

Slovenia

Submitted on 11 March 2020

Summary of main findings

Metric	Value	Further information																								
Overall goal of the LTS	Climate neutrality by 2050	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The goal does not specify whether it includes all main greenhouse gases. The goal covers all sectors, with the exclusion of international maritime and aviation. Remaining emissions in 2050 can be compensated by natural and technical sinks.¹ The low-carbon scenarios entail the use of nuclear energy or synthetic natural gas. 																								
Scenarios presented in the LTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LTS presents two scenarios up to 2050: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> With existing measures (WEM), which includes planned measures; Net-zero scenario, which includes additional measures necessary to meet the net-zero emission target. This scenario is further broken down into two options: i) the nuclear scenario, in which nuclear is the main energy supply; and ii) the synthetic natural gas scenario, in which synthetic natural gas is the dominant energy supply. 																									
GHG reductions	<p>Modelling results:</p> <p>GHG emission reductions by 2050 compared to 2005 (excluding removals): -80% to -90% (the LTS does not specify under which specific scenario)</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>No indicative milestones for 2040 and 2050.</p>	<p>Emission reductions by sector:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>% compared to 2005 GHG emissions</th> <th>2030</th> <th>2050</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Power</td> <td>-34</td> <td>(-90, -99)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Industry</td> <td>-43</td> <td>(-80, -87)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transport</td> <td>+12</td> <td>(-90, -99)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Buildings</td> <td>-76</td> <td>(-87, -96)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Agriculture</td> <td>-1</td> <td>(-5, -22)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Waste</td> <td>-65</td> <td>(-75, -83)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LULUCF</td> <td>-3.5 Mt CO₂.eq</td> <td>-2.5 Mt CO₂.eq</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Notes: (1) 2030 NECP's targets. (2) The LTS does not specify under which specific scenario (3) The LTS does not specify to which specific scenario the range of emission reductions refers to. (3) Emissions for LULUCF are only reported as absolute numbers (not as compared to 2005), these figures are from the Net-zero scenario.</i></p>	% compared to 2005 GHG emissions	2030	2050	Power	-34	(-90, -99)	Industry	-43	(-80, -87)	Transport	+12	(-90, -99)	Buildings	-76	(-87, -96)	Agriculture	-1	(-5, -22)	Waste	-65	(-75, -83)	LULUCF	-3.5 Mt CO ₂ .eq	-2.5 Mt CO ₂ .eq
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Renewable Energy Sources	<p>Modelling results:</p> <p>Share of renewables in gross final energy consumption in 2050: 60%</p>	<p>Main drivers and features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicative sectoral targets: 65% in transport, at least 50% in heating and cooling and at least 80% in electricity generation. Exploitation of RES in district heating and cooling systems will be promoted as a matter of priority. Use of biofuels will be prioritised towards the development, production and use of advanced sustainable biofuels from woody biomass. Focus on hydropower generation and biomass. 																								
Energy Efficiency	<p>Modelling results:</p> <p>FEC: no higher than 40 TWh in 2050 (i.e. at least</p>	<p>Main drivers and features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on low-carbon circular economy. Establishing incentives to help businesses modernise their production processes. 																								

¹ The LTS provides two different numbers for sinks. The text states that emission/sink in 2050 will be at least -2500 Kt CO₂-eq, while the graph shows removals of -3200 Kt CO₂-eq in 2050.

Metric	Value	Further information
	-33% reduction compared to 2005 ²) PEC: n.a.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incentives for behavioural change: e.g. choice of transport mode and purchasing decision.
Estimated investment needs	€ 66 to € 72 billion over the period 2021-2050 (additional investment under the net-zero scenarios)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> € 21 and € 27 billion compared to the scenario with existing measures (WEM). Transport sector faces a major overhaul of the system, with estimated investment needs of € 22 billion (€ 5 billion more compared to WEM). The long-term investment plan does not cover agriculture, LULUCF and waste sectors. The LTS also includes proposals for financing sources and funding models.
Socio-economic impacts of transition	n.a.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An impact assessment of socio-economic aspects is carried out only by 2030. By 2030, the impact of additional climate measures is estimated to be positive on GDP (i.e. 1.1% to 2.1%), on employment (i.e. 0.4% to 1.5%) and on household disposable income (i.e. 1.5% and 2.2%), although scenarios are not clearly defined in the LTS. The LTS also estimates that measures to achieve climate neutrality would be disadvantageous for the lower income 2 quintile households and Slovenia will therefore take mitigating measures.
Adaptation Policies and Measures	Limited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LTS refers The National Strategic Framework for Adaptation to Climate Change and the ReNPVO20-30 which includes orientations to better integrate adaptation into policies, measures and practices with a 2030 horizon. No information in the LTS on adaptation policies for the period 2030-2050.
Public consultation	Limited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A public consultation took place in 2019. However, the LTS does not provide a feedback summary.
Legal status of the LTS and targets	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is currently no law that includes the LTS. The climate neutrality target is not legally binding.

Overall completeness of the LTS

- The LTS defines a clear goal for Slovenia, aiming to be climate neutral by 2050.
- In general, the strategy is developed in details and projections have been completed up to 2050.
- The LTS includes most of the mandatory contents. Gaps in mandatory elements are:
 - GHG and CO₂ intensity of GDP.
- The LTS includes most of the non-mandatory contents (e.g. likely share of renewable energy and energy consumption, energy emission trajectories, emission reductions by transport type, etc.). However, the executive summary is missing and there is no information on the expected emission reductions for industrial sectors and energy demands. Moreover, there is no information on the adaptation policies and measures for the period 2030-2050. The LTS provides only very general information on research and development for transport, energy supply and industry sectors.

² Calculation based on data in the LTS supplemented, as required, with data from other Member State reporting under the EU Regulation on Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action.