

This PDF is generated from: <https://ruedasenmadrid.es/Thu-19-Jul-2018-5101.html>

Title: Slovenia Energy Comprehensive Utilization Site

Generated on: 2026-03-15 16:27:15

Copyright (C) 2026 MADRID MICROGRID. All rights reserved.

For the latest updates and more information, visit our website: <https://ruedasenmadrid.es>

Which sectors consume the most energy in Slovenia?

The transportation and industrial sectors were the largest consumers of energy in Slovenia in 2019. Slovenia is a net energy importer, importing all its petroleum products (mainly for the transport sector) and natural gas, as well as some coal. Slovenia has a target of reducing greenhouse gasses by 18% in 2030 when compared to 2015.

What is the future of energy in Slovenia?

The main task of the future development of energy in Slovenia is to ensure a balance between three fundamental pillars of energy policy, which are inseparably intertwined: climate sustainability, reliability of supply and competitiveness of energy supply.

Where does Slovenia's electricity come from?

Roughly one-third of Slovenia's electricity comes from hydroelectric sources, one-third from thermal sources, and one-third from nuclear power (with non-hydro renewables constituting two percent of the total). Almost half of Slovenia's total energy consumption consists of imported petroleum purchased on global markets.

Does Slovenia use oil to generate electricity?

Following steep declines in use since 1990, Slovenia eliminated the use of oil for generating electricity in 2019. Renewable energy sources other than hydropower (e.g., biofuels, solar PV, waste, and wind) together provided 3.5% of total electricity generation in 2019.

The Government of the Republic of Slovenia adopted the comprehensive National Energy and Climate Plan of the Republic of Slovenia (NEPN), which was also submitted to the European ...

Within the framework of the document, an assessment is made for the most efficient heating and cooling options in terms of cooling needs and the need for.

Slovenia aims to decide by 2028 whether it will build its second nuclear power plant. The government is

targeting a 55.4% share ...

ECP were developed in a coordinated manner in Slovenia and comprehensively updated and integrated in the Multilevel Climate and Energy Dialogue for the preparation of the updated ...

Slovenia aims to decide by 2028 whether it will build its second nuclear power plant. The government is targeting a 55.4% share of renewables in electricity, 45.2% in ...

Almost half of Slovenia's total energy consumption consists of imported petroleum purchased on global markets. The government approved a national energy and climate plan in ...

primary energy supply. Energy trade includes all commodities in Chapter 27 of the Harmonised System (HS). Capacity utilisation is calculated as annual generation divided by year-end

The updated publication Energy in Slovenia: Overview of the State of the Energy Industry, Its Course, and Its Challenges, which was first published in April 2021, is being upgraded with this ...

Slovenia is a net energy importer, importing all its petroleum products (mainly for the transport sector) and natural gas, as well as some coal. Slovenia has a target of reducing greenhouse ...

The transportation and industrial sectors were the largest consumers of energy in Slovenia in 2019. Slovenia is a net energy importer, importing all its petroleum products (mainly for the transport sector) and natural gas, as well as some coal.

participating in bilateral and multilateral frameworks in energy. In its work, the Energy Directorate pursues the following key national energy policy objectives: a secure, sustainable and ...

The Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan foresees a total power generation capacity of 500 MW from gas-fired power plants in ...

Web: <https://ruedasenmadrid.es>

