

How much energy does Slovenia produce?

Slovenia generated 68.8% of its electricity with zero carbon or carbon neutral sources in 2019, dominated by nuclear power and hydroelectricity. Fossil fuels oil, coal, and natural gas contributed 61% of the total energy supply of Slovenia in 2019.

How will Slovenia transition to low-carbon energy sources?

Slovenia is seeking to gradually transition to low-carbon energy sources by focusing on efficient energy consumption, increased use of renewable energy sources, and the development of active electricity-distribution networks. This strategy will likely envisage a strong reliance on nuclear energy and further development of hydroelectric power.

Is nuclear energy the future of Slovenia's energy mix?

In July 2021, following Parliament's approval of Slovenia's long-term climate strategy, the Ministry of Infrastructure issued the energy permit for the second reactor at Krško nuclear power plant, sending a strong signal on the future role of nuclear energy in Slovenia's energy mix.

Why does Slovenia import power?

Slovenia increasingly imports power to meet growing domestic consumption in the face of flat domestic production and could face shortfalls in the near future, particularly in view of its limited financial resources and the long regulatory approval process required for new hydroelectric or nuclear capacity.

Does Slovenia have solar power?

Per analysis published by the World Bank which considers natural features of a location such as altitude, humidity, cloud cover, and topography, Slovenia's solar PV potential is relatively low compared to global resources, but is comparable to that of other central and eastern European countries which lie north of the Alps.

How many coal-fired thermal power plants are in Slovenia?

Slovenia currently operates one coal-fired thermal power plant- the 600 MW Thermal Power Plant Šoštanj sixth unit (TEŠ), which came into operation in 2014. In January 2022, Slovenian government adopted a national strategy to phase out coal by 2030, adopting a more ambitious timeline than was initially considered.

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The Energy Agency is the national regulatory authority of the Republic of Slovenia. It directs and supervises electricity and gas energy operators and carries out tasks regulating energy operators' activities in the field of



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heating and other energy gases.

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The HSE Group is the largest producer and seller of electricity from domestic sources on the wholesale market in Slovenia and the largest Slovenian producer of electricity from renewable sources. Our other activities include extraction of lignite, provision of systemic services needed for the functioning of the electricity system in Slovenia ...

In 2022, the number of enterprises in electric power generation, transmission, and distribution industry in Slovenia remained nearly unchanged at around 1,259 enterprises.

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