy in Slovenia in 2004 was 19% higher than in 1990.

<p>Imports</p> <p>Slovenia's dependency on energy imports is very close to the EU-25 average. Oil accounts for over two thirds of total imported energy, while the corresponding share for natural gas is 24%. The Russian Federation and Algeria are Slovenia's suppliers for natural gas. Imported energy has increased by 44% since 1990. Slovenia occasionally exports electricity to other countries (e.g. Italy).</p>	<p align="center">2004 Net Imports by Energy Product</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>2004 Net Imports by Energy Product</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Energy Product</th> <th>Share (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Oil</td> <td>67%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gas</td> <td>24%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Solid fuels</td> <td>9%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Energy Product	Share (%)	Oil	67%	Gas	24%	Solid fuels	9%		
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<p>Electricity Generation</p> <p>Gross electricity generation has been increasing gradually since 1990. Generation is based mainly on nuclear energy, coal and renewable energy sources (mainly hydro). The shares of these sources in 2004 were 36%, 34% and 28% respectively.</p>	<p align="center">Gross Electricity Generation by Fuel Type</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Gross Electricity Generation by Fuel Type (2004)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Fuel Type</th> <th>Share (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Nuclear</td> <td>36%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Coal</td> <td>34%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Renewables</td> <td>28%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>2%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Fuel Type	Share (%)	Nuclear	36%	Coal	34%	Renewables	28%	Other	2%
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<p>Final Energy Consumption</p> <p>Final energy consumption has been steadily increasing since 1990. Industry is the most energy-consuming sector, exhibiting a share higher than the EU-25 average of 28%. The most significant increase since 1990 was experienced in the commercial sector, followed by the transport and household sectors. Oil and electricity are the dominant final energy carriers.</p>	<p align="center">2004 Final Energy Consumption by Sector</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>2004 Final Energy Consumption by Sector</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Sector</th> <th>Share (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Industry</td> <td>32%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transport</td> <td>29%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Households</td> <td>26%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Commerce, etc.</td> <td>13%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sector	Share (%)	Industry	32%	Transport	29%	Households	26%	Commerce, etc.	13%
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<p>For further information</p> <p>If you want to find more data on Slovenia or other Member State energy markets, go to http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/energy_transport/figures/pocketbook/2006_en.htm</p> <p>Further fact sheets on Slovenia and other Member States can be found on: http://ec.europa.eu/energy/energy_policy/facts_en.htm</p>											
<p>What is meant by.....?</p> <p><i>Energy Import Dependency</i> shows the extent to which a country relies upon imports in order to meet its energy needs. It is calculated using the following formula: net imports / (primary energy supply + bunkers)</p> <p><i>Energy Intensity</i> gives an indication of the effectiveness with which energy is being used to produce added value. It is defined as the ratio of Primary Energy Supply to Gross Domestic Product</p> <p><i>Final Energy Consumption</i> is the energy finally consumed in the transport, industrial, commercial, agricultural, public and household sectors. It excludes deliveries to the energy transformation sector and to the energy industries themselves</p> <p><i>Primary Energy Supply</i>: The quantity of energy consumed within the borders of a country: primary production + recovered products + imports + stock changes - exports - bunkers (i.e. quantities supplied to sea-going ships)</p>											
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