

The Building momentum for the long-term CCS deployment in the CEE region project is funded by Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway through the EEA and Norway Grants Fund for Regional Cooperation.

BUILDING MOMENTUM  
FOR THE LONG-TERM CCS DEPLOYMENT  
IN THE CEE REGION



# Current Status of CCS in Slovenia

## Preliminary findings

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Sfinansowano przez Narodowy Instytut  
Wolności - Centrum Rozwoju  
Społeczeństwa Obywatelskiego  
ze środków Programu Rozwoju  
Organizacji Obywatelskich  
na lata 2018 – 2030



## Role of CCS in Slovenia

Heavy emission industries and power generation account for a significant portion of our CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

Heavy emission industries have limited options to decarbonize, hence, CCS is vital.

Rise in EUA price has made the case for application of CCS on power generation as well.

National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) and the Long Term Strategy (LTS) acknowledge the role of CCS in reaching our climate targets by 2050.

Locations exist, yet legislation does not allow for CO<sub>2</sub> storage. Public awareness, understanding and opposition likely to be key factors in leading up to CCS deployment.

More funding is needed from the government to develop pilot and demonstration projects.

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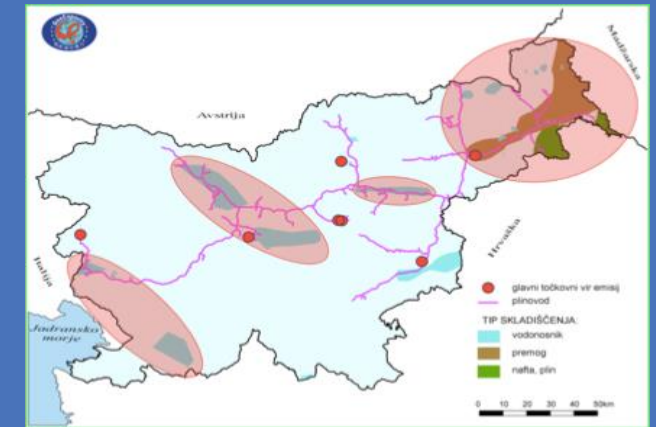


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## CO2 Storage in Slovenia

- Estimated capacities of 94 Mt CO2
- Current legislation (Environment Act) forbids underground storage of CO2
- Stakeholders agree that CO2 storage highly unlikely to occur in Slovenia; possible connections to neighbouring countries
- More interest in CCU rather than CCS
- Powerplants and industrial sources relatively close to potential storage locations

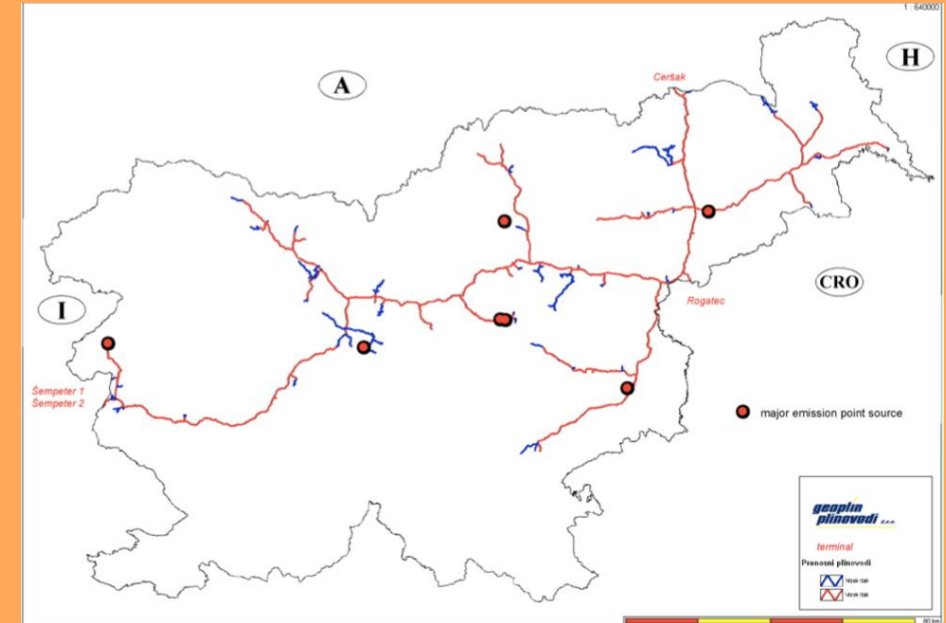


## CO2 storage: Stakeholder comments

- Public awareness/understanding and opposition are probably largest factors impacting CO2 storage (and CO2 capture) in Slovenia
- There is interest in CO2 storage, if clusters developed and economy was favourable, however, interest is primarily on CO2 use. Storage could be an option in future phases
- Unlikely that any CO2 storage will occur on-shore (in Europe as well)
- Current legislation is sufficient, apart from Environment Act limiting CO2 storage, and certain administrative procedures are lengthy/burdensome

## CO2 transport in Slovenia

- Pipeline infrastructure is favorable, yet new will likely needed to be constructed
- Potential for re-use of existing pipeline infrastructure assets would have to be explored
- Given the locations of point sources, truck and train transport could be an option (also due to potential public opposition)
- Developing regional industrial clusters and shared infrastructure for CO2 transport would ensure a faster development of CCU/CCS in the region



## CO2 capture in Slovenia

- Some stakeholders actively involved in projects looking at CO2 capture (i.e. KI)
- Research interest into Direct Air Capture
- Government funding for initial CO2 capture pilot projects would expedite CCS/CCU deployment in Slovenia

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## Current status of CCS in Slovenia

- Even if Slovenia does not opt for CCS it is worth investing in knowledge and awareness raising and dialogue with stakeholders
- There is interest both from the power sector and heavy emission industries to deploy CCS, albeit CCU identified as a preferred target
- Storage locations exist, yet unlikely it will occur in Slovenia
- Public awareness, understanding and engagement is key. Many misconceptions remain
- Initial government funding will be necessary for pilot projects
- Legal framework is sufficient, with key barrier being burdensome administrative procedures