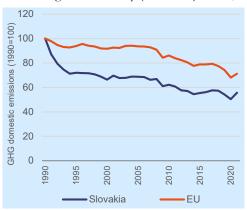
1) Key takeaways

- In 2021, GHG emissions in Slovakia were 2.7% above 2019 pre-pandemic levels.
- Over the same period, ETS and Effor Sharing emissions increased by 5% and decreased by 0.5%, respectively.
- Net GHG emissions (i.e. including LULUCF) in 2021 were 56.2% lower than 1990 levels.
- The LULUCF sector removed 1.62 MtCO2-eq on average per year from 2013 to 2020, based on accounting.

2) Greenhouse gas emissions

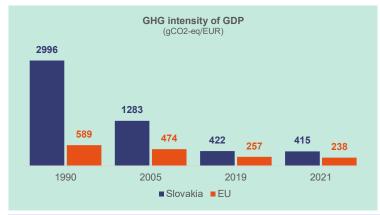


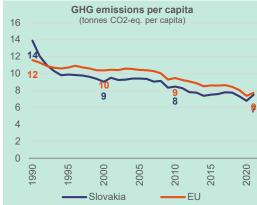
In 2021, approximated domestic greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in Slovakia were 40.9 MtCO2-eq, 10.3% higher compared to 2020 and 2.7% above pre-pandemic levels. Overall, net domestic emissions, including the Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) sector, were 56.2% lower than 1990 levels.



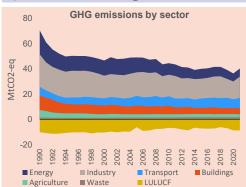
Total domestic GHG emissions					
	1990 (MtCO2-eq)	2005 to 1990 (% change)	2019 to 2005 (% change)	2021 to 2019 (% change)	2021 to 1990 (% change)
Slovakia	73	-31%	-21%	3%	-44%
EU	4847	-6%	-21%	-4%	-29%
Total net domestic GHG emissions (including LULUCF)					
Slovakia	63	-40%	-35%	-19%	-56%
EU	4633	-13%	-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 abbroximated GHG inventories.





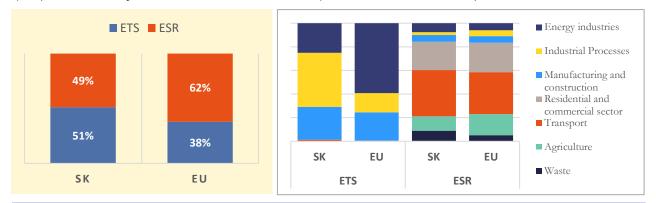
3) Greenhouse gas emissions by sector



	1990 (MtCO2- eq)	2005 to 1990 (% change)	2019 to 2005 (% change)	2021 to 2019 (% change)	2021 to 1990 (% change)
Energy	19.0	-38%	-40%	-9%	-66%
Industry	25.8	-28%	-20%	13%	-34%
Transport	6.8	13%	6%	-1%	18%
Buildings	11.5	-42%	-29%	-1%	-59%
Agriculture	6.0	-54%	-6%	-5%	-59%
Waste	1.4	4%	14%	5%	24%
LULUCF	-10.1	-39%	11%	27%	-14%
International aviation	0.1	108%	33%	-53%	31%

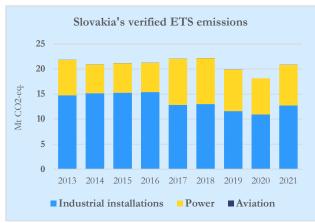
Notes: (1) Energy sector refers to electricity and beat production and petroleum refining, (2) Industry includes fuel combustion in manufacturing and construction and emissions in industrial processes and product use. (3) Buildings include emissions from energy use in residential and tertiary buildings,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

In 2021, the highest contribution to net GHG emissions in Slovakia came from the Industry sector (53%), followed by the Transport sector (25%) and the Energy sector (20%). Emissions from sectors under the Effort Sharing Regulation (ESR) were 49% 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 Slovakia emitted 20.9 million tonnes of CO2-eq emissions (equal to 51% of Slovakia's total GHG emissions). This is 15.0% higher compared to 2020 and 5.0% above pre-pandemic levels. By 2021, emissions from stationary installations were down by 4.3% against 2013 level (i.e. -28.1% to 2005 levels).

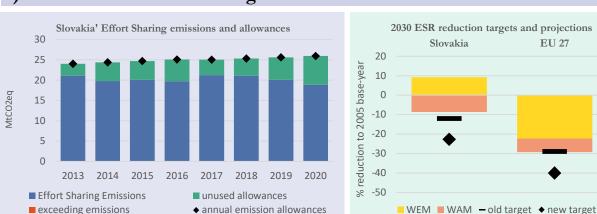


In parallel, Slovakia has raised over EUR 1.3 billion in auction revenues since 2013, available for further climate action and energy transformation. Slovakia reported that an average of 22% of revenues was spent for climate and energy purposes over the same period.(*)

Mt CO2-eq	2013	2020	2021
Power installations	7.1	7.2	8.2
% change since 2013	-	2.2%	15.8%
Industrial installations	14.8	11.0	12.7
% change since 2013	-	-25.8%	-13.9%
Aviation (**)	0.02	n.a.	0.01
% change since 2013	-	n.a.	-60.9%

^(*) All auctioning revenues are earmarked and go to the Environmental Fund, which also receives money from other sources. The values reported as spent represent the funding of climate change and energy projects known at the time of reporting. Part of unspent revenues are carried over to later years.

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.

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

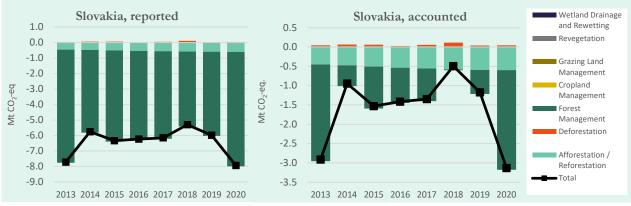
In 2021, effort sharing approximated emissions in Slovakia were 20.0 MtCO2eq (equal to 49% of Slovakia's total GHG emissions), 5.8% higher than in 2020 but 0.5% lower than 2019 pre-pandemic level.

Between 2013 and 2019, Slovakia's emissions have always been below the annual limits. In 2020, effort sharing emissions in Slovakia were below the annual limit.

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



Reported quantities under the Kyoto Protocol for Slovakia show net removals of -6.4 Mt CO2-eq on average per year for the period 2013 to 2020. In this regard, Slovakia contributes with 2.0% to the annual average sink of -320.2 Mt CO2-eq of the EU-27. Accounting for the same period depicts net credits of, on average, -1.6 Mt CO2-eq, which corresponds to 1.9% of the EU-27 accounted sink of -83.4 Mt CO2-eq. There is a notable dynamic and a generally decreasing trend of reported net removals and accounted net credits with marked decreases for 2014 and 2018. Reported net removals and accounted net credits increase substantially between 2018 and 2020.



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 greenbouse 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. Removals by Afforestation/Reforestation are small in comparison, and emissions by Deforestation play a negligible role in the emission budget of the LULUCF sector. Removals by Forest Management are variable and generally decreasing with declines for 2014 and 2018, and an increase in 2020 due to a reduction in harvest. The reason for this development is a combination of aging forests removing less CO2 from the atmosphere, and natural disturbances. The unbalanced age structure of Slovak forests contributes to cyclical changes in the volume of growing stock and felling possibilities. The urgency for regenerating the age structure increased the felling volumes during the last 20 years, even though, except for 2014, current amounts were bellow planned levels.

Credits by Forest Management are the dominating accounting quantity over the eight-year period with a substantial increase in 2020 due to a significant drop in harvest. Credits by Afforestation/Reforestation are sizable and debits by Deforestation negligible. Credits by Forest Management show a notable dynamic and an overall decreasing trend. Credits by Afforestation/Reforestation slightly increase over the eight-year period.

7) Financing Climate Action



Cohesion policy

Slovakia'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

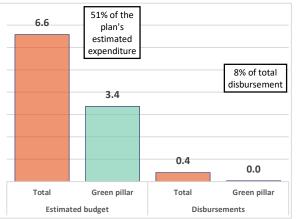
Innovation Fund (Portfolio of signed projects)

	11.	LUK IIIIIIOII
Small Scale Projects	-	-
Large Scale Projects	-	-
Modernisation Fund	n.	EUR million

Recovery & Resilience Facilities

RRF allocations	Grants:	Loans:	% of GDP
(EUR billion)	6.33	-	6.5

RRF contribution to the Green pillar in Slovakia (€ 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