

# Slovenia

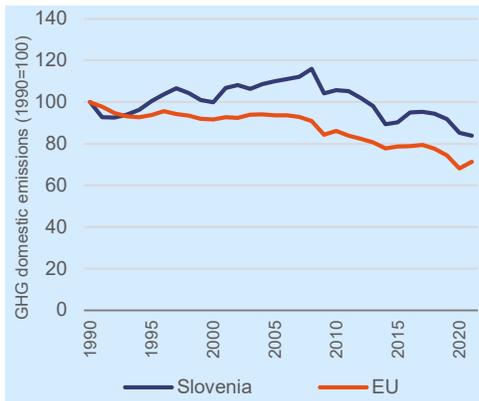
## 1) Key takeaways

- In 2021, GHG emissions in Slovenia were 8.6% below 2019 pre-pandemic levels.
- Over the same period, ETS and Effor Sharing emissions decreased by 9.1% and by 8.1%, respectively.
- Net GHG emissions (i.e. including LULUCF) in 2021 were 27.2% lower than 1990 levels.
- The LULUCF sector emitted 2.89 MtCO<sub>2</sub>-eq on average per year from 2013 to 2020, based on accounting.

## 2) Greenhouse gas emissions



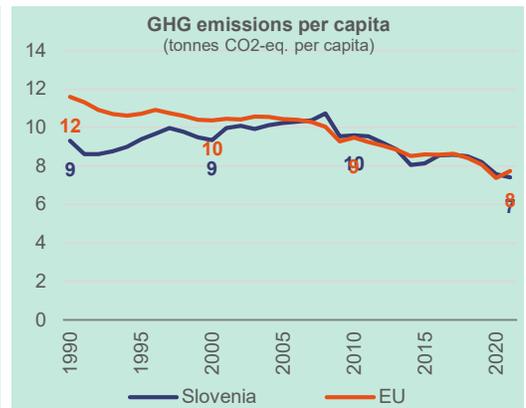
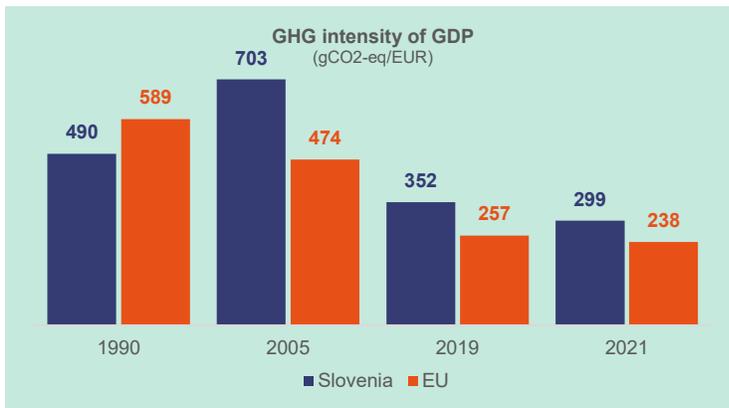
In 2021, approximated domestic greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in Slovenia were 15.6 MtCO<sub>2</sub>-eq, 1.5% lower compared to 2020 and 8.6% below pre-pandemic levels. Overall, net domestic emissions, including the Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) sector, were 27.2% lower than 1990 levels.



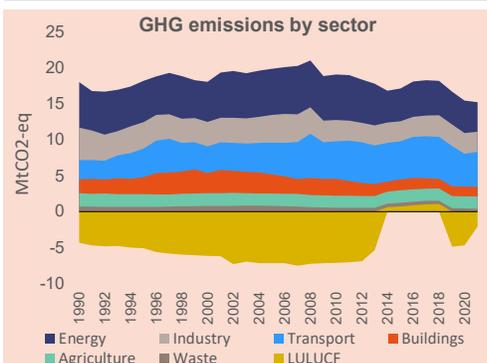
	1990 (MtCO <sub>2</sub> -eq)	2005 to 1990 (% change)	2019 to 2005 (% change)	2021 to 2019 (% change)	2021 to 1990 (% change)
<b>Slovenia</b>	19	10%	-17%	-9%	-16%
<b>EU</b>	4847	-6%	-21%	-4%	-29%

	1990	2005 to 1990 (% change)	2019 to 2005 (% change)	2021 to 2019 (% change)	2021 to 1990 (% change)
<b>Slovenia</b>	14	-29%	-40%	-21%	-27%
<b>EU</b>	4633	-13%	-26%	-10%	-33%

Note: GHG emissions and removals for 1990-2020 are based on data submitted by EU Member States to the UNFCCC under Regulation (EU) No 525/2013. Figures may change following resubmissions. GHG emissions for 2021 are based on approximated GHG inventories.



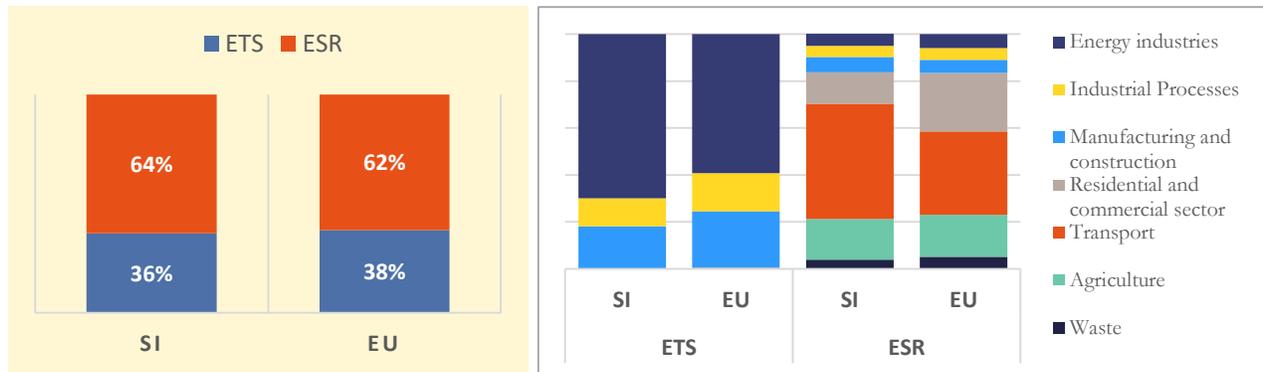
## 3) Greenhouse gas emissions by sector



	1990 (MtCO <sub>2</sub> -eq)	2005 to 1990 (% change)	2019 to 2005 (% change)	2021 to 2019 (% change)	2021 to 1990 (% change)
<b>Energy</b>	6.4	1%	-29%	-9%	-35%
<b>Industry</b>	4.5	-13%	-23%	-6%	-37%
<b>Transport</b>	2.7	61%	28%	-14%	78%
<b>Buildings</b>	1.9	43%	-50%	0%	-29%
<b>Agriculture</b>	1.9	-8%	0%	0%	-7%
<b>Waste</b>	0.7	10%	-43%	-11%	-45%
<b>LULUCF</b>	-4.4	65%	-32%	-58%	-53%
<b>International aviation</b>	0.0	25%	27%	-66%	-47%

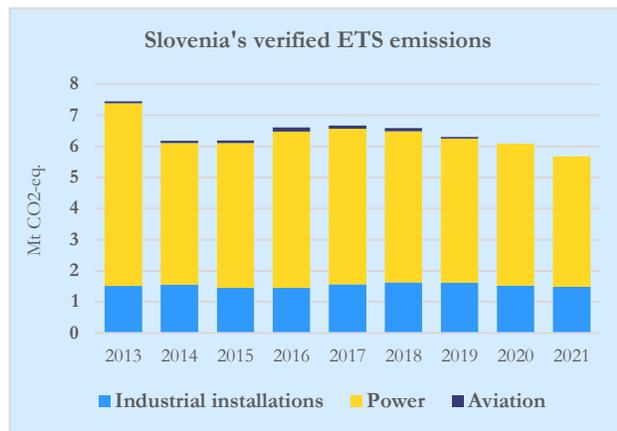
Notes: (1) Energy sector refers to electricity and heat production and petroleum refining. (2) Industry includes fuel combustion in manufacturing and construction and emissions in industrial processes and product use. (3) Buildings include emissions from energy use in residential and tertiary buildings, and energy use in agriculture and fishery sectors.

In 2021, the highest contribution to net GHG emissions in Slovenia came from the Transport sector (37%), followed by the Energy sector (31%) and the Industry sector (21%). Emissions from sectors under the Effort Sharing Regulation (ESR) were 64% compared to 62% for the EU as a whole (see shares in the charts below).



#### 4) Emissions under the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS)

In 2021, stationary installations (e.g. power generation and manufacturing industry) in Slovenia emitted 5.7 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>-eq emissions (equal to 36% of Slovenia's total GHG emissions). This is 6.8% lower compared to 2020 and 9.1% below pre-pandemic levels. By 2021, emissions from stationary installations were down by 23.1% against 2013 level (i.e. -35.1% to 2005 levels).



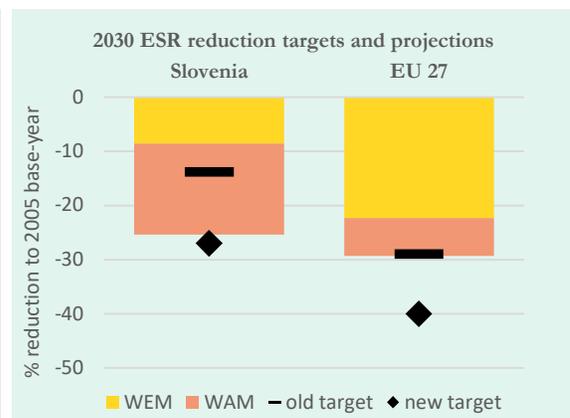
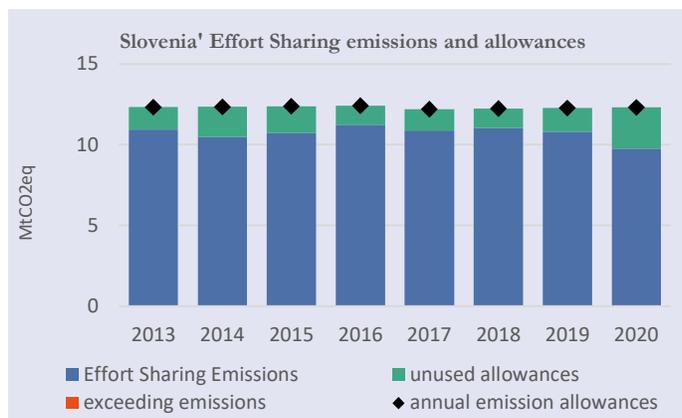
In parallel, Slovenia has raised over EUR 0.4 billion in auction revenues since 2013, available for further climate action and energy transformation. Slovenia reported that an average of 53% of revenues was spent for climate and energy purposes over the same period. (\*)

Mt CO <sub>2</sub> -eq	2013	2020	2021
<b>Power installations</b>	5.9	4.6	4.2
% change since 2013	-	-22.2%	-28.5%
<b>Industrial installations</b>	1.5	1.5	1.5
% change since 2013	-	0.7%	-2.1%
<b>Aviation (**)</b>	0.06	n.a.	n.a.
% change since 2013	-	n.a.	n.a.

(\*) 100% of the auctioning revenues are used for climate and energy projects. Some projects receive funding later than in the year in which the auctioning revenues were generated. About EUR 185 million in already received auction revenues will still be spent on climate and energy.

(\*\*) ETS emissions from aviation include flights within the European Economic Area (EEA) and outgoing flights to Switzerland and to the UK.

#### 5) Emissions in Effort Sharing sectors



Note: (1) Verified emissions based on annual inventory review under the Effort Sharing Decision (ESD). (2) Projections as reported by Member States under Reg. (EU) 2018/1999, compiled and checked by the EEA. (3) ESR base-year emissions and targets have been approximately converted into GWP AR4 for comparability. For these reasons, the distances to targets for 2030 are provided for illustrative purposes only (4) WEM = with existing measures, WAM = with additional measures.

In 2021, effort sharing approximated emissions in Slovenia were 9.9 MtCO<sub>2</sub>eq (equal to 64% of Slovenia's total GHG emissions), 1.8% higher than in 2020 but 8.1% lower than 2019 pre-pandemic level.

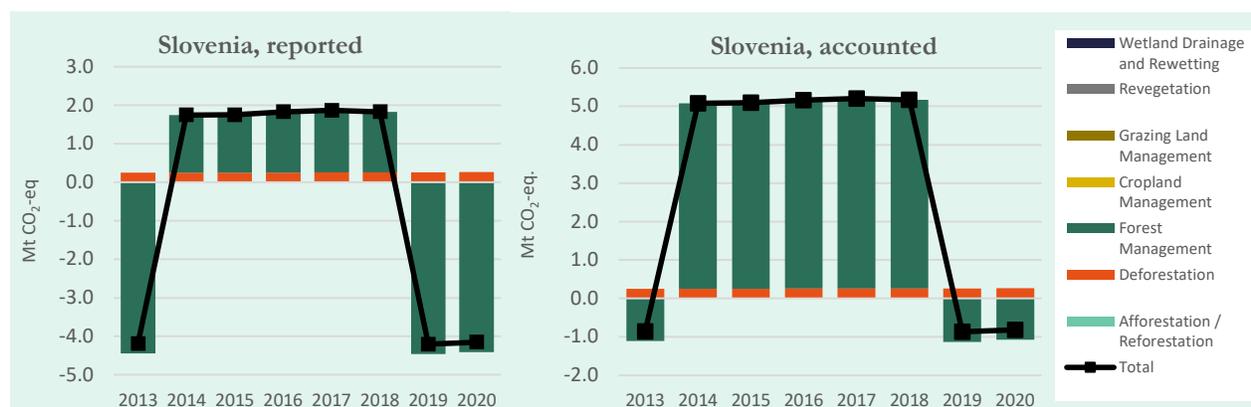
Between 2013 and 2019, Slovenia's emissions have always been below the annual limits.

In 2020, effort sharing emissions in Slovenia were below the annual limit.

## 6) Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF)



Reported quantities under the Kyoto Protocol for Slovenia show net emissions of -0.4 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>-eq on average per year for the period 2013 to 2020. In this regard, Slovenia represents 0.14% of the annual average sink of -320.2 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>-eq of the EU-27. Accounting for the same period depicts net debits of, on average, 2.9 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>-eq, which represents -3.5% of the EU-27 accounted sink of -83.4 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>-eq. Reported net removals for 2013 decrease markedly to net emissions in 2014 that remain on that level until 2018 and drastically decrease in 2019. Accounted quantities show the same pattern with net credits for 2013 and net debits through to 2018r. Slovenia is an EU Member State in which activities by Afforestation/Reforestation, according to its definition, do not occur.



Notes: (1) Charts based on the submissions delivered until May 2022. (2) Data reported for the period 2013-2020, for mandatory and elected LULUCF activities, were submitted by Member States to the European Environment Agency (EEA) and underwent a simulated accounting process developed by the Joint Research Centre (JRC), together with DG CLIMA. (3) Reported data represent the gross annual flux of greenhouse gas from the sector, by activity, according to the IPCC methods for calculation in the framework of the Kyoto Protocol (KP). Accounting is aimed at assessing the impact of policies on climate actions on the actual data, for example as an increase in the sink within the Forest Management activity. (4) The simulated accounting process does not take into account any adjustments or flexibilities that a Member State may apply, for example the purchase of KP credits.

The dominating reported activity is Forest Management with removals for 2013 and emissions following years with removals back to 2013 levels after 2019. Emissions by Deforestation are small. The change of 5.9 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>-eq from removals to emissions by Forest Management between 2013 and 2014 is associated with “sanitary cuts” (which increased harvesting) due to natural disturbances, which affected Slovenian forest significantly since 2014.

Credits by Forest Management in 2013 and debits for following years thereafter are the dominating accounting quantity. After 2019 credits by Forest Management are back to 2013 levels. Debits by Deforestation are small in comparison.

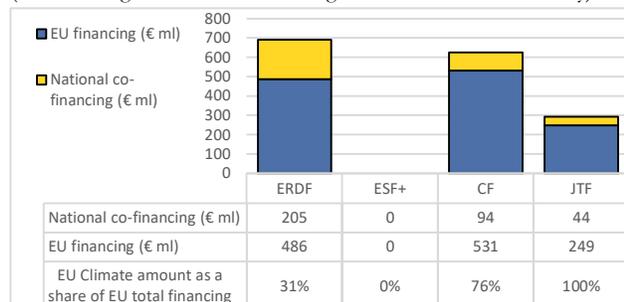
## 7) Financing Climate Action



### Cohesion policy

#### Slovenia's Planned Financing for Climate Actions

(EU financing & national co-financing - 2021-2027 Cohesion Policy)



The chart presents information on investment plans and achievement targets from adopted programmes. Financing for cohesion policy uses a categorisation to provide thematic information on the finances planned.

Source: <https://cohesiondata.ec.europa.eu/>

### Innovation and Modernisation Fund

#### Innovation Fund (Portfolio of signed projects)

	n.	EUR million
Small Scale Projects	-	-
Large Scale Projects	-	-

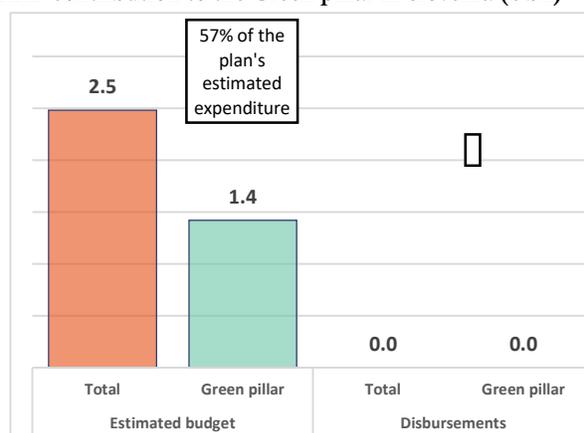
#### Modernisation Fund

(List of confirmed or approved investment proposals) non-beneficiary

### Recovery & Resilience Facilities

RRF allocations (EUR billion)	Grants:	Loans:	% of GDP
	1.78	0.71	4.8

#### RRF contribution to the Green pillar in Slovenia (€ bn)



This graph displays: 1) the estimated cost of measures attributed by the Commission, in consultation with the Member State, to the green pillar either as primary or secondary assignments; and 2) how disbursements under the RRF (excluding pre-financing) relate to the green pillar.

Source: [https://ec.europa.eu/economy\\_finance/recovery-and-resilience-scoreboard/index.html?lang=en](https://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/recovery-and-resilience-scoreboard/index.html?lang=en)