Country fact sheet: Slovakia

1. Total greenhouse gas emissions

Figure 1: Left hand side: Total greenhouse gas emissions (excl. international aviation) 1990-2018 (index 1990 = 100 %). Right hand side: Greenhouse gas emissions by sector – historical emissions 1990-2017, projections 2018-2030 (Mt CO₂-eq).

Figure 2: Share of emissions covered by the ETS and the ESD (2017).


2 Excluding international aviation, CO₂ from domestic aviation and NF₃.
2. ETS emissions

![ETS emissions in Slovakia](image)

Figure 3: ETS emissions 2005-2018 (Mt CO$_2$-eq).

3. Emissions in Effort Sharing sectors

![Effort sharing decision - Slovakia](image)

Figure 4: Left hand side: Emissions and targets under the Effort Sharing Decision/ Effort Sharing Regulation 2018, 2020 and 2030 as percentage change from 2005. Right hand side: Emissions, annual emission allocations (AEAs) and accumulated surplus/ deficit of AEAs under the Effort Sharing Decision 2013-2020 (Mt CO$_2$-eq).

3 The scope of ETS was extended from 2013. To reflect the current scope of ETS, estimates made by EEA are included in the figures from 2005 to 2012. The estimates cover only emissions from stationary installations.
4. Land use, land use change and forestry

Reported quantities under the Kyoto Protocol for Slovakia show net removals of, on average, -5.7 Mt CO\textsubscript{2}-eq for the period 2013 to 2017. In this regard, Slovakia contributes with 1.4% to the annual average sink of -411.9 Mt CO\textsubscript{2}-eq of the EU-28. Accounting for the same period depicts net credits of, on average, -3.1 Mt CO\textsubscript{2}-eq, which corresponds to 2.7% of the EU-28 accounted sink of -111.9 Mt CO\textsubscript{2}-eq. Reported net removals depict a marked decrease between 2013 and 2014 and remained stable thereafter, while accounted net credits show a very small increase over the five-year period.

Dominating reported quantities are removals by Forest Management, which decrease markedly between 2013 and 2014, then slightly increase and remain nearly constant between 2015 and 2017. Stable removals by Afforestation/Reforestation make up a small and emissions by Deforestation a negligible proportion of the emission budget of the LULUCF sector.

Credits by Forest Management are the dominating accounting quantity over the five-year period. In this preliminary simulated accounting exercise potential credits by Forest Management of, on average, -3.0 Mt CO\textsubscript{2}-eq per year are capped to -2.6 Mt CO\textsubscript{2}-eq per year. Slovakia is one of five EU Member States that exceed the cap of 3.5% from emissions of the base year (1990). Credits by Afforestation/Reforestation slightly increase over the five-year period, while debits by Deforestation are negligible.

Figure 5: Reported and accounted emissions and removals from LULUCF (Mt CO\textsubscript{2}-eq).\textsuperscript{4}

\textsuperscript{4} The differences between reported and accounted emissions from LULUCF under the Kyoto Protocol are described in the 'explanatory note on LULUCF – accounted and reported quantities under the Kyoto Protocol'.
Data sources


Figure 5: European Commission based on data accounted and reported by Member States under the Kyoto Protocol.