

## ***Cena nafte na svetovnem trgu vse nižja in nižja***

Ponudba nafte na svetovnem trgu je trenutno zelo velika, saj jo ponujajo tako Rusija kot ZDA, Libija in ostali. To pomeni, da je trenutno ponudba mnogo večja od povpraševanja. Tako je cena za sodček (cca. 159 litrov) okoli 80 evrov. Predvideva se celo, da bo dosegla najnižjo točko, okrog 75 evrov za sodček. Praviloma bi bilo to za nas potrošnike vsekakor ugodno, saj bodo ponudniki primorani še nižati cene. Vendar pa, ker država regulira cene, to konkretno za nas ne pomeni nič kaj veliko znižanje cen, saj je naša država dvignila trošarine, tako da se je prodajna cena praktično ohranila na enakem nivoju kot do sedaj.

V Sloveniji se žal nič ne dogaja v smeri, da bi znižali energetske odvisnosti od tujega trga, predvsem pri tekočih in plinastih gorivih. Vse premalo je vzpodbud v tej smeri, ki bi seveda lahko tudi oživila slovensko gospodarstvo, da bi pričeli večati proizvodnjo in seveda domačo ponudbo alternativnih oblik tekočih goriv. Lahko bi, na primer, oživeli pridelavo in proizvodnjo bio-goriv iz lesne biomase, ki jo je ta trenutek zaradi žledoloma precej. Že povečana proizvodnja in domača poraba lesne biomase v obliki domačih sekancev in peletov bi lahko pomenila dodatni gospodarski zagon. Pa se žal nič ne zgodi, ker se v Sloveniji raje ukvarjamo z obrekovalnimi politikami (politikami) kot z resnimi temami. Tako žal recesiji v Sloveniji še ni videti konca.

Zdrava pamet v Sloveniji tako skoraj ne velja več, veljajo pa pravo, predpisi, procesne napake, kraje, korupcija in druge oslarije, ki našo ljubo državo vodijo v propad.

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## ***The price of oil on the world market all lower and lower***

The supply of oil on the global market is currently very high, as it is offered by Russia and the US, Libya and others. At present, the supply is much greater than the demand. Consequently, the price per barrel (ca. 159 litres) is about €80; it is anticipated to reach its lowest point around €75 euros per barrel. As a rule, this would certainly be favorable for consumers, because providers will be forced to reduce their prices. However, because the Republic of Slovenia regulates fuel prices, this means anything but a significant price drop since the state has raised the excise duty so that the selling prices have practically remained unchanged.

In Slovenia, unfortunately, nothing is going in the direction of reducing energy dependence on foreign markets, specifically in liquid and gaseous fuels. There is a lack of incentives in this direction. However, it could aid in reviving the Slovenian economy, which had started to increase production and of course the domestic supply of alternative forms of liquid fuels. We could, for example, revive the production and the production of bio-fuels from biomass, especially considering the large amount of raw material left over from last winter's icestorm. An increased production and domestic consumption of wood biomass in the form of domestic wood chips and pellets could result in an additional economic boost. Unfortunately, nothing like this has happened, because Slovenia's politicians have spent so much time engaging in infighting and scandals instead of dealing with serious issues. Thus, unfortunately, the recession in Slovenia is no end in sight.

Savvy in Slovenia, so almost no longer applies, subject to the law, regulations, procedural error, theft, corruption and other crap that our dear to lead the country to ruin.

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