REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA
MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT,
CLIMATE AND ENERGY

Slovenia‘s Eight National Communication and Fifth Biennial Report

under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

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1. National Circumstances

Slovenia at a Glance

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Political System: Parliamentary democracy

EU Membership: Since May 1, 2004

Administrative Division: 212 municipalities

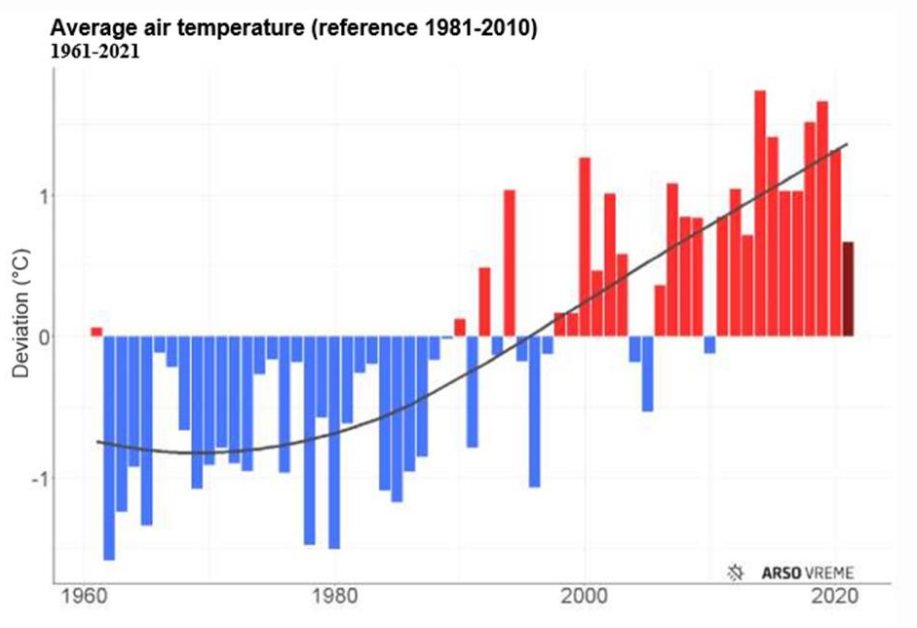
Population (2021): 2,108,977 (immigration contributing to increase)

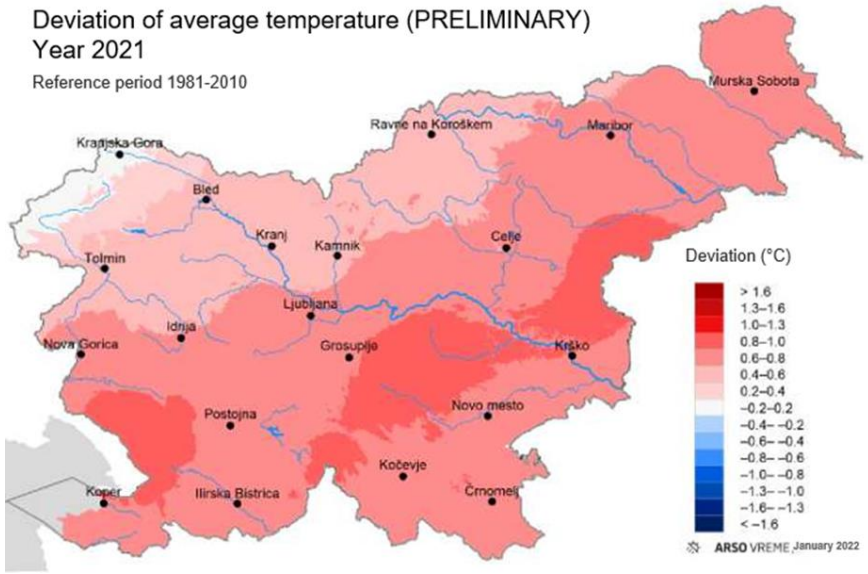
Location: Central Europe, bordered by Italy, Austria, Hungary, and Croatia

Landscape: 58% forest, diverse terrain

Economy: €52,208 million GDP (2021), Industry-driven

Climate Change Impact: 1.7 °C rise in temperature from 1986 to 2011





Average temperature deviation in 2021 from the average of the 30-year reference period 1981-2010

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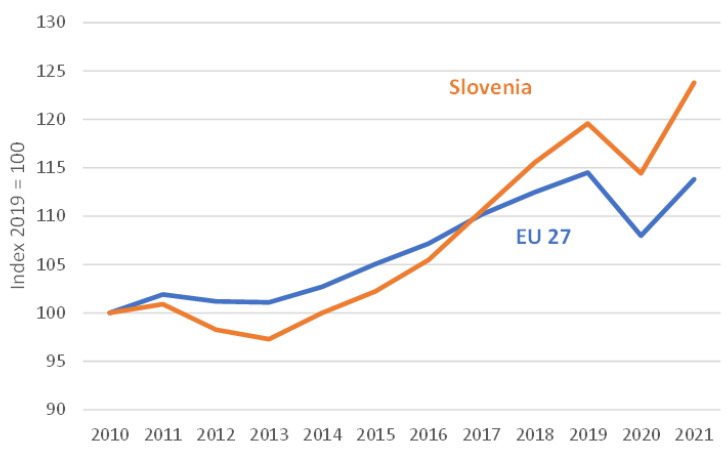
GDP: €52,208 million in 2021, surpassing 2019; 24% of GDP from industry

Imports and Exports: €32.9 billion and €32 billion, respectively, in 2020

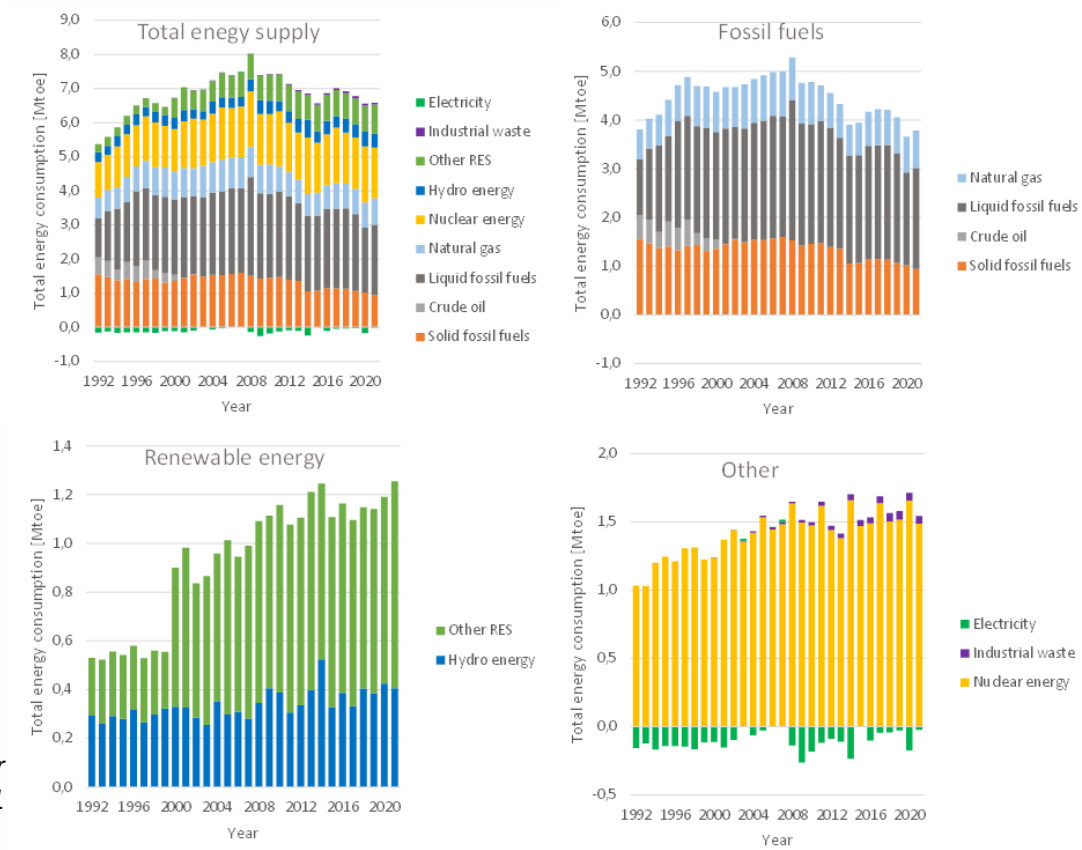
Labor Market: 75.6% participation rate (above EU average)

Energy Sources: Dominance of liquid fuels, nuclear energy, and renewables

Electricity Production: Equal split among nuclear, renewables, and solid fossil fuels



Slovenia's GDP growth since 2010 compared to the EU 27 (source: EUROSTAT)



Gross inland consumption per energy source 1992-2021

Increase in Road Freight and Car Traffic: Post-financial crisis growth

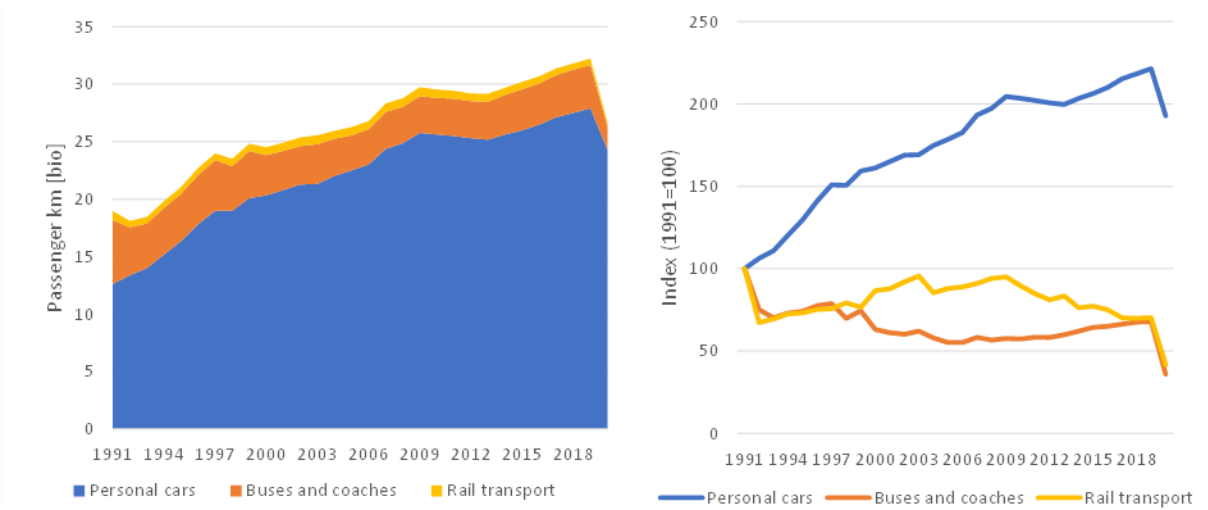
Public Transport: Slight growth followed by a pandemic halt

Geographical Influence: Strategic crossroad position, export economy, high growth of goods traffic

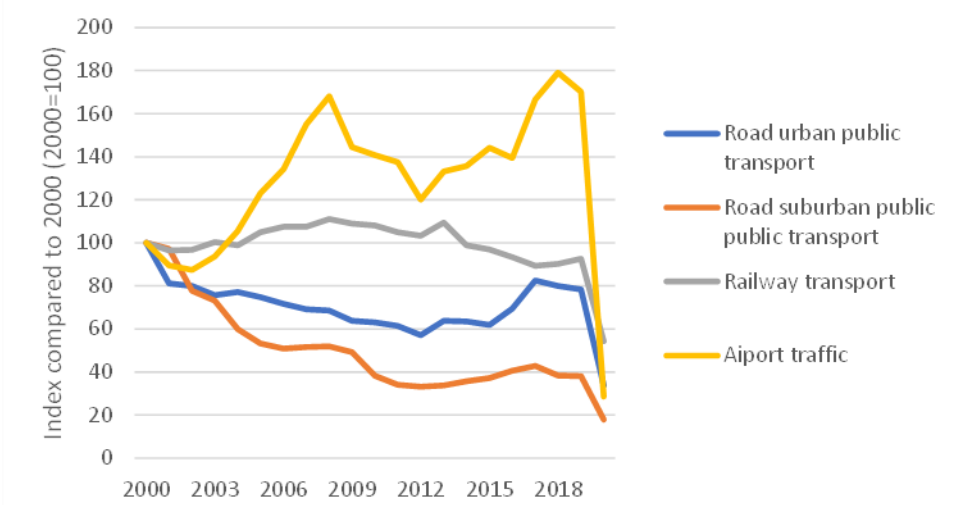
Waste Generation: 9.4 million tons in 2021, a 111% increase since 2012; over 80% of waste from manufacturing and services; and under 5% of waste landfilled in 2021

Housing: 864,300 units in 2021, 83 m^2 on average

Agriculture: Decrease in farm numbers, increase in arable land area. Dominance of crop production, with organic farming on the rise.



Passenger kilometres for passenger car transport, public road and rail passenger transport (source: European Commission)



Number of passengers transported by urban, road suburban, rail and air passenger transport

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2. Policies and Measures

Slovenia‘s Climate and Energy Policy Framework

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Delivering the EU 2030 climate target:
at least - 55% vs 1990

ETS: - 62 % vs 2005

ESR: - 40 % vs 2005

ETS 2: - 42 % vs 2005

LULUCF

Resolution on the Slovenian climate long-term strategy (ReDPS50)

National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP)

Sectorial programmes

Financial programmes

Local level action plans

Slovenia, as part of the EU, actively shapes and complies with common EU climate policies.

Target: climate neutrality by 2050, aligning with the Paris Agreement.

The national long-term strategy (ReDPS50) sets an 80-90% GHG emission reduction from 2005 levels by 2050.

Slovenia is working towards the EU's collective goal to cut GHG emissions by at least 55% from 1990 levels by 2030.

For non-EU ETS sectors, Slovenia is legally bound to a 27% reduction from 2005 levels by 2030.

Installations covered by the EU ETS are targeted to reduce emissions by 62% by 2030 from 2005 levels.

The EU LULUCF Regulation integrates land use and forestry emissions into 2030 climate and energy targets, aiming for balanced emissions and removals.

National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) Ambitions:

- Slovenia sets a national target to reduce GHG emissions by at least 27% by 2030 in non-EU ETS sectors.
- Sector-specific 2030 targets are established, however an updated NECP is currently being prepared, which will have to include measures to meet the more ambitious targets from the Fit for 55 and REPower EU packages.

Indicative targets in the current NECP until 2030 (2005)	Preliminary targets in the draft NECP until 2030 (2005)
• transport: + 12% • agriculture: - 1% • general use: - 76 % • non-ETS industry: - 43 % • non-ETS energy: - 34 % • waste: - 65 %	• transport: + 3% • agriculture: - 1% • general use: - 74 % • non-ETS industry: - 55 % • non-ETS energy: - 48 % • waste: - 67 %

Fossil Fuel Phase-Out:

- Aiming for a coal exit by 2033 and reducing the use of coal for electricity generation by 30% by 2030.
- Plans are in place to limit new liquid fuel boilers by 2023 and introduce climate-neutral syngas to the gas network.

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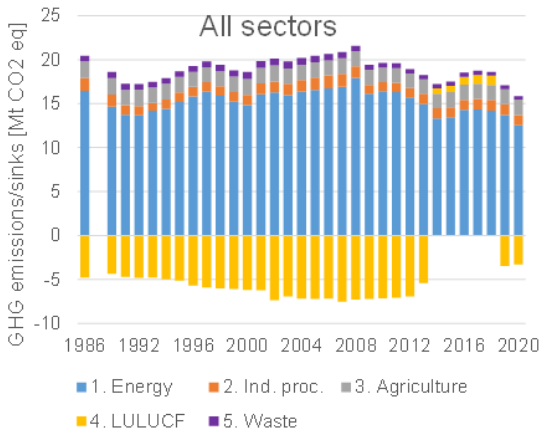
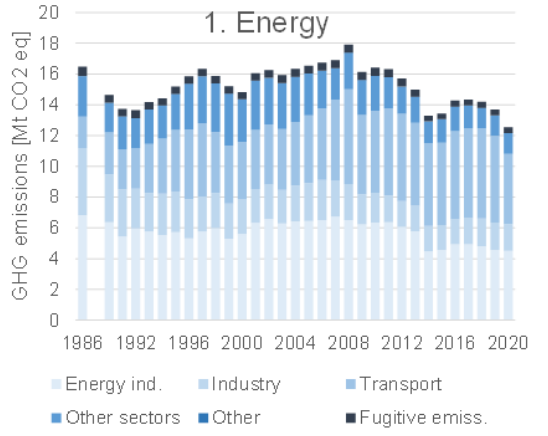
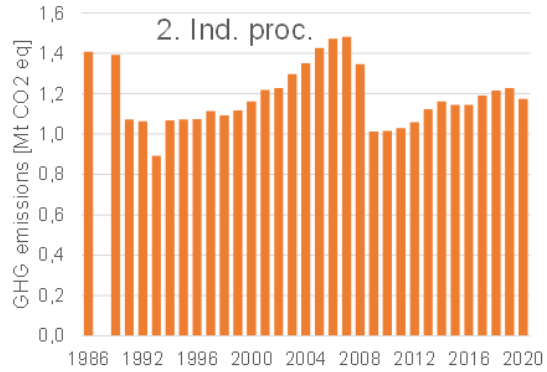
3. Greenhouse Gas Inventory Information

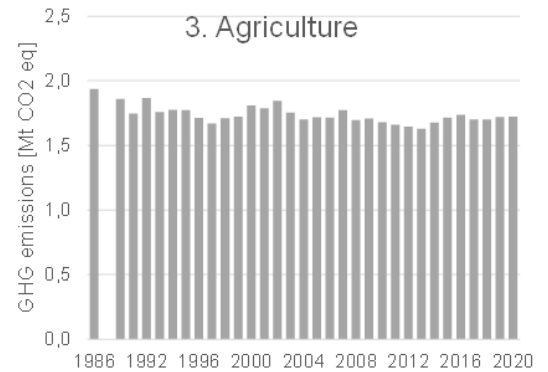
Slovenia‘s Emission Trends

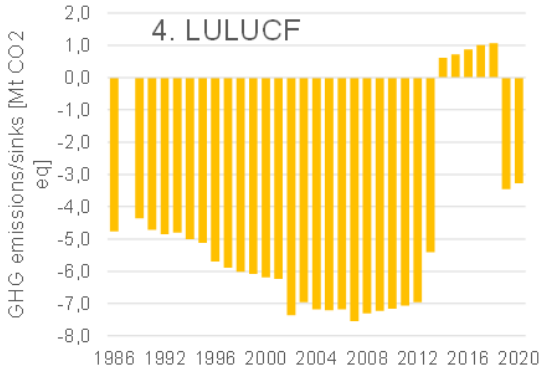
GHG Emissions in Slovenia by sector (source: EARS)

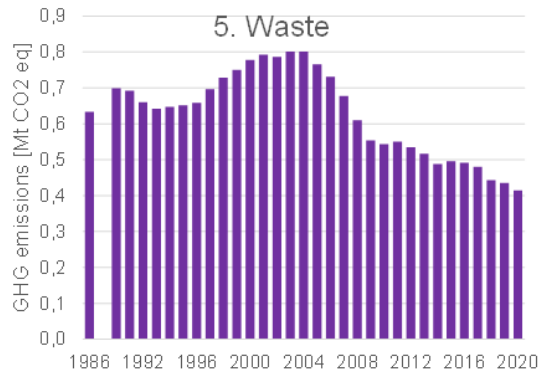




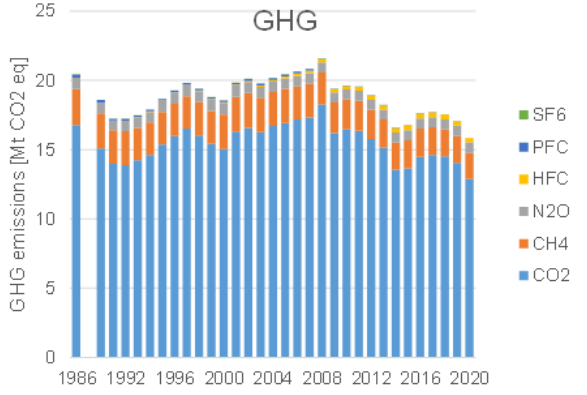


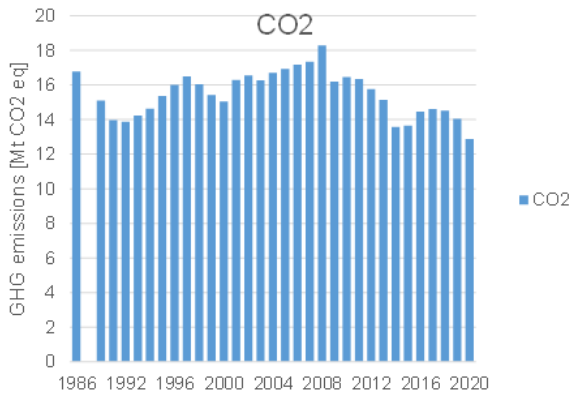


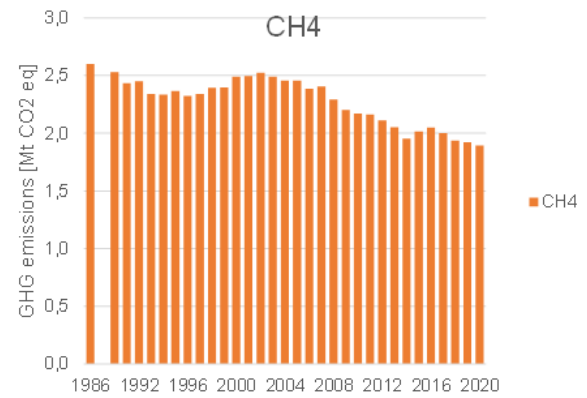


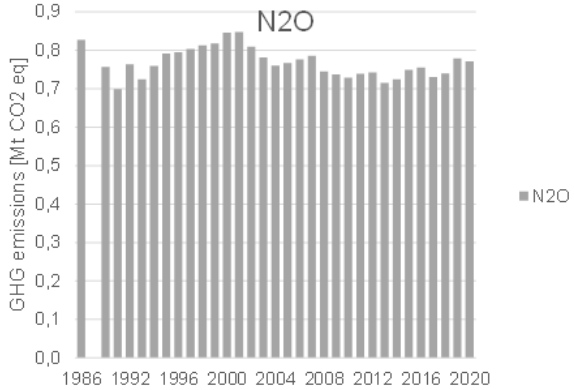


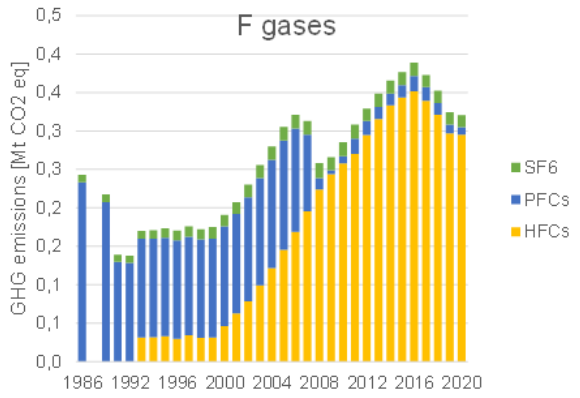
GHG Emissions in Slovenia by gas (source: EARS)











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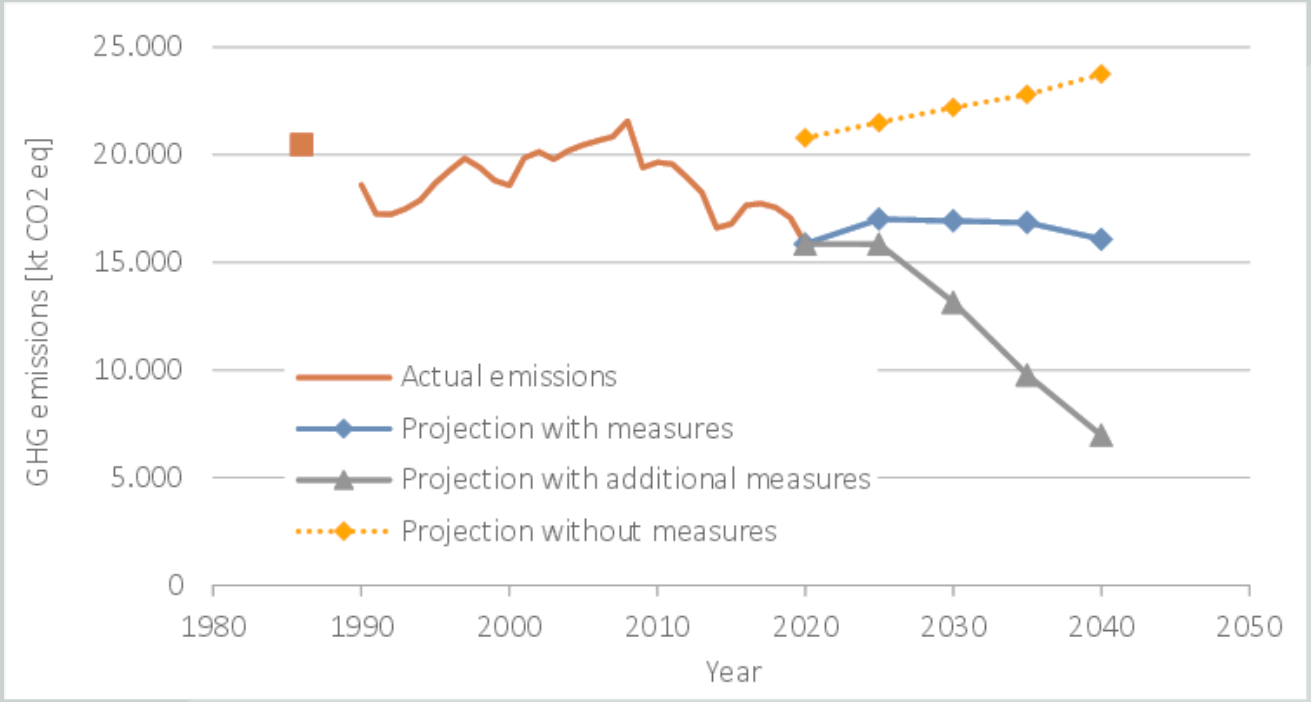
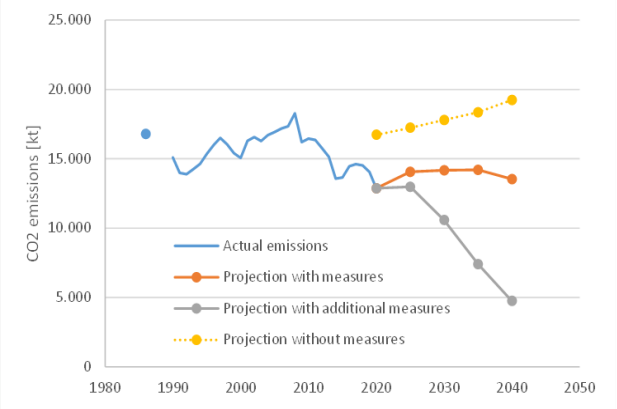
4. Projections and the Total Effect of Policies and Measures

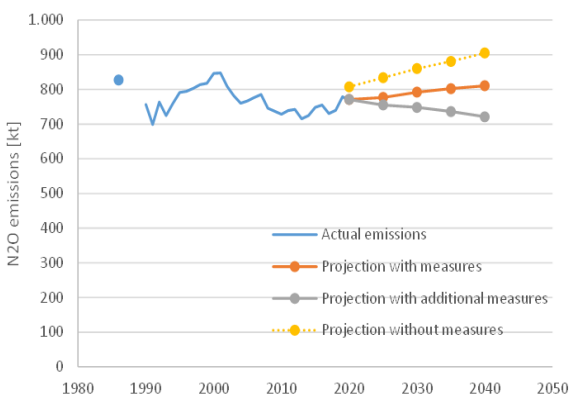
Slovenia‘s Emission Projections

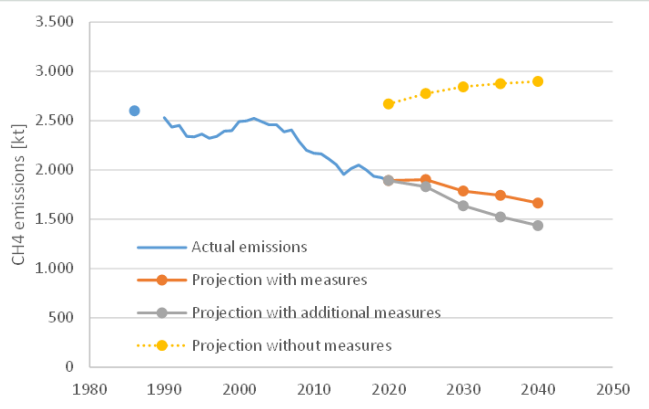
Current emissions trend up to and including 2020, and emissions trend according to projections with measures, with additional measures and without measures from 2025 to 2040 (source: SEA, JSI-EEC, AIS)

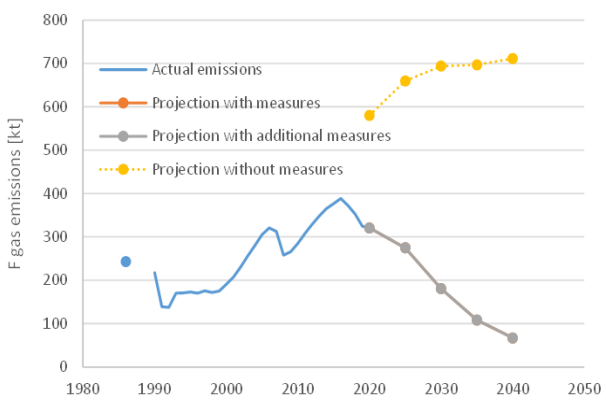


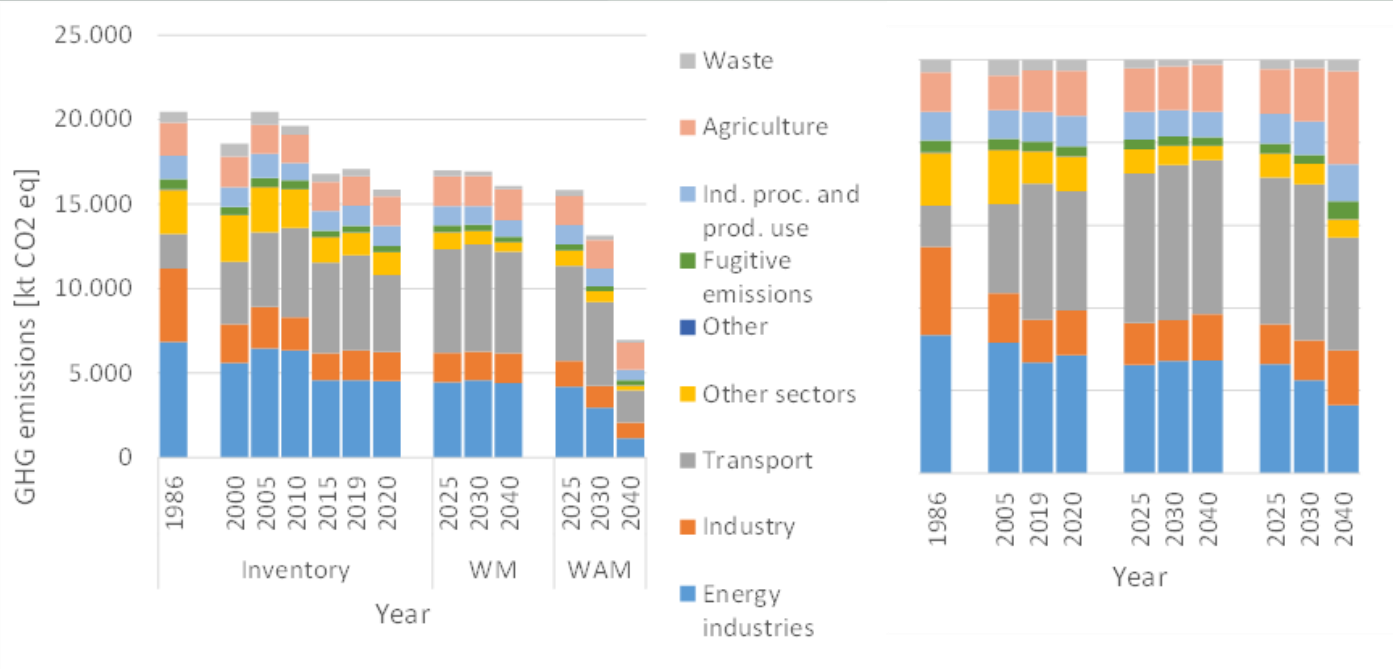
CO2, N2O, CH4 and F-gas emissions trend up to and including 2020, and emissions trend according to projections until 2040 (source: SEA, JSI-EEC)



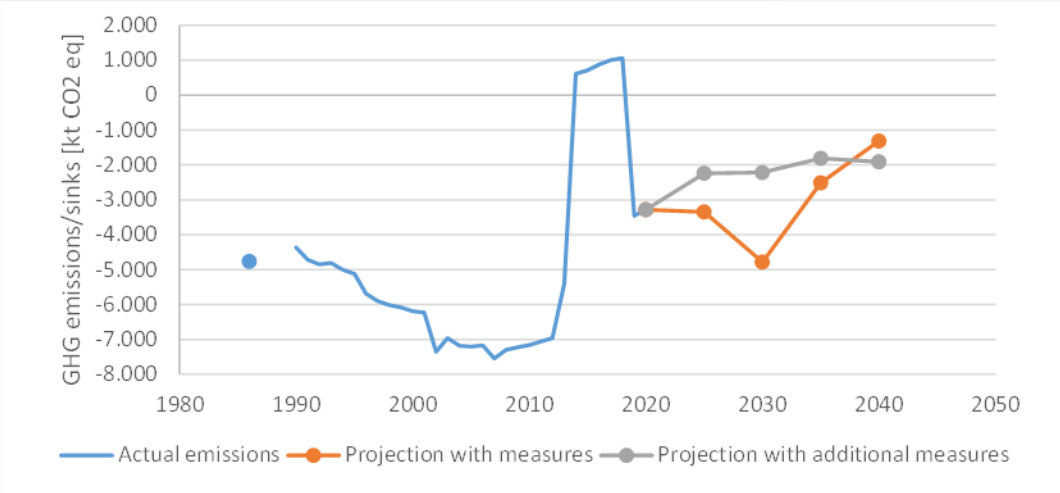








Sectoral GHG emission structures in selected years and by projections with measures and with additional measures for 2025, 2030 and 2040 - left: total emissions; right: structure of emissions in percentages (source: SEA, JSI-EEC, AIS)



The development of sinks by 2020 and according to projections with measures and with additional measures by 2040 (source: SEA, GIS)

5. Experience with the IAR Process

Constructive dialogue between countries.

Fosters transparency, accountability, and collaborative learning among developed countries in their climate action efforts.

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Thank you!