REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA

STATISTIČNI URAD REPUBLIKE SLOVENIJE
STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

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Ljubljana, July 2012

Environment energy and transport in figures

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Environment, energy and transport in figures

Ljubljana, July 2012

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Foreword

This is the second publication of the environmental brochures series, where we gathered the basic data and information from environmental statistics (environment, energy, transport). Environmental data are the basis for determining numerous indicators, such as green growth indicators, well-being indicators and sustainable development indicators. They are also the basis for development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of European environmental policy, especially the sixth Environment Action Programme covering the period 2002-2012. These data are also needed for monitoring energy and transport trends, which must satisfy the objectives of the EU 2020 strategy, particularly in terms of greenhouse gas emissions and introduction of energy from renewable energy sources.

The brochure shows the data on quantities of natural resources available to us and criteria for the quality of environment which we live in and also human pressures on the environment. Data and information are linked in a statistical story where clearly and simply written comments are intertwined with graphic and tabular displays. In this manner we strive for better understanding and use of presented data and information among our users – especially for easier understanding and knowledge of current environmental, energy and transport situation in Slovenia and the European Union.

You are kindly invited to start exploring our new publication entitled Environment, Energy and Transport in Figures and make optimum use of it.

Irena Križman
Director-General


Photo: Dušan Jože Dimc


Photo: Dušan Jože Dimc


Photo: Mojca Žitnik

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ENVIRONMENT AND IMPACTS ON IT

Initiatives which put to the forefront well-being and sustainable development lately more often appear at the European and global level. Environmental, social, economic, political and other issues are often linked with each other; therefore, they can not and should not be considered separately. For the well-being of humanity, rapid economic growth alone is not enough. We are increasingly more aware of the importance of the planetary ecosystem: it supplies us with raw materials and energy, accepts waste and harmful emissions, provides us with ecosystem services and is a place for living and various activities.

Environment, energy and transport are linked together
The publication presents three areas that are closely intertwined – environment, energy and transport. Among the environmental data we present data showing the state of our water and air, investments in environmental protection, data on waste and its treatment, and some selected data related to forests, which are a very important part of the environment. Comprehensive information is presented also in the field of energy and transport as these two economic fields have strong impact on environment and its state.

Carrying capacities of the environment are already exceeded
Humanity greatly affects ecosystems with the increase in population and growing consumption of raw materials and energy. Increase in material well-being makes worse the quality of the environment and depletes natural resources. Carrying capacities are already exceeded and this applies also to the Slovenian territory. Slovenia has experienced many changes in the last decade which are mostly consequences of transition, restructuring of the economic and social system, and accession to the European Union. The accelerated development of economy and consumer society also increased pressures on the environment. We are facing many large and complex environmental problems, which include: air and water pollution, waste generation and disposal, unsustainable exploitation of natural resources, loss of biodiversity, consequences of climate change, etc.

Energy moves the world
Energy is an issue in many connections; for example, in connection with the assurance of energy supply, in terms of competitiveness, but also in relation to impacts on the environment. The energy sector has a significant impact on economic development and the quality of life, but has several negative environmental impacts due to greenhouse gas emissions, use of non-renewable energy sources and location of energy facilities. Solutions are reflected in integrated planning, the efficient energy use and use of renewable energy sources.

Transport enables greater mobility of people and goods
In transport too there appears a dilemma regarding the relation between its positive and negative impacts. In addition to all its advantages (high level of accessibility and mobility), it causes many negative effects, such as air pollution, greenhouse gas emissions and associated climate change, fossil fuel consumption, noise, traffic accidents, etc.

1. ENVIRONMENT IN FIGURES

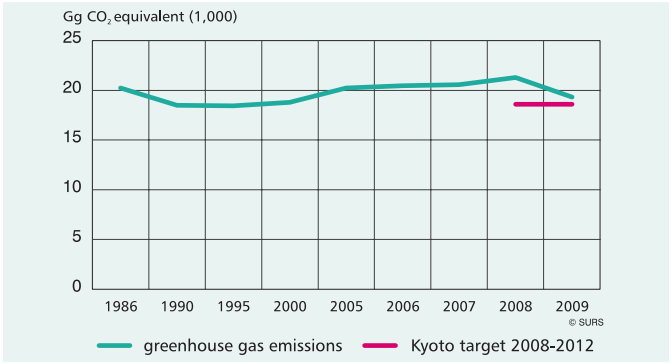
"This blue planet of ours
is the most delightful habitat we know.
Its life is our life; its future our future."

Dalaj Lama

Photo: Dušan Jože Dimc

– Slovenia –

Chart 1: Greenhouse gas emissions, Slovenia



Source: ARSO

In 2009 greenhouse gas emissions decreased distinctly.

- In accordance with the Kyoto Protocol, in the 2008-2012 period Slovenia should reduce its emissions of greenhouse gases by 8% on average compared to the base year emissions (calculated as the sum of CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O emissions in 1986 and F-gases emissions in 1995).
- In 2009, which is already in the target period, greenhouse gas emissions were almost 5% lower than set base year emissions (which amount to 20,354 Gg CO_2 equivalent).
- In the observed period the amount of greenhouse gas emissions varied considerably; in the last decade it even increased. The first significant decrease in greenhouse gas emissions was recorded in 2009, namely by almost 10% over the previous year – most likely this decline was due to the economic crisis in Slovenia and worldwide.
- In 2009, the majority of greenhouse gas emissions originated from the field of energy, namely 82%. The majority of these emissions resulted from the fossil fuel consumption in transport and in energy production. The second largest share of emissions originated from agriculture, slightly more than 10%; slightly more than 4% of total emissions originated from industrial processes and slightly more than 3% from waste landfills and solvent and other product use.

Table 1: Greenhouse gas emissions by source, Slovenia

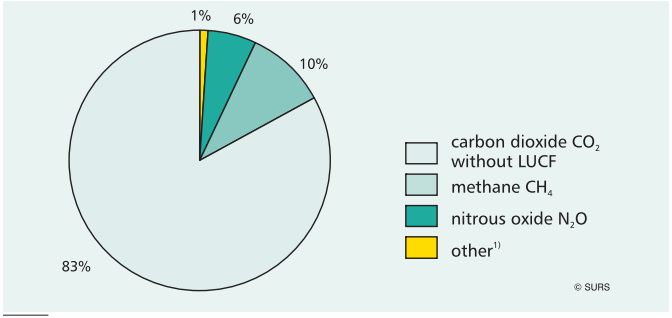
Gg equivalent CO_2

	1986	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Emissions, total[1]	**20,228**	**18,478**	**18,458**	**18,821**	**20,237**	**20,455**	**20,567**	**21,286**	**19,339**
fuel combustion in the energy sector	16,072	14,400	14,848	14,954	16,194	16,337	16,433	17,474	15,886
agriculture	2,218	2,140	2,046	2,137	2,006	2,023	2,078	1,965	1,996
industrial processes	1,289	1,292	962	1,005	1,281	1,322	1,322	1,200	841
solvent and other product use + waste	649	646	602	726	756	773	734	647	615

1) Because of rounding, the totals do not always add up.
Source: ARSO

– Slovenia –

Chart 2: Greenhouse gas emissions by type of gas, Slovenia, 2009

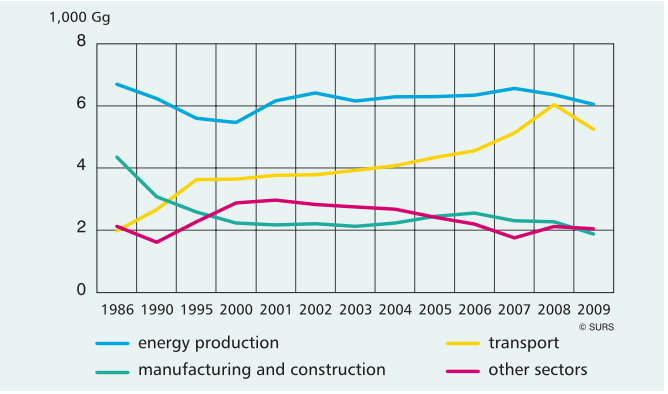


1) hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6).
Source: ARSO

■ In 2009, 83% of greenhouse gas emissions were represented by carbon dioxide, slightly more than 10% by methane, 6% by nitrous oxide and the remaining by hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride. From the base year 1986 to 2008 the amount of carbon dioxide emissions increased by more than 10%, and then in 2009 decreased by almost 12% over the previous year.

The largest share of carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions originates from the use of fossil fuels for energy production.

Chart 3: Greenhouse gas emissions in the energy sector, Slovenia

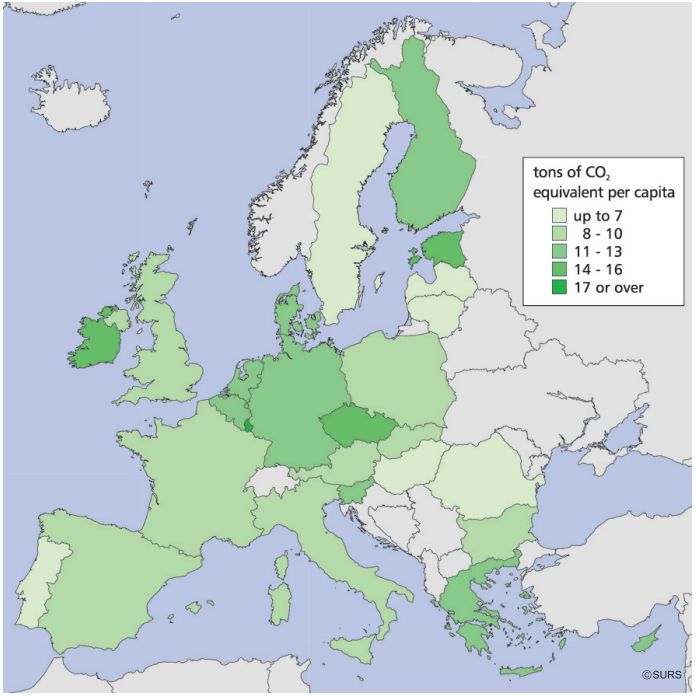


Source: ARSO

■ Quantities of greenhouse gas emissions in the energy sector were very different among different activities. The majority was generated by fossil fuel consumption in energy production, namely around 40% of total emissions. The second largest quantity of emissions originated from the use of fossil fuels in transport; these emissions were increasing since the base year and in 2008 almost reached the emissions from energy production and then in 2009 (due to the economic crisis) decreased by almost 14%. Greenhouse gas emissions generated by fuel consumption in manufacturing and construction were decreasing since 1986; in 2009 just over 12% of total emissions were generated in these activities.

– EU-27 –

Map 1: Greenhouse gas emissions, EU-27, 2008



Source: Eurostat (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat, 28. 7. 2011)

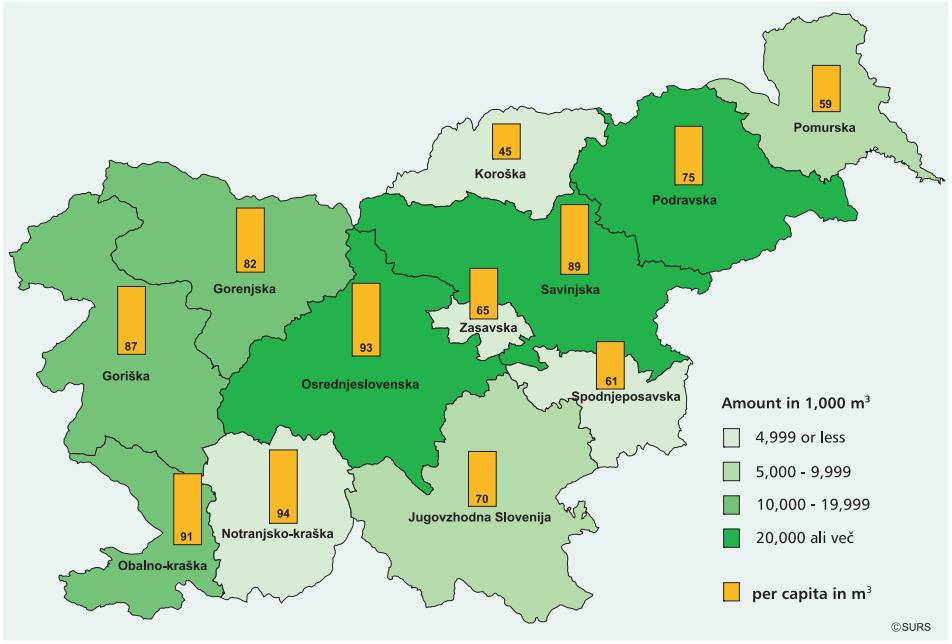
According to the amount of greenhouse gas emissions per capita Slovenia is ranked just above the EU-27 average.

- Most greenhouse gas emissions per capita were generated in Luxembourg (more than 26 tons of CO_2 equivalent per capita), followed by Estonia and Ireland (each with slightly more than 15 tons of CO_2 equivalent per capita), the Czech Republic and Finland (each with slightly more than 13 tons of CO_2 equivalent per capita). Slovenia was (with slightly more than 10 tons of CO_2 equivalent per capita) ranked just above the EU-27 average. The least greenhouse gas emissions per capita were generated in Latvia (5 tons of CO_2 equivalent per capita).

- The total quantity of greenhouse gas emissions in the EU varies considerably. In 2008, greenhouse gas emissions in the EU-27 amounted to almost 5,000 million tons of CO_2 equivalent. Among the EU Member States most greenhouse gas emissions were generated in Germany (over 19%), followed by the United Kingdom (just under 13%), Italy and France (each with 11%) and Spain and Poland (each with 8%). Slovenia was with 0.4% of total greenhouse gas emissions ranked among the smaller producers of these gases.

– Slovenia –

Map 2: Abstracted water, statistical regions, Slovenia, 2010



Sources: SORS, SMA

The volume of water abstracted into the public water supply is decreasing.

From 2002 to 2010 the volume of water abstracted for public water supply decreased by more than 11%. In 2010 just over 166 million m^3 of water or approximately 81 m^3 per capita was abstracted.

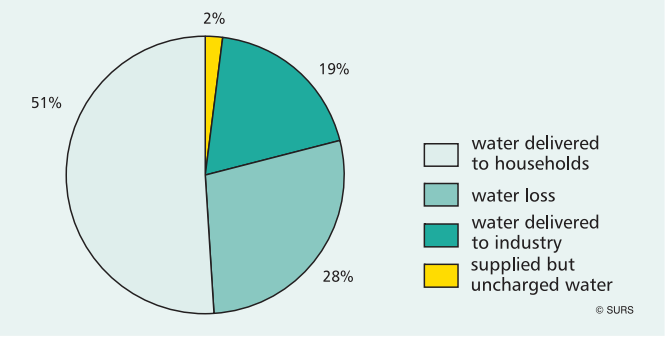
The largest amount of water for public water supply is abstracted from groundwater.

In 2010, the largest amount of water for public water supply was abstracted from groundwater (more than 62%) and only 2% from surface water (this is, with regard to quality of surface water in Slovenia, understandable); the amount of water abstracted for public water supply was larger in 2010 than in 2009 (by less than 1%).

The largest amount of water for public water supply was abstracted in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region (more than 29%) and the smallest in the Zasavska statistical region (slightly more than 1% of all water abstracted for public water supply).

– Slovenia –

Chart 4: Water from public water supply, supplied to the customers, Slovenia, 2010

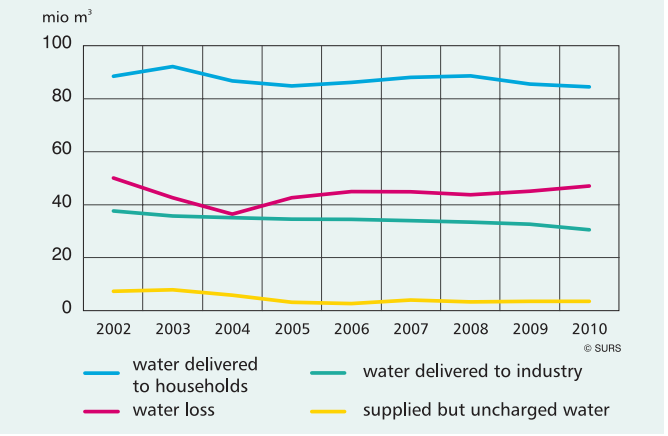


Source: SORS

Since 2008 the consumption of water in households has been decreasing.

- In 2010, too, the largest amount of water from public water supply was delivered to households (51%). 2% of water was supplied but uncharged; this is water that is used for street hydrants and for fire extinguishing purposes. Almost 28% of water was lost within the waterworks network because of the outdated water supply system.

Chart 5: Water from public water supply, supplied to the customers, Slovenia

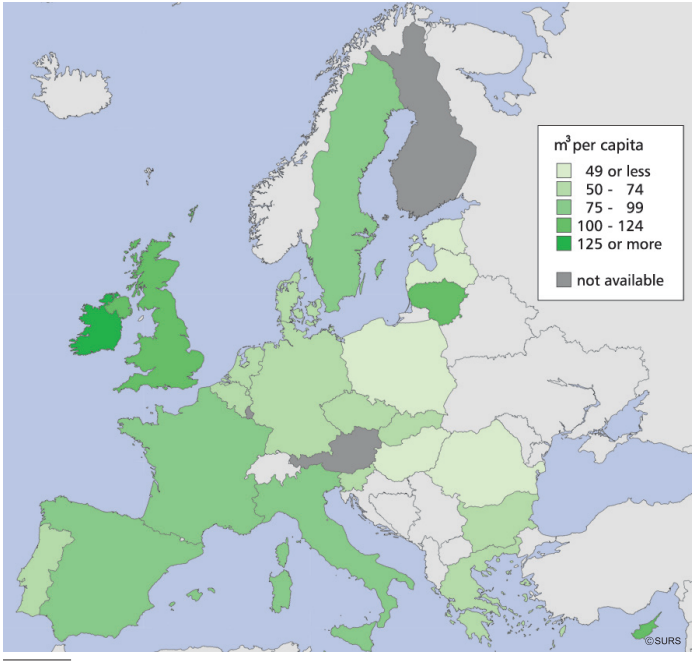


Source: SORS

- In 2010, households consumed slightly less than 85 million m³ of water from public water supply or 41.2 m³ of water per capita. This is 5% less than in 2008 and 44% less than in 1995, when water consumption in households was the largest in the last fifteen years.
- The amount of water from public water supply that is delivered to industry is decreasing. Water losses within waterworks network are constantly increasing as a result of the outdated water supply system. In 2010, 47 million m³ of water was lost.

– EU-27 –

Map 3: Water consumption from public water supply, EU-27, 2009[1)]



1) Data for Cyprus, Italy, Spain, the Czech Republic and the Netherlands refer to 2008; data for Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Germany, Slovakia, Sweden and the United Kingdom refer to 2007; data for France refer to 2001.
Source: Eurostat (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat, 28. 7. 2011)

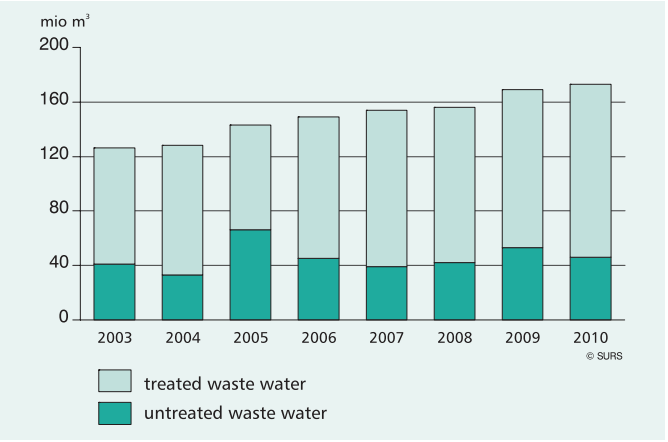
People in Ireland consume the largest amount of water per capita.

- In recent years EU Member States consumed on average approximately 70 m³ of water per capita per year.
- The largest amount of water per capita per year was consumed in Ireland (141 m³) and the smallest in Lithuania (only 30 m³).
- In Slovenia the total consumption of water (in households and in industry) per capita per year was 58 m³, which is lower than the EU-27 average.


Photo: Dušan Jože Dimc

– Slovenia –

Chart 6: Discharging of waste water, Slovenia



Source: SORS

- The amount of waste water that flows through the public sewage system is increasing. In 2010, 173 million m³ of waste water of different origin flowed through the public sewage system.
- The amount of treated waste water also increases every year. In 2010, almost 127 million m³ of waste water or more than 73% of all waste water was treated.

The amount of treated waste water is increasing.

- In 2010, the largest share of waste water was discharged into surface waters, almost 92% or almost 160 million m³ and more than 79% of this water was treated. Approximately 13 million m³ of waste water was discharged into groundwater and almost all of this water was untreated.

Table 2: Discharge of waste water by water sources, Slovenia

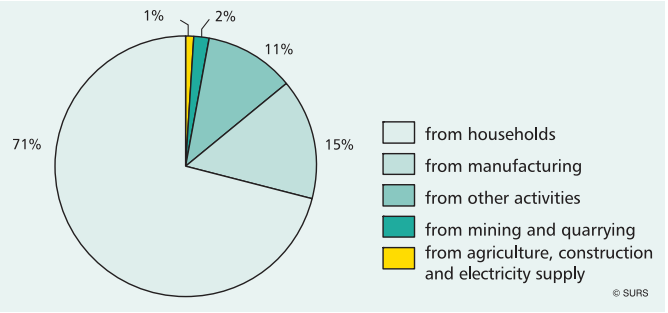
1,000 m³

		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Waste water total	untreated	40,625	33,313	66,019	44,818	38,806	41,664	52,509	46,416
	treated	84,796	94,831	77,280	104,134	114,975	114,351	115,968	126,910
in groundwater	untreated	3,886	4,048	3,827	11,384	4,790	13,219	12,412	13,347
	treated	2,062	956	455	452	549	894	648	702
in surface water	untreated	36,739	29,265	62,192	33,434	34,016	28,445	40,097	33,069
	treated	82,734	93,875	76,825	103,682	114,426	113,457	115,320	126,208

Source: SORS

– Slovenia –

Chart 7: Waste water by sources of pollution, Slovenia, 2010



Source: SORS

■ In 2010, the largest amount of waste water was generated in households (71%) and the smallest in agriculture, construction and electricity supply (less than 1%).

Less and less waste water is treated with primary treatment, more and more with secondary and tertiary treatment.

Table 3: Waste water by treatment levels, Slovenia

1,000 m³

	2003	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Waste water treatment, total	**84,796**	**104,134**	**114.975**	**114,351**	**115,968**	**126,910**
primary treatment	61,122	31,386	18,641	8,801	4,116	3,299
secondary treatment	23,512	54,600	70,146	81,331	82,795	89,675
tertiary treatment	162	18,148	26,188	24,219	29,057	33,936

Source: SORS

■ Waste water can be treated by three processes: the processes of primary treatment – they can be mechanical or chemical, they remove only a small part of the organic load; the processes of secondary treatment – they are mostly biological, they remove the major part of the organic load; the processes of tertiary treatment – besides the organic loads they also remove most of the nutrient loads.

■ Recently less and less waste water has been treated with the processes of primary treatment; in 2010 only 2% of waste water was treated by these processes. More and more waste water is treated with secondary and tertiary processes. The amount of waste water treated with the processes of secondary treatment increased since 2003 by 381% or from 23 million m³ (in 2003) to almost 90 million m³ (in 2010). In 2003 the processes of tertiary treatment in Slovenia almost did not exist, but in 2010 more than 26% of waste water or 34 million m³ of waste water was treated with these processes.

– Slovenia –

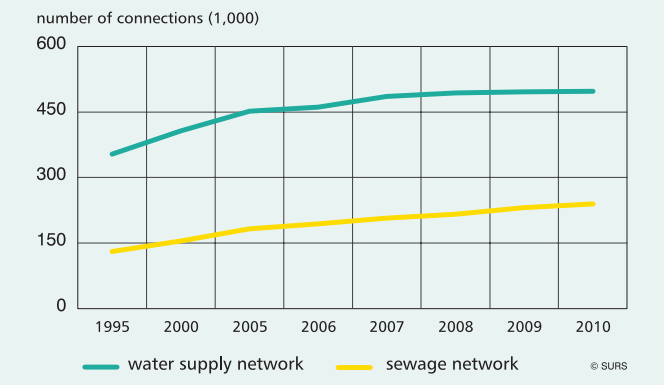
Table 4: Length of the water supply and sewage networks, Slovenia

km

	1995	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010
Water supply network	13,433	16,164	18,503	19,550	20,779	20,895	21,082
Sewage network	4,275	5,247	5,496	6,241	6,673	7,215	7,560

Source: SORS

Chart 8: Connections to the water supply and sewage networks, Slovenia



Source: SORS

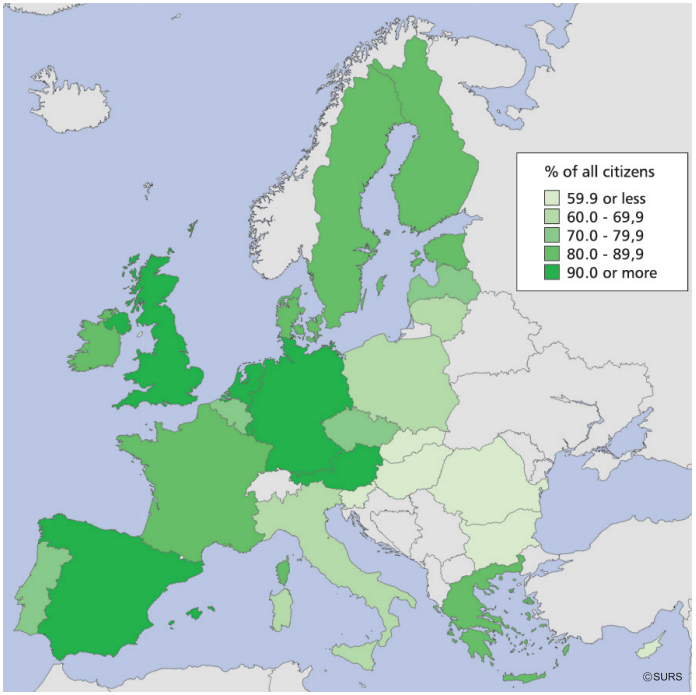
The length of the water supply network and the sewage network in Slovenia is increasing.

- In the last fifteen years the length of the water supply network increased by more than 7,500 km or by 57%. Accordingly, the number of connections to the water supply network also increased (by 41%).
- The length of the sewage network in Slovenia is also increasing. It is being constructed in large as well as in small municipalities. In the last fifteen years the length of the sewage network increased by more than a half or by more than 3,000 km. From 1995 to 2010 the number of connections to the sewage network also increased, namely by 84% or by more than 240,000 connections.


Photo: Dušan Jože Dimc

- EU-27 -

Map 4: Citizens connected to the sewage network, EU-27[1], 2009[2]



The share of the population connected to the sewage network is higher in the old Member States (EU-15) than in the new ones.

- In 2009, the share of the population connected to the water supply network was higher than 80% in almost all EU-27 Member States, except in Romania and Lithuania; the share of the population connected to the sewage network was much lower, between 30% and 99%.
- In 2009, every household or all citizens (100%) in the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Belgium, Italy, Cyprus and Malta were connected to the water supply network. In Slovenia in 2009 91% of citizens were connected to the water supply network.
- In Spain, Austria, Luxembourg, Germany, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands more than 90% of citizens in 2009 used the sewage network, but in Romania, Bulgaria, Cyprus and Malta less than a half of citizens used it. With the share of 52% of citizens connected to the sewage network, Slovenia was in the bottom half of EU-27 Member States.

1) Data referring to the United Kingdom include only England and Wales.
2) Data for Portugal, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, the Czech Republic and Austria refer to 2008; data for Slovakia, Latvia and Germany refer to 2007; data for Hungary and Sweden refer to 2006; data for Cyprus and Ireland refer to 2005; data for France refer to 2004; data for Luxembourg refer to 2003; data for Finland refer to 2002; data for Italy refer to 1999.

Source: Eurostat (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat, 28. 7. 2011)

Photo: Dušan Jože Dimc

– Slovenia –

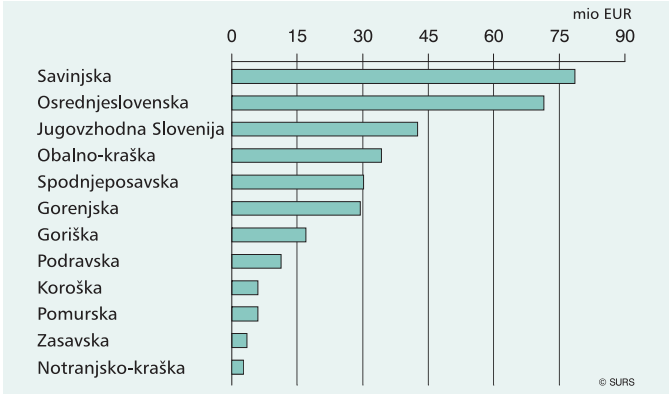
Table 5: Funds for gross investments for environmental protection by purpose, Slovenia

mio EUR

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Gross investments, total	**173**	**212**	**249**	**192**	**252**	**292**	**271**	**347**	**333**
protection of air and climate	54	41	48	48	60	83	69	99	75
wastewater management	71	116	114	70	107	110	78	90	160
waste management	18	38	49	37	37	57	84	71	56
protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water	14	8	18	17	29	13	12	28	19
noise and vibration abatement	11	4	13	14	10	15	18	37	17
other	4	5	6	6	8	12	10	21	7

Source: SORS

Chart 9: Funds for gross investments for environmental protection, statistical regions, Slovenia, 2009



Source: SORS

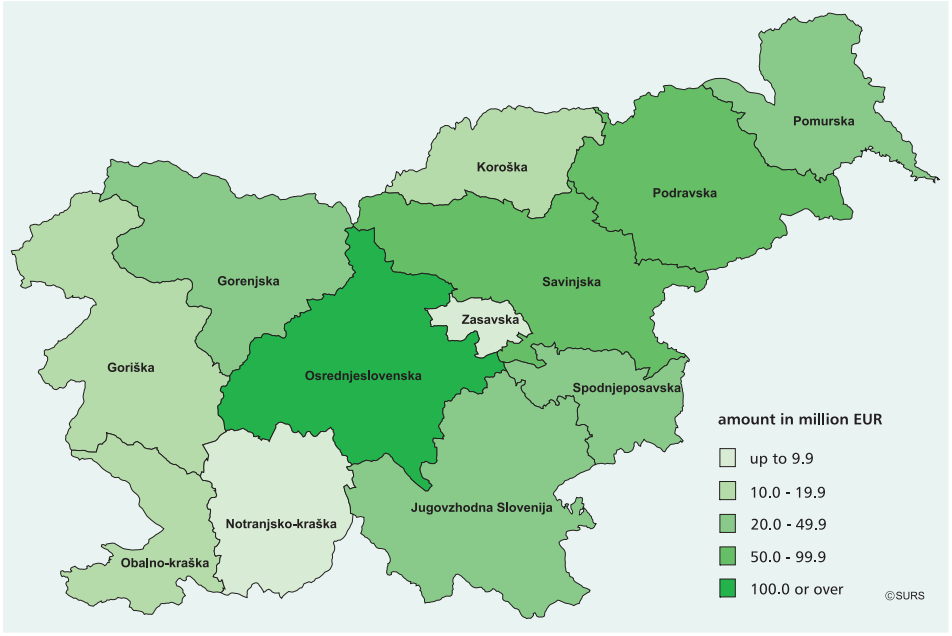
- Funds for gross investments for environmental protection amounted to EUR 333 million or 0.94% of GDP in 2009. From 2001 to 2009 they increased by more than 92%.
- In 2009, the majority of funds for gross investments for environmental protection (almost half) were invested in wastewater management, while in 2008 the majority of these funds were invested in protection of air and climate.

Gross investments for environmental protection are increasing.

- Among the statistical regions, in 2009, the most funds for environmental protection were invested in Savinjska (more than EUR 78 million) and Osrednjeslovenska (more than EUR 71 million) statistical regions and the least funds were invested in Notranjsko-kraška (less than EUR 3 million) and Zasavska (just over EUR 3 million) statistical regions.

– Slovenia –

Map 5: Current expenditure for environmental protection, statistical regions, Slovenia, 2009



Sources: SORS, SMA

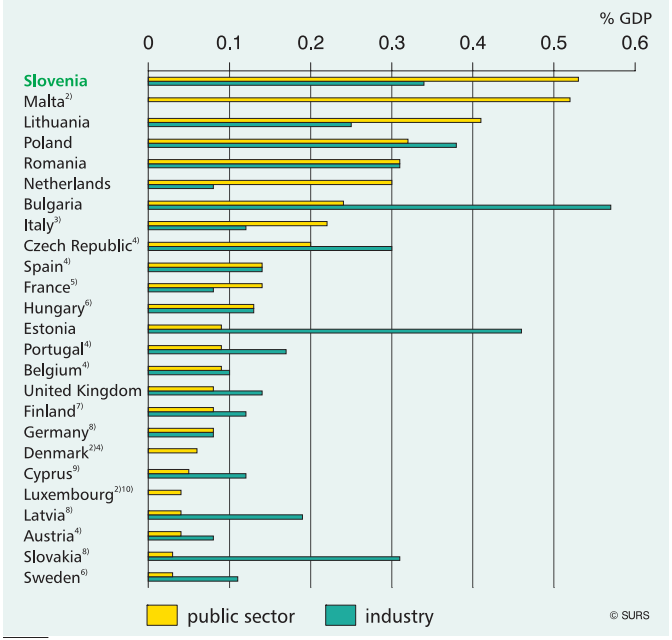
The largest share of current expenditure for environmental protection is spent on waste management.

In the structure of total expenditure for environmental protection in 2009, the largest share was spent on waste management, namely over 32% (more than EUR 108 million); on wastewater management just over 15% of total current expenditure was spent (just over EUR 51 million) and on protection of air and climate just over 8% (just over EUR 27 million).

Among the statistical regions, in 2009, the largest share of current expenditure for environmental protection was spent in the Osrednjeslovenska region (more than 29%); the majority of this expenditure was spent on waste management. In Notranjsko-kraška and Zasavska statistical regions less than 1% of the total current expenditure was spent.

- EU-27 -

Chart 10: Funds for gross investments for environmental protection, EU-27[1)], 2009



1) No data for Ireland and Greece.
2) No data for gross investments for environmental protection in industry.
3) 1999. 4) 2008. 5) 2004. 6) 2006. 7) 2002. 8) 2007. 9) 2005. 10) 2003.

Source: Eurostat (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat, 28. 7. 2011)

Slovenia is first according to investments for environmental protection in the public sector in terms of total GDP.

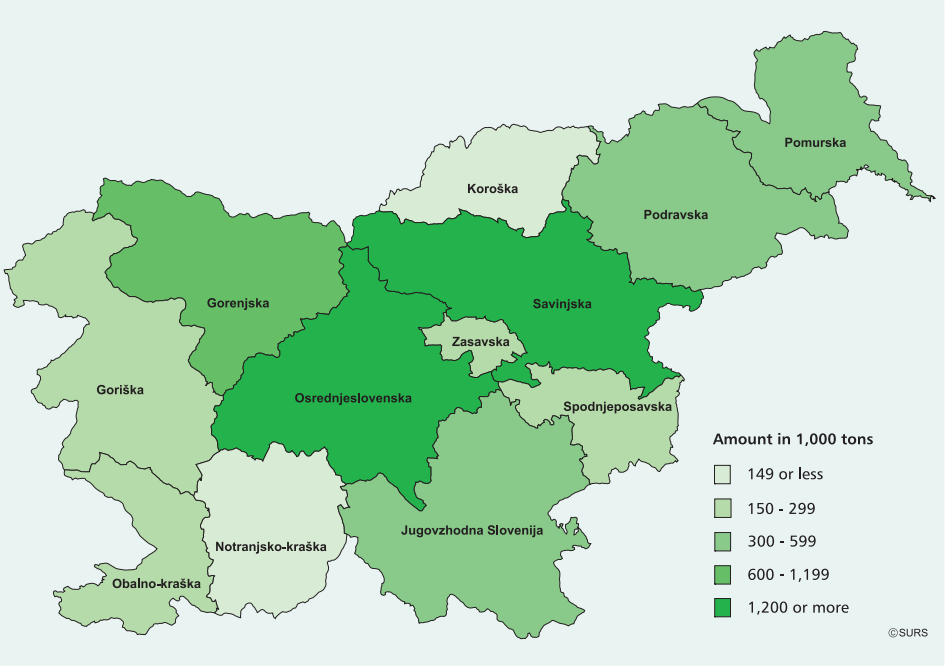
■ Among the EU-27 Member States there are large differences in the share of gross investments for environmental protection in terms of GDP. There are also large differences between the shares of gross investments for this purpose in industry and the shares of gross investments for this purpose in the public sector. Only in Romania, Spain, Hungary and Germany the investments in industry and in the public sector were comparable. In Slovenia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Italy and France more funds were invested in the public sector. In the remaining Member States investments for environmental protection were higher in industry.

■ According to Eurostat data, the gross investments for environmental protection in industry as a share of GDP in 2009 were the highest in Bulgaria (0.57%), Estonia (0.46%), Slovenia (0.34%), and Slovakia and Romania (in each 0.31%). The lowest shares were recorded in France, the Netherlands, Germany and Austria (in each less than 0.1%).

■ Gross investments for environmental protection in the public sector are slightly different. The most funds (as a share of GDP) were invested in Slovenia (0.53%) and Malta (0.52%) and the least in Sweden and Slovakia (each 0.03%), Austria, Lithuania and Luxembourg (each 0.04%).

– Slovenia –

Map 6: Waste, statistical regions, Slovenia, 2010



Sources: SORS, SMA

Lately Slovenia has been generating less waste.

- In 2010, Slovenia generated 6.6 million tons of waste. Up to 2008 the amount of waste increased, while after 2008 the economic crisis began to influence also this area. The trend reversed and the amount of waste started to reduce. In 2010, Slovenia generated 2% less waste than in 2007, mainly due to less waste generated in production and service activities (approximately 3% compared to 2007).

- In 2010, municipal waste in Slovenia represented 13% of total generated waste. The remaining 87% of waste was industrial waste; this waste included construction waste, waste from production activity, waste from agriculture, waste from services and other waste.

– Slovenia –

Table 6: Waste, Slovenia

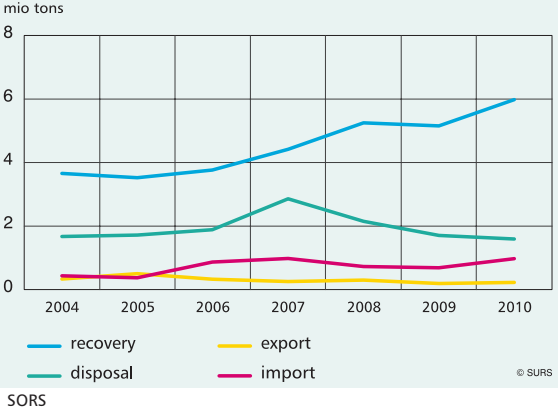
1,000 t

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Waste total	6,814	6,514	6,897	7,036	7,034	6,760	6,604
of which:							
hazardous waste	110	128	103	106	154	99	106

Source: SORS

■ Among all waste generated in 2010 the share of hazardous waste amounted to less than 2% or approximately 106,000 tons (which is almost 7% more than the amount of such waste in 2009). In recent years Slovenia generated around 3,500 tons of hazardous municipal waste per year.

Chart 11: Waste treatment, Slovenia



Source: SORS

The amount of landfilled waste is decreasing.

■ Since 2006 the amount of waste that was landfilled has been decreasing. Compared to 2006, in 2010 the amount of landfilled waste decreased by more than a third.

■ In recent years the amount of waste that was exported has also decreased; the amount of imported waste has been varying but all these years it has been larger than the amount of exported waste. Mainly we import separately collected fractions designated for recovery.

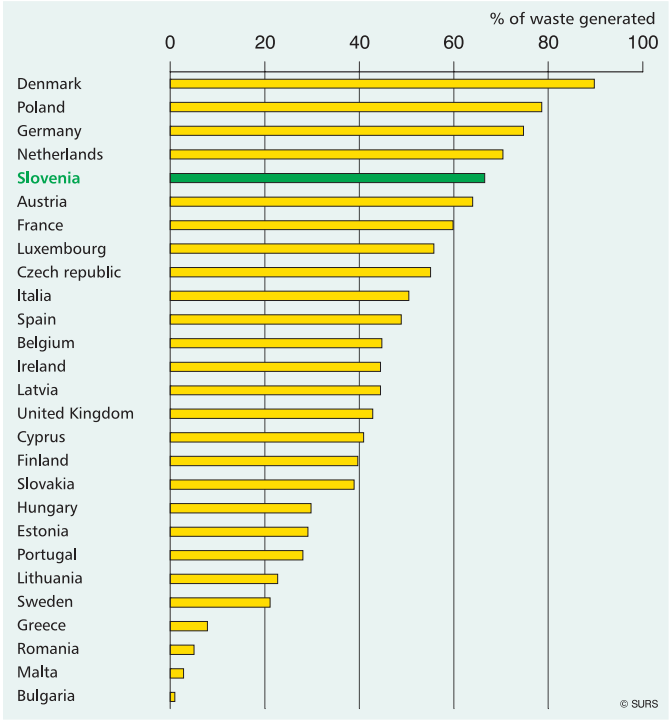
More and more waste is recycled and reused.

■ Since 2002 Slovenia has been recovering around 60% of waste (including waste generated in Slovenia and waste imported from abroad designated for recovery). The share of recovered waste slightly varies between the years; however, it stays more or less the same. In 2010, Slovenia recovered 65% of waste. The share of waste disposed by incineration as one of the processes of waste treatment decreased from almost 8% to about 4%.

■ The most important process of waste recovery is recycling. From 2002 to 2010 the share of recycled waste increased by more than 60%. In 2010 Slovenia recycled more than 80% of metal waste and waste paper, more than a half of plastic waste, around 40% of glass waste and wood waste, and only 8% of textile waste.

- EU-27 -

Chart 12: Recovered waste, EU-27, 2008



Source: Eurostat (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat, 28. 7. 2011)

More and more waste is recovered in the EU-27.

- In 2008, the EU-27 generated about 2,613 million tons of waste, most of them (in each over 300 million tons) in Germany, France and the United Kingdom.
- In 2008, the EU-27 recovered 1,175 million tons of waste or 45% of total waste generated.
- The largest share of waste was recovered in Denmark (90%), followed by Poland (79%), Germany (75%) and the Netherlands (70%). The least waste was recovered in Bulgaria (only 1%), Malta (3%), Romania (5%) and Greece (8%).
- The 67% share of recovered waste placed Slovenia high above the EU-27 average. All EU Member States together recovered on average 45% of waste.


Photo: Živa Rant, SOKOL, ARSO

– Slovenia –

Table 7: Municipal waste – total and hazardous, Slovenia

kg per capita

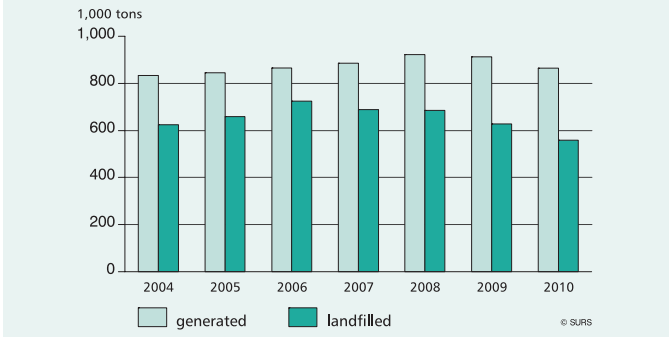
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Municipal waste total	**417**	**422**	**431**	**439**	**453**	**449**	**422**
of which hazardous municipal waste	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.7

Source: SORS

- In 2010, Slovenia landfilled 64% of generated municipal waste, which is 11% less than in 2009 and 23% less than in 2006, when the amount of landfilled waste was the largest.

The share of landfilled municipal waste is decreasing.

Chart 13: Municipal waste – generated and landfilled, Slovenia

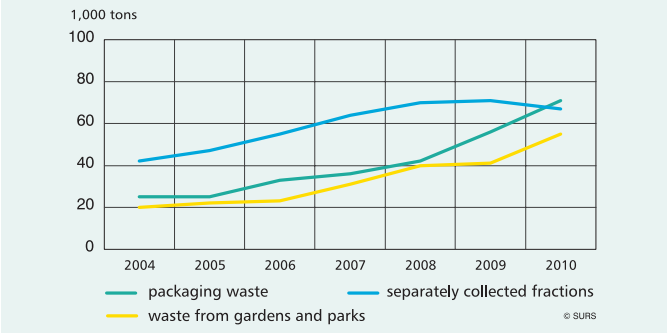


Source: SORS

The amount of municipal waste is decreasing.

- In 2010, each citizen of Slovenia generated on average 422 kg of municipal waste per year or 1.16 kg per day. The amount of municipal waste per capita was the highest in 2008, namely 453 kg per capita; this is 14% more than in 2002 and 6% more than in 2010.
- Hazardous municipal waste represents less than 1% of total municipal waste.

Chart 14: Separately collected municipal waste, collected by public services, Slovenia

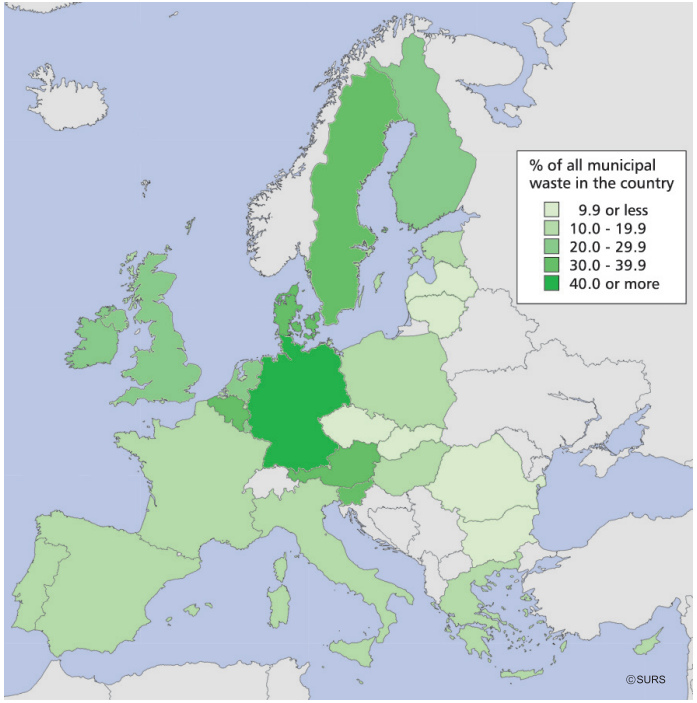


Source: SORS

- In recent years the amount of packaging waste and waste from parks and gardens has increased, while the amount of separately collected fractions has decreased. Among municipal waste, in 2010 the share of mixed municipal waste was over 75%.

- EU-27 -

Map 7: Recycled municipal waste, EU-27, 2009



Source: Eurostat (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat, 28. 7. 2011)

Recycling of municipal waste is still relatively low in most EU Member States.

- The amount of municipal waste per capita per year is quite high in the EU-27 Member States. In 2009, each citizen of the EU-27 generated on average 512 kg of municipal waste.

- In most EU-27 Member States the largest amount of municipal waste is still landfilled and in most of these counties more of this waste should be recovered (recycled or reused). In recent years the amount (share) of recovered municipal waste in the EU-27 Member States has been increasing.

- In 2009, Germany recycled the largest share of municipal waste (47%). Slovenia was second placed with 38% of recycled municipal waste . Very little, less than 10%, of municipal waste was recycled in Latvia (7%), Malta (4%), Lithuania and Slovakia (3% each), the Czech Republic (2%), Romania (1%) and Bulgaria (even less than 0.5%).

– Slovenia –

Table 8: Forest area, Slovenia

1,000 ha

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Forests total[1)]	**1,134**	**1,169**	**1,174**	**1,183**	**1,185**	**1,186**
forests available for wood supply	1,062	1,060	1,064	1,074	1,075	1,077
protective forests and forest reserves	73	110	110	110	110	109

1) Because of rounding, the totals do not add up.

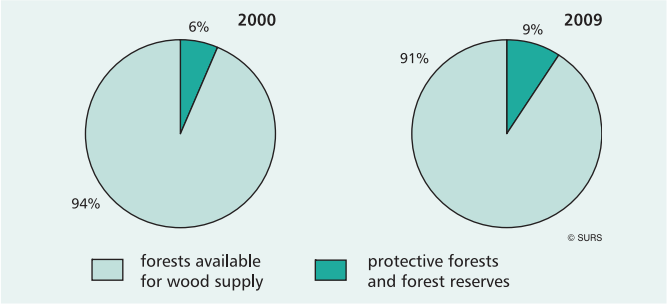
Sources: MAFF, SFS

■ The primary role of forests is economic; therefore, forests available for wood supply dominated in Slovenia in the 2000-2009 period. The area of forests available for wood supply slowly increased between 2000 and 2009 and in 2009 amounted to more than 1 million hectares.

■ Protective forests and forest reserves are important because of their protective role and the conservation of biodiversity. In 2009 their total area amounted to around 109,000 hectares, or almost 37,000 hectares more than in 2000.

The area of protective forests and forest reserves increased.

Chart 15: Forests available for wood supply, protective forests and forest reserves, Slovenia



Sources: MAFF, SFS

Increase in the share of protective forests and forest reserves indicates the increasing environmental importance of forests.

■ Forests available for wood supply represented the largest share in the 2000-2009 period, their share was above 90% throughout this period; between 2000 and 2004 it was 94%, but later it decreased and in 2009 reached 91%.

■ The share of protective forests and forest reserves increased between 2000 and 2009 from 6% to a little more than 9%.

- EU-27 -

Table 9: Forest areas according to functions, EU-27, 2010

1,000 ha

	Protected forest areas[1]	Protected land areas for conservation of biodiversity[2]
EU-27[3]	**20,356**	**58,609**
Italy	3,265	4,306
Germany	2,754	3,457
Spain	2,499	12,351
Finland	1,925	4,309
Romania	1,746	3,148
Sweden	1,435	5,696
Slovakia	1,104	574
Czech republic	740	785
Portugal	700	1,601
Austria	659	898
Latvia	610	729
Lithuania	433	908
Hungary	424	1,397
Bulgaria	313	3,284
France	313	4,672
Slovenia	**241**	**636**
Estonia	213	757
Belgium	209	307
Poland	187	3,440
Greece	164	2,147
United Kingdom	145	1,666
Cyprus	95	75
Netherlands	83	349
Ireland	58	755
Denmark	40	317
Malta	0	4
Luxembourg	…	40

… not available
1) Forest areas originally designed for the protection and conservation of biodiversity, natural and cultural resources within the protected areas.
2) The European Habitats Directive.
3) The sum of available data by country.
Sources: Eurostat, FAO (Global FRA, 2010)

Slovenia is among the countries with small areas of protected forests.

- According to the Eurostat data, in 2010 around 20 million hectares of forests were in protected areas in the European Union (or 13% of the total EU-27 area).
- The most extensive protected forest areas in 2010 had Italy, Germany and Spain; with 241,000 hectares Slovenia ranked among the countries with less extensive protected forest areas.
- Land areas which are established for biodiversity conservation in the European Habitats Directive covered almost 59 million hectares in the EU-27 in 2010; in Slovenia they covered 636,000 hectares, which is 1% of the total European protected land areas.


Photo: Dušan Jože Dimc

– Slovenia –

Table 10: Annual increment and growing stock, Slovenia

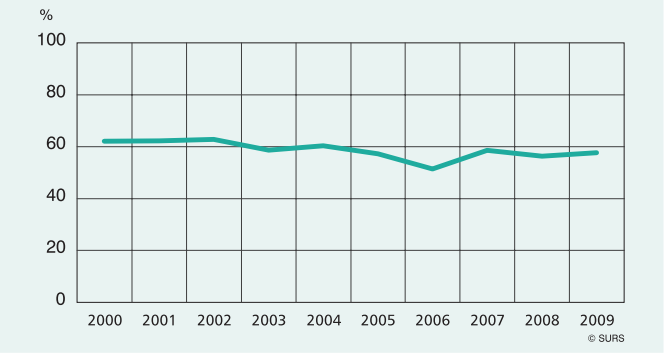
	Growing stock (mio m³)	Annual increment (mio m³)	Growing stock (m³/ha)	Annual increment (m³/ha)
2000	263	6.9	232	6.1
2001	268	6.9	234	6.1
2002	277	7.1	241	6.2
2003	286	7.3	247	6.3
2004	294	7.4	252	6.4
2005	301	7.6	257	6.5
2006	308	7.7	262	6.5
2007	318	7.8	269	6.6
2008	322	7.9	272	6.6
2009	328	8.0	276	6.7

Source: SFS

Growing stock and annual increment are increasing.

- Growing stock amounted to almost 328 million cubic metres in Slovenia in 2009 (276 m³/ha) or almost 25% more than in 2000 (263 million cubic metres). According to the volume of growing stock, Slovenia was considered to be among the EU-27 Member States with the greatest volume of growing stock.
- Annual wood increment was increasing in the observed period in Slovenia; in 2009 it amounted to 8 million cubic metres or 1 million cubic metres more than in 2000. In 2009 the annual increment amounted to 6.7 cubic metres per hectare of forest or 10% more than in 2000.

Chart 16: Unused timber felling potential, Slovenia



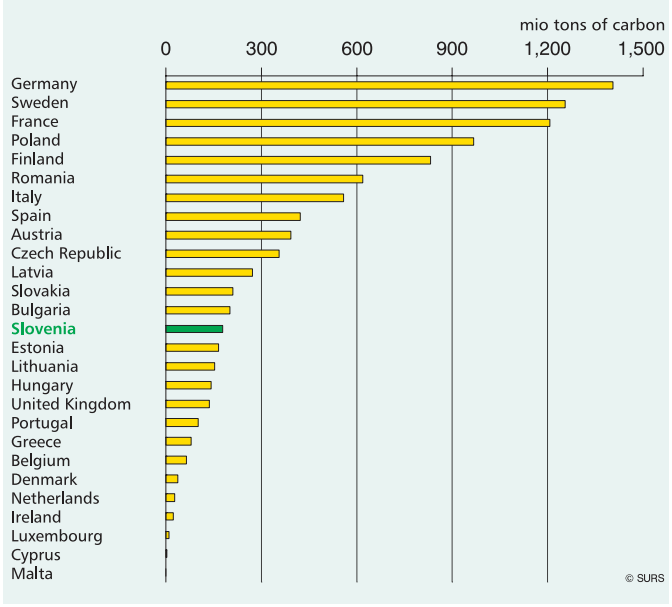
Sources: SORS, SFS

- The share of unused potential of timber felling varied around an average of 60% in the observed period of 2000-2009; in 2009 almost 58% of the timber felling potential remained unused, and in 2006 51%; in 2006 the felling intensity in Slovenia was the highest (the felling intensity reflects the ratio between the felling of timber and the annual wood increment).
- The relatively high share of unused timber felling potential reflects a strategic advantage of Slovenian forests for carbon sequestration.

Slovenian forests are an important source of carbon sinks and climate change shock absorbers.

- EU-27 -

Chart 17: Carbon stocks in living forest biomass, EU-27, 2010



Source: FAO (Global FRA, 2010)

The largest stocks of carbon in living forest biomass are stored in Germany.

- According to the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) data, in 2010 the largest carbon stocks in living forest biomass were stored in Germany, Sweden and France (each more than 1 billion tons). In total, in these countries almost 4 billion tons of carbon were stored in 2010, or more than a third (39%) of total carbon stock in living forest biomass.
- Slovenian forests stored almost 180 million tons of carbon in the living forest biomass in 2010, or a little less than 2% of all stocks in the EU-27 (almost 10 billion tons). Approximately the same amount of carbon in the living forest biomass as in Slovenian forests was in 2010 stored in Estonian forests (165 million tons).


Photo: Urška Gale

2. ENERGY IN FIGURES

»We are like tenant farmers chopping down the fence around our house for fuel when we should be using Nature's inexhaustible sources of energy – sun, wind and tide. ... I'd put my money on the sun and solar energy. What a source of power! I hope we don't have to wait until oil and coal run out before we tackle that.«

Thomas Edison

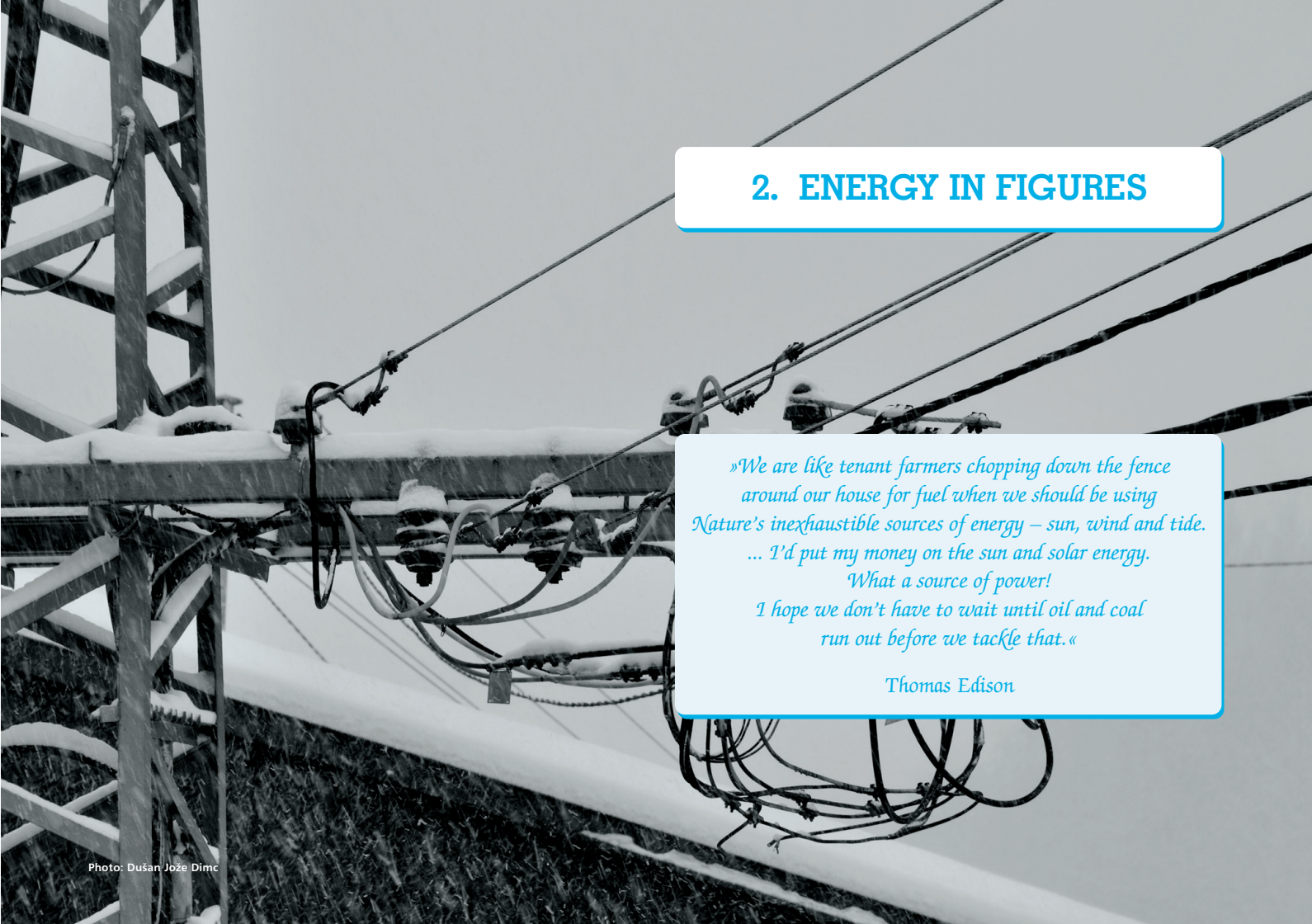


Photo: Dušan Jože Dimc

– Slovenia –

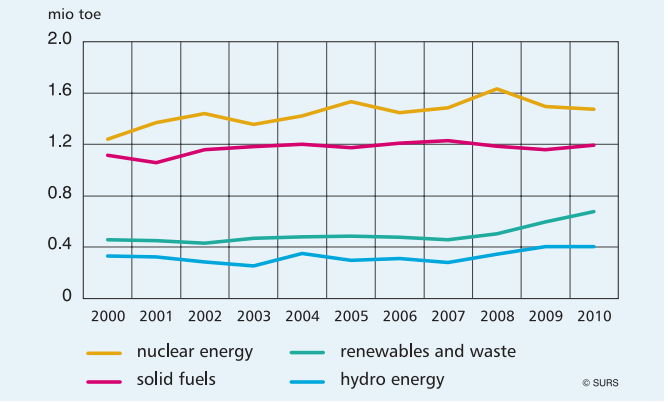
Table 11: Indigenous energy production, Slovenia

1,000 toe

Year	Production, total
2000	3,151
2001	3,210
2002	3,321
2003	3,289
2004	3,460
2005	3,495
2006	3,445
2007	3,455
2008	3,672
2009	3,659
2010	3,755

Source: SORS

Chart 18: Indigenous energy production by energy source, Slovenia



Source: SORS

■ In 2010, indigenous energy production amounted to almost 3.8 million tons of oil equivalent (toe) or 19% more than in 2000 and almost 3% more than in 2009.

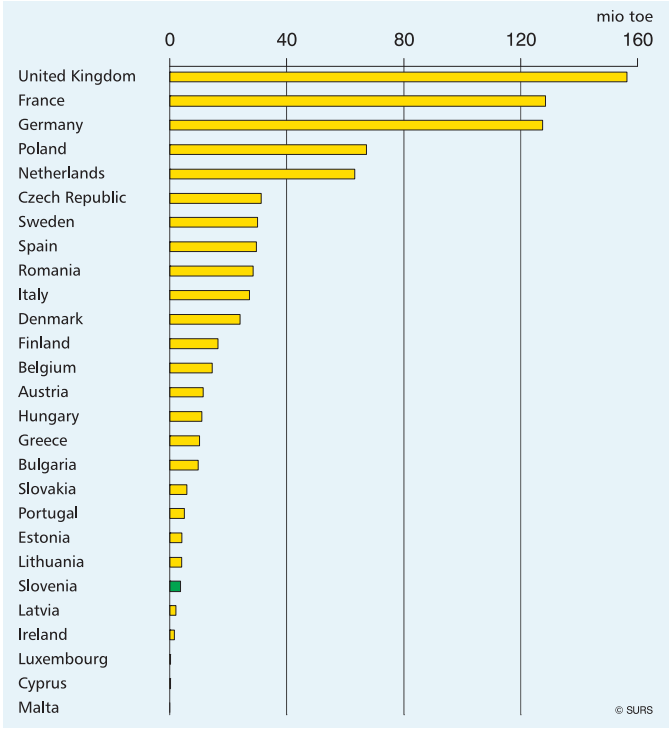
Total energy production in Slovenia is increasing.

■ After 2000, nuclear energy has been prevailing among the energy sources. Its production increased from around 1.2 million toe to almost 1.5 million toe or by almost 19% over the 2000-2010 period. The production of other energy sources also increased during this period: solid fuels by around 7%, hydro energy by around 22% and renewables by more than 47%.

■ Nuclear energy represented the largest share (more than 39%) in the structure of indigenous energy production in 2010 – the same as in the past ten years. Solid fuels represented around 32%, renewables and waste 18% and hydro energy almost 11% of all energy produced in Slovenia.

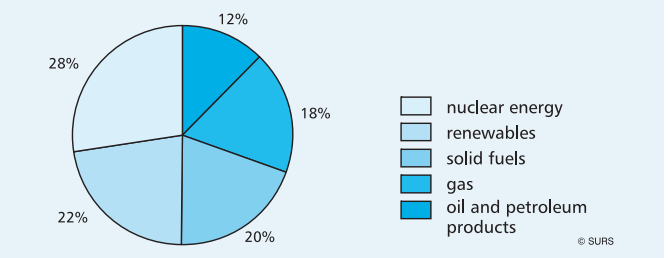
- EU-27 -

Chart 19: Primary energy production, EU-27, 2009



Source: Eurostat (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat, 17. 8. 2011)

Chart 20: Primary energy production by energy source, EU-27, 2009



Source: Eurostat (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat, 17. 8. 2011)

■ In the structure of primary energy production in 2009, nuclear energy represented the largest share, 28%; renewables represented 22%, solid fuels 20%, gas 18% and oil and petroleum products 12%.

Nuclear energy prevails in the primary energy production in the EU-27.

■ In 2009, all EU-27 Member States together produced more than 800 million toe of primary energy. More than half of this energy was produced by three countries: the most by the United Kingdom (156 million toe or 19%), followed by France and Germany (each produced around 16% of total primary energy production in the EU-27). The least primary energy was produced in Cyprus (0.1 million toe or 0.01%); Malta did not produce it at all. Slovenia was with a 0.4% share among the smallest producers of primary energy in the EU-27.

– Slovenia –

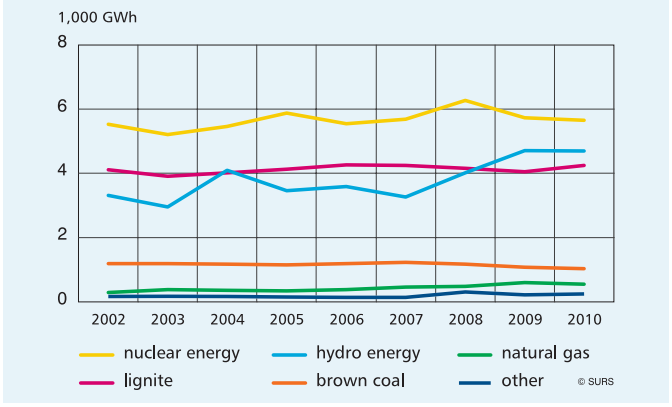
Table 12: Gross electricity generation by type of production, Slovenia

GWh

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Generation, total	**13,624**	**14,466**	**14,600**	**13,821**	**15,272**	**15,117**	**15,115**	**15,043**	**16,398**	**16,401**	**16,433**
hydroelectric power plants	3,834	3,796	3,313	2,957	4,095	3,461	3,591	3,266	4,018	4,713	4,696
thermal power plants	5,029	5,413	5,759	5,657	5,718	5,772	5,975	6,082	6,107	5,945	6,067
nuclear power plant	4,761	5,257	5,528	5,207	5,459	5,884	5,548	5,695	6,273	5,739	5,657
solar power plants	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	1	4	13

- no occurrence of event
Source: SORS

Chart 21: Gross electricity generation by energy source, Slovenia



Source: SORS

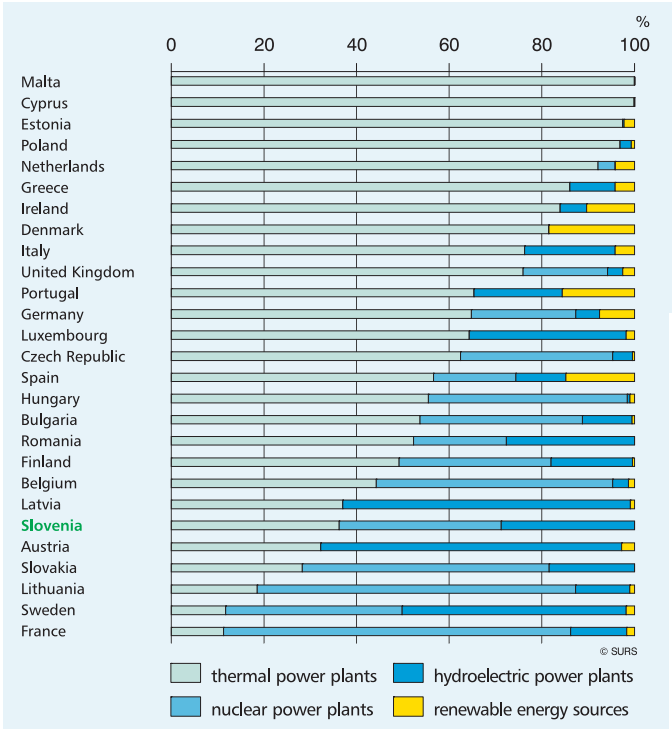
- Electricity generation in Slovenia is increasing. In 2010 more than 16,000 GWh of electricity was produced or 0.2% more than in 2009 and around 21% more than in 2000.
- In 2010, more than 6,000 GWh (or almost 37%) of electricity was produced by thermal power plants, more than 5,600 GWh (34%) by the nuclear power plant and almost 4,700 GWh (29%) by hydroelectric power plants. The share of electricity produced by solar power plants was only 0.1% (13 GWh), but the produced quantity was 225% higher than in 2009.

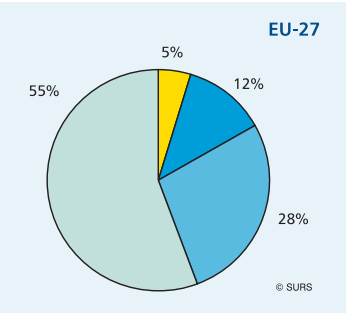
The majority of electricity in Slovenia is produced by thermal power plants.

- The majority of electricity generated in 2010 was produced from nuclear power (more than 34%); almost 29% was produced from hydro power, 26% from lignite and around 11% from other sources.

- EU-27 -

Chart 22: Gross electricity generation by type of production, EU-27, 2009





More than half of electricity in the EU-27 is produced by thermal power plants.

Source: Eurostat (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat, 17. 8. 2011)

■ In 2009, total gross electricity generation in the EU-27 was around 3,200 TWh. The majority of electricity was produced by thermal power plants (1,800 TWh or almost 55%); 890 TWh (28%) was produced by nuclear power plants, 390 TWh (12%) by hydroelectric power plants and around 150 TWh (5%) from other renewable energy sources.

■ In eighteen Member States over half of their electricity was produced by thermal power plants. In Malta and Cyprus only thermal power plants were used for electricity production. In France, Lithuania, Slovakia and Belgium over half of their electricity was produced by nuclear power plants. In Austria and Latvia the majority of electricity was produced by hydroelectric power plants (in each around 60%). The largest share of electricity from renewable energy sources (without hydroelectric power plants) was produced in Denmark (18%), followed by Spain (15%) and Ireland (10%).

– Slovenia –

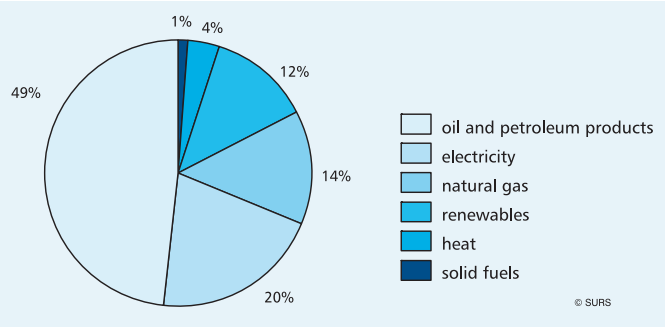
Table 13: Final energy consumption by sector, Slovenia

1,000 toe

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Consumption, total	**4,561**	**4,691**	**4,677**	**4,862**	**5,000**	**5,094**	**5,143**	**5,103**	**5,436**	**4,934**	**5,077**
energy sector	18	19	16	17	17	16	17	18	17	16	19
manufacturing and construction	1,396	1,277	1,238	1,515	1,536	1,645	1,698	1,604	1,485	1,219	1,277
transport	1,309	1,360	1,387	1,405	1,452	1,543	1,626	1,836	2,149	1,862	1,859
households	1,125	1,131	1,163	1,250	1,232	1,186	1,157	1,048	1,115	1,211	1,276
other consumption	597	783	767	518	564	494	458	394	519	518	542
non-energy use	117	122	106	158	197	210	187	202	152	109	104

Source: SORS

Chart 23: Final energy consumption by energy source, Slovenia, 2010



Source: SORS

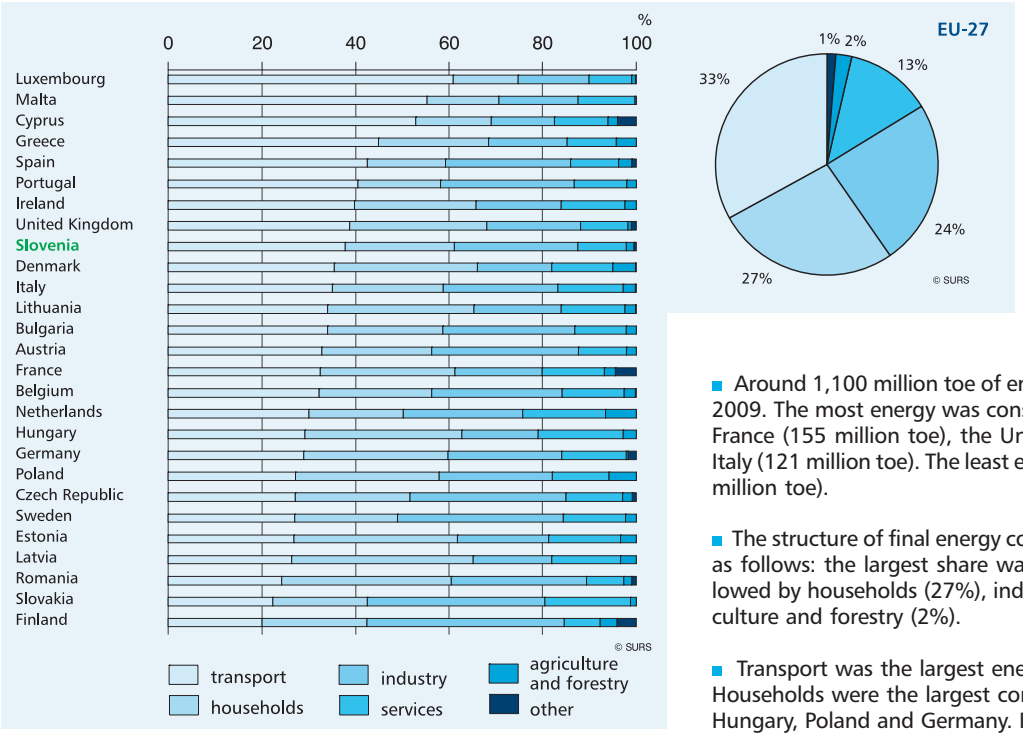
- In 2010, about 5 million toe of energy were consumed in Slovenia, which is nearly 3% more than in 2009 and about 11% more than in 2000.
- In 2010, the majority of energy was consumed in transport, almost 37%; manufacturing and construction, and households each consumed around 25%. Around 13% of energy was consumed in other sectors.

Final energy consumption in Slovenia is increasing.

- Oil and petroleum products accounted for almost half of all consumed energy, around 49%; electricity accounted for 20%, natural gas for 14%, renewables for 12%, heat for 4% and solid fuels 1%.

- EU-27 -

Chart 24: Final energy consumption by sector, EU-27, 2009



Source: Eurostat (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat, 17. 8. 2011)

The largest end energy consumer in the EU-27 is transport.

- Around 1,100 million toe of energy were consumed in the EU-27 in 2009. The most energy was consumed in Germany (213 million toe), France (155 million toe), the United Kingdom (137 million toe) and Italy (121 million toe). The least energy was consumed in Malta (0.443 million toe).

- The structure of final energy consumption in the EU-27 in 2009 was as follows: the largest share was consumed in transport (33%), followed by households (27%), industry (24%), services (13%) and agriculture and forestry (2%).

- Transport was the largest energy consumer in 17 Member States. Households were the largest consumers in Latvia, Romania, Estonia, Hungary, Poland and Germany. Industry was the largest consumer in Finland, Slovakia, Sweden and the Czech Republic.

– Slovenia –

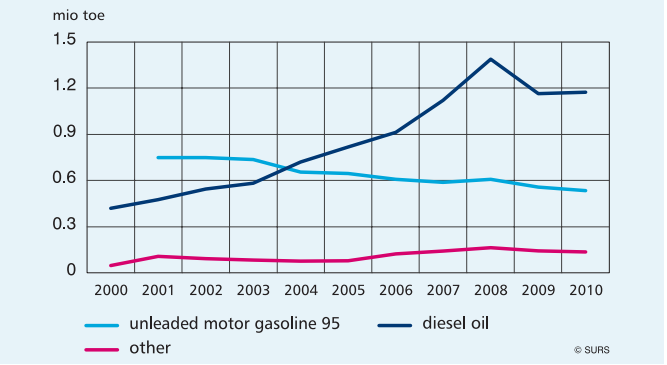
Table 14: Final energy consumption in transport, Slovenia

1,000 toe

Year	Consumption, total
2000	1,309
2001	1,360
2002	1,387
2003	1,405
2004	1,452
2005	1,543
2006	1,626
2007	1,836
2008	2,149
2009	1,862
2010	1,859

Source: SORS

Chart 25: Final energy consumption in transport by fuel, Slovenia



Source: SORS

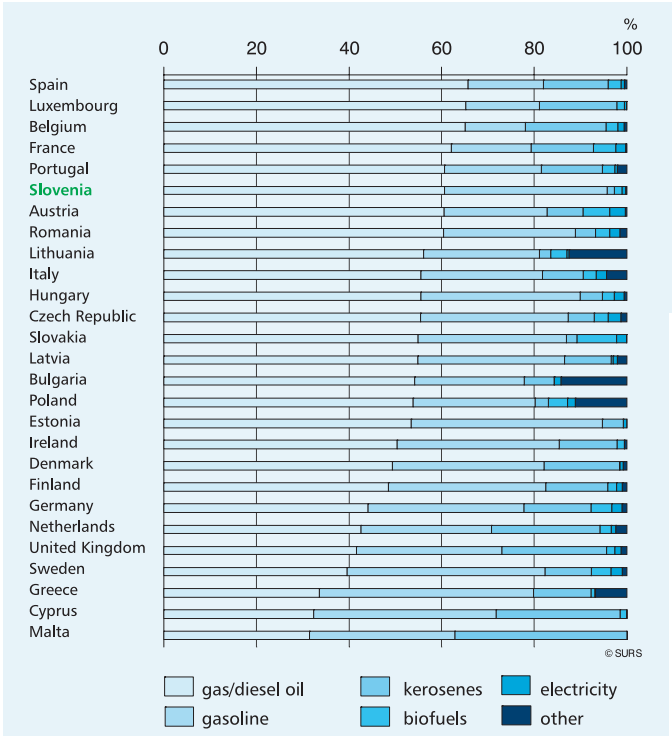
- In 2010, almost 1.9 million toe of energy was consumed in transport, which is 42% more than in 2000 but around 0.2% less than in 2009.

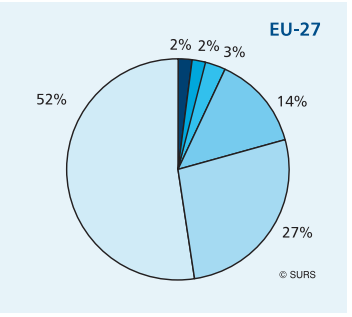
Energy consumption in transport is decreasing; diesel oil prevails.

- Consumption of unleaded motor gasoline 95 prevailed in transport until 2003; in 2004 it was overtaken by diesel oil. In 2009, the consumption of the majority of fuels decreased. Consumption of unleaded motor gasoline 95 and 98 and kerosene continued to decrease in 2010. Consumption of diesel oil and biofuels remained about the same as in the previous year (2009), whereas consumption of electricity and liquefied petroleum gas increased.
- The structure of fuel consumption in transport in 2010 was as follows: diesel oil accounted for almost 64% of total fuel consumption in transport, unleaded motor gasoline 95 almost 29%, unleaded motor gasoline 98 around 3%, liquid biofuels 1.6%, kerosene 1.4%, electricity 0.8% and liquefied petroleum gas 0.3%.

- EU-27 -

Chart 26: Final energy consumption in transport by fuel, EU-27, 2009





Gas/diesel oil prevails in transport fuel consumption in the EU-27.

Source: Eurostat (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat, 6. 9. 2011)

- In 2009, the EU-27 Member States consumed around 370 million toe of fuels in transport, which is the largest energy consumer. The most fuels were consumed in Germany, the United Kingdom, France and Italy, and the least in Malta.

- Gas/diesel oil represented the majority of the total consumed fuels in the transport sector, it accounted for 52%; gasoline accounted for 27%, kerosenes for 14%, biofuels for 3% and electricity for 2%.

- The share of biofuels in the transport sector in 2009 was the largest in Slovakia, where it accounted for around 8%. In Estonia and Malta biofuels were not used in transport.

– Slovenia –

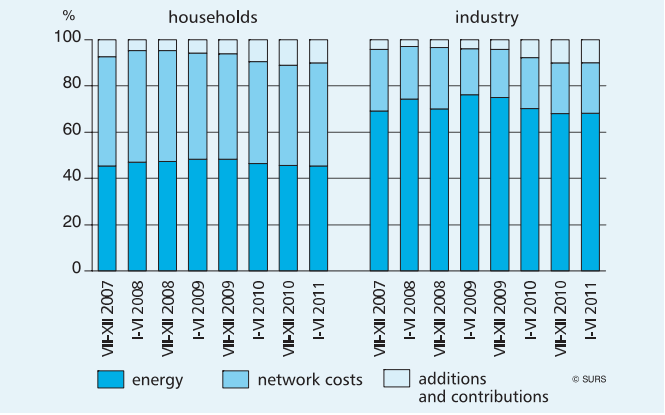
Table 15: Electricity prices[1)2)], Slovenia

EUR/100 kWh

	VII–XII 2007	I–VI 2008	VII–XII 2008	I–VI 2009	VII–XII 2009	I–VI 2010	VII–XII 2010	I-VI 2011
Industry	10.92	11.18	11.82	12.35	11.55	11.92	12.06	11.85
Households	11.16	11.47	11.56	13.46	13.41	14.01	14.26	14.41

1) VAT included.
2) Data refer to the following consumer bands: between 2,500 and 5,000 kWh (Dc – households) and between 500 and 2,000 MWh (Ic – industry).
Source: SORS

Chart 27: Structure of electricity prices[1)2)], Slovenia



1) Exclusive of VAT.
2) Data refer to the following consumer bands: between 2,500 and 5,000 kWh (Dc – households) and between 500 and 2,000 MWh (Ic – industry).

Source: SORS

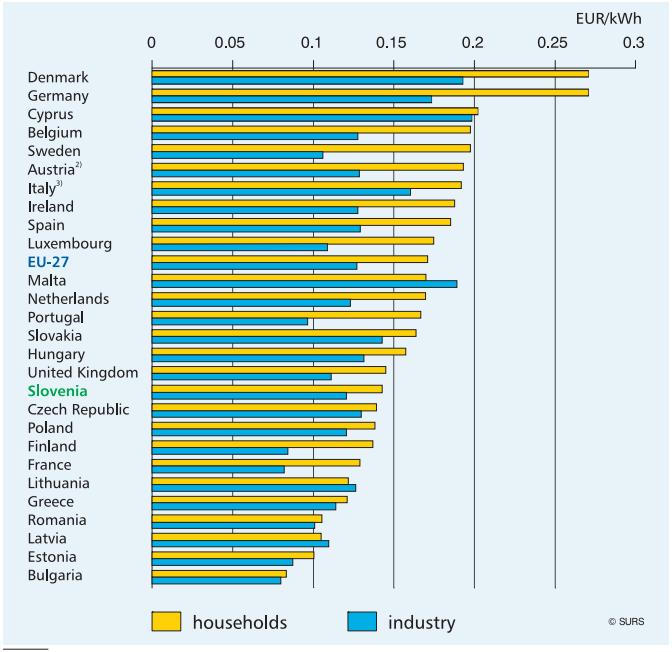
- Between the second half of 2007 and the first half of 2011 the electricity price for households in Slovenia was mostly higher than the electricity price for industry. The latter was higher only in the second half of 2008.
- Electricity prices were mostly rising between 2007 and 2011. The electricity price for households increased by 29% and for industry by almost 9%.

Electricity prices are constantly rising.

- The electricity price consists of the energy price, network costs, additions to network costs, the excise tax, from 1 February 2010 on the contribution to improve the efficiency of electricity use and VAT.
- Among the individual items in the electricity price in the observed period additions and contributions increased the most.

– EU-27 –

Chart 28: Electricity prices[1], EU-27, 2nd half of 2010



1) Data refer to the following consumer bands: between 2,500 and 5,000 kWh (Dc – households) and between 500 and 2,000 MWh (Ic – industry).
2) Data on electricity price for industry refers to the 2nd half of 2008.
3) Provisional data.
Source: Eurostat (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat, 6. 9. 2011)

In the EU-27 households generally pay a higher price for electricity than industry.

- Electricity prices for households in the EU-27 Member States were in the second half of 2010 mostly higher than electricity prices for industry. Households paid a lower price than industry only in Malta, Lithuania and Latvia.

- Ratios between electricity prices for both groups of consumers are very different between countries. The difference between prices is the largest in Sweden, where the electricity price for households is almost 87% higher than for industry.

- The electricity price for households was the highest in Denmark and the lowest in Bulgaria; the electricity price for industry was the highest in Cyprus and the lowest in Bulgaria.

- The Slovene electricity price for industry in the second half of 2010 represented 95% of the EU-27 average. The electricity price for households represented 83% of the EU-27 average.

Photo: Dušan Jože Dimc

– Slovenia –

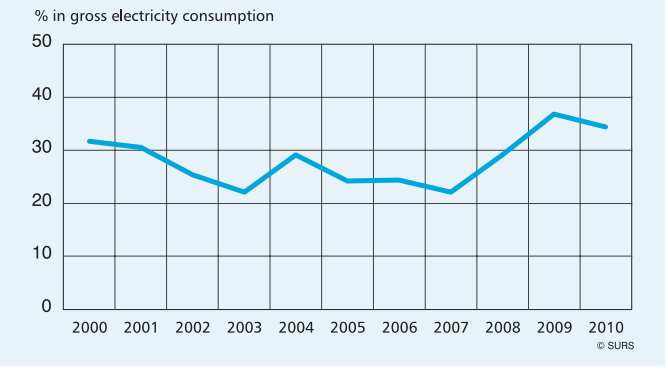
Table 16: Electricity generation from renewable energy sources, Slovenia

GWh

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Generation, total	**3,414**	**3,080**	**4,218**	**3,575**	**3,701**	**3,377**	**4,307**	**4,905**	**4,926**
hydroelectric power plants	3,313	2,957	4,095	3,461	3,591	3,266	4,018	4,713	4,696
wood and other solid biomass	84	98	92	82	76	63	232	120	120
other renewable energy sources	18	24	30	32	35	49	57	73	110

Source: SORS

Chart 29: Electricity from renewable energy sources, Slovenia



Source: SORS

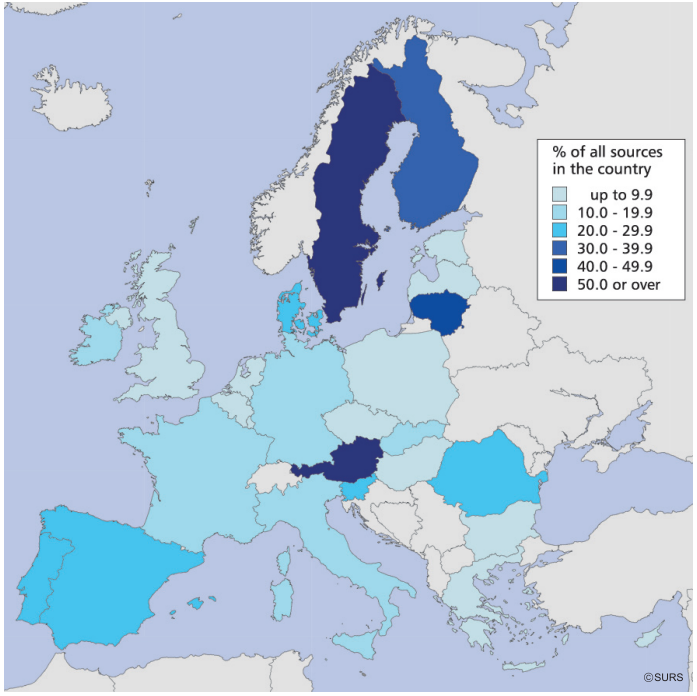
- Around 4,900 GWh of electricity from renewable energy sources was in 2010 produced in Slovenia, which is almost 44% more than in 2002 and 0.4% more than in 2009.
- The vast majority of electricity from renewable energy sources in Slovenia is produced by hydroelectric power plants, in 2010 95%. Around 2% of electricity is produced from wood and other solid biomass, and also around 2% from other renewable energy sources (photovoltaics, landfill gas, sewage sludge gas and other biogases).

The share of electricity generated from renewable energy sources is slowly but steadily increasing.

- The share of electricity from renewable energy sources in gross electricity consumption in 2010 was 34.4%, which is 2.7 percentage points more than in 2000.

- EU-27 -

Map 8: Electricity from renewable energy sources in final electricity consumption, EU-27, 2008



Source: Eurostat (Energy, transport and environment indicators, 2011)

Electricity generation from renewable energy sources in the EU-27 is increasing.

- Electricity generation from renewable energy sources in the EU-27 amounted to 567 TWh in 2008, which is 45% more than in 1998.
- The highest share of renewable energy sources in total electricity consumption among the EU-27 Member States in 2008 was observed in Austria (62%); Slovenia was ranked fifth (29.1%) and well above the EU-27 average (16.7%).
- The most electricity from renewable energy sources was in 2008 produced in Germany (95 TWh), Sweden (82 TWh) and France (76 TWh). Slovenia was with 4.3 TWh ranked among the smaller producers. The least electricity from renewable energy sources was produced in Cyprus (less than 0.02 TWh), while Malta did not produce such electricity.

Photo: Albert Kolar, SOKOL, ARSO

3. TRANSPORT IN FIGURES

"Traffic signs
are as old people's advice.
They warn all the time but hardly anyone
pays attention to them."

Rudi Kerševan

Photo: Dušan Jože Dimc

– Slovenia –

Table 17: Road vehicles, Slovenia, 31 December

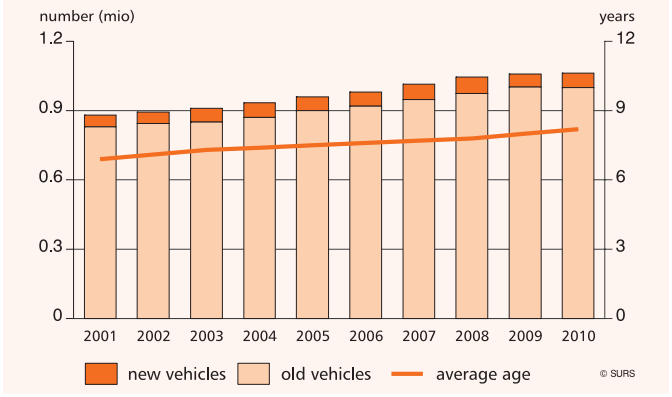
number

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Road vehicles							
mopeds and motorcycles[1)]	11,217	48,671	53,193	71,493	81,996	88,428	91,008
passenger cars and special passenger cars	868,905	964,781	985,567	1,020,127	1,051,836	1,065,927	1,068,932
buses	2,255	2,255	2,277	2,330	2,378	2,394	2,400
goods motor vehicles	56,992	69,878	73,638	81,518	88,437	88,457	89,219
goods trailing vehicles	12,474	17,804	19,197	21,740	24,018	23,636	23,762

1) Obligatory registration of mopeds since April 2002. Breaks in data series at the end of 2007 due to non-removal of motorcycles during winter months.

Sources: SORS, MNZ

Chart 30: Passenger cars on 31 December and their average age, Slovenia



Sources: SORS, MNZ

- The total number of registered road vehicles increases from year to year. In 2010 compared to 2009 the number of mopeds and motorcycles increased the most (by almost 3%); the number of goods motor vehicles increased by 0.9%, of goods trailing vehicles by 0.5%, and of passenger cars and buses each by 0.3%.

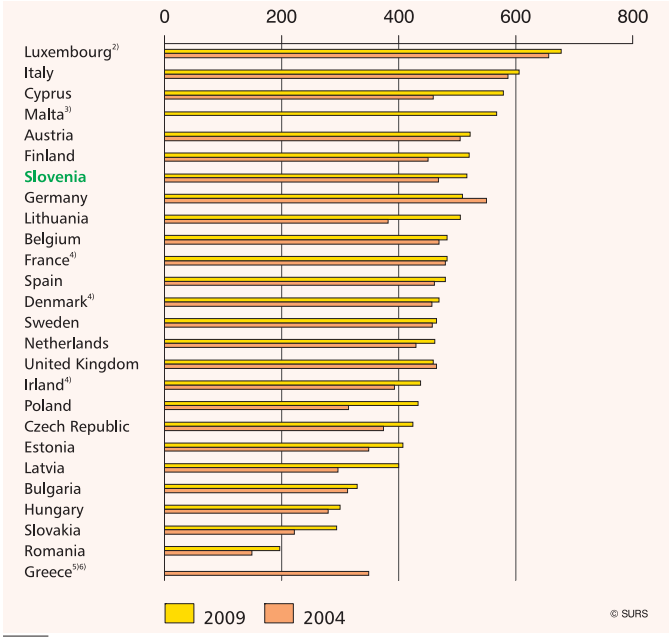
- The share of registered new passenger cars among all registered passenger cars was around 6% in the 2001-2010 period. The highest share was recorded in 2008 (6.8% or 71,037 passenger cars) and the lowest in 2009 (5.4% or 57,391 passenger cars).

Average age of passenger cars is increasing.

- In 2001 passenger cars registered in Slovenia were on average 6.9 years old and in 2010 already 8.2 years old.

- EU-27 -

Chart 31: Number of passenger cars per 1,000 population, EU-27[1)]



1) For Portugal data not available. 2) 2008 instead of 2009. 3) For 2004 data not available.
4) 2007 instead of 2009. 5) 2003 instead of 2004. 6) For 2009 data not available.
Source: Eurostat (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat, 29. 9. 2011)

Most passenger cars per 1,000 population in Luxembourg, the fewest in Romania.

- In all Member States except in Germany and the United Kingdom the number of registered passenger cars per 1,000 population was higher in 2009 than in 2004.

- In the 2004-2009 period the number of passenger cars per 1,000 population grew more in Eastern Europe, especially in Poland (by 38% or from 314 to 433) and in Latvia (by 35% or from 296 to 400).

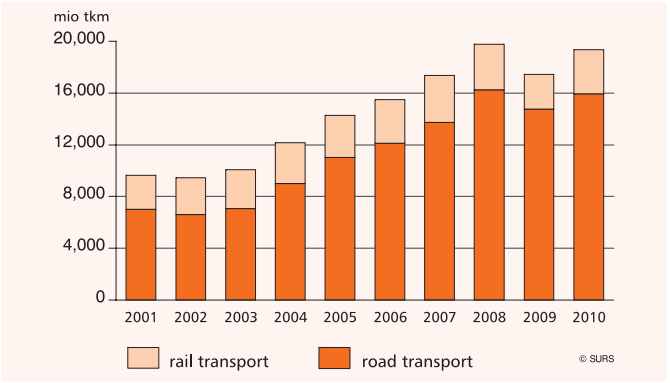
- Among the Member States the highest number (over 600) of passenger cars per 1,000 population were registered in Luxembourg (678) and in Italy (606). Over 500 passenger cars per 1,000 population were registered in Cyprus, Malta, Austria, Finland, Slovenia, Germany and Lithuania.

- The fewest passenger cars per 1,000 population in 2009 were registered in Romania (197 or less than one passenger car per 5 people).

- Slovenia had 468 registered passenger cars per 1,000 population in 2004, 517 per 1,000 population in 2009 and 518 per 1,000 population in 2010.

– Slovenia –

Chart 32: Inland goods transport, Slovenia



Source: SORS

Table 18: Inland goods transport, Slovenia, 2010

	Tons (1,000)	Ton-kilometres (mio)
TOTAL	**96,626**	**19,215**
Road transport total	**81,026**	**15,931**
national transport	59,737	2,288
international transport	21,289	13,643
Rail transport total	**15,600**	**3,284**
national transport	3,520	617
international transport	12,080	2,666

Source: SORS

In recent years five times more goods carried by road than by rail.

- Data on the last ten years show that inland goods transport in Slovenia started to grow after 2003 mainly due to road transport. The highest number of ton-kilometres was recorded in 2008 (19,781 million); in 2009 it fell (by 12% compared to the previous year) and in 2010 it again increased (by 11% compared to 2009).

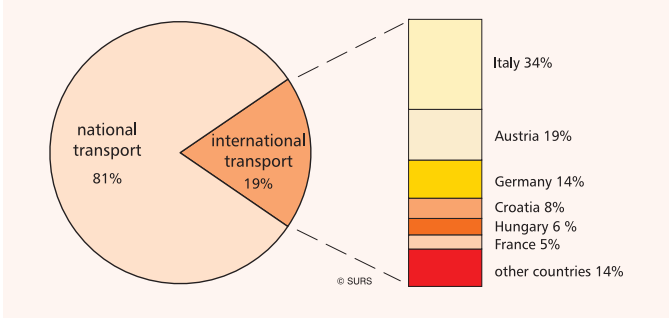
- In railway and road transport 96.6 million tons of goods were carried and 19.2 million ton-kilometres were performed in 2010. 84% of goods were carried and 83% of ton-kilometres were performed in road transport.

- Road goods vehicles registered in Slovenia carried 74% of goods in national transport (or around 60 million tons). The share of ton-kilometres performed was higher in international transport because the distances are much longer than in national transport. In international transport 86% of all ton-kilometres (or 13.6 billion ton-kilometres) were performed.

- The share of carried goods and ton-kilometres performed in railway transport was higher in international transport; 12 million tons of goods or 77% and 2.6 billion ton-kilometres or 81%.

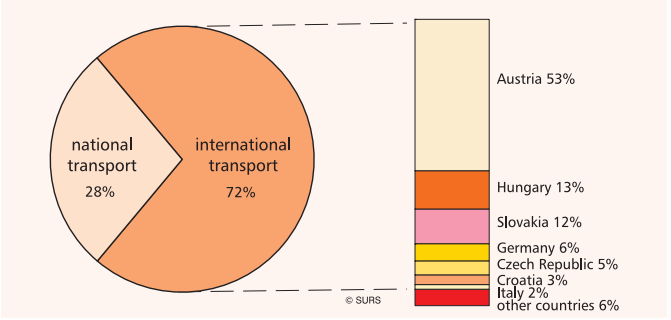
– Slovenia –

Chart 33: Road goods transport by countries of loading and unloading of goods[1], Slovenia, 2010



1) International transport includes transport of goods loaded on vehicles in Slovenia and unloaded in foreign countries and transport of goods loaded on vehicles in foreign countries and unloaded in Slovenia.
Source: SORS

Chart 34: Railway goods transport by countries of loading and unloading of goods[1], Slovenia, 2010



1) International transport includes transport of goods loaded on vehicles in Slovenia and unloaded in foreign countries and transport of goods loaded on vehicles in foreign countries and unloaded in Slovenia.
Source: SORS

■ In 2010 in international transport between Slovenia and other countries 14.1 million tons of goods were carried by road and 9.2 million tons of goods were carried by rail.

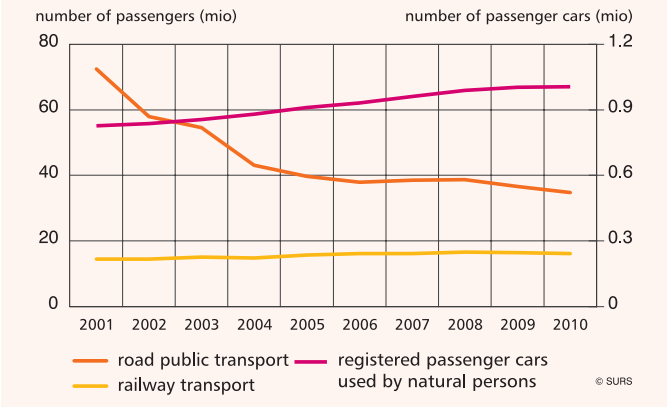
■ In 2010 Slovenian road goods vehicles carried most of the goods between Slovenia and Italy (a third), then between Slovenia and Austria (19%), between Slovenia and Germany (14%), between Slovenia and Croatia (8%), between Slovenia and Hungary (6%) and between Slovenia and France (5%).

By road most goods were carried between Slovenia and Italy and by rail between Slovenia and Austria.

■ In the same year in railway transport more than half of goods (53%) were carried between Slovenia and Austria, 13% were carried between Slovenia and Hungary, and 12% between Slovenia and Slovakia. Slightly less goods were carried between Slovenia and the following countries: Germany (6%), Czech Republic (5%), Croatia (3%) and Italy (less than 2%).

– Slovenia –

Chart 35: Correlation between public passenger transport and passenger cars, Slovenia



Sources: SORS, MNZ

■ In the last ten years public road transport of passengers significantly decreased. In 2010, 50% fewer passengers were carried than in 2001 (34.8 million passengers).

■ Parallel with the decline in public passenger transport, the number of registered passenger cars used by natural persons is increasing. At the end of 2009 there were over one million such vehicles (1,003,183) in Slovenia and at the end of 2010 already 1,006,615 or 22% more than in 2001.

Public passenger transport is decreasing, the number of passenger cars is increasing.

■ In the 2001-2010 period most passengers were carried in railway transport in 2008 (16.7 million or 15% more than in 2001). In 2009 almost 2% fewer passengers were carried compared to 2008 (or 16.3 million), and in 2010 almost 3% fewer (or 16.2 million). Compared to 2001, in 2009 13% more and in 2010 12% more passengers were carried.

Photo: Dušan Jože Dimc

– Slovenia –

Word cloud 1: Airport passenger traffic by country of arrival and departure of aircraft, Ljubljana Jože Pučnik Airport, 2010

Source: SORS

In 2010 the number of passengers at the Ljubljana Jože Pučnik Airport decreased.

- In 2010, 1,382,341 passengers travelled through the biggest Slovenian airport, the Ljubljana Jože Pučnik Airport, or 3% fewer than in the previous year. Passenger traffic with scheduled flights represented 84% of total number of passengers.
- The largest passenger traffic between the Ljubljana Jože Pučnik Airport and other Member States was recorded with the following countries: Germany (14%), United Kingdom (9%), France (8%), Greece (5%), Belgium (5%) and Austria (4%).
- Planes that flew on routes between the Ljubljana Jože Pučnik Airport and EU Non-Member States carried most passengers to or from Turkey (11%), Serbia (8%), Switzerland (5%), Macedonia (5%), Russian Federation (3%) and Egypt (3%).
- The largest passenger traffic through the Ljubljana Jože Pučnik Airport was recorded in 2008 with almost 1,648,980 passengers.

Table 19: Airport passenger traffic by scheduled and non-scheduled transport, Ljubljana Jože Pučnik Airport

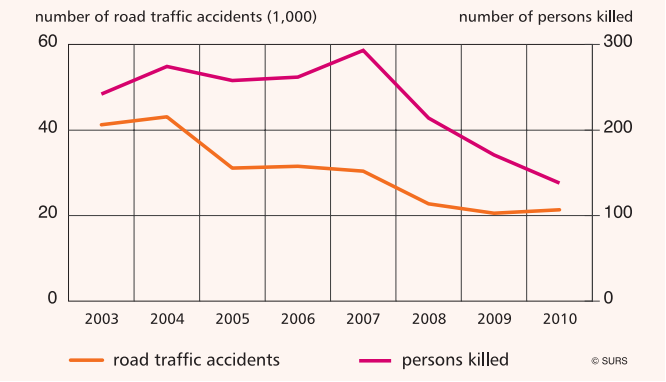
number of passengers

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Airport traffic total	**1,217,167**	**1,327,333**	**1,504,446**	**1,648,977**	**1,423,391**	**1,382,341**
scheduled transport	978,281	1,102,902	1,235,888	1,383,503	1,182,774	1,161,068
non-scheduled transport	238,886	224,431	268,558	265,474	240,617	221,273

Source: SORS

– Slovenia –

Chart 36: Road traffic accidents and persons killed in accidents, Slovenia

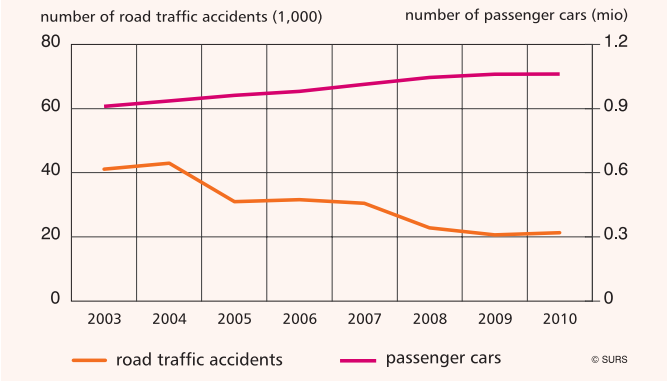


Sources: SORS, MNZ

■ The Commission and Slovenia have a target to decrease the number of persons killed in traffic accidents. After the tragic year 2007 when 293 people died in road traffic accidents in Slovenia, the number of persons killed on Slovenmian roads has decreased. In 2009, 171 persons died as a result of injury accidents and in 2010 138 persons.

■ In the 2003-2010 period most road traffic accidents (43,000) happened in 2004. In 2009 more than half fewer accidents happened in comparison with 2004. In 2010 slightly more accidents happened compared to 2009 (by 4%).

Chart 37: Road traffic accidents and passenger cars, Slovenia



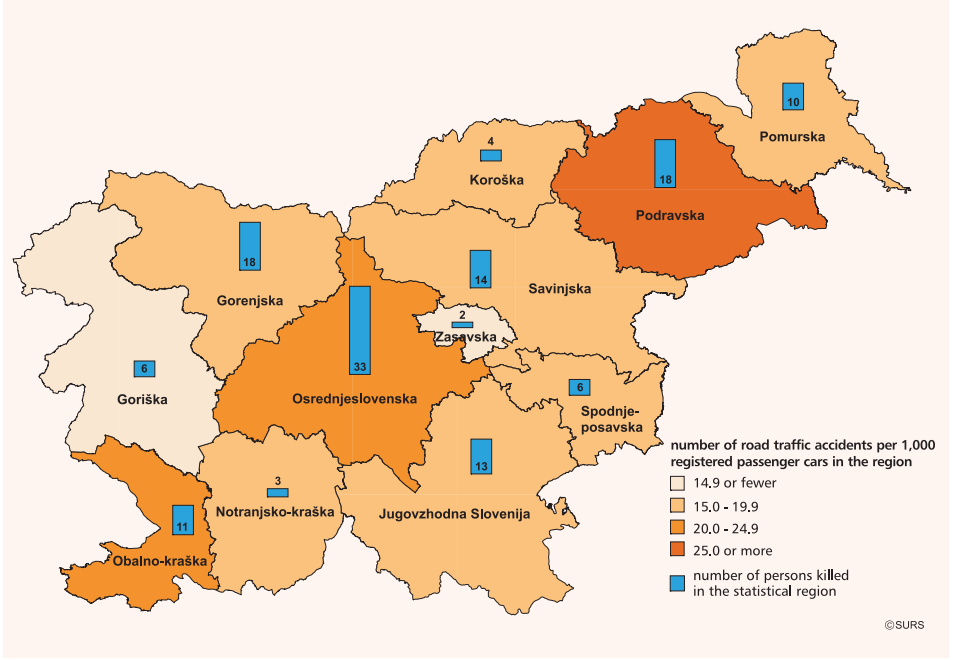
Sources: SORS, MNZ

■ A comparison of the number of road traffic accidents and the number of passenger cars in Slovenia shows that despite the increasing number of cars (in 2010 17% more cars were registered than in 2003), the number of accidents decreased (in 2010 48% fewer accidents were recorded than in 2003).

The number of persons killed in road traffic accidents has been decreasing after 2007.

– Slovenia –

Map 9: Road traffic accidents and persons killed, statistical regions, Slovenia, 2010



Sources: SORS, MNZ

In 2010 most road traffic accidents happened in the Podravska statistical region and most persons were killed in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region.

- In 2010 most road traffic accidents per 1,000 registered passenger cars happened in the Podravska statistical region (28), followed by Osrednjeslovenska and Obalno-kraška (each 21).

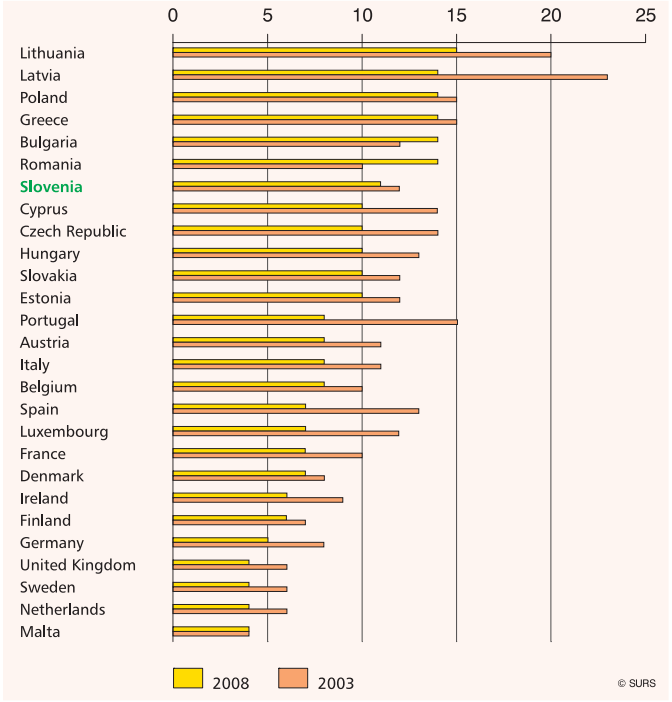
- The fewest road traffic accidents per 1,000 registered passenger cars happened in Zasavska (11) and Goriška (13) statistical regions.

- In 2010, 138 persons died as a result of accidents on Slovenian roads, most in the Osrednjeslovenska statistical region (33), followed by Podravska (18) and Gorenjska (18) statistical regions.

- The fewest persons were killed in road traffic accidents in Zasavska (2), Notranjsko-kraška (3) and Koroška (4) statistical regions.

- EU-27 -

Chart 38: Number of persons killed in road traffic accidents per 100,000 population, EU-27



Source: Eurostat (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat, 29. 9. 2011)

The countries of Eastern Europe recorded highest numbers of road fatalities in 2008.

- Between 2003 and 2008 a downward trend in the number of road traffic fatalities was observed both in Slovenia and in other EU Member States. In 2008, 38,875 persons in the EU-27 died as a result of road traffic accidents or 23% fewer than in 2003. Except for Romania and Bulgaria, the rest of the EU-27 Member States recorded decreases in the number of persons killed in road traffic accidents.

- The highest number of persons killed in road traffic accidents per 100,000 population in 2008 was recorded in the countries of Eastern Europe: Lithuania 15 persons, and Latvia, Poland, Greece, Bulgaria and Romania 14 persons.

- The lowest number of persons killed in road traffic accidents per 100,000 population in 2008 was recorded in Malta, the Netherlands, Sweden and the United Kingdom (each 4) and in Germany (5 persons).

- Slovenia ranked near the top in the number of persons killed in road traffic accidents. In 2008, 11 persons per 100,000 population were killed as a result of road traffic accidents or one less than in 2003 (12).

4. METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

AIR

Emission is a discharge of particulate gaseous or soluble waste material into the air from pollution sources.

Greenhouse gases are gases in the atmosphere which restrain thermal radiation of the Earth: carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6).

WATER

A water resource is a source of water that is collected for public water supply or for the technological process and cooling in enterprises. Water resources are: groundwater of larger aquifers, springs of groundwater, springs of groundwater with surface water inflow, running waters, natural lakes, artificial lakes, run-off rain water and artificial recharge.

Fresh water is drawn from water resources in its natural state or is processed by the usual methods (coagulation, filtration, disinfection).

Waste (polluted) water is water which is of no further immediate value to the purpose for which it was used or in the pursuit of which it was produced because of its quality, quantity or time of occurrence. Waste water is after use or as atmospheric precipitation discharged into public sewage or waters. Waste water can be municipal waste water, industrial/process waste water or drainage waste water.

Sewage system consists of a network of feeders, channels, gutters and other equipment for draining waste water which are connected with the sewage network and from which drainage of waste water from buildings and drainage water from roofs and from hardened, paving or other covered area is assured.

Treatment plant is a device for treatment of waste water which reduces or eliminates water pollution. Treatment plants can be urban, industrial or independent.

INVESTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Investment for environmental protection in industry is all the investment for environmental protection from fields of activity C, D, E under NACE Rev. 1.

End-of-pipe investment is intended for new methods, technologies, processes or equipment designated for collecting or removing pollution and pollutants (e.g. air emissions, waste depositing effluents), treating and disposing of pollutants and regular measuring the level of the pollution (specially end-of-pipe as e.g. emission filters, wastewater treatment plants, collecting water and waste management).

Investment in integrated technologies is intended for new or modification of existing methods, technologies, processes or equipment designated to prevent or reduce amount of pollution created in the production process and thereby associated releases of pollutants (reducing environmental impact).

WASTE

Waste is any material or object from one of the groups of waste of the List of Waste, which the causer or other person who possesses it, removes, intends to or must remove it. Substances which are emitted in the air and materials which are discharged to the water or to the sewage system are not considered to be waste.

Municipal waste is waste from households, as well as other waste from production, trade, service or other activity, which, because of its nature or composition, is similar to waste from households.

Hazardous waste is waste which has one or more of dangerous characteristics.
Waste oils, oxides, salts, acids, lye, concentrates, colours, lacquers, bitumen, agrochemical and pharmaceutical preparations, special waste from hospitals and other organic or inorganic hazardous waste are considered to be hazardous waste.
Hazardous wastes are classified by the Decree on Waste Management (OJ RS, No. 34/08) in the List of Waste together with other waste and have asterisk behind the number of waste classification.
Waste recovery is designed for beneficial use of waste or waste components, comprising first of all recycling, reuse, composting, use of waste in fuelling devices and industrial ovens, and use of waste for fuel generation. Incineration of waste and other thermal procedures designed for waste disposal are not considered to be waste recovery.
Waste disposal is an operation aimed at final treatment of waste that cannot be recovered, comprising mostly different waste processing procedures and waste landfilling.

FORESTS

Forest is according to the Forest Act a land covered by forest trees in a stand or other forest vegetation, which provides any of the functions of the forest. In line with the legislation forest includes also any afforestation areas, which are defined as forest in the spatial part of the forest management plan. Complete definition of the forest is determined in the Forest Act.
Forests available for wood supply (Eurostat definition) are forests intended for the production of wood, for which there is no legal, economic or environmental constrains that would affect the supply of wood.
Protective forests are forests which protect land from landslides, soil leaching and breaking, forests on steep slopes or water banks, forests exposed to strong winds, forests which in torrential areas withhold excessive outflow of water and hence protect the land from erosion and landslides, forest belts which protect forests and land from wind, water, snowdrifts and avalanches, forests in agricultural and suburban landscape with distinct function of biodiversity conservation and forests at the upper limit of forest vegetation.
Forest reserves are forests with the special purpose of extremely emphasised research function. These are forests that are due to their developmental stage and current development extremely important for research, study and monitoring of the natural development of forests, biodiversity and protection of natural values and cultural heritage.

ENERGY

Biofuels are liquid or gaseous fuels for transport produced from biomass. According to Directive 2003/30/EC on the promotion of the use of biofuels or other renewable fuels for transport at least the following products shall be considered as biofuels: bioethanol, biodiesel, biogas, biomethanol, biodimethylether, bio-ETBE (ethyl-tertio-butyl-ether), bio-MTBE (methyl-tertio-butyl-ether), synthetic biofuels, biohydrogen and pure vegetable oil.
Share of electricity from renewable energy sources in gross electricity consumption is the ratio between electricity produced from renewable energy sources and gross electricity consumption. Gross electricity consumption is electricity generation plus import minus export of electricity
Non-energy use covers those energy products that are used as raw materials in the different sectors and are not consumed as a fuel or transformed into another fuel.
Ton of oil equivalent (toe) expresses the amount of heat released in the combustion of one ton of oil. Toe is an accounting unit used for expressing energy consumption in energy balances. 1,000 toe = 41.868 TJ

TRANSPORT

Carriage is the conveying of passengers or goods over a given distance, i.e. from boarding/loading to alighting/unloading. It is shown as the number of passengers carried or the quantity of goods carried.

Traffic in the narrow sense is movement of vehicles, passengers and goods. It is shown as the number of passengers who have arrived or departed, or as the quantity of goods arrived or dispatched at stations (railway stations, bus stations, ports, airports, depots, etc.).

Ton-kilometres (tkm) are the aggregate product of the quantity of goods multiplied by the distances over which they have been conveyed. One tkm is the transport of one ton over one kilometre.

Number of passenger cars per 1,000 population. The number of passenger cars and the number of population on 31 December are taken into account. Special purpose passenger cars are excluded.

Average age of passenger cars. Passenger cars registered in Slovenia are included. Special purpose passenger cars are excluded.

Airport passenger traffic at the Ljubljana Jože Pučnik Airport is shown as to the origin/destination of the aircraft flight.

Scheduled transport is transport that operates according to a published timetable, or with such a regular frequency that it constitutes an easily recognisable systematic series of flights.

Non-scheduled transport is transport other than that reported under scheduled service.

Person killed in a traffic accident is any person killed immediately or dying within 30 days as a result of an injury accident.

5. STATISTICAL SIGNS, ABBREVATIONS AND UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

… not available
- no occurrence of event

ARSO	Environmental Agency of the Republic of Slovenia
EU	European Union
EU-15	15 Member States of the EU
EU-27	27 Member States of the EU
Eurostat	Statistical Office of the European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GDP	gross domestic product
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food
MNZ	Ministry of the Interior
SFS	Slovenian Forest Service
SMA	Surveying and Mapping Authorithy
SORS	Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia
VAT	value added tax

%	percentage
EUR	euro
Gg	gigagram
Gg equivalent CO_2	gigagram of carbon dioxide equivalent
GWh	gigawatt-hour
ha	hectare
kg	kilogram
km	kilometre
kWh	kilowatt-hour
m^3	cubic metre
m^3/ha	cubic metre per hectare
mio	million
MWh	megawatt-hour
t	ton
tkm	ton-kilometre
toe	ton of oil equivalent
TWh	terawatt-hour

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Zakon o gozdovih (Uradni list RS, št. 30/1993, 13/1998, 67/2002, 110/2007)

First releases, SORS

- http://www.stat.si/eng/novica_prikazi.aspx?id=4263
- http://www.stat.si/eng/novica_prikazi.aspx?id=4243
- http://www.stat.si/eng/novica_prikazi.aspx?id=4244
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- http://www.stat.si/eng/novica_prikazi.aspx?id=4238
- http://www.stat.si/eng/novica_prikazi.aspx?id=4151
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How to obtain statistical data and information?

- **on Statistical Office's website**
  www.stat.si/eng

- **via mail, phone, fax and e-mail**
  address: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia
  Litostrojska cesta 54, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia
  phone: +386 1 241 64 04
  fax: +386 1 241 53 44
  answering machine: +386 1 475 65 55
  e-mail: info.stat@gov.si

- **by ordering statistical publications**
  address: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia
  Litostrojska cesta 54, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia
  phone: +386 1 241 52 85
  fax: +386 1 241 53 44
  e-mail: prodaja.surs@gov.si

- **by visiting the Information Centre**
  office hours: Monday to Thursday from 9.00 to 15.30
  Friday from 9.00 to 14.30