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Monitoring the EED-Recast
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ENERGY EFFICIENCY TRENDS IN INDUSTRY SLOVENIA

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Outline

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- Energy efficiency policy in Slovenia
- Energy consumption in Slovenia
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Introduction

Energy efficiency presents a central component of the European Union energy and climate policy, aiming to reduce energy consumption, greenhouse gas emissions, and dependency on imported energy.

- ❖ Energy efficiency has a significant role in the EU energy policy, aimed at achieving the goals of the European Green Deal.
- ❖ Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030.
- ❖ EU energy efficiency goal in accordance with the Clean energy for all Europeans package is to achieve 20% and 32.5% improvement in energy efficiency by 2020 and 2030.

Energy efficiency policy in Slovenia - 1

The historical chronology of activities of Slovenia in the field of EE goes back to the first year after independence when the Slovenian government put efforts into seeking an energy policy to replace the former supply oriented approach. In this way the first substantial budgetary allocations for EE and renewable energy sources were allocated in the new state budget for 1991.

The Slovenian National Assembly (Parliament) adopted different documents (strategies, laws, operation programs) regarding energy policy, including the security, reliability and sustainability of the energy supply and consumption.

Energy efficiency policy in Slovenia - 2

The adopted energy and environment strategies/acts are:

- Resolution on the Strategy of Use and Supply of Energy in Slovenia, January 1996,
- ReNEP (Resolution on the National Energy Programme),
- Decree on energy savings at final customers, 2014,
- Energy Act (EZ-1, 1999, 2014), and Revised Energy Act (EZ-2, 2024)
- Act on Energy efficiency act (2020)
- Various national energy efficiency action plans –NEEAP (2008, 2011, 2015, 2017) for the period 2008-2020 in accordance with the EU energy efficiency directive and to achieve EU 20-20-20 targets,
- Integrated national energy and climate plan (NECP) of Slovenia for the period 2021-2030.

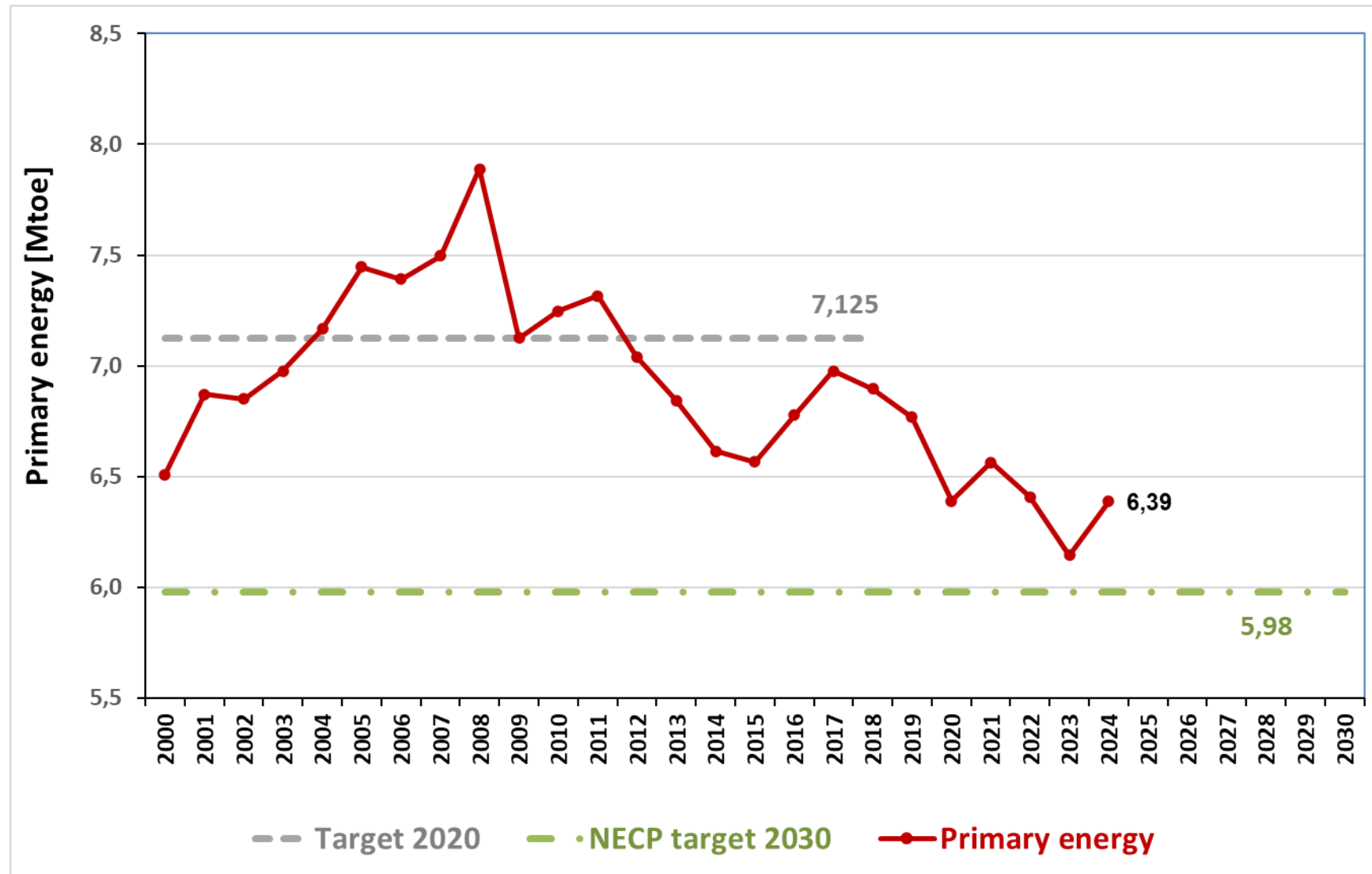
Energy efficiency policy in Slovenia - 3

The key energy efficiency objectives of the Slovenian national energy and climate plan (**NECP 2024**) are:

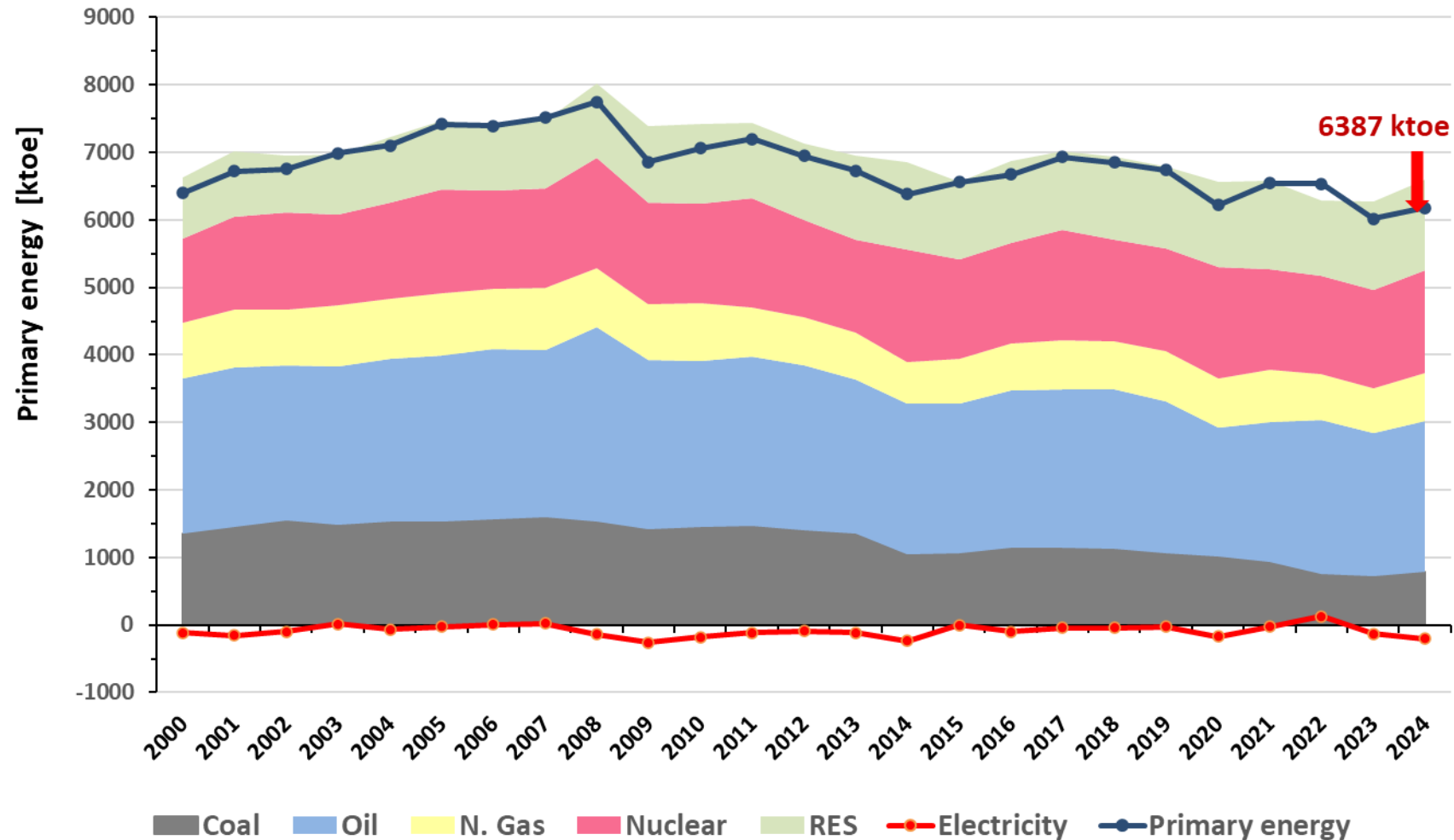
- to improve energy efficiency by 2030, at least in line with the indicative target set in the latest Energy Efficiency Directive (EED)-recast, with the systematic implementation of adopted policies and measures,
- the **final use of energy** in accordance with the EED definition in 2030 should **not exceed 50.2 TWh (4,320 ktoe)**. Calculated at the level of **primary energy use** in 2030 would not exceed **69.5 TWh (5,980 ktoe)**.
- **Reduce final energy** consumption in **buildings by 15%** by 2030, compared to 2020, and ensure the **reduction of GHG** emissions in **buildings** by at least **70%** by 2030 compared to 2005.

Energy consumption

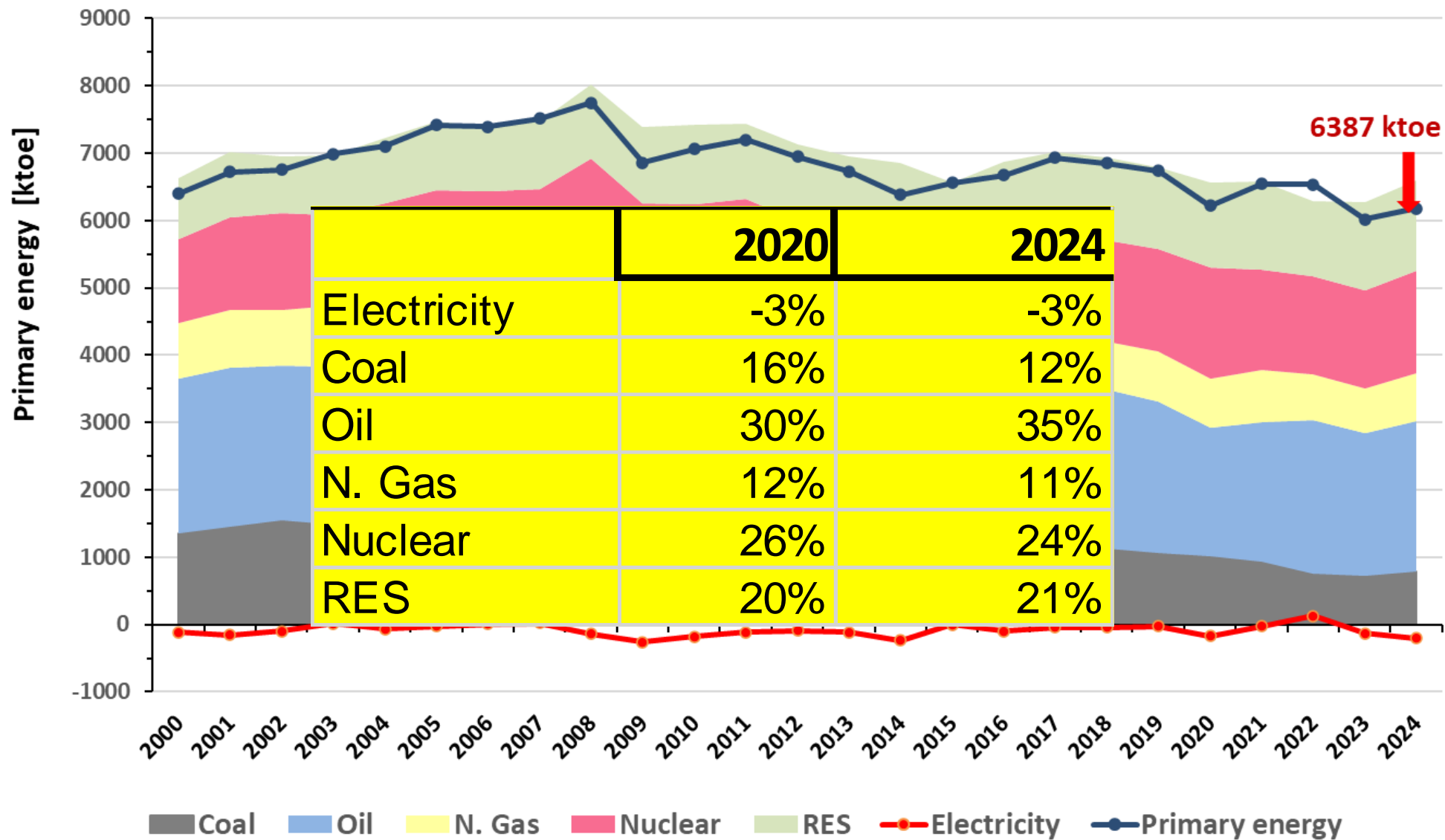
Primary energy consumption and target for 2030



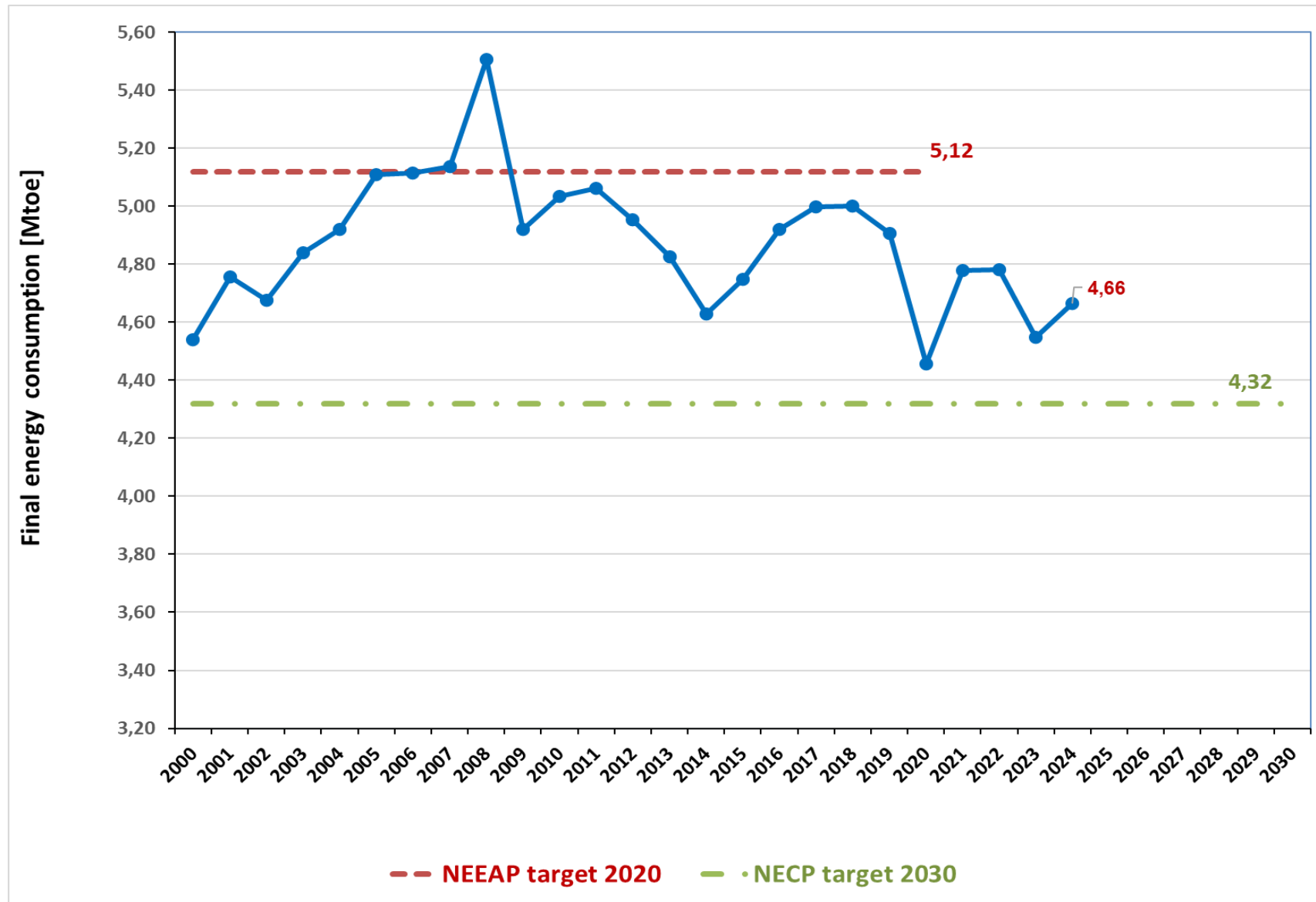
Total primary energy in the period 2000 - 2024



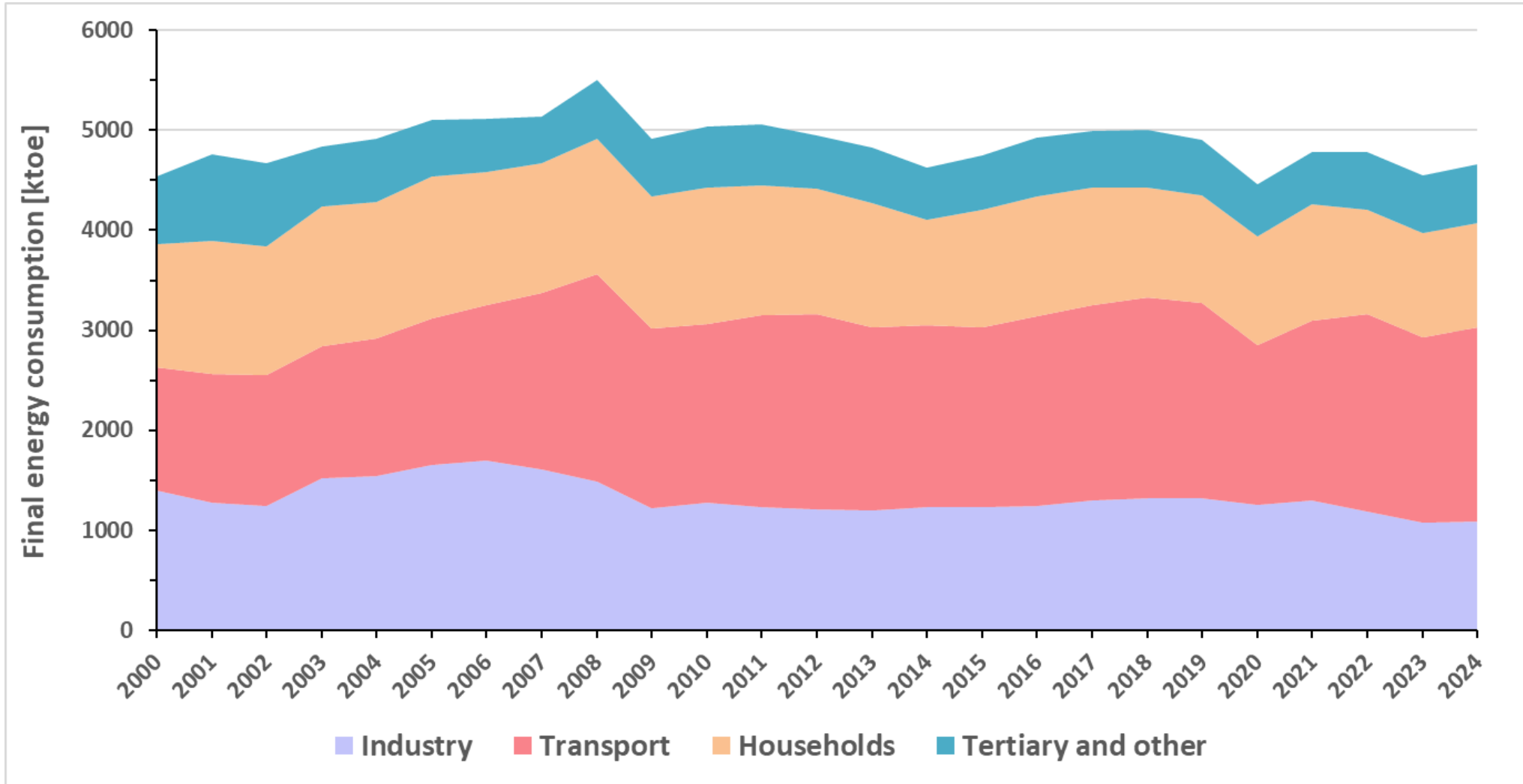
Total primary energy in the period 2000 - 2024



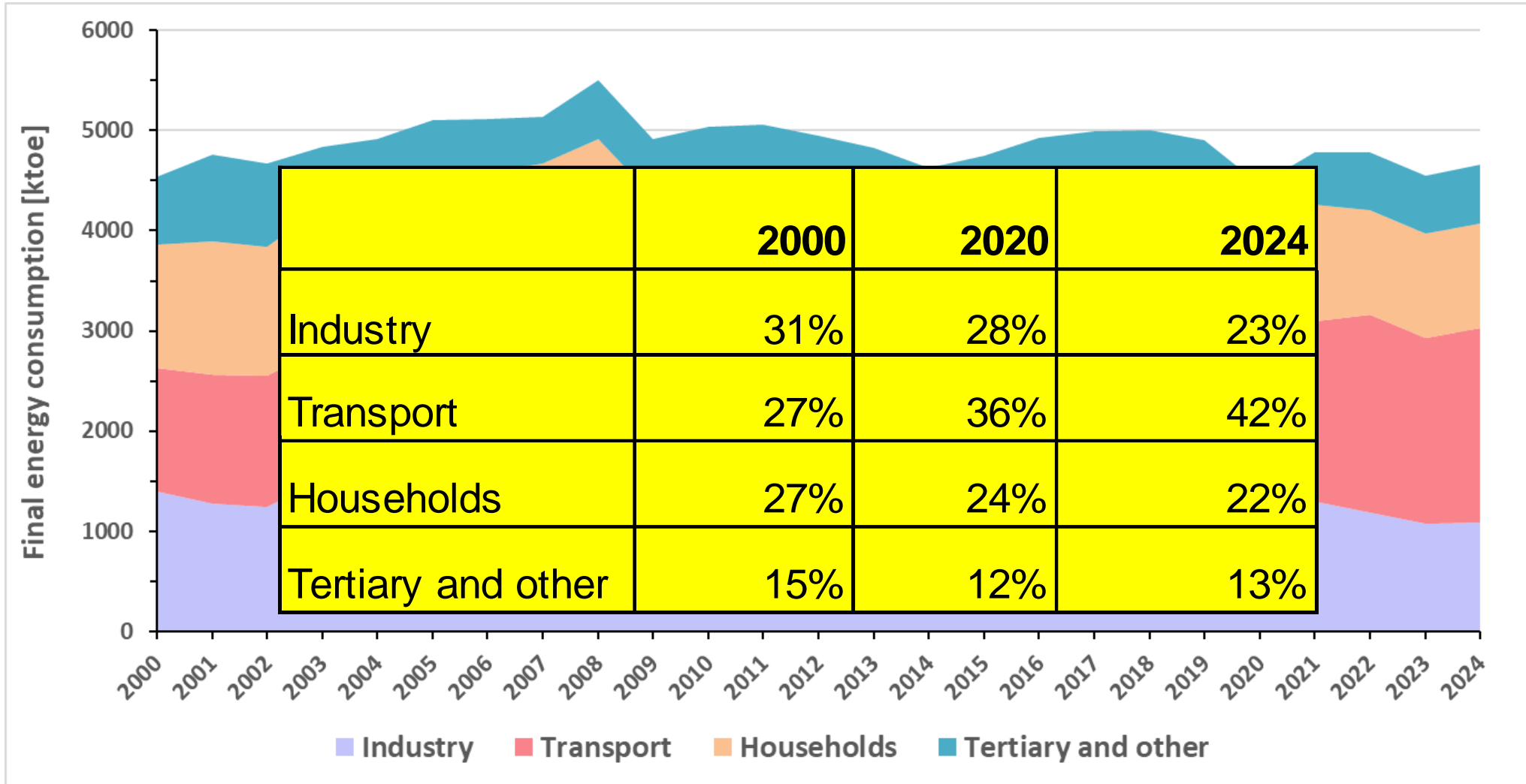
Final energy consumption and target for 2030



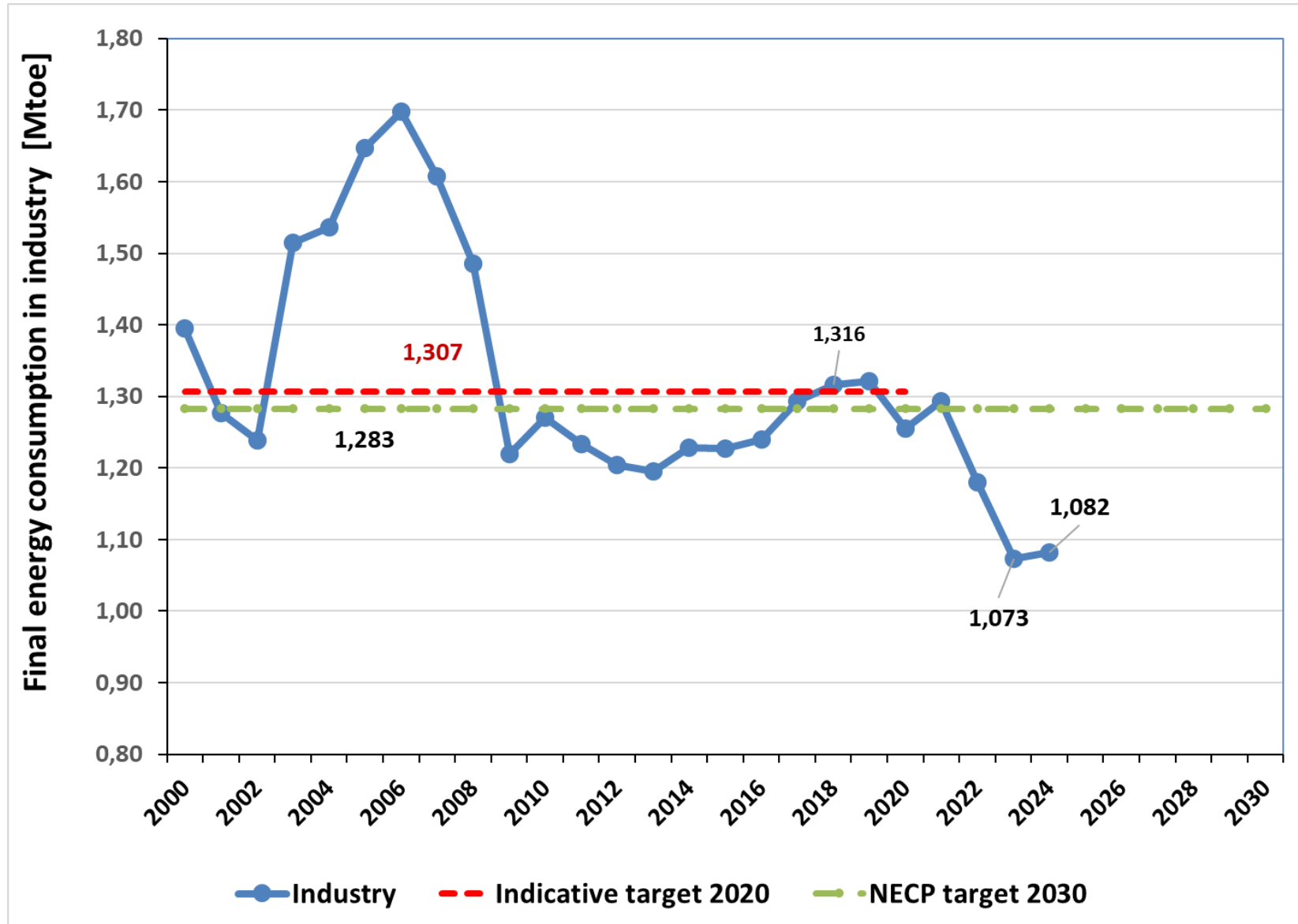
Final energy consumption by sectors in the period 2000 - 2024



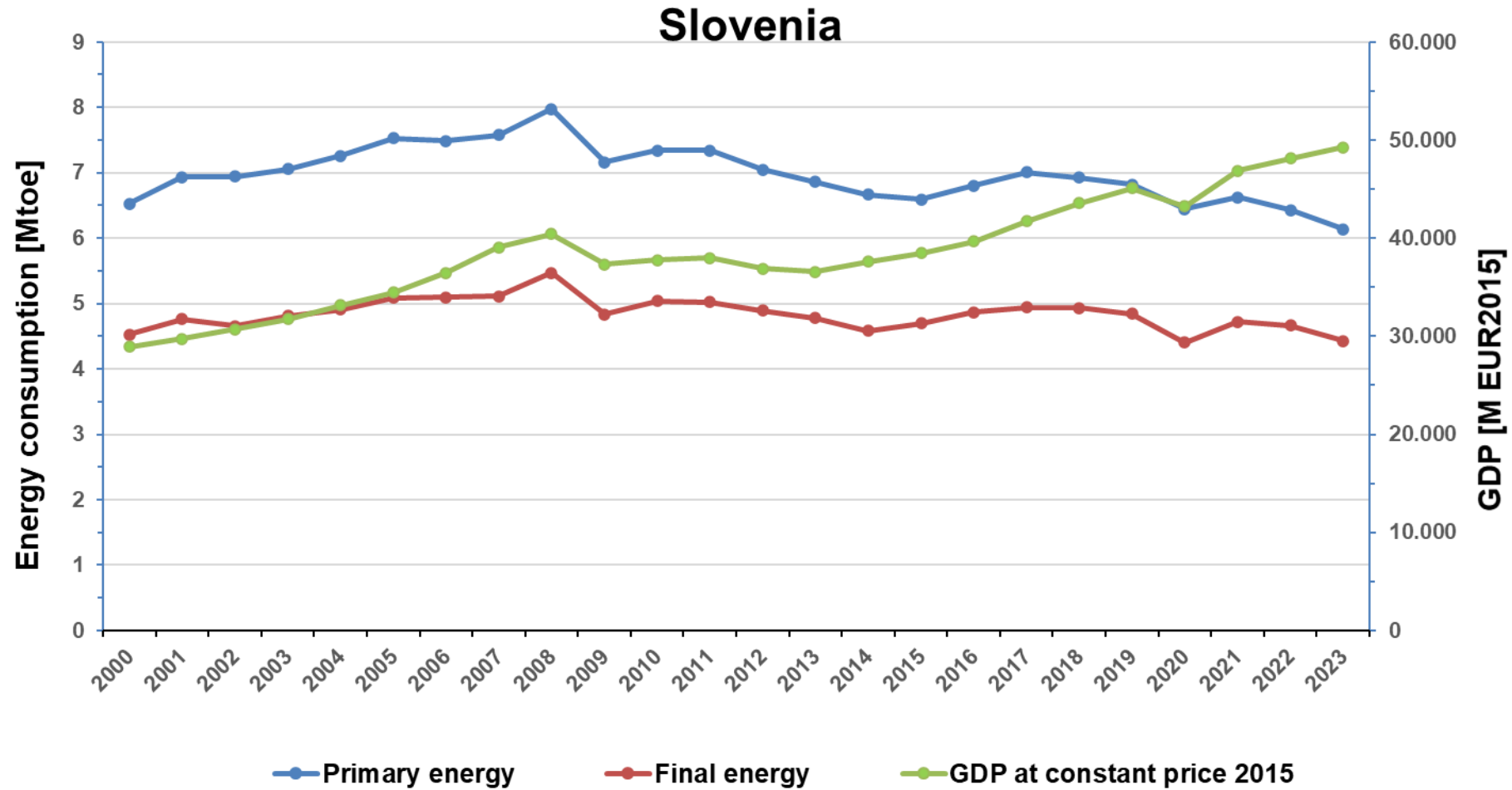
Final energy consumption by sectors in the period 2000 - 2024



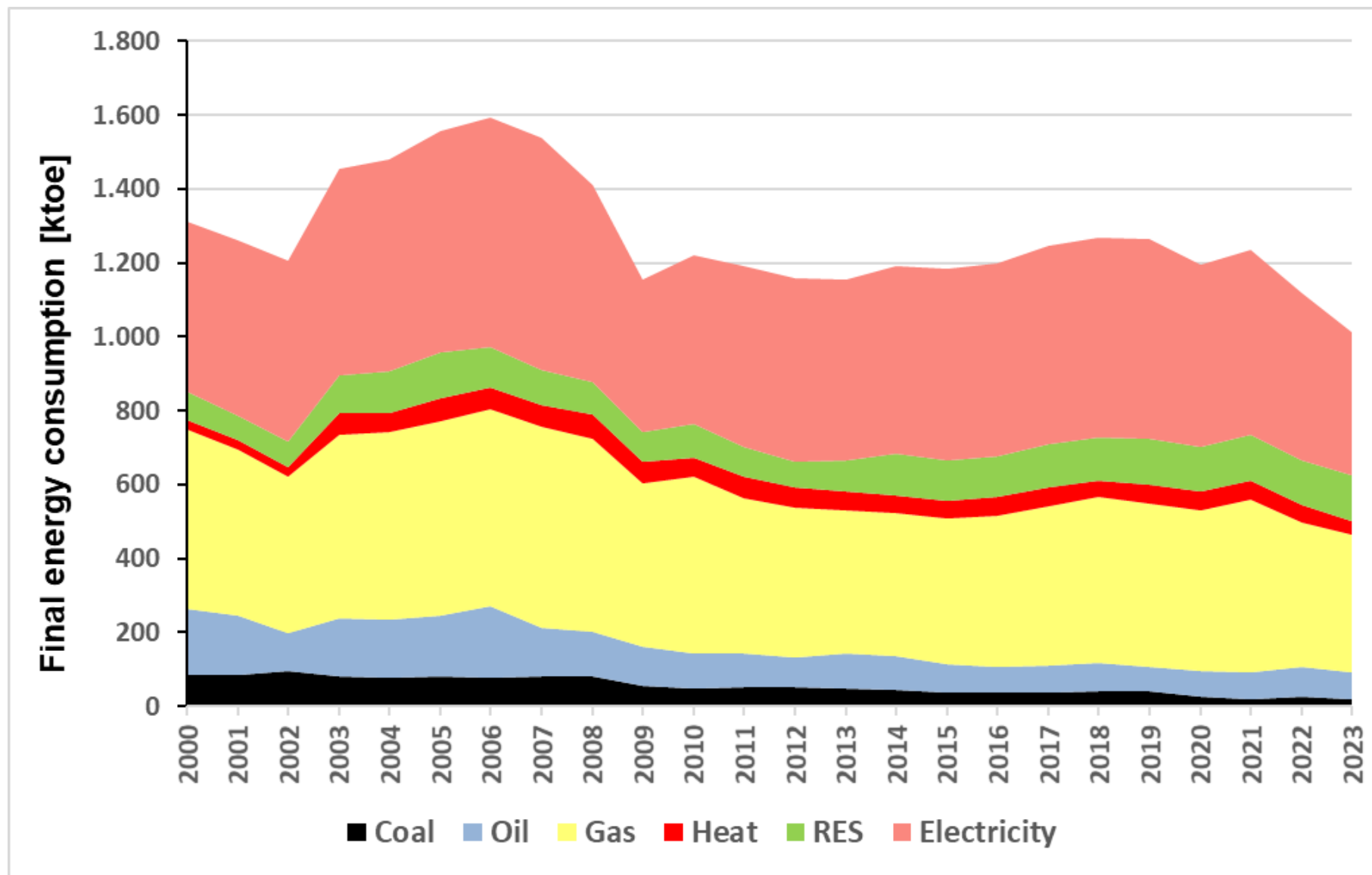
Final energy consumption and target in industry for 2030



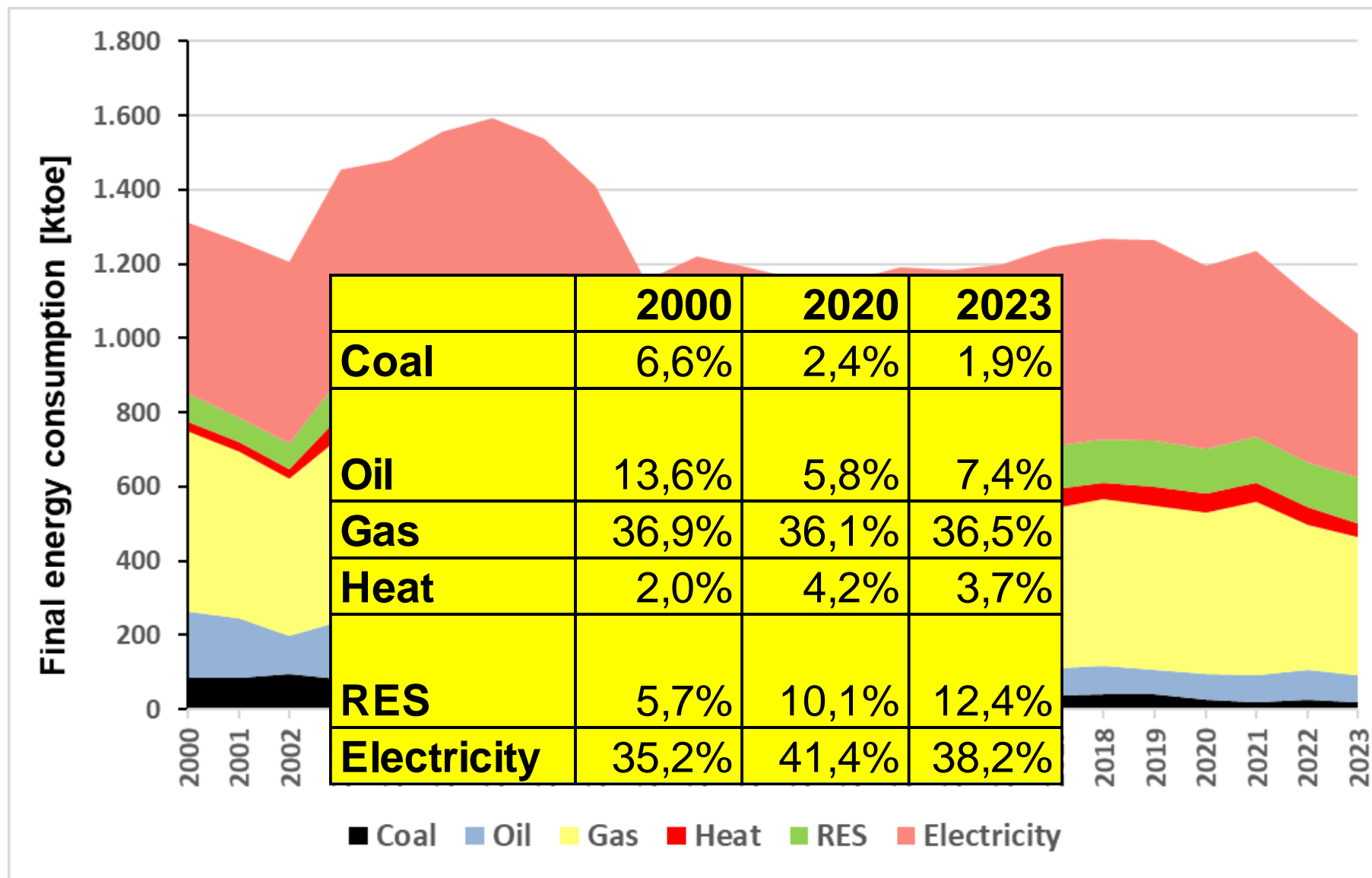
Gross domestic product (GDP), energy supply and final energy consumption in the period 2000 - 2023



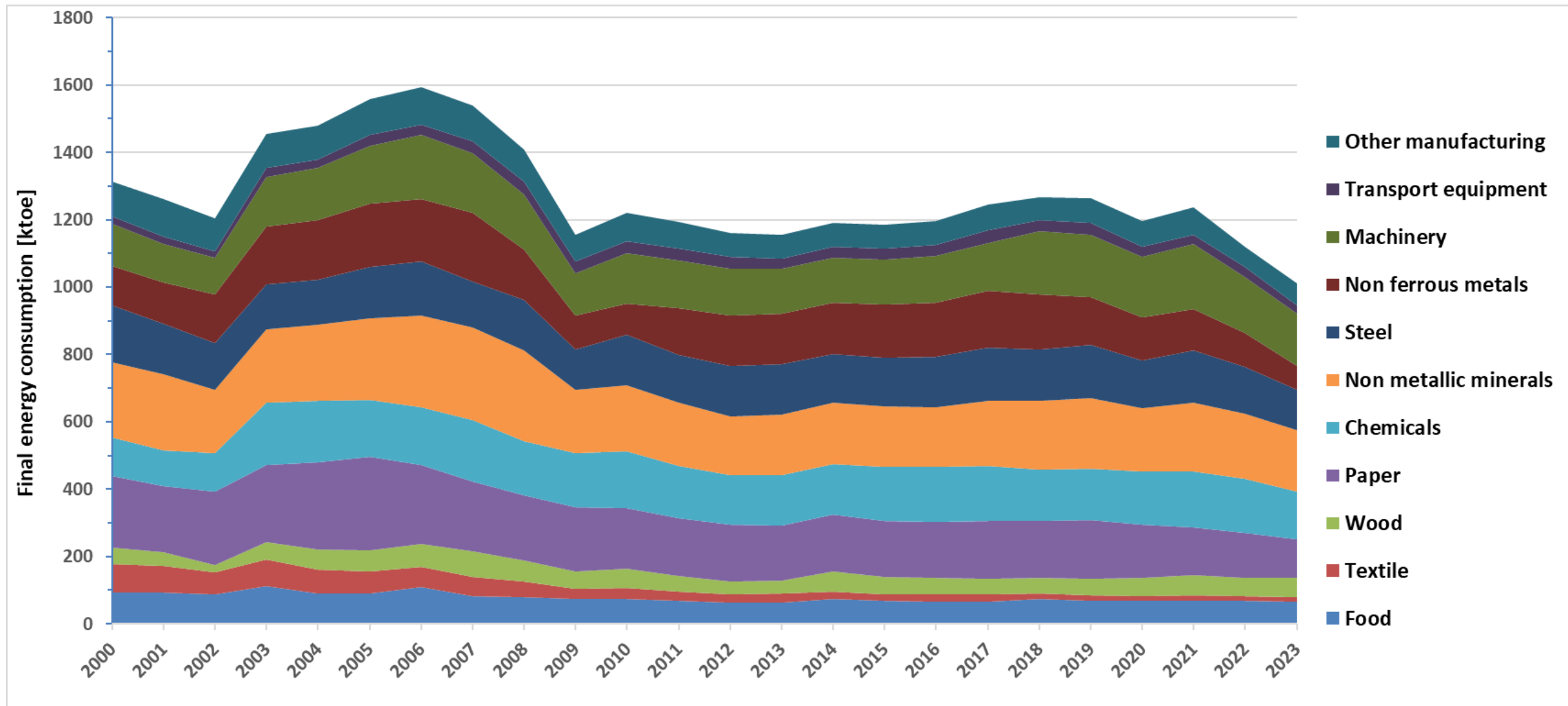
Final energy consumption of manufacturing industries 2000 - 2023



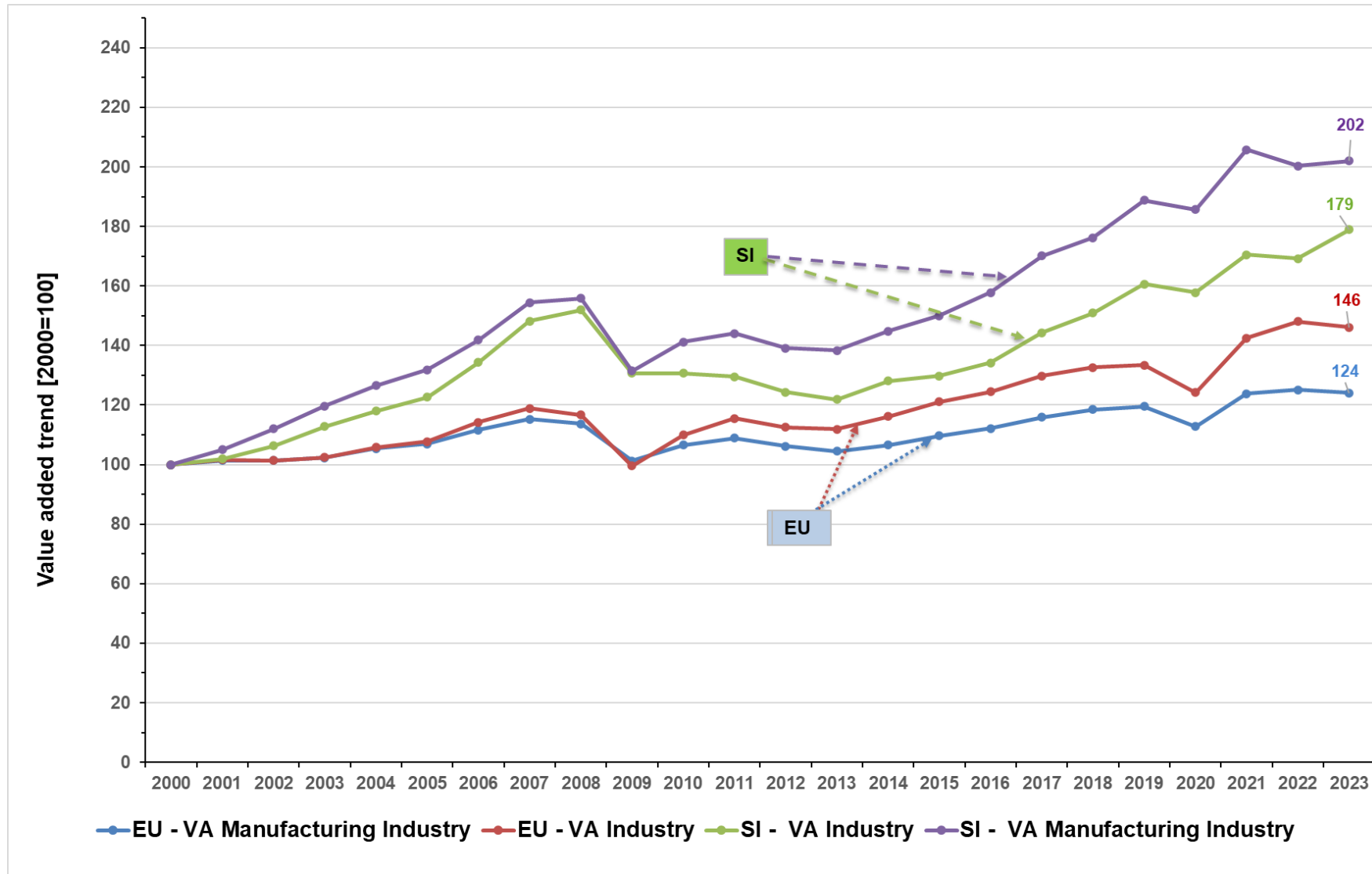
Final energy consumption of manufacturing industries 2000 - 2023



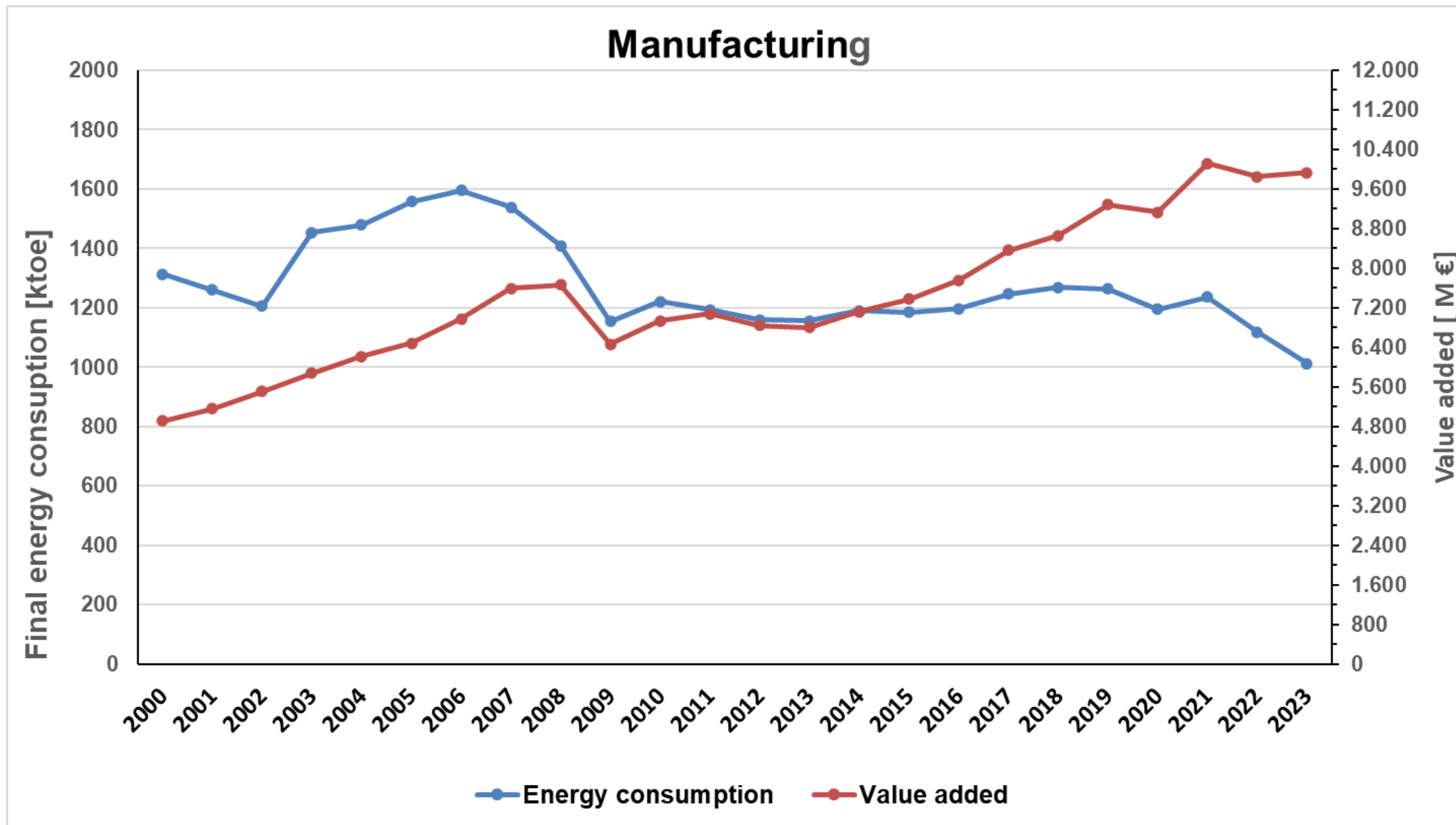
Final energy consumption of manufacturing industries 2000 - 2024



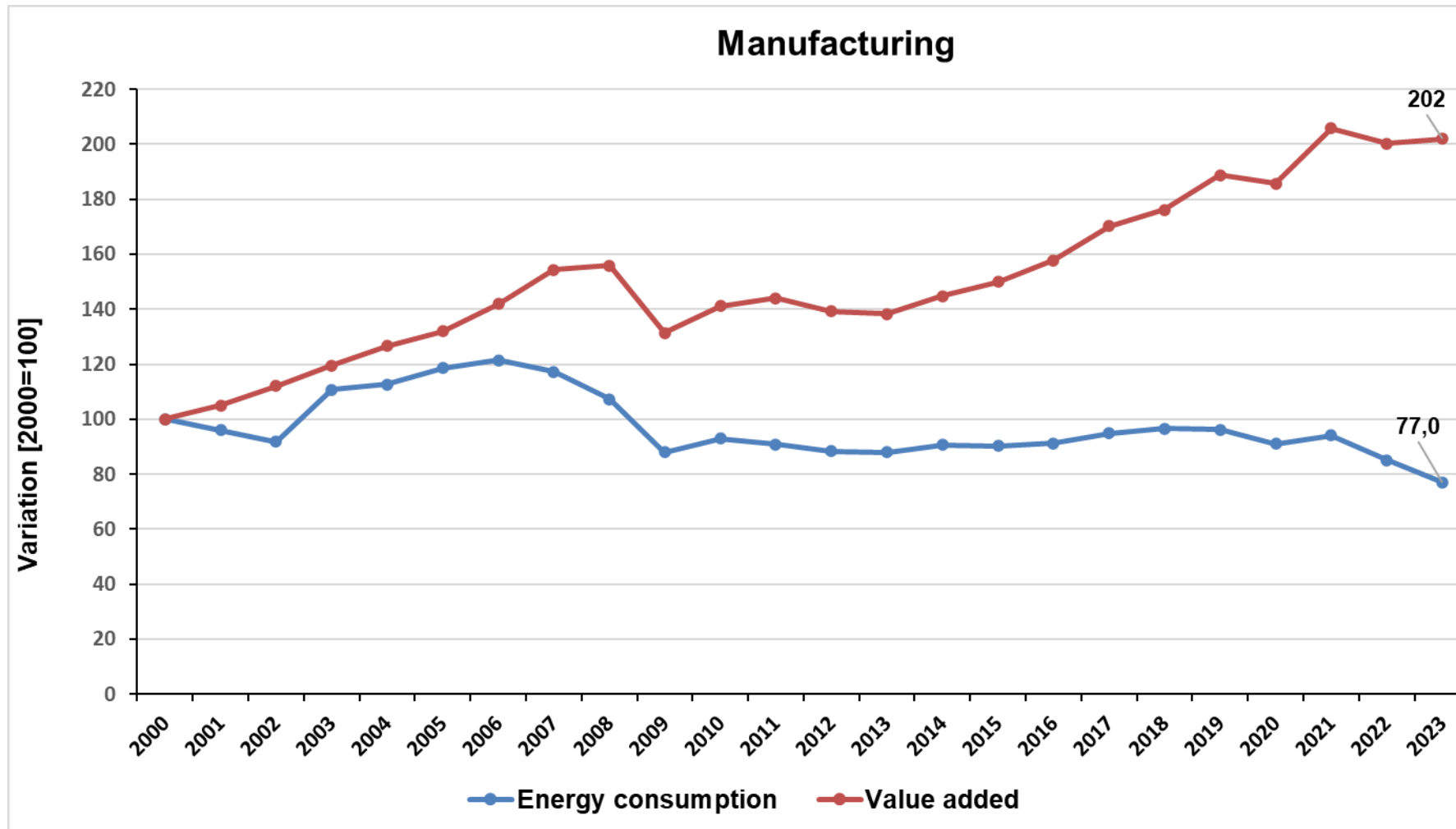
Industrial value added trend in EU and Slovenia



Energy consumption and added value in manufacturing in Slovenia



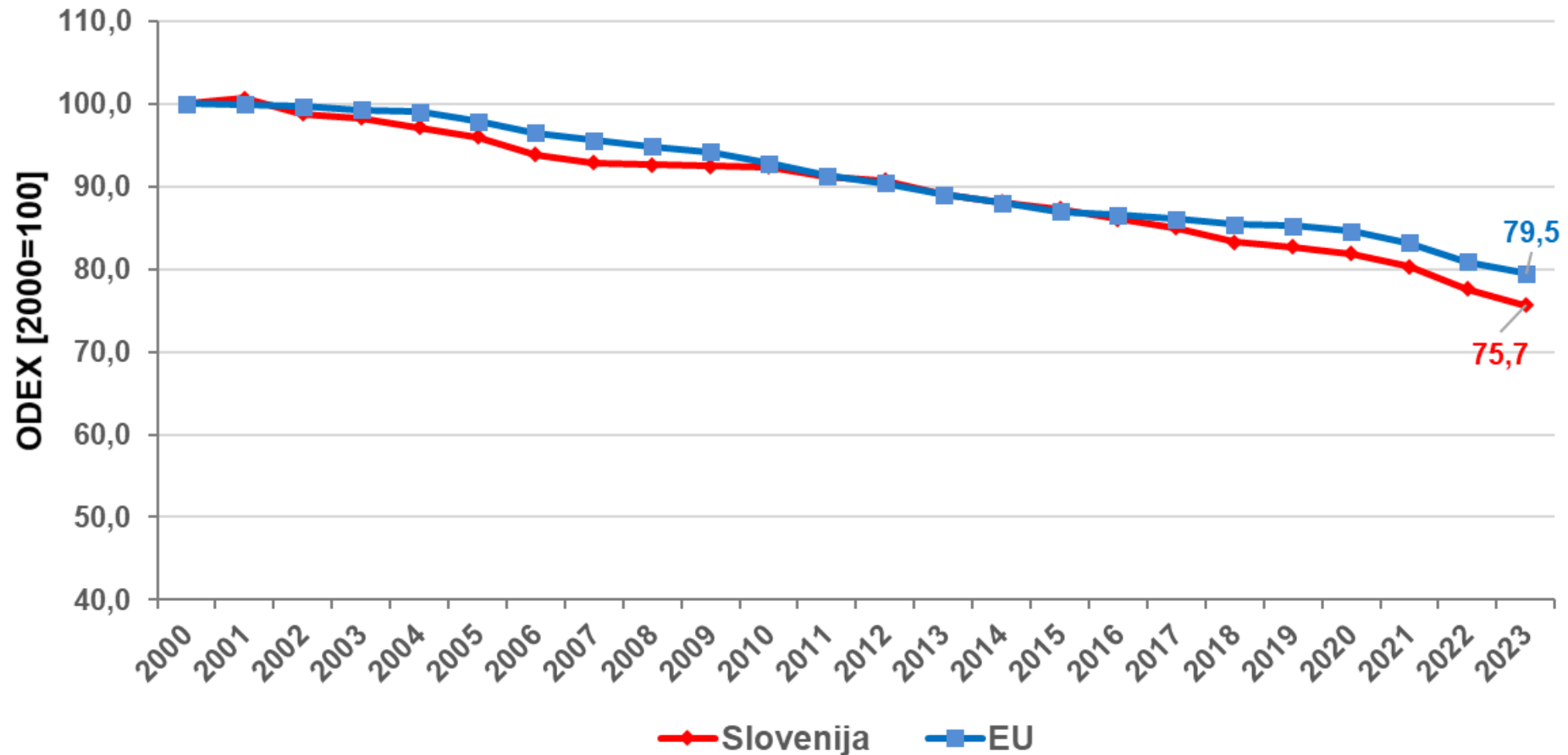
Variation of energy consumption and value added in manufacturing in Slovenia



Energy efficiency indicator

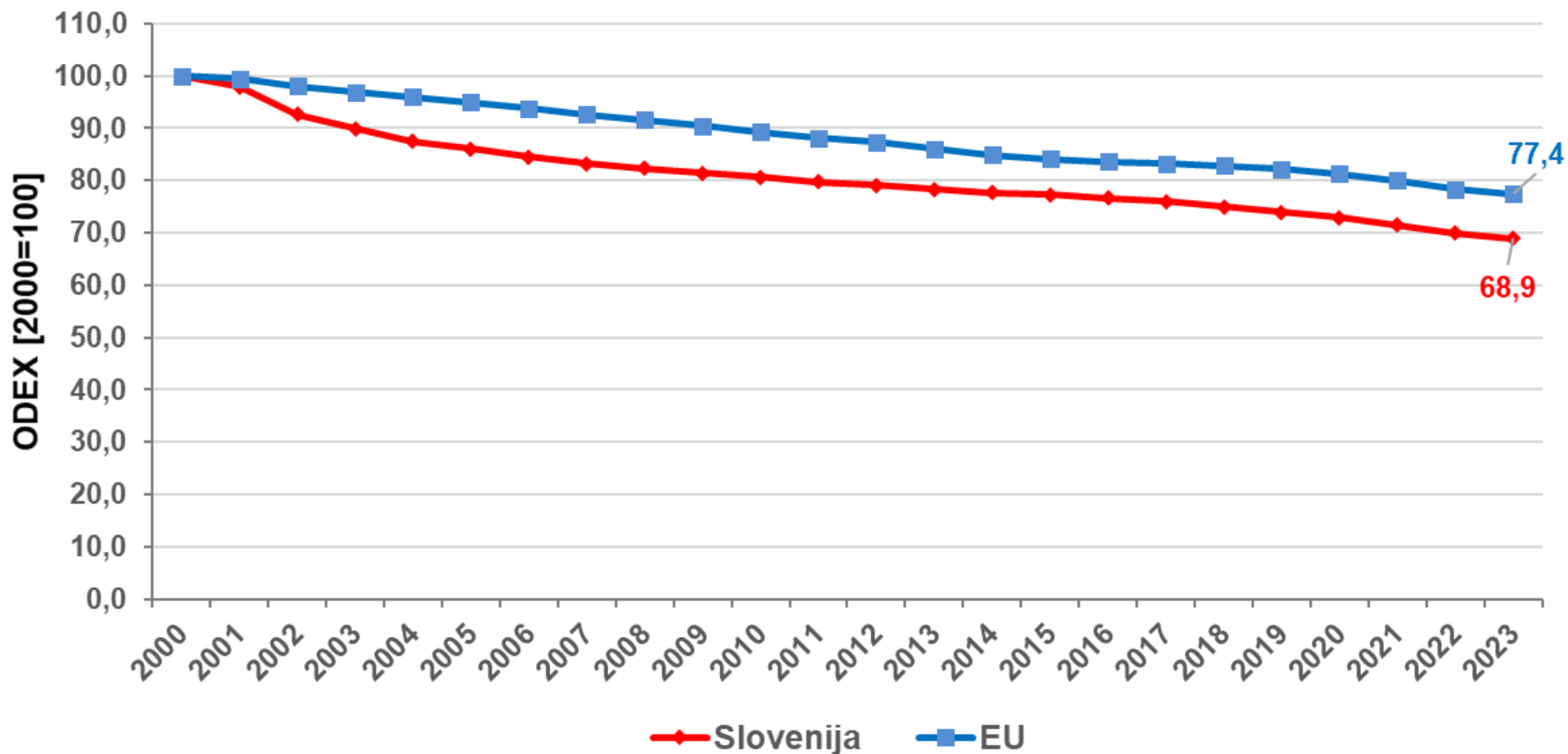
Gross energy efficiency index – ODEX for **final consumers**

Gross energy efficiency index (ODEX) for final consumers

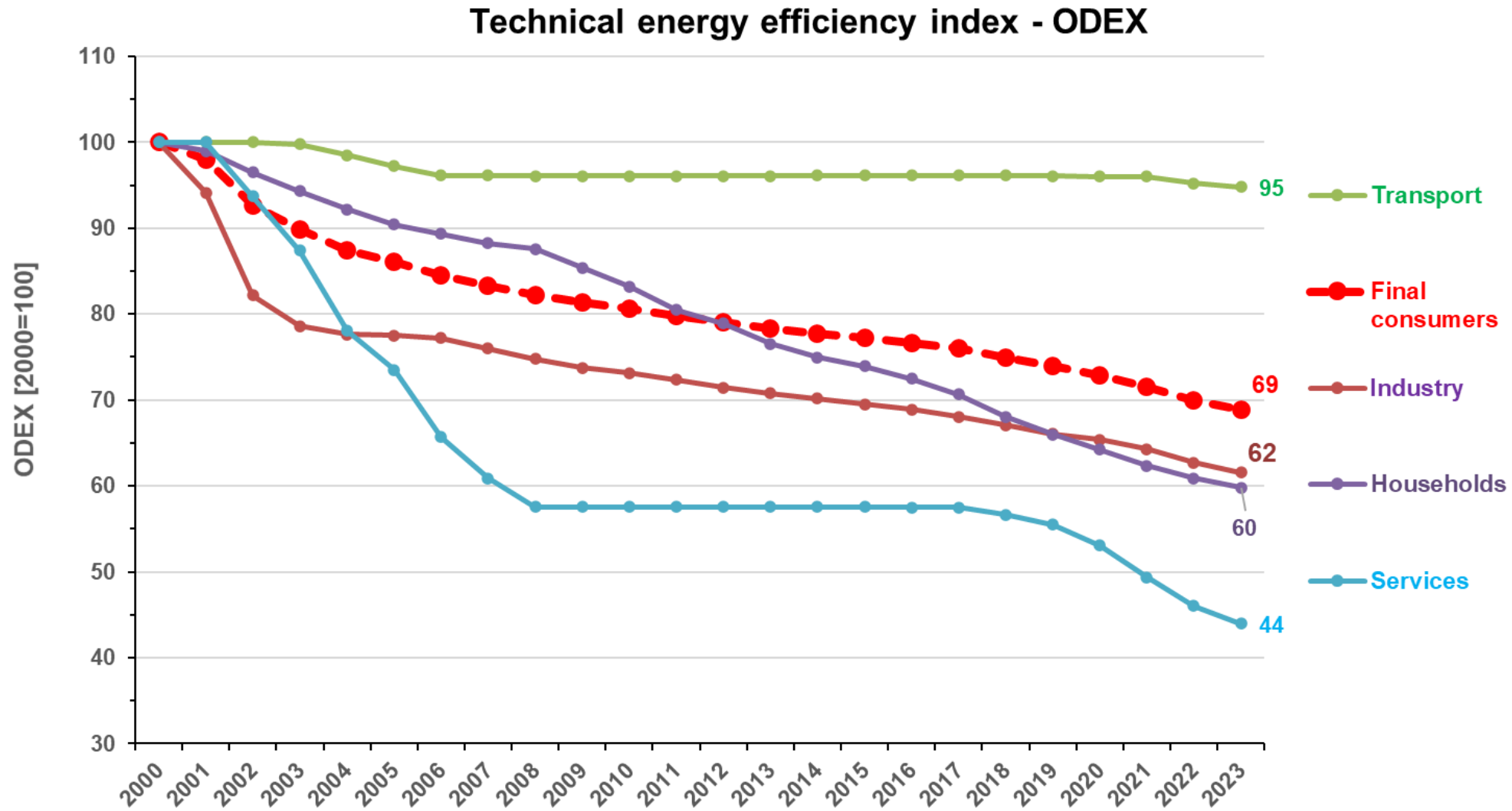


Technical energy efficiency index – ODEX for final consumers

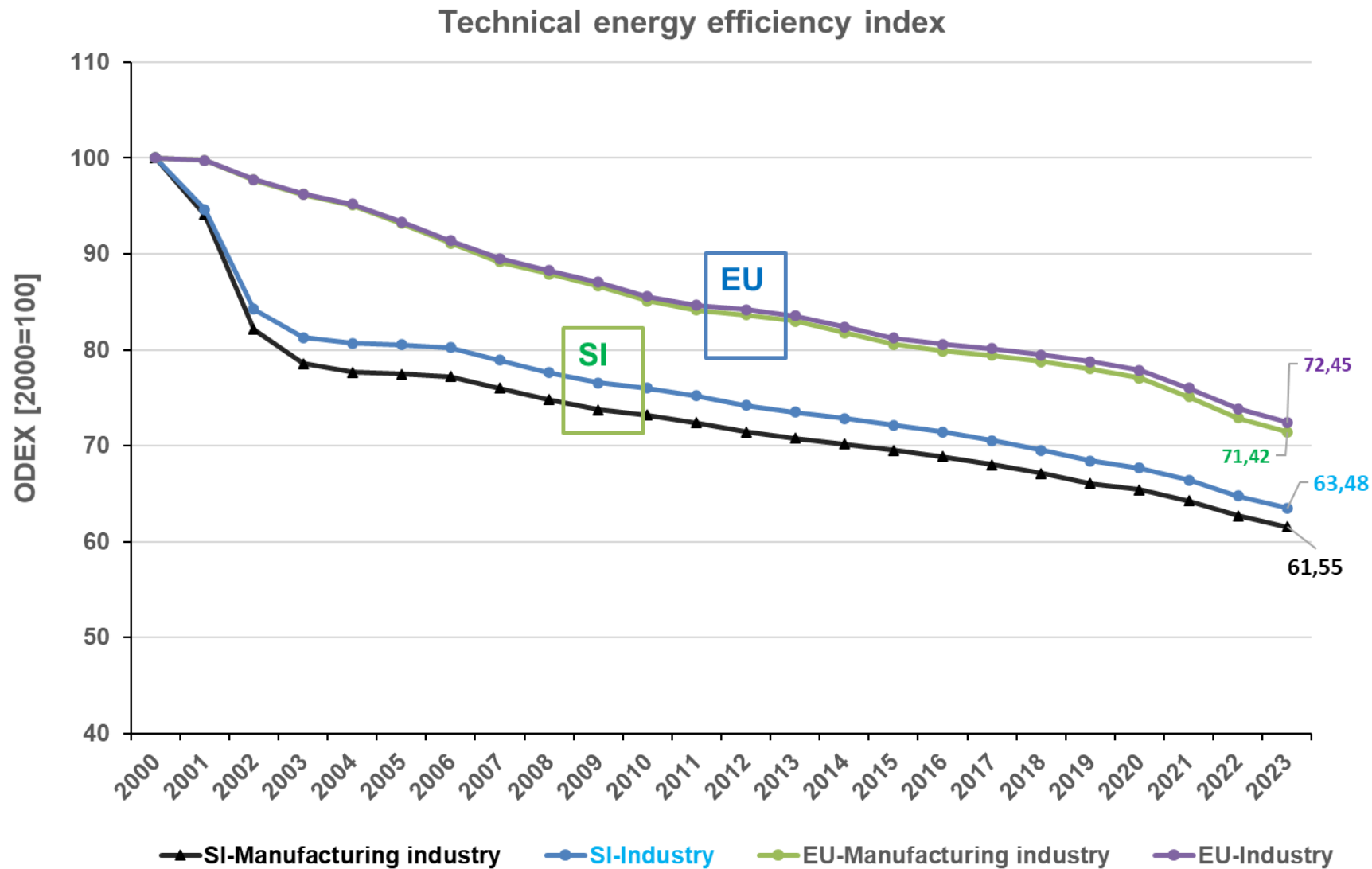
Technical energy efficiency index (ODEX) for final consumers



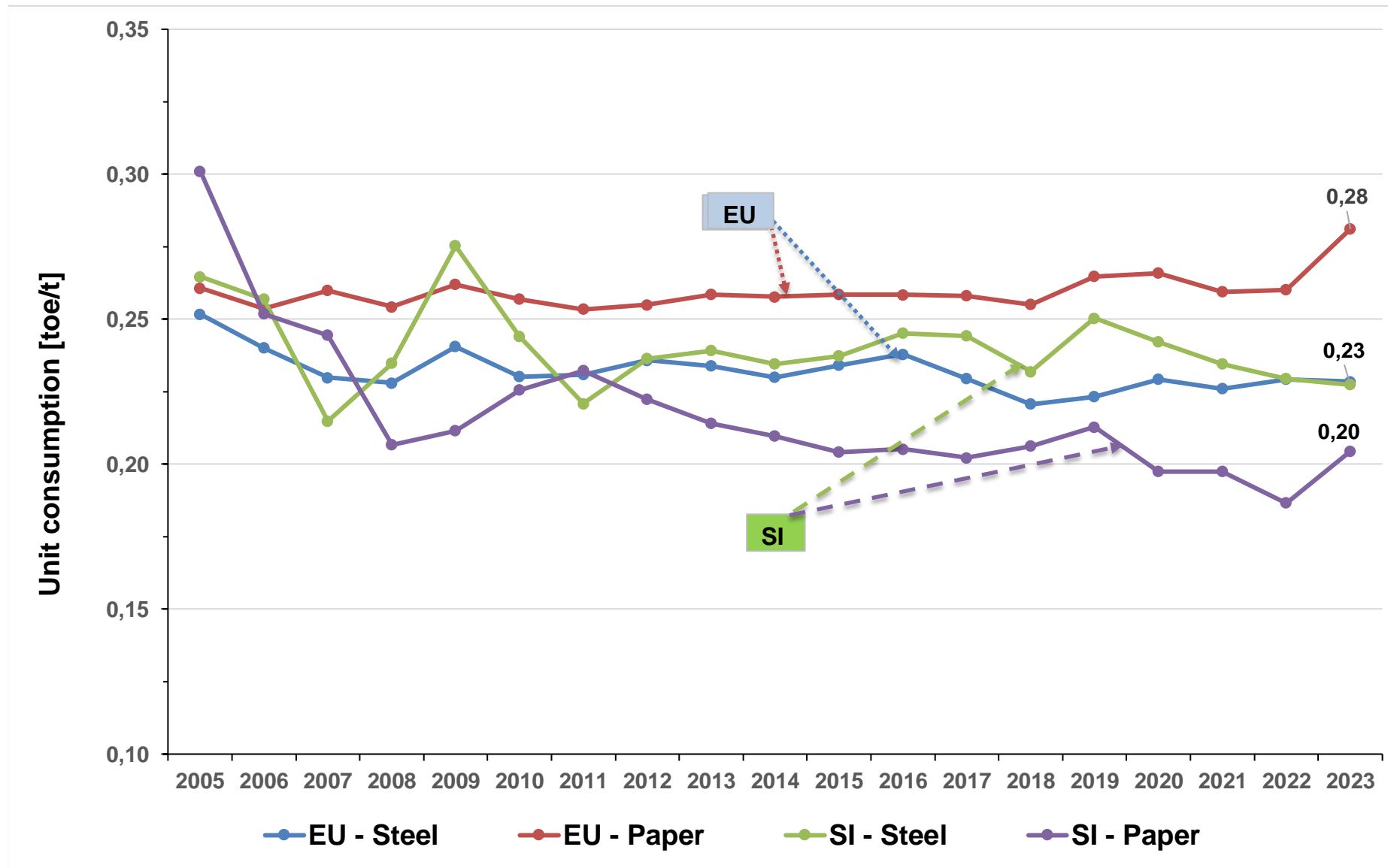
Technical energy efficiency indicator – ODEX by sectors in Slovenia



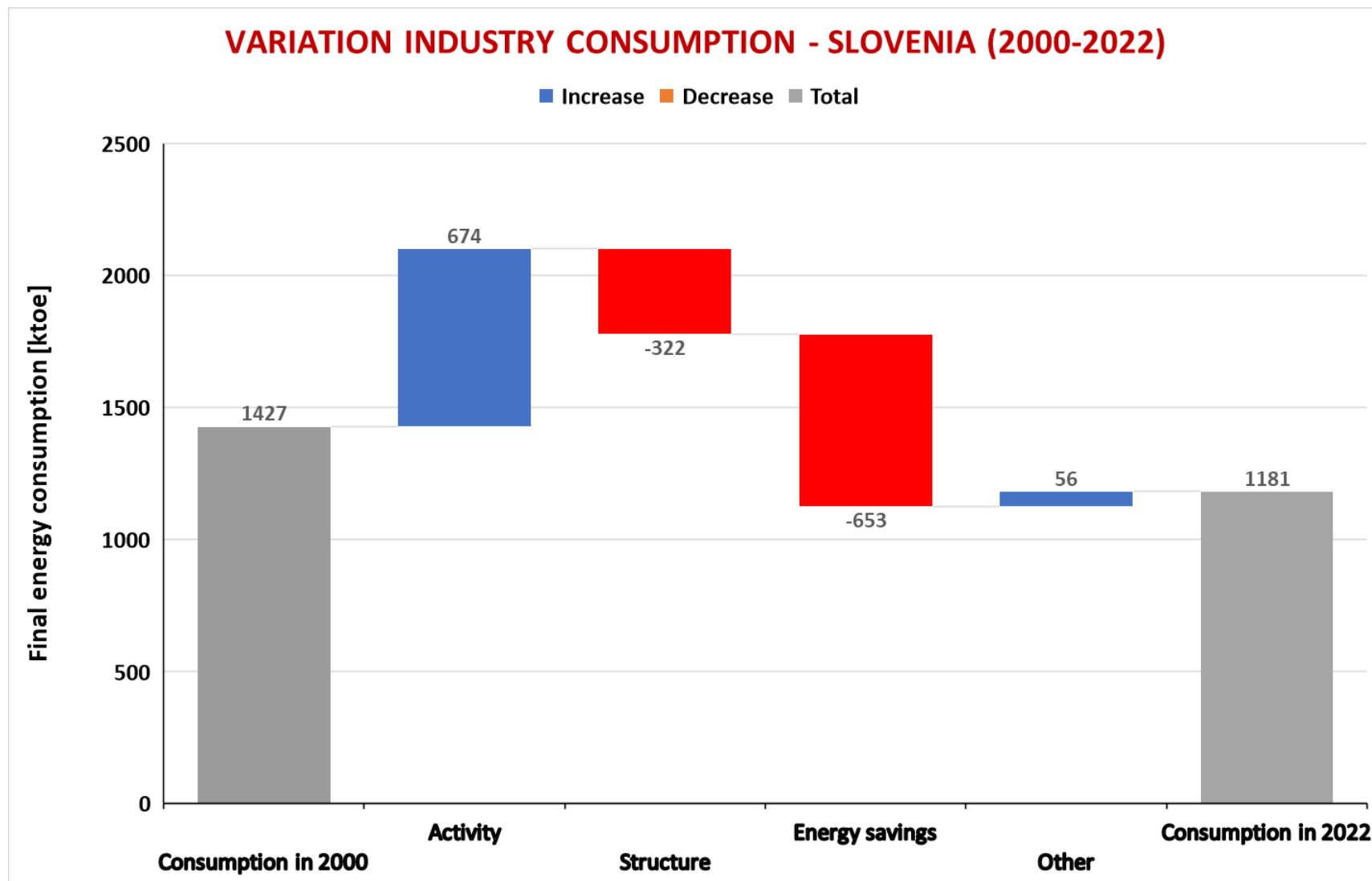
Technical energy efficiency indicator (ODEX) of industry



Unit consumption of steel and paper in EU and Slovenia



Variation industry energy consumption (2000-2022)



Conclusion

Conclusion

Energy efficiency measures for industry in NECP : *financial incentives and support activities*

- **Financial incentives in the form of reimbursable and non-repayable funds for energy efficiency and RES in industry:**

Intensive continuation of incentives under the Investment Promotion Act (ZSInv), adjusted where necessary to ensure that the criteria are reasonably effectively taken into account.

- **Incentives for energy efficiency and RES for small and medium-sized enterprises:**

Develop a scheme to promote EE and RES measures in small and medium-sized enterprises, including measures under REPowerEU, which will focus in particular on removing obstacles to the implementation of measures faced by small and medium-sized enterprises.

- **Incentives for introducing energy management systems:**

Continue to promote the introduction of energy management systems and the production of energy audits in line with the recast of the EU Energy Efficiency Directive.

- **Incentives for measures to improve energy and material efficiency, energy production from RES and investments to reduce process GHG and emissions of other pollutants under the Decree on indirect costs**

The Regulation lays down the modalities and conditions for granting compensation to cover indirect costs of GHG emission costs in favour of certain sectors or subsectors which are exposed to the risk of carbon leakage.

Thank you for your attention