

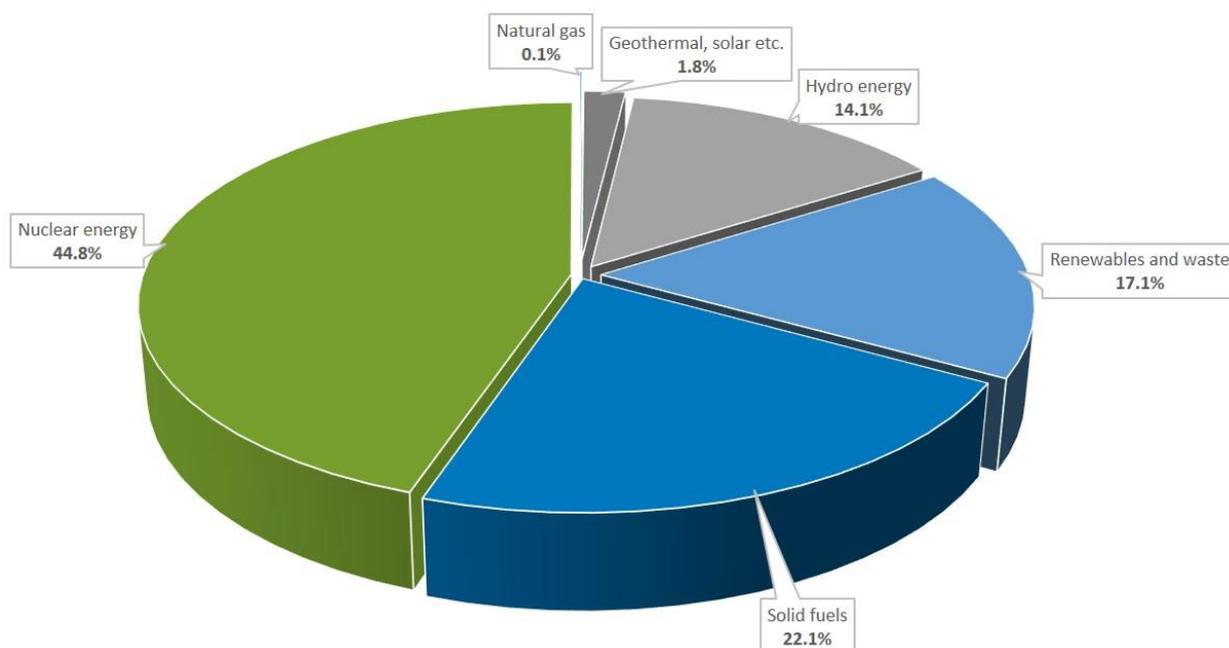
ENERGY

The Podravje region is a part of national energetic network so all kinds of energy are equally available all over the country. The Slovenia's energy sources have the features as described below.

Despite the fact that Slovenia is completely dependent on the import of liquid and gas fuels, with 44% in 2014, the country's energy dependency was 44.6% or 8.8 percentage point below the EU-28 average and the reason for classifying Slovenia among the Member States with medium dependency.

In Slovenia, 16,281 GWh of electricity were generated, more than in the previous years. The structure of production is changing, the share of hydroelectric power plants is increasing, and, on the other hand, the share of thermal power plants decreased; the share of small producers is slowly growing.

Domestic production sources covered 98% of consumption. In 2014, 33% of electricity was produced in hydroelectric power plants and plants using other renewable sources (waste- and biogas-fired power plants are still rare), plants using fossil fuels contributed 22%, and nuclear power plant almost 45% of electricity.



Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia

RENEWABLE ENERGY

In 2014, Slovenia met 22% of its energy needs from renewable energy sources. In the past ten years the share of renewables increased by 6 percentage points. The target that Slovenia

should achieve by 2020 is 25% of energy from renewable sources in gross final energy consumption.

Wood is the most important renewable energy source in Slovenia. Most wood is used in households, especially for space and water heating. Wood is followed by hydro energy and other renewable energy sources (liquid biofuels, biogas, geothermal, solar and wind energy). These sources represent smaller shares, but their use is growing significantly. Electricity generation in solar power plants was in 2013 215-times higher than five years ago.

SLOVENIAN ELECTRICITY MARKET

With the opening of the electricity market in 2001, electrical energy became a marketable commodity for industrial consumers in Slovenia. Additionally, in 2007, electricity markets have been opened also to households. Tariff customers are provided with electricity, in accordance with the tariff system, by distribution companies in the framework of the public service of the supply of electricity to tariff customers.

Electricity users are able to negotiate the price of electricity with several distributors. Different rates of the electricity network fee are applied, depending on the voltage level, season (high-middle-low) and overall consumption of power.

ELECTRICITY PRICES

Electricity is a commodity subject to the rules of supply and demand.

Consumer prices for electricity charged to end customer includes the following:

- the price for the electricity (set by the supplier),
- the network charge (set by the Energy Agency),
- the supplements to the network charge (set by the Republic of Slovenia),
- the excise duty,
- the value-added tax.