REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA
MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND SPATIAL PLANNING

BULLETIN

YEAR 2026

MINERAL RESOURCES

in Slovenia



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GeoZS
Geološki zavod Slovenije
80

GeoZS
Geološki zavod Slovenije

EXPLOITATION SITES WITH MINING RIGHTS IN SLOVENIA IN 2025

AUSTRIA
HUNGARY
ITALY
CROATIA
Adriatic Sea

JESENICE
MURSKA SOBOTA
MARIBOR
RUŠE
KRANJ
CELJE
LJUBLJANA
NOVA GORICA
POSTOJNA
KRŠKO
NOVO MESTO
KOČEVJE
KOPER

Sotina 3
Kuštanovci I
Ivanci - širitev
Dobrovnik
Dobrovnik - širitev
Melinci
Lendava
Boreci - širitev
Murska depresija
Hardeška šuma - širitev 4
Jurkovec - širitev
Jurkovec
Pleterje P1
Pleterje PPK
Pleterje PPK 2
Pleterje P4
Pleterje P3 - širitev
Pleterje P3
Pleterje P2b - širitev 2
Pleterje P2e - širitev
Vundušek
Šentvid pri Vuzenici - širitev
Dobrava II
Trbonje 2
Selnica ob Dravi
Josipdol E
Mežica (Žerjav)
Šumet
Krajnc
Klemenc
Kotnik
Cezlak II
Cezlak I
Obrovnik
Velenje
Paka pri Velenju 2
Brinjeva gora
Stranice
Ter 2
Andraž 2
Podgora
Konjiška gora
Velika Pirešica - širitev
Velika Pirešica
Šmiklavž
Šmiklavž - širitev
Zaloška Gorica
Poljčane
Bela - širitev
Zg. Gabernik
Zagaj
Pijovci 2
Graben
Kamna Gorica
Bistrica pri Naklem - širitev
Stahovica
Črna
Lenart pri Gornjem Gradu 2
Rudnik 2
Lukovica 2
Liboje
Zala v Davči
Laharna 2
Hotavlje
Visoko 2
Bradeško - Zadobje
Lajše
Lajše - Topos II
Moravče - Moravška terciarna kadunja
Ušeniščе 2
Lipovški vrh
Retje - Plesko
Boben
Rečica
Borovnik
Hrastje 2
Žusem 2
Žamerk
Zidani Most
Zelence
Anhovo
Lazna
Mrzla rupa
Grdadolnik
Lesno brdo
Drenov Grič
Sadinja vas
Kmetov pruh
Draga pri Cerovici
Adamlje 2
Ježce - širitev 2
Ježce
Vetrnik 2
Podsmreka - širitev
Bizeljsko 3
Gunte
Zavratec 1b
Stari Grad 3b
Tržišče
Tržišče - širitev
Jersovec II
Dolenje Laknice
Bučka
Bučka - širitev
Ravno
Solkan
Šebalk
Verd
Okroglica II - širitev
Vrhpeč - širitev 2
Predstruge
Vrh pri Križu
Polhovica - Prapreče
Štanjel
Kopriva 2
Zelše - širitev
Podskrajnik 2
Mala gora 2
Soteska
Cerov Log - širitev 2
Razdrto 2
Laže II
Lesično 2
Mali Medvejk 2
Doline – repen
Lipica II - severni
Lipica II - širitev
Debela Griža pri Povirju
Debela Griža pri Povirju - širitev
Klanci (Klance)
Peskokop Mala gora
Brezovica K2
Vrčice 2
Laze 2
Koprivnik
Kočevska Reka
Mozelj
Črni Kal - Črnotiče
Strunjan
Lera in Fontanigge
Griža pri Rižani
Gabrovec (Vrbovo) 2
Suhor 2
Hrast pri Vinici J2
Hrast pri Vinici S

LEGEND

Energy resources
- Coal
- Geothermal energy source

Industrial minerals and rocks
- Bentonite
- Calcite
- Quartz sand
- Tuff
- Industrial dolomite
- Chert

Materials for construction industry
- Brick clay
- Brick marl
- Natural stone - limestone
- Natural stone - tonalite/granodiorite
- Natural stone - other
- Limestone for lime and cement
- Cement marl

Construction materials – aggregates
- Crushed stone - limestone
- Crushed stone - dolomite
- Crushed stone - metamorphic and magmatic rocks
- Gravel and sand

Mineral resources - other
- Sea salt

N
W
E
S

0 10 20 30 40 km

Author: Andreja SENEGAČNIK, Ana BURGER
Digital cartography: Jože ŠTIH, Vida PAVLICA
Ljubljana, 2026

Basemap: Digital elevation model 90m, Void-filled seampless SRTM data V1, 2004,
International Centre for Tropical Agricultura (CIAT),
CGIAR-CSI SRTM 90m Database: http://srtm. csi.cgiar.org

FOREWORD

A MINING STRATEGY FOR A RESILIENT FUTURE

SLOVENIA'S VISION FOR RESOURCES, DEVELOPMENT, AND SOCIETY

A mining strategy is not merely a technical or administrative document; it reflects society's relationship with its natural resources and the future it seeks to shape. At its core, it represents an attempt to answer a simple yet demanding question: how can a country manage its mineral wealth so that it serves people today without compromising opportunities for future generations? In this sense, a mining strategy is far more than a set of rules or development guidelines; it is a space where science, politics, industry, and society converge.

For Slovenia, this question is particularly important. As a country with relatively limited but diverse mineral resources, it cannot rely on quantity and quality alone; instead, it must construct an advantage built on knowledge, thoughtful management, and a high level of responsibility. A mining strategy therefore defines not only where and how resources will be explored or extracted, but also the broader development framework within which their significance is clearly understood. It serves as a link between geological potential and the needs of a modern society that requires both raw materials for industry and a well-preserved environment, as well as a high quality of life.

At a time when Europe is becoming increasingly aware of its vulnerability in the supply of critical raw materials, this field is also emerging as a question of strategic autonomy. Slovenia faces a dilemma that extends beyond national borders: how to contribute to shared European objectives while safeguarding its own interests and the particularities of its territory. A mining strategy must therefore reconcile the local with the global, national priorities with broader political directions, while remaining sufficiently adaptable to future changes.

It is also important to recognize that mining today is no longer viewed solely as an extractive activity, but as part of a broader circular system in which recycling, reuse, and efficient use of resources play essential roles. The strategy must therefore move beyond traditional perceptions of the sector and create space for innovation, technological development, and stronger connections with fields such as energy, environmental protection, and digitalization. Only in this way can mining become an active contributor to the sustainable transformation of society rather than a burden.

A particular challenge lies in the social dimension. Every decision regarding the use of land and resources directly affects the people who live there, and therefore a mining strategy cannot be developed without their voice. A strategy must embody the understanding that development is not merely an economic entity, but also a matter of trust, participation, and fairness. Only when decisions are made transparently and inclusively can they achieve long-term acceptance and success.

The Slovenian reality reveals another important characteristic: the fragmentation of approaches and policy documents relating to mineral resources. For this reason, a mining strategy represents an opportunity to unify thinking and create a clear, comprehensive vision that brings existing practices together into a coherent whole. This is not a task that will fully satisfy all stakeholders. On the contrary, such a document will almost inevitably represent a compromise – one that fully satisfies no one yet enables a shared path forward.

Herein lies its true significance. A mining strategy is not a document of perfection, but a document of balance. It is the outcome of seeking common ground among different interests, expectations, and constraints. For Slovenia, it means having the courage to clearly define what it wants from its natural resources, how it intends to manage them, and what kind of future it envisages for the areas where these resources are located. In this sense, it is not merely a technical instrument, but also a statement of the values and responsibilities that society chooses to embrace.

Ljubljana, september 2026 Slavko Vekoslav Šolar

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Mineral data up-dated to 2025

REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA
MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND SPATIAL PLANNING

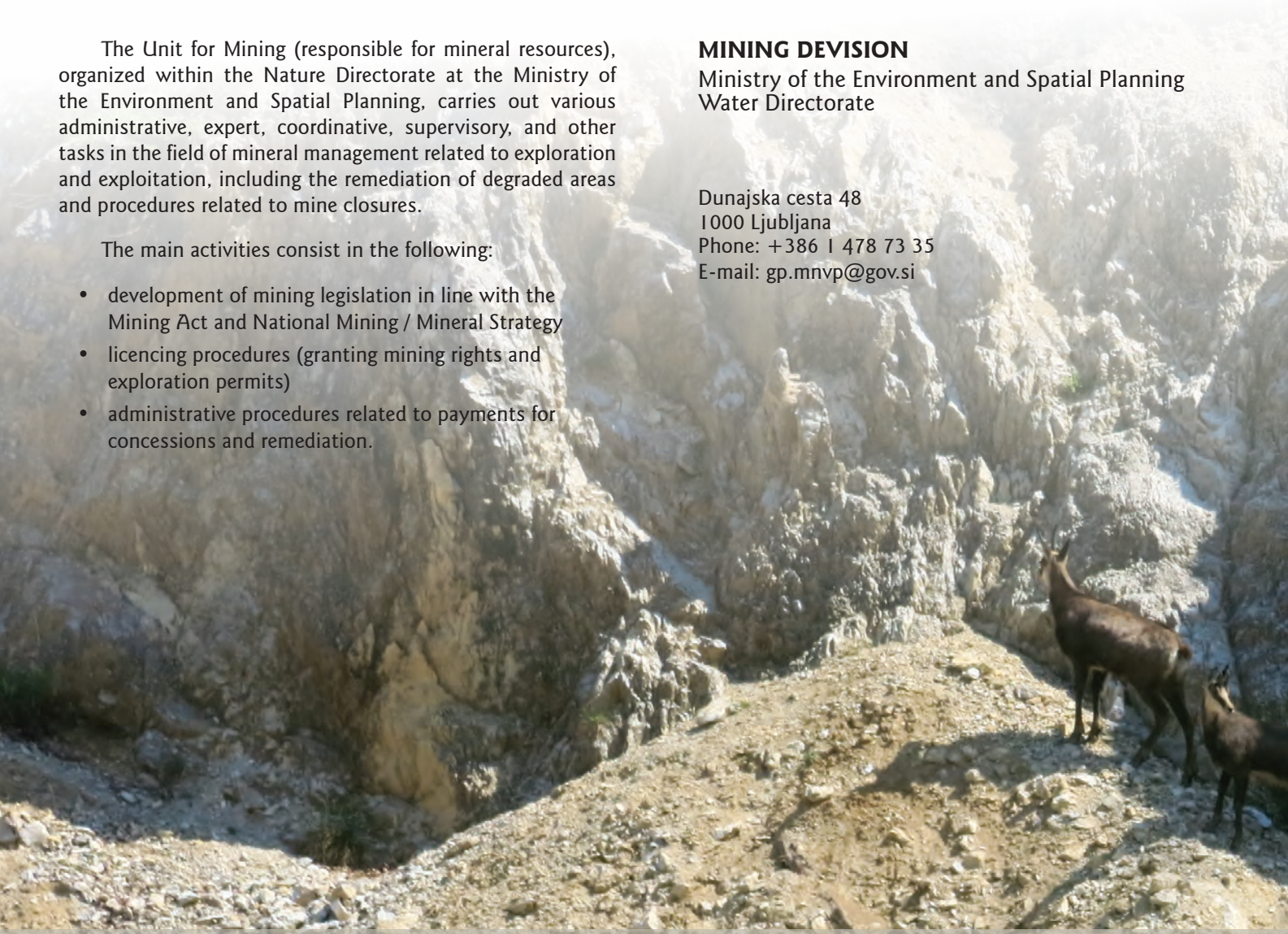
The Unit for Mining (responsible for mineral resources), organized within the Nature Directorate at the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, carries out various administrative, expert, coordinative, supervisory, and other tasks in the field of mineral management related to exploration and exploitation, including the remediation of degraded areas and procedures related to mine closures.

The main activities consist in the following:

- development of mining legislation in line with the Mining Act and National Mining / Mineral Strategy
- licencing procedures (granting mining rights and exploration permits)
- administrative procedures related to payments for concessions and remediation.

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WORK PLAN OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF SLOVENIA FOR THE MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND SPATIAL PLANNING

The basic starting points for the annual GeoZS work program are defined in an annual contract between GeoZS and the ministry responsible for mining, and is adjusted according to both the EU mineral sector and the needs of the responsible ministry (Water Directorate - Unit for Mining).

The work program performed by GeoZS is divided into sets of tasks according to the requirements of the Unit for Mining:

- **EXPERTISE**
  - expertise for National Mining / Mineral Strategy and legislation,
  - expertise in spatial planning,
  - support for licensing procedures,
  - expertise relevant to EU mineral sector activities.
- **MINERAL DATA INFRASTRUCTURE**
  - development and maintenance of the web application "Mining Registry Book",
  - Bulletin Mineral Resources publication,
  - national statistics on mineral reserves and resources,
  - thematic maps,
  - archive of closed mines.
- **RESEARCH WORK**
  - monitoring geological research and storage of samples,
  - evaluation of exploitation sites,
  - geothermal resources studies,
  - impact of mine closures.
- **OTHER**
  - Participation in the Commission charged with determining mineral reserves and resources. The Commission determines the relevance of annual reports of reserves and resources.
  - Organization of thematic workshops and congresses, the results of which are published in scientific and professional publications.

PUBLIC MINING SERVICE IN SLOVENIA

In accordance with Articles 17 and 18 of the Mining Act (Official Gazette RS, No. 14/14 – official consolidated text 61/17, 54/22-GZ, 78/23 – ZUNPEOVE, 81/24 and 14/26) the Geological Survey of Slovenia, in its role of Public Mining Service, supports the ministry responsible for mining in terms of sustainable mineral management and mineral policy.

Tasks performed by the Public Mining Service:

- provides expertise for the National Mining / Mineral Strategy,
- spatial planning on the national level and municipality level,
- sampling and material storage, archive of documentation on closed mines,
- management and maintenance of the Mining Registry Book on the national level, including a chronology of mining rights granted:
  - Mining database,
  - Legislation,
  - Mining and geological studies,
  - Mining notification forms,
  - Register of certified persons in the mining industry.
- geological prospecting and mapping, evaluation of mineral reserves and resources as they relate to support for licencing.

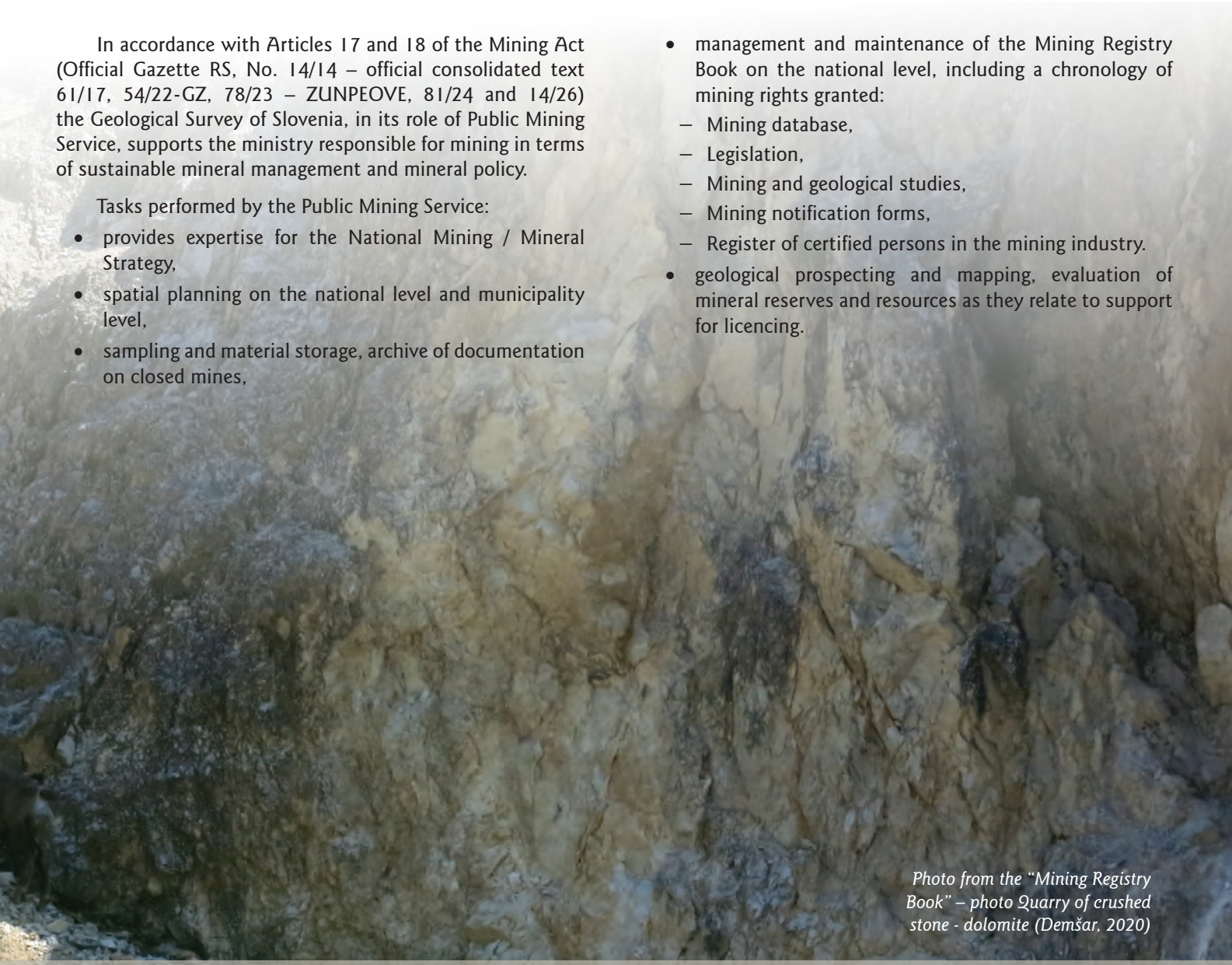


Photo from the "Mining Registry Book" – photo Quarry of crushed stone - dolomite (Demšar, 2020)

MINERAL DATA COLLECTION IN SLOVENIA

All Slovenian concessionaires are required to report annually on production, degraded surfaces, reserves, and resources in their mining areas (Reporting forms on mineral resources). Mineral data is collected by the responsible ministry. The data collected is further processed and evaluated by GeoZS for the purposes of mineral related statistics on the national level.

Mineral resources in Slovenia are divided into:

- **ENERGY**
  - lignite,
  - oil and natural gas (production until 2024),
  - geothermal energy,
  - brown coal (production until 2012).
- **METALS** (no production in past decades)
- **NON-METALS**
  - **industrial minerals and rocks**: chert, bentonite, quartz sand, calcite, tuff, industrial dolomite, ceramic / ball clay (production until 2024) and lake chalk (production until 2003),
  - **materials for the construction industry**: brick clay, natural stone (limestones, tonalite, other natural stones), raw materials for the lime and cement industries,
  - **construction materials – aggregates**: crushed stone (limestone, dolomite, magmatic and metamorphic rocks), gravel, and sand.
- **OTHERS**
  - sea salt.

In 2025, 144 exploitation sites held mining rights in Slovenia covering 20 different rocks and minerals operated by 102 mining right holders. Exploitation sites where two or more mineral resources are extracted are counted several times (List of exploitation sites with mining rights in Slovenia in 2025, pages 8 and 9). There were 8 such sites in 2025.

Overview of mineral and energy resources in Slovenia

Slovenia, situated at the junction of the Alps, the Pannonian Basin, the Dinarides, and the Adriatic Plate, hosts a wide variety of metallic, non-metallic and energy resources in diverse geological formations.

Mining has a long tradition in Slovenia. Historically, it was characterised by the exploration and exploitation of significant quantities of mercury ore in Idrija, which was once the second-largest mercury mine in the world. Today, mining is represented by the technologically advanced underground extraction of lignite in Velenje. Since 1990, several underground coal mines, as well as uranium, mercury, and lead and zinc mines, have been closed. In 2026, only open-pit mines for non-metallic mineral resources and a single underground lignite mine remain in operation. Lignite is produced at Premogovnik Velenje (the Velenje Lignite Mine), while the production of hard brown coal at the Trbovlje-Hrastnik Mine wound up in 2012. Oil production from the Petišovci-Dolina Field, discovered in 1942, ceased in 2021, whereas natural gas production continues.

More than 220 locations of metal mineral deposits and occurrences are marked on the metallogenic map of Slovenia, a few dozen of which were once mining sites (ore deposits), while the rest represent ore occurrences exclusively. No metal mines are currently active. Potential economic significance can be attributed primarily to sites bearing mercury (Idrija), lead and zinc (Mežica, Litija), uranium (Žirovski Vrh) and to a lesser extent to copper (Sovodenj), molybdenum (Mežica), antimony (Trojane), manganese (Karavanke), and iron and bauxite.

The majority of concessions in Slovenia are granted for materials for the construction industry and aggregates that prevail in Slovenia. Non-metallic mineral resources of higher market value (industrial minerals and rocks) occur to a subordinate degree. These materials are extracted legally in cca. 150 quarries and open pits across the country, while only a few dimension stone deposits are mined underground in "galleries". The most valuable industrial minerals and rocks are calcite, quartz sand, and chert; their semi-products and final products are largely exported for casting, refractories, fillers, agriculture etc.

Brick clays and dimension (architecture) stones are used in the construction industry. Clays represent mostly raw materials for brick and roof-tale manufacturing domestically, while a large variety of dimension stones are highly appreciated for high value design products and are also exported abroad.

Bulk mineral resources such as crushed stone (mostly dolomite and limestone), sand, and gravel are essential raw materials in the construction of infrastructure and housing domestically. Various types of limestones and marls are also processed in the domestic lime and cement industry.

Slovenia's energy resources include lignite and subbituminous coal, oil, natural gas, uranium, and geothermal energy. Uranium mining at Žirovski Vrh, the only post-WWII underground mine to open in Slovenia, ceased in 1990, and the site has since undergone closure and environmental remediation. Although mining has ceased, the deposit remains the most significant uranium occurrence identified in Slovenia. Mercury production in Idrija ended in 1991, while the last tonnes of lead and zinc ore were excavated in Mežica in 1994. The Litija Mine closed and ended its production of mainly lead and zinc in the 1960s. Today, all three sites are recognised as important mining heritage sites.

The coal-bearing areas with the largest resources and proven reserves are located in the Velenje Basin (N Slovenia; Pliocene lignite), the Sava Basin (Eastern Central Slovenia; Oligocene subbituminous or "hard brown" coal), and the Pannonian Basin (E and NE Slovenia; Miocene lignite and meta-lignite). Uranium ore occurs mainly in the Žirovski Vrh area west of Ljubljana, within the grey sandstones of the Permian Val Gardena (Gröden) Formation.

The Pannonian Basin is the most prospective area for hydrocarbon generation and accumulation in Slovenia. In other areas, hydrocarbons may have been generated from various source rocks ranging in age from the Palaeozoic to the Early Tertiary; however, they have not been preserved in in economically meaningful accumulations due to subsequent geological processes. The Petišovci-Dolina Field is Slovenia's only natural gas field and the country's sole hydrocarbon production area (Figure 1). Over the last 15 years, annual gas production has generally remained below 6 million Sm^3, with the exception of 2018, when production reached almost 18.5 million Sm^3. This increase was mainly due to the activation of the two deepest hydrocarbon wells in the field, Pg-10 (3,545 m deep) and Pg-11A (3,500 m deep), which were completed in 2011.



Figure 1: Petišovci gas station (photo: Markič, 2015).

Coal mining in Slovenia began in the second half of the 18th century. Most of the coal deposits known today were discovered during the 18th and 19th centuries and were subsequently explored and developed for mining. During the 20th century, coal extraction expanded significantly, initially to supply the railways and later for electricity production in power plants. More than 100 coal occurrences and mining sites have been documented in Slovenia, many of which were only of local importance, as evidenced by historical records and maps. However, several developed into major collieries, producing tens to hundreds of thousands of tonnes of coal annually. Between 1950 and 1990, annual coal production, almost entirely from underground mining, increased from approximately 2 million tonnes (Mt) to nearly 7 Mt. Between 1962 and 1976, the average run-of-mine calorific value of lignite and subbituminous coal produced from 11 Slovenian coalmines was around 13 megajoules per kilogram (MJ/kg). Peak annual coal production reached 6.75 Mt during the 1980s (3.35 t/cap.), when 7 coal mines were in operation. At that time, the total calorific value of all Slovenian coal production was slightly below 10 MJ/kg,

and coal was used almost exclusively in power plants that generated approximately 37% of the country's electricity, a share comparable to that of hydroelectric power plants. During this period, annual production at the Trbovlje mine reached 1 Mt of subbituminous coal, while the Velenje mine produced up to 5 Mt of lignite. In the 1990s, coal production ceased at the Laško, Zagorje, Senovo, and Kanižarica mines, followed by the closure of the Trbovlje-Hrastnik mine in 2012. Over the last decade, lignite production at Velenje has declined from 3.1 Mt to 2.5 Mt per year. Current reserves are estimated to be sufficient for about 30 more years of production. Nevertheless, current energy-transition policies envisage the gradual phasing-out of lignite mining in Velenje over the coming decade.

As can be seen from the brief description above, the situation in Slovenia has seen a pronounced change in dynamics over the past 30 years in terms of potential mineral resources and overall related economic developments. These changes include the closure of centuries-old metal mines, almost all coal mines except for the Velenje Lignite Mine, and the uranium mine. On the other hand, the country has continued to put significant emphasis on non-metallic mineral resources for the building and construction industries. In view of current trends and economic development programmes, primarily as they relate to infrastructure construction (roads, railways, apartment buildings), we can foresee future needs forward for individual non-metallic mineral resources – firstly in construction, with other applications also coming into play in the longer term from 2024 onwards. Mineral resources for construction, which will be extracted using surface mining, will continue to represent an important factor in both the country's economy and its future development.

In 2025, Slovenia's mining sector comprised 144 exploitation sites operating under mining rights, producing 20 different mineral resources. These sites were run by 102 holders of mining rights.

Utilization of geothermal energy in Slovenia in 2025

In 2025, the use of geothermal energy from thermal water was based exclusively on the use of thermal water for direct heat. Thermal water was exploited from 47 geothermal production wells and four thermal springs (Figure 2). Three deep reinjection wells are operational: one in Lendava (since 2007) and two at Dobrovnik (since 2025), both tapping the transboundary sandy aquifer of the Mura Formation. The newer reinjection well at Moravske Toplice is still in the testing phase. Three very shallow reinjection wells are also in operation, in Izlake (Figure 3). The installed capacity and use of geothermal energy at all 30 sites amounted to almost 52 MW_{th} or 579 TJ/year (160,82 GWh/year). Eleven users used more geothermal energy than the previous year, mostly through higher thermal water production and/or more efficient use of the heat produced. Thermal water extraction in 2025 totalled 6,480,225 m^3, largely the same as the previous year, with some 40.2 % utilized in NE Slovenia.

Shallow geothermal energy (heat in the shallow underground) was exploited by approximately 19,540 ground-source heat pump (GSHP) units at the end of 2025, which provided 1,822 TJ of geothermal energy out of a total installed capacity of 357 MW_{th}. Of these, the bigger GSHP units (>20 kW of rated power), of which there are roughly 1,561 units, extracted some 744.5 TJ of thermal energy. The shallow geothermal energy segment represents 75.9% of all heat extracted from

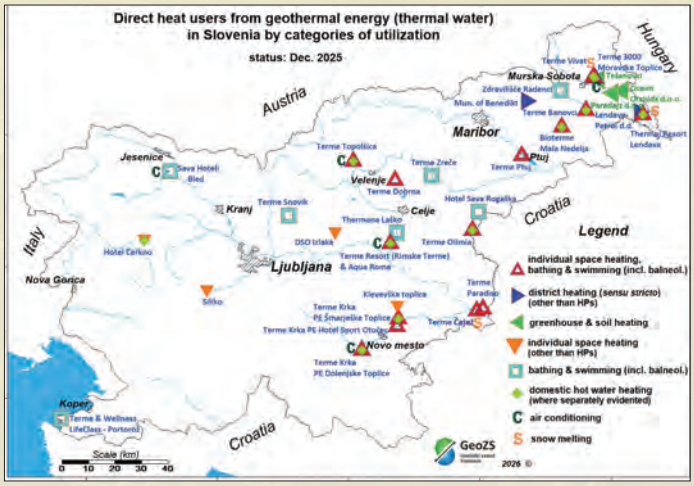


Figure 2: Main categories of direct heat use of geothermal energy from thermal water in Slovenia in 2025 at 30 locations; the Tešanovci greenhouse is considered a separate user, while the district heating system at Benedikt is included as a special case (without thermal water use).

underground. Taking both deep and shallow geothermal energy together, total consumption of geothermal energy for 2025 amounted to 2,401 TJ, with a corresponding installed capacity of 408.6 MW_{th}.

The 3rd international geothermal summer school was organized in Ljubljana in July 2025, which focused on the coupling and integration of energy piles with other geothermal technologies. The updated Guidelines for drilling in shallow geothermal (Version 6) was published and a metadata inventory of over 600 boreholes deeper than 500 m many of them now classified as abandoned wells was prepared for the ministries in their effort to fulfil the requirements of the Methane directive and plan the securing of abandoned boreholes.

Most projects were supported by ARIS. For the GeoCOOL FOOD and Geo-OPT projects, enhanced Thermal Response Tests were conducted for the first time in Slovenia in three boreholes using optical fibres for shallow geothermal exploration. Within the INRIGeoTeam, a micro-CT investigation and a reinjection exploration were carried out. In the Danube GeoHeCo project, a hybrid project for a kindergarten in Martjanci connected a new 100 m deep geoprobe to an existing oil-fired boiler.

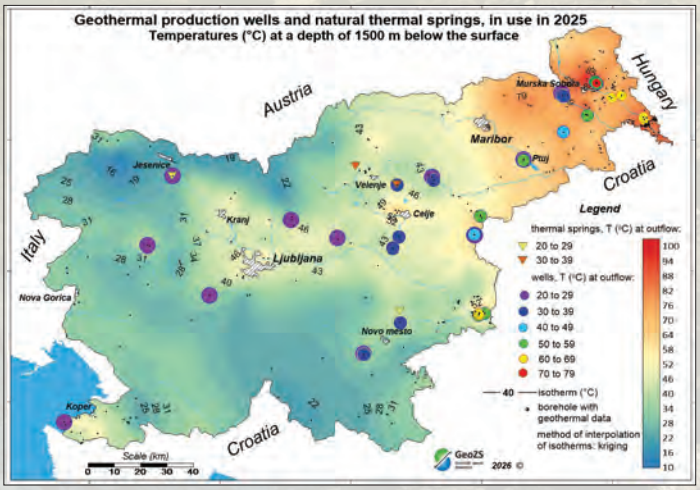


Figure 3: Geothermal production wells and natural thermal springs in use in 2025 in Slovenia (status: Dec. 2025); expected temperatures at a depth of 1500 m below the surface.

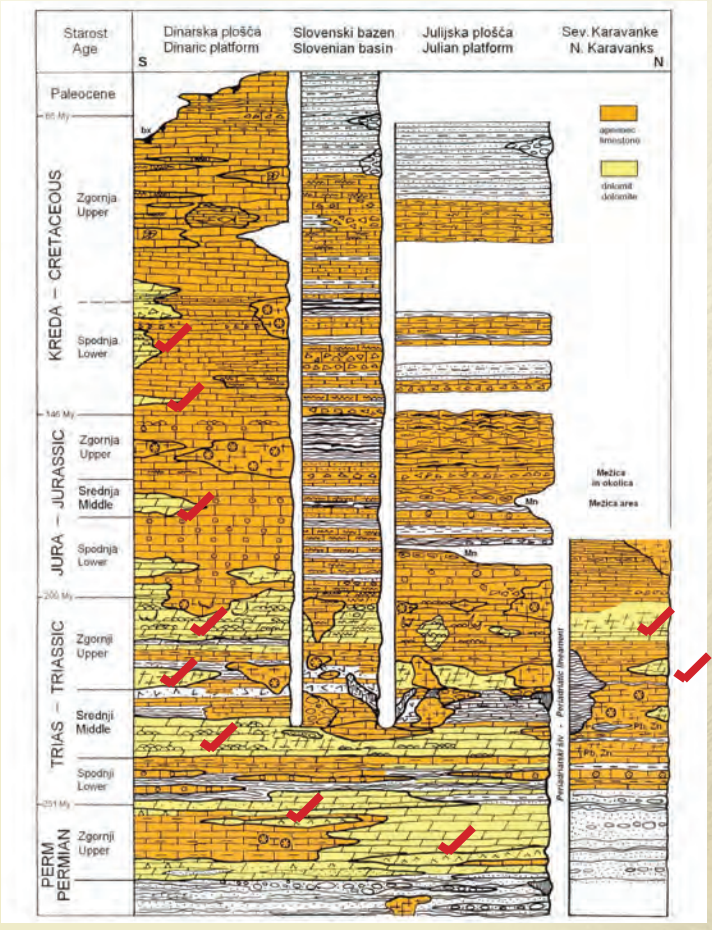
Neža Malenšek Andolšek, Miloš Markič, Duška Rokavec, Dušan Rajver, and Nina Rman *(GeoZS)*

GEOLOGICAL AND LITHOGEOCHEMICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF SLOVENIAN DOLOMITES INCLUDING Mg EXTRACTION TESTS

The Geological Survey of Slovenia (GeoZS) is working in cooperation with the Slovenian National Building and Civil Engineering Institute (ZAG) and the Faculty of Chemistry and Chemical Technology, University of Ljubljana (FKKT) in a basic research project entitled "Geological and lithogeochemical characterization of Slovenian dolomites including Mg extraction tests", funded by the Slovenian Research and Innovation Agency (ARIS) under project number J1-50032, with the project coordinated by Dr. Lea Žibret from ZAG.

The main objectives of the project are:

- to characterise Slovenian dolomite deposits of different ages, including their geological, sedimentological, and mineralogical characteristics, and to determine their elemental composition, including trace elements;
- to make a genetic model of dolomites based on a comparison of trends and patterns in the content of trace elements;
- define the baseline for a possible future chemostratigraphical classification;
- prove the concept of magnesium extraction under laboratory conditions (TRL level 3);
- validate Slovenian dolomite formations for possible future production of magnesium;
- identify pathways and sources of funding to further increase TLR levels after the end of the project.



The project began 1.10.2023, for a duration of 3 years (through 30.9.2026). The project consists of 6 work packages. Sampling is led by GeoZS, ZAG is responsible for analyses, and FKKT for magnesium extraction. GeoZS coordinates the definition of lithogeochemical models and the determination of future steps, while the dissemination of results and project management is led by ZAG.

During the project we took 48 dolomite samples from various ages and geotectonic environments, as shown in Figure 1. Sampling was conducted inside active and abandoned quarries whenever possible. Sampling was done for screening purposes only and is not representative as regards the temporal and spatial extents of specific geological dolomite formations. Various analyses were performed, including:

- petrographical characterisation using optical microscopy;
- definition of mineral phases using XRD;
- whole rock lithogeochemical characterisation of 61 elements using various analytical methods (ICP-MS using near-total digestion for the majority of trace elements, ICP-MS after aqua-regia digestion for As, B, Cd, Hg and Tl) and laser ablation of a sample which was fused with lithium-borate and ICM-MS for its main elements (Al, Ca, Fe, K, Mg, Na and Si);
- microstructural characterisation using SEM/EDS
- Mg extraction tests under laboratory conditions, including selective dissolution, precipitation and reduction of Mg from MgO (Figure 2); anticipated pathway is based on pyrometallurgical process.

Expected project outcomes include an economic analysis of the feasibility of Mg extraction from Slovenian dolomites, OPEX costs, with a special focus on energy and reagent prices, and the definition of margin Mg prices. The future roadmap towards higher TRL 5 will also include the identification of various potential funding mechanisms that could be applied and potential companies and industries that could uptake the technology.



Gorazd Žibret[1], Neža Malenšek-Andolšek[1], Vilma Ducman[2], Mitja Kolar[3], Jernej Imperl[3] in Lea Žibret[2] *(GeoZS[1], ZAG[2], FKKT[3])*



Upper Triassic (Norian-Rhaetian) thick bedded dolomite with stromatolites in abandoned quarry near Ribnica, Slovenia. Photo: S. Kos.

OVERVIEW OF EXPLOITATION SITES AND MINERAL PRODUCTION

LIST OF EXPLOITATION SITES WITH MINING RIGHTS IN SLOVENIA IN 2025

	Mineral commodity	Exploitation sites	Concessionaire
1	Coal	Velenje	PREMOGOVNIK VELENJE, d.o.o.
2	Geothermal energy source	Lendava	PETROL, Slovenska energetska družba, d.d., Ljubljana
3	Bentonite	Zaloška Gorica	MONTANA, pridobivanje in predelava nekovinskih rudnin, d.o.o.
4	Calcite	Stahovica	CALCIT, proizvodnja kalcitnih polnil d.o.o.
5	Quartz sand	Kuštanovci I	Murexin, gradbeni materiali, d.o.o.
6	Quartz sand	Moravče - Moravška terciarna kadunja	TERMIT, rudarsko podjetje za pridobivanje kremenovih peskov d.d.
7	Quartz sand	Polhovica - Prapreče	KREMEN d.o.o., industrija in rudniki nekovin
8	Quartz sand	Ravno	KREMEN d.o.o., industrija in rudniki nekovin
9	Tuff	Zaloška Gorica	MONTANA, pridobivanje in predelava nekovinskih rudnin, d.o.o.
10	Industrial dolomite	Rečica	GRATEX, Pridobivanje in predelava dolomitskega agregata in kurivoprodaja d.o.o., Laško
11	Chert	Jersovec II	RHI Magnesita KREMEN, Pridobivanje drugih rudnin in kamnin, d.o.o.
12	Brick clay	Boreci - širitev	Wienerberger, proizvodnja in prodaja gradbenega materiala, d.o.o.
13	Brick clay	Hardeška šuma - širitev 4	Wienerberger, proizvodnja in prodaja gradbenega materiala, d.o.o.
14	Brick clay	Okroglica II – širitev	GORIŠKE OPEKARNE d.o.o.
15	Brick clay	Šmiklavž	VOC Ekologija, urejanje okolja d.o.o..
16		Šmiklavž - širitev	
17	Brick marl	Okroglica II – širitev	GORIŠKE OPEKARNE d.o.o.
18	Natural stone – limestone	Debela Griža pri Povirju	KAMNOSEŠTVO TAVČAR pridobivanje in obdelava kamna d.o.o.
19		Debela Griža pri Povirju - širitev	
20	Natural stone - limestone	Doline – repen	MARMOR, Podjetje za pridobivanje in obdelavo naravnega kamna Sežana, d.d.
21	Natural stone - limestone	Drenov Grič	MINERAL, obdelava naravnega kamna, d.o.o.
22	Natural stone - limestone	Hotavlje	MARMOR HOTAVLJE, družba za obdelavo kamna, d.o.o.
23	Natural stone - limestone	Kopriva 2	MARMOR, Podjetje za pridobivanje in obdelavo naravnega kamna Sežana, d.d.
24	Natural stone – limestone	Lesično 2	MARMOR, Podjetje za pridobivanje in obdelavo naravnega kamna Sežana, d.d.
25	Natural stone - limestone	Lesno brdo	MINERAL, obdelava naravnega kamna, d.o.o.
26	Natural stone - limestone	Lipica II - sever	MARMOR, Podjetje za pridobivanje in obdelavo naravnega kamna Sežana, d.d.
27		Lipica II - širitev	
28	Natural stone - limestone	Šumet	MEDARD ŠUMET
29	Natural stone - tonalite	Cezlak I	MINERAL, obdelava naravnega kamna, d.o.o.
30	Natural stone – tonalite (granodiorite)	Josipdol E	ECOBETON proizvodnja, trgovina, storitve d.o.o.
31	Natural stone - other	Cezlak II	MINERAL, obdelava naravnega kamna, d.o.o.
32	Natural stone - other	Klemenc	KAMNOLOM KLEMENC SILVESTER KLEMENC s.p
33	Natural stone - other	Kotnik	KAMNOLOM KLEMENC MILAN KLEMENC S.P.
34	Natural stone - other	Krajnc	PREDELAVA OKRASNEGA KAMNA SIMON KRAJNC S.P.
35	Natural stone - other	Obrovnik	PRIDOBIVANJE, OBDELAVA IN MONTAŽA SKRILNIH PLOŠČ, OBROVNIK ANTON S.P.
36	Natural stone – other	Vundušek	ŽOLGER JOŽEF S.P. - GRADBENE STORITVE AVTOPREVOZNIŠTVO ŽOLGER
37	Limestone for lime and cement	Lipovški vrh	InterCal Slovenija, proizvodnja apna in apnenca d.o.o.
38	Limestone for lime and cement	Retje - Plesko	Holcim, prodaja cementa, d.o.o.
39	Limestone for lime and cement	Stahovica	CALCIT, proizvodnja kalcitnih polnil d.o.o.
40	Limestone for lime and cement	Ušenišče 2	IAK, INDUSTRIJA APNA KRESNICE, d.o.o.
41	Limestone for lime and cement	Zidani Most	APNENEC d.o.o., Proizvodnja apnenčeve moke
42	Cement marl	Anhovo	Alpacem Cement, d.d.
43	Cement marl	Retje - Plesko	Holcim, prodaja cementa, d.o.o.
44	Crushed stone - limestone	Andraž 2	EKOMINERAL, svetovanje, storitve, proizvodnja, d.o.o.
45	Crushed stone - limestone	Črna	CALCIT, proizvodnja kalcitnih polnil d.o.o.
46	Crushed stone - limestone	Črni Kal – Črnotiče	Alpacem Kamnolomi, d.o.o.
47	Crushed stone - limestone	Gabrovec (Vrbovo) 2	Alpacem Kamnolomi, d.o.o.
48	Crushed stone - limestone	Griža pri Rižani	VOC Ekologija, urejanje okolja d.o.o.
49	Crushed stone - limestone	Laže II	KOLEKTOR CESTNO PODJETJE NOVA GORICA, Družba za vzdrževanje in gradnjo cest, d.o.o.
50	Crushed stone - limestone	Liboje	VOC Ekologija, urejanje okolja d.o.o.
51	Crushed stone - limestone	Mali Medvejk 2	P.G.M. INŽENIRING proizvodnja gradbenih in drugih materialov d.o.o.
52	Crushed stone - limestone	Mežica (Žerjav)	GRADBENI MATERIALI, podjetje za proizvodnjo gradbenih materialov d.o.o.
53	Crushed stone - limestone	Peskokop Mala gora	O-PROJEKT, Gradbeno projektiranje in inženiring d.o.o., Kočevje
54	Crushed stone - limestone	Pijovci 2	GRAMOZ - AP proizvodnja, trgovina in storitve, d.o.o.
55	Crushed stone - limestone	Podgora	KAMTEH GmbH, Predstavništvo Šmartno ob Paki
56	Crushed stone - limestone	Predstruge	KPL, družba za gradnjo in vzdrževanje cest, zelenih površin ter inženiring d.o.o.
57	Crushed stone - limestone	Razdrto 2	CPK, d.d., družba za vzdrževanje cest, gradbeništvo in druge poslovne storitve
58	Crushed stone - limestone	Solkan	Alpacem Kamnolomi, d.o.o.
59	Crushed stone - limestone	Stahovica	CALCIT, proizvodnja kalcitnih polnil d.o.o.
60	Crushed stone - limestone	Suhor 2	AGM Starešinič, avtoprevozi, gradbeništvo in mehanizacija, d.o.o.
61	Crushed stone - limestone	Štanjel	KAMNOLOM ŠTANJEL IN MINERSTVO DUŠAN ŽERJAL s.p.
62	Crushed stone - limestone	Ušenišče 2	IAK, INDUSTRIJA APNA KRESNICE, d.o.o.
63	Crushed stone - limestone	Velika Pirešica	KAMNOLOM IN PREDELAVA GRADBENIH ODPADKOV PIREŠICA d.o.o.
64		Velika Pirešica - širitev	
65	Crushed stone - limestone	Verd	KAMNOLOM VERD Podjetje za proizvodnjo kamnitih agregatov, d.o.o.
66	Crushed stone - limestone	Vrhpeč - širitev 2	CGP, družba za gradbeništvo, inženiring, proizvodnjo in vzdrževanje cest, d.d.
67	Crushed stone - dolomite	Adamlje 2	KAMNOLOM JEŽCE, JOŽE ADAMLJE, S.P.
68	Crushed stone - dolomite	Bela – širitev	KLAS PRODAJALNA NOVE IN RABLJENE KMETIJSKE TER GRADBENE MEHANIZACIJE, STARO ZA NOVO STANISLAV HACE S.P.
69	Crushed stone - dolomite	Bizeljsko 3	AGRAD podjetje za trgovino, gradbeništvo in gostinstvo d.o.o.
70	Crushed stone - dolomite	Boben	AGM NEMEC, podjetje za proizvodnjo, trgovino in storitve d.o.o.
71	Crushed stone - dolomite	Borovnik	AGM NEMEC, podjetje za proizvodnjo, trgovino in storitve d.o.o.
72	Crushed stone - dolomite	Bradeško – Zadobje	IZKOPI IN PREVOZI JANEZ BRADEŠKO S.P.
73	Crushed stone - dolomite	Brezovica K2	KOGRAD gradbeništvo d.o.o.
74	Crushed stone - dolomite	Brinjeva gora	ECOBETON proizvodnja, trgovina, storitve d.o.o.
75	Crushed stone - dolomite	Bučka	AVTOPREVOZNIŠTVO - TGM - MKI JOŽEF TOMAŽIN S.P.
76		Bučka - širitev	
77	Crushed stone – dolomite	Cerov Log - širitev 2	CGP, družba za gradbeništvo, inženiring, proizvodnjo in vzdrževanje cest, d.d.
78	Crushed stone - dolomite	Dolenje Laknice	CGP, družba za gradbeništvo, inženiring, proizvodnjo in vzdrževanje cest, d.d.
79	Crushed stone - dolomite	Draga pri Cerovici	DRAGA Separacija peska, d.o.o., Litija
80	Crushed stone - dolomite	Grdadolnik	TGM IN PRIDOBIVANJE PESKA FRANC GRDADOLNIK S.P.
81	Crushed stone - dolomite	Gunte	CGP, družba za gradbeništvo, inženiring, proizvodnjo in vzdrževanje cest, d.d.
82	Crushed stone - dolomite	Hrast pri Vinici J2	PRIDOBIVANJE IN PRODAJA PESKA ZDRAVKO JURŠINIČ S.P.
83	Crushed stone - dolomite	Hrast pri Vinici S	AGM Starešinič, avtoprevozi, gradbeništvo in mehanizacija, d.o.o.
84	Crushed stone - dolomite	Hrastje 2	LIO, Storitve in posredništvo, Leja Škoberne s.p.
85	Crushed stone - dolomite	Ježce	PESKOKOP KEPA SUZANA KEPA s.p.
86		Ježce - širitev 2	
87	Crushed stone - dolomite	Kamna Gorica	GORENJSKA GRADBENA DRUŽBA, projektiranje, inženiring, gradnja in vzdrževanje objektov visoke in nizke gradnje d.d.
88	Crushed stone - dolomite	Klanci (Klance)	GREDIN gradbeno in transportno podjetje Markovec d.o.o.
89	Crushed stone - dolomite	Kmetov pruh	TRGOGRAD trgovina in gradbeništvo, d.o.o., Litija
90	Crushed stone - dolomite	Kočevska Reka	Fagus Slovenica, Lesni center, d.o.o.
91	Crushed stone - dolomite	Konjiška gora	KONGRAD gradbeno, obrtno, instalacijsko in proizvodno podjetje d.o.o.
92	Crushed stone - dolomite	Koprivnik	TRGOGRAD trgovina in gradbeništvo, d.o.o., Litija
93	Crushed stone - dolomite	Laharna 2	ZIDGRAD Splošno gradbeno podjetje Idrija d.o.o.
94	Crushed stone - dolomite	Lajše	GISA, gradbene in gozdarske storitve, d.o.o.
95	Crushed stone - dolomite	Lajše - Topos II	TOPOS HOTAVLJE, gradbeništvo, proizvodnja, trgovina in storitve, d.o.o.

	Mineral commodity	Exploitation sites	Concessionaire
96	Crushed stone - dolomite	Laze 2	RIGLER, peskokop, prevozništvo in storitve gradbene mehanizacije, d.o.o.
97	Crushed stone - dolomite	Lazna	SOŠKO GOZDNO GOSPODARSTVO TOLMIN d.o.o.
98	Crushed stone - dolomite	Lukovica 2	STRABAG gradbene storitve d.o.o.
99	Crushed stone - dolomite	Mala gora 2	TANKO podjetje za nizke gradnje in hidrogradnje in trgovino na debelo, d.o.o.
100	Crushed stone - dolomite	Mozelj	TRGOGRAD trgovina in gradbeništvo, d.o.o., Litija
101	Crushed stone - dolomite	Mrzla rupa	"GRAMEH" GRADBENA MEHANIZACIJA BOJAN JEREB S.P.
102	Crushed stone - dolomite	Paka pri Velenju 2	RGP, d.o.o., razvoj, gradnje, proizvodnja
103	Crushed stone - dolomite	Podskrajnik 2	JAVNO PODJETJE KOMUNALA CERKNICA d.o.o. Cerknica
104	Crushed stone - dolomite	Podsmreka – širitev	PESKOKOP UNIVERSAL proizvodnja gradbenega materiala d.o.o. Ivančna Gorica
105	Crushed stone - dolomite	Poljčane	GIC KAMNOLOMI, pridobivanje kamna, d.o.o.
106	Crushed stone - dolomite	Rečica	GRATEX, Pridobivanje in predelava dolomitskega agregata in kurivoprodaja d.o.o., Laško
107	Crushed stone - dolomite	Rudnik 2	Avtoprevozništvo in gradbena mehanizacija Klemen Uršič s.p.
108	Crushed stone - dolomite	Sadinja vas	KPL, družba za gradnjo in vzdrževanje cest, zelenih površin ter inženiring d.o.o.
109	Crushed stone - dolomite	Soteska	ELTIM d.o.o., vzdrževanje in montaža elektro instalacij
110	Crushed stone - dolomite	Stranice	VOC Ekologija, urejanje okolja d.o.o.
111	Crushed stone - dolomite	Šebalk	SOŠKO GOZDNO GOSPODARSTVO TOLMIN d.o.o.
112	Crushed stone - dolomite	Ter 2	PRIDOBIVANJE PESKA IN GRAMOZA TEREZIJA BURJA S.P.
113	Crushed stone - dolomite	Tržišče	AGM PUNGERČAR, d.o.o., avtoprevozništvo, gradbena mehanizacija, peskokop
114		Tržišče – širitev	
115	Crushed stone - dolomite	Vetrnik 2	REKON gradbeništvo, inženiring, trgovina, d.o.o.
116	Crushed stone - dolomite	Visoko 2	DOLENC, storitve in trgovina, d.o.o.
117	Crushed stone - dolomite	Vrčice 2	CGP, družba za gradbeništvo, inženiring, proizvodnjo in vzdrževanje cest, d.d.
118	Crushed stone - dolomite	Vrh pri Križu	GOSTGRAD, Gostinstvo, gradnje in storitve d.o.o. Žužemberk
119	Crushed stone - dolomite	Zala v Davči	GORENJSKA GRADBENA DRUŽBA, projektiranje, inženiring, gradnja in vzdrževanje objektov visoke in nizke gradnje d.d.
120	Crushed stone - dolomite	Zavratec 1b	GRADNJE gradbeništvo in prevozništvo d.o.o. Boštanj
121	Crushed stone - dolomite	Zelence	STEDO proizvodnja, trgovina in storitve d.o.o.
122	Crushed stone - dolomite	Zelše – širitev	KAMNOLOM ZELŠE d.o.o.
123	Crushed stone - dolomite	Zg. Gabernik	PREVOZNE STORITVE, ZEMELJSKA DELA, PRIDOBIVANJE KAMNA ANDREJ JAGODIČ S.P.
124	Crushed stone - dolomite	Žamerk	KRAJEVNA SKUPNOST LOKA PRI ZUSMU
125	Crushed stone - dolomite	Žusem 2	KRAJEVNA SKUPNOST LOKA PRI ZUSMU
126	Crushed stone – metamorphic and magmatic rocks	Kamna Gorica	GORENJSKA GRADBENA DRUŽBA, projektiranje, inženiring, gradnja in vzdrževanje objektov visoke in nizke gradnje d.d.
127	Crushed stone – metamorphic and magmatic rocks	Lenart pri Gornjem Gradu 2	"TUFKA" PESKOKOP TUFA KANOLŠČICA PETER BEZOVŠEK S.P.
128	Crushed stone – metamorphic and magmatic rocks	Sotina 3	POMGRAD - CESTNO PODJETJE, družba za vzdrževanje in gradnjo cest d.d.
129	Crushed stone – metamorphic and magmatic rocks	Zagaj	POSREDNIŠTVO IVAN MIJOŠEK S.P.
130	Gravel and sand	Bistrica pri Naklem - širitev	GORENJSKA GRADBENA DRUŽBA, projektiranje, inženiring, gradnja in vzdrževanje objektov visoke in nizke gradnje d.d.
131	Gravel and sand	Dobrava II	MARALD-MARSEL gradbena mehanizacija-gramoz d.o.o.
132	Gravel and sand	Dobrovnik	NOGRAD, gradbeno in trgovsko podjetje d.o.o.
133		Dobrovnik - širitev	
134	Gravel and sand	Graben	GORENJC, družba za inženirske dejavnosti, d.o.o.
135	Gravel and sand	Ivanci - širitev	POMGRAD, gradbeno podjetje d.d.
138	Gravel and sand	Jurkovec	ŽIHER podjetje za trgovino, proizvodnjo, prevozništvo in storitve d.o.o.
139		Jurkovec - širitev	
138	Gravel and sand	Melinci	T G P OZMEC - trgovsko, gradbeno in prevozniško podjetje d.o.o.
139	Gravel and sand	Pleterje P1	EPSON, trgovina, gostinstvo in storitve, d. o. o.
140	Gravel and sand	Pleterje P2b – širitev 2	CESTNO PODJETJE PTUJ D.D.
141	Gravel and sand	Pleterje P2e - širitev	CESTNO PODJETJE PTUJ D.D.
142	Gravel and sand	Pleterje P3	TLAKOVEC podjetje za proizvodnjo in trgovino d.o.o.
143		Pleterje P3 - širitev	
144	Gravel and sand	Pleterje P4	EPSON, trgovina, gostinstvo in storitve, d. o. o.
145	Gravel and sand	Pleterje PPK	DUJARDIN gradbeno, transportno, špeditersko, trgovsko, gostinsko in proizvodno podjetje d.o.o.
146		Pleterje PPK 2	
147	Gravel and sand	Selnica ob Dravi	MAGDA GODEC družba za proizvodnjo, trgovino in storitve d.o.o.
148	Gravel and sand	Stari Grad 3b	Kostak, komunalno in gradbeno podjetje, d.d.
149	Gravel and sand	Šentvid pri Vuzenici - širitev	GRADBENIŠTVO KUSTER, nizke in visoke gradnje, d.o.o.
150	Gravel and sand	Trbonje 2	JAVNO KOMUNALNO PODJETJE DRAVOGRAD d.o.o
151	Sea salt	Lera in Fontanigge	SOLINE Pridelava soli, d.o.o.
152	Sea salt	Strunjan	SOLINE Pridelava soli, d.o.o.

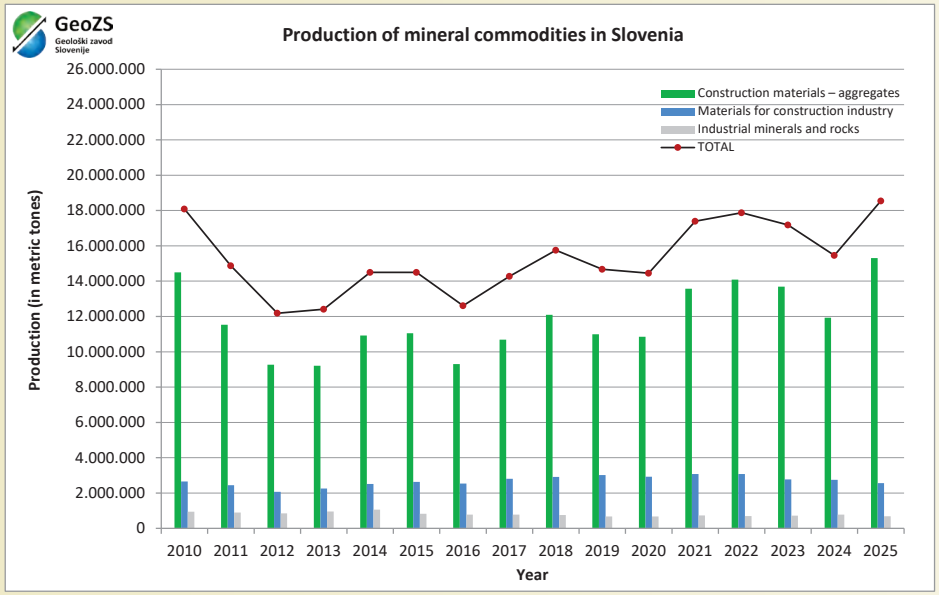
NUMBER OF EXPLOITATION SITES (NON-ENERGETIC) IN SLOVENIA

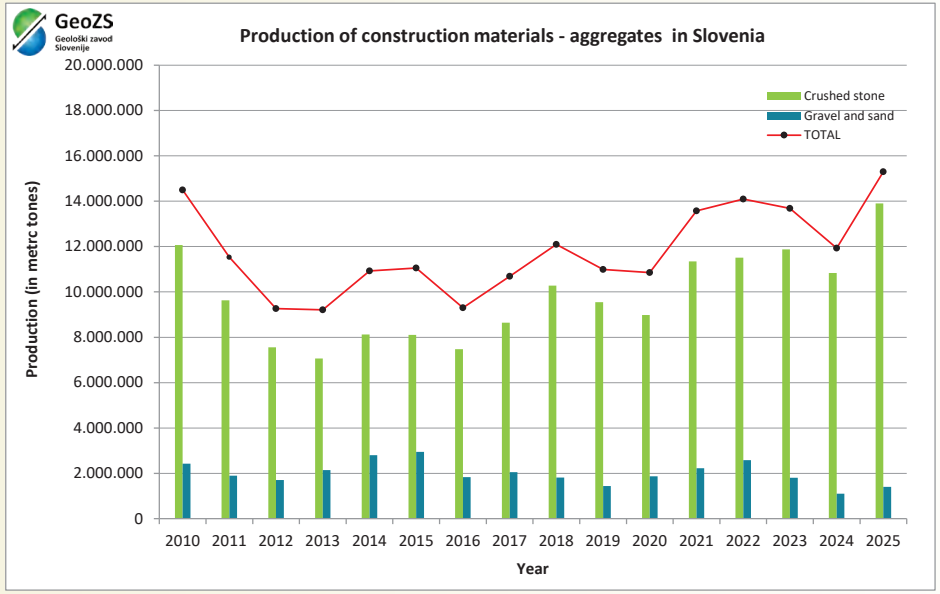
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Bentonite		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Calcite		1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chalk		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Quartz sand		7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	4	4
Tuff		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Industrial dolomite		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chert		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ceramic clay		5	4	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	3	1	0
Industrial minerals and rocks		**18**	**18**	**18**	**18**	**18**	**16**	**16**	**16**	**14**	**14**	**10**	**9**
Brick clay		6	5	6	5	5	5	6	7	7	6	6	6
Natural stone	limestone	13	14	15	14	14	13	13	14	14	14	11	11
	tonalite/granodiorite	3	3	2	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	2
	other	13	13	12	10	10	9	8	8	5	6	6	6
Natural stone		29	30	29	25	25	23	23	25	21	22	19	19
Raw materials for lime		6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Raw materials for cement		5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	2	2	2	2
Materials for construction industry		**46**	**45**	**44**	**39**	**39**	**37**	**39**	**42**	**35**	**35**	**32**	**32**
Crushed stone	limestone	29	36	33	32	32	30	30	31	24	25	22	23
	dolomite	94	84	86	85	84	80	79	78	70	68	60	59
	other	6	6	5	5	5	5	6	6	5	5	4	4
Crushed stone		129	126	124	122	121	115	115	115	99	98	86	86
Gravel and sand		44	38	34	31	32	31	36	39	36	36	22	21
Construction materials/aggregates		**173**	**164**	**158**	**153**	**153**	**146**	**151**	**154**	**135**	**134**	**108**	**107**
TOTAL		**237**	**227**	**220**	**210**	**210**	**199**	**206**	**212**	**184**	**183**	**150**	**148**

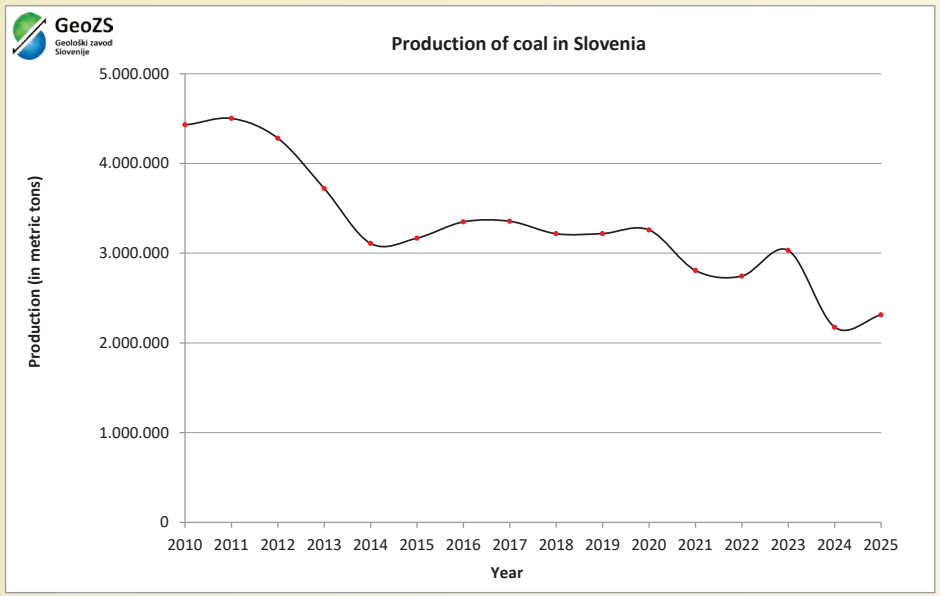
GeoZS
Geološki zavod Slovenije

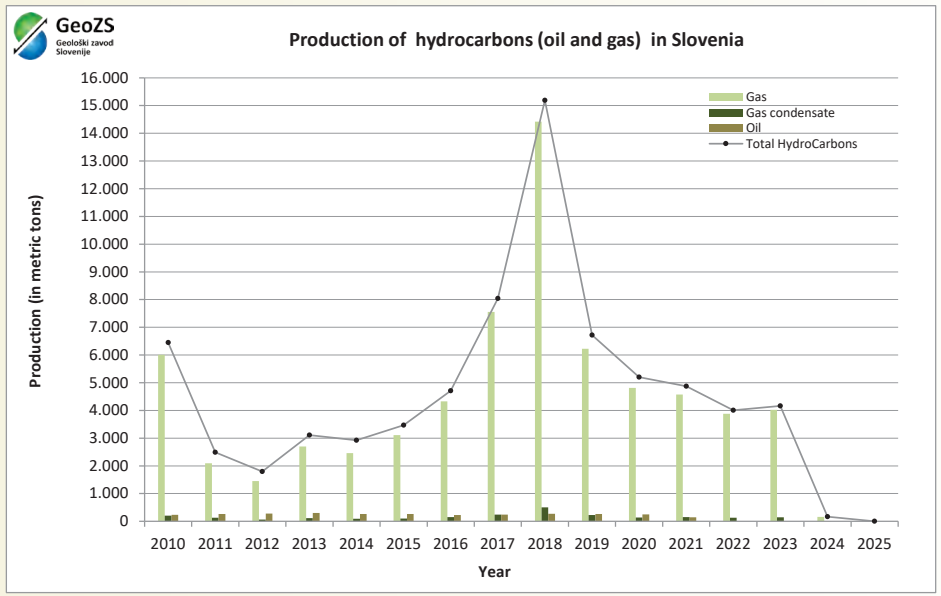
PRODUCTION OF MINERAL COMMODITIES IN SLOVENIA
(in metric tons)

		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Bentonite		104	135	168	98	143	199	232	182	147	113	99	77	75	68	86	75	88
Calcite		405.467	459.926	458.800	474.152	555.663	646.542	268.677	255.709	220.771	204.914	221.767	229.111	249.264	253.835	259.546	306.680	285.989
Kaolin																		
Chalk																		
Quartz sand		215.065	253.866	230.908	219.481	224.387	207.381	343.455	338.080	359.476	343.683	311.954	325.318	371.143	362.884	377.284	399.586	350.150
Tuff		58.062	39.401	24.639	23.732	19.171	8.872	9.116	8.840	9.144	8.633	9.133	8.257	8.873	8.691	8.743	9.593	8.777
Industrial dolomite		146.214	156.179	154.721	119.317	136.516	177.338	172.697	150.545	172.656	129.821	102.619	88.275	82.893	66.420	70.434	57.026	34.510
Chert		16.695	16.114	18.907	9.960	11.530	15.340	21.041	20.272	15.525	20.436	20.773	21.485	18.372	7.238	6.153	3.003	3.091
Ceramic clay		9.478	12.279	10.103	5.295	3.479	7.461	7.574		5.478	42.052	6.412	5.354	6.070	300			
Industrial minerals and rocks		**851.085**	**937.900**	**898.246**	**852.035**	**950.889**	**1.063.133**	**822.792**	**773.628**	**783.197**	**749.652**	**672.757**	**677.877**	**736.690**	**699.436**	**722.246**	**775.963**	**682.605**
Brick clay		235.348	296.118	374.020	159.746	180.748	154.944	194.852	202.540	167.898	159.615	180.088	273.771	392.826	422.161	342.228	432.426	330.904
Natural stone	limestone	73.156	55.045	25.109	21.006	21.158	79.005	99.541	101.991	107.630	91.231	69.155	58.109	43.394	62.247	53.956	36.779	46.375
	tonalite	39.787	36.855	45.930	23.374	41.016	23.749	26.995	26.746	28.544	41.793	25.078	17.839	27.041	80.606	67.730	75.011	100.793
	other	21.573	19.724	11.896	11.526	8.332	9.917	9.790	7.690	6.151	3.615	2.660	16.370	24.675	34.772	73.389	79.205	49.526
Natural stone		134.516	111.624	82.935	55.906	70.506	112.671	136.326	136.427	142.325	136.639	96.893	92.318	95.110	177.625	195.075	190.995	196.694
Raw materials for lime		1.221.197	1.260.446	1.103.163	896.241	860.890	919.528	1.103.283	1.046.293	1.174.038	1.212.883	1.186.037	1.025.514	1.118.370	953.432	814.798	879.458	948.302
Raw materials for cement		1.188.493	982.653	883.573	952.758	1.138.560	1.325.907	1.190.807	1.149.065	1.318.832	1.405.518	1.551.728	1.532.796	1.474.361	1.525.508	1.420.006	1.242.392	1.081.938
Materials for construction industry		**2.779.554**	**2.650.841**	**2.443.691**	**2.064.651**	**2.250.704**	**2.513.050**	**2.625.268**	**2.534.325**	**2.803.093**	**2.914.655**	**3.014.746**	**2.924.399**	**3.080.667**	**3.078.726**	**2.772.107**	**2.745.271**	**2.557.838**
Crushed stone	limestone	6.284.804	5.773.480	4.034.597	3.264.404	2.813.266	3.060.104	3.486.409	3.164.109	3.824.938	4.757.905	4.557.967	4.447.674	5.441.039	5.600.430	6.459.030	5.990.586	6.582.566
	dolomite	7.175.362	6.143.336	5.440.918	4.223.692	4.127.357	4.901.721	4.427.094	4.280.306	4.808.753	5.516.316	4.984.010	4.484.334	5.766.679	5.761.219	5.347.526	4.752.020	7.208.914
	other	149.562	155.716	151.276	69.335	127.272	161.762	194.610	26.018	9.190	7.781	8.662	51.910	143.478	152.473	71.352	90.515	112.520
Crushed stone		13.609.728	12.072.532	9.626.791	7.557.431	7.067.895	8.123.587	8.108.113	7.470.433	8.642.881	10.282.002	9.550.639	8.983.918	11.351.196	11.514.122	11.877.908	10.833.121	13.904.000
Gravel and sand		3.001.291	2.422.771	1.899.770	1.707.455	2.143.013	2.799.006	2.943.870	1.833.732	2.047.403	1.810.666	1.437.101	1.869.851	2.225.198	2.577.923	1.804.643	1.101.637	1.399.090
Construction materials – aggregates		**16.611.019**	**14.495.303**	**11.526.561**	**9.264.886**	**9.210.908**	**10.922.593**	**11.051.983**	**9.304.165**	**10.690.284**	**12.092.668**	**10.987.740**	**10.853.769**	**13.576.394**	**14.092.045**	**13.682.551**	**11.934.758**	**15.303.090**
TOTAL		**20.241.658**	**18.084.044**	**14.868.498**	**12.181.572**	**12.412.501**	**14.498.776**	**14.500.043**	**12.612.118**	**14.276.574**	**15.756.975**	**14.675.243**	**14.456.045**	**17.393.751**	**17.870.207**	**17.176.904**	**15.455.992**	**18.543.533**
brown coal		510.769	419.466	435.800	314.262													
lignite		3.921.746	4.010.930	4.066.278	3.967.064	3.721.188	3.108.203	3.168.001	3.348.889	3.355.664	3.216.735	3.218.696	3.259.309	2.807.476	2.745.022	3.030.494	2.175.711	2.313.122
coal		4.432.515	4.430.396	4.502.078	4.281.326	3.721.188	3.108.203	3.168.001	3.348.889	3.355.664	3.216.735	3.218.696	3.259.309	2.807.476	2.745.022	3.030.494	2.175.711	2.313.122
oil		138	233	263	279	298	366	261	229	241	270	267	247	142	0	0	0	0
gas condensate		105	207	131	60	114	95	98	150	240	499	223	138	154	127	147	5	0
gas		2.317	6.006	2.095	1.454	2.698	2.463	3.109	4.331	7.554	14.423	6.225	4.815	4.575	3.882	4.019	161	0
oil and gas*		**2.560**	**6.446**	**2.489**	**1.793**	**3.110**	**2.924**	**3.468**	**4.710**	**8.035**	**15.192**	**6.715**	**5.200**	**4.871**	**4.009**	**4.166**	**166**	**0**
sea salt		2.924	59	4.291	5.684	3.360	0	2.191	2.417	2.335	2.018	1.437	806	1.671	2.342	738	1.441	860


GeoZS
Geološki zavod Slovenije
Production of mineral commodities in Slovenia
Production (in metric tones)
26.000.000
24.000.000
22.000.000
20.000.000
18.000.000
16.000.000
14.000.000
12.000.000
10.000.000
8.000.000
6.000.000
4.000.000
2.000.000
0
Construction materials – aggregates
Materials for construction industry
Industrial minerals and rocks
TOTAL
2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025
Year


GeoZS
Geološki zavod Slovenije
Production of construction materials - aggregates in Slovenia
Production (in metrc tones)
20.000.000
18.000.000
16.000.000
14.000.000
12.000.000
10.000.000
8.000.000
6.000.000
4.000.000
2.000.000
0
Crushed stone
Gravel and sand
TOTAL
2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025
Year


GeoZS
Geološki zavod Slovenije
Production of coal in Slovenia
Production (in metric tons)
5.000.000
4.000.000
3.000.000
2.000.000
1.000.000
0
2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025
Year


GeoZS
Geološki zavod Slovenije
Production of hydrocarbons (oil and gas) in Slovenia
Production (in metric tons)
16.000
15.000
14.000
13.000
12.000
11.000
10.000
9.000
8.000
7.000
6.000
5.000
4.000
3.000
2.000
1.000
0
Gas
Gas condensate
Oil
Total HydroCarbons
2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025
Year

LIST OF SOME EU-FUNDED MINERAL RESOURCES PROJECTS (on-going)

Programme	Project acronym	Project title	Start	End	Duration (months)	Lead partner	Project summary
Horizon Europe	**GSEU**	**Geological Service for Europe**	**Sep '22**	**Aug '27**	**60**		**The Geological Service for Europe (GSEU) is a Horizon Europe, CSA project designed to establish permanent cooperation between European geological survey organisations, with the aim of providing European institutions, national decision-makers, industry, the professional public, and citizens with high-quality geological data on the European subsurface. The general goal of the project is to develop and enable access to pan-European coordinated data and information services on primary and secondary sources of critical mineral raw materials, geothermal resources, underground water, etc. GeoZS is one of the most active project partners. GeoZS's most important tasks include assuming a leading role in the establishment of the European Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Resource Management, the establishment of the information and technological framework of the future European service (EGDI – European Geological Data Infrastructure) and the implementation of communication and dissemination activities related to the project.**
Horizon Europe	FUTURAM	Future Availability of Secondary Raw Materials	Jun '22	May '26	48	WEEE FORUM, Belgium	The FutuRaM project works to improve knowledge on the availability and recoverability of secondary raw materials (SRMs) within the European Union (EU), with a special focus on critical raw materials (CRMs), to enable fact-based decision making for their exploitation in the EU and third countries, and to disseminate this information via a systematic and transparent Secondary Raw Materials Knowledge Base (SRM-KB). The FutuRaM project will establish a methodology, reporting structure, and guidance to improve the raw materials knowledge base up to 2050 and facilitate the exploitation of SRMs. The project will integrate SRM and CRM data to model their current stocks and flows, and consider economic, technological, geopolitical, regulatory, social, and environmental factors to further develop, demonstrate, and align SRM recovery projects with the United Nations Framework Classification for Resources (UNFC). The project will address the following waste streams: Batteries; Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment; End-of-Life Vehicles; Mining Waste; Slags and Ashes; and Construction and Demolition Waste.
Horizon 2020	SCRREEN3	Solutions for CRitical Raw materials – a European Expert Network 3	Jan '24	Dec '26	36	BRGM – The French Geological Survey	The aim of the SCRREEN3 project is to provide comprehensive information about sustainable access to primary and secondary raw materials, and in particular Critical Raw Materials (CRMs) in the EU. By providing expert advice from extensive expert network to better understand the value chains of the raw materials studied and screened in the CRMs assessment. SCRREEN3 will further develop and strengthen the expert network already established in the SCRREEN and SCRREEN2 project. Based on the expertise of the expert network, a CRM factsheet will be verified and improved to provide up-to-date information on CRMs available in primary and secondary resources as well and their material flow.
KIC EIT RawMaterials	EITRM RIS Slovenia	EIT RawMaterials RIS Slovenia representative	Apr '26	Dec '27	21	Geological Survey of Slovenia Slovenian National Building and Civil Engineering Institute	The EIT RawMaterials RIS Slovenia representative serves as the national contact point coordinating communication, stakeholder engagement, and administrative oversight of EIT RawMaterials' activities in Slovenia for 2026–2027. Its role spans two main work packages: communication and promotion (developing and implementing an annual communication plan, managing channels such as the website, newsletter, and LinkedIn, organizing the annual flagship Adria Innovation Day, presenting at external events, scouting success stories, and engaging researchers, industry, policymakers, and other stakeholders to raise the visibility of EIT RawMaterials) and administrative coordination.
KIC EIT RawMaterials	TIMREX CRM	T-shaped Master for Innovative Mineral Exploration extended towards the CRM Act	Jan '25	Dec '27	36	University of Zagreb – Faculty of Mining, Geology and Petroleum Engineering,	TIMREX-CRM aims to continue and further improve the TIMREX joint master programme for two more groups. Graduates will become T-shaped mineral exploration professionals for an efficient implementation of the EU CRM Act, integrating more deep-tech technologies and approaches in field and laboratory practices. The project adds challenge-based learning experiences for students, will strengthen the start-up development actions and ecosystem and ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) mindset and improve fieldwork activities across all academic partners. The role of research institutes is to contribute to the project through participation in curriculum development, presenting thesis proposals, supervising student research, and development activities that can lead to the achievement of core KPIs.
External Actions of the EU, Global Gateway	PanAfGeo +	Support to Geological Science and Technology (PanAfGeo+ Partnerships & Capacity Building)	Apr '25	Apr '29	48	BRGM – The French Geological Survey	The PanAfGeo+ Partnerships & Capacity Building initiative is a collaborative effort that unites European and African geological surveys to enhance technical skills, promote knowledge exchange, and strengthen partnerships across the continent. Through this cooperation, the programme aims to build capacity in geoscience and foster mutual learning. Its primary objective is to contribute to Africa's sustainable development by improving geological knowledge, resource management, and the effective use of geoscientific data in policy and planning. The PanAfGeo+ programme includes country-specific operational activities that deliver practical support to national partners through defined technical actions, capacity development, and equipment. GeoZS leads activities in the PanAfGeo+ Uganda Country Window, aiming to support the promotion of Uganda's mineral endowment, focusing on mineral deposits that have advanced to a developmental stage.
LIFE	LIFE IP RESTART	Boosting waste recycling into valuable products by setting the environment for a circular economy in Slovenia	Jan '22	Dec '30	108	Ministry of the Environment, Climate and Energy, Slovenia	LIFE IP RESTART will focus on overcoming obstacles to achieving EU recycling targets, and on achieving full implementation of the National Waste Management Programme and Waste Prevention Programme (WMPP) in Slovenia. The project's main objective is to deploy a holistic set of complementary technical, digital, environmental, social, and circular solutions to unlock all the potentials of the WMPP in order to achieve maximum material self-sufficiency and increased circular yield in the waste-to-resource sector.

ICE-SRM EU PUBLICATIONS IN SUPPORT OF UNFC IMPLEMENTATION:
NEP-R GUIDANCE AND HARMONIZATION NOTE ON ABC1 CLASSIFICATION

The European Critical Raw Materials Act (CRMA) aims to secure a sustainable and reliable supply of critical raw materials for the EU by requiring Member States to develop, among others, National Exploration Programmes (NEPs) and to map occurrences of critical raw materials. The resulting identification of mineral resources in these programmes will help facilitate permit procedures and reduce administrative barriers for future critical raw materials projects across Europe.

To support the consistent reporting of NEP results, the document **NEP-R Guidance: *United Nations Framework Classification for Resources (UNFC) Guidance on the European Union's National Exploration Programme Results (NEP-R)*** was developed by the International Centre of Excellence on Sustainable Resource Management (ICE-SRM EU), which is coordinated by GeoZS. The guidance promotes the use of UNFC for classifying exploration results, particularly Prospective Projects, and provides recommendations for interpreting relevant UNFC categories. The document is intended to help Member States apply a harmonised approach when reporting NEP findings to the European Commission.

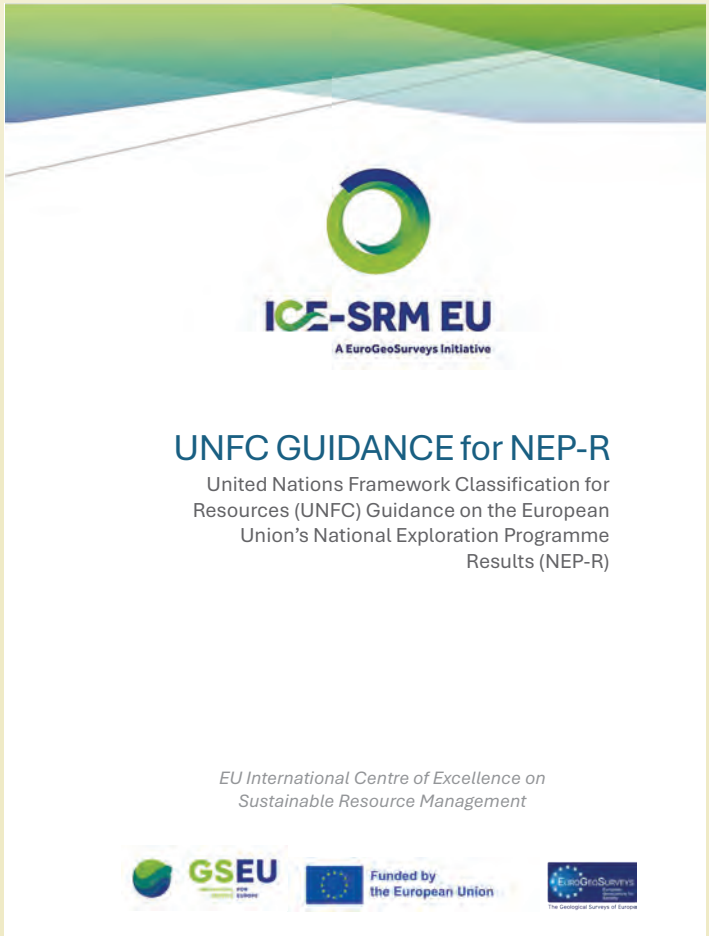
The harmonisation of mineral resource and reserve classifications across Europe is essential in ensuring consistency, transparency, and alignment with international standards such as UNFC. To facilitate harmonised CRMA reporting and broader European resource management objectives, ICE-SRM EU developed the document ***Harmonization note on ABC1 classification: Note on Harmonisation between National Reserve and Resource Reporting Classifications of Croatia, Serbia, Slovenia, and Mapping to UNFC.*** It is the result of collaborative work by geological experts from Croatia, Serbia, and Slovenia, which share the ABC1 classification system derived from the former Soviet GKZ model, and presents a mapping table linking the national classification systems of these countries to UNFC.

It outlines the methodology, terminology alignment, and mapping approach developed by the task force, and includes a comparative analysis of national systems, a harmonised mapping table, and recommendations for future integration. The overall objective is to support a unified approach to resource reporting, strengthen cross-border cooperation, and promote sustainable resource development in Europe. The guidance note is ready to be tested in other ABC1 countries.

Both publications were developed within the Horizon Europe Coordination and Support Action entitled GSEU – Geological Service for Europe, co-financed by EU and are available on the GeoZS website (https://www.geo-zs.si/en/publikacije/abc1-harmonisation-to-unfc/), and the ICE-SRM EU IT platform (https://ice-srm.eu/home).

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ASSESSING PROPOSED EXPLOITATION SITES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NATIONAL MINING STRATEGY FOR MINERAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

This note outlines the assessment of the proposed exploitation sites for compliance with the National Mining Strategy for Mineral Resources Management, with particular attention to the mineral resource type, spatial location, supply-network considerations, and the quality of supporting documentation. An assessment of the compliance of a proposed exploitation site with the National Mining Strategy (hereinafter: NMS) is required under the Mining Act (ZRud-1). The NMS, adopted by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia in 2018, provides the strategic framework for the sustainable exploration and exploitation of mineral resources, which aims to balance economic development, environmental protection, and societal interests while ensuring long-term resource availability. Consequently, the exploitation of a proposed mineral resource may proceed only if it is not in conflict with the NMS, as stipulated in the Mining Act.

In accordance with the NMS (Chapter 2.3.3, pp. 24–25), compliance is evaluated through the following key criteria:

Ad 1. Type of mineral resource

The first step is to verify whether the mineral resource specified in the application for the mining right for exploitation, Geodetic Plan and Mining Project for Exploitation (hereinafter: the documentation) corresponds to the actual situation in the field. Particular attention is given to the consistent naming of the mineral resource throughout the documentation.

Ad 2. Spatial location

When carrying out a spatial assessment of a proposed exploitation site, the size of the area is examined, as well as its location on the cadastral map, and the lowest planned extraction level, namely the elevation above sea level of the proposed deepest point of extraction. The consistency of the data across all documentation is also verified. Where the available data is insufficient, the Geological Survey of Slovenia (GeoZS) may carry out a field inspection and prepare an expert opinion to support the final decision.

Ad 3. Compatibility with the organisation of the network of sites for the supply of stone aggregates

For mineral raw materials for the construction industry, such as crushed stone – limestone, crushed stone – dolomite, gravel, and sand, an additional assessment is performed. Projects are expected to demonstrate sufficient production capacity, generally at least 30,000 m^3 of in-situ mineral resources per year, and adequate mineral reserves to support production for a minimum of 15 years. The objective is to maintain an adequate regional supply of construction mineral resources and to reduce unnecessary transport of aggregates over longer distances.

In line with the NMS, priority is also given to the expansion of existing exploitation sites where geological conditions, available reserves, environmental constraints, and spatial-planning requirements allow. Expanding existing extraction sites is considered a more sustainable approach than opening entirely new exploitation sites, as it makes use of existing infrastructure, reduces additional land-use pressures, and supports the efficient utilization of proven mineral resources.

In practice, the assessment focuses not only on compliance with NMS, but also on the submitted documentation, whether it is internally consistent and sufficiently precise to support a reliable decision. Experience from the review of applications shows that several recurring inconsistencies frequently arise in the supporting documentation, including:

- different names for the same exploitation site and mineral resource across documents,
- insufficient evidence in documentation of supply needs for stone aggregates,
- inconsistent graphical representations of the exploitation site,
- incomplete or incorrect spatial data.

The assessment of compliance with the NMS forms an integral part of the procedure for granting a mining right for exploitation. It ensures that proposed extraction projects are aligned with Slovenia's long-term objectives for sustainable mineral resource management. Consistent, complete, and accurate documentation is therefore essential for a transparent, reliable, and efficient expert assessment.

References:

National Mining Strategy for the Management of Mineral Resources, adopted by Government Decision No. 36100-4/2018/4 of 18 October 2018.

Mining Act (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 14/14 – official consolidated text, 61/17 – Building Act (GZ), 54/22, 78/23 – ZUNPEOVE, 81/24, and 14/26).

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SURFACE MINING ASSOCIATION ("DTV PO")

Društvo tehničnih vodij
površinsko odkopavanje

The Surface Mining Association has been operating continuously for 30 years. It brings together more than 90% of all Slovenian mining companies – holders of mining rights, experts from public institutions responsible for mineral resource management and planning, researchers, and the private sector.

The Association organizes professional training courses and capacity building of expertise in the fields of geology, mining, environmental protection, sustainable exploitation of natural resources, safety practices, and other solutions. It also actively participates as a stakeholder in the implementation of national mining legislation.

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SLOVENIAN MINING ASSOCIATION OF ENGINEERS AND TECHNICIANS ("SRDIT")

The Slovenian Mining Society of Engineers and Technicians (SRDIT) is a non-governmental non-profit organization of miners and geotechnologists. The SRDIT's mission is to facilitate the mining and geotechnical profession in Slovenia and beyond. SRDIT assumes the role of arbitrator in assessing the professionalism of its membership, organizes international networking, works to improve the level of expert knowledge of its membership, and organizes social events. At the time of its founding in 1991, the Slovenian Mining Association of Engineers and Technicians counted 53 members; at end-2025 it had 175 members. The SRDIT is an organizer and co-organizer of educational seminars, expert meetings, and consultations (the traditional "Jump over the leather skin" meeting and the "St. Barbara" meeting), technical meetings, workshops for miners and expert international consultants, and conferences (Waste Management - GzO and Urban Mining). In 2025, members of SRDIT were also active in various working groups organized within the framework of the Slovenian Chamber of Engineers (IZS), the Slovenian Engineering Association (SIZ) and international organizations such as the European Federation of National Engineering Associations (FEANI), the World Mining Congress (IOC-WMC), the Society of Mining Professors (SOMP) and others.

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GeoZS
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