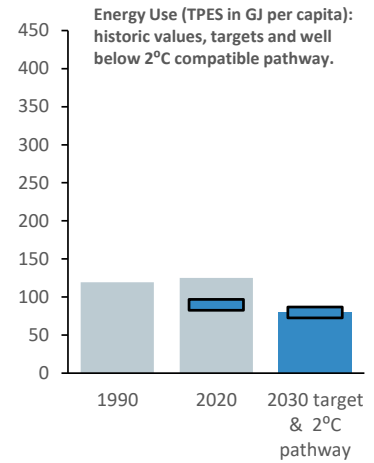
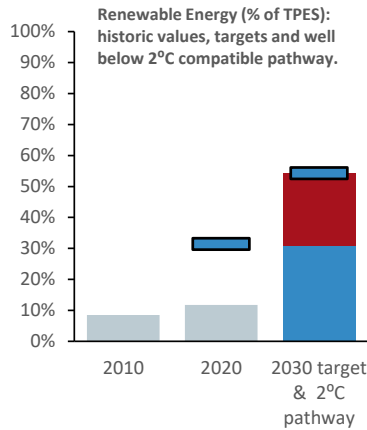
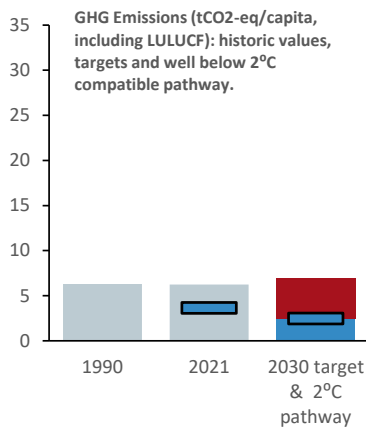
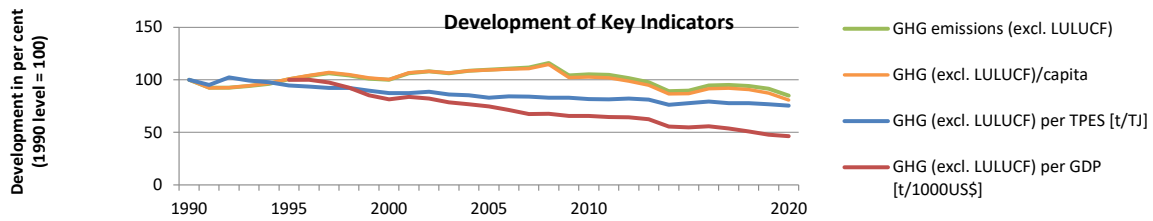


Well-below-2°C compatibility of current levels and 2030 targets



■ Gap between target and well-below-2°C pathway
■ Target
■ Actual
■ Well-below-2°C pathway

Indicators	Weighting	Rating	Rank
GHG Emissions	40%	Low	31
GHG per Capita - current level (incl. LULUCF)	10%	Medium	
GHG per Capita - current trend (excl. LULUCF)	10%	High	
GHG per Capita - compared to a well-below-2°C pathway	10%	Low	
GHG 2030 Target - compared to a well-below-2°C pathway	10%	Very Low	
Renewable Energy	20%	Medium	32
Share of Renewable Energy in Energy Use - current level (incl. hydro)	5%	Medium	
Renewable Energy - current trend (excl. hydro)	5%	High	
Share of Renewable Energy in Energy Use (incl. hydro) - compared to a well-below-2°C pathway	5%	Very Low	
Renewable Energy 2030 Target (incl. hydro) - compared to a well-below-2°C pathway	5%	Medium	
Energy Use	20%	Low	42
Energy Use (TPES) per Capita - current level	5%	Low	
Energy Use (TPES) per Capita - current trend	5%	Medium	
Energy Use (TPES) per Capita - compared to a well-below-2°C pathway	5%	Very Low	
Energy Use (TPES) 2030 Target - compared to a well-below-2°C pathway	5%	Very Low	
Climate Policy	20%	Low	43
National Climate Policy	10%	Low	
International Climate Policy	10%	Low	



Remarks

Slovenia rises nine places to 41st in this year's CCPI, yet it remains a low performer overall. The country shows a mixed performance across the main CCPI categories, with a low rating in GHG Emissions, Energy Use, and Climate Policy and a medium in Renewable Energy.

Slovenia generally performs well in the current trend indicators, with a high rating in the GHG per capita indicator (with a five-year-linear trend of -15.08% , indicating ongoing reduction of emissions). The country performs considerably worse in the indicators assessing its current level, with a low rating in energy use per capita current level.

National strategy to phase-out coal

In January 2022, the government adopted a national strategy for the coal phase-out, setting 2033 as the target date for closure of coal-fired power plants. There are also several support schemes for renewable energy (primarily solar).

While the CCPI experts welcome the coal phase-out date and support schemes, they note the targets are still not 1.5°C -compatible. Progress towards achieving these targets is slow and while policies to promote renewable energy are seen as relatively favourable, they lack implementation, as Slovenia did not reach its 2020 renewable energy targets.

Continuation of fossil fuel subsidies

The experts also criticise the continuation of fossil fuel subsidies, with new subsidies for large industrial energy users foreseen. There is also a lack of policies for reducing transport sector emissions, with plans to construct new roads, along with fossil fuel subsidies for trucks.

The experts thus stress the need for policies to reduce energy demand in the transport sector and increase support for renewable energy. Slovenia also must strengthen its climate and energy targets to align them with the Paris Agreement, and it must phase out fossil fuel subsidies.

Key Outcomes

- Slovenia rises nine places to 41st, yet it remains a low performer overall
- In January 2022, the government adopted a national strategy for the coal phase-out
- Key demands: need for policies to reduce energy demand in the transport sector, increase support for renewable energy and phase out fossil fuel subsidies

CCPI experts

The following national experts agreed to be mentioned as contributors for this year's CCPI:

- Umanotera (The Slovenian Foundation for Sustainable Development)
- Barbara Kvac (Focus Association for Sustainable Development)