

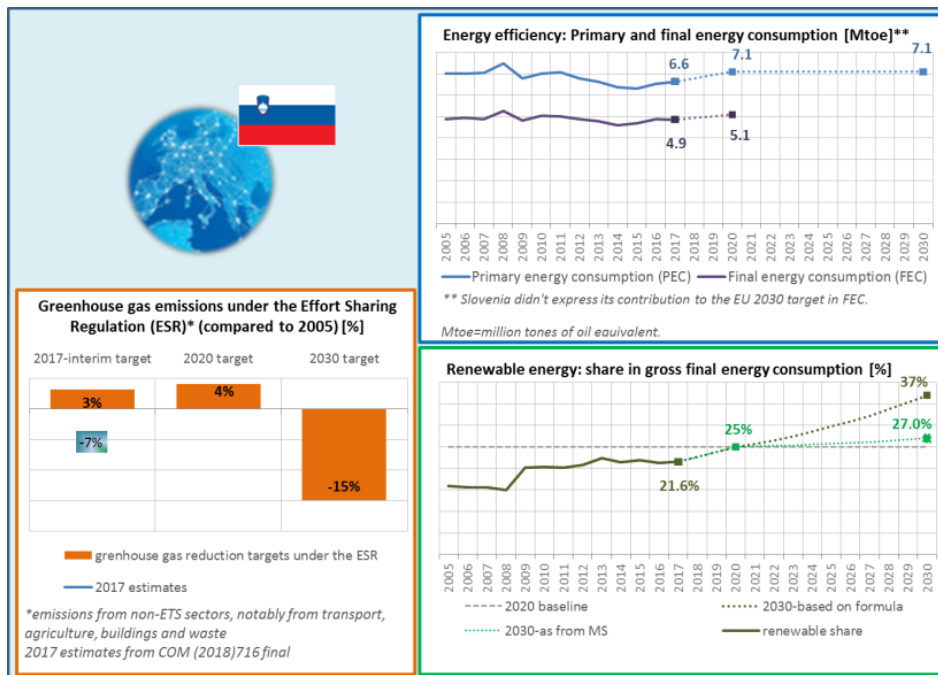


SLOVENIA

Summary of the Commission assessment of the draft National Energy and Climate Plan 2021-2030

The EU has committed itself to a clean energy transition, which will contribute to fulfilling the goals of the Paris Agreement on climate change and provide clean energy to all. To deliver on this commitment, the EU has set binding climate and energy targets for 2030: reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 40%, increasing energy efficiency by at least 32.5%, increasing the share of renewable energy to at least 32% of EU energy use and guaranteeing at least 15% electricity inter-connection levels between neighbouring Member States. To ensure that the EU targets are met, EU legislation requires that each Member State drafts a 10-year National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP), setting out how to reach its national targets, including the binding national target for reducing greenhouse gas emissions that are not covered by the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS). The European Commission has analysed each draft NECP. The summary of this assessment for Slovenia is outlined below. The final NECPs for the period 2021-2030 are due to be submitted by Member States by the end of 2019.

SLOVENIA - National targets and contributions foreseen in the draft National Energy and Climate Plan



Sources: Slovenia's draft National Energy & Climate Plan, Eurostat (PEC2020-2030, FEC2020-2030 indicators and renewable SHARES), COM (2018) 716 final (2017 GHG estimates)

- **Slovenia's draft integrated National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP)** is based on middle-term strategic and action documents, laying down the 2020 and 2030 objectives and measures that have already been adopted, and some indicative proposals for measures to achieve the 2030 targets that still have to be assessed and approved by Slovenia. The long-term targets and objectives for energy will be included in the Resolution on the Energy Concept of Slovenia (ReEKS), which is yet to be adopted by the Slovenian Parliament.
- On the basis of a complete set of middle and long-term objectives and finalised analytical basis, a strong final plan can be developed, if it is underpinned with consistent policies and measures, exploiting more fully the indicated opportunities of increased research and innovation considerations, as well as the contribution of energy efficiency for the modernisation of the economy and job creation.
- The 2030 **greenhouse gas emission target** for sectors outside the EU Emission Trading System (**non-ETS**) of -15% compared to 2005 set by the Effort Sharing Regulation (ESR)¹ is underpinned by indicative sectoral targets varying between -70% for buildings and an expected increase by 18% for the transport sector. However, additional policies and measures to achieve the target and the no-debit commitment (i.e. emissions do not exceed removals) under the **Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF)**² Regulation are not yet included in the draft plan, nor are considerations if a domestic overachievement under the ESR could be cost efficient for possible transfers to other Member States and thereby contribute to growth and jobs.
- The draft NECP proposes a contribution expressed by the share of energy from **renewable** sources in gross final consumption of energy in 2030 of 27% (from 25% in 2020), which is significantly below the 37% renewable share in 2030 that results from the formula in Annex II of the Governance Regulation, a situation which would also require an indicative trajectory in the final plan that reaches all reference points³ in accordance with the national contribution set out in the final plan. In developing the final plan and addressing possible barriers for the development of renewable energy projects, further guidance can be gathered from the Commission's guidelines on renewable energy (wind and hydro), energy transmission and Natura 2000⁴. The final plan would benefit from elaborating further on the policies and measures allowing the achievement of the contribution and on other relevant sectorial measures.
- Slovenia's contribution to the EU **energy efficiency** target of 32.5% in 2030 is expressed only in primary energy consumption which should not exceed 7.1 Mtoe in 2030. The ambition of the proposed level of the contribution is low compared to what is expected at the EU level to collectively reach the Union's 2030 energy efficient targets. The final plan would benefit from a target for final energy consumption as well as more on details on the policies and measures to achieve these targets. As regards **energy security**, an assessment of whether the existing policies will ensure reducing the use of fossil fuels in the power sector would improve the quality of the final plan. As regards the operation of nuclear reactors,

¹ Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013.

² Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on the inclusion of greenhouse gas emissions and removals from land use, land use change and forestry in the 2030 climate and energy framework, and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 and Decision No 529/2013/EU.

³ Pursuant to Article 4(a)(2) of Regulation 2018/1999.

⁴ [Energy transmission infrastructure and EU nature legislation; hydropower and EU nature legislation; http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/management/docs/Wind_farms.pdf;](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/management/docs/Wind_farms.pdf)

the final plan would benefit from including specific elements such as foreseen lifetime of operation and how the long-term supply of nuclear fuel and the levels of strategic reserves are ensured. Reflecting on cooperation with Croatia as regards these long-term challenges would benefit the final plan.

- Slovenia has already achieved the electricity interconnection level aimed of at least 15%. Besides information on the new electricity and gas infrastructure projects, the draft plan contains limited information on general market functioning and does not yet include any specific objectives and targets relating to the **internal market** dimension. The draft plan provides limited information on how to reduce energy poverty for the period 2021-2030.
- The **research, innovation and competitiveness** dimension includes competitiveness objectives. It provides insufficient clarity regarding specific research and innovation objectives and a description of policies and measures until 2030.
- The analytical basis describes the current situation with existing measures. The draft NECP does not yet contain an assessment of the impacts of planned measures. It also misses an assessment of the **investment needs**, risks and barriers, expenditures and funding sources. The draft plan does therefore not yet fully take advantage of the role NECPs can play in providing clarity to investors and attracting additional investments in the clean energy transition. The final plan would benefit from complementing the analysis of interactions with **air quality and air emissions** policy, and presenting the impacts of policies and measures on air pollution.
- The draft plan does not sufficiently address **just transition** aspects, especially in relation to the coal regions that would be affected by Slovenia's plans to gradually phase out the use of fossil fuel for electricity generation.
- A list of all **energy subsidies** and actions undertaken and planned to phase them out, in particular for fossil fuels, need to be included in the final plan.
- There is significant potential for further **regional cooperation** in the framework of the Central and South Eastern Europe Energy Connectivity (CESEC) group, notably in the energy security and internal energy market areas, as well as exploring the cross-border potential of a coordinated energy and climate policy notably in the Adriatic with the aim of reducing the region's carbon footprint and implementing an ecosystem approach. In this regard, an assessment of the macro-regional aspects would further enrich the analysis and provide solid basis for regional cooperation in the future. The draft plan has some examples of **good practices**. It includes indicative targets for the reduction of GHG emissions by 2030 for six individual ESR sectors. Slovenia has set a long-term vision and adaptation goal (2050) of reducing exposure, sensitivity and vulnerability to climate change and considers adaptation in policies and measures, such as cooperation mechanisms, inclusion and awareness raising strategies. The draft plan also quantifies the charging infrastructure required for the roll-out of electromobility.

Related links:

- [National Energy & Climate Plans](#) – for links to the Commission recommendations and Staff Working Document for Slovenia and all other Member States, to the Commission Communication assessing all draft NECPs, and to the draft NECPs themselves.
- More information about the [Clean energy for all Europeans package](#)
- More information about the [2030 climate & energy framework](#)