

Figure 1: Environmental impact assessment procedure

Development programmes and investor initiatives		STRATEGIC LEVEL	
Ministry responsible for energy			
Decision on the CEIA			
Environmental report	Draft NEP proposal	Two-year period for a follow-up repeated review	
Public discussion			
NEP proposal			
Consideration and adoption by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia		Requirements for additional studies	
Consideration of the NEP by the National Assembly		Guidelines for the CEIA:	
		forof municipal programmes	
		of spatial plans	
	CEIA for spatial plans and municipal operational programmes		
COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT OF THE SPATIAL PLAN AND THE PROJECT ASSESSMENT	Environmental consent for the project		
	Acquisition of a building permit	Monitoring	

Figure 2: Use of data in comprehensive environmental impact assessments for other plans and programmes

	CEIA for the OP for the development of environmental and traffic infrastructure 2007–2013	
Environmental impact assessment carried out for the Ordinance on Spatial Planning Strategy of Slovenia	CEIA carried out for the NEP measures	CEIA for: - RDP and NMRMP and - OP BIOW and WMP (assessment is underway)

Guidelines from the Environmental Report on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CEIA for spatial plans - CEIA for municipal programmes - EIA for interventions into the environment 	CEIA procedures for spatial planning if NEP measures involve the construction of structures	
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Figure 3: Schematic representation of the CEIA procedure

	Decision on the implementation of the CEIA procedure	
Implementation and monitoring of environmental impacts		Decision on the scope of the environmental impact assessment
Reporting		Determination of environmental objectives and indicators
Optimisation of NEP measures and determination of mitigation measures		Environmental platform
	Environmental impact assessment	

Figure 4: The procedure for the environmental impact assessment and planning of NEP measures

Preliminary draft NEP proposal	Decision on the CEIA for NEP	
	Determination of the scope of the CEIA	
28 September (interested and general public)	Identification of key findings (environmental impacts)	Consultation on the Report on the Determination of the Scope of the CEIA
	Definition of environmental objectives	
	Draft NEP proposal	
	Production of the preliminary Environmental Report for the Draft NEP proposal	
November 2010, ministries and organisation included in the CEIA, depending on the content of the plan	Detailed definition of NEP measures	Consultation on the draft NEP proposal

	Production of the Environmental Report and the NEP proposal	
May 2011	Public discussion on the Environmental Report and the NEP proposal	
	Completion of the NEP proposal	
	Completion of the Environmental Report	
	Consideration of the NEP proposal and its adoption by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia	

Figure 5: Combination of NEP scenarios

EXTERNAL CIRCUMSTANCES	International energy prices	IEA					
	Economic activity scenario	TARGET					
	Traffic policy	SUSTAINABLE TRAFFIC POLICY					
ENERGY POLICY	EUE, RES, CHP AND LE strategy	INTENSIVE				REFERENCE	
	Scenario for electricity generation on the transmission network	BASIC	NUCLEAR	GAS	NUCLEAR WITHOUT UNIT 6 OF THE ŠOŠTANJ THERMA POWER PLANT	GAS WITHOUT UNIT 6 OF THE ŠOŠTANJ THERMA POWER PLANT	BASIC

Figure 6: Presentation of the assessment of environmental impacts of NEP scenarios
Comparison of basic scenarios

(in percentages with respect to the highest grade awarded to an impact)

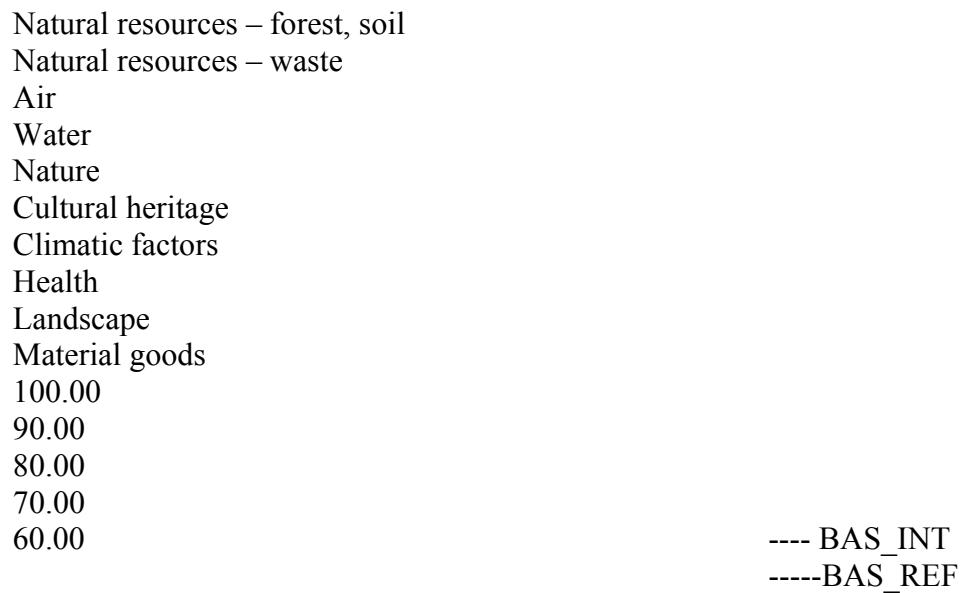


Figure 7: Relationship between environmental objectives and indicators

	Environmental objectives	Objectives stipulated in other plans or programmes
	Environmental indicators and target values	Other indicators and target values
Initial state	Forecasts	Monitoring

**Figure 8: The share of occurrence of individual valuable natural feature categories
(Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, 2010)**

Valuable landscape features 0%
 Geomorphological valuable natural features 18%
 Subterranean geomorphological valuable natural features 2%
 Geological valuable natural features 7%
 Hydrological valuable natural features 19%
 Botanical valuable natural features 8%
 Zoological valuable natural features 8%
 Ecosystem valuable natural features 13%
 Arboreal valuable natural features 27%
 Formed valuable natural features 1%

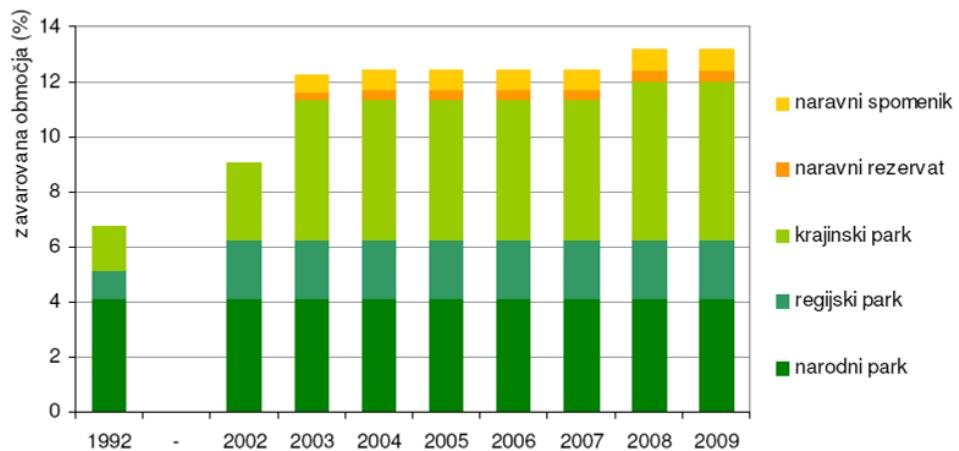


Figure 1: Proportion of protected areas by category (MESP, 2010) Natural monument, natural reserve, landscape park, regional park, national park

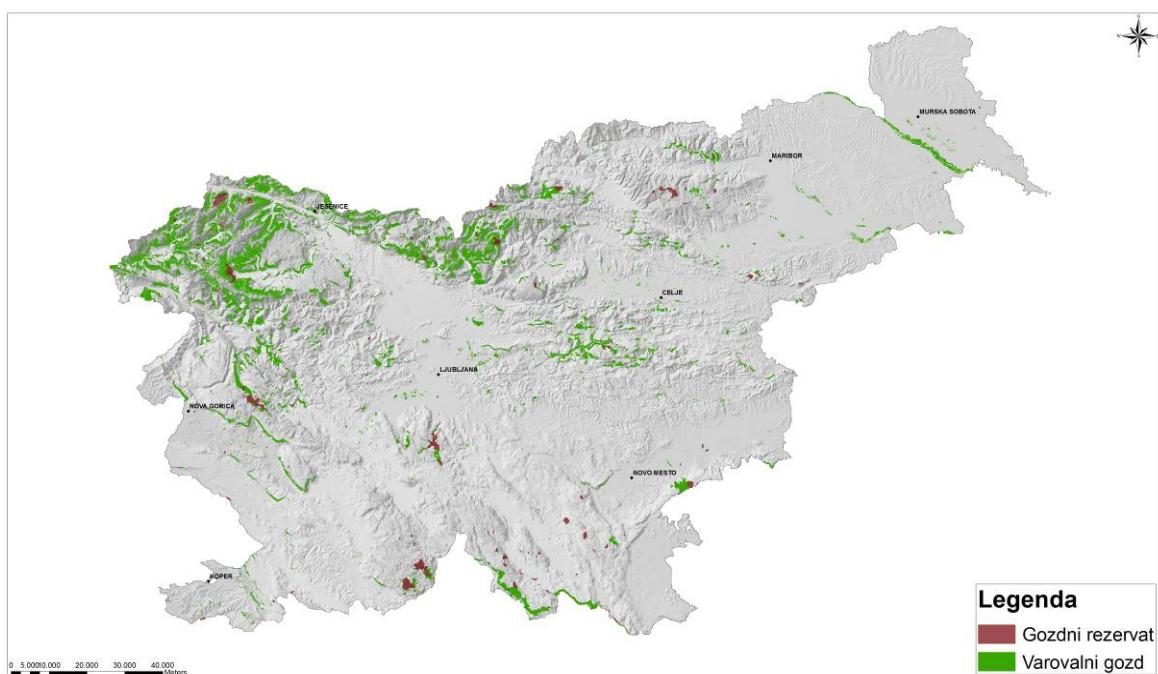


Figure 2: Forest reserves and protected forests (source of bases: Forest Service)

Legend:
Forest reserve
Protected forest

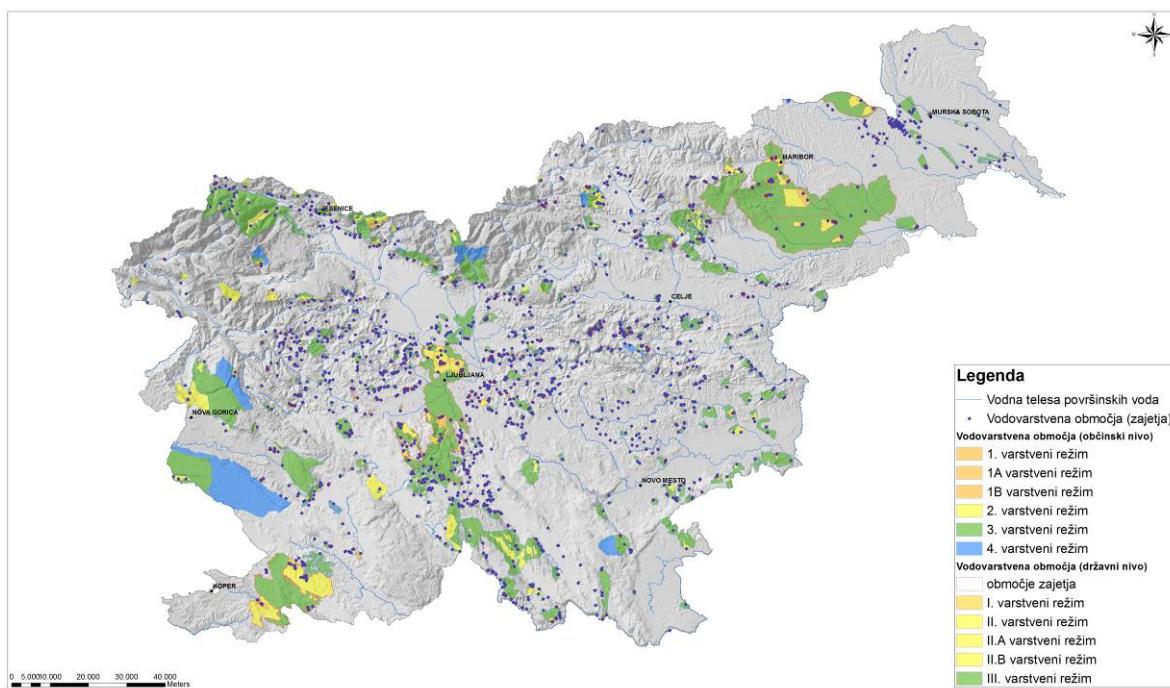


Figure 3: Water protection areas (source of bases: ARSO)

Legend

Water bodies of surface waters

Water protection areas (recovery sites)

Water protection areas (municipal level)

1st protection regime

1A protection regime

1B protection regime

2nd protection regime

3rd protection regime

4th protection regime

Water protection areas (state level)

Recovery area

I protection regime

II protection regime

IIA protection regime

IIB protection regime

III protection regime

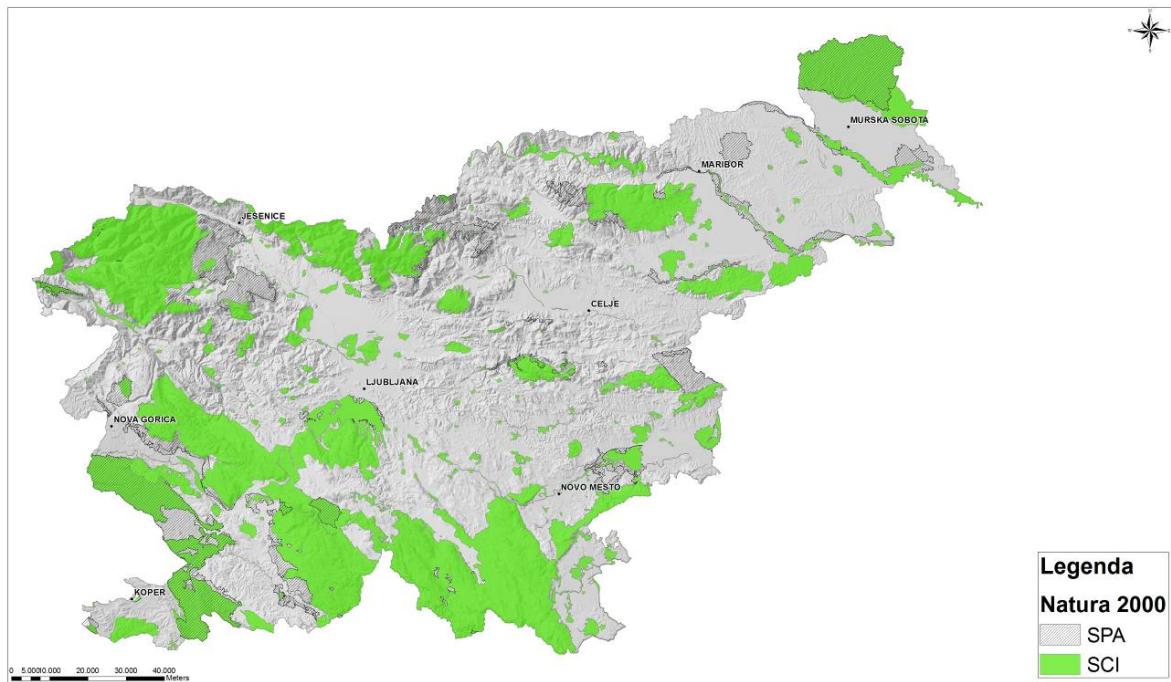


Figure 4: Natura 2000 sites (source of bases: ARSO)

Legend

Natura 2000

SPA

SCI

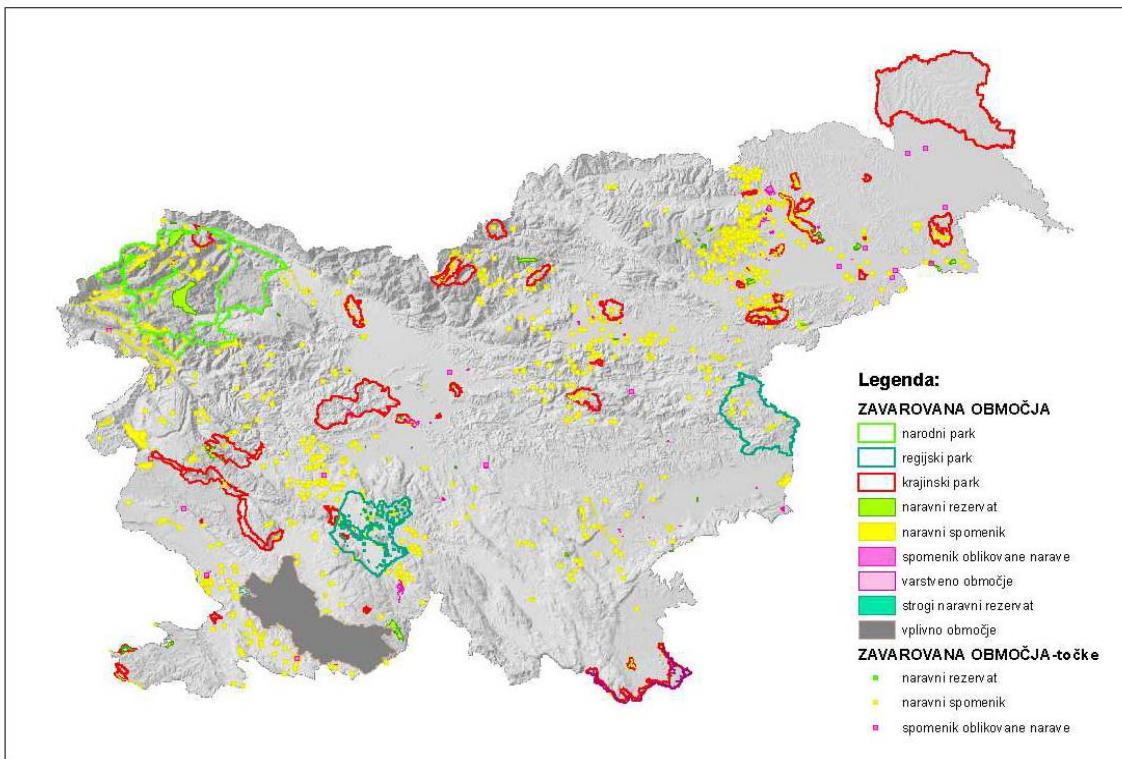


Figure 5: Protected areas (source of bases: ARSO)

Legend

PROTECTED AREAS

National park

Regional park

Landscape park

Nature reserve

Natural monument

Arranged natural monument

Protection area

Strict nature reserve

Impact area

PROTECTED AREAS – points

Nature reserve

Natural monument

Arranged natural monument

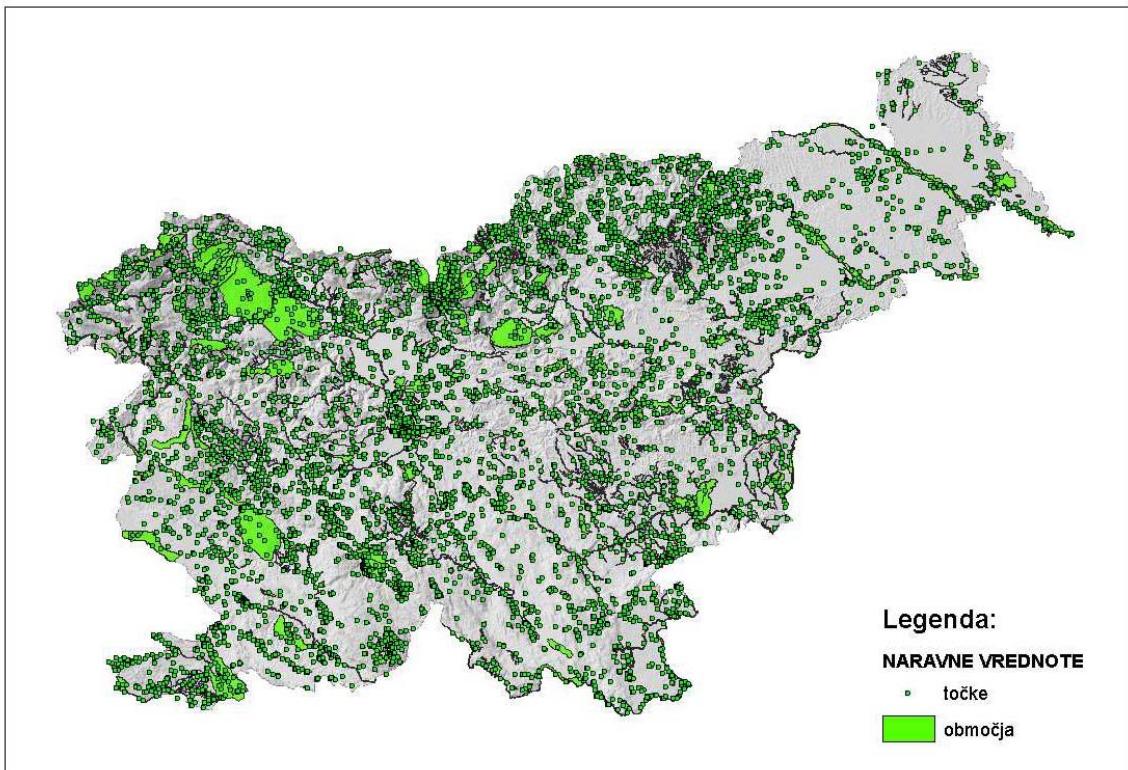


Figure 6: Natural values (source of bases: ARSO)

Legend

NATURAL VALUES

Points

Areas

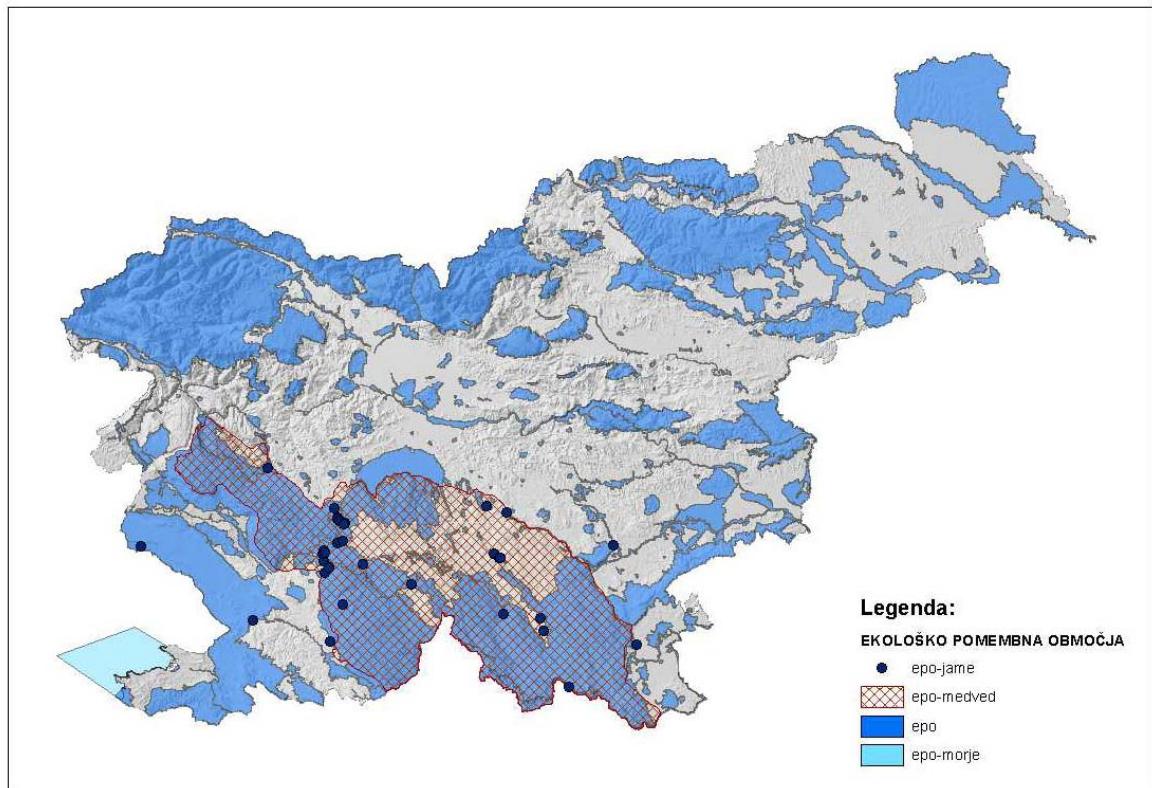


Figure 7: Ecologically important areas (source of bases: ARSO)

Legend:

ECOLOGICALLY IMPORTANT AREAS

EIA – caves

EIA – bear

EIA

EIA – sea

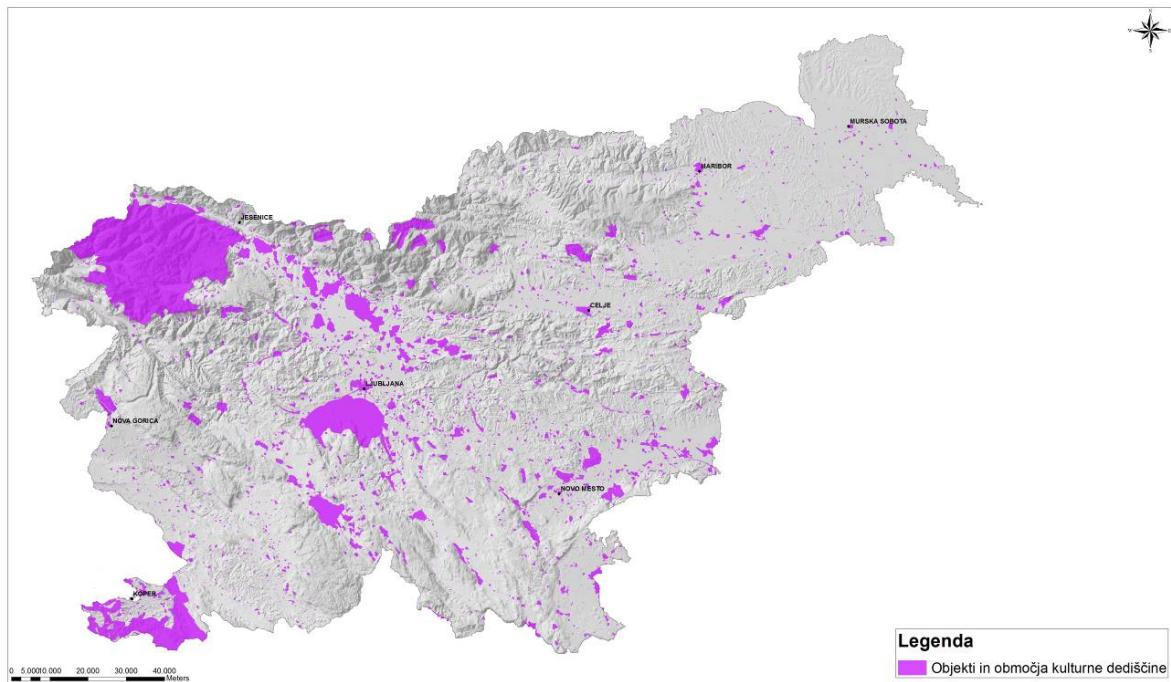


Figure 8: Facilities and areas of cultural heritage (source of bases: Register of Immovable Cultural Heritage (RKD), Ministry of Culture, status as per 24/8/2010)

Legend

Facilities and areas of cultural heritage

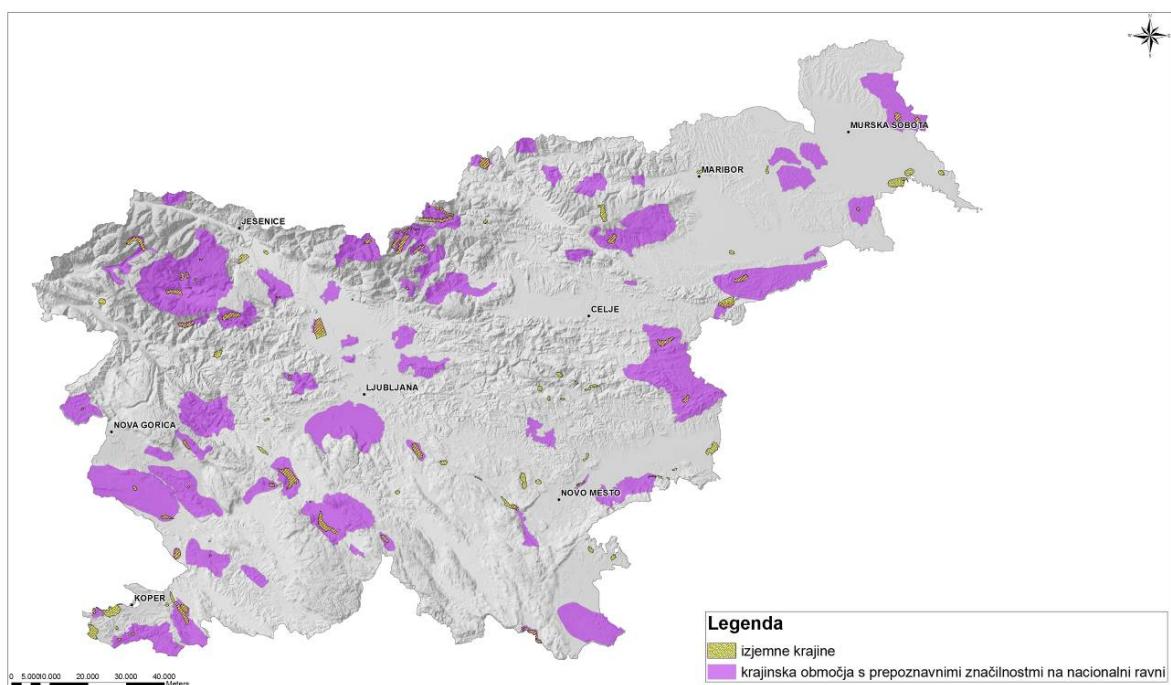


Figure 9: Exceptional landscapes and landscape areas with distinctive characteristics at the national level (source of bases: SDSS 2004, MESP 2000)

Legend

Exceptional landscapes

Landscape areas with distinctive characteristics at the national level

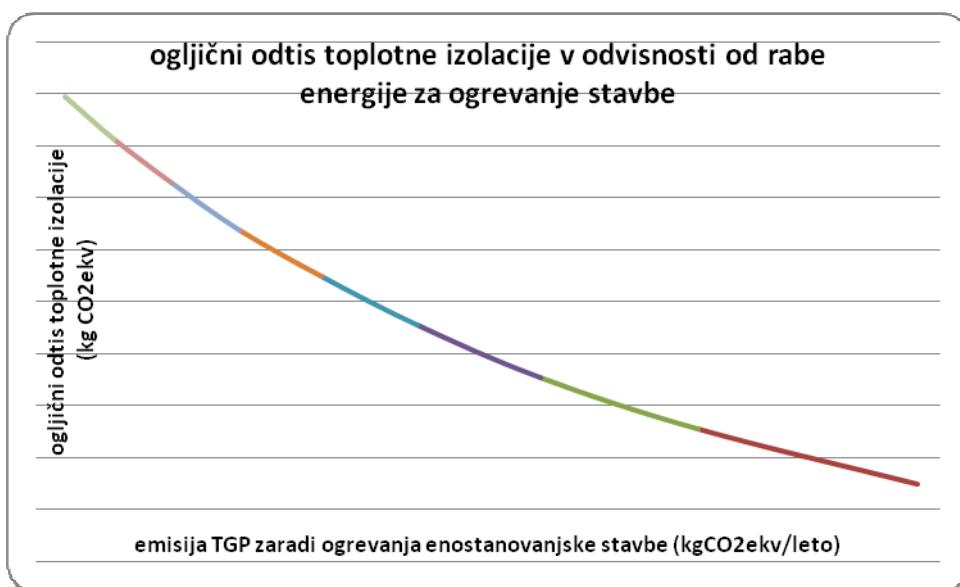


Figure 10: Carbon footprint of thermal insulation of buildings (Frank Pedersen et al., 2008)
Carbon footprint of thermal insulation of buildings in relation to the energy use for building heating

(left side text) Carbon footprint of thermal insulation (kg CO₂ ekV)

(bottom text) GHG emissions due to heating of the one-dwelling building

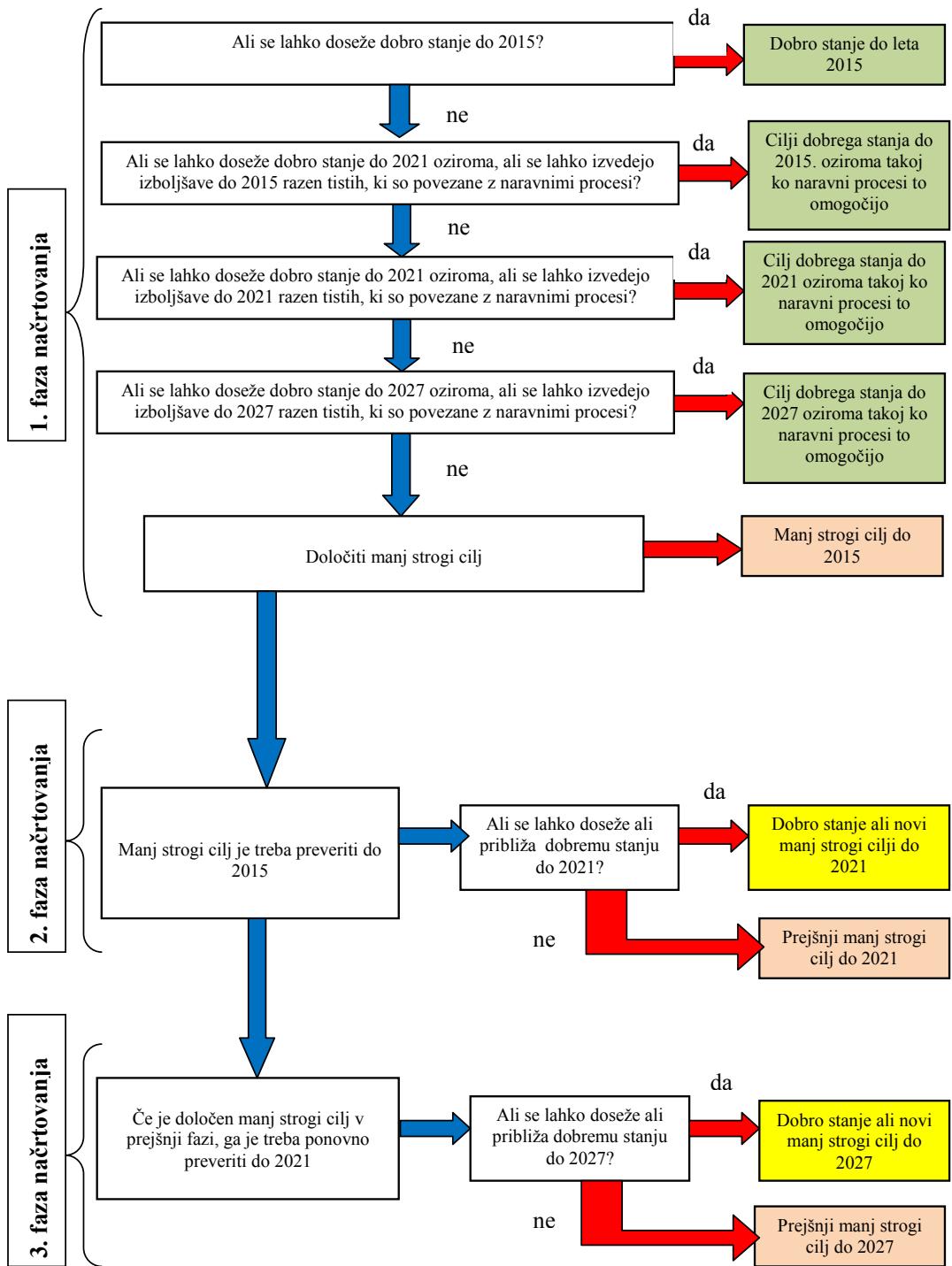


Figure 11: Use of exemptions under Article 4(4) and 4(5) of Directive 2000/60/EC

(From top down)

Is it possible to achieve a good status by 2015?	Yes	Good status by 2015
No		
Is it possible to achieve a good status by 2021 or can improvements be implemented by 2015 except for those related to natural processes?	yes	Objectives of good status by 2015 or as soon as natural processes allow
No		
Is it possible to achieve a good status by 2021 or can improvements be implemented by 2021 except for those related to natural processes?	yes	Objectives of good status by 2021 or as soon as natural processes allow
No		
Is it possible to achieve a good status by 2027 or can improvements be implemented by 2027 except for those related to natural processes?	yes	Objectives of good status by 2027 or as soon as natural processes allow
No		
Less stringent objective to be determined		Less stringent objective by 2015
Less stringent objective stringent to be verified by 2015 approximate to the good status by 2021?	Can it be reached or	yes Good status or less objectives by 2021
	No	Previous less stringent objective by 2021
If a less stringent objective stringent Is determined in the previous approximate to the good phase, it should be verified again until 2021	Can it reach or	yes Good status or less objectives by 2027
	No	Previous less stringent objective by 2027

(left side text, from top down)

1st planning phase
2nd planning phase
3rd planning phase

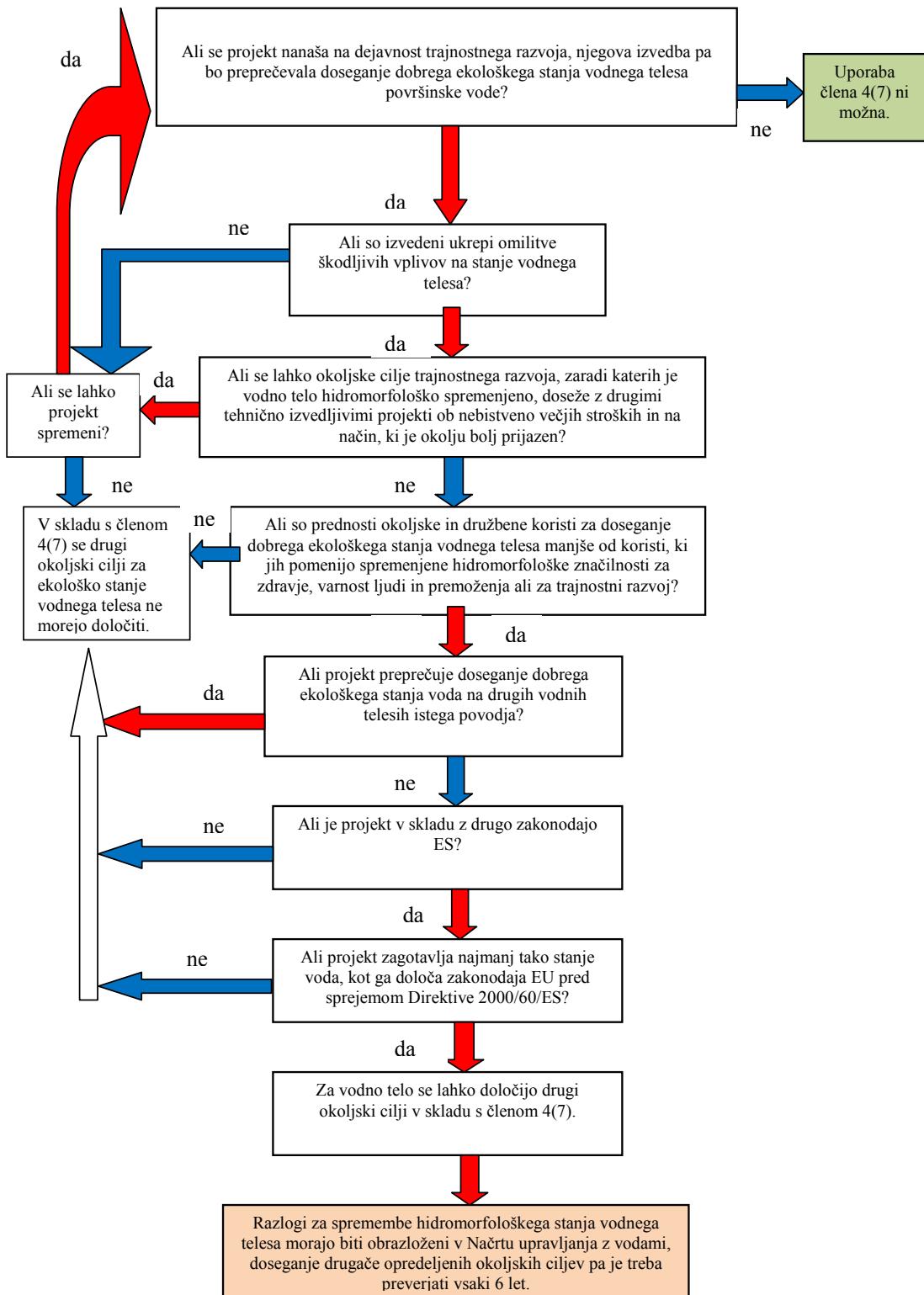


Figure 12: Process of determining exemptions under Article 4(7) of Directive 2000/60/EC

(from up to bottom)

Yes	Does the project deal with sustainable development activities, but its implementation will prevent the achievement of a good ecological status of the water body of surface waters?	No of Use Article 4(7) not possible
No	Are the mitigation measures for adverse impacts on the water body status implemented?	
Yes	Can the environmental objectives of sustainable development which cause hydro-morphological changes in the water body be achieved with other technically feasible projects at no remarkably higher costs in a more environment-friendly way?	
No	No	
According to Article 4(7) other environmental objectives for the ecological status by of the water body cannot be defined.	Are the advantages, environmental and social benefits for achieving a good ecological status of water surface waters smaller than the advantages represented changed hydro-morphological characteristics for health, human safety, and assets for sustainable development?	
Yes	Does the project prevent the achievement of a good ecological status of waters on other water bodies of the same river basin?	Yes
No	Does the project comply with other EU legislation?	No
No	Does the project guarantee at least such water status as required by EU legislation before the adoption of Directive 2000/60/EC?	Yes
years.	Reasons for changes in the hydro-morphological status of a water body must be explained in a Water management plan, while the achievement of otherwise defined environmental objectives shall be verified every 6	

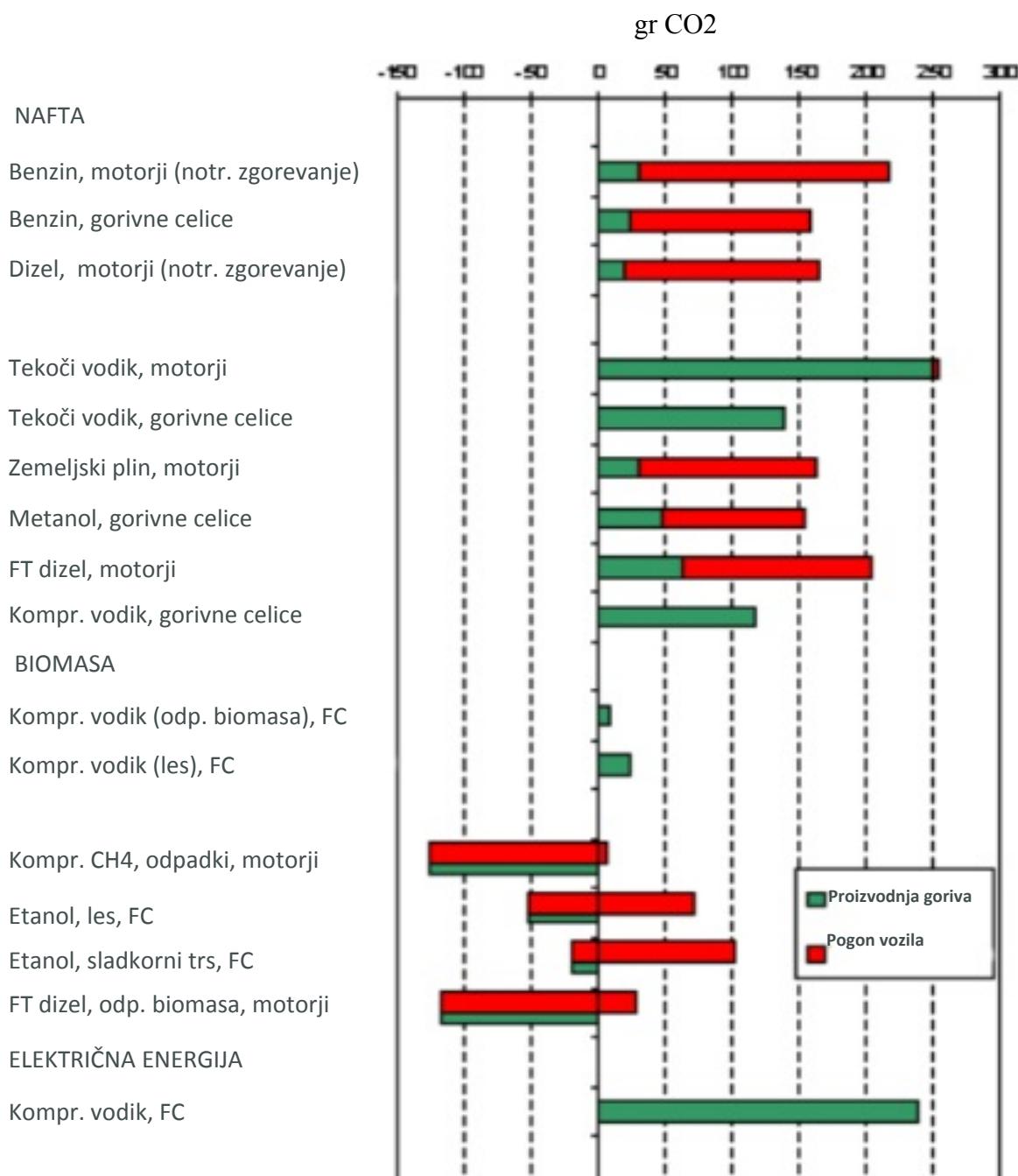


Figure 13: GHG emissions for fuels of road vehicles in the entire lifetime

PETROLEUM

Gasoline, engines (internal combustion)
Gasoline, fuel cells
Diesel, engines (internal combustion)

Liquid hydrogen, engines
Liquid hydrogen, fuel cells
Natural gas, engines
Methanol, fuel cells

FT diesel, engines
Compressed hydrogen, fuel cells

BIOMASS

Compressed hydrogen (waste biomass), FC
Compressed hydrogen (wood), FC

Compressed CH4, waste, engines
Ethanol, wood, FC
Ethanol, sugar cane, FC
FT diesel, waste biomass, engines

ELECTRICITY

Compressed hydrogen, FC

(meaning of abbreviations: FC = fuel cell, conv.= conventional engine with internal combustion, FT diesel = diesel produced with the Fischer-Tropsch process)

(Legend, red and green)

Fuel production
Vehicle engine drive power

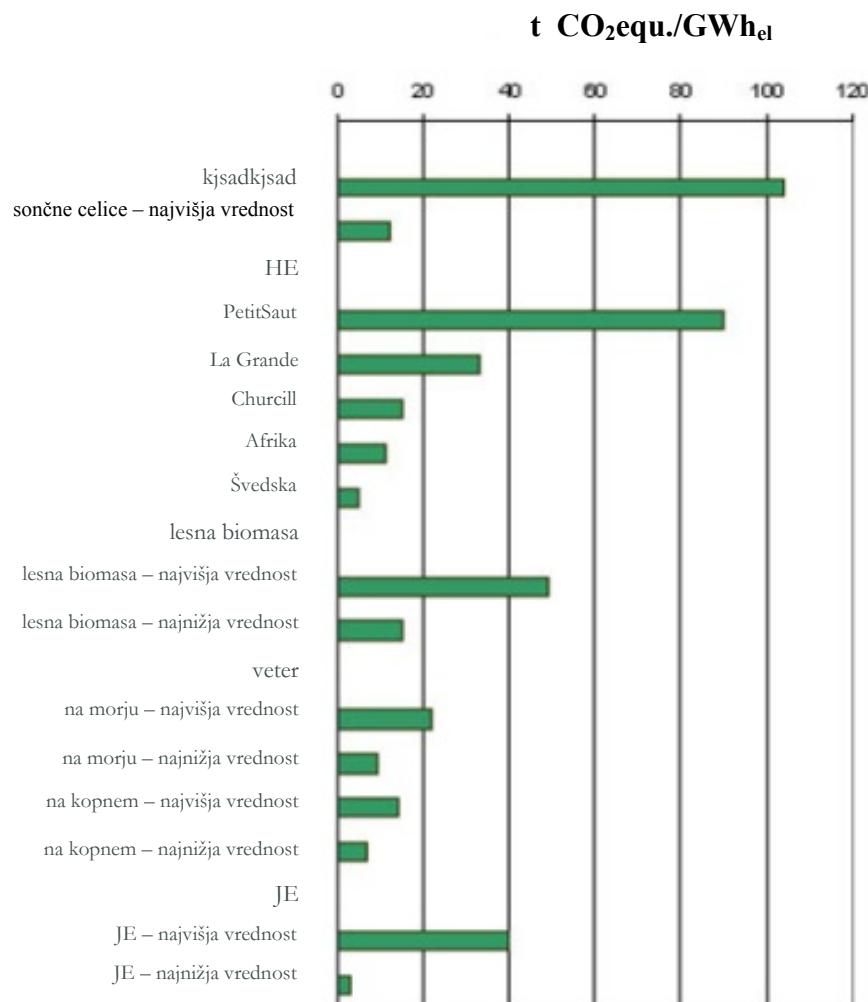


Figure 14: GHG emissions throughout the lifetime of power plants using renewable energy sources and nuclear energy

Kjsadkjsad

Solar panels – maximum value

HEP

Petit Saut

La Grande

Churchill

Africa

Sweden

Wood biomass

Wood biomass – maximum value

Wood biomass – minimum value

Wind

On sea – maximum value

On sea – minimum value

On land – maximum value

On land – minimum value

NPP

NPP – maximum value

NPP – minimum value

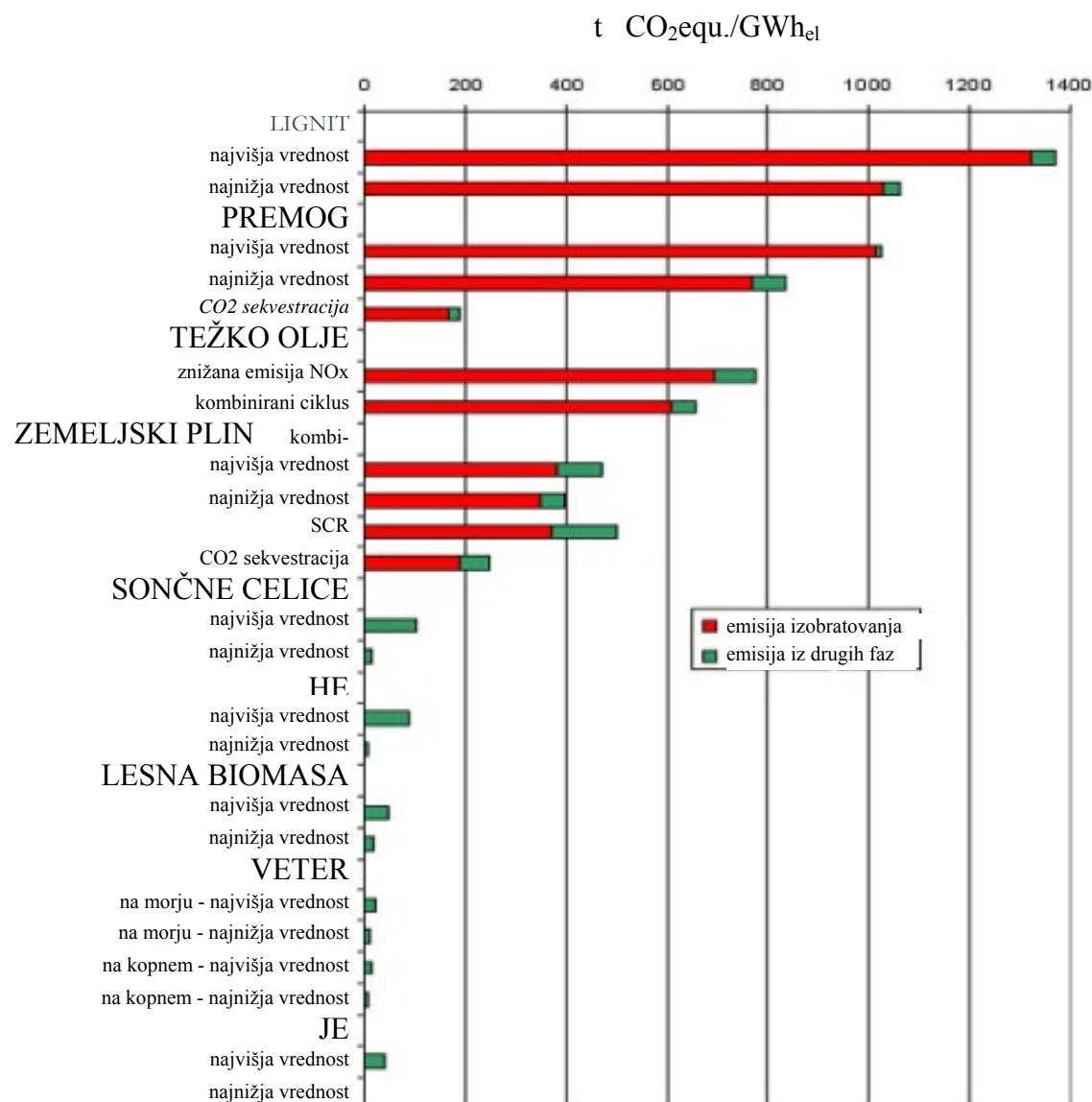


Figure 15: GHG emissions from different systems of electricity production

LIGNITE

Maximum value

Minimum value

COAL

Maximum value

Minimum value

CO2 sequestration

HEAVY OIL

Lowered NOx emissions

Combined cycle

NATURAL GAS

Combined cycle

Maximum value

Minimum value

SCR

CO2 sequestration

SOLAR PANELS

Maximum value

Minimum value

HEP

Maximum value

Minimum value

WOOD BIOMASS

Maximum value

Minimum value

WIND

On sea – maximum value

On sea – minimum value

On land – maximum value

On land – minimum value

NPP

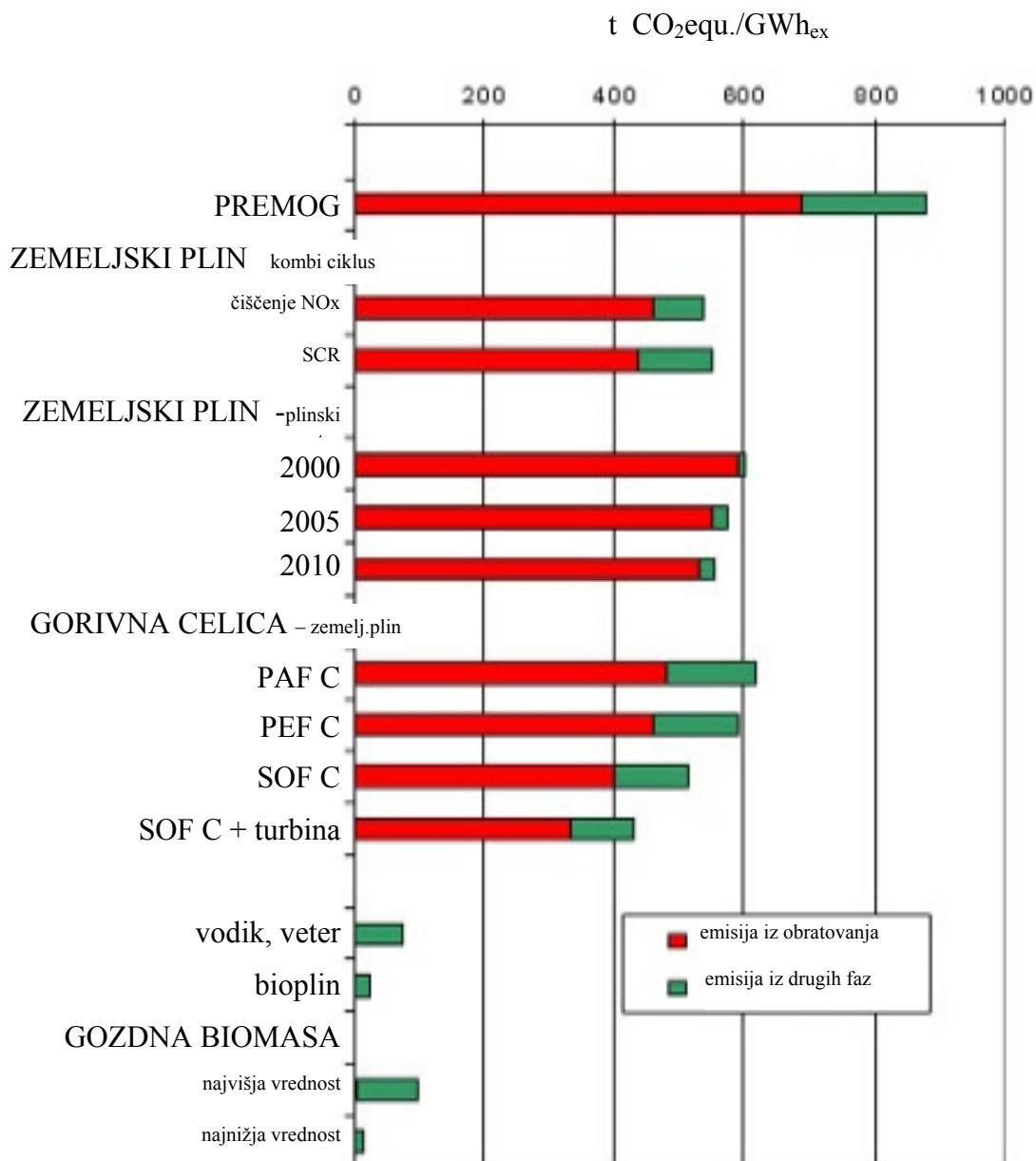
Maximum value

Minimum value

(legend, green and red)

Emissions from operation

Emissions from other phases



(meaning of expressions: ex= energy or available energy from CHP)

Figure 16: Carbon footprint of electricity generation in CHP

COAL

NATURAL GAS combined cycle

NOx cleaning

NATURAL GAS gas engine

FUEL CELL natural gas

SOF C + turbine

Hydrogen, wind

Biogas

FOREST BIOMASS

Maximum value

Minimum value

(legend, green and red)

Emissions from operation

Emissions from other phases

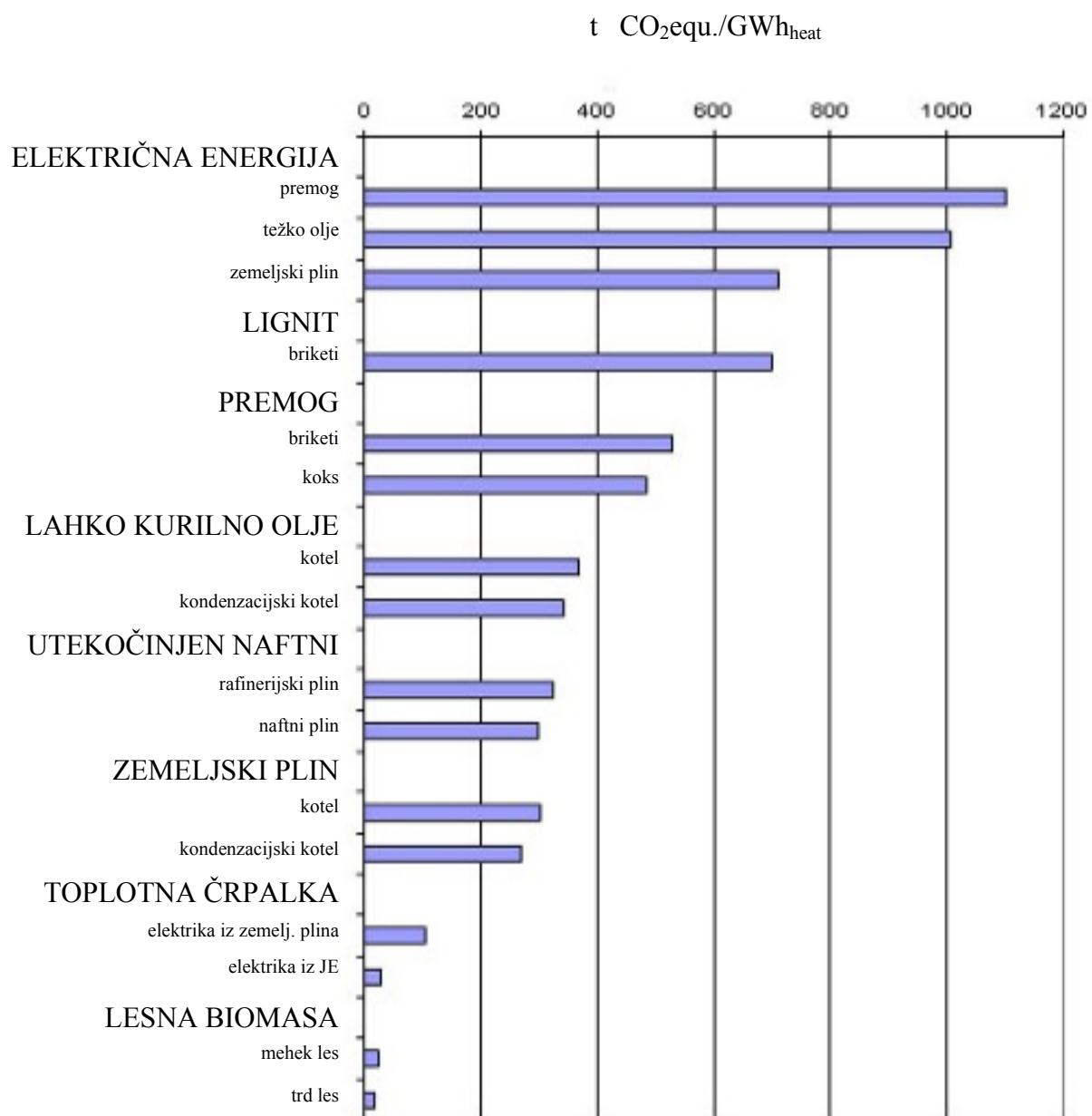


Figure 17: Carbon footprints of heat production in terms of energy source

ELECTRICITY

Coal

Heavy oil

Natural gas

LIGNITE

Briquettes

COAL

Briquettes

Coke

HEATING GAS OIL

Boiler

Condensation boiler

LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS

Refinery gas

Petroleum gas

NATURAL GAS

Boiler

Condensation boiler

HEAT PUMP

Electricity from natural gas

Electricity from NPP

WOOD BIOMASS

Soft wood

Hard wood

Figure 31:

use of fuels

annual SO₂ emissions

BAS_REF (OSN_REF)

NPP_REF (JE_REF)

GAS_REF (PLIN_REF)

BAS_INT (OSN_INT)

NPP_INT (JE_INT)

GAS_INT (PLIN_INT)

DOD_GAS (DOD_PLIN)

DOD_NPP (DOD_JE)

million tonnes

year

use of fuels

annual NO_x emissions

BAS_REF (OSN_REF)

NPP_REF (JE_REF)

GAS_REF (PLIN_REF)

BAS_INT (OSN_INT)

NPP_INT (JE_INT)

GAS_INT (PLIN_INT)

DOD_GAS (DOD_PLIN)

DOD_NPP (DOD_JE)

million tonnes

year

use of fuels

annual emissions of particles

BAS_REF (OSN_REF)

NPP_REF (JE_REF)

GAS_REF (PLIN_REF)

BAS_INT (OSN_INT)

NPP_INT (JE_INT)

GAS_INT (PLIN_INT)

DOD_GAS (DOD_PLIN)

DOD_NPP (DOD_JE)

million tonnes

year

Table 44:

Scenario BAS_INT (OSN_INT)

natural resources

water

nature

cultural heritage

health

landscape

material assets

SUB-PROGRAMME

character

scope

total

SUB-PROGRAMME EVALUATION

EVALUATION OF A GROUP OF MEASURES

EVALUATION OF MEASURES

1. EFFICIENT USE OF ENERGY

2. USE OF ENERGY IN TRANSPORT

3. RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY

3.1 micro, small and medium-sized power plants

3.1.1 wind farms

3.1.2 small HPPs

3.1.3 solar power plants

3.1.4 geothermal power plants

3.1.5 CHP on WB

3.1.6 landfill gas, other bio gases and water treatment plants

3.2 heating systems using RES

3.2.1 geothermal heating systems

3.2.2 solar thermal collectors

3.2.3 heating systems on wood biomass (WB)
3.2.4 heat pumps
4. LOCAL ENERGY SUPPLY
5. CHP ON NATURAL GAS
6. GENERATION OF ELECTRICITY
6.1 generation of electricity by way of fossil fuels
6.2 generation of electricity in HPPs
6.3 use of WB in large CHP units with a high utilisation rate
6.4 generation of electricity from nuclear energy
7. TRANSMISSION OF ELECTRICITY
8. DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRICITY
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10. LIQUID FUELS
TOTAL
SCENARIO TOTAL

Table 45:

SCENARIO : INT_NPP (INT_JE)
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cultural heritage
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Table 46:

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 2. USE OF ENERGY IN TRANSPORT
 3. RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY
 - 3.1 micro, small and medium-sized power plants
 - 3.1.1 wind farms
 - 3.1.2 small HPPs
 - 3.1.3 solar power plants
 - 3.1.4 geothermal power plants
 - 3.1.5 CHP on WB
 - 3.1.6 landfill gas, other bio gases and water treatment plants
 - 3.2 heating systems using RES
 - 3.2.1 geothermal heating systems
 - 3.2.2 solar thermal collectors
 - 3.2.3 heating systems on wood biomass (WB)
 - 3.2.4 heat pumps
 4. LOCAL ENERGY SUPPLY
 5. CHP ON NATURAL GAS
 6. GENERATION OF ELECTRICITY
 - 6.1 generation of electricity by way of fossil fuels
 - 6.2 generation of electricity in HPPs
 - 6.3 use of WB in large CHP units with a high utilisation rate
 - 6.4 generation of electricity from nuclear energy
 7. TRANSMISSION OF ELECTRICITY
 8. DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRICITY
 9. NATURAL GAS SUPPLY
 10. LIQUID FUELS
- TOTAL
SCENARIO TOTAL

Table 52:

type of impact

values according to the significance of the impact and the marginal external cost unit

- BAS_INT (OSN_INT)
 - NPP_INT (JE_INT)
 - GAS_INT (PLIN_INT)
 - BAS_REF (OSN_REF)
 - NPP_REF (JE_REF)
 - GAS_REF (PLIN_REF)
 - ADD_GAS (DOD_PLIN)
 - ADD_NPP (DOD_JE)
- natural resources – forest, soil

natural resources - waste
air
water
nature
cultural heritage
climatic factors
health
material assets
no. of points
million €

Table 53:
type of impact
normalised evaluation values (in % of the maximum value)
unit
BAS_INT (OSN_INT)
NPP_INT (JE_INT)
GAS_INT (PLIN_INT)
BAS_REF (OSN_REF)
NPP_REF (JE_REF)
GAS_REF (PLIN_REF)
ADD_GAS (DOD_PLIN)
ADD_NPP (DOD_JE)
natural resources – forest, soil
natural resources - waste
air
water
nature
cultural heritage
climatic factors
health
material assets

Figure 32:
all intensive scenarios
(in percentages according to the maximum grade of impact)
natural resources – forest, soil
material assets
natural resources - waste
landscape
air
health
water

climatic factors
nature
cultural heritage
BAS_INT (OSN_INT)
NPP_INT (JE_INT)
GAS_INT (PLIN_INT)

Figure 33:
all reference scenarios
(in percentages according to the maximum grade of impact)
natural resources – forest, soil
material assets
natural resources - waste
landscape
air
health
water
climatic factors
nature
cultural heritage
BAS_REF (OSN_REF)
NPP_REF (JE_REF)
GAS_REF (PLIN_REF)

Figure 34:
comparison of basic scenarios
(in percentages according to the maximum grade of impact)
natural resources – forest, soil
material assets
natural resources - waste
landscape
air
health
water
climatic factors
nature
cultural heritage
BAS_INT (OSN_INT)
BAS_REF (OSN_REF)

Figure 35:
comparison of ADD_GAS and ADD_NPP scenarios
(in percentages according to the maximum grade of impact)

natural resources – forest, soil

material assets

natural resources - waste

landscape

air

health

water

climatic factors

nature

cultural heritage

ADD_GAS (DOD_PLIN)

ADD_NPP (DOD_JE)