

Implementing Regulation Article 7: Reporting on approximated Greenhouse Gas Inventories

Member States shall report their approximated greenhouse gas inventories pursuant to Article 26(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999

Member State	SK
Year	2020
Submission	1
GeographicalScope	country

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	CO2(1)	CH4	N2O	HFCs	PFCs	SF6	Unspecified mix of HFCs and PFCs	NF3	Total	ETS	non-ETS
CO2 equivalent (kt)										CO2 equivalent (Gg)	
Total (net emissions)(1)	22948.95	3280.78	2026.43	706.32	5.61	8.8	NO	NO	28976.89	18170	10806.88
1. Energy	24319.91	685.86	195.46						25201.23	10823.1	14378.14
1.A. Fuel combustion (sectoral approach)	24300.08	222.17	195.46						24717.71	10823.1	13894.62
1.A.1. Energy industries	6406.44	12.93	29.23						6448.6	5736.79	711.81
1.A.2. Manufacturing industries and construction	5868.42	15.92	31.39						5915.73	4910.89	1004.84
1.A.3. Transport	7220.16	7.17	72.54						7299.87	168.43	7131.45
1.A.4. Other sectors	4728.21	186.03	61.92						4976.16	6.99	4969.17
1.A.5. Other	76.85	0.12	0.38						77.35	NO	77.35
1.B. Fugitive emissions from fuels	19.83	463.69	0.002921						483.522921	NO	483.52
1.B.1. Solid fuels	18.65	248.64	NO						267.29	NO	267.29
1.B.2. Oil and natural gas	1.18	215.05	0.002921						216.232921	NO	216.23

1.C. CO2 transport and storage	NO								NO	NO	NO
2. Industrial processes and product use	7322.74	1.06	141.91	706.32	5.61	8.8	NO	NO	8186.44	7346.9	839.54
2.A. Mineral industry	2233.59								2233.59	2211.97	21.62
2.B. Chemical industry	1620.19	0.14	76.11	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	1696.44	1696.13	0.31
2.C. Metal industry	3433.21	0.92	NO	NO	5.61	NO	NO	NO	3439.74	3438.8	0.94
2.D. Non-energy products from fuels and solvent use	35.75	NO	NO						35.75	NO	35.75
2.E. Electronic Industry				NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
2.F. Product uses as ODS substitutes				706.32	NO	NO	NO	NO	706.32	NO	706.32
2.G. Other product manufacture and use	NO	NO	65.8	NO	NO	8.8	NO	NO	74.6	NO	74.6
2.H. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
3. Agriculture	75.56	1007.34	1491.05						2573.95		
3.A. Enteric fermentation		918.82							918.82		
3.B. Manure management		88.52	145.89						234.41		
3.C. Rice cultivation		NO							NO		
3.D. Agricultural soils		NO	1345.16						1345.16		
3.E. Prescribed burning of savannas		NO	NO						NO		
3.F. Field burning of agricultural residues		NO	NO						NO		
3.G. Liming	12.02								12.02		
3.H. Urea application	63.54								63.54		
3.I. Other carbon-containing fertilizers	NO								NO		
3.J. Other	NO	NO	NO						NO		
4. Land use, land-use change and forestry(1)	-8769.59	22.14	35.66						-8711.79		

4.A. Forest land	-7097.07	22.14	14.6						-7060.33		
4.B. Cropland	-1098.28	NO	11.15						-1087.13		
4.C. Grassland	-93.16	NO	0.31						-92.85		
4.D. Wetlands	NO	NO	NO						NO		
4.E. Settlements	78.44	NO	4.58						83.02		
4.F. Other land	92.3	NO	5.02						97.32		
4.G. Harvested wood products	-651.82								-651.82		
4.H. Other	NO	NO	NO						NO		
5. Waste	0.33	1564.38	162.35						1727.06		
5.A. Solid waste disposal	NO	1122.18							1122.18		
5.B. Biological treatment of solid waste		163.16	116.69						279.85		
5.C. Incineration and open burning of waste	0.33	0.04	0.08						0.45		
5.D. Waste water treatment and discharge		279	45.58						324.58		
5.E. Other	NO	NO	NO						NO		
6. Other (as specified in summary 1.A)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

Memo items:(2)											
International bunkers	33.33	0.04	0.27						33.64		
Aviation	17.62	0	0.14						17.76		
Navigation	15.71	0.04	0.13						15.88		
Multilateral operations	NO	NO	NO						NO		
CO2 emissions from biomass	7797.64								7797.64		

CO2 captured	NO,NE								NO,NE		
Long-term storage of C in waste disposal sites	3007.25								3007.25		
Indirect N2O			NO,NE,IE								
Indirect CO2 (3)	NO,NE,IE										
Total CO2 equivalent emissions without land use, land-use change and forestry									37688.68	18170	19518.68
Total CO2 equivalent emissions with land use, land-use change and forestry									28976.88		
Total CO2 equivalent emissions, including indirect CO2, without land use, land-use change and forestry									NA		
Total CO2 equivalent emissions, including indirect CO2, with land use, land-use change and forestry									NA		

- (1) For carbon dioxide (CO2) from land use, land-use change and forestry the net emissions/removals are to be reported. For the purposes of reporting, the signs for removals are always negative (-) and for emissions positive (+).
- (2) See footnote 7 to table Summary 1.A.
- (3) In accordance with the UNFCCC Annex I inventory reporting guidelines, for Parties that decide to report indirect CO2, the national totals shall be provided with and without indirect CO2.
- (4) Where applicable: for Member States with geographical scopes which differ between the Kyoto Protocol, the EU-territory scope, and the Party coverage under the Convention, please clarify the geographical scope of the Proxy GHG inventory submitted under the EU Monitoring Mechanism Regulation.

Brief description of the key drivers underpinning the increase or decrease in GHG emissions in t-1 (proxy) compared to t-2 (inventory). If this information is publicly available please include the hyperlink to the relevant website.

ENERGY: Based on preliminary data (and EU-ETS reports) a decrease of CO2 emission is expected in the categories 1.A.1 and 1.A.2. The decrease is mainly caused by significant reduction of steel production. Similar trend is visible in corresponding IPPU categories. The decrease of CO2 emissions in iron and steel production is on a level of 870 Gg of CO2. Significant decrease is also expected in category 1.A.1.a, where the decrease of emissions is more than 520 Gg of CO2. No EU ETS data is available for categories 1.A.4. and 1.A.5, therefore the emissions are estimated mainly based on trends from previous years, thus CO2 emissions remain practically at the same level.

TRANSPORT: Total emissions decreased as a result of lower road transportation and mobility during the COVID 19 pandemic year. There was a major decrease of fuel consumption on the level of 10%.

MEMO ITEMS: Emissions are not significant and proxy is calculated based on the real consumption for the year 2020 affected by the COVID 19 pandemic.

IPPU: Categories 2.A, 2.B and 2.C were estimated based on the EU ETS verified GHG emissions 2020. ESD emissions in categories 2.A, 2.B, 2.C, 2.D and 2.G were extrapolated based on the 5-years average.

AGRICULTURE: The official statistics for 2020 for livestock number and animal production data were used in the 2020 proxy estimate. Activity data for 2020 consumption of inorganic nitrogen fertilizers, sewage sludge, compost, limestone, dolomite, and urea were not available. Instead of these, extrapolated data using the 30-years mean was used. Emissions decreased in 3.B Manure Management and in 3.A Enteric Fermentation due to the decline of livestock number in all animal subcategories. The emissions from the 3.D Agricultural Soil decreased compare to the previous submission. The main driver of emissions drop is the significant reduction of breeding animals, despite of expectation of slight increase in inorganic nitrogen fertilizers. N2O emissions in 3.D.1.1 increased insignificantly.

LULUCF: A. FOREST LAND: Emissions of CO2, CH4 and N2O are preliminary and were calculated using new input data from 2020. Significant increase in sinks was caused by the lower harvest of wood (lower gains)

in this category. 4.B CROPLAND: Emissions of CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O are preliminary and were calculated using new input data from 2020. C. GRASSLAND: Emissions of CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O are preliminary and were calculated using new input data from 2020. D. WETLANDS: Slovakia does not report this category. E. SETTLEMENTS: Emissions of CO₂ and N₂O are preliminary and were calculated using new input data from 2020. F. OTHER LAND: Emissions of CO₂ and N₂O are preliminary and were calculated using new input data from 2020. G. HWP: FAO database for 2020 was not available. Emissions were estimated using the input FAO data from 2019 and the harvested wood volume from 2020.

WASTE: The proxy estimates of emissions were prepared from analysis of 5-year data. There are no new data available, which have impact on emission estimates from waste sector as published in the last submission. Emissions from waste disposal at the same level as in 2019 and will be updated later. Emissions from 5.D wastewater are decreasing at a rate of 1,4% per year due to increasing share of connectivity to the public sewage treatment plant. The impact of the COVID pandemic on the reduction of industrial production and wastewater was also taken into account. The statistical data on waste recovery was not available in 5.B, therefore extrapolation was proceed using the 30-years mean. The emissions increased compare to the previous submission. Incineration of waste is on the same level according to the data available in national database of stationary sources.