



SLOVENIA'S DRAFT UPDATED NATIONAL ENERGY AND CLIMATE PLAN





An important step towards the more ambitious 2030 energy and climate objectives under the European Green Deal and REPowerEU Plan



Highlights of the Commission's assessment

The European Green Deal, the fast-evolving geopolitical context and the energy crisis have led the EU and its Member States to **accelerate the energy transition and set more ambitious energy and climate objectives**. These developments are reflected in the legislative and policy framework adopted under both the 'Fit for 55' package and the REPowerEU Plan. Taking this new context into account, **Member States are updating their National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs) for the first time since 2019**. The European Commission has assessed Slovenia's draft updated NECP, submitted on 29 June 2023.

Slovenia's key objectives, targets and contributions

	2030 value submitted in the draft updated NECP	2030 target under EU legislation	Assessment of 2030 ambition level
 Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in ESR sectors (compared with 2005)	-28.8%	-27%*	Slovenia reaches its target based on projections
 GHG removals in LULUCF (Mt CO ₂ eq. net GHG removals)	N/A	-0.212 (additional removal target) -0.146 (total net removals)**	Unclear as policies and measures were not provided
 Energy Efficiency (final energy consumption)	4.4 Mtoe	4.3 Mtoe***	Slovenia's final energy consumption is above the indicated target resulting from EU legislation
 Renewable Energy (share of renewable energy in gross final consumption)	30-35%	46%****	Slovenia's submitted contribution to the EU target is significantly below the one resulting from EU legislation

* under the Effort Sharing Regulation.

** under the Regulation on Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry.

*** according to the formula set out in Annex I of the Directive (EU) 2023/1791 on energy efficiency and amending Regulation (EU) 2023/955 ('EED recast').

**** according to the formula set out in Annex II of the Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 on the Governance Regulation of the Energy Union and Climate Action.

Slovenia's main positive elements and areas for improvement

- ✓ On **renewable energy**, Slovenia's draft updated NECP includes some specific targets for renewables a share of renewable energy use in industry and an objective for renewable energy share in buildings.
- ✓ On **energy poverty**, Slovenia's draft updated NECP includes an assessment of the situation of current households affected and a specific measurable reduction target on energy poverty.
- ✓ On **public participation**, Slovenia ensured an inclusive development process for the draft updated NECP within a reasonable timeframe and broad participation of local authorities and civil society in the preparation of the plan. Slovenia provides a clear overview on the consultation process.
- ✓ On **international commitments under the Paris Agreement**, Slovenia is on track to meet its commitments to phase out fossil fuels (2033) and states the year (2030) when fossil fuel subsidies will be phased out.

- ✗ On **buildings**, Slovenia's draft updated NECP does not provide information on updated indicative targets for 2030, 2040 and 2050, linked to Slovenia's long-term renovation strategy, such as building renovation targets, energy savings or CO₂ emission reduction.
- ✗ On **energy security**, the draft updated NECP generally lacks details on targets and measures to strengthen security of energy supply.
- ✗ While Slovenia's draft updated NECP sets high objectives in the **internal energy market** through electricity interconnections, market integration and targets on promoting flexibility services and storage systems, these new objectives are not underpinned with any policies and measures.
- ✗ On **competitiveness**, Slovenia's draft updated NECP lacks detailed information on the investments needed for the manufacturing of key components and equipment for net-zero technologies, and how Slovenia will ensure the resilience of its supply chains to reach its climate and energy targets. The draft updated NECP identifies the digitalisation of the energy system as an objective without giving further details.
- ✗ On **adaptation to climate change**, the plan does not consider relevant climate vulnerabilities and risks, and this may put the achievement of energy and climate mitigation objectives at risk. Adaptation policies and measures to address these risks and vulnerabilities are not adequately described.

Moving forward...

Based on this assessment, the Commission has published country-specific recommendations for each Member State. These recommendations should be taken into account by the Member States when preparing their final updated NECPs, which are due by 30 June 2024.

Full Commission's assessment and recommendations on Slovenia's draft updated NECP: [here](#)

More information about the National Energy & Climate Plans: [NECP website](#)