



Summary report on the multilateral assessment of Slovakia at the forty-fifth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

Note by the secretariat

I. Background

1. The Conference of the Parties, by decision 1/CP.16, decided that developed country Parties should enhance the reporting in their national communications and submit biennial reports on their progress in achieving emission reductions. It also established a new process under the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) – the international assessment and review (IAR) of emissions and removals related to developed country Parties' quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets – that aims to promote the comparability of efforts among all developed country Parties. The second round of the IAR process is to be conducted during the period 2016–2017 (the first round of the IAR process was conducted during the period 2014–2015).

2. According to the modalities and procedures for IAR specified in annex II to decision 2/CP.17, the multilateral assessment (MA), being part of the IAR process, is to be conducted for each developed country Party at a working group session of the SBI, with the participation of all Parties. The aim of the MA is to assess each Party's progress in implementation towards the achievement of emission reductions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target.

3. The second round of MA of Slovakia took place at a working group session during SBI 45, on 14 November 2016. Such a working group session is preceded by a three-month period of questions and answers; in the first month, any Party may submit written questions to the Party being assessed, which may respond to the questions within the remaining two months. Questions for Slovakia had been submitted in writing two months before the working group session by the following delegations: Brazil and China. A list of the questions received and the answers provided by Slovakia can be found on the IAR web page for Slovakia.¹

¹ <<https://unfccc.int/9719.php>>.

II. Proceedings

4. The working group session was chaired by the SBI Chair, Mr. Tomasz Chruszczow. Slovakia was represented by Ms. Gabriela Fischerova, Director, General Directorate for Climate Change and Air Protection, Ministry of the Environment.

5. Ms. Fischerova made an opening presentation, where she elaborated on the national circumstances of Slovakia, which is a small landlocked country and has been a member State of the European Union since 2004. She described the progress made by Slovakia in meeting its 2020 target with emissions being 45.4 per cent lower in 2014 than in 1990. This was achieved mainly through new legislation, by introducing best available technologies, by fuel-switching from coal and oil to natural gas, and by increasing the share of the renewable energy in the recent years. In 2014, energy remained the most significant sector in terms of GHG emissions, with a 66.5 per cent share of Slovakia's total emissions. Emissions from industrial processes increased from 13.2 per cent of Slovakia's total emissions in 1990 to 22 per cent in 2014, owing to an increase in construction activities, that lead to increasing cement and lime production.

6. Slovakia is committed to contributing to the joint European Union economy-wide target under the Convention of a 20 per cent reduction in emissions below the 1990 level by 2020. Under the European Union effort-sharing decision, Slovakia has a target to limit the growth in its emissions from the sectors not covered by the European Union Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) to 13 per cent above the 2005 level by 2020. The main policies and measures (PaMs) in place to achieve that target focus on improvements in energy efficiency and the increase of the share of renewables. The main PaMs include: the National Reform Programme and its Action Plan, with targeted sectoral policies, including climate and energy policies; the National Environmental Strategy; the Energy Security Strategy; taxation of energy products and electricity; the Energy Efficiency Action Plan; the National Action Plan for Biomass Use; the National Renewable Energy Action Plan; the Waste Act; and the implementation of several European Union-wide measures. According to Slovakia's GHG emission projections Slovakia considers that it is on its way to overachieving its 2020 quantified economy-wide emission reduction target. In addition, Ms. Fischerova explained that the European Union and its member States are committed to a binding target of a reduction in domestic GHG emissions of at least 40 per cent below the 1990 level by 2030 as per the European Union's intended nationally determined contribution communicated under the Paris Agreement.

7. No questions were raised to Slovakia.

8. In closing, the SBI Chair reminded Slovakia that it can submit any other observations on its MA process within two months of the working group session, and that they will form part of its Party record for the MA. The SBI Chair thanked the delegation of Slovakia, all the other delegations, and the secretariat for this successful MA session.
