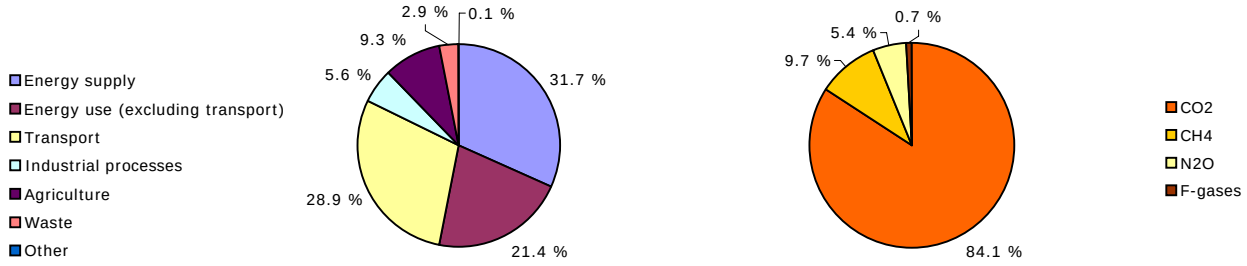
GHG trends and projections in Slovenia

European Environment Agency

Key GHG data [1]	1990	2007	2008	2009 [2]	Unit	Rank in EU-27 [3]	Rank in EU-15 [3]
Total greenhouse gas emissions (GHG)	18.5	20.6	21.3	20.0	Mt CO_2-eq.	22	n.a.
GHG from international bunkers [4]	0.1	0.3	0.3	n.a.	Mt CO_2-eq.	26	n.a.
GHG per capita	9.3	10.2	10.6	9.9	t CO_2-eq. / capita	12	n.a.
GHG per GDP [5]	1 036	709	709	724	g CO_2-eq. / euro		
Share of GHG in total EU-27 emissions	0.3 %	0.4 %	0.4 %	0.4 %	%		
EU ETS verified emissions [6]		9.0	8.9	8.1	Mt CO_2-eq.	22	n.a.
Share of EU ETS verified emissions in total GHG		44.0 %	41.6 %	40.3 %	%		
ETS verified emissions compared to annual allowances [7]		9.7 %	7.9 %	– 1.8 %	%		

Share of GHG emissions (excluding international bunkers) by main source and by gas in 2008 [1],[8]



Key GHG trends	1990–2008		2007–2008		1990–2009 [2]		2008–2009 [2]	
	Mt CO_2-eq.	%	Mt CO_2-eq.	%	Mt CO_2-eq.	%	Mt CO_2-eq.	%
Total GHG	2.8	15.2 %	0.7	3.5 %	1.6	8.4 %	– 1.2	– 5.9 %
GHG per capita	1.3	14.4 %	0.4	3.5 %	0.6	6.5 %	– 0.7	– 5.9 %
EU ETS verified emissions - all installations			– 0.2	– 2.1 %			– 0.8	– 9.0 %
EU ETS verified emissions - constant scope [9]			n.a.	n.a.			– 0.8	– 9.0 %

Assessment of long-term GHG trend (1990–2008)

The continuous increase in emissions since the early 1990s is mainly caused by road transport and to a lesser extent by fuel combustion for electricity and heat production, consumption of HFCs and methane emissions from solid waste disposal sites. Decreases are observed in fuel combustion in manufacturing industries and construction, metal industry, particularly aluminium production and in the agricultural sector (mainly manure management).

Assessment of short-term GHG trend (2007–2008)

Emissions pursued their increasing trend, mainly driven by increases in fuel combustion. The biggest increase of GHG emissions was in road transport followed by increases in households and services (probably partly due to a colder winter than in 2007). The biggest absolute decrease in emissions was however observed in public electricity and heat production. Emissions from aluminium production also decreased by about 80 %.

Source and additional information

Greenhouse gas emission data and EU ETS data www.eea.europa.eu/themes/climate/data-viewers

List and description of national policies and measures www.eea.europa.eu/themes/climate/pam

[1] Total greenhouse gas emissions (GHG), GHG per capita, GHG per GDP and shares of GHG do not include emissions and removals from LULUCF (carbon sinks) and emissions from international bunkers.

[2] Preliminary estimates reported by the country for total greenhouse gas emissions. EEA estimates in the case of EU-27, EU-15 and Slovakia.

[3] Comparison of 2008 values, 1 = highest value among EU countries.

[4] International bunkers: international aviation and international maritime transport.

[5] GDP in constant 2000 prices - not suitable for a quantitative comparison between countries for the same year.

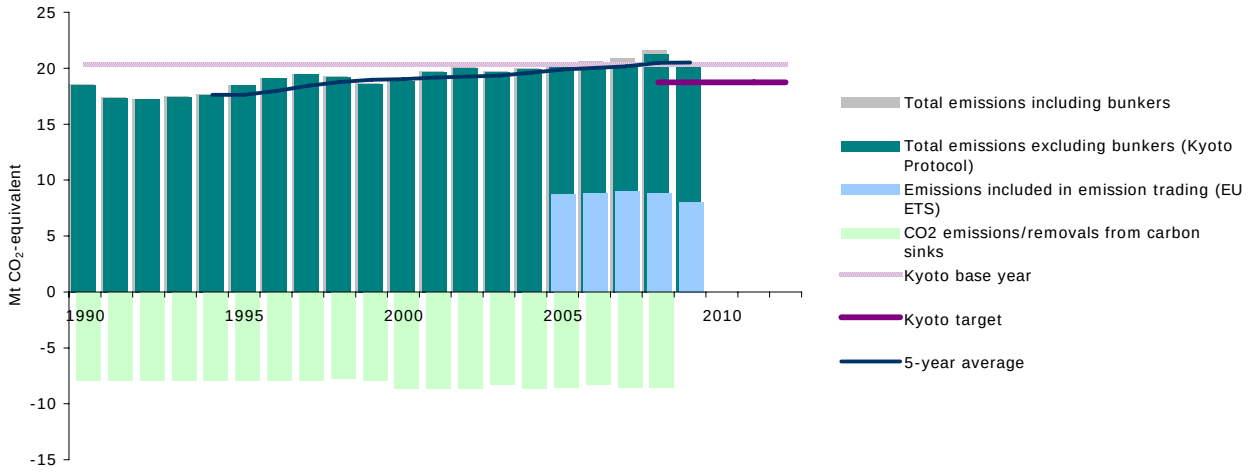
[6] All installations included. This includes new entrants and closures. Data from the community independent transaction log (CITL) released on 29 April 2009 for the reporting years 2005 and 2006, 11 May 2009 for the reporting year 2007 and data as of 17 May 2010 for the reporting year 2008 and 2009. The CITL regularly receives new information (including delayed verified emissions data, new entrants and closures) so the figures shown may change over time.

[7] "+" and "-" mean that verified emissions exceeded allowances or were below allowances, respectively. Annual allowances include allocated allowances and allowances auctioned during the same year.

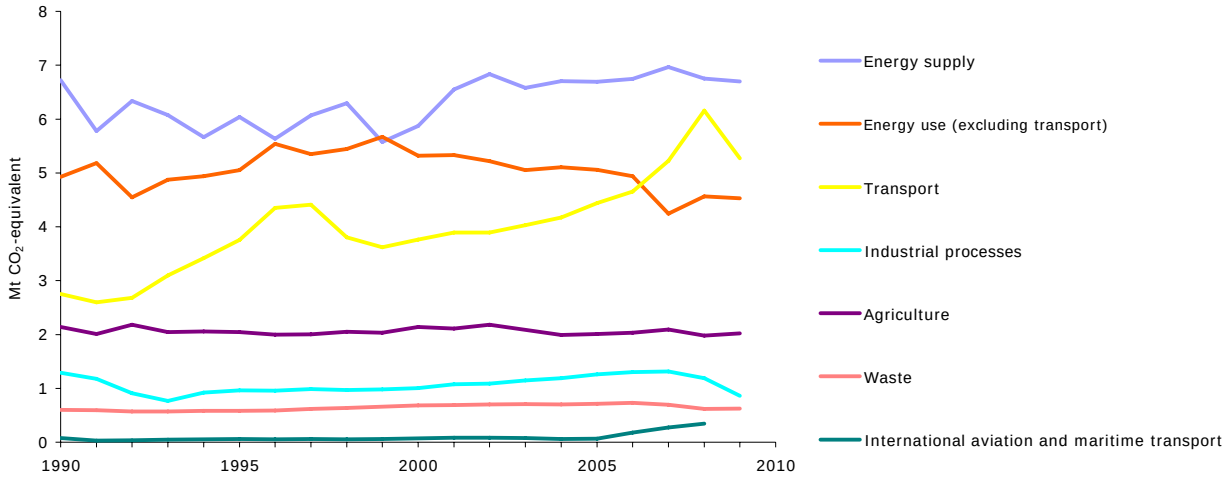
[8] LULUCF sector and emissions from international bunkers excluded. Due to independent rounding the sums do not necessarily add up.

[9] Constant scope: includes only those installations with verified emissions available for the two most recent years (2008 and 2009).

GHG trends 1990–2009 - total emissions and removals



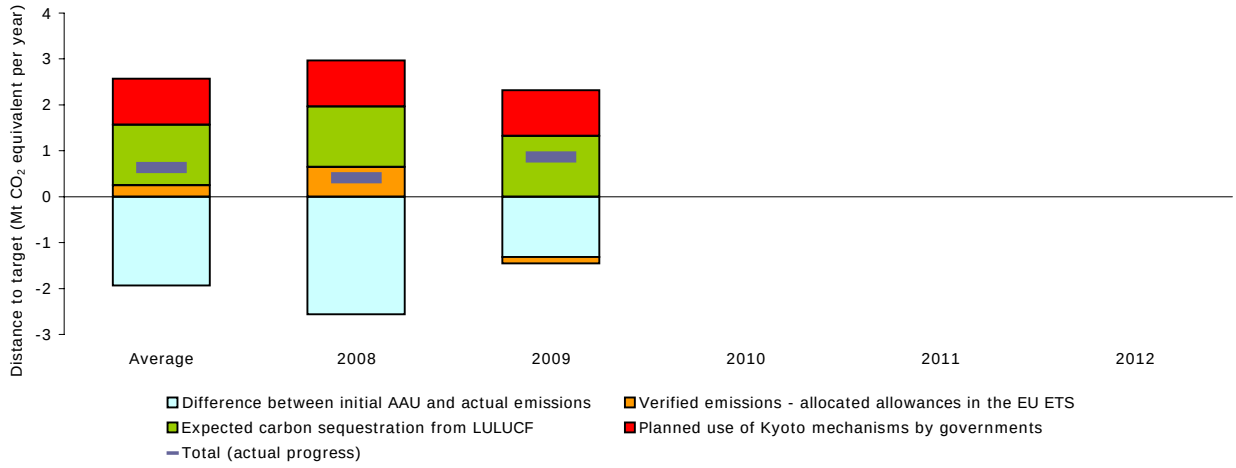
GHG trends 1990–2008 - emissions by sector



Note: updated sectoral projections, taking the effects of the economic crisis, will be presented in 2011

Progress towards Kyoto target

Average emissions in Slovenia in 2008–2009 were 1.5 % higher than the base-year level, significantly above the Kyoto target of -8 % for the period 2008–2012. Operators of installations covered by the EU ETS had to surrender more allowances than were issued to the EU ETS, increasing the countries assigned amount by 1.2 % of base-year level emissions. LULUCF activities are expected to decrease net emissions by 6.5 % of base-year level emissions. Slovenia intends to acquire allowances corresponding to 4.9 % of base-year level emissions per year through the use of flexible mechanisms at government level. Taking all these effects in to account, emissions in the sectors not covered by the EU ETS in Slovenia stand currently below their target level, by a gap representing 3.1 % of the base-year emissions.



Note: A positive value indicates emissions lower than the average target.