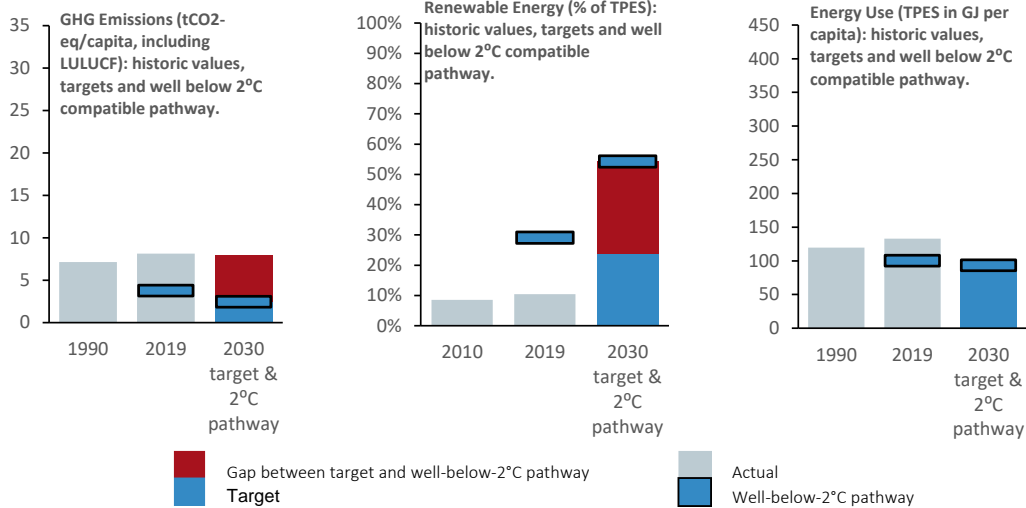
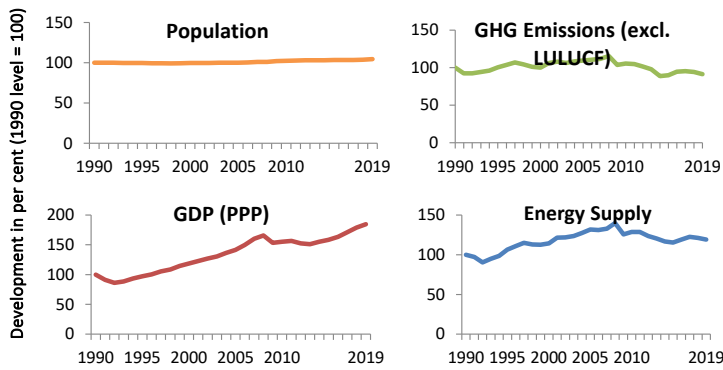


### Well-below-2°C compatibility of current levels and 2030 targets



### Development of Key Indicators



Key Indicators	2019
Population [million]	2,09
GDP per capita (PPP) [US\$]	38.906
GHG per capita (excl. LULUCF) [t]	8,19
GHG per GDP (PPP) [t/1000US\$]	0,21
TPES per GDP (PPP) [MJ/US\$]	3501,86
GHG per TPES [t/TJ]	0,06
Share of Renewable Energy of TPES***	10,47%

GHG = Greenhouse Gases  
 TPES = Total Primary Energy Supply  
 PPP = Purchasing Power Parity in prices of 2005  
 LULUCF = Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry  
 Sources: World Bank (2021), PRIMAP (2019)

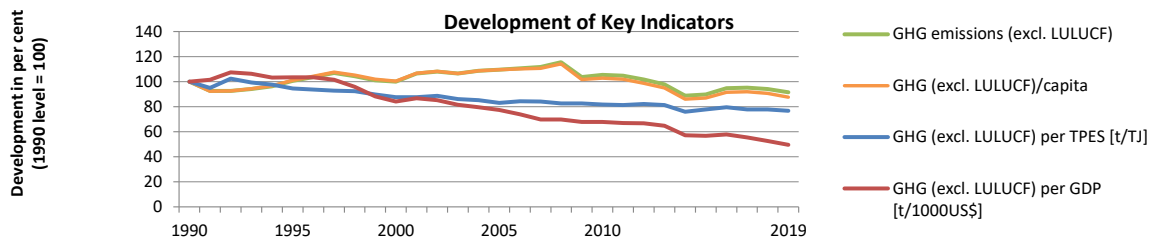
Indicators	Weighting	Score**	Rating	Rank
<b>GHG Emissions</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>45,40</b>	<b>Very Low</b>	<b>54</b>
GHG per Capita - current level (incl. LULUCF)	10%	65,20	Low	39
GHG per Capita - current trend (excl. LULUCF)	10%	42,31	Low	46
GHG per Capita - compared to a well-below-2°C pathway	10%	41,17	Very Low	53
GHG 2030 Target - compared to a well-below-2°C pathway	10%	32,92	Very Low	58
<b>Renewable Energy</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>33,39</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>39</b>
Share of Renewable Energy in Energy Use - current level (incl. hydro)	5%	23,06	Medium	32
Renewable Energy - current trend (excl. hydro)	5%	29,28	Medium	41
Share of Renewable Energy in Energy Use (incl. hydro) - compared to a well-below-2°C pathway	5%	20,34	Very Low	40
Renewable Energy 2030 Target (incl. hydro) - compared to a well-below-2°C pathway	5%	60,90	Low	29
<b>Energy Use</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>52,26</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>45</b>
Energy Use (TPES) per Capita - current level	5%	54,54	Low	44
Energy Use (TPES) per Capita - current trend	5%	54,09	Low	38
Energy Use (TPES) per Capita - compared to a well-below-2°C pathway	5%	49,80	Very Low	50
Energy Use (TPES) 2030 Target - compared to a well-below-2°C pathway	5%	50,63	Low	49
<b>Climate Policy*</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>42,18</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>34</b>
National Climate Policy	10%	45,28	Medium	25
International Climate Policy	10%	39,09	Low	42

### \*Contributors to "Climate Policy" evaluation

The following national expert(s) agreed to be mentioned as contributor(s) to this year's CCPI: Barbara Kvac (Focus Association for Sustainable Development), Umanotera: The Slovenian Foundation for Sustainable Development

\*\* Unweighted

\*\*\*incl. Hydro, excl. Traditional Biomass



## Remarks

Slovenia rises one spot to rank 50th in this year's CCPI, but remains a very low performer overall.

The country performs very low in the GHG Emissions category, low in both Renewable Energy and Energy Use, and medium in Climate Policy. Most notably, indicators evaluating the country's current levels, as well as the 2030 targets compared with a well-below-2°C pathway, are rated low or very low across all three categories.

The CCPI experts criticise Slovenia's government for insufficient sectoral measures and targets for limiting GHG emissions. Still no date for a coal phase-out has been announced and fossil fuel subsidies (mostly in the form of tax refunds) are in place, weakening the carbon energy price's effect. Moreover, the government plans to introduce an indirect cost compensation scheme to make up for the cost increase of carbon allowances felt by energy-intensive industries. If implemented, this scheme would slow the actual GHG emissions reduction pathway.

The national target for a 27% share of renewable energy in the energy mix (by 2030) is only 2% above the actual share. The experts, therefore, demand a coal phase-out by 2030, stopping of the fossil fuel subsidies, and strengthening of the energy efficiency and renewable energy targets for 2030, as well as their implementation.

In the building sector, the experts see some progress made over the past decade, mainly because of support schemes for energy efficiency, energy performance contracting, and improved financial leverage. However, in the transport sector, the experts see no effective policies in place, which explains why this sector is the most energy-intensive in the EU. For this reason, the experts ask for faster development of railways and comprehensive public passenger transport.

The following national expert agreed to be mentioned as contributor for this year's CCPI: Barbara Kvac (Focus Association for Sustainable Development), Umanotera: The Slovenian Foundation for Sustainable Development