# Energy gateway Slovenia

How is energy used in Slovenia?
Total energy supply (TES) includes all the energy produced in or imported to a country, minus that which is exported or stored. It represents all the energy required to supply end users in the country.

Is biomass a source of electricity in Slovenia?
Traditional biomass - the burning of charcoal,crop waste,and other organic matter - is not included. This can be an important source in lower-income settings. Slovenia: How much of the country's electricity comes from nuclear power? Nuclear power - alongside renewables - is a low-carbon source of electricity.

What are the different types of energy transformation in Slovenia?
One of the most important types of transformation for the energy system is the refining of crude oil into oil products, such as the fuels that power automobiles, ships and planes. No data for Slovenia for 2022. Another important form of transformation is the generation of electricity.

Slovenia"s contribution to the EU energy efficiency target of 32.5% in 2030 is expressed only in primary energy consumption which should not exceed 7.1 Mtoe in 2030. The ambition of the proposed level of the contribution is low compared to what is expected at the EU level to collectively reach the Union"s 2030 energy efficient targets.

Slovenia has put in place a National Renewable Action Plan to 2020, which targets a 25% share of energy generation from renewable sources in gross final energy consumption and 39% of electricity demand met by electricity generated from renewable energy so

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In 2020, almost 58,000 petajoules (PJ) of energy were available in EU-27 Member States, which is almost 380 times as much as in Slovenia. The largest share of the ...

Final energy consumption in Slovenia in 2022 was just over 201,000 TJ or about the same as a year earlier. Consumption in the transport sector represented the highest share (41%). The second highest consumer was manufacturing and construction with 25%, followed by households with 22%, service activities with 9% and other users with 3%.

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150-million (USD 161m) scheme in Slovenia that aims to support the expansion of renewable energy, heat and energy storage. The programme will provide direct grants of up to EUR 25 million per beneficiary to speed up

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Slovenia"s strategic location as a gateway to Southeast Europe enhances its logistics and distribution industry, further supporting its GDP. The energy sector, especially renewable energy sources like hydro and solar power, is also emerging as a significant contributor, reflecting the country"s commitment to sustainable development.

developing areas. Energy self-sufficiency has been defined as total primary energy production divided by total 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 capacity x 8,760h/year. Avoided

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