

What is the potential of photovoltaic energy in Slovenia?

Slovenia offers great potential for exploiting photovoltaic energy due to evenly spread solar irradiation. The first photovoltaic power plant in Slovenia was set up in 2001. At the end of 2017, 4,231 photovoltaic power plants had been installed in Slovenia with a total power of 267 MW.

Where can I find a list of solar power plants in Slovenia?

Since 2007, the Slovenian Photovoltaic (PV) Portal has been providing information on solar energy in the Slovenian language. It is the only place where you can find a list of all solar power plants in Slovenia in one place, find basic information on the individual building blocks of solar power plants and find out about new developments.

What is the solar power industry in Slovenia?

The solar power industry in Slovenia includes up to 20 companies with an overall annual income of EUR 100 million. Slovenia has installed 2,496 solar PV systems with a total capacity of 31.2 MW of which the vast majority is for self-consumption. Compared to 2018 an increase of 233%.

How is energy used in Slovenia?

Total energy supply (TES) includes all the energy produced in or imported to a country, minus that which is exported or stored. It represents all the energy required to supply end users in the country.

How many solar panels are installed in Slovenia?

In 2019 Slovenia installed 2,496 solar photovoltaic systems with a total capacity of 31.2 MW of which the vast majority is for self-consumption. Compared to 2018 this is an increase of 233%. The growing number of prosumers in Slovenia mirrors the trend in Europe.

How many wind turbines are there in Slovenia?

A solar power plant with a capacity of 6MW opened in 2023 at Brežice, linked to the hydro power plant. Slovenia had just 2 wind turbines in 2022. Onshore wind energy potential for Slovenia is typical of central and eastern Europe.



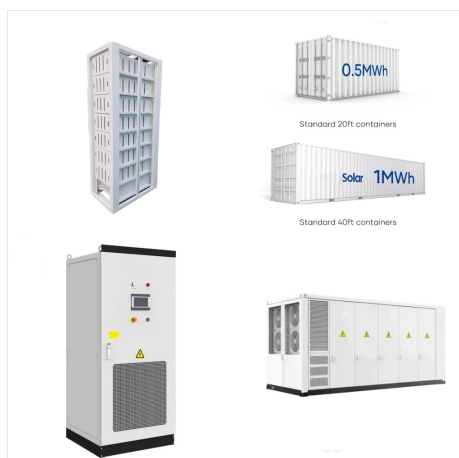
During this Government's term, Slovenia has achieved incredible growth in solar energy use, more than doubling its total capacity from 1 June 2022 to the end of 2023. Growth in solar ???



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Renewable energy here is the sum of hydropower, wind, solar, geothermal, modern biomass and wave and tidal energy. Traditional biomass ??? the burning of charcoal, crop waste, and other organic matter ??? is not included. This can be ???



Solar PV: Solar resource potential has been divided into seven classes, each representing a range of annual PV output per unit of capacity (kWh/kWp/yr). The bar chart shows the proportion of a country's land area in each of these classes and the global distribution of land area across ???



In 2023 Slovenia added 400 MW in solar power, exceeding 1 GW in total capacity. The country also entered the list of the top ten European Union member countries in installed solar power per capita. At the end of ???



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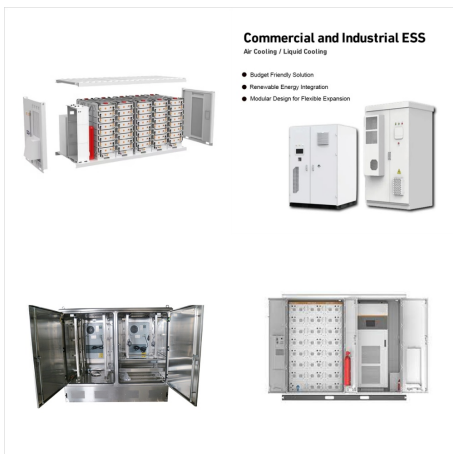
In 2023 Slovenia added 400 MW in solar power, exceeding 1 GW in total capacity. The country also entered the list of the top ten European Union member countries in installed solar power per capita. At the end of 2022, Slovenia had solar facilities of an overall 697.7 MW, and with last year's expansion the level reached 1,101.5 MW, the



In 2019 Slovenia installed 2,496 solar photovoltaic systems with a total capacity of 31.2 MW of which the vast majority is for self-consumption. Compared to 2018 this is an increase of 233%. The growing number of ???



Due to its favourable geographical location, Slovenia has a great potential for increasing its proportion of solar energy used. In 2020, a total of 11,990 solar power plants with a total electrical capacity of 371.6 MW were installed.

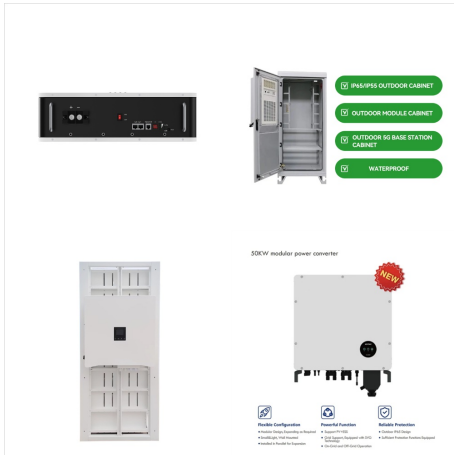


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During this Government's term, Slovenia has achieved incredible growth in solar energy use, more than doubling its total capacity from 1 June 2022 to the end of 2023. Growth in solar power plant production capacities in 2023 was the highest in the European Union in terms of added capacity per capita, thus closing the gap in achieving its





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Minor sources of electricity generation, each contributing less than 4% of total electricity generation, are natural gas, solar photovoltaic (solar PV), and biofuels. Following steep declines in use since 1990, Slovenia eliminated the use of oil for generating electricity in 2019.



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