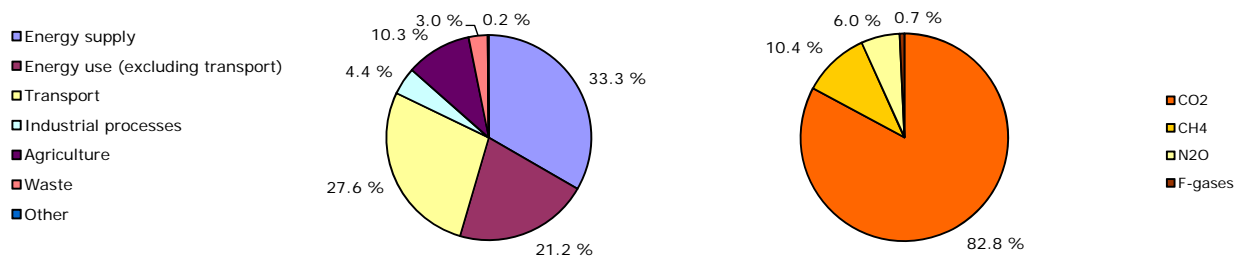


Key GHG data ⁽¹⁾	1990	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾	Unit	Rank in EU-27 ⁽³⁾	Rank in EU-15 ⁽³⁾
Total greenhouse gas emissions (GHG)	18.5	21.3	19.3	19.7	Mt CO ₂ -eq.	22	n.a.
GHG from international bunkers ⁽⁴⁾	0.1	0.3	0.2	n.a.	Mt CO ₂ -eq.	26	n.a.
GHG per capita	9.3	10.6	9.5	9.6	t CO ₂ -eq. / capita	14	n.a.
GHG per GDP (constant prices) ⁽⁵⁾	1 036	706	698	703	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 - all installations ⁽⁶⁾		8.9	8.1	8.1	Mt CO ₂ -eq.	22	n.a.
EU ETS verified emissions - constant scope ⁽⁷⁾		8.9	8.1	8.1	Mt CO ₂ -eq.		
Share of EU ETS verified emissions (all installations) in total GHG		41.6 %	41.7 %	41.3 %	%		
ETS verified emissions compared to annual allowances ⁽⁸⁾		7.9 %	- 1.8 %	- 1.0 %	%		

Share of GHG emissions (excluding international bunkers) by main source and by gas in 2009 ⁽¹⁾ ⁽⁹⁾



Key GHG trends	1990–2009		2008–2009		1990–2010 ⁽²⁾		2009–2010 ⁽²⁾	
	Mt CO ₂ -eq.	%	Mt CO ₂ -eq.	%	Mt CO ₂ -eq.	%	Mt CO ₂ -eq.	%
Total GHG	0.9	4.7 %	- 1.9	- 9.1 %	1.2	6.6 %	0.4	1.8 %
GHG per capita	0.3	2.8 %	- 1.1	- 10.1 %	0.4	3.9 %	0.1	1.1 %
EU ETS verified emissions - all installations ⁽⁶⁾			- 0.8	- 9.0 %			0.1	0.8 %
EU ETS verified emissions - constant scope ⁽⁷⁾			- 0.8	- 9.0 %			- 0.8	- 9.0 %

Assessment of long-term GHG trend (1990–2009)

The continuous increase in emissions between the early 1990s and 2008 is mainly caused by rising road transport demand and, to a lesser extent, by increasing electricity and heat demand, higher consumption of HFCs and larger CH₄ emissions from solid waste disposal sites. Decreases have been 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 (2008–2009)

The economic downturn was responsible for the first (and significant) drop in emissions since 2003. It was reflected by decreases in fuel combustion. The largest decrease of GHG emissions took place in road transport, followed by decreases in fuel use by manufacturing industries and for the production of public electricity and heat. Process-related emissions from mineral and metal production also declined. The increase in renewables also contributed to lower GHG emissions in 2009.

Source and additional information

Greenhouse gas emission data and EU ETS data

www.eea.europa.eu/themes/climate/data-viewers

⁽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⁾ Based on EEA estimate of 2010 emissions.

⁽³⁾ Comparison of 2009 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 ranking or quantitative comparison between countries for the same year. 1990 information not available for some countries, replaced by later years: 1991 (Bulgaria, Germany, Hungary and Malta), 1992 (Slovakia), 1993 (Estonia) and 1995 (Croatia). Source GDP: Eurostat, 2011; Ameco database, 2011.

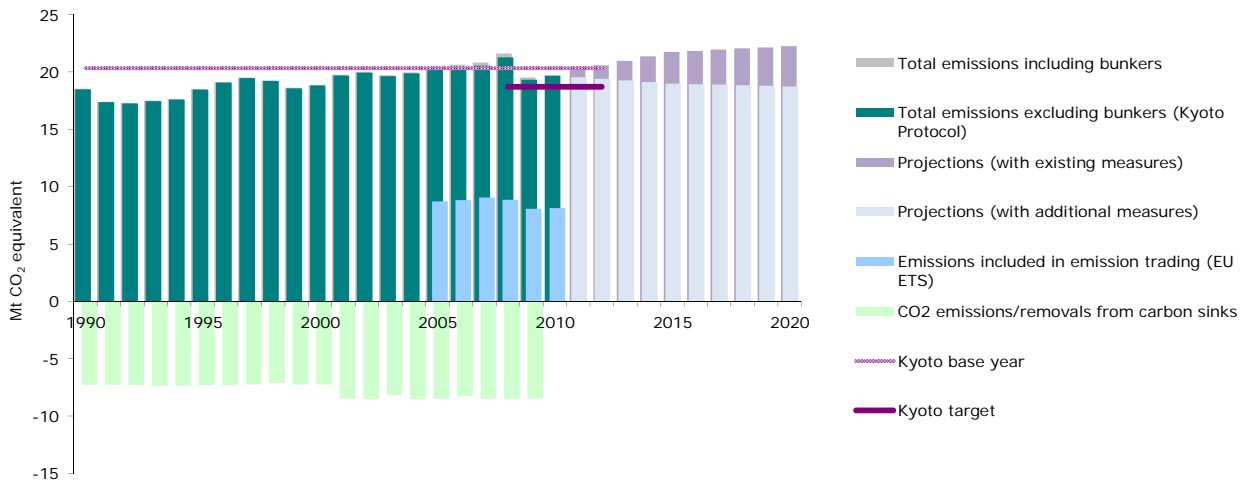
⁽⁶⁾ All installations included. This includes new entrants and closures. Data from the community independent transaction log (CITL) as of 29 April 2009 for the reporting years 2005 and 2006, 11 May 2009 for the reporting year 2007, 17 May 2010 for the reporting year 2008 and 23 May for the reporting years 2009 and 2010. The CITL regularly receives new information (including delayed verified emissions data, new entrants and closures) so the figures shown may change over time.

⁽⁷⁾ Constant scope: includes only those installations with verified emissions available for 2008, 2009 and 2010.

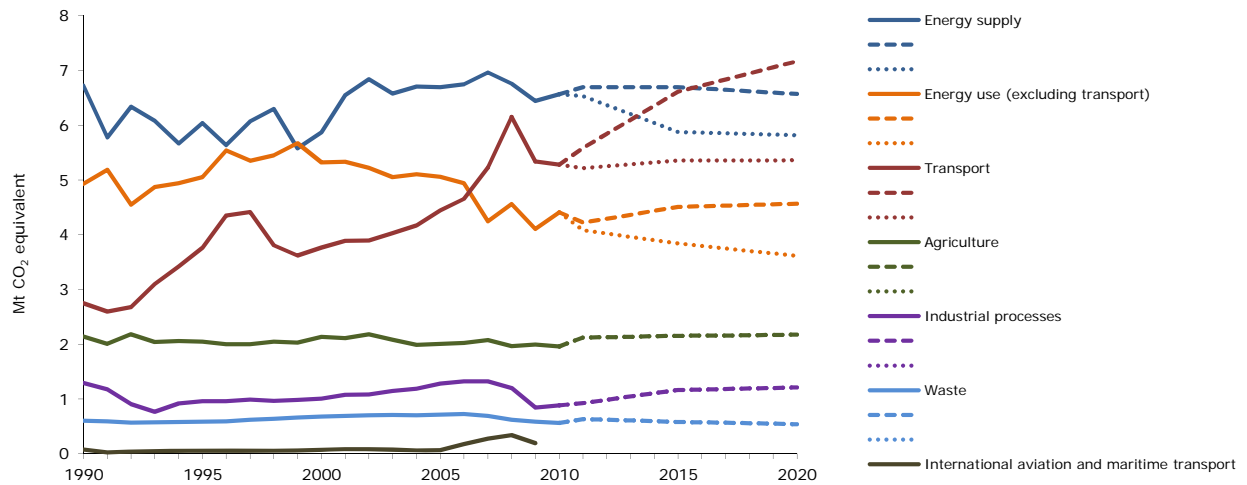
⁽⁸⁾ "+" and "-" mean that verified emissions exceeded allowances or were below allowances, respectively. Annual allowances include allocated allowances and allowances auctioned during the same year.

⁽⁹⁾ LULUCF sector and emissions from international bunkers excluded. Due to independent rounding the sums may not necessarily add up.

GHG trends and projections 1990–2020 — total emissions



GHG trends and projections 1990–2020 — emissions by sector

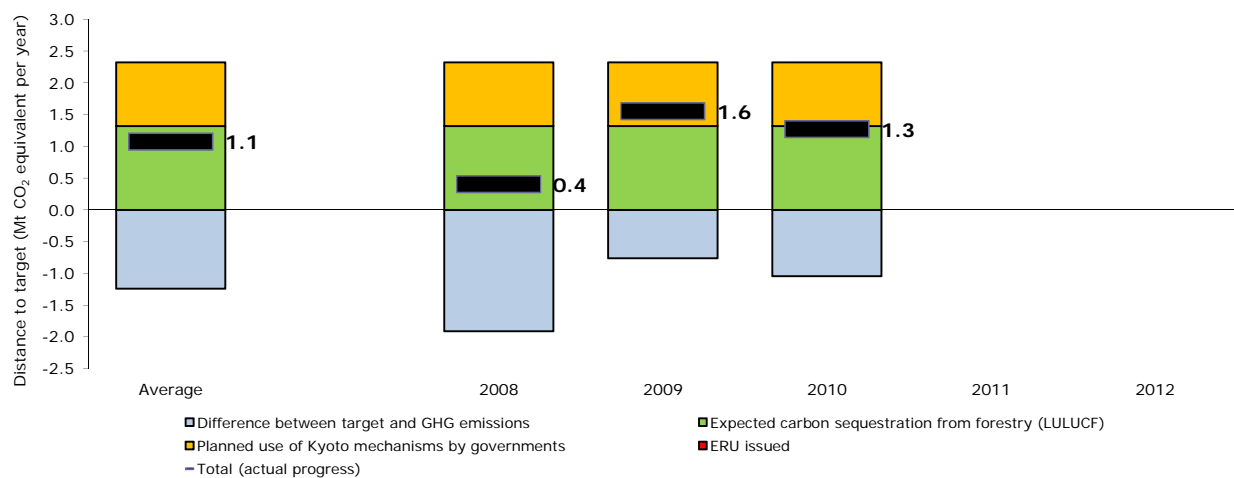


Note: GHG emission projections are represented either through dashed lines (with existing measures) or dotted lines (additional measures).

Source: National inventory, 2011; EEA proxy estimate, 2011; national projection data.

Progress towards Kyoto target

Average 2008–2010 emissions in Slovenia were 1.2 % lower than the base-year level, significantly above the Kyoto target of -8 % for the period 2008–2012. In the sectors not covered by the EU ETS, emissions were significantly higher than their respective target, by an amount equivalent to 6.1 % of the country's base-year emissions. LULUCF activities are expected to decrease net emissions by an annual amount equivalent to 6.5 % of base-year level emissions. Slovenia intends to use the flexible mechanisms at government level by acquiring an amount of Kyoto units equivalent to 4.9 % of base-year emissions per year. Taking all these effects into account, average emissions in the sectors not covered by the EU ETS in Slovenia were standing below their target level, by a gap representing 5.3 % of the base-year emissions. Slovenia was therefore on track towards its Kyoto target by the end of 2010.



Note: The difference between target and GHG emissions concerns the sectors not covered by the EU ETS. A positive value indicates emissions lower than the average target.