

5TH INTERNATIONAL STUDENT CONFERENCE ON LOCAL SAFETY AND SECURITY



UNIVERZITET CRNE GORE
PRAVNI FAKULTET



University of Maribor

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arrs

SLOVENIAN RESEARCH AGENCY

7. SDG: AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

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UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME GOALS

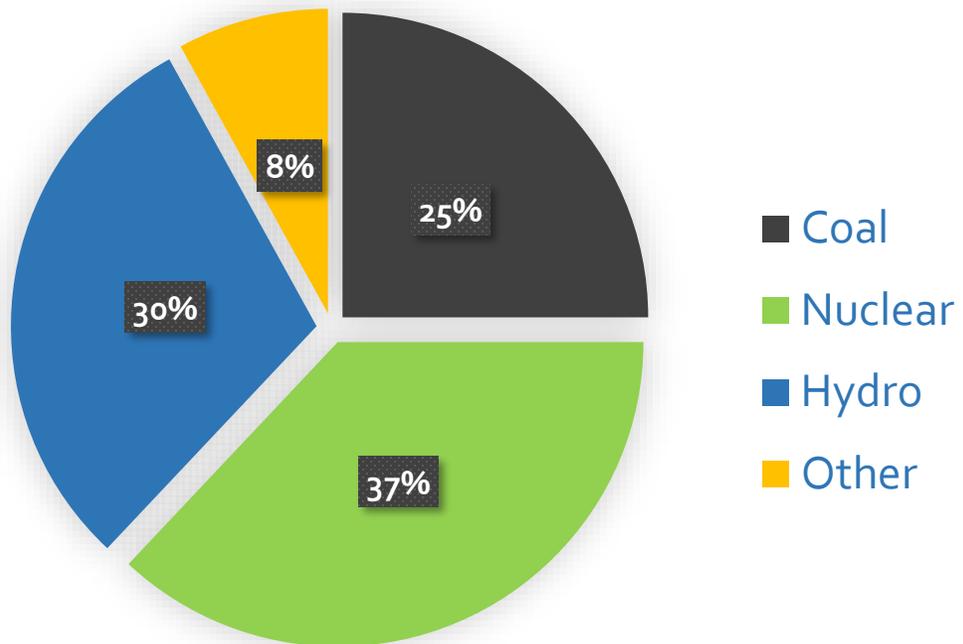
- By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services,
- By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix,
- By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency,
- By 2030 improve international cooperation in the fields of access, development and investment into clean energy, energy efficiency and cleaner fossil fuel technology,
- By 2030 expand and update infrastructure that will enable access to clean and affordable energy to developing countries.

AFFORDABLE ENERGY IN SLOVENIA

- Price of electricity in Slovenia: 0,17€/kWh (2020 data).
- Slovenia placed 11th by price of electricity among EU countries (most expensive in Germany: 0,31€/kWh, least expensive in Hungary: 0,10€/kWh).
- Price of natural gas in Slovenia: 0,05€/kWh.
- Slovenia placed 13th by price of natural gas among EU countries (most expensive in the Netherlands – 0,10€/kWh, least expensive in Lithuania: 0,03€/kWh).
- This statistic does not show the percentage of household income spent on energy by EU county.

CLEAN ENERGY IN SLOVENIA

Sources of electrical energy in Slovenia



Source: International Energy Agency

- In 2020 Slovenia sourced 25% of all energy (not just electrical) with the help of renewable sources.
- A big source of electrical power is nuclear power.
- Could nuclear power be considered as “clean”?

EXAMPLE OF GOOD PRACTICES: LUŠT

- Company cultivates tomatoes.
- The company produces its own electricity and heat with the help of a geothermal vent.
- CO₂ that gets produced gets pumped into a greenhouse and is used for photosynthesis.
- That allows the company to grow tomatoes throughout the whole year.
- They also use plastics free packaging.



SLOVENIA'S GOALS FOR 2030

- 27% of all energy to be sourced with the use of renewable sources.
- 43% of all electrical energy to be sourced with the use of renewable sources.
- Drop the usage of coal as a source of electrical power by 30%.
- Raise the energy efficiency of buildings by 66%.
- Come up with a plan to build 10 new hydro electric power plants on the middle course of the Sava river.

SLOVENIA'S SHORTCOMINGS

- Diverse terrain and climate mean that there is no single solution → investment needed in multiple sources of clean power (hydro, solar, wind and geothermal).
- Disapproval of certain NGOs, local initiatives and land owners against building of certain new power plants (wind and hydro).
- A lot of Slovenia's land is protected, which means that construction of infrastructure is forbidden in these areas. Solar panels can only be installed on already existing buildings.
- No development on local level. Energy sector is coordinated on state level.
- A lot of problems and solutions are being ignored (no effort to solve the public transport question, very limited use of geothermal power).

THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION!