

Slovenia



Trilemma Rank
14

Trilemma Score
78.2

Balance Grade
ABA

Slovenia is a strong Trilemma performer. Although the country receives a relatively strong score in the EnergyEquity dimension, there are minor dips as energy prices are less affordable for more low-income households. The Security score is strong and has improved mostly due to the diversity of energy sources establish that has been ongoing for some time. Improvements in the Sustainability were made in managing GHG emissions and energy efficiency. Slovenia gets a balance grade ABA its global ranking is 14.

Population
2.1 (millions)

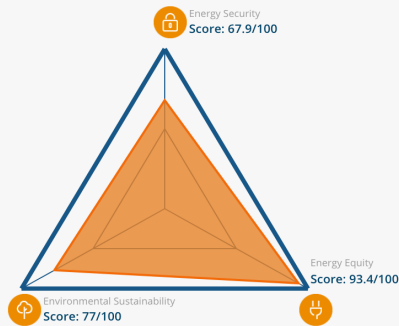
Land Area
20.1 (thousand sq. km)

GDP Per Capita
26,124 (PPP US\$)

Industrial Sector
28.4 (% of GDP)

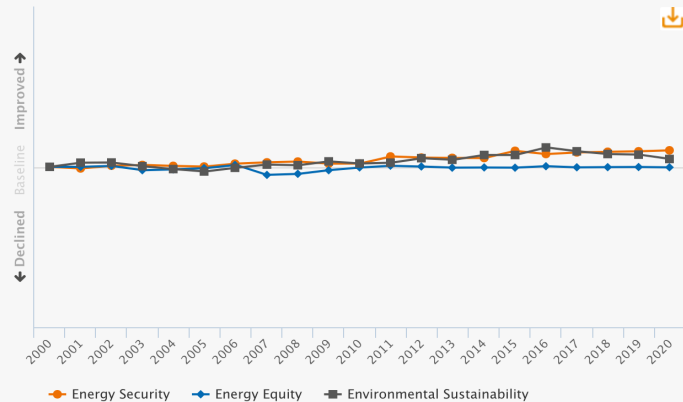
GDP Growth
4.1 (annual %)

Balance



Historical Trilemma Scores

Trend lines track the country's performance in each dimension, beginning with a baseline of 100 in the year of 2000



Trends and Outlook

Slovenia imports close to half of its primary energy demand and all its oil, coal and natural gas needs. The country's energy supply consists of around 34% oil, 15.5% coal, 11% natural gas, 22% nuclear, 10.5% biofuels and waste, 6% hydro, and 0.01% wind and solar. Roughly one-third of Slovenia's electricity (32.6%) comes from hydroelectric and renewable sources, one-third (31.2%) from fossil fuels, and about one-third (36.2%) from nuclear power.

Despite lower tariffs for the use of gas and electricity networks (6.3% lower for household gas consumers and 3.8% for electricity consumers), energy prices have been rising. Energy efficiency measures have succeeded in lowering electricity consumption by 1.3% despite higher levels of economic activity. High import dependency is a great concern since much of the energy and electricity consumed in the country is imported. Import levels have not come down in the last decade and planned gas and electricity interconnector projects have not been realised. This will make it harder to achieve energy security and integration in the region.

Slovenia wants to transition to a low carbon energy system by focusing on efficient energy consumption in all sectors, with an emphasis on the energy efficiency of buildings and increased use of renewables.

The Government adopted the Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan of the Republic of Slovenia (NECP) at the end of February 2020. The document is the outcome of intensive debates that took place in 2019 during a period of political instability due to a change in government. At the heart of the debate was the makeup of the future energy mix, which is especially relevant when considering options for future uses of nuclear power. The NECP in its current format is not overly ambitious but a compromise that incorporates diverging opinions on the nature of Slovenia's energy and environmental future. National environmental legislation is still a key obstacle to the development of renewable energy infrastructure. Various smart grid projects and platforms (SINCRO.GRID, NEDO, Future Flow, MIGRATE, Defender, STORY, and more) involved in digitalisation and new cybernetic solutions in energy are also progressing.

Key metrics

Metrics are determined relative to other countries, with a full bar representing a score of 100.

