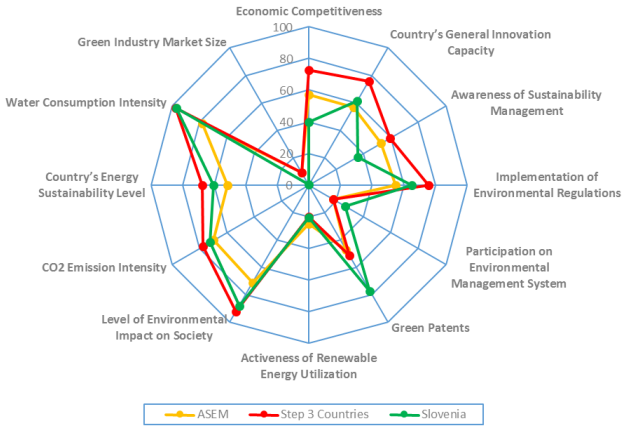
Slovenia

	20,712	2.0 million	2:33:65	0.880 Very High	4.52	4.78	
Flag	GDP per capita	Population	Industry structure (1st:2nd:3rd)	HDI	Sustainable social index	Sustainable env. index	Geographic location

	Score
ASEI 2015	**53.96**
Eco-Innovation Capacity	45.49
Economic Competitiveness	39.84
Country's General Innovation Capacity	61.12
Awareness of Sustainability Management	35.50
Eco-Innovation Supporting Environment	65.24
Implementation of Environmental Regulations	65.24
Eco-Innovation Activities	41.43
Firms' Participation on Environmental Management System	26.43
Green Patents	77.35
Activeness of Renewable Energy Utilization	20.50
Eco-Innovation Performance	63.67
Level of Environmental Impact on Society	88.31
CO_2 Emission Intensity	72.31
Country's Energy Sustainability Level	60.26
Water Consumption Intensity	97.01
Green Industry Market Size	0.48



- Slovenia's eco-innovation activity is high. However, eco-innovation capacity and performance are low.
- Green Patents (indicator no.3.4) of Slovenia is higher than the average score of the same development state countries.
- Economic Competitiveness (indicator no.1.1) and Country's General Innovation Capacity (indicator no.1.2) of Slovenia are lower than the average score of the same development state countries.

Table 47 Eco-innovation Policy instruments of Slovenia

National plan and strategy	Sustainability	■ Slovenia's Development Strategy 2014-2020 ■ Strategy of Regional Development in Slovenia (SRDS), 2001 ■ Biodiversity Conservation Strategy of Slovenia (2001)
	Eco-innovation	■ Action plan on renewable energy resources for period 2010-2020, 2010 ■ National Energy Efficiency Action Plan 2008-2016, 2008 ■ National Strategic Reference Framework (NSRF), 2007 ■ Spatial Development Strategy of Slovenia (SDSS), 2004 ■ National Mineral Resource Management Programme - General Plan 2009
Programme and actions	National	■ Water Management Plan (2009-2015) ■ National Strategic Plan on the Development of Fisheries in the Republic of Slovenia 2007-2013 ■ Programme of Development Priorities and Investments 2014-2017 ■ Resolution on the Research and Innovation Strategy of Slovenia 2011-2020 (RISS), ■ The Programme of Development Priorities and Investments (PDPI) ■ The National Environmental Action Programme (NEAP) 2005-2012 ■ National Forest Programme (2007) ■ Rural Development Programme of the Republic of Slovenia 2007-2013 ■ Resolution on the National Energy Programme (ReNEP), 2004 ■ Resolution on the Transport Policy of the Republic of Slovenia (RePPRS), 2006
	International	
Legislation		■ Decree on Green Public Procurement (GPP) 2011
Finance		
Information		■ Slovenian Innovation Forum

Slovenia seems to be simultaneously exhibiting opportunities and problems with eco-innovation. Slovenia ranks in third for the amount of forest and is rich in natural resources with high biodiversity. On the other hand, it is faced with environmental problems as well as economic and political problems that either block or prevent the advancement of eco-innovation. Slovenia's circular economy is currently showing a sharp decline in the ecology industry exports, turnover, and employment. The country even failed to attract green investment in the basic stage. However, the material productivity has doubled between 2011 and 2013 and the overall R&D workforce has increased through eco-innovation related publishing and patents. These events signify the accumulation of eco-innovation knowledge and the public

awareness. Slovenia's eco-innovation includes the innovative automobile technology from global corporations, efficient electric equipment and mobility, energy efficiency of buildings, and sustainable architecture. The corporation's R&D expenditure has been increasing in these fields, which makes up for the decreased R&D expenditure from the government in 2012 and 2013. One of the prospective fields of eco-innovation is the biomass industry. One of the current obstacles of the eco-innovation is limited amount of funds due to the existing social and economic crises. Especially after the political change in 2011, the new law enactments and economic reform attempts in the R&D field (especially eco-innovation) faced opposition (EIO, 2013q). Even with those circumstances, there has been gradual progress toward a sustainable life style in the past two years. Non-governmental organizations and some leading companies are proposing more ecologically oriented solutions, while continuing to follow the EU policies.